# Kent News.

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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.



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Established 1862.
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*General Commission Merchants*
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
**No. 125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.**

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. E. PROBEST.
**LONEY & CO.,**
SUCCESSORS TO WRIGHT & LONEY,
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
Grain, Fruits, Poultry, Wool, Live Stock, Eggs, Hides, &c.
**215 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.**
REFERENCE: — Drovers, Mechanics & National Bank. j14-tf.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS
**STEVENS BROTHERS,**
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.
Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.
**No. 303 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md**
Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

O. CLIFTON. S. H. WOODLAND. J. W. WOODLAND.
**A. P. CREW**
—WITH—
**CLIFTON & WOODLAND,**
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
**217 South Charles St., Balto., Md.,**
GRAIN and FRUITS a SPECIALTY
REFERENCE:—National Exchange Bank.
Members of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

JAMES W. JEROME. J. HARRY VICKERS.
**JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, WOOL and Country Produce Generally.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF GRAIN AND FRUITS.
**18 East Camden Street,** *Near Light St. Wharf.* Baltimore, Maryland.

**FRANK WRIGHT & CO.,**
(formerly of Wright & Loney,)
**Commission Merchants**
FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
**121 Light Street, - - Baltimore, Md.,**
Between Pratt and Lombard Streets.

**To Peach Shippers:**
I AM NOW LOCATED AT
**324 Light Street, Balto.,**
prepared to sell FRUIT to the best advantage possible. Peach growers are invited to communicate with me. I have had many years' experience in this market and my facilities are unsurpassed.
Returns daily. Settlements weekly.
**BARTUS TREW.**
jy22-tf.

*PHILADELPHIA.*

**E. C. CROW & CO.,**
**102 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.,**
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
ALL KINDS FARM PRODUCE.
PEACHES A SPECIALTY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1882. WHOLESALE ONLY.

**R. A. BRICE,**
Late of and Successor to J. E. HENDRICKSON & Co.
**FRUIT, POULTRY, EGGS, &c.**
**328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.**

**WILLIAM CLAYTON,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**Commission Merchant,**
DEALER IN
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Country Produce
STALLS NOS. 121 AND 122, THIRD AVE., SOUTH-WESTERN MARKET,
**19th and Market Sts. - Philadelphia, Pa.**

**WILLIAM B. STEPHENS**
HANESVILLE, - - KENT CO., MD
—WITH—
**R. C. GARRETT & CO.,**
*Fruit & Produce Commission Merchants*
—IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, LIVE STOCK PORK, ETC., ETC.,
**323 S. Front and 322 S. Water Sts., Phila, Pa**
MR. STEPHENS is our authorized agent, and is fully empowered to engage agents at the various shipping points for soliciting consignments.
jy11-6m. R. C. GARRETT & CO.

**S. T. ROTHWELL,**
—DEALER IN—
*Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Grain,*
LIVE STOCK, &c.
*J. E. SICKLER, Manager,*
**5 and 7 Vine Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.**
Returns made weekly and reports daily.
REFERENCES:—Taylor Bros., Camden, N. J.; Citizens' National Bank, S. M. Reynolds & Co., Middletown, Del.; L. M. Price, Smyrna, Del.; J. F. M. Woodall, B. F. Fleming, Wm. A. Hyland, and others of Kent. jy15-6m.

*NEW YORK.*

W. S. HILL. G. H. BEASTEN.
**WALTER S. HILL & CO.,**
—WHOLESALE—
**FRUIT and PRODUCE**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**197 Reade Street, - - New York.**

**DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,**
HOMEOPATHIST,
CHESTERTOWN, - - - MARYLAND
one square from Steamboat Wharf, High street,
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 3 to 4.30 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

**MOSQUITO CANOPY!**
CALL AND SEE MY STOCK.
P. T. McFEELY, Furniture Store.
jy15-tf.


## REGISTRATION NOTICE

### To the Voters of Kent County.

IN compliance with Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, titled "Elections," sub-title "Registration," as amended by Chapter 573, of the acts of 1890, notice is hereby given that the officers of Registration for Kent county will sit for the purpose set forth in said Article for

### SEPTEMBER SITTING

on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 19th and 20th, 1893, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the following places:

For the First Election District on Tuesday the 2nd of September at Millington, all other days Galena.

For the Second Election District at Kennedyville.

For the Third Election District at Worton Station.

