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Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising.

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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

AS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:
Two Dollars per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

Local and other correspondence solicited.
As an evidence of good faith all communications addressed to The News must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines, brevier type, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious, or other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such object as they may feel an interest in.

Job-Printing.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS BILLHEADS, &c., &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

—OUR—
ORCHARD COMPOUND!

PREPARED FROM
Raw and Dissolved Animal Bone, Potash and Magnesia.

I have aimed in the preparation of this Fertilizer to follow the best Scientific light known on the subject of Peach Culture and confidently recommend it to PEACH GROWERS.

"Chester Compound,"
A COMPLETE MANURE FOR ALL CROPS.
None better on the market.

"The Improved Home,"
SPECIALLY FOR CORN,
WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN.

Black Residuum
In crude or in fine sifted condition, by ton or car load.

FOR SALE BY
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
March 12, 1887—2m.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER. FRANK LAWDER.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
88 South Charles Street,
jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

T. H. WINPENNY & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO GROVER & WINPENNY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
All Kinds of Fruits--Peaches a Specialty.

Live Stock, Hides, Furs, Wool, Poultry, Eggs and Country Produce, Generally,
No. 132 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
April 23, 1887.

PERCY T. McFEELY,
FORMERLY WITH CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT CO.,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
[SUCCESSORS TO WRIGHT & SPARKS.]
FLOUR, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette Streets.
Jan. 29, 1887.

ANDREW W. WOODALL,
(Successor to Greenwood & Woodall,)
Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,
No. 53 West Pratt Street.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Grain, Dried, Evaporated and Green Fruits.

J. K. B. EMORY. F. W. NEAVITT
WM. H. RUTTER,
WITH
EMORY & NEAVITT,
General Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, FRUIT, LIVE STOCK. Wool and all kinds Country Produce.
No. 68 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE:—Citizens' National Bank.
je12-y. Agents for Wheeler Line of Steamers.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
—GENERAL—
Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
150 West Pratt St., Balto., Md.
We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also. The People's Bank, of Balto.

A. P. CREW. W. H. LOANE.
CREW & LOANE,
GRAIN AND GENERAL PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Camden St., New Number 15,
ja29-tf. BALTIMORE, MD.

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.
320 Light St., (old No. 114), Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE:—Merchants Nat'l Bank.

JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Fruits, Live Stock,
AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 20 East Camden Street, (Old Number 3,)
Near Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA.

E. C. CROW,
No. 6 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WHOLESALE
Commission Merchant
—IN—
ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE.
Market Prices Guaranteed. d18.

R. A. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Produce Commission
IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.
388 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent on sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y

EDWARD A. HARTMAN. NATHAN DUNBRACCO.
HARTMAN & DUNBRACCO,
FURNITURE!
222 W. BALTIMORE ST., near Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
☞ A Full Line of FURNITURE Low for Cash. March 19.

B. F. FLEMING,
Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
Land Lime, Coal and Wood
LIME A SPECIALTY.
☞ Orders promptly filled to any point reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad and Branches in Maryland and Delaware.
COAL. Orders for COAL and WOOD filled at Short Notice in Chestertown and vicinity in small or large quantities, and by the Car-load at any point on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. WOOD.
April 23, 1887.

FRUIT, CORN AND TRUCK PHOSPHATE!
We offer to the farmers and Fruit Growers of Kent county and the Peninsula our two STANDARD BRANDS of Fertilizer:
"The Fruit Grower" and "Old Kent."
☞ These Goods have been tested against the leading brands of Fertilizers, and in every instance HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
Dissolved Bone, South Carolina Bone, Bone Black, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Plaster, Black Residuum, &c., &c.,
Which we offer at LOWEST PRICES. ☞ We solicit a share of your patronage.
Respectfully,
HINES & CACY,
March 19, 1887. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

