The Transcript.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 PER ANNUM.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892.

LOCAL MATTERS.

—Dr. Jacobs was in town yesterday, and states that little Nellie Silcox is convalescent.

—It is reported that Mr. J. M. Startt has rented the Warwick track, in Cecil county, and that he left Kent yesterday to assume charge.

—The races to be held at Worton Fair grounds will be on Monday next, June 6, instead of the 13 as stated in our last issue.

—List of letters remaining at the Chestertown postoffice not called for May 30: Rebecca Sparks, Mary E. Trawley and Esse Willom.

—Mr. C. Romie Skirven will celebrate his twenty-first anniversay at Worton Manor Beach on Monday evening, June 6, 1892. Dancing will commence at eight o'clock.

—Since our last issue Dr. Samuel G. Fisher, clerk, has issued the following marriage licenses: William U. Scoone and Ella M. Bray; John Henry Diehl and Mary Levinus, all white. George Wilbur Yorker and Jane Wells, colored.

—The Methodist Protestant Sunday school, of Centreville, have settled upon Thursday, June 16, as the day upon which they will run their annual excursion. The steamer B. S. Ford has been chartered for the occasion, and will carry the excursion. Tolchester Beach is the point selected to run to.

—Mr. Cornelius J. Scott met with a painful accident one day last week. He was riding a horse about his farm when the animal stumbled and fell catching Mr. Scott's foot under it, badly straining and twisting the instep. Mr. Scott was in town on Tuesday, but experienced some difficulty in walking.

—The Board of Visitors of St. John's College, Annapolis, announce that by reason of an additional appropriation from the last Legislature, free tuition is offered to twenty-six students in Maryland. This will give one from each county in the State. The only expense the student will be required to pay is his board—about $150 yearly.

—Decoration day was observed in Chestertown by the colorod people of the Grand Army of the Republic by a parade headed with a brass band, who proceeded to the graves of the soldiers of the Union army and decorated them with flowers. In the evening a meeting was held in the tabernacle, which was addressed by the colored ministers of the town.

—Contracts for building three schooners for the Maryland State Fishery Force have been awarded. John Cahill, of Baltimore has secured the contract for one. The contract for the other two has been awarded to Joseph W. Brooks, of Dorchester county. The three boats are to be of dimensions similar to the schooner Nellie Jackson, the last of the oyster police fleet that was built.

—Mr. L. C. Justis, of Kennedyville, has very kindly extended an invitation to the Chestertown Cycle Club to visit his beautiful home on Friday evening next, and to participate in the pleasures and enjoyments of the festival given in Kennedyville. As Mr. Justis has been so kind to invite the club, it is hoped the members will avail themselves of this opportunity for a pleasant ride and delightful reception.

—Mr. J. W. W. Woodford, of Centreville, has been running hacks from Centreville to Queenstown for a period of 32 years last Wednesday. Mr. Woodford started carrying passengers to the steamer Arrow at Queenstown in 1860, the late H. B. Staughter at that time being the owner of the little steamer. At the death of Mr. Slaughter in 1867, the stockholders of the Chester River Steamboat Company purchased his steamers, and Mr. Woodford has been running passengers to that line from then until the present day.

—Mr. John W. Bordley, who is connected with the New York Clothing House, Baltimore, sent to Postmaster Brown last week a handsome new clock, which has been placed on the wall in the postoffice for the accommodation of the patrons of that office as well as the post master. The clock is ornamental as well as a good time-keeper. Mr. Bordley has been with this house for over a year, and has enjoyed a liberal patronage from his Kent county friends. His advertising card will be found in another column of the TRANSCRIPT.

—Says the Easton *Ledger*: "The wedding of Gen. Joseph Bruff Seth and Miss Mary Rhett Walker, is announced to take place at Trinity Catherdral, Easton, on Wednesday, June 22. Miss Walker is the daughter of the Rev. Albert R. Walker, who is rector in charge of the Catherdral, and on her mother's side, is the granddaughter of the late Bishop William J. Boone, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Gen. Seth is at present commander of the State fishery force and of the Maryland naval militia. He is also president of the Baltimore and Easter Shore Railroad Company."

—Live out of doors as much as you can. It is the place for a man or woman to be. It is good for the health. A distinguished physician was in the habit of saying: "However bad the air may be out of doors, it is always worse in the house. It is not good for the temper. People who are always shut up in the house are apt to grow fretful and peevish. They are prone to acquire narrow views of things, and to worry over things not worth considering. It is good for the whole character—for strength, hope, patience and fortitude. It expands and softens one's nature and makes us more charitable."

