THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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.

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

Commisison Cards.

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.

COMEGYS BROWN

—WITH—

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.

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reference—Merchants' National Bank.

O. CLIFTON. S. H. WOODLAND. J. W. WOODLAND.

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—WITH—

CLIFTON & WOODLAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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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.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

R. P. STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

—AND DEALERS IN—

EGGS, POULTRY and CALVES,

New Market & Callowhill Sts., Phila.

The old house solicits your shipments of Eggs, Poultry, Calves and all kinds of Produce. Returns made as soon as sold.

o14-tf. R. P. STEWART & CO.

R. A. BRICE,

Late of and Successor to J. E. HENDRICKSON & Co.

Fruit, Poultry, Eggs, &c.,

328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

QUICK SALES, PROMPT RETURNS.

☞If you want top prices and quick returns ship your Poultry to me.

S. T. ROTHWELL,

—DEALER IN—

Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Grain,

LIVE STOCK, &c.

J. E. SICKLER, Manager,

5and 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.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882.

E. C. CROW & CO.,

121 Callowhill St., Phila., Pa.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALL KINDS FARM PRODUCE.

H. CALDWELL CREW,

—GENERAL PRODUCE—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

102 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prompt attention will be given to all consignments and communications. s16-tf.

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.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will practice in Kent and Queen Annes' Counties.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIST,

CHESTERTOWN, - - - MARYLAND.

one square from Steamboat Wharf, High Street.

Office hours from 10 A. m. to 12 M., 4 to 4.30 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DR. W. FRANK HINES,

FRONT STREET AND MAPLE AVENUE, CHESTERTOWN

OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 9½ A. M.; 4 to 6 and 8 to P. M.

FOR the cash FIVE POUNDS OF PURE BLACK PEPPER for $1.

WESTCOTT & DODD.

After Seven Years

Of continued success we are better prepared than ever to please our customers and the public generally. We are now receiving a complete and extensive line of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND SPECTACLES,

Specially selected for the Holidays, which we are offering at the closest Hard Times Prices at the old stand, Cross Street, next door to Bordley's Corner. REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS a specialty.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

d2-tf. Optician & Jeweler, Chestertown, Md.

Have You?

A WATCH

that fails to keep correct time or one that others have failed to REPAIR?

—If so bring it to—

SIDES

The New Up-Town Jeweler,

and he will make it as good as new. We have a full outfit of tools and machinery, and can do the most difficult repairing promptly and in the very best manner. We have fifteen years of practical experience (and under some of the finest instructors in America) on making and repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and guarantee to turn out nothing but the VERY BEST WORK, and our prices are LOWER than many charge for inferior work. All repairs guaranteed for one year. We carry the largest stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

SILVERWARE,

SPECTACLES and JEWELRY,

to be found in this section, and our prices are twenty-five or fifty per cent. below the lowest. All goods sold will be engraved free of charge. Would be pleased to have you call.

Yours to please,

J. H. SIDES, Jeweler,

a few doors above Postoffic.

☞We sell the BEST ALARM CLOCKS only 55c

New Year Goods!

—AT—

J. K. ADRIDGE & CO.'S

HARDWARE STORE.

While we do not make any very extensive preparations for Christmas, still we have in stock some very useful things for Christmas Presents:

Carpet Sweepers, Pocket Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Nut Crackers & Pickers, in Sets, Bread and Cake Boxes, Toilet Sets, Cake and Pie Pans, Children's Waiters, Spice Boxes, Crumb Brushes and Trays, Combination Money Banks, Christmas Tree Holders, Skates, different sizes and kinds, Ladies' Skates—ankle supports, Skate Bags, Bird Cages,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

GOLDEN SUN, SPLENDID and WASHINGTON FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, SPLENDID and ROYAL RANGES, EXCELSIOR COOK STONES, SHEET-IRON HEATING STOVES, COAL OIL HEATERS.

NEW

Furniture Store!

Up Town, near Catholic Church.

