THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD

OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.

WM. B. USILTON & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM

strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.

SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS

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

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893. No. 8.

Legal Notices,

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Ella Woodall
versus
Emeline M. Medders.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 21st day of June, 1893, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, Trustee, appointed by a decree of this court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, one in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $125.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Charles T. Westcott, Assignee,
versus
Lewin J. Usilton and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 21st day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate in the proceedings, made and reported by CHARLES T WESTCOTT, Assignee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August 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 26th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $7,200.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, Maryland,
versus
James J. Rees, et. al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 21st day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, trustee appointed by this court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August 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 26th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $5,721.46.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

July 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Andrew Woodall, Mortgagee,
versus
Eugene Gooding.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 17th day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Personal Estate of Eugene Gooding, made and reported by ANDREW WOODALL, Mortgagee, by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from said Eugene Goodling to the said Andrew Woodall, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of August, 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 20th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $132.50.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Samuel Beck, et. al.,
versus
Avarilla F. Patterson, et. al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 22d day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by WILLIAM W. BECK, Esq., Trustee, by virtue of a decree of this court passed in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on on before the 22d day of August next;—Provided a copy of this Order be insrted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 22d day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,750.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Harrison W. Vickers, Mortgagee,
versus
Elizabeth R. Wickes, et. al.,

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 14th day of June, A. D., 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate of E. R. Wickes, Antoinette Wickes, Polly Westcott, George B. Westcott, Elizabeth B. Wickes, Ellen L. Wickes and Simon Wickes made and reported by HARRISON W. VICKERS, Mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from the said Elizabeth R. Wickes, Antoinette Wickes, Polly Westcott, George B. Westcott, Elizabeth B. Wickes, Ellen L. Wickes, and Simon Wickes be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 19th day of August next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of July, next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $10,410.70.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

June 17, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Charles T. Westcott, Trustee,
versus
C. Wright Spry and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 14th day of June, 1893, by the Circuit Court for Kent County, that the sales made and reported by CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, Trustee, under the deed of trust from C. Wright Spry and wife, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of August 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 19th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,450.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

June 17, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

James W. Ivens and others,
versus
James A. Davis.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity,

ORDERED, this 14th day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate made and reported by MARION DEK. SMITH, trustee in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of August 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 19th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $5,000.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

June 17, 1893—4t.

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

WILLIAM H. WHITELEY,

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 13th day of December, 1893, 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 subscribers. Given under my hand this 6th day of June, 1893.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
JENNETTE WHITELEY,
June 10, 1893—4t. Administrators.

LADIES—Avoid anxiety and uneasiness each month. — simple and harmless French remedy that gives absolute protection and easily applied. Address for particulars,
H. A. MARTIN,
my27-2m. P. O. Box 270, Baltimore, Md.

EVEN THE BOY KNOWS

WHERE TO BUY!

—HIS—

CLOTHING

IN ORDER TO GET

Correct Styles at Honest Prices

We have just received from the manufacturers seveveral good styles in MEN'S CASSIMERE, SERGE and CHEVIOT SUITS, which we closed the entire lots of, and have placed them on our tables at $6, $7 and $7.75. If you need Clothing it will pay you to examine this line of suitings. Men's PANTS from 75 cents up to the Finest.

BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Eleven Lots of these goods bought at a sacrifice, and will be sold likewise. Look at them and see for yourselves.

Full Line of Hats and Furnishing Goods.

Respectfully,

Moody & Perkins
WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES

FEW DOORS BELOW POSTOFFICE.

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES

and Furnishings

ARE YOU READY NOW FOR YOUR SPRING OUTFIT FOR YOURSELF AND BOYS? WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR COUNTERS

—A HANDSOME LINE OF—

SPRING CLOTHING!

Our $8 and $10 SUITS will knock them all out. You have never seen such value. Just look in our show windows. Twenty-three Styles of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS from 75 cents to the finest made. Men's and Boys' SHOES, an entire new stock, from 75 cents to hand-made. Beautiful SHIRTS, NEW STIFF and ALPINE HATS, and a complete line of NECKWEAR. Come early, and you will be surprised at our low prices.

Respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,

Opposite Stam's Hall. **Chestertown, Maryland.**

E. W. F. SIMPERS!

OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Dry Goods and Notions, Muslins, Bed Ticking, Shirtings, Dress Ginghams,

COTTONADES, "LOT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AT COST,"

PLAIN AND FANCY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Canned goods, Teas, Coffees, Pure Spices, Hominy Grits, Rolled Oats, Oat Meal, Corn Starch, Fruit Puddine, New Orleans and Porto Ricco Molasses, Gold Dust Washing Powder, and everything in this line, in fact the MOST COMPLETE STOCK in town. New styles in Table Glass, Fancy China and White Ware. "LOWEST PRICES FOR THE CASH."

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
April 22, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

DON'T Neglect the EYES.

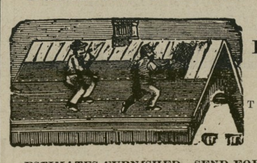
Have them Scientifically Examined, FREE OF CHARGE,

—WHEN IN BALTIMORE, AT—

F. W. McALLISTER'S,

No. 8 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Coal Tar and Manufacturing Co.,



MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Roofing Materials,

Building Paper,

TARRED FELT, COAL TAR, TWO and THREE-PLY FELT, RED ROSIN, SIZED PAPER, ROOFING PAINT, CONCRETE BLOCK PAVEMENT FOR CELLARS, &C., &C.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST.

16 West Camden Street, Baltimore, Md. je17-y.

HORNER'S ABSOLUTELY Pure Animal Bone FERTILIZERS, FOR All Crops AND Permanent Grass.

WARRANTED IN THE FULL PRICE OF THE GOODS.

Higher in Essential Qualities than any other Goods on the Market.

WE WILL SELL EITHER BY ANALYSIS, OR WEIGHT.

PREFERABLY THE FORMER WAY. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.,
26 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

Ice-Cream

—AND—

Water Ices!

Ice-Cream and Water Ices, all flavors, at the following prices:

Five Gallons or over - - - - 90c. per gal.
Less than five gallons - - - $1.00 " "

All orders delivered in town limits or at depot or wharf. Orders delivered on Sunday until 12 M.

Chestertown Creamery and Ice Co.

Orders left at my residence on Princess street, will receive prompt attention.

j10-3t. HORACE W. BECK, SEC'Y.

CLAUSS SHEARS, SCISSORS and RAIZORS. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

FOR SALE!

PEACH BASKETS

IN ANY QUANTITY at LOWEST PRICES!

Parties can rest assured that they will obtain the SAME BASKET that they buy of me, as under no circumstances will I substitute an inferior basket for the one I sell. Call or write for prices.

N. LIEBERMAN,
j17-4t. MELITOTA, MD.

MEN'S OVERSHIRTS from 25 cents up.
J. H. SIMPERS.

Our 30th Year

BRIGHTER THAN EVER!

Carriage Building!
Wheelwrighting!
Blacksmithing!

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT

With ample buildings, spacious grounds, the best materials and first-class workmen, are better fitted for the prosecution of their business than ever before in their history. They are yet in their very prime, but with an experience which is invaluable. They give special attention to the MANUFACTURE O

CARRIAGES!

We make in this line principally light work, consisting of SIDE-BAR BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, DAYTONS and FAMILY CARRIAGES of all styles. Our work is all finished first-class. We do no cheap shoddy work. Now is the time to have your Carriages painted and repaired, as we are specially liell fixed in that line. We keep on hand a fine wne of Carriages of other makes.

—IN OUR—

WAGON DEPARTMENT

we are prepared to build the VERY BEST FARM WAGONS, EXPRESS WAGONS and PEACH BEARBORNS that can be produced.

Call and see our Low-down Platform Work, which is so handy to load

WE HAVE OVER 2,000 VEHICLES NOW IN USE.