TO CORN PLANTERS!
HOLLOWAY'S

AND

Are the most concentrated, complete and durable FERTILIZERS ever offered to the public. It is the universal opinion of Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, after more than Twenty-eight years' experience in their use that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore 50 per cent cheaper.
UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED!
Farmers, to secure the *ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE* should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the *Analysis and Name in Red Letters.*
J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
Originator and Manufacturer, 107 McElderry's Wharf, BALTIMORE, Maryland.
March 26—2m.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
—AGENT FOR—
R. J. BAKER & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
High-Grade Fertilizers!
—AND—
PURE CHEMICALS FOR ALL FORMULAS.
ANALYSES:

PURE GROUND RAW BONE:	PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONE:
5 to 6 per cent. Ammonia,	*3 to 3 1-2 per cent. Ammonia,*
50 to 52 per cent. Bone Phosphate.	*32 to 36 per cent. Bone Phosphate*

It is no longer a question for the farmer to determine whether Fertilizers pay him or not; it but remains for him to determine the kind and quality which pay him best. We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We sell it separate or will manipulate and mix it to order according to any formula which may be required. Our brands of ammoniated Bone Superphosphates we guarantee to be made of the best and purest materials, and which have stood successfully the test and competition of 40 years, we respectfully commend to farmers who are not governed in their purchases by the low prices regardless of the more important considerations of quality.
We have also a Carefully Prepared Fertilizer for Peach Trees, Corn and Oat Fertilizer, BIRD GUANO AND POTASH.
Pure Dissolved South Carolina Bone Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Agricultural Salts, Ground Plaster, and all Chemicals used for FERTILIZING PURPOSES.
SPECIAL FORMULAS COMPOUNDED.
☞ LOW PRICES FOR CASH. ☜ FREE ON BOARD IN BALTIMORE
All orders promptly attended to by addressing
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
March 12—7m. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

COUGH SYRUP!
—USE—
Pison's Consumption Cure.
Blood Disease.
USE CUTICURA
m5. at TOULSON'S.

LANDRETH'S
Garden Seed
LARGE STOCK, FRESH SEED,
CHOICE VARIETIES!
LOW PRICES.
COLIN F. STAM,
Mar. 5, 1887. DRUGGIST.

W. N. E. WICKES,
—AGENT FOR—
Lister Brothers,
OFFER THEIR
Standard Phosphates:
AMMO. BONE PHOSPHATE,
SUCCESS PHOSPHATE,
U. S. PHOSPHATE,
HARVEST QUEEN PHOSPHATE,
GROUND RAW BONE,
and various grades of Fertilizers prepared by the "Listers" for
Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Asparagus, &c.,
as well as mixtures for
PEACH AND OTHER FRUIT TREES.
The quality of Listers' Goods have stood the test of many years, and will be sold as low and on as reasonable terms as is possible for goods of equal quality to be furnished.
Circulars descriptive of the various kinds of Phosphate at the store of WICKES & BRO., where orders left in my absence will receive prompt attention. March 19, 1887.

A LARGE LOT
—OF—
Good Cypress Fencing,
just received per steamer direct from North Carolina.
☞ PRICES LOW ☜
ALSO
Cypress Pickets,
Cypress Fence Railing,
Cypress Laths.
A Large Stock of the
Best No. 1, 2 and 3 Virginia Flooring
ever sold in this town.
☞ Call and examine it.
No. 1 Heart Cypress Shingles,
No. 2 Heart Cypress Shingles,
No. 3 Heart Cypress Shingles,
No. 1 Sap Cypress Shingles,
Both Sawed and Shaved.
☞ Do not allow ourselves to be undersold.
m26. T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

OUR SPECIALTY!
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES!
Ever thankful for past favors.
We again invite all to come and see us.
Fresh stock, prices to suit the times.
Satisfied with small profits.
Intend to sell our goods.
Making a living is all we ask.
Prices are made on a Cash Basis.
Everything in stock selected with care.
Remember the place, opp. Stam's Hall.
Sincerely we trust our store you'll find.
We also have in stock
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCO and CIGARS.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
March 19. CHESTERTOWN.