For the Fourth Election District, at the Court House, in Chestertown.

For the Fifth Election District, at Edesville.

### OCTOBER SITTING

will be on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, and on Monday, October 18th (each day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.), at the above places, except that the First District Register will not be at Millington, nor the Fourth District Register at Pomona.

The Sitting on Monday, October 17th, will be only for revision and for hearing applications for reinstatement by persons whose names have been stricken off.

It is thought proper to publish in connection with this notice the subjoined sections of the registration law so far as they are applicable to the counties, which bear particularly upon the powers and duties of the Register and the rights of the citizen:

3. Each of the said officers of registration shall have in addition to the other powers hereinafter conferred upon him, or which may be hereafter conferred upon him by law during the respective times of his appointed sittings, the power of the justice of the peace to preserve order and enforce obedience to his lawful commands at or around his place of registration; to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed; to prevent and suppress riots, tumults, violence and disorder, and all other improper practices at, around or near to his place of registration tending to intimidation or to the obstruction of the work of registration, or the revision of the registration, and to protect and keep safe the registries of voters hereinafter referred to while in his custody and possession; he may compel the presence of witnesses before him while sitting as an officer of registration for all purposes connected with the performance of the duties of his office by summons and attachment; he may while sitting as such officer of registration commit for trial and person committing at or around his place of registration any offense forbidden by this article; he shall have the power to issue any of said summons, attachments or commitments when sitting in any county of this State to the sheriff of said county or to any constable thereof; all such processes shall be served by said respective officers in the same manner as if they were issued by a judge of a court of record having jurisdiction of the subject matter or by a justice of the peace exercising police powers within such respective jurisdiction; the sheriff or any constable in any county in this State when shall serve any of the said processes shall receive the same fees and in like manner as it is or may be by law provided that he shall receive fees in other State cases, but no officer of registration shall charge or receive any compensation for any service performed under this article except such as is provided by this article.

15. All persons who prior to the passage of this act shall have vacated or removed from or have gone with their parents from the place of their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place or habitation within this State, and shall have taken a domicile, dwelling-place, abode or habitation out of this State, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby intended to abandon their legal residence in this State, and to have surrendered their right to registration as legal voters in the State unless within thirty days after the passage of this act they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall have so removed or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if their removal shall have been from said city, and make and acknowledge before such clerk an affidavit that when they so removed they did not intend to change their legal residence within the State, but that they had a fixed purpose to return at a definite time, and that they intend to return to this State take up their actual domicile and habitation therein, on or before six months next preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninty: * * * and unless the persons respectively making such affidavits shall actually return to this State and shall actually take up their abode, domicile or habitation therein six months before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety, they shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their legal residence therein and shall not be entitled to registration as legal voters, and the officers of registration shall strike off their names from the registry, if they be entered thereon; and after the passage of this act all persons who shall vacate and remove from the place of their actual domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation out of this State shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their residence in this State, and shall in consequence thereof become disqualified to vote, unless at or about the time of such removal or within ten days thereafter they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall so remove, or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if such removal be from said city, and shall make and acknowledge before him an affidavit declaring that notwithstanding such removal from their domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation, they do not intend thereby to change their legal residence, but that they have a fixed and definite purpose to return to this State on or before six months preceding the next succeeding election in November; * * * and if the persons making such affidavits shall fail so to return and take up their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place and habitation in this State on or before six months next preceding such November election, they shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned such declared intention, and shall thereupon become disqualified to vote in this State, and the officers of registration shall refuse to register them as qualified voters, or shall strike off their names be entered thereupon; the clerk before whom such affidavit shall be made, shall retain, index and record the same, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for each acknowledgement the sum of thirty cents, and for indexing and recording affidvaits and acknowledgements thereto, the same compensation as is allowed by law for indexing and recording deeds, such costs to be paid to said clerks by the commissioners and mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively; such affidavits shall not be admissible in evidence of the right of the persons making the same to registration, unless they are recorded within five days from the date of the acknowledgement thereto, and a duly certified copy thereof shall be receivable in evidence in the same manner as a certified copy of a deed; false swearing in any such affidavits shall be deemed to be perjury, and shall be punishable as perjury is by the Code of Public General Laws, article twenty-sevec, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Perjury;" said officers of registration shall require the production of such affidavits duly recorded, or a duly certified copy thereof in all cases where they shall have reason to suspect that the person applying to be registered as a qualified voter has lost his residence by reason of his removal from the State hereinbefore mentioned, and they may also in such cases put any question which they may deem proper to such applicant, concerning the place when he dwelt in the county or legislative district before such removal out of the State, his occupation before such removal and since, the time when he so removed, and when he returned, and all other pertinent facts and circumstances touching the right of such person to be registered, and they may require the truth of the answers of all persons to such questions to be corroborated by independent evidence if in their discretion they shall think proper; and if in answer to their questions or upon testimony produced before them it shall appear to their satisfaction that the person applying to be registered had left the state without any intention of returning at some definite time in the future he shall not be entitled to be registered as a legal voter.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Register of Voters for First District.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second District.
JOHN W. CARTER,
Register of Voters for Third District.
JERVIS SPENCER,
Register of Voters for Fourth District
H. H. GRESHAM,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.