All kinds of REPAIRING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, in our Wheelwright and Carriage Departments.

We also keep Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c.

—IN OUR—

Blacksmithing Department!

we are prepared to do all kinds of fine light work, such as Mill, Bridge or boat work. All kinds Job-Work and Forging also attended to.

HORSE-SHOEING.

We have on the BEST HORSE-SHOERS IN THE STATE, and we invite all owners of horses to give us a trial. Bring along your Forgers and Cutters.

Respectfully,
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
apr22-6m. CHESTERTOWN, MD

NOT WISHING TO CARRY OVER

Corn Working Implements

I will sell what is now on hand at COST.

CULTIVATORS,	$2 50	$ 3 25
14-TOOTH HARROWS,	2 50	3 20
1 60-TOOTH STEEL SMOOTHING HARROW	12 05	

HAY IMPLEMENTS, CHEAP!

SELF-DUMP HAY RAKE,	$18 00
HAND-DUMP HAY RAKE,	15 00
HAY TEDDER,	28 00

LAND ROLLERS:

7½-FOOT WOOD LAND ROLLER,	$25 00
6-FOOT STEEL LAND ROLLER,	27 00

The pair together, $50 00.

FARM WAGONS AT - $60 00
with side boards.

The Van Wagoner Fence 75c. per rod

Several miles of this fence have been set, viz: R. D. Hyman, H. W. Vickers, Wm. M. Slay, V. Hendrickson, Eugene Bonwill and others. Leave your order with

JOSEPH GUEST,
Chestertown, Md.

WM. A. ELLIOTT, SALESMAN.

Summer Styles.

—FOW READY AT—

R. BERGEN'S.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

Silks and Braids

to match all shades.

Also, DRESS GINGHAM, PERCALE and SATIN BROCHES, latest styles.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is complete with the LATEST STYLES for our SPRING TRADE.

We also carry a full line of FLOWERS, GIMPS and RIBBONS, and a nice line of Children's LACE CAPS, and HATS. Our Spring Wrap Department can show the Latest Styles in

Ladies' Coats and Wraps

Before buying look at our styles and prices.

WE ALSO, CARRY A

FULL LINE GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

R. BERGEN,
a1-tf. SMITH BUILDING.

Mrs. John Shuster's

ICE CREAM PARLOR

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish

Ice-Cream, all Flavors,

Water Ices, Cakes, &c.,

to Festivals, Picnics, Families, etc., at reasonable rates, and asks a trial. Our parlors are open day and night to the public, where they can get meals at all hours, as well as ice-cream, water ices, &c.

Give us a trial.

MRS. JOHN SHUSTER,
m20-tf. Oppo. Chestertown National Bank.

FARMERS PREPARE FOR 1893.

BUY ONLY THE BEST!

Studebaker's Steel Skein Farm Wagons and Road Carts, strictly first-class. All sizes in Stock. Hay Presses, Hay and Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Corn and Cob Mills, Unsurpassed Bissell Chilled Plows, Fredericksburg Farmer's Friend Plows and Castings, Apiary or Bee Hive Supplies, Wind Mills, Cucumber Pumps, Lever Spring Tooth Harrows, Draper Spading and Disc Harrows, Etc., Etc. Every Implement Guaranteed. Most Complete Stock of Implements in the South. Write for New World's Fair Catalogue.

BALTIMORE FARM IMPLEMENT CO.,
No. 209 S. Charles Sreet, Balto., Md.

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

OUR SPLENDID

SPRING STOCK

is bigger, better, brighter than ever before and equal in variety and extent to the combined stocks of any three houses, and what is best of all—Prices are lower than ever before. A man with a slim pocket-book this year can dress like a king.

MEN'S SUITS.

Ours are perfect marvels of the tailor's art, full of superior style and durability, yet they cost less than the same qualities are sold for elsewhere. Extensive lines at $10, $12, $15, $18.

Gems for Juveniles.

