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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAMES H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:
TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited.
AS AN EVIDENCE of good faith all communications addressed to THE NEWS must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 43. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882. No. 5.

BORDLEY BROS.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER INVOICE OF

SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

which they are selling at such LOW FIGURES as to absolutely surprise all who have bought them. Our $10 suits have all been sold, hence we were compelled to have manufactured at least One Hundred more to supply the demand. We also bought one thousand yards of Cassimere, which we are having manufactured into

BOYS' SUITS,

ALL PURE WOOL, which we can sell at the surprisingly low price of $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00 per suit. These are Bargains which the people of Kent seldom get.

We have a full line of solid wool PANTS for only $3.

Our line of FINE IMPORTED SUIT GOODS is more complete than was ever exhibited in Chestertown, thoroughly lined with silk and satin.

We have also four different styles of Suit Goods especially for FAT PEOPLE from $10 up.

We have just opened 100 dozen **STRAW HATS** of all shades and quality, which we are offering at very low prices.

☞ We sell goods with this positive guarantee, viz: If you can buy the same goods for less money either in city or town *we will refund your money and give you the suit.* We do not handle cheap moth-eaten auction goods in any way. Our stock is all new and of the latest style. Call early and secure BARGAINS.

BORDLEY BROS.,
May 6, 1882. CHESTERTOWN.

DO YOU REALIZE

THAT RIGHT HERE IN CHESTERTOWN,

At PIERCE'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Is the Neatest, Nicest and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT of BOOTS AND SHOES you ever saw?

T. D. PIERCE GIVES his exclusive attention to the **BOOT and SHOE Business,** and has a perfect collection of SPRING & SUMMER FOOT WEAR unsurpassed in Style, Elegance and Finish. We are prepared to prove it. Call and see for yourself.

T. D. PIERCE, Chestertown, Md.
OPPOSITE THE BANK.

N. B.—Measures taken for Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes. Fits guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

MARTHA P. HEPBRON,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of November 1882, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May, 1882.

SEWELL S. HEPBRON,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,
May 27, 1882—4t. Adm'rs.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county Letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JAMES W. MIDDLETON,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of November, 1882; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1882.

SAMUEL C. SHUSTER,
May 20—4t. Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ELIZABETH WILSON,
late of Kent county, Maryland, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 28th of November, 1882, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1882.

CHARLES T. WESTCOTT,
May 13—4t. Adm'r.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned, thirty days after the date of this notice, intend to make application to the County Commissioners to

OPEN A NEW ROAD

from the road leading from Beck's Mill through the lands of V. Hendrickson, Geo. B. Westcott, W. D. Burchinal, and others, to intersect the road leading from Chestertown to Pomona at or near the road known as Wilkins' lane.

BENJ. F. BECK,
S. MERRITT,
E. M. WILKINS,
C. T. WESTCOTT,
J. A. GROVES,
R. HYNSON,
HIRAM M. BROWN,
May 27-5t. and others.

Examiners' Road Notice

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that under a commission issued to them by the Hon. County Commissioners, they will meet on

Wednesday, June 7th, next,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at Catt's Corner, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the

Public Road from Catt's Corner,

aforesaid, TO LYNCH'S STATION, shall be widened to a uniform width.

JAMES S. HARRIS,
GEO. R. STEPHENS,
DULANY RASIN,
m6-tm. Examiners.

Harrison W. Vickers. J. Thomas Rowley.

VICKERS & ROWLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
ap29y.

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned having obtained a new set of implements now offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent & Queen Anne's counties.

☞ Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Att'y at Law, will be promptly attended to.—Can be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons. Or address

COMEGYS BROWN,
aug7-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SPRING, 1882!

FAMILY GROCERIES

FLOUR and FEED.

WM. J. McFEELY,

At the old Post Office Corner, Chestertown,

Has now open a large stock of Seasonable Goods, embracing in part

Foreign and Domestic GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Candies, Jellies, Preserves, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, &c. Also, Canned Goods in great variety, such as Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, Peaches, Pineapple. Ham, Beef, Lobster, Souced Mackerel, &c. Crackers and Cakes in variety; also, Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Syrup and Molasses.

☞ CIGARS and TOBACCO a specialty; and indeed an endless variety of articles such as is kept in

A First Class Grocery Store,

all of which will be sold as low as the lowest.
m13. WM. J. McFEELEY.