General Insurance Office
FIRE and LIFE.
Only the Best Companies Represented
SUCH AS
'Royal,' 'Phenix,' 'Pennsylvania' and 'The New York Life.'
Insure your Horses and Mules against Disease, Accident and Theft in the
Maryland Live Stock Insurance Co.
LOW RATE AND PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.
WM. H. McFEELY, Ag't.
Office below Stam's, opp. Bank. m19-tf.

Straw Wanted!
HAVING leased the CHESTERTOWN STRAWBOARD MILL, I am ready to buy all the STRAW that Farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up all the Straw from the stackyards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 pounds per ton for dry straw; only asking those wishing to sell to take a little extra pains in Stacking and not put the chaff with their Straw.
☞ Mr. James Brice is my authorised agent to buy.
June 12-y. WILBUR ELIASON.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.
C. F. STAM, Druggist.

Our First Call for the Spring 1887
—WITH A—
New Stock and Choice Selection
OUR INTENTION IS TO BID HIGH FOR THE TRADE ON
DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND GROCERIES.
Carpetings, Oil Cloths and Mattings!
Yes we are right here on the above line, and more wide awake than ever, have tried to be in our selections of fine Dress Goods, Crinkles, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, &c. Our Assortment, our Prices must and shall commend.
To the independent SPOT CASH buyer, with invincible logic, Red-Hot Bargains we will meet all competition in
BOOTS, SHOES
AND SLIPPERS.
Do not forget that we deal largely and can buy as close and sell at just as clean a cut profit as any Shoe House on this shore. Cognizant of the fact that our goods must be offered at price as low as others, we begin the race. Asking the patronage of the public.
Very respectfully,
R. F. PARKS.
April 9, 1887.

GREAT
MODEL
CLOTHING
HOUSE,
Acme Hall! which was established a very few years ago, is now by far the largest Clothing house in Baltimore. Its rapidly increasing business has recently compelled the proprietors to remove to the immense premises recently occupied by the Wholesale dry goods house of Hurst, Purnell & Co.
To-Order Department.
All the leading makes and novelties in Woolens from this side as well as the other side of the ocean shown here. These we sell by the yard, or make to your measure by skilled artists who will please your taste and fit your body. It is a rare treat to see the artistic character of the work produced here.
The Men's Department
shows the grandest assortment of Suits, Overcoats, and single garments ever produced under one roof. Nothing you can possibly want is omitted and everything is warranted lower than any other house south of New York.
The Boys' Department
has always been a most interesting one but now is made complete by adding Hats, Caps, and Furnishings; all the newest, latest, most choice here already, and novelties added daily.
Prices, here as elsewhere, as usual the very bottom.
The Gents' Furnishing Dep't
is a new one with us, but will be marked with the same vim and care which has made the other Departments so successful. All the best makes and many manufactured expressly for us will be sold at the lowest possible profit.
ACME HALL,
OEHM & CO., Proprietors,
5 and 7 West Baltimore Street,
ONE DOOR WEST OF CHARLES ST.
N. B.—Waiting room for ladies. Baggage checked without cost to all visitors, buying or not.
☞ Mail orders receive punctual attention.
April 9, 1887.

Horse-Shoeing!
Improved Forging Shoe.
I HAVE an Improved CONCAVE FORGING SHOE and a STEEL SHOE very light, to which I wish to call public attention. All intelligent owners of horses can appreciate the importance of doing in the right way this matter of Shoeing and they ought to be equally well-informed of the importance of using the best kind of shoe. The concave shoe above mentioned, we think, is the best ever invented to prevent animals from forging and the Steel Shoe is used for the hind feet in connection with the concave. ☞ Call and see them. ☜ I give personal attention to every horse and guarantee satisfaction both in price and workmanship.
SAMUEL HICKS,
ap2. ☞ Shops near M. P. Church.

