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

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Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
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.

PHILADELPHIA.

H. CALDWELL CREW,
—GENERAL PRODUCE—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
102 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prompt attention will be given to all consignments and communications. s16-tf.

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.

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.

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.

DR. C. P. GILPIN,
DENTIST,
Office Hours 8:30 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M
MAIN STREET, - - - CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Adjoining D. A. Bacchus' Store.

FITZGERALD'S

Dental Parlors,
109 N. Charles St.,
BALTIMORE, - MARYLAND.
Best Set of Teeth, $8.00; Good Set of Teeth, $5.00; Gold Fillings, $1 and up; Silver, 75c.; Amalgam, 50c; Teeth extracted, 25c.; Vitalized Air, 50c. Teeth extracted without pain. a23-6m.*

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

FERTILIZERS!
FOR THE FALL OF 1893 OF
Established Reputation
CHESTER COMPOUND
--No. 1.--
Ammo. Superphosphate,
M. P. COMPOUND,
Dissolved South Carolina.
None better of their respective grades on the market. Would be pleased to see or hear from you before you buy your Fertilizer for Wheat Seeding.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Washington College.
FOR BOTH SEXES
Classical and Scientific Courses Leading Up to the Degree of A. B.
Thorough Preparatory School. Excellent Gymnasium with Special Instructor.
Terms Per Year:
Preparatory School, - - $140 00 to $160 00
College Department, - - 163 70 to 184 50
Healthy location. Fall term begins Sept. 20, 1893.
Send for catalogue. C. W. REID, President.
a26-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

MARYLAND
Agricultural College.
THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.
The fall term, session 1893-94, of the Maryland Agricultural College will begin WEDNESDAY, September 13th. During the summer the buildings have been renovated and improvements made in the water supply and sanitary arrangements. Electric lights are now being put in. A New Two-Story Brick Building is being fitted up as a Gymnasium. Drill Hall and Library. Candidates for admission will be examined Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 13th and 14th. Application should be made early as the accommodations for students are limited.
TERMS:—$144 for the school year, including all expenses except military uniforms
For catalogues and other information apply to
R. W. SILVESTER, PRESIDENT,
a26-1mo. College Park, Md.

IN GALENA!
Carpets, Carpets!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
A complete city assortment, direct from the leading carpet centre, now on exhibition at our store, including every grade from the least expensive
Ingrains to the Finest Brussels!
We can afford to give you the BEST VALUE for your money, having made arrangements with one of the Largest Philadelphia Carpet Houses to supply us with yard samples of all the new designs and to fill all our orders at prices that enable us to
SELL YOU CARPETS AS LOW
as you could buy them at any house in our large cities, thereby saving you all the expenses of going elsewhere for this purpose. We show this immense stock with the aid of Peterson's Patent CARPET EXHIBITOR, so constructed that the effect of a Carpeted Floor Eight Yards Square is produced as each pattern comes into view, the samples revolving on the panorama plan. This enables you to see before purchasing how the carpet will look when matched and fitted to your room, while you can examine and compare qualities as well as from the rolls. As the exhibitor relieves us of the expense of carrying a large stock, saves extra room and labor, interest and insurance on stock, leaves no old unsalable and shopworn goods or remnants on hand to be disposed of before purchasing a new one. We can afford to sell you carpets at HALF THE PROFIT that we otherwise could afford to do. As every carpet is cut and matched before leaving the city you do not lose one inch in matching.
Call and see the Most Beautiful Line ever seen in a country store.
R. HESTON HICKS,
s2-tf. GALENA, MD.

STAM'S HALL--CORNER STORE.
SCHOOL BOOKS!
—AND—
School Supplies,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices.
The School Board, by a very close contract with the publishers, have succeeded in getting the School Books used in the Kent county schools at a very small margin above the actual cost of the books. We supply them to the schools at the prices arranged by the board, consequently our profit is a very small one, and we are compelled to sell them positively for CASH.
Orders from distant parts of the county will be promptly attended to
COLIN F. STAM,
Sept. 2, 1893. DRUGGIST.