**NO. 212.**

**A BOX OF CIGARS for 25 CENTS**
CAN BE BOUGHT AT
**WM. S. McDONNELL'S.**
NEW LOT OF TOBACCO AT 25 CENTS
CIGARS WITH MATCH ON END—Self lighters.
Nearly opposite the Chestertown, National Bank he also keeps a fresh line of
**CONFECTIONERY.**

**PRICES**
—IN—
**CLOTHING!**
HAVE BEEN SHRUNKEN BY
**MOODY & LUSBY**
so that you can afford to buy a suit and save money to carry it over to next season after getting two or three months wear out of it this season yet. Don't miss this opportunity.

**We Must Have Room for Our Immense Fall Stock**

and we are LETTING CLOTHING GO REGARDLESS OF COST. Come see for yourself that we claim nothing but what is fully proven in our house.

Respectfully, MOODY & LUSBY,
**Few Doors Below Postoffice.** CHESTERTOWN, MD.

**BECK & WALKER**
**FERTILIZERS!**

HAVING had the most satisfactory accounts from the use of our Fertilizers on this year's Wheat Crop, we offer our goods with more assurance than we did before their trial. We beg to refer to all of our patrons. We name by permission:

Thomas W. Skirven, Wm. Henry Coleman, Horace A. Willson, Wm. M. Miller, Walter B. Stroup, T. Romie Strong, William Burgess, J. Cordray Loud, Hiram M. Brown, Thos. D. France, Samuel W. Brown, J. M. J. Byron, Wm. Morris & Sons, Wm. M. Slay, C. T. Westcott, J. A. Pearce, Dr. W. Frank Hines, H. W. Vickers, J. K. Aldridge, B. F. Crew, C. H. Hurlock, George R. Reed, Joseph R. Usilton, William Meeks, Samuel G. Lee, Wm. T. Miller, Samuel Vannort, Daniel E. Jewell, Wm. D. Shinn, L. C. Justis, Jr., P. G. Wilmer, James G. Beck, C. D. McClary, Joseph Trew, John F. Copper, Simeon Davis, J. Sheppard Morris, Wm. H. Cacy, Samuel Cacy, Henry Spear, C. E. Comegys.

We are offering this season a fourth-grade of goods at a lower price to meet the demands of some of our patrons and the very low price of wheat. We offer
STANDARD, an Absolutely Pure Bone Phosphate.
TRUSTWORTHY, an Absolutely Pure Bone Phosphate.
PROPAGATOR, Pure Bone and Acid Phosphate.
TRY ME, High Grade Mineral bone and potash (*no kainit*).

Our goods will be in good drilling condition and we offer them to the public as being strictly as represented. We still have the same chemist in whom we have the utmost confidence, and we know that our material is of the best quality. We sell at the lowest possible price and solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally. Our place of business is the KENT NEWS BUILDING. We will be pleased to see any who may call.
Aug. 5, 1893—tf. BECK & WALKER.

**We Offer the Farmers of Kent**
TRADE MARK
**Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate**
AND IMPERIAL COMPOUND FERTILIZERS.

