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THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY MD.
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

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

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LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 50. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890. No. 42.

Professional Cards.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
Chestertown, Maryland, opposite the Voshell House
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

G. ALLEN JARMAN, D. V. S.,
—GRADUATE OF—
The American Veterinary College, N. Y.,
CHESTERVILLE, MD.

DR. H. L. DODD,
Homeopathist,
CHESTERTOWN - - - MARYLAND.
OFFICE at his mother's residence.

DR. J. HORTON KELLEY,
(UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)
fe2. GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

DENTIST.
DR. C. P. GILPIN,
CHESTERTOWN, MD., MAIN ST., ADJ. CAHALL'S STORE
Office Hours, 8:30 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. d1-tf.

DR. JAMES W. URIE,
HOMEOPATHIST,
STILL POND, MD.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
ATORNEY-AT-LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office adjoining T. W. Ellason, Jr.'s Store. will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.

JACOBY & MILLER,
AUCTIONEERS.
HAVING had large practice in the Auctioneering Business, we guarantee perfect satisfaction in every case. All persons wishing our services will please have JACOBY & MILLER put at the bottom of their bills and paper advertisements. In employing the two the charge will be the same as for one man. G. W. JACOBY,
WM. R. MILLER,
aug. Auctioneers, Galena, Maryland.

BENJ. B. OWENS,
Architect,
N. W. Corner Lexington and Charles Streets,
BALTIMORE.
Reference:—"KENT NEWS." n24-tf.

TAKE NOTICE
Tax-Payers of the Fifth District!
THE TAXES ARE NOW DUE; the tax-book for the Fifth District is in my hands and I am ready to receive the amounts due for 1889. All who have taxes to pay will find it very much to their interest to pay promptly. The law is so strict that I am not allowed to indulge even though I were so inclined. For the accommodation of tax-payers I will be in Chestertown on the first Tuesday in each month; at Fairlee on the first Monday in each month; at Rock Hall every Saturday afternoon, and at home at other times. WM. H. COLEMAN.
Aug. 17, 1889—tf.

PEACH GROWERS!
TRADE MARK.
IT HAS BEEN POSITIVELY PROVEN
That in order to have your Trees feed you, it is necessary that you feed them, and experience has also proven that the Best Peach Manure Ever Offered is OUR FRUIT GROWER. It contains all the elements that are necessary to give life and vigor to the crop and trees. Give us one fair trial and we are sure you'll be convinced.

Pomona, Kent Co., Md., Feb. 4, 1890.
MESSRS. T. R. HUBBARD & SON—Gentlemen: The six consecutive years' use of your Fruit Grower has thoroughly convinced me as to its merits. Years ago when Col. Wilkins lived and we farmed together, we used almost everything as a peach manure, but your O. B. is the best I ever tried. On the Island farm, where the 15 tons of Fruit grower was used in '88, on two-year-old trees, we had last year 6,000 baskets, on the other farm we only had peaches where the trees had been fed. I invariably had fruit in the past by fertilizing my trees, and I believe in order to have fruit, that is the way to do it, and will use between 30 and 40 tons of your goods this spring.
Very truly yours, JOHN A. GROVES.

Crumpton, January 2, 1890.
Gentlemen:—In 1886 I noticed my Orchard did not look like it ought, and in 1887 the leaves were twisted up and by no means in a flourishing condition. Hearing of your Fruit Grower I bought 3 tons and put it at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre on my young trees and on a few old trees that were in a particularly bad condition. I put 300 lbs. or over. The result was I had a fine crop of peaches in 1888, and in 1889 another that exceeded my expectations on both the old and young trees, having altogether 3,500 baskets, and got as high as $1.50 per basket for some. The trees are today in better condition but want to use it again. You can therefore ship me four tons this spring. JAMES M. VANDYKE.

Anne's, Hermitage Q. A. Co., Nov. 11, '89.
Gentlemen:—Replying to your query concerning my experience with your Fruit Grower. In the spring of 1887 we had an old Orchard which had not borne for several years and which the tenant was anxious to dig up. I said give it another year's trial. We used your Peach Tree Fertilizer, about 225 lbs. to the acre. That year the Orchard netted us about $1.00 per tree. We had a fair crop and got as high as $3.00 per box for some of them. We used your goods on the same Orchard in 1888 and got a very full crop. We used it again last spring, applying about 250 lbs. to the acre, and for the third successive year got a fair crop and the fruit was generally of fine quality. The Orchard will be 17 years old next spring, and it now looks healthier and more vigorous than it did five years ago.
Very truly, CASPER G. WOODALL.