—BARGAINS IN—

CHAMBER SUITS, SINGLE PIECES,

Tables, Stands, Buffets, &c.,

Anything in the FURNITURE Line,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES,

at Prices LOWER than has ever been touched by anybody in this town,

VISIT BARTLEY'S

Furniture, Carpet and Wall Paper Store,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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

MARY A. CLOTHIER,

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 24th day of July, 1894, 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 16th day of January, 1894.

R. D. HYNSON,
CHARLES M. BROWN,
January 16, 1894—4t. Administrators.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

John D. Urie, Trustee,
versus
Charles E. Comegys.

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

ORDERED, this 30th day of December, 1893, that the sale of the Personal Property mentioned in the report of sale filed in the above entitled cause, made and reported by JOHN D. URIE, Trustee, under power contained in a Deed of Trust from the said Charles E. Comegys to the said J. D. Urie, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of February, 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 1st day of February, next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $550.00.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.

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

Jan. 6, 1894—4t.

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.

A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES of all kinds at the lowest Prices.

j11. E. W. F. SIMPERS.

Why not Visit the City now?

Extraordinary opportunities to buy Clothing

15 per cent. discount

on your purchase and Railroad Car-fare paid on the purchase of a reasonable amount—$10.00 to $40.00, according to distance.

Wanamaker & Brown

Sixth and Market Streets

Oak Hall Philadelphia

MESSICK PRICE LIST.

Greatest Bargains!

NOTE OUR PRICES:

Pins, full count, 1 to 3 cents per paper; Best Needles, 1 cent per paper; Spool Silk, 3 cents; Darning Needles 5 for 1 cent; Carpet Tacks, dozen papers, 9 cents; 25 Good Envelopes, 3 cents; 120 Sheets Note Paper, 8 cents; 5 Slate Pencils, 1 cent; Shoe Strings, 2 cents per dozen; School Slates, 2 to 8 cents; Lamp Wicks, 5 for 1 cent; Watch Keys, 1 cent; Shirt Buttons, 12 dozen, 3 cents; Bone Collar Buttons, 4 cents per dozen; Safety Pins, 2 cents per dozen; 2,500 yards of Lace, 1 to 15 cents per yard; 2,000 yards of Ribbon, 6 cents per yard, worth 15; 400 Dozen Dress Buttons, 1 to 5 cents; Best Calico, 5 and 6 cents per yard; LARGE LINE OF BLANKETS, all kinds, from 75 cents up; 50 Dozen Men's and Boys' Suspenders, 7 to 49 cents; 20 Dozen Ladies' Corsets, 23 to 46 cents; P. N. Corsets, 95 cents; 50 Dozen Children's Black Hose, 8 cents; Men's Extra Heavy Hose, 6 cents; Gent's Fine Hose, 10 to 25 cents; Extra Good Spool Cotton, 2 cents; Raleigh Thread, 3 cents; Hair Pins, 12 cents per lb.; P. N. Corset Steels, 8 cents; Men's Linen Collars, 8 cents; 24 Dozen Boys' Over Shirts, 19 to 50 cents; Extra Heavy Buckskin Shirts, 50 cts.;

100 Pair of Boy's Knee Pants, 10 to 90c.;
300 Odd Coats, 75c. to $2.90; Men's Suits, $3.00 to $10;
Boys' Suits, Jackets and Knee Pants, 95c. to $5;
350 Men's and Boys' Overcoats, 95c. to $7;

100 Dozen Men's and Boys' Overalls, 39 to 63 cents; a Large Line of Men's and Boys' Gloves, 25 cents to $1.23; Extra Heavy Floor Oil-Cloth, 25 cents per yard; Best Table Oil-Cloth, 19 cents per yard. TINWARE:—4 Quart Coffee Pots, 18 cents; 3 Quart, 14 cents; 2 Quart, 10 cents; ½ Gallon Tin Cups, 5 cents. HARDWARE:—Cut Nails, 2½ cents per pounds; Man's Axes, 56 cents; Carriage Bolts, 3 and 4x5-16, 8 cts. per dozen; Padlocks, 5 to 18 cts.; Auger Bits, ¾ inch, 5 cents; 5-16 inch, 3 cents; Hand Saws, 25 cents to $1.67; Hatchets, 8 to 42 cents; Saw Handles, 8 cents; Spring Balance, 24 Pound 8 cents; Two-foot Rule, 7 cents; Half Soles, 10 cents; Headlight, 8 cents.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, all kinds;
MEN'S KNIT UNDERSHIRTS, 40 CENTS, sold everywhere for fifty;
FULL LINE OF LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR;
CHILDREN'S VESTS, 9 to 28c.; LADIES' VESTS, 25 to 46c.