**THE A. A.**
*Is a Positive Animal Bone Fertilizer. It not only makes Wheat, but grows Grass and is an Improver of the soil.*
**THE IMPERIAL**
*Is composed chiefly of Dissolved Animal Bone, South Carolina Phosphate Ammonia and Potash. It is an excellent article. Some of our customers really prefer this goods.*
**WE FIND**
*That these brands have stood the test with the Highest Grade Fertilizers on the market, and in many instances they have excelled. One gentleman reported a test of 154 sheaves out of plats upon which four different kinds of phosphates were used, two costing more and one less, but the A. A. yielded one bushel more out of the 154 sheaves than either the others, and two bushels more than one of them. Another gentleman reports 1400 bushels off 40 acres, another 468 bushels off 14 acres, and so on, which shows that*
**THE LIFE**
*Of the trade in our business surely must be owing to the quality and combination of our goods, for after an unbroken record of 17 successful years, we having sold more goods abroad as well as at home the last year, is a guarantee of genuine merit.*
**WE HAVE**
*Certainly bought our stock right for this fall and will be glad to have you correspond or see us concerning before making your purchases.*

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Chestertown, Maryland.
**Manufacturers of and Dealers in All Kinds Fertilizing Materials.**

JOHN H. HOFFECKER, PRESIDENT. A. E. JARDINE, SEC'Y and TREAS.
**The Philadelphia & Smyrna Transportation Co.**
—MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN—
**FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER SUPPLIES,**
Factory and Office:—Smyrna, Del.,
offers to the farmers of Kent and adjoining counties their carefully prepared brands of HIGH GRADE BONE SUPERPHOSPHATES for WHEAT and GRASS. Can furnish in quantities to suit purchasers.
STEAMER PHOSPHATE, Especially for Wheat and Grass.
QUALITY and QUANTITY do., Equally as good for the Price.
MATERIALS of ALL KINDS constantly on Hand.
SPECIALTY of PURE GROUND BONE.
SPECIAL FORMULAS compounded of 10 Tons or more. Order solicited.
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agt.,
August 12, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

**E. W. F. SIMPERS!**
OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
BOOTS and SHOES,
**Plain and Fancy Groceries.**
We make a specialty of our Grocery Department. Always a complete Fresh Stock. Our prices are the LOWEST in every department. Come and see us and we will do you good.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
August 12, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.


## FINANCIAL CATECHISM.

**Important Questions on the Currency Asked and Answered.**

Q. What is the value of a silver dollar at present in gold?

A. The commercial value in gold of the 371 grains of pure silver in the dollar is today 56 cents. That is all the people of any nation will pay for that number of grains of silver. But when our government takes the 371 grains for which it has paid, say 60 cents, and coins them into a dollar, it creates a coin whose purchasing power is double its intrinsic or barter power, because it does not represent in buying value 371 grains of silver but 23¾ grains of gold.

Q. What establishes that value?

A. The commercial value of the 371 grains of silver is fixed by the common agreement of the commercial world dealing in silver bullion. The value is governed by the cost of production of silver bullion and the increased or diminished demand. The value of the coin dollar for purchasing purposes depends on the policy of the government. If ready to redeem those coins in gold directly or indirectly their purchasing power will remain at 100 cents. If not they will drop to their commercial value as bullion.

Q. What establishes the value of a gold dollar?

A. The gold dollar is required by law to contain 23¾ grains of pure gold. When this is so its legal and its purchasing power remains unaltered, no matter what the government may do or fail to do. The value of 23¾ grains of gold depends primarily on the cost of production, or the amount of human effort necessary to get an ounce of gold out of the earth. That cost of production is less available now than it has been in the past generation. When the rich alluvial surface mines of California and Australia were discovered gold was produced for a time at a much lower cost of labor than before or since. Since their exhaustion the cost of production has been very nearly constant.

The value depends also on the supply and demand. It is employed in the arts and manufactures and also as the universal barter metal. It has been used for these purposes since the beginning of history. Its barter qualities, recognized at a very early day, are such that if gold were not used by the dentist or the goldsmith, there would be a constant demand for it as the best instrument which can be used to facilitate the exchange of commodities. Gold has great value in little bulk; it does not rust or tarnish, and its value fluctuates less than that of any other metal or commodity. These are the chief reasons why it occupies the exceptional position it does in the estimate of mankind. While an immense and sudden increase in the supply of gold, exceeding the present demand for that metal, for barter and other purposes would tend to lower its value, there are no indications either of an over supply nor of an under-supply. The yearly product for the last quarter of a century seems to have kept even space with the yearly demands of commerce for use as a basis money.