Mr. ROBT. WICKES, East Neck Island.
Said he put the Fruit Gower across his varieties and could tell the difference in the half of the tree where it went.

MR. W. H. FAULKNER, near Crumpton.
Says he used the Fruit Grower and that he always has fruit and gets good prices.

We Havn't time or Space to Give the Rest in full, but on File in Our Office we Have Letters of the Same Character from
J. B. BRIGHT, Kent Island.
F. H. DILL, Queen Anne's.
W. H. NEWNAM, Queen Anne's.
NOAH CLOUGH, Sr., Queen Anne's.
THOS. P. VANSANT, Queen Anne's.
S. E. HILL, Baltimore.
H. W. VICKERS, Chestertown.
T. J. VICKERS, Lankford,
and scores of others.

If you havn't received one of our new Pocket Diarys send for one.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON, Manufacturers,
Feb. 8, 1890. Chestertown, Maryland.

Friedman's Great Cut Sales!
TODAY WE COMMENCE the Winter Cannonade. The sound of Bargains will be heard all along the line. What else shall be done with whatever is left of Winter Things? Profits will be lost sight of in order to turn the remainder of our Winter Clothing into cash. Within the NEXT SIXTY DAYS low prices must compel our stock to change ownership. Our prices will be so low as to be absolutely matchless.

Mens' Overcoats.
Some broken lots to be closed at $2.75, $3.00 and $4.00. All Wool Melton Overcoats, satin finished, sold by some dealers as English Kersey, reduced to $6.50, a good imitation. Our Nobby Dress Coat, nicely finished, should close in a few days at the price, $8.00, reduced from $11.00.

John Bull's Overcoats.
They are English, you know, has been reduced fully 25 per cent. English Melton's, Kerseys, Chinchillas, Fur Beavers—satin lined throughout, a luxury—now $13.00, good enough for a Vanderbilt.

Fine Storm Overcoats at Cyclone Prices.
The warm weather has not added much to their happiness—intend to meet the thermometer at freezo—former price $11.00 to $15, now $7.50 to $10.00.

Boy's Overcoats.
Overstocked—will close the majority of them at 50 cents, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, some are worth three times the price.

Men's Suits.
Former $6.00 suits reduced to $4.00; $8.50 suit now $6.00; our nobby $10.00 suits reduced to $8.00; Imported Cassimere Suits—name denotes its English birth—sold at $15.00, now $12.00.

Boys' Suits.
Have been cut twenty-five per cent.—a few left—they will be closed out at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50—some big bargains.

Underwear.
Fine Underwear at a big discount on account of the warm weather.

Remember—
We don't advertise impossibilities. Everything advertised is now in stock and at the price advertised, not simply newspaper talk, but a genuine cut price.

A. FRIEDMAN,
Jan. 11, 1890. Chestertown, Maryland.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT
SHOWING THE CONDITION OF
The Mutual Fire Insurance Company
—OF—
KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND,
DECEMBER 31, 1889.

ASSETS:

Value of real estate owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrance thereon	$ 2,781 04
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	84,950 00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	6,000 00
Amount of all Loans (except Mortgages) secured by stocks, Bonds, and other securities hypothecated to the *Company for cash actually loaned by* the Company	2,488 21
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	5,340 63
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in Bank	14,150 58
Premiums due and in course of collection	772 75
Premium Notes in force $172,000 32	
Total Cash Assets	$116,483 21

LIABILITIES:

Losses reported, adjusted and unpaid	$ 2,731 28	
Insurance Policies being 95 per cent. of the premium or deposit received thereon—amount reclaimable by the Insured on perpetual	50,021 47	
Premium Notes in force $172,000 32		
All other claims	1,132 48	
Total Liabilities		$53,885 23
Surplus as regards policyholders		$62,597 98
Total income		$ 12,324 66
Total expenditures		5,394 85
Amount of policies in force in Maryland on 31st December, 1889		2,562,480 17
Amount of policies written in Maryland during the year 1889		99,827 50
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1889		6,862 61
Losses paid in Maryland during 1889		2,484 34
Losses incurred in Maryland dur'g 1889		5,152 34

