THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNT, MD.,
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

Kent News.

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ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

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One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00
Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25
Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto, constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or at longer periods at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory price.

Of all Places to Visit, it is Worth Your Time to Call and Examine

WESTCOTT & DODD'S

—IMMENSE STOCK OF—

SPRING GOODS!

HAVING visited the city we were able to procure the leading styles, just what you will see displayed in the windows there we have, and selections that will equal any, and cannot be excelled in Style or Price, comprising the following line:

Plaids and Plain Arlington Dress Goods,
BLACK and COLORED HENRIETTAS,
DRESS GINGHAMS, ZEPHYR CLOTHS,
PERCALES, OUTINGS, DRAPERIES,
HAMBURG EDGES, LACES,
WHITE APRON GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Full line of Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Shoes, Gent's Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Gent's Boots, 22-inch leg, former price $2.50 now $1.90, and every article of Winter Goods WE WILL SELL FOR ONE-THIRD LESS THAN THE OLD PRICE. Twenty-four pairs Misses, 11s to 2s, Buttoned Gaiters at 75c., former price $2.00, and a few other Shoes marked down in the same way.

We respectfully invite you to call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WESTCOTT & DODD.
March 7, 1891. Chestertown, Md.

WM. H. LAMBERT. ARTHUR M. BROWN.

Butter Makers, Attention!

—THE—

Breakwater Churn

LEADS THEM ALL IN BUTTER MAKING.

Makes Butter in from One to Five Minutes, and More Butter from Same Quantity of Cream, and Works all Butter-milk Out Better Than Any Other Churn.

Below we give a list of prominent farmers and Butter Makers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, who have used and endorse the Breakwater Churn:

J. M. J. Byron,	Thos. Anderson,
Thos. Blackiston,	Geo. W. Hatcherson,
J. Thos. Bradley,	Edw. W. Hepbron,
Samuel Nickerson,	A. L. Corey,
Edw. W. Emory,	Robert Comly,
Samuel Mann,	Elwood Morris,
E. B. Emory,	Wm. S. Walker,
Geo. W. Rodenhizer,	L. R. Shewell,
James P. Hatcherson,	Thos. C. Parsons,
John P. Nicholson,	Thos. A. Hudson,
Thos. W. Skirven,	Johnny Wood,
J. Walter Skirven,	James Wood,
Wm. Bryan,	W. H. Coleman,
R. S. Emory,	Benj. Colburn,
Albert Strong,	Horace Willson,
Aaron Welsh,	J. W. Hubbard.
Wm. DeFord,	

Use one of the Breakwater Churns and save time and Butter.

LAMBERT & BROWN,
j21. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

REMOVAL!

R. BERGEN

WHO HAS BEEN OCCUPYING THE CORNER STORE in the BURCHINAL BUILDING, now belonging to Charless S. Smith, has REMOVED to the

Store-Room Adjoining,

formerly occupied by W. T. Wright, where can be found a LARGE and VARIED assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, and Millinery.

Spring opening of Silks, Henriettas, Serges, Cashmeres, Cloths and flannels. Also a Beautiful line of

Trimming Silks!

to match all shades of Dress Goods. Also a complete line of

Notions and Fashionable Millinery.

Remember, I have removed NEXT DOOR to the store I did occupy.

R. BERGEN.
April 12, 1890 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

COURT ST.

Shoe and Grocery Store

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE

OLD STAND

ON COURT STREET, CHESTERTOWN,

and examine the FRESH and NEW STOCK of GOODS just bought for cash by

JAMES A. SHAW

which consists of Leather

BOOTS AND SHOES
TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Gum Boots and Shoes, Body Boots, Hip and Short Boots, and Boots for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES.—Flour by the Barrel or Bag, Hominy, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Baker's Chocolate, Tea, Soap, Soapine, Soda, Rumford's Yeast Powder, Lamp Chimneys and Burners, Coal Oil, Salt and many other things. All of which can be bought of me as cheap as at any place on the shore. Give us a call and we will try to please you.

Also, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JAMES A. SHAW,
j12. Court Street, Chestertown.

WOULD YOU LIKE A NICE GARDEN?

If so, raise PERFECT VEGETABLES with POWELL'S SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES For GARDENS

Which are clean and inodorous, put up in suitable quantities for *small and large gardens*. No trouble to use. Not expensive. For sale by general stores Druggists and Seedsmen. An interesting circular telling how to make a good garden, sent Free.
W. S. POWELL & CO.
Chemical Fertilizer Mfrs.
Baltimore, Md.