TRAVILLA Poultry Yards!

I AM now prepared to furnish EGGS for setting from the following varieties of Land and Water Fowls, and guarantee them as pure as I shall use myself:

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys	$3 per 13 Eggs.
White Holland Turkeys	3 " " "
Light Brahmas	2 " " "
Plymouth Rocks	2 " " "
Houdans	2 " " "
Pekin Ducks	2 " " "

Two settings of Chicken or Duck Eggs for $3.
I shall have no Langshan or Embden Geese Eggs for sale. EDW. SLAUGHTER,
mh18-3m. Chestertown, Md.

FARMERS' GOODS!!

Farmers' Goods!

A Large assortment of

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Tree Axes, Hedge Trimmers, Pruning Knives, Shears, Saws, Bill Hooks,

Bramble Scythes and Snaths, Webbing & Buckles for Plow harness; GARDEN SEEDS,

ROCK SALT! ROCK SALT!

Plow Lines, Traces, Hames, Farm Bells three sizes; Cow and Sheep Bells, and a large assortment of Sheep Shears.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
April 1, 1882.

SPRING and SUMMER Millinery and Fancy Goods!

MRS. L. J. DAVIS
Has just opened
A Fresh and Beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY!!

embracing HATS, BONNETS, GLOVES, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.

A large and varied assortment of every description of goods usually found in a first class millinery store is open to the inspection of the ladies and a visit is solicited.

Agency for Demorest's Reliable Patterns. "What to Wear and How to Make it"—portfolio patterns.

☞ Give her a call at the old stand.
apr29-6t. MRS. L. J. DAVIS.

New Spring and Summer MILLINERY!

MRS. KATE GILL
Has just opened
a beautiful line of Millinery and Fancy Goods, for Spring and Summer wear, which includes the latest styles in

HATS, BONNETS,

Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Neck Wear, and all the various kinds of goods in the Millinery line.

☞ I am selling at the very lowest prices, and the ladies will find it to their interest to call.

MRS. KATE GILL,
May 6. nearly opp. Voshell House.

To whom it may Concern:

GALENA, May 2, 1882.

OWING to certain misrepresentations regarding our "DEERING TWINE BINDERS" by certain general and local agents in Kent Co, we hereby do dare and defy the local or general agents of the Champion Twine Binders, to meet us in

A Field Trial

to take place in a field somewhere in Kent Co., the wheat in the same to be down and tangled, and if possible flat on the ground. A committee to be appointed by the president and managers of the Kent Co. Agr. Association, to judge the merits of the respective machines as to draft, weight on the horses' necks, ease of management and practical success of one machine over the other. WM. F. SIEGMAN,
GENERAL AGENT.
HYLAND & CO., County Agts.
May 6-8t.

T. G. WROTH. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE,

HAVE OPENED A

NEW STORE

IN CHESTERTOWN,

Next to J. K. Aldridge's.

Everything New,

Bought for Cash at Best Cash Rates, and will be sold accordingly.

We keep a full line of

DRY GOODS,

SHOES, GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, and everything usually found in a First Class Store.

☞ A LADY'S nice KID GLOVE will be sold for a dollar. Every pair guaranteed not to rip or tear.

☞ Eggs, Butter, Lard, Poultry and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. Give us a call.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE,
Feb. 18, 1882. CHESTERTOWN.

Go to the New Dea!

NEW STORE!

New Goods!

BALTIMORE & PHILA. PRICES!

The undersigned respectfully informs the inhabitants of Chestertown and vicinity that he has opened a FINE STORE in Chestertown, with a large and well selected stock of

BONNETS.

JOCKEYS, trimmed and untrimmed, of the latest styles; also, a large stock of Gross Grain & Satin Sash & Trimming, Ribbons, all shades, colors & widths, Flowers, Feathers and Laces of every description. Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Satins, Fringes, Crapes, Ladies & Gents' Undergarments, Ladies', Gents' & Children's Kid and other kinds of Gloves. **Jewelry, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Corsets,**

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

NOTIONS of all kinds and many different articles too numerous to mention. We buy all our goods for cash, and therefore are able to sell all goods as cheap, if not cheaper than any Baltimore or Phila. store. Our motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.

J. CANTORWITZ,
opp. Post Office,
April 15. CHESTERTOWN.

SUITS made to Order

AND

FITS GUARANTEED.