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11, 1890.
In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county, Md., to December 31st, 1889, now on file in this Department.
J. FRED. C. TALBOTT,
fe22-3t. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

TAX NOTICE.
All tax-payers of the FOURTH DISTRICT are notified that the taxes for 1889 are now over due and for 1888 are long in arrears. Settlements must be prompt. I will be at the Court House EVERY TUESDAY, and at home on SATURDAY.
d7-tf. H. M. STUART, COLL.

Legal Notices.

Order of Publication.
Morgan Brown,
vs.
James Brown and others.
In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, No. 34.

THE object of the petition of Elizabeth D. Hines, filed in the above case against Richard D. Hynson, Florence M. Rasin, William J. Rasin, Blanche F. Rasin, Fannie C. Rasin, Rosa S. Rasin Nettie V. Rasin, William O. Dugan, Blanche Dugan, Edna Dugan, William A. Biscoe, Annie G. Biscoe, Harry B. Rhodes, Lizzie R. Rhodes, Charles N. Benjamin, Emma T. Benjamin, Thomas C. Benjamin and Katie B. Benjamin, is to procure an order or decree for the substitution of Elizabeth D. Hines as purchaser in the place and stead of Joseph O. Rasin and David A. Benjamin, deceased, of the real estate sold in the above entitled case by Richard Hynson, trustee, and to direct and command Richard D. Hynson, new trustee, to execute and deliver to the said petitioner a deed for the same.

The petition states that on the 29th day of September, 1863, *the said Richard Hynson, trustee, sold* the real estate mentioned in said petition, which is more particularly described in the bill of complaint and trustee's report of sale filed in above case, to Joseph O. Rasin and David A. Benjamin for one thousand and fifty dollars; that the said Rasin and Benjamin sold the same to one Barney DeCorse, neither of said parties having paid the purchase money or any part thereof, and the said Barney DeCorse and wife sold and conveyed said real estate to Joshua Simmonds, by deed dated the 5th day of April 1870, who paid to the said trustee, Richard Hynson, the purchase money therefor by and with the consent of the said Joseph O. Rasin, David A. Benjamin and *Barney DeCorse; and the said Joshua Simmonds* and wife sold and conveyed said real estate to said petitioner, Elizabeth D. Hines, who paid the purchase money in full, by deed dated on or about the 15th day of December, 1875. That the said Richard Hynson, trustee, never executed a deed for said real estate to said Rasin and Benjamin, and the said Rasin and Benjamin's deed to the said Barney DeCorse cannot be found.

That the said William A. Biscoe, Annie G. Biscoe, Harry B. Rhodes, Lizzie R. Rhodes, Charles N. Benjamin, Emma T. Benjamin, Thomas C. Benjamin and Katie B. Benjamin are non-residents.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of February, 1890, ordered by the Circuit Court for Kent county, in equity, that the petitioner, Elizabeth D. Hines, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed and published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 10th day *of March, 1890, give notice to the said absent defendants* of the object and substance of this petition, and warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 25th day of March, next, to show cause, if any they have, why an order or decree ought not to be passed as prayed.
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy, Test—
Feb. 15, 1890—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.
The Chester Loan Association of Kent County,
versus
Lucian M. Bean and Annie M. Bean, his wife, Richard J. Foard and Lydia P. Foard, his wife.
In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity. January Term, 1890.