MESSICK & CO.,

Millington, Maryland.

W. N. DONOVAN, Manager.

WITH GREAT SUCCESS!

OUR Great Reduction Sales during December have met with Great Success. We know that our Customers have received Great Value, and the same time we have unloaded a Great Many Goods. If you were to look at our stock you would suppose a Cyclone had struck it the way we have disposed of so many large lots. We made a Larger Preparation this season than heretofore, but are well pleased with our December Sales, as they went beyond our expectations, but we still have on hand many broken lots, consisting of

Men's, Boys' and Children's

SUITS, OVERCOATS and PANTS,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD,

and to make them move great inducements must be offered. Considering this we make you the below cut prices:

STORM COATS, - - $6.75, $7.50, $9.00
These Coats have been sold from $8.50 to $12.50.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, - $3.00, $5.00, $7.00, $8.50, $10,00, $11.00
Former Prices, $5.00 to $15.00.

MEN'S SUITS, - $3.75, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00
Old Prices, from $5 00 to $15.00.

MEN'S DICKEY KERSEY SUITS, - - $4.75
Were sold for $6.00.

YOUTH'S SUITS, age 13 to 19, - - $2.50 to $7.50
A saving of from $1.00 to $2.50 on each suit.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, - - $1.00 to $4.50
Worth from $1.50 to $6.00.

MEN'S SINGLE PANTS, 90c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $4
This is a deep cut.

Men's Fine Meino and All Wool UNDERWEAR will be sold Regardless of Cost.

Not by Large and Sensational Advertising do we expect to draw the people, but by the commanding influence of such offerings as we refer to above.

Yours, respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,

Jan. 6, 1894. Opposite Stam's Hall, Chestertown.

THAT MILLINGTON SCHOOL.

MILLINGTON, MD., Jan. 24, 1894.

DEAR EDITORS:—I am sure that no one could have been more surprised than myself when on opening your esteemed paper last Saturday, I discovered you had put my machine verses into the cold type of your columns. They were very hurriedly written, and only to be read by the writer, but the next moment I was going through them to ascertain how nearly your type setter and proof-reader had followed the manuscript; and before half through, I had discovered errors that justified the conclusion that either my chirography was very difficult of decipherment, or the two aforesaid employes of your office had only partially recovered from the possible "bender" of the hollidays. I call attention to some of the conspicuous mistakes.

"Dorie Cook, the chip of his" *sire*, please say,
Then the line that follows we're willing shall stay.
Tommy Porter prefers that Lou be his name,
Though both in the *News* office go for the same.
Mary Legg wants the nuts *crammed* into her pocket
And would take dolly too, and the cradle to rock it.
"Jas. Daily, the recluse," prefers the word *Mum*,
And will take all the risks of getting the drum.
"Then here's Bessey Duling,—to gladden his life"—
I meant *Benny* Duling ahunt for a wife.
"Cometh Arthur Tonkin," bad grammar, I say,
And making such changes where is the pay?
Mrs. Blackiston's class is writ, "*young* and all,"
When "old" was the word if written in scrawl.
And Miss Mary Price so grave and demure,
With none of the tricks *the boys* to allure. * [bay,
"Nellie" Amos, and "Tello" Talbot from over the
And not to be found in these regions today.
Where's Fred. Lee the *great?* mine was Fred. Lee the runt,
And for George Calif we're still on the hunt.
"Mrs. Green the *solace,*" sounds queer, I declare,
And fails with the rhyming at all to compare.
Mary McBurke doesn't live in the place—
And many would like to see her strange face,
And *Mary* Green, a color never fades,
If you keep her supplied with Queen Anna Blades.
"Miss Nettie *and* Joe" be Miss Nettie *of* Joe,
And counts for her father, instead of a beau.
"Give her a *pastime* of palatable eating"—
Is said of the parsoness, for her generous greeting,
But the rhymer said *portion* and sticks to it still,
Though the typo and proof-reader otherwise will,
"Katie Coles" don't live in Millington town,
And Miss Etta the *pelle* I didn't write down,
Miss Mary Mallalieu, the daughter of Joe,
Has changed of late to a Queen Anne Roe;
Mrs. Sallie, the mother, the rhymer did say,
And in this assurance will persistently stay,
But to tell J. M. of Millington town,
To teach Dan *Price* the tricks of a clown;
When he meant Dan *Rice* to *beat* if he can,
Is almost more than the rhymer can stand.