—At a meeting of the State Board of Education held in Baltimore on Wednesday, May 25, Prof. Prettyman was reelected principal of the Normal School, and secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Education for a term of two years from August 1, 1892. All professors and teachers in the Normal School and in the academic department were re-elected. A resolution was adopted requesting Governor Brown to issue a proclamation requesting the people of the State, and especially the public school officers and pupils, to celebrate by appropriate exercises Columbus Day, October 12, the day the World's Fair grounds will be dedicated.

Locust Grove Personals.

Miss Amy Hall, of Baltimore, is the guest of Miss Grace Kelley, of Locust Grove.

Miss Etta Kelley, of Broad Neck, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Locust Grove.

The Locust Grove M. E. Sunday school will celebrate their Children's Day Anniversary, Sunday, June 5, at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

The Cecilton base-ball club will play at Locust Grove Saturday afternoon.

Advancing Chestertown.

MESSRS. EDS.—Where are the promised improvements which our Town Commissioners told us we should see with the spring? Why don't they begin? If any thing is *seriously* contemplated, why are the best months for building, etc., allowed to slip by? With a fund in hand amounting to over $3,000, increasing at the rate of over $500 each year, why don't they improve the general condition of our town? What good does $3000 do standing idle as it does? If it is to remain intact another year, let us have it invested, and thus add $200 to the surplus fund. The people don't say much, but they think. If the old eye-sores are to be removed, then remove them. TAX PAYER.

Our Banks.

The deposits in the two banks of Chestertown show the gratifying increase of over $86,000 since the corresponding statement last year. The following shows the workings of the two banks, and also a comparison with the preceding statement:

	DEPOSITS.
Second National, May 17, 1892	$161,427 62
" " March 1, 1892	152,511 35
Increase since March 1, 1892	$8,916 27
Chestertown National, March 1, 1892	301,574 57
" " May 17, 1892	264,810 86
Decrease since March 1, 1891	$36,763 71
In 1892 on May 17, both banks had	452,238 48
In 1891 on May 4, both banks had	340,003 80
Increase over 1891	$86,234 68

The following figures are taken from some of the banks near by:

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.	
Chestertown National Bank	$199,252 36
Second National Chestertown	156,727 36
Centreville National	319,830 35
Queen Anne's National	148,749 01
Easton National	535,551 67
Far. & Merchants National, Easton	139,184 65
Denton National	135,574 86
National Bank, of Smyrna	157,825 32
Fruit Growers, of Smyrna	201,734 04
National Bank of Cambridge	151,495 73
INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.	
Chestertown National	$264,810 86
Second National	161,427 62
Centreville National	172,963 67
Queen Anne's National	77,766[illegible]
Easton National	271,804 16
Far. & Merchants National, Easton	84,294 19
Denton National	92,466 58
National Bank, of Smyrna	196,073 61
Fruit Growers, of Smyrna	156,487 57
National Bank of Cambridge	180,029 56

The W. C. T. U. Convention.

The seventh annual convention of the W. C. T. U., of Kent county, will convene in Stam's Hall at 10 o'clock this Thursday morning. Every church and temperance organization is expected to send delegates. A number of noted visitors are expected to be present. The following is the programme:

MORNING SESSION—10 A. M.

Singing.
Devotional Exercises, Selections of Scripture and Prayer.
Appointment of Committees.
Survey of the Field—Reports.
Reading of Letters.
President's Address.
Singing.
Report of Committee on Credentials.
Election of Officers.
Memorial Services.

RECESS UNTIL 2.30.

Singing—Kennedyville.
Recitation—Miss Lula Boggs.
Survey of Morning Session.
Address of Welcome from Chestertown W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Proctor.
Welcome from Christian Community—Rev. J. W. Easley.
Welcome from the Press—Mr. F. G. Usilton.
Responses.
Music.
Two-minute Speeches by Presidents.
Five-minute Exercise in Christian Giving.
Address by Rev. D. L. Greenfield.
Question Box—Answered by Miss Margaret Lake.

RECESS UNTIL 8 P. M.

Music—Chestertown.
Prayer.
Exercises by Chestertown Loyal Temperance Legion.
Solo—Miss Julia Thompson.
Exercises by United "Y."
Exercises by Chestertown "Y."
Address by Mrs. Eugenia St. John.
Collection.
Temperance Doxology.
Benediction.

Mr. St. John will deliver an address.

State's Attorney W. M. Slay's Letter.

As stated in our last issue that other steps would be taken to acquaint the newspapers with the falsity of the reports that have been circulated by them, Wm. M. Slay, Esq., sent the following letter to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* in reply to a despatch sent from Chestertown, which was published in that paper.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., May 26, 1892.