THE FRUIT GROWER!

TRADE MARK

A FEW WORDS TO SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

AS THE WORLD grows older and the people wiser, there is a growing demand for a better and more perfect quality of goods of all kinds. The people today are not content with the manner in which their ancestors fertilized their orchards, but are striving to reach the heights of perfection.

THE PEACH IS of Asiatic origin, was introduced in this country in 1635, and in 1796 the yellows made their first appearance near Philadelphia. Subsequently large orchards were planted for profit, then for years fertilized with barnyard manure, but it was found that in this way the orchards abounded in weeds and insect.

THEN THEY TRIED a Peach Tree Phosphate in which acid was used to make it available; this was also found detrimental, as several years' application of an acidulated goods caused the trees to deteriorate, leaves twist up and turn yellow. Thus was seen the necessity of a non-acid goods, and ground bone was resorted to; this was good, but slow in action.

FINALLY T. R. Hubbard & Son offered O. B. Guano, a natural bird manure found in the West Indies, and introduced here after their senior's return from that place in 1882. This goods is the base of their Fruit Grower. In appearance it is like old Peruvian. In analysis it runs higher than dissolved animal bone. In action has eclipsed all competitors. In sales more than any other Peach Manure.

THEN TAKING into consideration the quality, price, guarantee, our success, satisfied patrons, increased trade, our reputation, together with the fact that you have this season the prospect of a crop, we think further comment from us unnecessary, as a trial will convince you that the goods speak for themselves.

Pomona, Kent Co., Md., Jan. 4, 1891.

MESSRS. T. R. HUBBARD & SON—Gentlemen: The seven consecutive years' use of your FRUIT GROWER has thoroughly convinced me as to its merits. Years ago, when Colonel 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 14 tons of FRUIT GROWER were used in 1888, on two-year-old trees, we had in 1889 6,000 baskets, on the other farm we only had peaches where the trees had been fed. I invariably have had fruit in the past by fertilizing my trees, and I believe, in order to have fruit, that is the way to do it.
Very truly yours, JOHN A. GROVES.

Anne's Hermitage, Q. A. Co., Nov. 11, 1889.

GENTLEMEN:—In the spring of 1887 we had an old orchard which had not born for several years and which the tenant was unxious to dig up. I said, give it another year's trial. We used your Peach Tree Fertilizer, about 225 pounds 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 pounds 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.

We have on file at our office 263 Testimonials and References concerning Fruit Grower. Please call or send for some regular circulars concerning.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Feb. 14, 1891. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

1837. 1891.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

Agent for R. J. BAKER & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

As the season for planting approaches it behooves the farmer to exercise great care in the selection of Fertilizers suitable for their various crops. Special Fertilizers for all crops are claiming general attention; no one Fertilizer will suit every plant. We have Fertilizers suitable for any and all crops. Conscious of the merits of our goods, and gratified, too, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we can, with confidence, offer to our customers and the public generally our carefully prepared brands of

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates,
Corn and Oat Phosphate, Peach Tree Phosphate,
Asparagus Phosphate, Truck Phosphate,

and in fact anything farmers may want in the form of Fertilizers or Fertilizing Material, we can supply at Bottom Prices. Orders solicited. We do not publish certificates, our goods speak for themselves. Correspondence by mail promptly attended to.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agt.,
Feb. 14, 1891. Chestertown, Maryland.

Read! A Big Cut Sale. Read!

In order to close out what heavy stock I have on hand in LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS

For the SPOT CASH

I will sell 20 inch leg Men's double upper three sole Oyster Boot at **$1.85!** *Former price $2.50.*

20 inch leg full stock Boot at $1.90. Former price $2.50

One lot Men's Calf Boots, sizes 9, 10 and 11 at $1 90 former price $2 50 and $3 00; Twenty-inch Men's Fine Veal Kip $3 00, former price $4 00; Men's Medium and Heavy Weight $1 40, old price $2 00; Horner's Snag-proof Rubber Boots, regular price $3 50, now $3 15; Men's Woonsocket, regular $2 75, now $2 40; and Boys' $2 00; Men's Rhode Island $1 90, regular price $2 50; Ladies' Rubber Shoes 25 and 35 cents, as to quality. One lot of Pell's & Pollock's Straight Goat, Hand Sewed Shoes, former price $3 50, now $2 40; Machine Sewed of same make, former price $2 50 and $3 00, now $1 90, first-class goods, but a little too heavy for spring. Lot of Misses Shoes, lace, 11 to 2, at 50 cents per pair. These broken lots must be sold if prices will do it. This is not a catch penny advertisement. Call and be convinced.