Boy's and Children's Suits, Hats and Furnishings in the most charming styles, cutely and prettily trimmed, and made with all the careful attention devoted to gentlemen's fine garments. Boys' Suits from $1.98 up to the finest at $15.

WE ARE ON TOP

again with the Largest Line of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps ever displayed. All the leading shapes and new colors represented in our colossal stock. Men's Hats from 59 cents to $3. Boys' Hats from 14 cents to $2.50.

FINE FIXINGS.

Everything that is bright and new is shown in our Immense Furnishing Department. Many exclusive novelties in Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Underwear, &c., to be seen here at full 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

Write for Samples and Price List.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

5 and 7 West Baltimore Street,

ANNEX,

86 and South Charles Street.

THE MERITS OF

HULL'S

Horse, Cattle & Poultry

POWDER

s attested and endorsed by the best citizens of the county and State. Farmers, Cattle Raisers and Poultry Raisers give their testimony in every package of the powders. The demand for the powder is ever on the increase, and bespeaks its popularity. The powders are manufactured by a regularly incorporated company, which has recently enlarged its manufacturing facilities, and is prepared to meet the largest orders, for its goods. The Powder is manufactured under the immediate supervision of the original discoverer of the ingredients and mixture of the Powder.

This powder is guaranteed to cure Roup, Gapes and Cholera in Chickens.

AGENTS WANTED in every county and State in the Union. All orders filled from the Company's office and factory in Westminister, Md. Address

Hull Horse, Cattle and Poultry Powder Company.

Chas. E. Goodwin, Sec'y and Treas.; William B. Thomas, Prest.; P. J. Bennett, Geo. M. Parke, Chas. E. Goodwin, J. P. Hull, Directors.

M. A. TOULSON, Chestertown,

AGENT FOR KENT COUNTY.

FOR SALE BY—J. A. CASEY, Rock Hall; S. BURGESS & BROS., Edesville. a28-3m.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Lightning! Lightning!

Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING call on or address

H. L. BOYD,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

—AGENT FOR—

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets $11,000,000.

PHŒNIX, of Hartford, Conn.,
Assets $6,000,000.

Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.

Don't wait until you are burned out.

H. L. BOYD,
apr1. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

VANDEGRIFT'S

ERADICATOR

—FOR—

For Cleansing Grease Spots from Clothing

IT NEVER FAILS.

EGGS BY THOUSANDS.

How They Are Hatched Artificially Over in Egypt.

An incubator which has 90,000 eggs undergoing hatching at one time is regarded by the Brooklyn Citizen as quite an institution, and the thought of one incubator and one decrepit man, with the aid of a sixteen-year-old boy and a small quantity of fuel, turning out 234,000 chickens in three months' time has led Consul General Cardwell, of Cairo, to give the people of the United States some hints on chicken producing.

The "incubatory," as Consul Cardwell terms it, is a huge affair built of sun-dried bricks, mortar and earth. The walls are sixteen feet high and two feet in thickness but there are double walls around the outside, and the space between is filled with earth so as to prevent the escape of heat and keep an even temperature within. The floor is covered with mortar to prevent the entrance of moisture. Within, the structure is divided into compartments, which are like a baker's oven in shape. These are the places where the eggs are deposited for hatching, and the care with which they are constructed to prevent changes in atmosphere from without is shown by the fact that there is at least ten feet thickness of wall and earth between them and the climate outside.

This is heated for several days before the eggs are placed inside, and after the moisture is all expelled the attendant determines the proper temperature without a thermometer, but merely by his own sensation, and during weeks in which the eggs are in process of incubation the two attendants live day and night with them, keeping sufficient fire, opening or closing draughts and air ducts, never the heat to fall below ninety-eight or rise above one hundred degrees, and all without the aid of a theremometer, until the end of twenty-one days the thousands of chickens begin to make their appearance.