A SPLENDID LINE of SAMPLES.

CALL AT

WHEATLEY BRO.'S, Up Town,

and examine their line of SAMPLES for Spring and Summer wear. They guarantee a fit in every case or no sale. WHEATLEY BROS.
March 11, 1882.

THE "OSBORNE" SELF-BINDER

This celebrated machine is offered to the farmers of Kent. The pioneer in all valuable improvements, the OSBORNE Self-Binding Harvester leads all others in its capacity for work.

The simplicity of the Osborne Self-Binder is acknowledged by all. The machine works with automatic precision; without leaving his seat the driver can raise or lower the reel for long or short grain; can adjust the bands to any part of the sheaf; can suspend the binding in thin grain until enough has been elevated to make a good bandle, and can lower the knives to pick up the worst down grain.

The OSBORNE is a strong-made, durable macaine. The materials and workmanship are first-class, and its performance in the field is of the most satisfactory character. Its draft is remarkably light, that of the eight foot cut being less than some machines cutting but six feet. No farmer who consults his own interest will purchase a Self-binder until he has examined the OSBORNE and its splendid record.

There were more of these machines sold in Kent county last year than any other on the market.

For sale by

T. W. WICKES, Chestertown,
J. C. SUTTON, Locust Grove.

Extract from the Osborne circular:

THE GRAND SUCCESS
of our IMPROVED SELF-BINDER in the Argentine Confederation, where the harvest of 1882 is ended, promises well for the coming harvest in our own country. The slight defects in the binding apparatus, which were apparent in some of last year's machines, have been completely obviated by our improvements, and we can safely promise not only that there will be no like trouble in the future, but that the machine and its work shall be perfect in every respect. As to those of last year's machines which did not reach the high standard of excellence marked out for all Osborne Harvesting Machinery, *we have made them good in every instance, without expense to the purchaser,* where the matter has been brought to our notice. In this fact lies the secret of our great success in the manufacture of harvesting machinery. For more than a quarter of a century we have kept faith with our patrons by making everything as good as we represented it to be. Our friends, the farmers, can wish for nothing better than this. It is the key-note of our policy, and every farmer can read therein our willingness and our determination to redeem every pledge. Have any other manufacturers ever done this? Has any other manufacturer of agricultural machinery of any kind ever been known to pay transportation thereon to and from the factory in order to add improvements free of cost to the farmer? In purchasing harvesting machinery every farmer should remember this. By so doing he will perceive that he runs no risk when he buys an Osborne Machine.

April 29—2m.

Attention Farmers

This Certificate explains itself:

MR. E. T. COMEGYS,
of Locust Grove, Kent co., Md.

DEAR SIR:—It gives us great pleasure to be able to FULLY RECOMMEND the

McCormick SELF BINDER

which we had the pleasure of using last season. We cut with it in all conditions of grain. The machine has done all that was claimed for it, and more than come up to our expectations. We consider it one of the best labor-saving machines that we have on our farms, and the most economical, when we count the board and wages of binders and loss of grain in binding, handling, stacking and threshing after hand-bound grain. No farmer who has run a binder one season will think of running anything else. Would not part with ours for double its cost if we could not get another. For lightness of draft, thoroughness of cutting and binding, simplicity of construction and durability, we think the McCormick has no superior.

ROBERT COMLY, Locust Grove,
DAVID GRANTLIN, " "
C. S. HILL, " "
SAM'L J. HILL, " "
G. MAXWELL, " "
SAM'L A. MERRITT, " "
J. W. HURTT, " "
W. E. SANDERS, " "
JULIAN HURTT, " "
WM. T. MILLER, Chesterville,
SAM'L TAYLOR, Kennedyville.

Mr. WM. W. COSDEN, Lankford, Kent co., Md., Oct. 1, 1881, writes:

"The Self-Binder I bought of your agent this season, Mr. E. T. Comegys, Locust Grove, Md., has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. I cut 110 acres of wheat this season, and broke only one link of reel chain. I also cut 30 acres for my uncle, and helped a neighbor to cut who had used a different Binder. The McCormick Binder was acknowledged to be a horse lighter in draft."

Buy the McCormick Self Binder!

a Machine of 50 years standing. If upon two days trial the machine will not work satisfactorily, it will be taken back and all costs refunded to the farmer.