ORDERED, this 19th day of February, 1890, that the sale of the Real Estate of Lucian M. Bean and Annie M. Bean, his wife, and Richard J. Foard *and Lydia P. Foard, his wife, made and reported by* MARION DEK. SMITH, attorney, under powers in three separate mortgages to the Chester Loan Association of Kent county, two from the said Lucian M. Bean and Annie M. Bean, his wife; the one dated February 14th, 1885, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, in Liber S. B., No. 6, Folio 327, &c., the other dated May 29, 1888, and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber S. B., No. 10, Folio 589, &c. The other of said mortgages from Richard J. Foard and Lydia P. Foard, his wife, dated June 4, 1889, and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records, in Liber S. B., No. 12, Folio 296, &c., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the *contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day* of April, next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of March next.
The report states the amount of sales to be $1,650.
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy, Test—
Feb. 22, 1890—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.
H. W. Vickers,
versus
Isaac Sampson and Wife.
In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 7th day of February, 1890, that the sale of the real estate of Isaac Sampson, made and reported by HARRISON W. VICKERS, mortgagee, under the power contained in a mortgage from said Sampson and wife, dated the 9th day of October, 1886, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent co., in Liber S. B., No. 8, folio 245, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary *thereof be shown or before the 10th day of April* next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of March next.
The report states the amount of sales to be $500.00.
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy, Test—
Feb. 8, 1890—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.
Marion deK. Smith, assignee of James Kelley,
versus
Samuel W. Aldridge, Sarah E. Aldridge, his wife.
In the Circuit Court for Kent county in Equity.

ORDERED, this 5th day of February, 1890, that the sale of the real estate of Samuel W. Aldridge and Sarah E. Aldridge, his wife, made and reported by MARION DEK. SMITH, assignee of mortgage, under a power in a mortgage from the said Samuel W. Aldridge and Sarah E. Aldridge, his wife, to James Kelley, dated August 10, 1880, and recorded among the land records of Kent county, in Liber S. B., No. 1, Folios 219, &c., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of April next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks *before the 10th day of March, next.*
The Report states the amount of sales to be $6,100
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy, Test—
Feb. 8, 1890—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of
CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 26th day of August, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to *make immediate payment to the subscriber.* Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1890.
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Feb. 22, 1890—4t. Executor.

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
ANN REBECCA WICKES,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 26th day of August, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1890.
WILLARD MELVIN,
Feb. 22, 1890—4t. Administrator.

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
MATILDA C. PEARCE,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 19th day of August, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 11th day of February, 1890.
MARY C. RINGGOLD,
Feb. 15, 1890—4t. Administratrix.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.
WM. T. SUTTON
IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in
Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.
Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

NEW Fall and Winter HATS and CAPS at low prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

What Can She Do?

What can a helpless female do?
Rock the cradle and bake and brew!
Or, if no cradle your fate afford,
Rock your brother's wife's for your board.

Or live in one room with an invalid cousin,
Or sew shop shirts for a dollar a dozen,
Or please some man by looking sweet,
Or please him by giving him things to eat,
Or please him by asking much advice,
And thinking whatever he does is nice,
Visit the poor under his supervision;
Doctor the sick who can't pay a physician;
Save men's time by *doing their praying,*
And other odd jobs there's no present pay in.

But if you presume to usurp employments
Reserved by them for their special enjoyments;
Or if you succeed when they knew you wouldn't
Or earn money fast when they said you couldn't
Or learn to do things they proved were above you
You'll hurt their feelings and then they won't love you.

PAPA AND THE BOY.

An Early Morning Conversation in the Bedroom of Pater Families.

Charming as is the merry prattle of innocent childhood, it is not particularly agreeable at about one o'clock in the morning, when you are "dead for sleep," and wouldn't give a copper to hear even Gladstone himself talk. There are young and talkative children, who have no more regard for your feelings or for the proprieties of life than to open their peepers with a snap *at one or two* A. M., and to seek to engage you in enlivening dialogues of this sort:

"Papa!"

You think you will pay no heed to the imperative little voice, hoping that silence on your part will keep the youngster quiet; but again the boy of three pipes out sharply:

"Papa!"

"Well?" you say.

"You 'wake, papa?"

"Yes."

"So's me."

"Yes, I hear that you are," you say with cold sarcasm. "What do you want?"

"Oh nuffin."

"Well, lie still and go to sleep, then."

"I isn't s'eepy, papa."

"Well, I am, young man."

"Is you? I isn't—not a bit. Say, papa, papa?"

"Well?"

"If you was rich what would you buy me?"

"I don't know—go to sleep."

"Wouldn't you buy nuffin?"

"I guess so—now you—"

"What, papa?"

"Well a steam engine, maybe; now you go right to sleep."

"With a bell that would ring, papa?"

"Yes, yes; now you—"

"And would the wheels go wound, papa?"

"Oh, yes (yawning). Shut your eyes now, and—"

"And would it go choo, choo choo, choo, papa?"