Founded 1864—It stands at the head.
Sadler's Bryant & Stratton
Business College.
and School of
Stenography and Typewriting.
Its Buildings, Facilities, Faculty, and Course of Study are superior. No vacations. Enter at any time. For catalogue and particulars address H. W. SADLER, Prest. & Founder, Nos. 2 to 12 N. Charles St., **Baltimore, Md.**

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.

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

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, where 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.

E. W. F. SIMPERS!
OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.
DRY GDS, 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.

As the Hot Season Advances so are We in Our Offerings for Your Comfort.
—OUR—
Styles and Bargains
—IN—
LIGHT and DARK DOT SWISS,
LAWNS, INDIA LINENS
and BLACK ORGANDEE LAWNS
are just Beautiful and with them we have all the NEW LACES and TRIMMINGS!
Full Line of Gauze UNDERWEAR,
Full Line of GENT'S SHIRTS, and a complete Line of
SHOES and SLIPPERS
STRAW HATS.
We have a few Pieces of MATTING that we will close out cheap for the cash.
WESTCOTT & DODD,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
BEAUTIFUL RUGS!
At P. T. McFEELY'S
m18. Chestertown Furniture Store.

A RIDE IN A BALLOON.

Thrilling Scene in the World's Fair Grounds—The Balloon Carried Out Over the Lake, and Aeronant King and Miss Morris Miraculously Rescued by a Revenue Cutter.

For the second time this summer the World's Fair festivities came near being marred by a dreadful calamity. Friday a balloon ascension had almost a fatal termination. It being State Commissioners' Day, special preparations were made by the World's Fair directors to attract crowds to that part of the grounds. One of the amusements arranged was a balloon ascension by an old and experienced aeronaut, Professor King, of Philadelphia.

A large balloon was inflated in the space between the New York State Building and the Fine Arts Building. It was equipped for a short ascension, Prof. King believing that with the easterly winds which prevailed during the afternoon he would be driven back of the city and could land on the open prairie within a short time after he had risen from the earth. The time set for the ascension was three o'clock. It was three-quarters of an hour later before the start was made.

While active preparations were going on a great crowd assembled around the balloon. Among the number was Miss Joie Morris, whose home is at Ames, Iowa, but who came here this summer to see the World's Fair, and who had secured a position in the Fine Arts Building, where she sold catalogues. Miss Morris watched the aeronaut as he made ready for his trip, and became possessed with an insane desire to make the journey into the clouds with him. She sought an introduction to him, and preferred her request to be allowed to be his companion in his aerial flight.

Prof. King objected very strongly at first to taking the young girl with him, but her pretty and persuasive manner finally won him over, and he agreed to let her go. The weather was so fine that the ascension seemed like child's play to the veteran aeronaut. When all was ready, he and Miss Morris stepped into the frail basket, and the word was given to let the big gas bag loose. It rose quickly and impressively straight toward the blue sky, and the thousands and thousands of people who were packed in a black mass on the wide street and plaza before the New York Building gave a mighty cheer and a mighty cry of "Bon voyage!" as the travelers went upward.

For a short time everything went well with the voyagers. A strong but gentle wind blew the balloon toward the southwest. As it continued to rise the occupants of the car could be seen waving their hands to the people on the fair grounds far below them. When the balloon had reached an altitude of about one mile it struck a counter current of air, which changed its course to the northeast. It was a stiff breeze, and the balloon quickly forged toward Lake Michigan.

It was only a few minutes when those below were horrified to see that the balloon was rapidly being carried out over the lake and that it would be useless for the aeronaut to try to descend on land, because before he could get the balloon down it, would be far out to sea. It is possible that Prof. King did not at first appreciate the peril. No so with those on terra firma.