E. T. COMEGYS,
LOCUST GROVE, KENT CO., MD.
March 11, 1882.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST!

The American

FRUIT DRIER

OR

PNEUMATIC EVAPORATOR.

THE undersigned, agents for the American Manufacturing Co., of Pennsylvania, for the sale of their AMERICAN FRUIT DRIER in Kent County, respectfully request all FRUIT GROWERS who are in want of a

FRUIT DRIER

to call on either of them and examine this Drier before purchasing. It is built in

FIVE SIZES,

with capacities from 6 to 150 baskets of Peaches per day, and is the *CHEAPEST DRIER IN THE MARKET* considering its many advantages. A full descriptive catalogue furnished on application.

Address WM. P. NORRIS,
Lynch's, Kent co., Md.,
J. C. SLAUGHTER,
apr8-tf. Chestertown, AGENTS.

Executor's Sale

—OF—

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

UNDER and by virtue of the power vested in the undersigned by the will of Jacob Highley, late of Kent county, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, State of Maryland, he will offer at Public Sale, on

THURSDAY, the 8th of June, 1882,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the hotel in the village of Kennedyville, the following Farms and Village Lots, with the improvements thereon. The farms are designated by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and the lots by the Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, all being in the Second Election District of Kent county aforesaid.

No. 1

Is the FARM lately known as the

RAYMOND LUSBY FARM,

formerly

"THE PRICE FARM."

It lies on the public road leading from Kennedyville to the public landing on Turner's Creek, being equi-distant from that landing and the Kennedyville depot on the Kent County Railroad, not more than 1½ miles from either, and contains about

200 ACRES.

It is supposed 15 Acres are in WOOD and Marsh pasture, the residue is arable.

The natural soil of this farm will bear a favorable comparison with the most desirable in this county, has been well improved, and is very productive. It is divided into five fields and several lots, all under good fencing. There are

Two Peach Orchards

on it, one of two years old, and the other in full bearing, the fruit of which has been selected from the most approved varieties.

ITS IMPROVEMENTS ARE A

DWELLING,

with a KITCHEN attached, and the necessary OUTBUILDINGS, all in good repair.

No. 2

Is the Farm heretofore known as the

"MANN HOME FARM."

It lies on the two public roads to Chesterville, one leading from Locust Grove, and the other from Kennedyville; within ½ mile of Chesterville, and not over a mile and a half from Black's Station on the Kent County Railroad. It contains

102 ACRES,

2 Roods and 7 Perches of Land

MORE OR LESS,

all arable. The soil is of the finest quality, highly improved and very productive.

The Improvements are a DWELLING

WITH THE USUAL OUTBUILDINGS in ordinary repair.

No. 3

IS THAT PORTION OF

"THE RASIN FARM,"

bounded by the Kent County Railroad, the public road from Harmony to Chesterville, "The Howard" and "The Hill Farms." It contains

91 ACRES,

2 ROODS and 9 PERCHES, MORE OR LESS,

and is not more than two miles from Kennedyville. The natural soil is good, and has been recently improved. It is all arable except an acre or two in a branch on the east side of the farm, which affords an ample supply of water for stock.

All of these lands are most eligibly located, being convenient to Churches, Schools, Post Offices, &c., and lie in one of the most thrifty and highly improved sections of the county.

KENNEDYVILLE LOTS.

No. 4

lies on the main thoroughfare, adjoining lots of Mr. Jos. E. Weer and others, and

Contains about 2 ACRES.

IS IMPROVED BY A

Commodious Brick Dwelling

OF TWO STORIES and an attic; a Stable, Carriage and Meat Houses, and several Pumps of excellent water, one of which is in the Kitchen; these premises are now occupied by Mrs. E. B. Highley.

No. 5

Has a front of 50 feet on the main thoroughfare, and a depth of 160 feet, and is improved by a

Double Brick Dwelling

OF TWO STORIES

and an attic, and a fine GARDEN. At present one part is occupied by Dr. Jacobs, and the other by Mr. Joshua Vansant.

No. 6

Fronts on the road from Kennedyville to Turner's Creek, and is IMPROVED by a

Double Frame Dwelling

of TWO STORIES and an attic;

a Large GARDEN and a STABLE. One part is now occupied by Mr. James Pennington, and the other by Mr. James Geary.