"Artificial incubation," said Consul Cardwell, "is by no means a strictly modern industry in Egypt. The art of hatching eggs by other than natural process was known and practiced by ancient Egyptains, and the Egyptain incubator of to-day is but a reproduction of the one of thousands of years ago. In all these years the Egyptain breed of chickens has not changed, and the manner of production has remained immutable. Not long ago I secured a metal stamp of a chicken deposited in a tomb over 2,000 years ago, and it is the perfect type of the Egyptain fowl of to day and when the stamp was struck artificial incubation was a thing of actual existence in Egypt.

The methods of hatching eggs by artificial means and a knowledge of constructing appliances for the same have descended through ages from father to son, and the wonderful success attending this industry throws into insignificance the modern scientific machine lately introduced into the United States and elsewhere. The marvelous success of artificial fowl production in Egypt proves the fact hat inventive genius, even in America, might be directed into more successful and far less expensive methods of industry by drawing inspiration from these patient, never-tiring people of the Nile Valley. In 1880 the fowl industry in the United States amounted to over $200,000,000, and, if to so vast an industry could be applied the economies of the Egyptains' production, the profits would be trebled.

The economies are exercised in everything. Not only are eggs put through the process of incubation more cheaply than anywhere else in the world, but chicks are reared at an expense past comprehension, while the disease and natural death among fowls, because of tireless care, are almost unknown. The incubatory is constructed of sun-dried bricks, mortar and earth. The one examined by me was a structure seventy feet long, sixtyfeet wide and sixteen feet high. It is provided with twelve compartments, or incubators, each capable of holding 7,500 eggs, making a total capacity of 90,000 eggs undergoing incubation at one time.

The season of operation lasts only three months out of the twelve beginning with March and ending with May; therefore, allowing three weeks for incubating eggs, one week for removing each hatch and preparation for again filling the incubators with eggs, the number of eggs under treatment at this incubator in one season may be placed at 270,000. From these are hatched 234,000 chicks. The percentage of hatch would be much greater, but the eggs being necessarily procured in large quantities and from distance places, are largely damaged for incubation. Still, those lacking vitality are not lost. Experience makes the attendants of the incubators great experts, and in a very few days after the eggs are placed in the ovens the trained hand detects as quickly the unvitalized egg, as does the expert bank cashier the defective coin.

The unvitalized eggs are at once placed upon the market at low prices for culinary consumption. Eggs are bought for the incubator at never exceeding five cents a dozen. After the incubators begin to turn out their product people come from all the surrounding region, buying up the hatch in numbers to suit, and disposing of eggs in exchange for chickens. The latter, distributed everywhere, are then reared, with a very small percentage of loss, for sale in the markets. The oven crop of marketable chickens is estimated at $15,000,000 in one season, and calculating that one-fourth only of this crop of chickens die during their growing period, it may be asserted that 20,000 is the hatch of the ovens.

"Here is a huge economy. To hatch the same number of chickens by the natural method would call into requisition the patience of 1,500,000 hens, and all this vast number of mothers would require sustenance during two months of incubation and brooding. The curiously inclined are left to figure out what Egyptains save in resorting to artificial incubation, and they will be surprised to think that it takes vastly less care to look after an incubation of 20,000,000 in the ovens than it would be required with 1,500,000 feathered mothers. One man and a small boy are the sole attendants of the incubatory I explored. They live in the ovens night and day during the entire period of three months devoted to incubation.

The temperature is never less than ninety-eight degrees. This man and boy keep up the smouldering fires that create this temperature; they place the eggs in the oven, move the great masses of eggs four or five times during twenty-four hours, after the chicks, deliver them to buyers, keep the incubator in perfect order, sort out the infertile eggs, and feed the little chicks. Think of 234,000 chicks owing life alone to the tender care in three months' time, to an old man, with most defective eyesight, and a sixteen-year-old boy, the same conception may be had of the economies of the Egyptian industry.