Captain Fowler, who commands one of the steam launches which makes trips out into the lake from the main lagoon, was one of the first to see that the balloonist were in danger. He ran to his craft, the Aloha, which lay with steam up at the wharf near the Agricultural Building, cast off the moorings, and steered out into the lake. He lost sight of the balloon as he passed under the peristyle. When he got out in clear water, he looked east and southeast, but could not locate the flying air-ship. He ran the Aloha way out beyond the long pier, and as he could not then see the balloon, he started back.

Just after he had turned the Aloha's nose toward the shore, he discovered the balloon to the northeast, sailing along like a cloud toward the other side of the lake. Again he turned the Aloha seaward, and started after the air-ship. The race was an unequal one, but it was full of excitement for the thousands of people who lined the embankment along the lake within the World's Fair grounds.

Prof. King must have begun to realize that he must take desperate chances if he wished to save his own life and that of his companion, for before the Aloha had steamed a mile the balloon was seen to drop from its high position in the air. The professor had evidently pulled the valve and allowed enough gas to escape to make the balloon descend rapidly. The aeronaut had miscalculated his altitude or reduced the amount of gas too much, for the balloon dropped as if it had collapsed, and struck the lake sharply. But the contact with the water only served to make it rise, and it bounded again into the air as it was carried along by the force of the wind.

Captain Crawford ordered his crew to push the Aloha to the utmost. No such order was necessary, because every man was doing all that could be done to force the little craft over the waves, which were rapidly growing more boisterous as the wind freshened. But the Aloha was no match for the air-ship, which always kept on the edge of the horizon, three or four miles in front. It was seen to bound along before the wind, striking the water, and rising several times.

At last, after running ten or twelve miles the engineer of the Aloha announced that the limited supply of coal in the bunkers was almost exhausted, and that it would be impossible to run any further out into the lake. Reluctantly Captain Crawford turned the Aloha inshore, and the last he saw of the balloon, with its ill-fated passengers, it was bounding along toward the northeast in the direction of St. Joseph, Mich.

Before the Aloha had returned to the World's Fair grounds the excitement among the crowds that lined the shore had become so intense that the officers of the internal revenue cutter Andy Johnson were importuned to start after the balloon. Commander Davis was one of those who saw the balloon drop from the clouds into the lake, and it did not take much urging to get him to give the necessary commands.

The Andy Johnson was lying near the battleship Illinois, the government naval exhibit at the Fair. Steam was up, and the prow of the cutter was soon plowing its way through the seething waters of the lake. But the Andy Johnson is a slow boat at best. She can only go about ten miles an hour at a pinch, and that would not be fast enough to let her catch up with the balloon. It was 6.30 when she started from her moorings. The balloon was then twenty or twenty-five miles from the Fair grounds. Darkness was gathering over the waters of the lake. There was little hope of rescuing the two occupants of the frail basket, which was bobbing up and down between sky and water, urged along by the gale.

Whether Professor King succeeded in what was his evident purpose of getting into the track of vessels and so escaping from the perils of wind and water, or whether he threw out ballast and trusted to the wind to carry him over the dreary, desolate and inhospitable mines on the east side of the lake is, of course, unknown. The course taken by the balloon was in the direct route of the Graham and Martin Line of steamers running to St. Joseph. A rainstorm set in at ten o'clock to add to the discomforts of Professor King and Miss Morris.

At midnight the revenue cutter Andy Johnson returned to its moorings, having on board Prof. King and Miss Morris. The revenue cutter caught up with the air-ship fifteen miles northeast of the mouth of the Chicago River, off Grosse Point Lighthouse. The balloon was still intact and bounding along on the top of the waves, sometimes rising a hundred feet into the air, but more often dragging the car along through the breakers.

A boat was put off from the Andy Johnson and rescued the aeronaut and his companion from the basket. The balloon rose in the air and was lost sight of. Prof. King and Miss Morris were more dead than alive from fright and exposure. They were drenched through with water from the lake and that which fell from the sky. Their sufferings were intense.