Garden Seed!
ANY THING YOU WANT IN THE SEED LINE.
We will sell you one paper or a bushel of seed, and all Fresh and the Most Reliable kinds.
COLIN F. STAM,
Mar. 5, 1887. DRUGGIST.

Thousands of cases of Consumption are cured every year by Acker's celebrated English Remedy. It is a guaranted preparation; if it does not help you it will cost you nothing. Try it. A single dose will show its good effect. Trial bottles 10 cts.
C. F. STAM, Druggist.

Public School Association of Kent Co.

Reported by the Secretary.

The Kent county teachers met at the schoolroom in Chestertown at 10 A. M. on Friday, April 22, being the fourth meeting of the teachers since the beginning of the scholastic year, Sept. 1, 1886. At the present time there are sixty teachers in this county and of this number all were present but four and two of these were known to be detained by sickness. The proceedings of last meeting were read and approved.

The chairman of the literary committee when called on for a report offered the following motion, which was adopted by the association: "I move that the literary committee be excused from reporting questions for discussion at the next meeting of the association and in its stead the president of the association be requested to suggest a program of exercises." The president will prepare the program for the next meeting. The plans for diagramming the sentence, "This well is said to be one hundred feet deep," caused some discussion and there was a diversity of opinion. Prof. Newell, of Baltimore, and his wife, arrived while the matter was being discussed, and being invited by the president to give the association the benefit of his opinion, was emphatic in asserting that the sentence was good English and gave the analysis, at the same time advising the teachers not to attempt to diagram difficult sentences, regarding diagrams as useful when applied to simple sentences only.

The new physiology, "How to Keep Well," lately adopted by the school board of this county is now in the hands of the teachers, and the method of using it provoked considerable discussion. Some teachers omitted lessons in grammar or geography in order to bring in the new subject, giving two lessons per week, while others used it as a supplementary reader taking the place of the daily reading lesson and having one lesson per week. The examiner advised the teachers to have lessons not more frequent than twice a week, and Prof. Newell advised its use as a reading lesson with copious explanations by the teacher and experiments when convenient. He did not believe that teaching physiology would prevent boys from smoking cigarettes. He advised that the important parts of the subject be firmly fixed in the memory. It was impossible to grade the study like arithmetic or grammar; the last pages are no more difficult than the first. The first regular question, "How often should general reviews be held, and how conducted?" was called up for discussion. It was the expressed opinion that reviews were necessary and were very important, yet there was a difference of opinion about the manner of having reviews and also about their frequency. The few important points of the preceding day's lesson were reviewed, weekly reviews were held, others had general reviews every month while some reviewed a subject when the scholars had finished it in daily recitation. Oral reviews, many of the teachers thought, were sufficient, while others had written reviews which answered the double purpose of refreshing the memory and training for annual examination. These written reviews were marked at about the same per cent as was usually marked in written examinations. The examiner regarded reviews as very essential and advised that the period for daily recitation, either wholly or in part be devoted quite frequently to reviewing lessons of previous days. He recommended written reviews of the subjects once a week, believing that the training would be of much benefit to them when they were engaged in the work of annual examinations. Written reviews could often be conducted in spelling. Prof. Newell said that much that children learn must be burned in them by repetition, not once or twice, but as many times as may be necessary. The subject matter of text-book be divided in three classes—the essential, the useful and the unimportant or trifling. It was by frequent reviews that children learned even the essentials, such as the multiplication table, of weights and measures, facts in geography and language. These must be drilled in the children. He has never forgotten the catechism of the Presbyterian Church, learned when he was a boy, because his father reviewed him in the pages every Sunday. The useful needs frequent reviewing, but not as often as the essential. A great deal of history, physiology, grammar and geography he classified as useful. The unimportant was not to be reviewed; much was to be read over, talked about and explained and no need of burdening the memory with it. It depended on the judgment and care of the teacher to make proper selections of the matter of text-books for drilling into pupils, or in classifying into the essential, useful and unimportant.