Very respectfully, THOS. G. WROTH,
Leader in Boots and Shoes.

N. B.—A Large Assortment of SPRING GOODS ordered and to arrive in a short time.

A. FRIEDMAN'S

Great Semi-Annual Slaughter Sale.

OUR inventory is over, and having given our stock a careful examination, we find more Medum and Winter Weight Goods on hand than we intend to carry over, and in order to make them go we have marked them down to such a figure that those with limited means can wear a suit that is respectable anywhere, for the low price of **$7.75**, in either Sack or Frock. These are good quality and good style garments. We have them in medium and heavy weights. Goods that you can wear for several months yet, and if predictions come true, you will need them, as the coldest weather is to come. Our stock is limited, but if we can fit you our loss is your gain. In FINER SUITINGS, such as Imported Cheviots, English Diagonals, Harrison Cassimers, &c., we have cut in proportion, and if you get here early you can get a good selection at a very small cost, as they must and will be sold to make room for spring stock.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS

must go in like proportion. We have marked some good, solid serviceable Suits for Children down to **$1.75** and **$2.00**, and better grades will be closed on the same line. Come and see these goods while we can give you a variety to select from. The prices are right as we are determined to make this the most attractive bona fide reduction sale of clothing ever offered to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Overcoats and Furnishing Goods.

We have had a large trade this season on Overcoats and necessarily have a good many of different pattern left, if there is among the line anything to fit and please you, we will not stand on price. A Great Reduction in Furnishing Goods, Over Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves. You cannot afford to pass these by, for we have the same low figures on these also.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our sale of Men's Fine Shoes has far excelled our expectations. We hear every day the gratifying testimony that the pair of hand-made shoes bought of us are the most comfortable and best wearing in the market. Then we are making a great many to measure for the most fastidious trade, consequently they must be correct. All grades of Men's, Youths' and Boys' constantly in stock. Our sales are steadily increasing on the Celebrated Riveted Shoe. Sane prices, $2.50 and $2.75. We have had a remarkable season on Boots, but very few left. If we can fit you the price will be made to fit, as they must go. Come early while the assortment lasts.

A. FRIEDMAN,
Opposite Stam's Hall. *The Leading Clothier.*

NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT—

Low Tariff Prices!

J. H. SIMPERS

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Has received and offers for sale a carefully selected STOCK of NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, OUTING CLOTHS,

DRESS GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

A complete assortment of Domestic DRY GOODS, consisting of Muslins in all grades and widths, Ginghams, Prints, &c., kept constantly in stock at Rock Bottom Prices.

Hosiery of all grades, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Towels, Hamburgs, White Goods, Underwear, White and Colored Overshirts, Neckwear, Combs, Brushes and a full line of goods generally, kept in a Notions Stock.

—SHOES—

We make a specialty of shoes and have a full line in low and fine grades for Men and Ladies, Misses, Boy's and Children. Ladies' Buttoned Shoes at $1.00 $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50. Men's Shoes at $100, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00; Ladies' Oxford Ties at 75c., $1.00, $1.25; a Good Plow Shoe at $1.00; a small lot of Ladies' Buttoned and Lace Kid, Foxed Shoes to be closed out at BARGAIN PRICES.

—HATS—

New and Nobby Styles in Soft and Stiff Hats for Men and Boys. A Boy's Cloth Turban Hat at 25c. Large Stock of Straw Hats in low and fine grades.

Queensware and Glassware in great variety Whitewash Brushes, Tubs, Buckets, Plow Lines and Traces. Staple Groceries, at lowest cash prices.

m28. J. H. SIMPERS.

—FOR—

Painting or Paper Hanging

—GO TO—

BLAKENEY AND HOLLETT

(successors to F. J. Carter, Chestertown.)

You will find a FULL LINE of

VARNISHES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

Also, a Beautiful and Extensive line of the

LATEST STYLES OF WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, Repaired and Painted at short notice.

P. S.—Estimates cheerfully given. j10-tf.

WM. S. CULP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Coal and Wood

—ALSO—

LIME AND BALED HAY,
COAL ALL SIZES.

WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.

Yard and office at railroad.

Orders left at B. F. Fleming's Grain, Feed and Lime Store will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM S. CULP,
March 21, 1891. Chestertown, Md.

Coal and Wood.

ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES LEFT AT D. A. BACCHUS' GROCERY STORE, OR AT

J. D. BACCHUS' YARD

will receive prompt attention at Prices Guaranteed to be as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Building and Whitewash Lime,
Cement and Plastering Hair,
AT CITY PRICES.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad at Low Figures.

Come and see us before buying.

m17. J. D. BACCHUS.

COAL and WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell Coal at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember we sell

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our rices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 Pounds for One Ton.

Office on Cannon St., near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY.
July 17, 1890—tf.

New Store--Old Stand!

Mrs. D. GRUBER

HAS thoroughly renewed and refitted her business property uptown and is now better able than ever heretofore to supply the public with

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies,

and indeed everything in the Bakery Line. Long experience, the best material, and personal attention to the business enables her to give the very best goods for the least money.

CONFECTIONERY.—I have also added to my stock a line of confectionery, such as Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., to which I invite attention. Give me a call.
MRS. D. GRUBER,
sep3-y. Up Town.

A LOCAL VIEW OF IT.

"Observer's" Views on the Oyster Question — Governor Jackson on the Subject.

MESSRS. EDITORS KENT NEWS:

It surprises me exceedingly that the question of selling or leasing the oyster bars of Chesapeake bay and tributaries is being seriously agitated by some of our public men. The *Sun* usually endeavors to be foremast and impartial in discussing all public questions, and with suggestions pertinent and replete along the line of advancement. It has for some months past sought to challenge the earnest and timely attention of all who are either directly or indirectly interested in the salvation and propagation of the aforesaid bars or beds. Its editorials, together with communications and public addresses secured and published by it ostensibly for the purpose of education, are being read with considerably more than ordinary carefulness by our people. The development of the discussion evinces a wide range of views apparently, but, me thinks, beneath it all one can see a common purpose. If a man understands a subject theoretically only, his silvery tongue or perfection pen may succeed in gathering about him his own class, and thus conclude on a similar line of thought as to a solution. No one for a moment will doubt that the oysters in Chesapeake bay and its tributaries are becoming scarce, so that means of replenishing and security of the same during growth must be inaugurated; but let it be done after the nature of the bivalve, and not according to an experimental plan which would doubtless involve the State in considerable expense, and perchance satisfy some eminent theorist. Dr. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University, is doubtless the finest and ablest authority we have who can give us the anatomical organizations of the oyster, as well too, the required means of subsistence and its inconceivable prolific qualities. Col. Thos. S. Hodson, the chairman of the Republican State executive committee, is also an advocate for the sale or lease of this general interest, and is on the stump ostensibly in the interest of the people, and the query is what people? Certainly not the hundreds of oystermen and their dependant families.

Learn some lessons gentlemen from the oystermen along this line of public interest. It has been clearly demonstrated and that too, by the uneducated who have engaged in this particular business for thirty and some forty years, that oysters will not always survive when thrown out indiscriminately on what may be thought by some to be good ground for the purpose. To engage in rebedding or by artificial means in *making* beds with the view to catch floating spat, requires that the experimenter shall have sufficient knowledge as to location, means of support, and whose utilities accord with its nature. The agriculturist does not plant his fruit trees indiscriminately, but on the contrary studies the *nature* of his scion and transplants in that soil which is most congenial and whose properties subscribe to its development. Hail and frosts may destroy the buds, and likewise will unnatural location and floating sediment, etc., as surely destroy the oyster. Then why experiment at the expense of the commonwealth at this wholesale repealing of laws governing this vastly important interest under the caption of *economy*, when it is to please some theorists, some political aspirants, and not a few capitalists? Dangerous and hazardous indeed would be such a procedure.

The daily toilers in this industry are *wide awake* and seem to realize that their already poorly remunerative means of support is being viewed suspiciously by the eye of capitalists as a nice fat thing to be fishing for. The evident inclize towards monopoly, or capital influence, and possibly subsequent control by the favored few, betokens an hour that the many will rue, unless accomplished and determined efforts are resorted to by those who *know* something about this industry in connection with the *people's* interest. Who can know better than the people? Then let the people speak as they have ever done. The masses are averse to changes so sweeping; are unwilling to become the serfs of a few oyster farmers, or tramp the country at large as hundreds in other States have done because of the hardships enjoined upon them whose misfortune it was to be placed within the clutches of monopoly of whatever vocation. May the people take a position and let that position be maintained against these envious encroachments. Let there be no lack of firmness in supplying whatever check may be thought to be wise in frustrating the purpose of all who are agitating the sale or lease of oyster beds.