In July, 1875, Prof. John H. Donaldson and a reporter named Grimwood made an ascension from the lake front in the afternoon. The balloon was carried out over the lake and disappeared in a northeasterly direction as night came on. A week later the bodies of the adventurers were found on the east shore of Lake Michigan, above St. Joseph. They were driven in about the same direction as Professor King and Miss Morris were Friday.

Late for This Year; Early for Next.

A fruit grower who thinks that State Treasurer Burnite's estimate of the grower's profits is too high, says that instead of peaches netting the Peninsula grower from 25 to 30 cents a basket, from 5 to 8 cents is nearer correct. He says: "It is also an error to say peach trees need 'little or no attention. Every dollar's worth of fruit or grain marketed by a farmer must necessarily cost him both labor and money. The reason, however, for the farmer's failure to realize liberal profits is not so much in the cost of his products as in the bungling and slip-shod business methods he adopts in marketing his crops. He is the victim of over-charges for freights, of charges for hauling which is not done and for excessive commissions, until it is a question whether he realizes any profits at all, taking the returns for a series of years, on his perishable crops. Between the commission men and the 'buzzards,' as the commission-house agents are called, he has a hard time of it. They work together for their mutual interests and the fruit grower is fleeced at every turn.

"I have made some figures which I think show the facts of the case. My knowledge of peach orchards is practical. I have set several orchards and have cultivated the ground to insure good growth and fair crops, and have picked and shipped the fruit to market. My experience is that 200 baskets of peaches to the acre is a fair yield and have reason to believe that the present crop did not vary much from that figure. The fact that peach orchards do not yield profitable crops oftener than once every two years adds the cost of two year's cultivation and interest on cost of land must, necessarily, be added to the cost of the crop.

"My figures representing the growing and marketing a peach crop in this state are as follows: Plowing per acre, $2; two harrowings, $2; interest on cost of land at $30 an acre, $1.80. These sums multiplied by two to represent the labor and cost for two years, make a total of $11.60. The picking and hauling of 200 baskets of peaches at 5 cents a basket cost $10; cost baskets, $10; these sums added to the cost of cultivation make a total of $31.60 for two hundred baskets.

"The average number of peach trees in bearing to the acre is about 100 odd the average yield of an acre is about 200 baskets. The average net price of a basket of peaches during the present season I place at 20 cents. The receipts for 200 at that price would be $40. This sum less the cost, $31.60, would be $8.40, or an average of 4 1-5 cents a basket. I think that is much nearer the truth of the matter than Treasurer Burnite's estimate of 25 or 30 cents a basket.

"There are of course exceptions to this rule. Growers who sold and attended to the shipment of their own fruit and avoided the "buzzards" made a little more money. The shipping agents are the men who made the money this season and if the growers were wise enough to avoid the extra cost imposed upon them by the agents they, too, could make money.

"An analysis of the farmer's management of a peach crop, after growing and picking it, is about as follows:

"First, they make a grave mistake in allowing these 'buzzard' agents to charter all the cars. This generally results in loss to the grower from over-freight charges. Secondly, they pay 10 per cent. to the commission merchants, which is 3 per cent. too much. The commission merchant, with the 'buzzard' out of the way, could well afford to sell on a 7 per cent. commission, as the 3 per cent. is the 'buzzard's' share of the commission merchant's charges. Thirdly, the charge of 3 cents a basket for hauling is generally a fraudulent one. The buyers and consumers in nineteen cases out of twenty buy direct from the cars and do their own hauling it is a fraud.

"These charges summarized are as follows: The chartered price of a car of 600 baskets of peaches from Bridgeville to New York is $85 or 14 1-6 cents a basket. The average charge for freight on a single basket of peaches between the points named during this season has been 21 cents, and excess of $40.50 on each carload or 6¾ cents on each basket. The 'buzzards' share of the commission is 1½ cents and the charge for hauling is 3 cents a basket. These charges together make an aggregate of 11½ cents a basket.