WHILE a large pine log was being worked up at the Brown & Hall sawmill, in Canada, a wonderful discovery was made. After the outside "slab" had been cut off, a large toad was seen to poke his head out of a hole, in which he was imbedded, and where he barely escaped being cut in two by the saw. How the creature ever got there is a mystery, as he was perfectly incased in the wood with no possible means of ingress or egress. As the log was the fourth or fifth up from the butt of the tree his position must have been at least fifty or sixty feet up from the ground. There is but one way of accounting for the fact that he was found in the situation mentioned: He had grown up with the tree from infancy, and was probably *hundreds of years old* when the saw awakened him from his long nap. Naturlists of Acton say that he is of an unknown species of the reptilia, and that the cavity in which he was found was perfectly sound and as smooth as though chisled out by a carpenter. He was surrounded on all sides with solid wood from 4½ inches to 2½ feet thick.

COMMUNICATED.

Seventh Day Adventism.

These Seventh Day Adventist preachers who are operating in our midst, are steadily becoming more cunning, bold and defiant in their nefarious work. When they first go into a community little or nothing is heard that the most pronounced orthodoxy would object to. They visit other churches, attend Methodist prayer meetings and class meetings, and tell the people their coming is not meant, in the remotest degree, to unsettle the religious convictions of any, nor interfere with the churches in any way whatever; but it is not long before they face about, and in every possible way, fairly and unfairly, they seek to do just what, in the start, they vociferously declared they did not mean to attempt.

Of course what they teach in reference to the second coming of Christ and soul-sleeping, does little or no harm; their mischief comes of their teaching in reference to the Sabbath day. They seek to show the unwary that unless we keep the *seventh* day instead of the first, they violate the law, and in so doing they are unpardoned sinners before God, no matter how strictly they may keep the other provisions of the sacred scriptures. Sunday-keeping is not Sabbath-keeping. And when they get their poor dupes convinced on this point, it is easy to show them that they are equally culpable before God unless they shall work six days before the seventh. But to do so they must work on the Christian Sabbath, in which case they are law-breakers. Mr. Franke in the *American Sentinel* of June 1st, says:

"If we observe the Bible Sabbath, how can we be in harmony with the bible unless we do work six days, which must include Sunday the first day of the week?"

Sure enough, but the same gentleman goes on, "By refraining from work on Sunday we virtually acknowledge its sancity and conform to the laws of an opposing religion," and he further says, "Sunday laws are religious laws, and as such are oppressive and subversive of religious liberty," and tells his people they must break this law if they must suffer for so doing. "Persecution is what we may expect." Oh, no; Mr. Franke, it is not persecution for conscience sake, as you so often declare, but it is persecution for breaking our laws. Mr. Franke teaches that Sunday law-breaking is right, and our duty.

On one occasion when Paul was before the Sanhedrin, he declared, "I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day." The high priest, Ananias, instantly ordered those who stood near "to smite him on the mouth." With solemn emphasis Paul said, "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall," &c. When reminded that he was reviling God's high priest, the apostle added, "I wist not, brethren, that he was the high priest: for it is written, thou shall not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." The marginal reference goes back to Ex. 22:28, and this scripture means, in the minds of the best bible critics, we must not make light of God, nor speak evil of the civil ruler. "The spirit of disaffection and sedition," an eminent authority well says, "is ever opposed to the religion of the bible." Rulers are not a terror to the good, but to the evil. And a great divine says, "The very worst government is better than aimless anarchy." It is far better to keep a law, even if it be "oppressive and subversive of religious liberty," than to break it and teach others to break it.

It is better for the Seventh Day Adventist to obey our Sunday law, even if they conscientiously believe it an unjust law, than to break it, and thus put themselves in an attitude of open hostility and diffiance to civil rule. "Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsars." Our Christian Sunday Sabbath is not only a divine, but a civil institution. If Sunday legislation is wrong, let it be obeyed until by proper means its repeal can be accomplished. But we must be law abiding. The bible requires that. The Sunday law is Cæsar's as well as God's, and, in the meantime, the less H. E. Robinson has to say, through the public press, about "Maryland Justice," and the less he seeks to traduce the character of Chief Justice Robinson, and the less Mr. Franke has to say about "religious bigotry" on the part of Maryland preachers, and "prejudice on the part of magistrate and judge," the better it will be for them and their deluded people. If these so-called preachers would seek the spiritual betterment of the people there are none who would not bid them the most hearty God-speed. But this they are not doing. Their people are no better, to say the least; while in them is begotten a spirit of lawlessness, which soon seems to court arrest and imprisonment. They are suffering for truth and for God, and those who suffer the most will have the most abundant entrance into heaven. Strange teaching, this.