To the Editor of the Inquirer:

In your issue of the 25th instant is to be found the following communication from this town. [Given above.—EDS.] As a State official, who did everything in my power to prevent the lynching of Taylor, and have deplored the act since as a public calamity, permit me to contradict this statement. It is utterly false, manufactured entire, without the shadow of truth to support it. On the morning of the 9th instant, the day after the assault upon the little girl, in company with Thomas S. Dodd, justice of the peace, her father and the attending physician, I took her statement. She was then in bed, where she has been ever since; but perfectly clear in her account of the awful crime. Taylor had lived with her father for two years, and she said she knew him as well as she did anybody, and that he was certainly the one who had so injured her; and in answer to our questions she minutely described all the circumstances. The young white man referred to in your article, and the only one on the place, was seen by us at work on the farm; was questioned in common with the other members of the family by us as to the facts of the case, and has not been out of place upon the farm since.

This morning Justice Dodd, at my direction again went to see the little girl and took her sworn statement, in the presence of a number of our best citizens. Neither she nor any of the family have any doubt as to the guilty party. The mother of Nellie is exceedingly deaf.

JUSTICE DODD'S STATEMENT.

Sworn Statement of Nellie Silcox, taken Thursday, May 26, 1892: I was sent to the kitchen to wash dishes. James Taylor caught me and pulled me across his lap and accomplished his purpose, after which he immediately left and went to the pump and then in the direction of Kennedyville. Said to me before he left, "You dare not tell." My father and Samuel B. Latham were at the carriage house greasing carriages. My mother was in the cellar and my little sister Elsie was in an adjoining room. I know it was Jim Taylor. He had on a blue striped shirt and striped pants.

Sworn before THOS. S. DODD, J. P.

Witnesses—John W. Silcox, James W. Hurtt, Jas. A. Shaw, Kent county; H. C. Derringer, Phillipsburg, Pa.

The young man, Latham, was seen at work on the premises, with six others, cultivating corn, at this date; and furthermore when Nellie was interviewed by State's Attorney Wm. M. Slay and myself the day after the commission of the crime, he was seen on the premises in the discharge of his duties as a laborer. THOS. S. DODD, J. P.

In justice to the reputation of newspapers as a class, if not out of regard for the fair fame of this county, which has been so sorely beset and incensed by the many foul crimes of late, I ask you to give this statement the same publicity you gave the one of the 25th instant. A number of other papers have published virtually what you did, but as I saw yours first I first ask the correction of you.

Respectfully, WM. M. SLAY,
State's Attorney for Kent county.

Court News.

County commissioners court met Tuesday, 31st, with full board present. D. Rambo's recommendation for constable of Kent county in and for second election district was considered and order passed appointing said Rambo constable, as aforesaid. T. J. Shallcross, committee, reported condition of Goose Hill mill, which was accepted. Emma Pennington's, of third district, recommendation for pension was considered and pension of $10 allowed and ordered to be provided for by levy in 1892. Proposals for the 3 bridges were opened and the letting reserved till the next meeting. Board was further engaged in examining, approving and passing accounts for payment by orders and for levy in 1892.

Orphans' Court, Tuesday, May 31, 1892. Present, Judges Harris, Moffet and Burgess. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Edwin B. Stradley to Cornelius J. Scott, who filed his bond in the sum of $4000, and R. C. Morgan and James T. Mathews were appointed to appraise the same. S. J. Hill, administrator of James H. Hill, returned inventory of his decedent. A. G. Mathiot, administrator of Sarah Hodges Gale, returned inventory of his decedent. Court passed sundry claims against estates.

New Advertisements.

Wm. S. Culp advertises Cement for sale cheap at his coal yard near the deport.

James A. Pearce, Esq., advertises in this issue valuable town property at public sale on June 28th.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church advertise a supper, strawberry and Ice cream festival on Tuesday evening next.

Notice will be found in another column of a game of ball to be played at Annapolis between the Washington College and St. John's College team.

Phil. H. Tuck, Esq., will offer at public sale on Tuesday next, at the court house door, Chestertown, the valuable and finely located property of the late Henry Carville. This property is located conveniently to Chestertown, and offers many inducements as a home or investment.

THE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Democratic County Convention of Tuesday.

Harrison W. Vickers, Esq., chairman of the State Central Committee called the convention to order at eleven o'clock, in the court-room. After stating the object of the convention, Mr. Chas. W. Davis was elected president and Mr. Towney W. Crew secretary. A committee on credentials was then called for and each district requested to nominate one from their delegation. The following committee was selected: 1st. district, John F. Ernest; 2d, J. Biddle Hossenger; 3d, W. W. Duyer; 4th. Walter K. Goodhand; 5th, Thos. C. Maslin.