Q. As I understand it, gold has no fixed concrete value, nor can have, nor any other substance, as the purchasing power of that and every thing else constantly changes. What, then, is there as a standard (if any) of value?

A. There can be no fixed concrete standard of value in a world where everything is continually changing. But some things change much more slowly than others, and are better suited for standards, and gold is the best one. Wheat, corn, cotton and other agricultural products would not answer at all. They are produced to excess during some years, and in others there is a great scarcity. Concurrent good harvesters in Europe, India, Australia and the Americas depress greatly and abnormally the value of the bushels of wheat. Bad crops in these countries in the same year increase its value abnormally. The cost of production of these different crops and of other commodities, such as iron and clothing, has also been affected profoundly by human ingenuity. Agricultural implements and cheaper railroad transportation have made the cereals cheaper. Human ingenuity has lowered the cost of production of iron, steel, cloth, furniture, implements and other manufactured articles. Silver has been produced more cheaply because men have found out better how to handle refractory ores. It is easy to see why 23¾ grains of gold buy more wheat, cotton, iron, cloth, etc., than they did a few years ago. But that ingenuity has not had the same influence on the cost of production of gold. Lower railroad rates cheapened wheat materially. They do not cheapen gold. The auriferous deposits are limited.

But while gold buys more farm products than it did a generation ago it buys less human labor than before. When a man is bartering his services for grains of gold he insists on getting more than his father did, or than he himself got 20 or 10 years ago. Or, in other words, human labor, exchanges for greater quantities of wheat, corn, iron and gold than it used to.

Q. Is a silver dollar guaranteed by this government in any way a present so as to make it worth a dollar in other mediums of exchange?

A. Yes. The law making power, congress, has declared that "it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals, gold and silver, on a parity with the other." That is, the policy of the government is to keep its silver 371-grain dollars as good as its gold ones—that is the purchasing power of the former shall be maintained at a level with that of gold dollars. That pledge has been kept thus far. It has been done in two ways. If a man has silver dollars which he would like the government to redeem in gold ones, he has but to exchange his silver coins at some bank for silver paper, present the latter at a sub-treasury and get the gold. Or if a man owes the government a dollar for land for taxes, for stamps, he can pay a silver dollar and the government takes it just as if it were gold. As long as the government can redeem silver in gold so long will the silver dollar stay at par with gold, and no longer. *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

**Matrimonial Agencies in Kansas.**

At Topeka, Kansas, matrimonial agencies are accredited institutions, and are carried on like the real estate business. On each side of the door are blackboards on which the good things of the day are chronicled.

"Widower wants housekeeper; if suitable will marry her."

"Young farmer owning quarter section of land, wants wife; good milker preferred."

"A widow with one child wants a husband; will go into the country."

These represent the sober necessities of the occasion, as the wording indicates. A traveler who has jast returned from Kansas says before these blackboards are two distinct crowds, elbowing and tiptoeing to see over one another's shoulders—men looking over the available wives and women looking over the list of offered husbands. In these groups no one but strangers seem to find anything strange or entertaining.

KEEP IN THE SUNSHINE.—The trees that bear the choicest fruit stand continually in the sunshine, without which the fruit can never evenly ripen and mature. So he who bears heavenly fruit must continually live in the light of the "Sun of Righteousness," without which he can never accomplish anything, but is as the severed branch withering away.—*Rev. W. Bibb.*

A GERMAN scholar, who has been looking into the cost of Columbus' first voyage to America, finds it to have been a sum equivalent to about $15,000, of which Isabella gave one-half, and the city of Palos the other. The allowance given Columbus on which to maintain the dignity of an Admiral was equal to $320 a year.

## SWINDLED OUT OF $3,000.

**Mr. Edward Rider, of Sherwood, Loses by Flim-Flam—Two Strangers and Their Tricks.**

Mr. Edwaad Rider, a farmer living near Sherwood, on the Northern Central Railway, was the victim a short time ago of what is known as the "flim-flam" game by which he lost $3,000.

A well dressed man called several times on Mr. Rider, from whom he pretended that he wanted to buy some land. Finally he called in a buggy and invited Mr. Rider to take a trip with him to inspect the property whose purchase he said he was considering.