Prof. A. Newton Ebaugh, of the Baltimore Manual Training School, was introduced and delivered an excellent address on manual training, illustrating his remarks by reference to a number of specimens of handiwork of the boys who were members of the school. There were drawings of articles made, in wood and metal, and he stated that a drawing of the object must be made before it could be manufactured or constructed. The pupils of his school were engaged in the construction of an engine of fifteen-horse power and were required to make drawings of everything to be used in its construction.

He was followed by Prof. Newell who congratulated the teachers on the success of their efforts in encouraging and aiding pupils in handiwork. He hoped that the experiment of having an annex to the High School in Toledo, Ohio, for teaching carpentry, and work in iron and other metals, would be an example to be imitated by the High Schools of Maryland. He advised the ladies to teach sewing to the girls. Of the number of pupils at the Normal School ten per cent of them would not know how to thread a needle before instruction in sewing was given. He advised them to teach some of the principles of cookery, regarding good cookery as a means of preserving good temper in the family. He related that visitors were entertained at the Normal School by a lunch of mutton chops, biscuits, tea and coffee or something on that order, cooked by young ladies of the school, and the visitors enjoyed that about as well as anything. He would go beyond general utility and instruct them in the beautiful, and bade the teachers not to be discouraged by objections, for the best projects would encounter opposition. Every school now should have for its motto "The cunning hand and cultured brain."

Mr. Long moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to both Prof. Newell and Prof. Ebaugh, which motion was unanimously adopted. The association then adjourned until 2.30 P. M. Louis L. Beatty, Esq., the examiner for Queen Anne's county, was present at the morning session.

At 2½ P. M. the association was called to order and after roll-call Miss Kate Moffett read an interesting essay prepared by herself on "Manual Training in Public Schools." After the reading of the essay, the examiner asked, "Shall we have an exhibition of handiwork by the schools at the fair grounds next September?" For the information of the teachers he stated that he had been before the Agricultural Society and that body designed to erect another building to accommodate exhibitors which would be ample for showing the work of the children. It was thought best not to offer premiums for the productions of the children's skill or labor. If the association desired to have an exhibition, the plans and details could be arranged at some other time. He had been informed by gentlemen of the Agricultural Society that nothing of an immoral nature would be permitted on the grounds and teachers could encourage the pupils in their work for this end without any fear of them being brought in contact with any contaminating influences. The school board designed to give one day during the next fair as a general holiday for teachers and pupils. On motion by Mr. Melvin it was voted by the association that it is advisable to hold an exhibition of handiwork at the fair grounds next September, and Mr. Melvin was confident that an exhibition would go very far to removing much opposition (if there is much) to the progress of the work.

Mr. Topping asked, "Shall we drill our pupils in responsive and concert reading?" All who replied believed we should as it was a very good exercise. The examiner thought it was a very good exercise if not carried too far.