No. 7

lies on the road from Kennedyville to Chesterville, and is improved by a LARGE WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth cash on the day of sale, residue or balance in three equal instalments of twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from the day of sale; interest to run from that day, and to be paid with each instalment of principal. In order to effect advantageous sales these terms may be modified.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Executor of Jacob Highley.
May 13, 1882—ts.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Is it worth while to jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other—
In blackness of heart we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumph we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart: Words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe and for weal.

Were it not well, in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herbs all at peace on the plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain—
Shamed by the beast that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time soon will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled indeed, down into the dust.

THE QUEEN'S LOVE.

Few, if any, readers of English history have doubted that Queen Elizabeth, "the maiden queen," loved the chivalric Earl of Essex. Her's was a wild, infatuated love such as the "glorious sorceress of the Nile," bore for Mark Anthony. She, a queen upon whose head the crown of England sat nobly, made love to one of her courtiers—a favorite.

One night Elizabeth sat in her royal chamber, her head bowed upon the finely carved table, and the folds of her gorgeous night drapery hanging loosely around her. A light rap started the queen from her reverie. She raised her head, brushed back her silver threaded hair, and asked who wished admittance at such an hour.

"Annette," was the reply.

"Ah! my chambermaid," said the queen as she opened the door, and a buxom lass, with bright eyes, rosy cheeks, and raven tresses, entered and courtesied most gracefully. "Thou art welcome, good Annette, but methinks thou comest late."

"There is a man at the wicket, my lady," replied the girl.

"Annette, a man!"

"Yes, my lady."

"'Tis an unreasonable hour for a visit, but did he state his business?"

"He said he wished to see the queen."

"Knowest thou his name, Annette?" and the queen gazed into her maid's face rather searchingly.

"Yes, my lady; it is Essex."

"Then admit him at once."

"Into the reception room, mistress?"

"No, here."

Annette was dumbfounded, for never before had a man entered the private chamber of her queen.

Elizabeth looked at the wondering girl a moment, when, seeming to guess the cause for wonderment, said:

"Thou need'st not wonder, Annette; admit him."

The maid courtesied and withdrew.

The queen now dressed herself hastily, and sat down to await her visitor. Soon the door was pushed open and handsome, gallant Essex entered. He approached the queen and grasped her extended hands.

Annette now prudently withdrew, and England's mighty sovereign and her lover were alone.

They talked for a long time, and words which breathed of love were spoken. Ah! little thought Essex, then, that the hand he was covering with kisses would, 'ere many months, sign his death warrant.

As the tower clock tolled the hour of midnight, the courtier rose to depart. The queen drew a costly ring from her finger and placed it in his hand, saying:

"Noble Essex, if troubles of State envelop thee, return this ring, and thou shalt not be forgotten."

The Earl again raised her hand to his lips and took his departure, Annette appearing to conduct him to the street. As the door closed upon Essex's stately form, Elizabeth threw herself upon the rich couch and sobbed aloud:

"Oh, what a love I have formed for thee, noble Essex, yet I can never call thee mine;" and while she yet lay there sobbing, the lover earl was traversing the moonlit streets, gazing upon the ring—the queen's talisman.

Reader, is it not great to be the favorite of a queen?

A different scene was afterward enacted in the same room. A dozen courtiers stood around the same queen—Essex's lover—as she sat before the table to affix her royal signature to a document that lay before her. Her eyes wondered uneasily over it, and her bosom rose and fell with emotion. The document was the death warrant of Essex. He had been drawn into a plot by some nobles, and by his own rashness, and now lay in prison. Why did she not sign the death warrant?

She thought of the ring she had given Essex, and every moment she expected the royal talisman to be brought before her. The nobles grew impatient, and one asked:

"Why does not the queen sign?"

That broke the stillness, aroused the queen, and with an unsteady hand she signed the death warrant. The deed was done—her lover must die.

After the execution of Essex the queen grew peevish and retiring, and was often heard sobbing in her apartments. She had dispatched a trusty person to examine the body of Essex, but the ring was not found thereon.