The stranger and Mr. Rider got in a buggy and had not driven far before they were accosted by another man, who afterward turned out to be a "pal" of the would be purchaser. This second stranger displayed large rolls of what seemed to be greenbacks, which he carried in a basket. He asked the persons in the buggy if they knew any one living in the neighborhood named Dilk. He said he had bought a piece of property from Mr. Dilk and had come to day for it. He was told that no such person lived in the neighborhood.

"By the way," said the second stranger, "let me show you a little game I learned in Havre de Grace."

The man with the basket presented four pieces of white paper, one of which had a mark or spot on one side. He offered to bet $10 that neither man in the buggy could tell which one of the pieces of paper contained the spot. The first stranger said he could do so and turned up the right piece of paper. The $10 was readily handed over by the man with the basket, who said he was from the "blue grass country" and had plenty of money.

Mr. Rider was then asked to take a chance.

"No," said Mr. Rider, "I don't engage in such games."

"Just take one chance for fun," the strangers urged.

Mr. Rider ventured a guess and won and was handed $10.

"I will bet $5000," said the second stranger to the man who was in the buggy with Mr. Rider, "that you can't pick out the right piece of paper next time."

The first stranger took the bet and won. Five thousand dollars in the supposed greenbacks were handed over to him.

By this time Mr. Rider became very much interested. The man with the basket bet Mr. Rider again that he could not pick out the piece of paper containing the spot. The stranger in the buggy said to Mr. Rider:

"Try your luck. We might as well get this man's money as not. If we don't get it somebody else will. I know how to do it. Turn up the corner piece of paper containing the spot."

Mr. Rider tried and won; $5,000 were handed over to him from the contents of the basket.

The second stranger seemed to be growing tired of losing and said:

"You Yankees up here havn't got any money. If you want to bet me any more show me that you have some money."

The man with Mr. Rider seemed offended at this and put the $5,000 he had won and a large roll of other bills in a box which he had with him, together with the $5,000 Mr. Rider had won, but which Mr. Rider said he did not like to take. Mr. Rider stated that people in the neighborhood did not carry large sums of money with them, but that they generally had enough to pay their bills. He added that he would go to bank and get some money.

Then the stranger in the buggy drove Mr. Rider to Towson, where Mr Rider secured $3,000 from the Towson Bank. Mr. Rider had $1,000 in bank and the other $2,000 he raised by having his note discounted. He and his companion rode back and met the second stranger.

"Now," said the stranger in the buggy to Mr. Rider, "put your $3,000 in the box along with what we have won and I will drive this man we have met to town and send him home, for he ought not to be traveling around the country with so much money."

Mr. Rider consented to the proposal. It was agreed that he should keep the box until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the stranger in the buggy said he would return and complete his negotiations for Mr. Rider's property. He stated that he and Mr. Rider could afterward divide their money which was in the box. He said that he would lock the box and keep the key and that Mr. Rider could take home the box, with its contents.

This Mr. Rider concluded to do and climed out of the buggy about a half mile from his home. He took the box home with him. The man who was to divide with him the contents of the box and purchase his property did not return as promised.

Mr. Rider kept the box about two weeks and then forced it open. It was found to contain nothing but a piece of wood wrapped up in paper.

He believes that the two strangers abstracted the money from the box while he was getting out of the buggy. He has heard nothing since from either of the strangers.

**Our Daughters.**

The curse of our modern society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, fiftieth, thousandth things in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that, the first lesson should be how under God, they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that the majority of them have to take care of themselves, and that, too, after having, through the false notions of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. It is inhuman and cruel for any father or mother to pass their daughters into womanhood having given them no facility for earning their livelihood. Madame de Stael said: "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facilities in five occupations, in any of which I could make a livelihood." We should teach our daughters that work of any kind, when necessary, is a credit and honor to them. It is a shame for a young woman, belonging to a large family, to be inefficient when the mother and father toil their lives away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the washtub. It is as honorable to sweep the house, make beds, or trim hats, as it is to play the piano, twist a watch chain, or embroider a slipper.