The committee after retiring a few minutes, returned to the convention and submitted the following report:

The committee on credentials beg leave to report the following named persons as having been duly elected delegates to this convention, and that there are no contests:

First District—R. C. Morgan, James Donahoe, N. E. Pennington, J. F. Ernest, Wm. H. Ford.

Second District—J. B. Hossenger, John Medders, L. C. Justis, Jr., John McGugan, George W. Davis.

Third District—James S. Harris, W. W. Duyer, Abe S. Crawford, John N. Crew, Joseph R. Usilton.

Fourth District—M. deK. Smith, Walter K. Goodhand, William W. Newcomb, Dr. Samuel Beck, Wm. N. Scoone.

Fifth District—James L. Beck, Thomas C. Maslin, Thomas W. Hyland, Lawrence Stevens, T. W. Crew.

J. F. ERNEST, Chairman.

The committee on resolutions being next in order, the following committee was selected, one delegate from each district being named by his delegation:

First district, Wm. H. Ford; second, L. C. Justis, Jr.; third, Abram S. Crawford; fourth, M. deK. Smith; fifth, James L. Beck.

M. deK. Smith moved that all resolutions be refered to the above committee. The motion was carried.

The committee reported the following resolution to the convention, which was unanimously adopted.

The Democracy of Kent in convention assembled declare:

1. Our unshaken faith in the principles of Democracy, namely: The sovereignty of the PEOPLE, the rights of the States and the supremacy of the Union for the good of all.

2. We enter our solemn protest against the McKinley tariff tax—tax crowning injury of the Republican party, enacted directly in the interest of *favored classes* against the *masses*; we denounce its authors in the 51st Congress which fastened it upon the people—that Congress which wrecked the nation's full treasury and startled the country with its vast profligacy, and which capped its wickedness by fathering the Force Bill, a measure which would reduce American freeman to serfs, or require bloody internecine strife to prevent it. The act will go down through the ages, as the greatest political crime attempted during the century, and its defeat due to as grand a galaxy of Democratic statesmen as ever labored together for the salvation of human liberties.

3d. We recognize the principles of TARIFF REFORM a SOUND CURRENCY and OPPOSITION TO THE FORCE BILL, as cardinal planks in the platform upon which the patriotic voters of the whole country can stand and GROVER CLEVELAND as a worthy candidate to bear our standard to victory in the coming contest.

4th. We name RICHARD D. HYNSON as one of the representatives of the Maryland Democracy in the Chicago convention, and earnestly urge his selection.

5th. We heartily endorse the HON. HENRY PAGE for renomination as our representative in Congress.

Nominations for delegates to the State convention on Tuesday next, June 8, being in order, a double delegation was chosen as follows: 1st. district, Samuel Cacy; 2d, L. C. Justis, Jr.; 3d, Jos. R. Usilton and Abram Crawford; 4th, M. deK. Smith; 5th, Stevenson Constable.

Nominations for delegates to the congressional convention, which meets at Ocean City, on Wednesday, July 20, were then called and a double delegation selected as follows: 1st. district, Henry J. Gray; 2d, Herman Ireland; 3d, R. C. Smyth, 4th, Jos. E. Gilpin and Cordrey Loud; 5th, Geo. E. Leary.

The convention then adjourned.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

A General Summary of the Work of the Conference at Omaha.

Before the General Conference met it was known quite generally that a memorial would be presented from one of the stronger conferences, the Troy of New York, requesting that that part of the discipline be struck out in which "dancing, playing games of chance, attending horse-races, circuses, dancing parties," etc., are specified as prohibited by the church. The committee reported adversely to the request of this memorial, stating, that "your committee beg leave to report, that we believe there is no sufficient reason for making the proposed change in the discipline." The report was adopted. It is only just to say that the report given such prominence in the leading daily papers East, that Bishop Foster had pronounced in favor of such elimination, was one of those contemptuous fabrications so often heralded through the land to the detriment of reputation and harm of society.

A proposition to strike out the time limit to the pastorate, which at the last General Conference was changed from three to five years, was debated at great length. A strong reason for retaining this law, which serves a pastor by expiration of a pastorial term of five years, was that the "Laity" preferred the present system to that proposed. Again they reasoned that the appointing power had an auxiliary in the time limit which could not be in any other plan. Then the few cases where the continued pastorate would operate effectively, would not compensate for the difficulties consequent upon operating such a plan. This strong feature of the church is retained.