Suppose an act nullifying present oyster laws during the session of the next legislature were passed and one enacted authorizing the sale of this interest; the whole fabric of the oystermen's cause will fall to pieces and hundreds of little homes whose occupants are now happy, must crumble and a more forlorn picture no pen could describe. Must I dare anticipate so unnatural aspirations for the sake of gain, and stand by with folded arms and have nothing to say or do?

Let there be that amount of protection adequate with the amount of money appropriated to guard this interest, and let there be some changes in the laws that the *people* are well qualified to suggest and this cry of scarcity will e'er long be heard no more. If only bona-fide citizens had been allowed by law to dredge, the bars and people too would have been in better condition. A number of important changes can be suggested, but lets have none of that wholesale, monopolistic, lobbyistic, and politicistic business at Annapolis this winter.

OBSERVER.

What Governor Jackson Has to Say.

One of the first results of the oyster meeting at the Academy of Music last week, is to make more pronounced the widely divergent views as to the proper legislation upon the subject. Those who are in favor of leasing the oyster grounds in whole or in part to private individuals, and those who are opposed to it, constitute the two fields of thought. The certainty that the former will insist upon the adoption of their plan has arrayed all the opposing elements more vigorously against it.

Between these two Governor Jackson thinks he has found the happy solution. The Governor was in Baltimore Thursday of last week to attend the meeting of the board of trustee of the Maryland Agricultural College. After the meeting he expressed a great deal of interest in the subject and was anxious to know the trend of popular thought in Baltimore since the meeting.

"I attended the meeting," he said, "and listened with a great deal of interest to the speeches upon this question, so full of public importance. It was said that there are six hundred and forty thousand acres of available oyster grounds in the Chesapeake bay—of more value properly managed, than all the gold fields of California. Now, I find that on fully one-half of this acreage there is not, and never has been, as far as we know, an oyster.

"It seems to my mind that the proper way to reach results satisfactory to all parties is that the State lease this barren half—320,000 acres—to private individuals, at such rates and for such terms of years as the legislature may prescribe, and retain the present productive oyster grounds under its own supervision. I am in favor of propagating oysters to the greatest possible extent, and so vast a tract of land adapted to their culture would certainly be abundantly sufficient to begin with, and to demonstrate whether oyster culture, in the hands of private individuals, can be successful. That, I think, must be regarded as a very liberal concession, and one which I am sure must be entirely satisfactory to the advocates of private culture. But the best results are often gained by concessions, and I think we ought to meet this great question on middle ground.

"On the other hand, the State, by retaining possession of the present oyster grounds can have further opportunities to test the cull law, or such other laws as the legislature may deem it wise to pass, and at the same time satisfy those who are opposed to leasing the grounds. Thus, we would have the two systems in operation side by side, carefully noting their workings, and enabling us to govern our future action according to the method which gave the best results. If the private culture promised well, it could then be gradually adopted altogether; and, if, on the contrary, it should be a failure, or, by judicious legislation, the grounds could be made more profitable under the direct and entire control of the State, it could be abandoned. I am opposed to leasing all the grounds, for as that would so completely revolutionize things I fear it would be attended with serious results. Everything of an experimental nature must be gradual and not precipitate. See what a handsome revenue it would bring the State to lease these grounds—three hundred and twenty thousand acres, say, at one dollar an acre; while they are unproductive now, and worthless to everybody.

"There is another part of this oyster question which I regard with the utmost importance, and which I shall use my utmost endeavors to secure. There is a concurrent three-inch cull law between Maryland and Virginia, instead of two and a half inches, as we have now in our own law. That would render it impossible to raise the question under which our cull law is so often evaded now, as to whether the oysters were caught in Maryland or Virginia waters. A violation of the law would be punishable alike in both States. I have an engagement now with Governor McKinney some time in April to confer upon this matter, but we have not yet fixed the date. I would be satisfied to have a two and a-half inch law, provided it was concurrent between the two States, and I apprehend there will be no difficulty in reaching an agreement of that sort for our own mutual benefit and protection. In my present state of mind, though the time is a long way off. I will recommend both these laws in my next annual message to the legislature."