"Yes, yes; now go to sleep!"

"Say, papa."

No answer.

"Papa!"

"Well, what now?"

"Is you 'faid of the dark?"

"No" (drowsily).

"I isn't either, papa."

"Well?"

"If I was wich, I'd buy you somefin."

"Would you?"

"Yes; I'd buy you some icecream and some chocolate drops, and a toof brush and panties wiv bwaid on like nines and candy wooster, and—"

"That will do. You must go to sleep now."

Silence for half a second, then—

"Papa—papa!"

"Well, what now?"

"I want a jink."

"No, you don't."

"I do, papa."

Experience has taught you that there will be no peace until you have brought the "jink," and you scurry out to the bathroom in the dark for it, knocking your shins against everything in the room as you go.

"Now, I don't want to hear another word from you to-night," you say as he gulps down a mouthful of the water he didn't want. Two minutes later he says:

"Papa?"

"See here, laddie, papa will have to punish you if—"

"I can spell 'dog,' papa."

"Well, nobody wants to hear you spell at two o'clock in the morning."

"B-o-g—dog; is that right?"

"No, it isn't; but nobody cares if—"

"Then it's 'd-o-g,' isn't it?"

"Yes, yes; now you lie right down and go to sleep instantly!"

"Then I'll be a good boy, won't I papa?"

"Yes, you'll be the best boy on earth Good night, dearie."

"Papa!"

"Well. well! What now?"

"Is I your little boy?"

"Yes, yes; of course."

"Some mans haven't got any little boys; but you have, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Don't you wish you had two, free, nine, 'leben, twenty-six, ninety-ten, free hundred little boys?"

The mere possibility of such a remote and contingent calamity so paralyzes you, that you lie speechless for ten minutes, during which you hear a yawn or two in the little bed by your side, a little figure rolls over three or four times, a pair of heels fly into the air once or twice, a warm moist little hand reaches out and touches your face to make sure that you are there and the boy is asleep with his heels where his head out to be.

A STORY ABOUT MICE.—While out hunting, Col. Standifer and Billy Muller, of Dennison, Texas, came across a large dead tree, the stump of which was full to overflowing, *so to speak, with mice.* The Colonel and his companion pulled off strips of the decayed outergrowth and every time a strip was pulled myriads of mice ran for their lives. Col. Standifer killed 386 of the mice and Muller 418. The next day the tree was visited with two black-and-tan terriers, the bark was removed and the number of mice killed is estimated at over five thousand.

A MAN that is compelled to work cares not how badly his work is done; but he that takes off his coat willingly and rolls up his sleeves cheerfully, and sings while he works, is in earnest.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

A Touching Incident.

On one of Stanley's African expeditions, says the New York *Tribune*, he had had much trouble with his men on account of their *inherent propensity to steal*, the result of which brought upon the expedition much actual disaster. At last Stanley doomed the next man caught stealing to death. His grief and distress were unbounded when the next thief, detected in a case of peculiar flagrancy, was found to be Uledi, the bravest, truest, noblest of his followers. Uledi had saved 100 lives, his own among the number. He had performed acts of the most brilliant daring, always successful, always daring, always kind. Must Uledi die? He called all his men around him in council. He explained to them the gravity of Uledi's crime. He reminded them of his stern decree, but said he was not hard enough to enforce it against Uledi. His arms were not strong enough to lift the gun that would kill Uledi, and he would not bid one of them to do what he could not do himself. But some punishment and a hard one had to be meted out. What should it be? The council must decide. They took a vote.

Uledi must be flogged.

When the decision was reached, Stanley standing, Uledi crouching at his feet, and the solemn circle drawn closely around them, one man whose life Uledi had saved under circumstances of frightful peril stood forth and said: "Give me half the blows, master." Then another said in the faintest accents, while tears fell from his eyes: "Will the master give his slave leave to speak?"

"Yes," said Stanley.

The Arab came slowly forward and knelt by Uledi's side. His words came slowly, and now and then a sob broke them.