Women in the General Conference, has engaged the mind of the church since the last conference to no inconsiderable degree. It was thought this conference would render a decision that would be final. That body, however, has chosen the wiser course of casting the responsibility upon the church more largely, by referring it to the judgment and vote of the annual conferences. They are to vote upon this question—"Shall the word 'laymen' in the constitution be so interpreted as to include women." This will require three-fourths of the members of the several annual conference present and voting, and the concurrence of the next General Conference.

The Laity of the church, and affiliated with them a large element of the clergy, petitioned for equal lay and ministerial representation in the General Conference. The bases for such petition were, that only the younger and weaker conferences were equally represented by the present plan of representation; that the older and stronger conferences, stronger both numerically and financially, were discriminated against by the present plan. With such reasonable demands upon it, grounded upon such unanswerable statements, it has been passed that the General Conference shall be composed of an equal number of laymen and ministers.

This increased the number of delegates so largely that it became necessary to change the ratio of representation.

The board of control, of the Epworth League asked that the league be organically connected with the church by an act of the conference. This was granted by adopting a constitution, and making the president of each chapter a member of the Quarterly Conference.

The American University received due attention. This great institution, entirely for post-graduate work, will be located at Washington, D.C. A valuable site including 93 acres has been purchased. This conference adjourned May 26, Dr. Buckley, referring to it in an editoral says, "never in the history of Americans Methodism have bishops, ministers and laymen mingled as they are doing now upon the platform in the discussion and advocacy of the various enterprises which are at once the friends, the evidences, and the means of christian progress, and effective and destined to sweep away all class distinctions except as they may be found useful for the promotion of christian work, and burning away in a in a fire of genuine zeal, of barriers between the rich and poor.

SUBSCRBE for the TRANSCRIPT, subscription, *one dollar* per year.

TWO GAMES FOR THE COLLEGE TEAM.

A Great Victory Over the Famous Pastimes, of Baltimore, and Another from Centreville.

On Saturday last the college campus was the scene of much excitement and enthusiasm. The occasion was a hotly contested game of ball between the Pastimes and Washington College, which resulted favorably for our boys. It was after four o'clock when play was called, and from then until the college had won, intense interest was manifested by the followers of both sides. The visitors came by special boat to Tolchester, and were driven here in teams. Quite a party accompanied them, including a number of ladis. Burris and Zearfoss did the battery work for the home team, while Middleton and Guard occupied the points for the visitors. Burris was at his best, only giving his opponents four hits, while the college have six to their credit, four of them for two bases, off Middleton, an amateur pitcher, who has quite a reputation in the State. With few exceptions, both teams give the pitchers good support. The college boys took the lead in the first inning, and held it until the sixth, when an unfortunate error netted 3 runs for the visitors, making the score five to four in favor of the Pastimes, to which they added another and their last in the 8th. After having been blanked for five successive innings, the home team faced Middleton for their last turn at the bat, with two runs to make to tie the score and three to win. The first man fouled out, and things looked gloomy. The next one reached second, and when he had crossed the plate on a two-bagger by Burris, the boys became hopeful. Carter now came to the bat, and sent Beatty home with the tieing run. The noise at this point was almost deafening. The next two men filled the bases, and then Blackiston batted out the winning run. It was truly a sight to see the enthusiasm manifested by the friends of the college team, by their unceasing and thundering hurrahs and the tossing of hats in the air. It was indeed a great victory and the boys deserve credit. The score below:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

CLUBS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Washington College	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Pastimes	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	6

One out when the winning run was made. Struck out by Burris 8, by Middleton 6. Adkinson had his finger hurt during the game and retired.

COLLEGE VS. CENTREVILLE.

Centreville, more properly speaking Queen Anne's county, played a return game with the college team on Monday. Hawke brothers were expected to be the battery for the visiting team but they were unable to get the great pitcher, so utilized his brother for that position and secured a catcher from Delaware. The day was so hot and the game so one sided that not much interest was aroused. Errors were plentiful on each side. Burris again pitched in fine form, only allowing 2 hits off his delivery and in one inning struck out the only three men who faced him. Hawke was less effective and together with twelve errors, allowed the college team to run the score up to 17. Cassidy, the catcher did some kicking, but was good natured with it all. He was last at the bat and dared Burris to put him one over the plate, whereupon he was immediately struck out. Painter played a good third base. Gould is now playing first for the college, and though the position is somewhat new, he gives evidence of his ability to play it. The following is the ore:

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gould, 1 b	6	2	1	10	2	1
Brice, s s	6	2	3	1	0	0
Beck, 3 b	6	1	0	2	1	2
Zeafoss, c	6	2	0	11	1	0
Burris, p	6	2	2	2	8	0
Carter, r f	5	1	1	1	0	0
Polk, c f	5	2	1	0	0	1
Perkins, l f	5	2	0	2	0	0
Blackiston, 2 b	5	2	1	0	0	2
Total	50	17	9	27	10	6

Umpire, Clark; Scorer, Thomas.