G. W. B.

What a Woman Can Do.

A few years ago a woman, suddenly thrown upon her own resources, looked about for means of livelihood. She needed rest, though she could ill-afford to take it. However she went to a fashionable resort, engaged board at a reasonable rate for one week, and then set out to find out what people who came to that place for health and pleasure needed most. She made friends with the guests at the hotel, took note of their purchases, remembered what they grumbled about not being able to get and then, going to the proprietor of a large bath establishment, engaged "counter room" for the season.

At the counter she sold excellent coffee, made as she was in the habit of making it at her own table, good, rich milk such as she would have wished to give her own children, sponge cake, and crisp, fresh biscuit. This was at one end of her small counter. At the other end she placed a glass case, which she stocked with cold cream, hairpins, shoe laces, pins, spools cotton, cards of darning cotton and wool, needles and toilet soap, all of the best quality. The venture proved so succeesful that she engaged double space for the next year, and not wishing to remain idle from October to April she took a month's holiday and then procured a counter-room at a Southern resort, where she met with equal success.

That woman made friends all over the country. The second year she was able to purchase the American rights to a toilet preparation for which she found ready sale, sending it out by the dozen boxes to those who first learned of its merits at her little 6x8 counter. "Oh! but she's clever," says the despairing woman, who still thinks that there is no other way but in the uncertain beaten track. Not a bit of it. She had no knowledge of business when she started.

She made several very bad bargains at first, was swindled several times, broke down in health more than once, but she had energy and common sense, and what she accomplished is within the power of any woman of average ability. Reference has been made to the mail-order business of city farms. It is conducted more largely than is generally known by purchasing agents, women mostly, who solicit orders and guarantee satisfaction. Some have their headquarters in the large cities, others shop for their patrons entirely by mail. They supply goods to their customers at the regular city prices, but are allowed a commission by the firms to whom they send their orders.—*New York Record.*

"Aren't You Going to Pop?"

A young lady was desirous of buying a parrot, so she went to a bird fancier's, and after examining a good many birds, asked the price of one that took her fancy. "I suppose you would like a bird that talks, miss?" asked the fancier. "Well, yes, I should," replied the young lady. "Then, miss, I cannot honestly recommend the bird that you have picked out, as it only seems to know one sentence, which, by the way, it is constantly repeating." "What does it say?" inquired the young lady. "Well, I will begin at the beginning miss. You must know that that parrot belonged to a very poor family—a sailor son brought it from abroad—in fact, so poor that the mother was constantly running to the pawnbroker's. When the cupboard was empty and the children were hungry they always used to ask their mother: 'Aren't you going to pop?' Through hearing the phrase so repeatedly the parrot picked it up, and that, apparently, is all it picked up. Now, that isn't a nice phrase, is it, miss?" asked the fancier. The young lady reflected a moment, blushed slightly, and then said archly: "But there is more than one meaning to the word 'pop,' isn't there?" "Certainly, miss," replied the fancier, with a quiet smile. "Well, I think I'll have the bird, please; I rather like its appearance," decided the young lady.