But at last it came to light. One day a messenger arrived in great haste at the palace, with the tidings that the Countess of Nottingham was dying, and desired to see the queen. The queen hastened to her, and as she approached the death couch, the countess drew a ring from her bosom and held it up. The queen sprang forward, tore the well-known bauble from the trembling hand, and in a loud voice demanded how it came into the possession of the countess. Then the dying woman told her. Poor Essex, when arrested, remembered the injunction of his royal lover, gave the ring to the countess, begging her to convey it to the queen. But her husband, a bitter enemy of the earl's, persuaded her to keep it. Had she obeyed the imprisoned earl, in all probability he would have been saved.

The countess implored the queen to forgive her, but with the fury of an enraged tigress the queen sprang forward, and violently grasped the dying woman, saying:

"May God forgive you; I never can!" and immediately left the room. From that moment the queen sank rapidly, and died at Richmond in 1663, just two years after the death of Essex.

The Doorstep.

Much has been written about the hearthstone and the associations that cluster around it, but there is sentiment in the doorstep as well. The front doorstep in the country is usually a substantial stone slab, roughly quarried and rarely adjusted by the plumber's level. It is placed there with an eye to convenience rather than elegance, and often outlasts the house itself. What a record one of those old doorsteps could give if doorsteps were sentient creatures—the infant feet that patter over it; the welcome guests from distant parts come to make one of those long visits for which country homes are noted, and perhaps their equally welcome departure; the children going to and coming from school; the sedate departure for church on Sunday; the timid young man standing there Sunday evening, hesitating to inquire if the young ladies are at home, and the tender farewell when the call is over; the village doctor's quick step when illness in the family summons him; the merry bustle at the door when a scion of the house brings home a blushing bride; relatives who come to birthday parties and anniversary weddings; the joy of the holidays; the departure of a son going out to seek his fortune in the world, and the return of some prodigal from his sinful wanderings.

A doorstep uniting sensibility of feeling with a habit of observation must grow sad over the changes it notes from year to year. It remembers the master and mistress of the old manse when first they were wed and life was at its brightest. Now their forms are bent with the weight of years and their heads are white with the frosts of time. Heaven grant that they may stand heart to heart and hand to hand on that old doorstep in the pleasant shades of evening that invite to contemplation. Soon there will be a solemn gathering about the doorstep.

The Antiquity of Free Schools in Md.

ONE OF THE OLDEST IN KENT.

It is often claimed that free schools are the production of a much more northern portion of the country than this.

The fact is however, as was shown in a paper read recently before the Historical and Political Association of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, that free schools were established in Maryland before the close of the seventeenth century. They are first mentioned in a bill dated April 13, 1671, which passed one branch of the Legislature, but failed to become a law. The first bill for free schools, approved by both Houses was passed October 18, 1694, by the aid of Gov. Francis Nicholson.

"It provided for the erection of one free school at Annapolis, and contemplated the erection of others in various parts of the province. The first school was erected entirely by the aid of voluntary subscriptions, Gov. Nicholson contributing liberally, and nearly every member of the Legislature following his example. The school was continued by revenues arising from special fines and taxes appropriated for its support. In 1696 the colony sought the patronage of King William for a college to be erected at Annapolis, which foundation, called King William's School, was made by the authority of the Legislature in 1904. In 1723 legislative provision was made for a free school in every county, to be governed by a board of seven visitors. Among the eighty committeemen thus appointed we find Gov. Charles Calvert, twelve colonels and thirteen ministers, the others being planters and merchants of acknowledged integrity and public spirit. These schools were supported by fines and imposts, including duties upon the importation of negroes and the exportation of tobacco. Donations from private individuals were not infrequent. By a statute passed in 1728 provision was made for the education of poor children in each county. The frequent mention of free schools in the statutory law of Maryland attests their popularity and importance in the minds of legislators, who fairly represented the better sense of the colony. Considering how slowly Maryland grew, how isolated her people were, (their manor-houses being widely separated,) it is remarkable that free schools were so early established. That these schools exercised considerable influence upon the culture of the people is beyond question. Mr. Eddis, in his letters from America in the last century, remarks upon the purity and even elegance of language in Maryland. Of Annapolis, where the college was located, he said, few towns in the British dominions can boast of more polished society. The present prosperity of the school system in Maryland is in no small degree the outgrowth of that first planting two years ago by wise legislators and philanthropic citizens."