The second question, "To what extent, and in what way should civil government be taught in our schools?" was called up for discussion. Teachers thought there was a necessity for teaching something of civil government, some thinking that even young pupils could learn something of civil government and those who were far enough advanced to study geography and history would have opportunities of learning something of civil government and thought the information would be highly beneficial. Mr. Long teaches the subject in a conversational way and by means of questions. Does not think it is necessary to study the whole of the constitution but makes extracts of important parts. Mr. Melvin taught pupils the object of government and the necessity for it, and that law is liberty. Children who were taught the necessity of government had the disposition to keep the law. Much information on the subject could be obtained from history of United States and Maryland. Prof. Ebaugh on being invited to express his views believed that organization of some society in which presiding officers, rules and regulations, constitution and by-laws were needed would have a tendency to make practical the principles of government. This was a positive way of teaching government; we have entirely too much of the negative. Mrs. Brown, who had been a teacher in the public schools, also gave her views about the subject of civil government and said that when she was a teacher six years or more ago, the principles of government were a "hobby" with her and some of the patrons thought she mixed politics with civil government. The children were eager to learn and she taught even the youngest of them the names of President and Vice-President, cabinet officers and changes in the administrative officers of our State and national government. The pupils and herself read the newspapers and kept posted on matters pertaining to civil government. She believed that children and boys especially should be trained to give reasons for the advocacy of party and deplored the fact that many to-day who exercise the right of suffrage cannot state the principles of the party they aid by their votes; many democrats when asked why they are of that party, reply "Oh! I can't swallow the nigger." The examiner recommended as an aid in teaching civil government a small book, price 10 cents, called "Civil Government Outlined," by C. M. Lemen and published by the Normal Book Concern, Ladoga, Indiana. He thought the meeting had been very interesting and profitable. Prof. Newell thought the meetings of the association were so admirably conducted that there there was no need of holding an Institute in the county this year. The president reminded the teachers about being prompt in sending in reports. Teachers who do not get their reports in to be examined and passed by the board at the usual time have to wait another week for their quarterly salary, or until the board has passed the account. All who are over 16 years, that is 17 or more, their number should be reported, and also the number in drawing, algebra and all seventh-grade studies. Teachers who failed to report attendance at the association were deducted for that day. At the end of the summer term they were asked to report the number of pupils at the fall term and new pupils of winter, spring and summer terms. The committee in selection of books asked teachers to post up their lists or catalogues of books recommended in a conspicuous place in the schoolroom, and were informed that Mr. Colin F. Stam had arranged to keep a supply of those books on hand at reasonable prices. There being no further business before the association, on motion by Mr. Long the association adjourned.

Wit and Humor.

It takes the imagination to enjoy wit. It takes thought on the part of the hearers as well as the speaker. Humor is a plain, truthful description of a humorous scene. Dickens is a truthful humorist. Baron Munchausen is all imagination. He is a wit.

There was a startling instance of wit in the answer of Porson when some one said: "Byron and Tennyson and the modern poets, sir, will be read when Homer and Virgil are forgotten."

"Yes," said Porson, "and not till then!"

This witty answer has to be thought over by the reader before the wit is seen.

Humor requires no especial imagination. It is the truthful description of some incident in real life, which *has* happened. Humor is a description of what *has been.* Wit is the imagining of what *might be.* Any little scene in actual life, if described truthfully, will be humor.

Take the simple scene of two married women taking leave of each other at the gate on a mild evening and describe it truthfully and it will be humor. To illustrate, two women shake hands and kiss each other over the gate and then commences the conversation:

"Good-by!"

"Good-by. Come down and see us soon."

"I will. Good-by."

"Good-by! Don't forget to come soon."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up."

"I won't. Be sure and bring Sarah Jane with you next time."

"I will. I'd have brought her this time, but she wasn't very well. She wanted to come awfully."

"Did she now? That was too bad! Be sure and bring her next time."

"I will. And you be sure and bring baby."

"I will. I forgot to tell you that's he's cut another tooth."

"You don't say so! How many has he now?"

"Five. It makes him awfully cross."

"I dare say it does this hot weather."

"Well, good-by! Don't forget to come down."

"No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up. Good-by!"

"Good-by!" (*louder.*)

"Good-by!" (*very louder.*)

The above simple dialogue is pure humor.—*Eli Perkins' Lecture on Wit and Humor.*

Letter from Wilmington, Del.

ENS. NEWS:—Perhaps you think we have almost if not entirely forgotten you, so long a period has elapsed since we have given you any Delaware jottings; but we have so many things to engage our attention and time passes so rapidly that we are really surprised to think it has been so long.

The general health of our little city is very good, though we have a great deal of sickness all the time as a matter of course. Our city fathers are projecting a new system of city sewerage which will add very greatly to the healthfulness of the people, if the solons at Dover will grant their prayer by legislation.