The next afternoon, when George—that was his name—called on the young lady, and they were alone in the snug little parlor, the parrot eyed him gravely and asked: "Aren't you going to pop?" George gave a slight start, and glanced at Miss Ethel, who was busy looking out of the window, and then remarked that it looked like rain. Miss Ethel made no reply, but that parrot repeated that query, looking straight at George, who was seized with a violent fit of coughing. Then there was a dead silence until the parrot, clinging to the brass of its cage, head downward, again asked the momentous question, with almost a shriek. George could stand it no longer—Miss Ethel was blushing most beconingly and her eyes were downcast—the love that had been bottled up in his broad bosom for three years, and perhaps but for that parrot would never have been uncorked, was now poured forth; and half an hour afterwards, when he left the house and accepted lover, he was not quite certain whether he would like to ring that parrot's neck or buy it an annuity for life. Marriage will settle the question. What puzzles George is how the parrott got hold of such a phrase. Perhaps Miss Ethel will enlighten him some day.

THE CITY EDITOR—"What have you written about the death of that bright young Jenkins?" The Irsh reporter—"Something nate, sir—windin' up with these words, 'He leaves a brilliant future behind.'"

SOMETHING OF HAWAII.

Dr. Sharp of Phila. Lectures on the Islands.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, lectured on the "Hawaiian Islands" last week in Baltimore.

Last autumn Dr. Sharp visited the Islands on a scientific expedition under the auspices of the Philadelphia Academy. He arrived in Honolulu on September 7 and left there November 11 on the same ship that brought over Mr. Willis. During that time he visited the whole group, coming in contact with the men prominent in business and public life. While making a close study of the islands with references to their physical and scientific features, in pursuance of the objects of his expedition, Dr. Sharp, who shows himself to be a close and accurate observer, did not fail to become interested in the social and political institutions of this interesting country.

In an entertaining chat with a *Herald* reporter before he went into his lecture the doctor discussed some of the features of the Hawaiian question, which is just now filling such a large place in the public eye.

Arriving in the islands at the time he did Dr. Sharp had an excellent opportunity to get at the facts of the Hawaiian matter. He was brought into the society of the best people of the islands, became acquainted with the leaders of the Provisional Government and was placed in the best possible position to form a clear and well considered opinion of the merits of the Hawaiian case. Like nearly every intelligent man who has visited the islands, Dr. Sharp has come back an enthusiastic annexationist.

"The United States needs them," said he. "Only let them be offered to England and you will see how quickly they will be gobbled up."

VALUE OF THE ISLANDS.

He spoke very warmly of the natural advantages and resources of the group, its magnificent climate and fertile fields, producing untold wealth in sugar and coffee and rice. Taking a map in hand he showed the commercial and political value of the islands, both of England and the United States. A straight line drawn from Vancouver, the English naval station on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad to Australia and New Zealand, passes through the islands. A line drawn from the Nicaragua Canal to China and Japan also passes through the group. This look at the map shows at a glance that the islands lie in pathway of all the mighty commercial trade of the Pacific, and suggests how important their possession is to great commercial nation like England or the United States.

When asked as to the merits of the Hawaiian question as he observed them, Dr. Sharp unhesitatingly replied that the cause of the people as represented by the Provisional Government was a just one. While a warm admirer of President Cleveland, the speaker believed that in this instance he had made a grievous mistake, and had placed too much reliance upon Blount's report, which according to Dr. Sharp, is full of misrepresentations.

He spoke very enthusiastically of the character of the men who led the revolution and who are now at the head of the government. "They are not adventurers or men who have gone to this thing to make money," said Dr. Sharp. "They are the best men in the islands, most of them born in the country, and whose interests are all identified with the islands. They are men of property, education and culture.

"Nowhere," continued the speaker, "have I met with better society than among these people. Mr. Dole, the President is one of the finest men I ever met and I found it impossible to get a word against him either from Annexationists or Royalists. He was born in the islands, a son of one of the early missionaries. He was educated at Harvard college, and was a judge on the bench in Honolulu. Mr. Hatch, the Vice President, is a lawyer. Mr. Smith the attorney-general, is a man of the highest standing. These are men to whom the Sandwich Islands are home and country, and who have gone into this matter from the purest motives.

"Claus Spreckel does not favor the Provisional Government and everybody knows why. He has his own selfish ends to further. He openly boasted that he had the Queen in one pocket and the Cabinet in the other."