CENTREVILLE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cassidy, c	5	1	0	10	2	5
Hawke, p	4	0	0	0	0	1
Trenchard, s s	4	0	0	1	3	2
Sudler, c f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Painter, 3 b	4	0	1	3	2	1
Smith, W., 1 b	4	1	0	7	0	1
Sparks, 2 b	4	0	0	0	1	1
Townsend, r f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, N., l f	4	1	1	1	0	0
Total	37	3	2	24	5	12

Umpire, Newnam; Scorer, Roberts.

Stolen bases—College, 7; Centreville, 3. Struck out by Burris, 9; Hawke, 6. Passed balls—Zearfoss, 1; Cassidy 3.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

CLUBS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Washington College	4	2	0	0	0	0	5	6	x	17
Centreville	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3

This now gives each team one game and a deciding one will likely be played at Centreville before the close of the season.

The college team now expect to go to Annapolis, on Saturday to meet the St. John's College boys. They also have several games in prospect on their own grounds and the public should express their interest and appreciation of good base-ball by being present.

From Eastern Neck.

A May party was given the children of the Island school last Friday by their teacher, Miss Lizzie Bryan, which was enthusiastically enjoyed by the little folks. Messrs. Willson, Miller and Stevens Brothers furnished the music for the occasion. Refreshments were served by the teacher and parents. A number of visitors were present. Miss Bryan deserves great credit for the interest she takes in the school, and the annual picnic is always looked forward to by the scholars with great pleasure. In the evening the older persons present enjoyed a pleasant dance until a late hour. Among those present were: Mrs. Bowen, of Wilmington, Miss Alice Willson, Miss Nannie Wallis, the Misses Lottie and Florence Watkins, the Misses Sappington, Miss Eva Gresham, Miss Gale, Misses Satterfield, Mr. Satterfield, Mr. J. P. Wickes, Mr. Spencer Wickes, Mr. F. E. Stevens, Mr. Jesse Usilton, Mr. Murray Smith, Mr. W. L. Wilkins, Mr. James Pearce, Mr. William Gale and many others. UNO.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A meeting of colored citizens of Morgan's Creek Neck was held on Thursday last to take action apon a letter which was sent them in response to rumors of threats made by some of their citizens against Messrs. Medders and Justis, of Kennedyville, in relation to the lynching of Taylor, at which meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We desire to manifest to the public, by word and action, that prejudice, retaliation and threats are not the dominant spirit of the intelligent and Christian colored citizens of Kent county.

Resolved, That we assure Messrs. Medders and Justis, and all others, that we are humane and in accord with whatever promotes the welfare of the people and the protection of property.

Resolved, That we carefully admonish the wayward ones of our people (the minority) and assure them that we assent to nothing that manaces our social quietness and Christian excellence.

J. T. STRYCKNING,
ISAAC CAULK,
FRED. TURNER.

The meeting was largely attended, and it was clearly manifested that our white neighbors may feel authoritively assured that the thinking class of the negro race cannot and will not nurture any such principles.

ABRAM PRESBURY.

To Cleanse The System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permantly cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB.

STILL POND, May 26, 1892.

The Farmers' Club met to-day at the residence of Mr. Wm. Bowers, and was called to order by the president. After the reading and approval of the minutes, questions were declared in order and Mr. J. S. Harris asked if those who had sown scarlet clover considered it valuable as a fertilizer in this section of the State. Reports from five or six of the members were received and showed that it had succeeded in answering all their expectations.

Mr. J. S. Harris and Wm. Pennington were of the opinion that it offered us most promising results either to improve our poorer lands or as a money crop by the sale of seed.

Mr. Krusen asked if the peach curl was general over the county.

Mr. Harris said he thought it was with some varieties; he had one or two varieties that were not affected. Mr. Krusen then read a communication he had received from the agricultural department in regard to the disease. Most of the members were of the opinion that it was of little importance as it never seemed to do much damage.

Mr. Krusen then stated that he had recently seen several five year old trees that were killed by it; this was not thought likely and the killing was ascribed to some other cause.