Our mayor has lately taken hold, with we trust a firm grip, the almost obsolete law regarding Sabbath desecration. He has notified bars, saloon-keepers and cigar shops that they must close on Saturday night at 12 o'clock. Cigar shops have been running in full blast all day Sunday the same as any other day, while the whiskey and beer mills have kept their fronts closed but side and back doors open so that all who wished could get all the drink they wanted.

The funeral of Bishop Lee, of the Protestant Episcopal church, which took place last week was probably one of the largest ever held in this city. He was greatly esteemed by the public in general—a man of broad views, catholic spirit, deep piety and of great worth, his loss will be keenly felt and deeply regretted by all.

The backward spring has greatly retard truckers operations, so that as yet but f vegetables have reached market an are very high. This is one of the for fruits, vegetables, eggs, po 93 that I know.

The fallow-wheat in the c city looks well while th badly. The plowing is advanced. Yours, ed

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	32 00	
Eli Perkins Fine		1,384 80
"Have you ... badgering laws: was trying to ... on, bailiff	400 00	
The wing ... atley, clerk "Come se ... tor	140 00	
you ever ... "Yes, al ...		540 00
ing mod ... "Yes tal expenditures were y ...		5,261 16
"In ... "W ... ove report leaves T ... ands of collector ... pay the following the ... s passed for payment:		$808 00
D. Burchinal, shells	140 25	
Gault & Son, stone	145 56	
...rnett & McIlvane brick	135 25	
...d C Oil Co., Gasoline and lamps	73 00	
...R. Clements bal	190 00	
...muel Hicks	3 83	
...estertown Water Co., water rent from Jan. 1st, to Jan. 1st, '87	273 00	
Total		962 83
showing a deficiency of		54 83

JAS. A. PEARCE, PRES'T.
Test:—
JOS. N. WHEATLEY, CLERK.
Apr. 23, 1887.

A REFORMATORY TYPEWRITER.

A New Worker Added to the Prohibitionists. Inclined to Get Out of Order.

Detroit Free Press.

A friend of mind owns a typewriter, and he has a man to work it. This man is so quick that, in taking letters that are dictated by any friend, he rarely uses shorthand, but dashes them off on the machine. There is only one trouble with Mr. Stack, the manipulator of the keys, and that is that he takes too much drink. He admits that it is hurting him, but he doesn't seem to have strength of mind enough to quit. My friend has labored with him a good deal, and with some success. He doesn't want to discharge him—first, because he is a most expert man; and, second, because he is sure he will go to the bad when he leaves. He has never yet had the delirums, although he has come rather close to it sometimes. These near approaches always make him struggle to amend. I told my friend Brunscome that what Stack needed was a real good tussle with the blue devils to make him quit the habit, and so Brunscome though the would get up that attack himself as a sort of a warning to the poor young man.

It was Brunscome's idea, I understand the construction of the typewriter pretty well, having had my own apart several times. I took a screwdriver and changed the letters. Any one familiar with a typewriter knows that the letters can be changed merely by taking out a screw. When we got through with the typewriter it was fixed so that if you struck "E" it printed "A," and so on. When Slack came in nest morning Brunscome said to him:

"Good gracious, Slack, what's the matter?"

"Matter, sir? Nothing, sir," answered Slack, looking very uneasy.

"Now, look here, Slack, don't try to gammon me. You have been drinking again Slack."

"Pon my honor, sir, I——"

"Now, Slack."

"Well, sir, not enough to do any harm, sir."

"See here, Slack," said Brunscome, taking him to one side, and whispering to him: "You got the D. T. in your eye, my boy. You may not know it, but you have. I've seen it too often to be deceived, Slack. You may not see snakes; in fact, knowing your strength of mind, Slack, I would say it would never take that form with you. But your brain will give way, all of a heap, too, if you don't quit right off and never touch it again. I really don't believe you're fit for work now."

"Oh, I'm not as bad as you think sir; I assure you I havn't had anything to hurt, sir."