These deluded people are deserving of pity. They are evidently sincere. They must keep Saturday. They must work six days out of the seven. But to do so they must work on Sunday, and then they make themselves liable to civil prosecution. They are sinners if they do not work on Sunday. And if such teachings are not stopped matters will grow worse. How long our rulers mean to endure all this, and how long our tax-payers are willing to pay the constantly increasing cost of court expenses these men are imposing on the people, remains to be seen. Jeroboam has followers yet.

Kent Co., Md. June 19, 1893. TRUTH.

LIBERTY'S NEW BELL.

Mrs. Cleveland Touches the Button and the Metal Flows Into the Mould.

TROY, N. Y., June 22, 1893.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, wife of the President, touched an electric button in Gray's Gables this afternoon and the tiny spark flying over the wire to the Meneely Bell Foundry in this city let loose a flood of metal which, when cool, will be the Liberty Bell of this century.

And the molten mass which flowed at the command of her electric messenger was composd of historic material, pledges of love, implements of warfare, material of the most hisoric interest, swords that have been used in battle, metal identified with every progress, invention and science, remembrances and love gifts, too precious to be trusted by a mortal looking forward to death in any other place except the Columbian Liberty Bell.

The mold of the bell was not visible prior to the casting, but was imbeded in the earth just in front of the furnace. The core was placed in first, the outer case containing the inscriptions and date being placed in after, and all the joints hermetically sealed. When the committee arrived at the foundry all they could see was the great furnace filled with 14,000 pounds of molten metal melted by the use of coal furnished free by the State of Pennsylvania.

Then there was a small hole in the earth just in front of the furnace, and into this the molten metal, sparkling and looking like a snake of fire, found entrance until, when the mold was full, the fiery mass began to spread out over the ground. Then the flow was stopped, and Mr. Meneely announced that the bell was cast.

For ten hours it will have to stay in the earth so as to allow it to cool off sufficiently to handle. When uncovered it will be found to contain these words:

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Around the crown of the bell will be the inscription:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

On the face of the bell will be the words:

"A new command I give unto you, that you love one another."

On the opposite face will appear the words, "Clinton H. Meneely, Bell Foundry, Troy, N. Y."

When it is cool enough it will be polished and will then be ready for transportation. The cost of the bell, delivered in Chicago, is $6.500; caretaker for one year, about $500; expenses of the committee for printing, postage, &c., about $1.500. Total cost, $8.500.

A Lawer's Apt Reply.

In the early years of this century Philip Doddridge was the leading lawyer in Northwestern Virginia, now a portion of the state of West Virginia. Doddridge county was named for him. He resided in Wellsburg, on the Ohio river, but his practice extended well into Pennsylvania and Ohio, and he afterward represented his district in Congress.

On one occasion Mr. Doddridge was called to Washington to defend a man accused of horse stealing. It was a clear case.

The principal witness was an accomplice, who turned state's evidence, but this testimony was amply corroborated by that of other people. Mr. Doddridge was not expected to make a very forcible address, and he did not try to. He talked in a desultory manner to the jury for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then added:

"I have very little more to say, but, with the permission of the court, I will relate an incident which seems to me to bear on this case. In the older portion of this state it is the custom now, as it was some years ago, for the judges to travel over their circuits and hold court. With the judges went the lawyers. In a certain district I have in mind the nestor of the bar was a precise gentleman of the old school, who wore ruffled shirt fronts and cuffs, and prided himself on his invariable attendance upon divine service at the town in which court was being held. He insisted on similar attendance on the part of the other lawyers, and made it his business to see that they went with him in a body. One Sunday morning they found themselves at a town with no church except one belonging to the Methodist, and although this nestor was an Episcopalian he notified the younger attorneys that they would be expected to go to church as usual. They were late in getting ready, and when the dignified old lawyer appeared in church and marched up the middle aisle, followed by all the lawyers in the district, the mintser was in the sermon. He stopped in his discourse, however gazed at the leader of the file a second, and then said:

"'My friend, if you had not stopped to primp and arrange those ruffles so carefully you could have got to church in time. As it is you come at this late hour and disturb the worshippers by your entrance. I give you warning now,' the preacher added solemnly, raising his finger to make the words impressive, 'that at the judgement day I shall appear to testify against you.'

"The old lawyer had stopped when the minister began to address him, and stood waiting in the aisle. When the preacher was through the lawyer said:

"'Sir, I have been practicing at the bar for forty years, and that much experience has shown me that the greatest rogue always turns states evidence.'"

At this point Mr. Doddridge left his case with the jury. The entire court room convulsed with laughter, and it was for some time before order was restored. Then the jury announced a verdict of not guilty, and Doddridge's client was released.

Where Indians Won't Venture.

The Superstitious Mountains of Arizona and Their Wonders.

"Among the natural wonders of the great southwest are the Superstitious mountains, which loom up red and roseate from the arid desert to the east of the Salt river valley," said Ben Rogers, an old cattleman. "These mountains are so curious that as long as Arizona has been settled the Indians would have nothing to do with them. In consequence they are full of deer, ibex, bear and other wild game. It is tough work getting up in them, however, and because of this they are a natural fortress for wild game. Rising out of the level surface of the desert like the pyramids of Egypt are the Superstitious mountains.

"They reach a total height from the valley of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet, and probably their height above the sea is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. There are no foothills leading up to them whatever. On one side is a valley as level as a billiard table, and on the other these lofty mountains rise. There are many theories for this, but no certain solution.

"On the crest of this unique range and in full view in the rarefied atmosphere for an immense distance from the plain, are hundreds of queer figures, representing men in all attitudes. They represent ball throwers, outlooks, mere viewers of the country round about, men recumbent and contemplative, others starting on a foot race and in every conceivable posture and position. They are not real flesh and blood men, however—nothing but stone syenite—yet nothing can convince the Indians ond some white men that they are not genuine. They say they are real mortals turned to stone, petrified by the peculiar condition of the air on the mountains.

"Now, you can induce an Indian to brave all the Gila monsters and rattlesnakes of the plain, but you can't induce him to try and scale that perpendicular range. He is satisfied to let alone the ancient abodes of the mysterious pygmies and the crests where the petrified men are, even though the mountains about are full of ibex and other game. It is a fine field for the naturalist and the antiquarian, for if they do not believe in the petrified men they will at least learn much for the pygmy cliff dwellers and the game that roams unmolested near at hand."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A Swallow Hangs a Sparrow.

Editor Haddaway, of the Eastern Ledger, gives an account of a most remarkable encounter between a barn swallow and an English sparrow. The swallow as stated to the editor, had built its nest among the rafters of the barn of Mr. Denney, near Royal Oak, in Talbot county. While on the nest the swallow was attacked by the sparrow, and the two birds had a furious battle, which went on sometimes in the air and sometimes on the ground. The swallow was courageous, but it had not the wind of the sparrow, and finally had to yield to its antagonist. Having driven the swallow from the barn, the victorious sparrow took possession of the nest and contents. In about an hour the swallow returned to the barn, bearing in its mouth a bunch of something resembling long horse hairs. The bird went directly and noiselessly to its nest, threw itself on the back of the sparrow and before that astonished bird had recovered from the shock caused by the sudden and violent return of its vanquished foe, the swallow put a horse-hair noose around the sparrows neck, and somehow fastened the other end of the lasso to the nest or to the r