The question was then asked what is the prospect for a crop of apples. Most of the members reported that it was very promising. One or two however were not so hopeful. Pears were next inquired after; with the exception of Bartlett and Kieffer the prospect was thought to be rather poor. The strawberry was then called for but as only one or two of the members were growing them, no definate report was made.

The discussion was here interrupted by the call to dinner, so a recess was taken in order to attend to it.

Afternoon Session.

After re-assembling the minutes were read and approved. The ladies were excused from reading theirs, so it will never be known what part women ought to take in church work, which was the theme of their morning discussion. The strawberry question was then resumed.

Mr. J. S. Harris said he thought there was a chance for this section to make some money by the cultivation of the strawberry; during the last three or four years the towns of Central Pennsylvania and Western New York and even those of Canada had been reached as a market for fruit and berries by way of the Northern Central Railroad; these markets had been opened up by the efforts of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Baltimore, and although that was no longer in existence the demand for our products was increasing every year.

Mr. Krusen said he thought the cheapest and quickest way to reach those markets would be a ferry across the bay and the Port Deposit Railroad.

Mr. W. D. Pennington said this section had been a peach section and was well adapted to the growth of that fruit and he would like to know if it was as good a strawberry as a peach section?

Mr. E. B. Pennington said, in his opinion, it was not; that after peaches the raspberry seemed the better adapted to this soil and climate.

Mr. W. D. Pennington said that was his opinion also, and he could cultivate three acres of raspberries with the same expense he could one acre of strawberries; in setting a patch of raspberries, the first year he could grow enough potatoes to pay for the labor; the second year he would get enough berries to pay, and the third year would get a full crop, which often amounted to one hundred dollars per acre, he thought if all who grew peaches would grow a few raspberries the market would be better.

Mr. Krusen then asked, what was the prospect for a crop of oats. All who had them reported that they were looking very fine.

Mr. J. S. Harris stated there was a field of 30 acres at Howell's Point which looked better than any he had seen for twenty years.

The question what is the best time to market early potatoes was then asked. The reply was that the price was generally the highest in June, but no very difinite information could be elicited. The question, What branch of industry has made the most rapid and the greatest progress on a line tending to the general development of our country the last seventy-five years, that is during the lifetime of our oldest citizens. This was referred to Mr. J. S. Harris who replied:

During the Year 1825.

In the first railroad experiment by steam power, the renowned Stephenson having twelve miles of track on which to prove the power and speed of his engine, to prevent accident, started a man on horse-back ahead of his engine, to notify people what was coming. He made that twelve miles in two hours. An eminent English writer on railways, of that time, said that nothing could do more harm to the adoption of railways than the promulgation of such nonsense as that we shall see locomotives traveling at the rate of twelve miles an hour. In 1829 the Liverpool and Manchester railroad was opened and the first train was hauled by an improved engine called the Rocket, which attained the speed of twenty-five miles an hour. In August, 1829, the first railroad carrying passengers in the United States was operated by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., near Honesdale, Penn. By that time several railroad companies had been organized here and in May, 1830, the first divison of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was opened. It extended from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills, a distance of fifteen miles, but not having the cars ready passenger travel was not commenced until the fifth of July, and the light cars put on that year were pulled by horses. The Relay House, the name of one of the stations at present, was so called at the start from the fact that they there changed horses. In 1832, the road being finished to Frederick, engines were used and the first time table for passenger railway trains in the United States was published in Baltimore newspapers of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Railroad building in our country has increased from that time as the development of our resources has required, till we now have over one hundred and fifty-six thousand miles of road, more than all the rest of the world put together, and enough to run a track six times round the earth, making so complete a network of tracks over part of our country, that the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa have each one mile of railroad for every eight square miles of land. Illinois leading with 9800 miles in 1889, while Kansas and Texas are following close with nearly 9000 each.

So great has been the railroad building in the West during the last twenty years, that there are many more miles of road west of Chicago than there are east of it. The greatest feat of rapid railroad building the world has ever seen, was accomplished in building the road across the northern part of Dakota and Montana, a distance of 545 miles in one season, from April to October, 1887.

So vigorous was the work pushed that the distance of 545 miles of what is known as the Manitoba road, was graded, the ties delivered and put in place, the iron delivered, the track laid and trains running through to Helena in the autumn of the same year, the eastern end from the Red river to the base of supplies having been previously built. This great enterprise was mainly through an unsettled country about half way between the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Canada line. The unparalleled railroad building of our country has not been confined to level stretches of farming land, but high mountain passes, more than one and a half miles in altitude, have been reached over deep canons and rugged mountain ranges that many engineers thought impossible to grade, span or trussel when the surveys were commenced for the Central and the Union Pacific Railroad during the late war. But through the skill of our American engineers and the push of our American business men what seemed impossibilities have been accomplished, and we now have not only one line, but a strong competition of Pacific railroads crossing the great Rockey Mountains, the steep-rugged Siersa and spanning gorges and river, great or small, wherever the volume of trade demands it.