**Half Rate Excursions to the World's Fair via Washington and the B. & O. R. R.**

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. will run a series of special excursions from Baltimore and Washington to the World's Fair at rate of $17.00 for the round trip. The trains will consist of first-class Day Coaches, equipped with lavatories and toilet conveniences. The trains will start from Camden Station, Baltimore, 9.30 A. M. and leave Washington, D. C., 10.35 A. M. August 30th, September 7th, 13th and 21st, running via Grafton and Bellaire, and will reach Chicago at 1.15 P. M. the following day. Tickets will be valid for outward journey only on the special trains, but will be good returning from Chicago in Day Coaches on any regular train within ten days, including day of sale. Stops will be made for meals at the dining stations on the line. A Tourist Agent and a Train Porter will accompany each train to look after the comfort of the passengers. For detailed information as to rates, and etc., apply to Chas. O. Scull, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

KNOWLEDGE, like religion, must be experienced in order to be truly known.—*E. P. Whipple.*

## THE WIFE.

**That is to Say, a Woman, Who is Married.**

Do you see the woman?
I do see the woman.
Who is she?
She is the wife of the man with her.
Are all women wives?
They all want to be.
Why?
I give it up.
The Bible says something about it, doesn't it?
Yes, but since the Bible we have gone ahead.
How?
Education.
Isn't education a blessing if you have it?
That depends.
There is, then, education and education?
Most distinctively.
How long has this woman been married?
Ten years.
How old is she now?
Twenty-nine.
She was married at 19, then?
Yes, and her husband was 23.
Is she happily married?
Oh, she seems to get along very comfortably with her husband.
They appear to be tired of each other.
No, not that; they are used to each other.
They don't talk much, do they?
They haven't anything to talk about.
Why not?
Well, she talks to her friends, and he talks to his; and they have gradually settled into the belief that husbands and wives don't have to talk to each other.
Is it that they are uncongenial?
She would not say so.
But they were devoted lovers?
Devoted.
Couldn't stay away from each other a minute?
Not unless they were perfectly miserable.
They had plenty to talk about, then?
Not plenty in quantity, but in quality; the subject is one that stands an infinite amount of talking under favoring conditions.
Love, I presume?
Of course.
Why don't they talk now?
They're married.
Don't married people talk love?
They say it is so silly.
Don't you suppose they thought of this when they were courting?
Hardly; courtship is not a time of thought for one's future beyond the wedding day.
People make mistakes in that, don't they?
Yes, indeed.
But these two were so young?
That's one of the mistakes.
She should have waited.
At least five years. A woman can do a vast deal of beneficial thinking in five years at that period of her life.
Would she have thought while she waited?
The years compel it; for years bring experience, and experience is a school in which even fools must learn.
Don't people become set in their ways if they wait too long?
If they do, it is not nearly so bad as getting set in each other's ways, and going about together as one person, always lonely unless that person has company.
Some women have congenial husbands, haven't they?
Yes, but not as the result of a youthful marriage, prompted by a wild, tumultuous absorbing, ineffable, unalterable love, such as summer novels are loaded with.
What do you expect them to have?
Just that.
Is there a remedy?
Yes, they should be sensible.
Would so many marry if they were?
No, but they would be happier, at least more pleasant, marriages. It isn't quantity so much as quality that we need in this business.
Shouldn't wives and husbands be lovers?
Better to be friends and companions.
Why?
Because lovers quarrel and are silly; they neglect forbearance, and depend upon forgiveness; they wound and count the healing as atonement, they act first and think afterward. Friends don't do that; they need not forgive; they make no wounds to heal; they think before they act. In other words they are rational beings.
But cold and unfeeling?
Not at all; for friendship is more enduring than love, as love is generally practiced.
Don't most women say they prefer to quarrel and make up?
Most women say a great many things they are sorry for.
Is marriage a failure?
Like every other human affair it is if properly managed.
And the women are the heavier losers?
Ninety-nine per cent. of the acre.
Why?
Because they are women.
What are they going to do about it?
Nothing, I fancy. They are used to it.
Couldn't they do something?
Certainly, but not until they have undeceived themselves of the fallacy that a woman must marry, just because she thinks she is in love, and knows she could not exist two minutes without her dear one; or until she has unlearned that other fallacy that any husband is better than no husband.
Then being an old maid is not the worst thing in the world?
Ask this wife we are talking about, and hear what she says.
And yet this is not an unhappy wife?
Certainly not; she has only learned that the realization is not what the romance was.
Is it ever so?
Very nearly; if the romance be grown in a soil of sense.
Is this wife a mother?
She has three pretty children.
Ah, then she is happy in them?
Yes; but happy mothers are not alway happy wives.
Are there such women?
Plenty of them, and because there are, there should be more.
Mistakes must occur.
Yes. They should serve as danger signals. Don't they?
Do they? Look around upon the wreckage and see.
Are the women to be blamed?
If the women would not, the men could not.
Will it ever be different?
Yes in heaven, where there is no marrying or giving in marriage.
Do you believe that?
We must; it is inspired truth; it was not uttered until marriage had been tried a long time, and it had been quite conclusively shown that heaven, as a reward to mankind, would prove ineffectual unless such a proviso were adopted.
So?
So as Gospel.
And yet aren't women angels?
Poets say so, but not of their wives.
And isn't love the greatest thing in the world?
Yes—a mother's love.—*N. Y. Sun.*