"The master is wise," he said. "He knows all that has been, for he writes them in a book. I am black, and know not. Nor can I remember what is past. What we saw yesterday is to-day forgotten. But the master forgets nothing. He puts it all in the book. Each day *something* is written. Let your slave fetch the book, master, and turn *its leaves.* Maybe you will find some words there about Uledi. Maybe there is something that tells how he saved Zaidi from the white waters of the cataract; how he saved many men—how many, I forget, Ben Ali, Mabruki, Koni Kusi—others, too; how he is worthier than any three of us, how he always listens when the master speaks and flies forth at his word. Look, master at the book. Then, if the blows must be struck, Shumari will take half and I the other half. The master will do what is right. Saywa has spoken."

And Saywa's speech deserves to live forever. Stanly threw away his whip. "Uledi is free," he said. "Shumari and Saywa are pardoned."

Witness and Judge.

An amusing scene was recently enacted in a country court room in Maine. The trial Justice, a big, pompous official, with a voice like a trombone, took it upon himself to examine a witness, a little, withered old man, whose face was as red and wrinkled as a smoked herring.

"What is your name?" asked the Justice.

"Why, Squire," said the astonished witness, "you know my name as well as I know yourn."

"Never you mind what I know, or what I don't know," was the caution given with magisterial severity. "I ask the question *in my official capacity and you're bound to* answer it under oath."

With a contemptuous snort the witness gave his name, and the questioning proceeded.

"Where do you live?"

"Wal, I shum!" ejaculated the old man.

"Why," he continued, appealing to the laughing listeners, "I've lived in this town all my life, and so's he," pointing to the Justice "and' b' gosh, to hear him go on you'd think—"

"Silence!" thundered the irate Magistrate. "Answer my question or I'll fine you for contempt of court."

Alarmed by the threat the witness named his place of residence and the examination went to.

"What is your occupation?"

"Huh?"

"What do you do for a living?"

"Oh, git out, 'Squire! Jest as if you don't know that I tend gardens in the summer season an' saw wood winters!"

"As a private citizen I do know it, but as the court I know nothing about you," explained the perspiring Justice.

"Wal, 'Squire," remarked the puzzled witness, "if you know somethin' outside the court room an' don't know nothin' in it you'd better get out an' let somebody try this case that's got hoss sense."

The advice may have been well meant, but it cost the witness $10.

A Doctor's Don'ts.

Don't read in street cars or other jolting vehicles.

Don't pick the teeth with pins, or any other substance.

Don't neglect any opportunity to insure a variety of food.

Don't sleep in a room provided with stationary washstands.

Don't eat and drink hot and cold things immediately in succession.

Don't pamper the appetite with such variety of food that may lead to excess.

Don't read, write, or do any delicate work unless receiving the light from the left side.

Don't direct special mental or physical energies to more than eight hours work in each day.

Don't neglect to have your dentist examine your teeth, at least every three months.

Don't forget that moral defects are as often the cause, as they are the effects of physical faults.

Don't allow your servants to put meat and any kind of vegetables into the same compartment of the refrigerator.

Don't delude yourself into the belief that you are an exception as far as sleep is concerned; the normal average of sleep is eight hours.

Don't endeavor to rest the mind by absolute inactivity; let it seek its rest in work in other channels, and thus rest the tired part of the brain.

You will never find time for anything; if you want time you must take it.

Life's Better Influences.

Better the song and the smile, my dear,
Better the song and the smile.
Brief is the time we may linger here,
Little avails either sigh or tear;
Better the song and the smile, my dear,
Better the song and the smile.

Better the laugh and jest, my dear,
Better the laugh and the jest.
Sunshine of heart and of merry cheer,
Chasing the shadows that oft appear;
Better the laugh and jest, my dear,
Better the laugh and the jest.

Better the word that is kind, my dear,
Better the word that is kind.
Speech that is cold and perchance severe
Well *may be spared as we journey here;*
Better the word that is kind, my dear,
Better the word that is kind.

Life's but a day at the best, my dear,
Life's but a day at the best.
Be your endeavor to brighten each year,
Making less frequent the sigh and the tear;
Life's but a day at the best, my dear,
Life's but a day at the best.

MONEY ORDERS.

The United States Express Company's New System of Transmitting Small Sums of Money Superior to the Government Methods.