"These excessive charges added to 3 1-5 cents, the average profit received by the grower, makes within a small fraction of 15¼ cents a basket, and this sum received as an average profit on a basket of peaches would make the crop a profitable one.

"The way out of the difficulties experienced by the farmers is to organize for their own protection. If they cannot attend to all the details of the sale and shipment of their crops they should employ competent and honest agents who would work in their interests and not leave these matters to the 'buzzard' agents whose personal interests it is to act with and for the commission merchants and to fleece the grower out of his profits. Several of these 'buzzards' are known to have made from $1200 to $500 during this season."—*Milford News.*

The above might apply to Delaware, but we have heard no complaints in this section against the agents this year.

Which Birth Stone is Yours.

The stone associated with the first month of the year is the garnet which means constancy.

February claims the purple amethyst, which is said to bring the virtue of contentment.

March claims the bloodstone, which means courage.

Thos who are born in April must wear a changeable, dazzling diamond, the meaning of which is innocence.

May is represented by the emerald, which is supposed to bring success in love to those who wear it by their birth month.

June claims for her children the pearl, the meaning of which is purity.

Those who are born in July must wear a ruby, which brings to its children nobility of mind.

August claims the moonstone, which is said to bring conjugal felicity.

To those who are born in September the saphire brings success and prevents evil.

The opal, supposed by many to be unlucky, belongs to October, and to those who are born in that month it is said to bring happiness and hope.

November is represented by the topaz, which means that those who wear it rightfully by reason of their birth may claim fidelity in friendship.

To those born in December the turquoise is said to bring a prosperous life.

Type-written letters are valueless as evidence in Court.

A hermit at Hutto Texas, has subsisted on bran alone for several months.

One third of the California fruit ranches are either owned or managed by women.

Bravest Battle Ever Fought.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not,
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With a sword or nobler pen;
Nay not with eloquent wordsor thought
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in welled-up woman's heart,
A woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo, there is the battle-field.

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
Oh! these battles they last so long,
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful as a bridge of stars,
She lights in her walled up town;
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame!
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you can—
The kingliest warrior born.

Old Superstitions.

Married in white,
You have chosen all right;
Married in grey,
You will go far away;
Married in black,
You will wish yourself back;
Married in red,
You will wish yourself dead;
Married in green,
Ashamed to be seen;
Married in blue,
You will always be true;
Married in pearl,
You will live in a whirl;
Married in yellow,
Ashamed of the fellow;
Married in brown,
You will live out of town;
Married in pink,
Your spirits will sink.

His Vacation.

Everybody who has seen Wigsby, and especially everybody who has been at his house, thinks that Wigsby must have had a glorious time on his vacation.

But everybody aforesaid would find that he had been made a fool of could he hear Wigsby repeat what he told a few of his particular friends under the seal of confidence the other day.

Says Wigsby, "The first thing everybody says is, 'How brown you are! And of course I reply, 'It'll come off!' And so it does when I wash my face. Artificial, every particle of it. All came out of that paint box over there on the mantle. Tan is all right for a few weeks in summer, but a man with a good complexion knows when he's well off."

"But how about those mosquito marks?" asked one of the boys; surely they are the real thing?"

Yes," said Wigsby, "they're real enough But how d'ye think I got there? Not at the seashore nor at the mountain. No, sir; they are a home production. My own idea though. I kept a barrel of rain water uncovered in the yard, and then I took the screens out of my windows. That was all had to do; the mosquitoes did the rest.

"The scratches on my hands look like the works of brambles. Bogus, I assure you. How did I manage them? Sometimes I pulled the cat's tail and sometimes I put my arm around the housegirl's waist. In one case I got claws, in the other pins; either makes a good substitute for brambles. You'd never guess these scratches were not made by briers.