**Now Try This.**

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at M. A. Toulson's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.000.


TIRED HARRY—"Could you help a poor feller a little? I've got a hackin' cough and a headache."

Mrs. Kindlings—"Well, I've got a little wood outside you could hack and it might cure your headache."

Tired Harry—"Much obleeged, mum but my headache ain't of the splittin' kind."

## THE FOOD OF LIVE STOCK.

**Why a Variety of Grass Is Desirable on Every Farm—Danger of Getting Into Ruts—More Hay and Less Wheat—The Inspection of Seed Wheat—Medium-Sized Hogs—This Is the Time for Weed Killing.**

Production from animals depends on the method of feeding, and on the breeds best adapted for the purpose in view. It is to the interest of the farmer to adapt the animal to the food most easily produced also, owing to climatic influences and the geographical location of the farm. This is practiced in the corn belt, where hogs are used principally in order to convert the corn into pork, and also in the blue grass belt, where horses and cattle are found more profitable than hogs. In other sections, where the land is not easily cultivated, the natural growth enables sheep to thrive, owing to their preference for a variety and their active habits. In all sections the animal seems to be the outgrowth of surrounding conditions, and farmers make a specialty of those animals only that are more easily raised than others in the section in which they live, and in the course of time breeds are made that thrive in certain sections better than other breeds of the same class of animals. The crops grown by farmers are of plants indigenous to the soil, and which are necessary to derive the greatest profit from the animals selected.

FIXED METHODS.

Dependence upon natural growth of food for many years leads to a fixed method of farming, from which farmers will not readily deviate, and this adherence to regular routine is an obstacle to improvement, yet the farmers know how to increase their supply of forage if they so desire, but overlook variety, as they have an abundance for their purposes of one or two kinds. Hay and grain are staple foods on every farm, and are suitable for all classes of stock, but if the animals are to produce the highest possible quantity of meat, butter, milk or wool, they must be fed on a greater variety of food than some farmers are content to use. The cost of a variety is no greater than that of a single kind, and if the feeding of an assortment of coarse or bulky foods has no influence other than to keep animals in health, as well as promoting the appetite, the result will be advantageous.

VARYING THE CROPS.

On all farms the food can be varied. In addition to hay and corn fodder the cattle can be fed on cured oats, wheat or rye (cut in the milky stage), as well as on roots of all kinds, such as turnips, carrots and beets. The growing of corn crops for ensilage, or the curing of corn fodder at different stages of growth, and the feeding of rye late in the fall and early in the spring, by cutting it in small allowances for a change, will all have a beneficial effect on animals during the winter season, when they may otherwise be confined on a diet that is seldom varied. The chemical composition of an animal demands that the chemical composition of its food be such as to provide a complete suppy of the elements necessary for its existence and to accomplish its purpose, which is insured by feeding a variety, as the foods differ, thus enabling the animal to procure from one kind that which is lacking in another. Variety can be had without additional cost, and farmers who plow their land this fall should plan for a greater diversity of crops next season.

HAY INSTEAD OF WHEAT.

Good timothy is paying well this year. More hay instead of wheat would probably be an advantage. Hay is an article that always brings a good price when shipped to market, and also possesses a high value on the farm when fed to stock. Land that produces 20 bushels of wheat per acre should produce a ton and a-half of hay (a low estimate), and the land will be improved by the grass crop under a proper system of rotation.

SEED WHEAT.

There will be a great advantage gained in looking over the seed wheat, so as to rid it of the seeds of weeds, as well as to avoid imperfect or diseased seeds. Such work may be done by screening the seed carefully, and it will save time in the spring.

MEDIUM-SIZED HOGS.

Great large hogs are not as numerous as they were a decade ago. The demand at present is more for hogs of medium size