A quiet but earnest contest has been going on during the last few years between the government and the express companies regarding the transmission of money for people not having bank accounts. It has been an interesting struggle. Each side has striven energetically to present the *most satisfactory solution of the problem*; that is, to provide means for sending small sums of cash to all points in the safest, swiftest and cheapest manner possible, but as usual in such cases where public and private enterprises come into conflict, the result is a signal victory for the companies. The fact is established that money can now be sent by express money-orders at less expense, bother and delay and with just as much, if not more, safety than through the postoffices. A partial knowledge of this on the part of the public has caused a revolution in the money-order department of the United States Express Company, the business of which has more than doubled in the last twelve months, while the present indications point to a still greater increase during 1890.

The immediate cause of this great increase is due largely to the improved system of handling money that this company has adopted. This is represented in its new form of money-order, by far the simplest and most complete thing of the kind yet devised. It is in reality, as well as in appearance, nothing less than a bank draft, and in security and negotiability corresponds closely to a cashier's check, with the United States Express Company and its numerous agencies as the bank. It is superior to almost any ordinary personal check, because the company is far better known than the average individual who enjoys the luxury of a bank account, and hence its commercial paper would be cashed where a personal check might not go unquestioned. Any banking institution in the country will take these orders like currency, since, unlike postal orders, they are negotiable anywhere. As all the complicated features peculiar to the money-order formerly used by the company is done away with in the new check, the merest tyro in financial matters can readily understand everything about it.

Suppose you wanted to send $20 to a relative in, say, Chattanooga, Tenn. You do not want to incur even the slight risk that is attached to a registered letter, and you certainly don't want to send the money without some sort of safeguard. You are in doubt. If you only knew some responsible person with a bank account, you would go to him and buy a check for the sum you want to transmit. Now, this is just where the United States Express Company steps in to serve you. It is a responsible concern. Its bank account is immense. Its paper is current everywhere. It will accommodate you with the desired check, or money-order, if you please, for a trifling *sum—in this case just ten cents.*

Besides the order itself, you get also a receipt. The order you forward by mail; the receipt you keep as an absolute guarantee against loss, for if the order does not reach *its destination within a reasonable time,* or say it is lost in transit, then on producing this receipt your money is refunded or a duplicate order issued. No blank applications have to be filled out by purchasers, and no waiting for a letter of advice on the part of the recipient of the order.

The rates for these orders are as follows: Any amount not over $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 20 cents; over $50, at same rates. No single order is issued for over $50, but if more than this sum is wanted several orders may be purchased.

Fenced Them In.

In an old book written by a Western Congressman, a contemporary of Clay and Webster, containing reminiscences of his time, a story is told of one of his friends, a farmer in Kentucky named Payne, who had six daughters, none of whom was blessed with beauty. The Congressman knew them in their homely youth and when he returned a few years later found them all married to good, influential men. So great was his surprise that he ventured to ask their father why they had been so sought when other girls had been neglected. The old man chuckled.

"Yes, and you may say when they had neither dower nor good looks. Well, I'll tell you. When I want my cattle to eat buckwheat stubble instead of grass I don't drive them into that field. I fence them off from them. They are so contrary that they always want the thing they can't get. They break down the fence; I drive them out and put it up. By the time they fight for it once or twice they think they like the stubble.

"Well, I saw my girls weren't the most attractive kind, and—I fenced them in!

"You never found them in the hotels dancin' or keepin' stalls at county fairs. Young men to know them had to come to their father's house. When the neighbors saw how the Payne girls were kept apart from the crowd they thought their value must be high. Young men came to break down the fence. They like to break down fences."

"The story was coursely told, perhaps," adds the old narrator, "but there is more in it than meets the eye."

PEACHES ARE SAFE.

REPORTS THAT THEY ARE ALL KILLED UNTRUE.

J. A. Groves, an Expert on Peach Culture, Tells an Interesting Story of the Condition of Delaware's Favorite Product—About the Yellows.

Wilmington Morning News 22.

John A. Groves, of Pomona, Kent county, Md., *is one of the largest and best known* peach growers on the Peninsula. What he says concerning peaches is always reliable and always full of interest. He at present owns and manages 85,000 peach trees in Kent county.