"Every time it rained I left my clothes and shoes out all night, taking care to roll them in the mud before bringing them in next morning."

"And you haven't been away at all?"

"No," said Wigsby; "not a bit of it. And I've had a good time, too. And well rested and ready to go to work; have lived well, had everything the market afforded; have had a good night's rest every night; have escaped all dangers and inconveniences of travel. In short, have had a fine time, and nobody could tell from my appearance that I hadn't been rusticating.

"I did come near getting found out by one fellow, though. When he saw my trunk he said that trunk had never been on a journey! It sort o' staggered me for a moment, but I managed to stammer out that the trunk I took was up in the garret. Next morning I took the precaution to buy a cheap trunk, and after using the ax on it for ten minutes you couldn't have told it from a trunk that had been on a vacation."

"And you really feel as though you'd been in the country?"

"Precisely! Of course I havn't that tired feeling a fellow brings me back from the country, and I don't feel as though I'd been starved to death; and then I've got fifty dollars in my pocket. But with these exceptions, and perhaps a few more I don't think of just at this moment, I feel exactly as though I'd had a fortnight in the country."

Figs and Thistles.

The right kind of religion never makes a man want to throw stones at those he cannot agree with.

If you hate your next-door neighbor, it is all the evidence they need in heaven that you do no not love the Lord.

A poor way for a christian to let his light shine is to occupy two whole seats in a crowded railway car.

If the time ever comes when the devil can't make a lie look as white as the truth, he will have to quit.

The man who expects to say good-bye to his sins one at a time, will not live long enough to give them all up.

When your religious life begins to parch and dry up, it is a sure sign that you ought to be praising God more.

How much easier it is to tell others how they ought to walk than it is to keep in the middle of the road yourself.

The man who starts out to use up the Bible, will be too old to enjoy his victory by the time he gets through with the job. *Ram's Horn.*

Odd Little Items.

The distance from the farthest point of polar discovery to the pole itself is 460 miles.

Boston was the first American city to produce an American made umbrella. That was 80 years ago.

A Government check for 1 cent, given during the war to correct an error, is still in the possession of a New York man.

Workmen near Laredo, Texas, exhumed an old flint lock musket, full cocked, loaded and primed. The stock was partially petrified.

One of the East Indian Sultans is a dwarf, only 3 feet 10 inches high, but his name is one giant word of 59 letters. Space is too valuable to print it.

The Kennebec river is said to pour a greater volume of water into the sea than any other river on the Atlantic or Gulf coast from the St. John to the Mississippi.

If we are money-makers, it is to the exclusion of something else; if we have gentleness and refinement, these qualities unfit us for becoming money-makers. The late Daniel Dougherty met at Narragansett Pier a very charming young man one evening, and afterwards asked me if he was poor, or if he had inherited a fortune.

"Why do you not ask me if he has made one?" I rejoiced.

"Because I know he hasn't," replied Mr. Dougherty, who, as everyone knows, was a very keen observer of human nature.

"He is poor, or, if he is not, his money was inherited," insisted Mr. Dougherty, and when I pressed him for a reason for his assertion he said: "He is too refined, too cultured, too altogether charming ever to have made by his own exertions a fortune, or even a competency beyond a mere living," which was a perfect diagnosis of the young man's position in life.—*Boston Home Journal.*

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Maryland, in State convention assembled, resolved as follows:

First—We declare our adherence to the principles set forth by the National Convention of the Democratic party, which met in the city of Chicago in June, 1892.

Second—We commend the wisdom and patriotism which have marked the administration of President Cleveland since he entered upon the duties of his office. We confidently believe that his administration acting upon the principles which have controlled the policy of the National Democratic party since its origin, will greatly increase the prosperity of our whole people.