Mr. W. F. Massey, of Towsontown, under date of May 22, 1882, thus writes to the Balt. Sun:

Your article in today's paper about the antiquity of Maryland free schools reminds me that you have omitted any mention of one of the oldest. There is on record in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Conrt for Kent County a contract made with the first teacher of the Chestertown Free School. This quaint document expressly stipulates that the teacher shall use the same care in teaching the children of the poor and the wealthy, and, in addition to the various branches of learning, he was enjoined to teach them "the fear of God and good manners," branches of study which our modern school authorities might well adopt. This contract was made in 1707, if my memory is right, certainly not later. The old vellum-covered book in which it is recorded is marked *"Record for Marks of Cattell, Hogs and other Small Businesses,"* and is a curiosity among record books. It appears to have been kept as a substitute for a newspaper, and is filled with notices to the public on every imaginable subject of interest to the community. Prominent among these are the notices of captains of ships loading tobacco in Chester river for Europe whose rules of freight seem quite uniform with the exception of one bold mariner, who gave notice that his brig was lying in Worton creek and would take tobacco for a lower figure than the others, who were going in a fleet with convoy, as his vessel was well-armed and manned and able to protect herself. While on this subject permit me to ask if, as one of your Baltimore writers on Maryland history asserts, Baltimore county included Cecil and Kent counties, why do the records of Kent County Court (both of land and court proceedings) call for Kent county as far back as 1640, and describes lands situated in Kent county as now bounded. One of your correspondents recites a number of deeds for lands on the Eastern Shore which are described as being in Baltimore county. I am inclined to think this was owing to the loose habit of describing land in those days, as I remember one deed on record which is for a tract of land "situated in Kent county *in the West Indies.*" No one would infer from that that Kent county, Maryland, formerly included any part of what we now know as the West Indies.

How Men Spend Their Money.

Of all the mistaken notions entertained by the world at large, the greatest is that which leads people to assert that men spend their money on women. It may be taken as a rule that no man spends more money on his female connections than he can possibly help. There is not one man in a thousand who keep horses who keeps them for his wife. He keeps them for his own grandeur. The proof of this is that the majority of rich men's wives who have handsome carriages, are not allowed to use them on a rainy day, nor to keep them out late at night. Even in the matter of dressing their wives and children, it is what is essential to a man's position that is consulted rather than the inclination of the individual wearers.

They spend it in fancy investments, in prize cattle, in yachts and boats, in clubs and societies, in pool and billards, cigars and wine, without a question of the price, but where a woman is concerned, a man always counts the cost. Even young men who indulge in treating young ladies to ice cream, look at a dollar with regret when it vanishes down the ruby throat, and he will compare his lady's mouth to Cupid's bow, sighs over the money he spends in enjoying her society. All this proves that either men do not appreciate women, or they are too accessible. Perhaps the true reason of man's lack of generosity to woman may be found in a false system in education, which teaches the doctrine of self-sacrifice to the fair sex.

About the way of it is this: A girl is taught that it should be a matter of pride to make every sacrifice for those she loves, and she usually does it as mother or daughter, wife or sweetheart. This is really the most pernicious theory, and, if carried to extreme limits, totally destructive of a woman's comfort, for the end of it is that men forget to be grateful, and delude themselves into the pleasant belief that women ask for nothing because they have not sense enough to want anything.

Gentlemen be ye not deceived. The women who love you, the women who praise you, the women who give up their lives to you, note accurately each one of your short-comings. There is not an act of meanness you commit that does not leave a little scar across their hearts. They may defend you before others, excuse you to yourself, but deep down their sense of justice is wounded, and often your selfish views of financial matters rip open some half-healed wound in the bosom of some fond woman to whom you fancy you have been posing as a wise and prudent man. Happy is the woman who has grown callous to a man's sneers about her grasping propensities. Happier still are those bright young souls, who, realizing all their attractions, can unblushingly say: "I am worth all that this world has to offer of luxury and comfort, and am determined to have it." Perhaps too much self-sacrifice is not good for either man or woman.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.—The Castle Garden labor bureau report that, of the vast number of immigrants arriving at Castle Garden this week, only ten remain without employment; also that the demand for all sorts of labor from almost all parts of the country is as urgent as ever, and that in almost every instance liberal wages are offered. All of the immigrants tell pretty much the same story as to the stagnant condition of trade at home, poor outlook for the future, low wages, little work and large families to support. The total arrival of immigrants at the various ports of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 31, 1882, will probably exceed 800,000.