Mr. Groves is visiting his brother, B. B. Groves, in this city, and last evening he talked concerning the peach prospects to a reporter of the *Morning News.*

In answer to a question, Mr. Groves said that as yet it was too early to say anything definite concerning the peach crop. The buds, he said, are in an advanced stage, and there yet could be weather cold enough to kill anything. If the thermometer goes down to sixteen or eighteen degrees the crop will be ruined. The peaches will certainly not be hurt by the present cold snap. So far, the season is about a month ahead. In 1878 the trees were in full bloom on March 20, and peaches which were ordinarily picked in August were harvested in July.

Mr. Groves said that peaches have been in bloom in January in his experience.

When asked concerning the truth of the reports published that the peaches were already killed Mr. Groves said that this was not the fact. There is, he said, an early variety of Georgia peach, which is grown in very small quantities on the Peninsula. These trees bloom in January and the fruit is picked in the early part of June or the last of May. Some of them may have been killed and this gave rise to the story. When he left Kent county last Wednesday there were plenty of this variety alive.

Commenting on the early blooming of the fruit trees Mr. Groves said that in 1862 peaches bloomed in February and there was a good crop.

The trees are generally in bloom from April 5 to April 25. One year, however, it was in May when the trees bloomed.

Judging from his experience he would much prefer a bloom in March than one in May. When the trees come in bloom in May they were subject to an insect which destroys the fruit. Some of the heaviest crops ever known on the Peninsula were after the ground had been frozen as it is at present, and when the conditions were the same as they are now.

What the farmers have to fear is the frost. In 1887 the crop was destroyed by a frost which came during the latter part of April. At present there is simply a hard freeze which will not result in injury. In March there will be, in all probability, a fine crop of buds in good order, because, as there was no crop last year, the trees are vigorous and in a healthy condition. The only thing that can kill them is the frost, but the buds will be hardened and be enabled to withstand the frost to a large extent.

If we have ordinary April weather in March it is just as well for the trees to bloom then as in April.

When asked for an estimate of the number of baskets there would be under favorable circumstances, Mr. Groves said that no one could judge with any degree of accuracy until two months after the trees were in bloom. Then the seed would begin to harden and a fair estimate could be made.

Owing to the large number of trees injured last year it would be impossible to have what is called on the Peninsula a full crop.

Mr. Groves said that his estimate of a full crop was about two baskets to a tree on the average. Of course, under some circumstances, the yield would be much larger. In one year Mr. Groves picked 8,800 off of one thousand trees. While it was generally considered that the largest crop was in 1875 in Kent county, the largest crop was in 1879. In speaking of the yellows Mr. Groves said that the farmers were not troubled with the yellows in the neighborhood of Chestertown. Near Still Pond the yellows were very bad. The only remedy for the yellows so far known was to pull up the trees, and this was what the farmers were doing. The disease is a fibrous growth on the tree which has the effect of making the peaches ripen prematurely. It is a peculiar disease, one tree being affected in one part on the orchard while the neighboring trees would not have the slightest trace of the disease. The trees are affected without regard to age or variety. Mr. Groves says the farmers of his vicinity have stopped planting out trees, becoming frightened by the yellows. The nurserymen are shipping trees in large quantities to the West. South of Pomona there is some planting, while a number of trees are being set out in Queen Anne's county. The farmers in Kent are devoting themselves to raising asparagus, small fruits, stock and dairy products.

The growers of Kent were principally raising yellow fruit, which was being sent to the Baltimore canners. The fruit grows in less quantities, the Reeves, Crawford and Smock being shy bearers. The favorite peach with most people for general purposes is the Reeves Favorite, but Mr. Groves's choice is Old Mixon or Moore's Favorite, a white peach. A new and favorite fruit is the Brandywine, which has largely supplanted the Susquehanna, a yellow peach that grows to an immense size.

In speaking of the peach culture in Western Maryland Mr. Groves said that in that section the yellows were bad and the prospects there were no better than they are on this peninsula. The best place for peach culture, he thought, was on the bay shore; either the Chesapeake or Delaware bays. Orchards in those locations never fail to yield fruit. Salt air seems to be favorable to peaches and the sea modifies the climate.

The coming peach section, Mr. Groves thought, was in Queen Anne's county. Four years ago there were comparatively few trees there, while now there are many orchards. He spoke of the southward tendency of the peach belt, saying that in twenty-one years it has moved southward from the vicinity of Delaware City 16 miles.

In conclusion Mr.