STANDING OF THE QUEEN.

When asked about the standing of the Queen among the people, Dr. Sharp said she was universally regarded as an immoral and licentious woman and as wholly unfit to rule over the country. She does not command the respect even of the natives. She is not of the pure caste, but is partly of negro blood. Her disgraceful conduct and open incompetency at last became so unbearable that only revolution was left.

With regard to the fact that the presence of the United States marines contributed to this present state of affairs, Dr. Sharp remarked that the very Kalakau dynasty to which the present Queen succeeded was established by the aid of the United States forces.

The Queen herself has been a notorious intriguer and plotter. While the late King Kalakau was in the United States she had cooked up a rebellion which would have overthrown him had he not died at San Francisco while on his way home.

Mr. Blount, in his report, stated that the United States marines were drawn up before the palace so as to intimidate her. This Dr. Sharp says is not true. The marines were kept in Arion Hall out of sight and did not, by their open presence, contribute to intimidate the Queen.

With regard to the present government the speaker said that it was the general sentiment in the islands that it should hang along as it is until another administration in this country, when the question of annexation would be urged again.

In his lecture Dr. Sharp spoke only of the physical aspects of the islands and the natives. The native people, he said, were of the highest order of savages, and are thought to be a branch of the Aryan race. Their tradition of the deluge is almost the same as ours. They are a very intelligent people.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill, had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitter and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well.

John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio, had five large Fever Sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by M. A. Toulson, Drugist.

Discouraging Enterprise.

"What does de papers say 'about de income tax?"

"Dey says we're mighty likely ter git it," replied Meandering Mike.

"Well, dat beats me. The game is blocked agin. I was thinkin' er gitting' me a biled shirt and a chrysanthemum an' makin' love ter an heiress. But ef I got ter go to the expense uv a income tax receipt ter back up my bluff at financial standin', I'll es heu ter give up the enterprise fur lack uv capital, an' keep on charmin' pies out'n kitchen girls fur a livin'. It's a shame, dats whut it is."

A THIRTY-ACRE FARM.

One Who Has as Much Land and Work as He Wishes—How Soil May Be Improved.

The most unprofitable soil can be made productive without the use of manure or fertilizers, though it would be a slow process to attempt to improve the land in that manner. With the aid of manure and fertilizers, however, and the growing of crops that assist the land, the farmer can make his soil capable of yielding to its fullest extent. Where the soil is moderately fertile the gain in plant food will be more rapid, and can be accomplished without the use of stable manure. One of the best farmers in the United States has only thirty acres of land, and he keeps no stock except a pair of horses and one cow, yet his land increases in fertility every year and his profits are larger than those of neighboring farmers who have large tracts. He also refuses to buy more land, as he has as much work as he can do on the land now being cultivated by him.

There is no secret in the improving of the soil by the growing of crops for that purpose. Clover is made the basis of all good farming. The clover plant is one that is promoted in growth by lime and potash, yet it contains a great deal of nitrogen, which it derives from the atmosphere and stores in its stems, leaves and roots. When a crop of clover is turned under the capacity of the soil is largest increased at the smallest cost, as the fertilizer carried into the soil by the clover is not taken directly from the soil itself. There is ammonia and nitric acid in the air. Every rain brings the substances down and carries them to the roots of the plants. Clover has the capacity for appropriating the nitrogenous elements largely, and experiments have shown that the plant also has the ability to derive the free nitrogen from the atmosphere through the agency of its leaves, which enters into combination with oxygen and hydrogen, forming plant food suitable for the requirements of the plant. By this process the clover plant derives its fertilizer from the air and stores it in the soil when the clover is plowed under.