Farm Notes.

A fat sheep is one that will bring a good price, but a poor sheep is not wanted by any one.

Never chop turnips for stock, but slice them, and there will be less liability of any of the animals being choked.

Every intelligent farmer will look out for a good supply of useful winter reading for himself as well as his family.

The secret of good farming is to raise that which is salable, and to have the best quality that intelligent labor can produce.

The ewes will need more grain food now. It is not necessary to get them very fat, but they should be kept in good condition in order to better enable them to provide for the lambs that are to come early.

If a cow is well treated she will do better than if roughly treated, and if you buy a cow that is not used to kind treatment you have got to overcome her distrust before you can get her to do her best.

A Michigan man who keeps accurate and careful accounts, finds that silage can be packed for 75 cents a ton—which includes cost of raising the fodder—and that a steer can be carried through the winter in better order on five tons costing $3.75 than with two tons or $20 worth of hay.

The milk of sheep is quite largely used in some of the old countries for cheese-making, says the *National Stockman*. Sardinia makes a 1,000,000 of this cheese annually. In some of the Italian factories of the milk cows, sheep and goats is mixed in making cheese. There is a small sheep cheese factory in Tennessee. The article is reputed to be "rich and delicious."

Colonel Curtis, of Saratoga county, N. Y., says: Gapes are caused by a worm. A remedy is to make the chicken inhale lime dust. Sometimes it kills the worm and sometimes the chicken. Cholera is caused by diarrhœa, which runs into an infection. Do not keep chickens on the same ground; remove all the well ones from the flock. If a man can realize $1.62 net profit on each hen in a flock of thirty-two, is it not more profitable to keep hens than cows at the present average price for cheese and butter, cost of keep and care of each considered?

Most farmers know that young animals grow faster from the food consumd than they do after they pass their second year. With pigs and sheep a shorter time suffices to attain limit of profitable growth. The meat of lambs is higher in price and has cost its owner less to prodnce. Sheep for breeding may be kept five years. After that, they too should be fattened, as keeping longer will result in more or less dying every year from indigestion, as their teeth become poor. Young pigs that weigh 150 to 200 pounds find ready sale, and at better prices per hundred than the overgrown porkers starved one year, when there is most profit in good feeding, and fattened the next, when there is least.—*American Cultivator.*

Feeding Passengers.

In the "Life of Sir George Burns," E. Hodder says that the Cunard fleet of liners requires for its victualing, in the course of a year, 3,656 sheep, 1,800 lambs, 2,474 oxen, 24,075 fowls, 4,230 ducks, 2,200 turkeys, 2,200 geese, 53 tons of ham, 20 tons of bacon, 15 tons of cheese, 831,603 eggs. Of minor things, there are: "One ton and a half of mustard, one ton and three-quarters of pepper, 7,216 bottles of pickles, 8,000 tons of sardines, 30 tons of salt cod and ling, 4,192 four-pound jars of jam, 15 tons of marmalade, 22 tons of raisins, currants and figs, 18 tons of split peas, 15 tons of pearl barley, 17 tons of rice, 34 tons of oatmeal, 400 tons of flour, 23 tons of biscuits, 33 tons of salt, 48,902 loaves of bread of 8 pounds each."

The consumption of wines, mineral water, etc., is on a corresponding scale—over 15,000 bottles altogether for a single voyage.

The continuous and extensive breakage of glass and earthenware is also another feature of life on the sea which should not be overlooked. Thus the loss under this heap attains to an average of something like this for every voyage: "900 plants, 280 cups, 438 saucers, 1,113 tumblers, 200 wine glasses, 26 decanters and 63 water-bottles." The passengers for a single voyage will number between five and six hundred, and the company altogether gives employment to over 4,500 persons.

Learn a Trade.

A good trade is something which bank failures or commercial pancial do not destroy.

It is a passport to all countries and climes.

Something which can be carried in our heads and hands.

A demand not which passes current everywhere.

The one thing that cannot be learned in an academy or college.

A strong crutch upon which to lean.

The friend of our youth who will not desert us in our old age or affliction.

The only language understood by the people of all races and climes.

Beyond the possibility of decline at any time—years enhance its value.

The only property which cannot be mortgaged or sold.

It is a calling which can be declined or taken up at pleasure.

Something about which neither friends nor kindred can quarrel.

LOST AT POKER.