The St. Louis bridge, built by our noted engineer, James B. Eads, which crosses the Mississippi river by three great steel arches, the middle of which spans 520 feet and two spanning 502 feet each at a clear height of 55 feet above common high water to allow steamers to pass under. The bridge is large enough and strong enough for a double railroad track and twenty feet above that is a carriage and footway extending the full width of the bridge, and all *built* from *above* without scaffolding or support from below, while the work was going on between the piers that are over five hundred feet apart.

The river at this point runs in time of great freshets at a rate of eight and a half miles an hour, and sometimes carries down great fields of heavy floating ice, and has varied from extreme low to extreme high water as much as forty-one feet, running too over a bed of changing sand, making it necessary to go down to solid bedrock, a depth of one hundred and seven feet below average water line, to commence the foundation, making one hundred and eighty-two feet from the bottom of the piers to the carriageway at the top of the bridge, the whole structure costing ten million dollars.

This is one of the engineering feats of the present age.

Col. Shaler Smith, first introduced this cantilever principle in railroad bridge building, when he built for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad the bridge across the Kentucky river, whereby his engineering skill, the canon or ravine, 1200 feet wide and 276 feet deep, is bridged by three spans of 375 feet each, the middle one of which is 276 feet above the bed of the river, and the highest span of similar length in the world. To get a clearer idea of the height of this bridge, we will suppose the Washington Monument, of Baltimore, standing in the middle of the Kentucky river, under the bridge, and it would require nearly one hundred feet to be built on the top of it, before it would be high enough to form a support for that bridge.

Another exhibition of the ingenuity of our American engineers, is shown in the devices adopted to climb to high points in mountains. One of the greatest of these feats is seen on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Georgetown, 30 or 40 miles west of Denver, in Colorado, where in running up a steep valley there is a rise of 600 feet in a distance of one mile and a quarter, which looked like an impossibility for engines and cars with smooth wheels. To overcome this difficulty they run up the valley, on as steep a grade as practicable, till that grade brings them as near the edge of the river as it is safe to go, on account of freshets, then crosses the river on a short bridge, and curving back as it were down the valley, but ascending the side of the mountain, on as steep a grade as was made in approaching the river. After coming back thus for one mile and a half, they recross the river and their own track on a high bridge, and curving back again up the river, the same grade carries them easily and safely over the 600 hundred feet rise by looping the track round over a distance of four and one-quarter miles.

Hundreds of similar instances can be seen where ingenuity is displayed; and the skill of our American engineers is constantly taxed to meet the needs of our rapid railroad extention. The ingenuity of our people is also forcibly shown in the steady improvement in the style, speed, convenience and comfort in traveling. From the slow moving engines used in 1829 to the present rate of 80 miles an hour; from the small jolting cars of that time on through the different stages of improvement to the Pullman sleepers of 1864; the parlor or drawing-room cars next introduced, with handsomely upholstered furniture around the sides of long wide handsomely finished moving parlors, styled palace cars.

Our long routes, not only gave rise to the introduction of sleepers and parlor cars, but to avoid loss of time meals were served on the moving train, and soon the fully equipped dining-room car was an established feature, but one that brought about the necessity of reversing long established rules forbidding passengers to go from one car to another while the trains were in motion.

To overcome this difficulty and danger, the vestibuled car is the last great improvement forming a continuous connection across the platform from car to car, and extending from the platform to the roof of the car, so that passengers can, with perfect safety, walk from parlor to dining-room car, or from one end to the other of a train of vestibuled palace cars. So complete and safe, are the equipments now that ladies or children alone can travel across the continent in less than a week, in perfect safety, surrounded by the comforts and conveniences of an elegant home. Statistics show that a smaller percentage of fatal accidents occur by railroad travel than any other mode of traveling, except on foot.

The regular question, what is the best way to raise a large crop of turkey? was then taken up, but as this was the last meeting previous to the summer recess, and as business was pressing, very little time could be spared for its discussion. It elicited the fact, however, that the ones most successful were the ones who spent the most time in company with the turkeys.

After discussing the proposal to take an excursion to Atlantic city and selecting Mr. E. B. Pennington's as the place of its next meeting, the club adjourned to meet again in September, at the call of the president.

ANNIE ROONEY.

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