When nitrogenous crops are used for improving the soil rotation is advisable. Clover should be grown on every portion of the farm by seeding down a new plot every spring. Some experimenters maintain that the shading of the soil by the clover is one of the advantages gained, as nitrification occurs more readily under such conditions. This may be demonstrated easily, as every farmer knows that where a board, piece of old carpet, or covering of any kind, has covered the spot, the soil becomes darker in color, is richer, and the presence of angle worms evidenced the fact that some process has occurred. When the land is shaded by clover the nitrification in the soil is an easier process than when exposed. Half a century ago the farmers "rested" the land by the fallow system, which simply permitted the growth of such indigenous plants as would appear and shade the soil, as well as derive nitrogen from the atmosphere. At the present day the intelligent farmer rotates his land by not allowing the same kind of crop to grow on the land in succession, and uses clover to enrich his soil by deriving plant food from nature's storehouses of nitrogen.

MONEY IN TOMATOES.

Prof. James S. Robinson's Suggestions—The Early Market—Fertilizer Formula.

Professor John S. Robinson, who has a good many friends in our county, and who holds the important position of horticulturist at the Maryland experiment station recently addressed a letter to Edward E. Goslin, Esq., on the subject of tomato growing. He says: "I regard the tomato as offering a large measure of opportunity for profit to our people of Maryland whenever they come to appreciate what may be gotten out of them by starting the plants in hot beds and availing of the demand from more nothern cities of this universally popular vegetable. Shipping as long as the prices keep up; and then canning the balance of the crop could not fail to make the culture of tomatoes very profitable. Let me illustrate by facts: We planted last spring at the Maryland Agricultural College 1½ acres of tomatoes for the use of the college. We picked our first ripe tomatoes the last week in June. To supply the college was the first consideration and it was only the surplus we sold; from that surplus, we netted $80. A shipment we made north on the 2d of August 35 baskets which brought $2.30 per bushel. The surplus sold was a very small part of the crop, the earliest and therefore most profitable part was used at home and yet the surplus shows a return of $58.33 per acre. Do you know of any crop with a better promise? With proper technical skill in handling the plants I think in your section you should have tomatoes ready for market by the middle of June. To do this plants would have to be started in the hot bed not later than the middle of February. To a person not familiar with hot bed management a better plan would be to buy the plants when ready for the cold frames about the last of March. They could be had at $1.50 per thousand, at that season of the year. I think the hot bed cloth would answer instead of glass, and would be much cheaper. One word as to varieties. Select a variety that will give a good yield and will suit for both the early market and for canning purposes. Livingstone, Beauty, Perfection, Climax or Acme. The Queen is a splendid canning tomato, good yielder, but a little late. For fertilizer you want a complete plant food, combining phosphoric potash and nitrogen elements in due proportion. If you mix your own fertilizer it ought to cost you about $23 per ton. If you wish me to suggest a formula and write me I will do it with pleasure. It is our duty to serve the farmers of the State in any way we can, and you are entitled to call on us at any time. It will be a pleasure to me to hear from you. If you thought my coming to your section and talking to your people about markets and marketing for fruits and growing them would be of interest I should be glad to do so; it is part of my work. My trip would not cost you anything, as it is part of my work. All that would be necessary would be for you to write to the president of the college or director of the station asking that I should come. I have a very pleasant acquaintance with a number of your county people, among others J. W. Kerr, John F. Dawson and John Knotts. If you thought I might be of service to your people I could arrange to come about the middle of February.—*Denton Journal.*

Queer Negro Names.

I knew an old negro in Tennessee who rejoices in the name of Niagara Falls. His companions have shortened it to Nigger Falls, but he was really christened after the great cataract.

I also knew a colored woman who proudly tells you that her name is Virginia Georgia Alabama South. Another, who enjoys the cognomen of Amanda June Day is a schoolteacher and signs her name A. June Day.

In a Mississippi town I was passing along a side street when a coal black negress came out of a door shouting, "Glory, Glory Halleluiah!" I thought she was crazy and stopped to see what she would do next.

She looked around a moment and then repeated her call, louder than before. This time I heard the answer from behind a fence.:

"Yere I is, mo'am. What yo' want?"

"Nebber yo' min what I want. You come here.'

Immediately there appeared from behind the fence one of the blackest piccaninnies I ever saw, and on inquiry I learned that his name was Glory Halleluiah Jones.