King Malietoa's Reckless Game—How the Ruler of Samoa Gave the Manono Island to an American Naval Officer on Three Kings—An Interesting Bit of Unwritten History!

We have heard a great deal about Samoa, in one way or another, during the past few years, but history has failed to relate how one of the most important islands in the group was one day won and lost in a game of poker. The facts have been well guarded by those concerned.

It was all on account of a jack-pot. For several years Malietoa, the King, had heard frequent accounts from visitors to the island of a fascinating game in which Kalakaua, the King of Hawaii, frequently indulged. Now all the Samoans entertain strong feelings of admiration of the neighboring government of the Sandwich Islands. Malietoa looked upon Kalakaua as a ruler who might well be taken as a model, and he therefore decided that until he had learned to play poker he was not fully competent to govern Samoa. He therefore made a stern resolution to take the 32d degree in the mysteries of the game, even if he had to squander every cent in the royal treasury, amounting to $79, in addition to his private treasures, including a worn-out naval officer's coat with three large brass buttons, a second-hand Snider rifle, brought from Auckland, New Zealand, several years before, and a pair of discarded gum boots, presented to him by the captain of a merchant vessel.

THE KING GREW RECKLESS.

The King's opportunity came soon after an American man-of-war sailed into the harbor of Apia one day. Among the officers was a paymaster, a lieutenant and an assistant engineer who had taken the first lessons in poker at Annapolis and who had been steadily growing in proficiency ever since. Among the white residents of Apia was a trader who had mastered the five points of the game after the expenditure of many dollars, and who was known to play a pretty strong hand.

One day the officers and the trader received an invitation from Malietoa to join him that evening in a game of cards, at the house of a European who lived near the beach. When night came the King and his guests met at the house in question, and His Majesty expressed his desire to learn poker. He was "coached" during the evening alternately by one of the officers or the trader, and after five or six hours felt confidence enough in himself to play his hand unassisted. The limit had been low and the play small, out of regard for His Majesty's ignorance of the game, but as he began to comprehend its general features and its opportunities he became more interested and excited, until he insisted and at last commanded that the limit should be taken off.

EMPTIED THE ROYAL TREASURY.

It was 2 o'clock in the morning, the King having insisted that the game should go on, and the largest jack-pot of the night was on the table. Several hand had been dealt around without any one having expressed his ability to open the pot, when the King with a look of surprise and a smile of pleasure and triumph combined, announced with an expression of glee that he would open it $20 worth, for through courtesy the royal player had been allowed to win quite a pile of silver.

Every one stayed. The master drew three cards, the lieutenant the same number, the assistant engineer took two, and the trader one. The King stood pat and put $10 more into the pot. The paymaster saw him and raised him $25. The others all stayed. The paymaster thew in $25 more and His Majesty was right there. Finding that things were getting too warm, the other officers and the trader dropped out.

The paymaster put down the cigar he had been smoking, "skinned" his hand over and shoved $50 to the middle of the table. The King put up the equivalent in Chilean silver dollars, the currency of the islands, and drawing a small canvas sack from his pocket, emptied its contents before him and excitedly placed in the pot the funds of the royal treasury of Samoa, amounting to $79 in silver dollars, halves and quarters.

MONEY GONE, HE PUT UP AN ISLAND.

The paymaster's face grew serious and he looked at his royal opponent in a hesitating, puzzled sort of a way. Could this be a Samoan Ah Sin he had run agains the pondered. Had this kingly copper-colored son-of-a-gun learned the art of poker from visiting traders years before, and had he been playing possum all the evening? The officer had six or seven months pay in his pocket and he decided to venture some of it for the purpose of finding out. After a few moments of indecision he drew $579 in gold from his pocket and added to the pot, which now covered the middle of the table.

Malietoa gave a gasp and called for a bowl of kava to nerve himself for what was to follow. The other officers and the trader looked on silently and breathlessly.

Malietoa announced himself as being out of funds and requested the paymaster to take his word for $500. The officer smiled, but made no reply, and continued to look fixedly at the pot.

Then the excited monarch offered to put up the Island of Monono, one of the finest in the Samoan group, against the $500. The paymaster consented and a transfer deed of the property, duly signed, attested by the trader, who was a notary public, and witnessed by the other two officers, was put in the pot. Then the King "called" the paymaster.

THE PAYMASTER'S WINNING HAND.