PLANT TREES.—In the hurry and bustle of getting in the spring crops don't forget to plant a few trees. It don't take long or cost much, and they will grow while you sleep, produce fruit when you can't work, and increase the value of your property when you want to sell it. It was a favorite advice with Stephen Girard to a friend and tenant, "Stick in a few trees." They grow without taking your strength.

JOSEY'S FIVE DOLLARS.

BY MRS. M'CONAUHY.

Mr. Andrews had travelled over two of the five dusty miles between his place and the next town, when a sudden thought caused him to pull up the reins, and the next moment to turn square around and travel back home.

"Why, father, what is the matter?" asked his wife in some alarm.

"Nothing, Cynthy, only I forgot to leave five dollars with you for that boy when he calls. He is to come today and he has honestly earned his money in that wood lot and I would not like to disappoint him. I dare say he has ways enough to use it," and he handed over a crisp bill to his wife, who still could not help thinking that another time would have done as well and he need not have put himself to all that extra trouble on such a hot day.

But she did not know the high hopes and anticipations with which Josey Dean was even then plodding barefoot through the clover to receive that five dollars. She did not imagine how large a sum it was to him, nor how keen would have been the disappointment if told to "come again."

But there he stood at length at the back porch door, smiling and heated, but with a half fear in his heart that Mr. Andrews was not at home. He had peered in the barn door and saw that the carriage and old white-foot were gone.

"Come right in, Josey, said Mrs. Andrews, smilingly as she looked at his doubtful face. "Father left your money for you," and she handed out the precious bill, glad enough now that her husband had come back with it, as she saw how his face lighted up.

"Sit right down on the step and get cool," she said, as with motherly instinct she bustled about in the pantry a moment and presently came out with a great goblet of currant mead water, a couple of sandwiches and a large slice of cake.

"Thank you," said Josey, with sparkling eyes as he looked at the rare treat. His long walk had given him a still keener relish for the good things. Indeed a bowl of buttermilk and a piece of unbuttered bread would not have been despised. He had often thought himself well off when he had them both together.

He was making time on his homeward way, with a paper bag filled with cookies to take to his little sister, and he well knew how her eyes would sparkle when she saw him coming. It was not the first time. Mrs. Andrews had a practical way of remembering "the widow and the fatherless," and it was an excellent Bible way.

Josey stopped once in the pasture lot under a great wild cherry tree, and took out the bill to feast his eye upon it. There was nothing of the miser about Joseph. It was the great possibilities wrapped up in that bit of green paper, that was the joy to him. And he had earned it. That was the invisible wealth about it. And he "could earn another," was the determination that braced his shoulders, as he put the money carefully in his wallet and walked on a little quicker to make up for lost time. How different his walk home from what it would have been if Mr. Andrews had not had that after-thought and acted upon it.

"Josey's coming, mother," said little Susy from her look-out by the lilac bush. "He's got something. I'm going to meet him."

They were a happy laughing pair a minute later as they came up the steps together, Susy carrying the cookies.

Joe had thought it a pretty heavy bag of cookies before he reached home, though he did not mind that. The mystery came to light when he poured out the contents in a pan, and found the various other stores the good housewife had so kindly stored away, not forgetting a package of chipped beef and another of fragrant tea, such as the poor widow did not often taste.

"Now get your slate, Josey boy," said the happy little mother, "and we will go over the things again that we can get with this money."

It had been done before, but there was a new zest about it now, with the money in hand. They were "passing rich," with that stock to trade with, and not a debt in the world. When you come to deal out so much in small parcels there is "a great deal of good in it," that one never realizes who hands over the sum for a bit of lace no heavier than itself.

Prompt payment is a blessing beyond computation to the working poor, and it is most cruel and heartless to tell them to come again and again, when you have the money by you. With the money in hand its capacity to do good is largely increased, as we all know who have family stores to buy. There is some very plain talk in the Book of James, fifth chapter, upon this subject of the laborer's wages, which it is good to read over now and then when we are likely to grow forgetful.

A Rising Genius.

A Connecticut man is never happy unless he is inventing something. Even the children have a fancy for the business. Last summer a Connecticut farmer's boy visited Barnum's circus and saw the catapault. It suggested a tramp-bouncer to be set under a man's doorstep, and he at once went to work to build one. As he wanted to surprise his