Profitable Feeding of Milch Cows

Bulletin No. 24 of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station gives the results of an experiment of Prof. Waters and Cladwell and Mr. Weld upon the question of the most profitable amount of food for a milch cow. In these experiment ten cows were fed a ration beginning with 8 lbs. of grain 12 lbs. of hay and gradually increasing up to as high as 19 lbs. of grain and 27 lbs. of hay per day and head, and then gradually decreasing to the original amount. During the experiment accurate notes were taken of the amount and cost of the food, the amount of milk produced by each animal and its butter value as determined by the Babcock test.

Perhaps the most striking lesson of the experiment is the demonstration it gives of the profit there is in liberal feeding. The cheapest ration used cost 18.8 cents per day and produced butter valued at 26.5 cents, making a profit of 7.7 cents per day per cow. An increase of 2.9 cents per day per cow in the cost of this ration made the daily value of the butter 31 cents and the net profit 9.3 cents per day, or a difference of 1.6 cents per day per cow in favor of the most costly ration. In other words, the farmer who attempts to economize by feeding the cheaper ration would, with a herd of 25 cows, save $217.50 per year on his feed bills, but would lose $337.50 worth of butter that he might have produced with more costly ration, so that his ill judged attempt at economy would result in a net loss of $120.

The cheaper ration, moreover, is what would ordinarily be considered a good ration, and the majority of dairymen would be likely to feed less rather than more, yet the results of this bulletin show conclusively that with such cows as these the more expensive ration was really the more economical.

A further increase of the cost of the ration, however, to 25.1 cents per day gave no further increase in the butter product, and the net profit was thereby cut down to 5.8 cents per day, or 1.8 cents less than with the cheapest ration of the three. In other words, the experiments indicate that there is a certion medium ration for each cow which will give the gratest net profit and that any attempt to economise by feeding less than this will result in a loss, while on the other hand it is possible to feed a cow too much as well as too little. Generally, however, there is more danger of feeding too little than too much.

The experiment also brings out in a striking light the great individual difference in cows and the great importance of a careful study by the dairyman of each individual of his herd both as regards the amount of milk and butterproduced and the cost of feed consumed. The net profit yielded by each one of the ten cows used in this experiment was the greatest on the medium ration, but it varied in amount from 2.2 cents per day to 24 cents a day, equivalent, for a milking period of 300 days, to 6.60 and $72 respectfully.

The increased profit coming from the better feeding, too, varied greatly with different animals some responding promptly and freely to increase, while on others it produced but little effect. The figures of the bulletin show likewise what great difference in profit there may be between cows producing very nearly the same total of milk and butter per year. For example, the records show that last year Marguerite produced 6,512 lbs. of milk and 296 lbs. of butter and Ramona produced 5,459 lbs. of milk and 279 lbs. of butter. By the customary standard of comparison Marguerite would have been regarded as the superior animal, barring differences in breading, etc., and would have commanded the higher price. On comparing the daily net profit returned by these animals, however, we find a remarkable difference not indicated or suggested by the butter and milk records.

Assuming that they remain fresh for 300 days and taking the average net profit per day of all periods we have a yearly profit for Marguerite of $31.60 and Ramona of $61.50. On this basis at the end of six years, which, for this case, we assume to be the productive life of the cow, and disregarding the offspring, they would have made a total net return of Marguerite $189 and Ramona $369. This means that Marguerite would have yielded 10 per cent. compound interest on a purchase price of $106 while Ramona would have paid the same dividend on a purchase price of $208.

Again, in the case of Bianca producing 5,556 lbs. of milk and 232 lbs. of milk and 232 lbs. of butter last year, we have the following exhibit: Average daily net profit for all periods, 4.9 cents, to all net profit for one year, $14.70; total net profit for six years, $88.20.

The reader may regard these as extreme cases, and yet they were selected from the ten animals used in this experiment and there is no reason to doubt that as great difference might be found in any ordinary herd.

Care of Chickens.

Here are a few of the many statements of general interest made by Mr. Abel L. Stevens of Wellesley, Mass., in an address on poultry delivered before a farmers meeting and reported from the Massachusetts *Ploughman*:

First secure good, vigorous stock. Mate carefully, with a view of the object you are aiming for. Place in good dry quarters; keep scrupulously cl