The moment of supreme excitement arrived. Slowly the paymaster laid down four aces and a five spot.

With a look of horror and a Samoan wail of despair His Majesty exposed to view three kings, an eight spot and a duce. Then he fell off his chair in a faint, the excitement having been too much for his nerves. Attendants were summoned and he was removed to his own house.

The paymaster shoveled his money into a sack and placed it in the trader's office safe. The deed for the island he put in an inside pocket, and with his brother officers went to one of the hotels and passed the night there.

By 9 o'clock the following morning the details of the big poker game were known to every one in Apia. The German and English consuls sent official communications to the American consul protesting in the most emphatic terms against the action of the King in disposing of the Island of Manono to an American or any one else, and warning the consul that, unless the paymaster returned the deed for the island to the King at once, they would immediately direct the attention of their respective governments to the case.

COMPLICATION NARROWLY AVOIDED.

Here was a pretty state of affairs. The officer had no doubt won the island fairly and the king's action was binding, but in the tension in which Samoan affairs were at that time the German and English governments would only too willingly have taken advantage of the circumstances as an excuse for international complications, ending ultimately in a disastrous way to American interests.

The facts were fully explained to the paymaster, and on the promise of Malietoa that he would give the officer a number of fire mats and other of Samoan articles of value, the deed was returned to the King and destroyed. By mutual consent of the consuls and others the affair was hushed up in every way and never referred to, and was thus allowed to die out.

Malietoa took an oath that he would never again play poker, and he adhered to his resolutions. His faith in the power of kings has been strongly shaken. He boldly declares his belief that some day his sportive royal brother, Kalakaua, will lose one of the Sandwich Islands to some audacious American poker-player.

SOME men are born bald—others achieve baldness, and others get married, and thus have baldness thrust upon them.

PLANTING POTATOES.

The Utility of a Planter—The Best Varieties to Grow.

Do not put in potatoes too soon; allow the land to dry off, so it will crumble when being plowed. Land worked when wet will be injured for the season, and any crop grown on such land will be shortened in the yield. The secret of successful potato culture consist in having a deep, rich, mellow soil, thoroughly worked, and the sets planted deep in the furrow, and the field worked frequently, and with level culture; good sod land is best. Yard manure—and it should be rich—is spread broadcast on the sod, which should be deeply plowed under and well harrowed, going length wise, and then crossing the field. Where large quantities of potatoes are grown it will pay to have a potato planter. These planters are very convenient, as they run the furrow, drop the seed, sow the fertilizer (any quantity required,) cover the sets, and mark out the next row, all in the one passage. Two or more neighbors uniting could well afford to buy a planter. Where only two or three acres are planted in this crop, the old plan of furrowing out the rows, sowing the fertilizer and dropping the potatoes by hand must still be followed.

To grow thin-skinned, smooth, good-sized potatoes free from black spots, and when boiled or roasted will break open mealy and white—bonedust or some good fertilizer must be used in addition to the manure spread broadcast and plowed under. To grow a paying crop of potatoes, the yield must be more than 80 or 90 bushels to the acre. Aim to grow 150 to 200 bushels to the acre, and the crop will be found a profitable one, reference to the note-book of a practical farmer shows that it required ten cords of manure, worth $30; 500 pounds of bonedust, worth $7.50; putting in and working crop, $15; harvesting crop, $17,—making $69.50—to grow 209 bushels of potatoes on an acre of land, making the cost of the potatoes about 30c. per bushel. As the potatoes were grown early and averaged over 70c. per bushel, the crop was a paying one.

For early crop, Early Rose and Beauty of Hebpron are still the favorites; for late fall and winter eating Hebron and Burbank are the best. In cutting potatoes, cut the potato down the middle, then crosswise. They will usually give two eyes to each piece, and plenty of meat for the young potato sprout to feed on at first. For family use, five bushels of potatoes, cut and planted and worked as stated above, should give an abundance for the year. Potatoes should be grown on high, dry soil, free from shade, and given careful and clean culture.

The price of Irish potatoes from their great scarcity now rules very high, and must advance still more as the supply on hand over the country diminishes, for the next harvest of this indispensable vegetable is yet some four months off. In view, therefore, of this circumstance, we think the farmer who makes arrangements for planting a good breadth of early potatoes will act wisely and be well repaid for his trouble, especially if he complies, so far as in his power lies, with the conditions necessary for making good crop. These are, the selection of the right piece of ground, its thorough preparation before planting,