"Well, I may be wrong," said Brunscome, with a sigh. "If so, it's the first time."

Slack took off his coat and sat down at the typewriter, slipping in the sheet of paper. Brunscome dictated the letter and Slack worked it off without looking at the MS. Then he turned up the top of the machine to see if it was all right. Here is what met his eyes:

Hrny gti
flyer tx ypqe nmught hg rtf dZap deytyr sk4m. G19;e rwqaptrenda jnu rtf 6tmsx kuT1z, and so on to the last.

Stack drew his hand across his brow and gasped for breath. Brunscome paid no attention, but went on dictating the next letter. The click of the machine did not follow.

"What's wrong?" said Brunscome.

Slack crumpled up the letter in his hand, and looked as if he were too frightened to speak. Finally he got enough breath together to say:

"I think you are right sir. I'll—I'll go home, I think sir."

"Do," said Brunscome, "that's a good fellow. You'll be all right in the morning, and for my sake quit it altogether."

The typewriter was all correct in the morning and now Slack and the "pubs" don't speak as they pass by.

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

Evidences That They are Not What They are Cracked Up to Be.

Bridgeport Standard.

Men 90 years old remember when there were no steamboats, but all travel on the water was done by the slow uncertain means of sailing vessels, when if one started for New York it was doubtful if he would reach there in a day or a week. Now we know how many hours and minutes it requires to make the trip.

Men now 60 years old remember when there were no railroads, but all travel on land was done by stages, by wagons, by ox teams, on horseback, and on foot. Now a network of railroads cover the whole country, and several lines run from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. Now it requires only six or seven days to cross the continent. Formerly that trip required three months.

Men 40 years old remember when there were no photographs, but only paintings and drawings, made at great prices, of objects now done better in an instant at trifling cost.

Men of that age also remember when no steamboats crossed the ocean, and it was believed that they never could, but now hundreds of steamships are plowing every ocean, reducing the time of crossing the Atlantic from weeks to days.

Men 45 years old remember when there was no electroplating, but everything in that line was done in the old-fashioned slow way.

Men of that age also remember when there were no telegraphs, but all messages had to be sent by the slow-going mails.

Men 25 years old remember when there were no telephones, but all the messages now spoken through them had to be sent by notes or special messenger.

All these grand and useful inventions have been made within the memory of men now living. The younger generation can never appreciate them as those do who remember the want of them, and therefore the great convenience they are to the world.

We often hear of "the good old days of yore." Why deprive our children of the enjoyment of those old days? Why not pass a law forbidding steamboats from plowing the water, railroads from running on land, telegraphs from sending messages, telephones from being used, all furnaces, steam heaters, etc., to be taken out of houses and other buildings, all grates for burning coal to be taken out, all stoves to be handed for old iron, all water works in five weeks left empty, the use of all gas, next tors, except dipped tallow amount of sales and really to go b say for five SAMUEL BECK, Clerk. cold, s copy—Test: be SAMUEL BECK, Clerk. April 9, 1887—4t.

PETITIONERS'
ROAD NOTICE.
NOTICE, as required by law, is hereby given that the subscribers intend to petition the County Commissioners of Kent County, on
TUESDAY, May 10th, proximo,
being 30 days from the date hereof, to appoint examiners to enter upon, view and determine whether the public convenience requires that the
PUBLIC ROAD
leading from the village of Still Pond to Redding's Corner, in the Second Election District, should be widened.
JOHN Z. CLARK,
J. FRANK WILSON,
JOHN F. BEEKS,
FRANK H. HARPER,
W. D. PENNINGTON,
E. M. BONWILL,
ap9-tm. and 63 others.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.
C. F. STAM, Druggist.

FRESH OATMEAL, Breakfast Hominy, Oat Flakes, Wheat Flakes, Macaroni Cracked Wheat, Graham Flakes, Farina, &c.,
m26. at W. H. LAMBERT'S.