Third—We sustain the President in his earnest purpose to secure the repeal of objectional provisions in the Sherman act of 1890. That act was at best a temporary expedient. It has signally failed to accomplish any good purpose. It deranges our national finances. It compels the government to purchase bullion which it cannot use. It lowers the value of silver coin in the hands of all who hold it. It forces all wage earners to accept payment for work done in a depreciated and a depreciating money.

Fourth—We advise the repeal of all federal election laws which vest in judges of the circuit courts of the United States the power to appoint supervisors of elections, and which vest in the marshals for the respective districts, of the United States the power to appoint special deputy marshals to assist such supervisors and to attend upon the registration of voters and upon days of election for Representatives in Congress. Although the intolerable abuses practised by the Republican party under color of such appointments will not occur and would not be tolerated under a Democratic administration, the laws which made such abuses possible ought to be repealed.

Fifth—The existing tariff ought to be thoroughly revised. It hinders the development of agriculture, because it so limits the interchange of our products with foreign countries as to prevent our farmers from marketing their surplus abroad. It obstructs the enterprise of our merchants by hampering their intercourse with foreign ports. By its excessive imposition of duties upon materials, it prevents the profitable building up of American ships and compels American products to be exported in foreign vessells. By its excessive tax on raw materials it impedes progress in all mechanical employments. It narrows the field of American labor, and at the same time adds to the cost of all the necessaries of life. It was a system made in the interest of the few. It ought to be revised and amended in the interest of the whole people.

Sixth—We recommend that provision shall be made at the next session of the General Assembly for a new valuation and assessment of property, in such manner that every person in this state, or person holding property therein, shall contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; but that no person, or interest shall be unduly burdened by the weight of taxation.

Seventh—We commend the candidate nominated by this convention to the favor and cordial support of the people of this state.

Eighth—We thank, in the name of the people, all the executive officers of the state for the fidelity, intelligence and zeal with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

The Tramp Problem.

An article in the Augusta *Forum* on the "Causes and Cure of Vagrancy" has attracted considerable attention. It is estimated that there are 45,000 tramps in the United States who are supported by voluntary contributions, aggregating 8,000,000 annually. It is a larger body of men than the regular army, and it represents a working force as numerous as is engaged in many of the productive enterprises of the land.

The author of this article caused about 2,000 tramps to be interrogated and their answers to set questions were written down. It appears that only 1,349 vagrants, 66 per cent. have trade, profession or employment in which they have been successful and self supporting, while 44 per cent. were unskilled laborers. Of those questioned 1,187 were able to read and write, and were possessed of a good degree of intelligence.

Among the causes of vagrancy drink is stated to be the principal one. Only 30 of the tramps questioned claimed to be total abstainers, 113 admitted that they had no religion, and the rest professed to have some regard for the tenets of one or another religious sect. These are curious, not to say remarkable facts regarding that class of human beings which have come to be looked upon as a nuisance and menace to society.

The article referred to cites as a cure for vagrancy the arrest of the tramp, his immediate introduction to a bathtub and comfortable clothing and a night's rest in a bed indoors. After that he should be put to work to pay for the garments with which he is clothed and the food he has eaten. He is to be registered by the authorities, and his name and description published in all the counties of the State. Each conviction of vagrancy is to be met with a longer term of labor, until the disease is cured.

A Wife-Choosing Ceremony.

At the far end of Naples lies the little church of Santa Maria Annunziata, which once a year, on the "Day of Our Lady," wakes up into a brief life and excitement. In a silent row before the high altar kneel thirty girls, all in black garments, with folded hands and eyes fixed on the picture of the Madonna before them. These are orphans from the neighboring foundling asylum, and once a year all those who have reached the age of eighteen are brought here to the church, and may be chosen in marriage by an honest man whose papers are in order, and whose character is good. At the door leading to the sacristy leans a gray-headed priest, the head of the asylum. By and by a young man makes his way from the back of the church, and hands him a packet of papers. These the priest re