The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. XLII—NO. 28. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

Banking Business

In Kent County.

The following comparative statements show the condition of the three banking institutions in Kent county, during the past three years. It shows that the growth of deposits in the county have been simply enormous, and particular attention is directed to the increase of deposits in each of the banks.

—THE—

Second National Bank.

Dec. 2, 1899, had on deposit...$178835.73
Dec. 13, 1900, " " 279155.62
Dec. 10, 1901, " " 324971.07
Nov. 25, 1902, " " 415277 02
An increase in deposits in three years of

$236,441.29.

Chestertown National Bank.

Dec. 2, 1899, had on deposit... $194385 35
Dec. 13, 1900 " " 245243.72
Dec. 10, 1901 " " 306151.14
Nov. 25, 1902 " " 373386 50
An increase in deposits in three years of $179001.15.

Kent County Savings Bank.

Dec. 2, 1899, had on deposit...$174084 87
Dec. 13, 1901, " " 252111 08
Dec. 10, 1902, " " 269784.33
Nov. 25, 1902, " " 292733.20
An increase in deposits in three years of $118648.33.

The Second National Bank

invites the attention of the public to the above statement. It is the result of the motto of the Second Nat'l. Bank to treat all its depositors alike. Not to give 3 per cent. to certain customers and offer 4 per cent. to depositers in other banks, but to each and every Savings Depositor 4 per cent.

We solicit your account. You will be served with Promptness, Accuracy, Liberality and Courtesy. The steady and marked growth of the Second Nat'l. Bank of Chestertown commands attention everywhere. Few country banks have $415,000 00 on deposits.

W. B. COPPER, Cashier.
E. F. PERKINS, Teller.
H. T. DEAVER, Book-keeper.
Miss PALMER CARROLL, Asst. Book-keeper.

NOTICE

—OF—

CHANGE OF RATES.

OWING to the enormous increase in the price of coal, we find it absolutely necessary to temporarily increase the rates for lights furnished our customers. This is not an exorbitant or unjust demand on our part, and is due to conditions of the coal market over which we have no control, but still are subject to. The rates below will be in effect from February 1, 1903, until further notice:

16 c. p. lamps, 1 to 6 inclusive..	75	cents each
Additional 16 c. p. lamp.....	60	" "
24 c. p. lamp, 1 to 4 inclusive...$1.10		" "
Additional 24 c. p. lamp.....	90	" "
32 c. p. lamp, 1 to 3 inclusive..$1.35		" "
Additional 32 c. p. lamp.....	1.15	" "
10 c. p. lamp, 1 to 10 inclusive.	50	" "
Additional 10 c. p. lamp.....	40	" "
5 c. p. lamp	30	" "

Chestertown Electric Light & Power Co.
j24-2t.

CLOTHES

Make the Man.

ONLY so far as appearance goes, but appearances in the present day mean much. A man dressed tastily in a well-fitting and stylish suit feels a peculiar consciousness of pride within him that is pleasing and elevating.

Let Us MAKE YOUR SUIT

or Overcoat

this winter. You will be well-fitted, consequently pleased.

A BEAUTIFUL ARRAY OF LATEST FABRICS TO SELECT FROM.

Dyeing, Cleaning

and Pressing!

☞ Alterations of Every Description Made.

John R. Rollison,
Ladies' and Gent's Tailor,
Chestertown, Md.
Door below Savings Bank.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Ladies, do you desire perfect health? Then take a course in Physical Culture. Mrs. Cole will give private lessons at your home. Call or write for terms and all particulars.
MRS. NEAL COLE,
Chestertown Md.
j31-1t*. Loud's Boarding House.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.

I have several clients who desire to purchase small farms with good buildings, to cost between $3,000 and $6,000. I shall be glad if anyone having such property will communicate with me, giving description of soil, location and character of buildings, etc. Water locations preferred, but others might be handled to advantage.
HOPE H. BARROLL, Att'y at Law,
j31-6t Chestertown, Md.

LADIES,

If your Sewing Machine is out of order write to Mr. A. H. Suplee, Betterton, Md., and he will repair it and guarantee satisfaction. Old Machines taken in exchange for the GENUINE SINGERS. The buyer of the cheap machines soon pays the difference in price in the cost of repairs and annoying inefficiencies. Very respt.,
A. H. SUPLEE, MANAGER,
j24-8t Betterton, Md.

BALED HAY FOR SALE

I keep BALED HAY constantly on hand for sale at Lambson's Station.
n15 tf. L. R. VANSANT.

FOR SALE.

1 IRON REVOLVING BOOK CASE,

Five Shelves, about 5½ feet in height, and capable of holding 100 or more books. Very ornamental in appearance.
Apply at
j17-tf. TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

I have trust funds to Loan on Mortgages at 5½ per cent., $500, $600, $800, $1000, $1500, $2000, $2400, $2500, $3000, $4000, $5000, $7600 and $10,000. Some of these sums can be placed for 5 years
HOPE H. BARROLL,
Attorney at-Law,
Chestertown, Md.

TOWN TAXES.

Corporation taxes for 1902 are due and prompt settlement is requested. All Taxes not paid by January 1, 1903, interest will be charged from September 1, 1902.
M. WILBER THOMAS,
n15-tf. Collector.

The United States Casualty Co.

OF NEW YORK,

Will issue you a $3,000 Accident Policy for one year for..... $3.00
Will issue you a $1,000 Accident Policy for one year for..... $1.00
A Sick Benefit Policy, drawing $6.00 per week for 5 weeks..... $1.00

☞ Write to me for circular explaining this new and up-to-date Insurance.
Address
A. H. SUPLEE, AGENT,
jy31-4t. BETTERTON, MD.

The Most Satisfactory

—AND—

LIBERAL WAY

for a useful and progressive Bank to deal with its Depositors, is to so conduct its affairs that the Bank and the Depositor alike will be profited by its business operations.

THE

Kent County Savings

BANK

is just such a Banking Institution, and it cordially invites the young and the old, the rich and the poor to open an account with it, promising all the liberality, promptness and attention that can in any reasonable way be extended by an obliging and carefully conducted Bank.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE, President,
WM. F. RUSSELL, Cashier.

SOCIAL PLEASURES.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of their wedding day, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Harris were surprised by some of their friends who bore down upon them last Saturday evening. Sunday was the correct date for the celebration of the event, but Saturday was chosen for the occasion. Though taken entirely off their guard, Mr. and Mrs. Harris proved themselves delightful entertainers. The feature of the evening was a portrait drawing contest, and as a result of his ability to guess who was who, Mr. Henry Beck won first prize, an old-fashioned iron candlestick, and Mrs. Hiram Brown took the ladies' first prize, a fancy cake plate. Refreshments of ices and cake were served. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were the recipients of some very useful and ornamental presents of tin. Those there were: Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Beck; Mrs. Ellen Beck, Miss Isabelle Beck, Miss Rebecca Wickes, Miss Anna Brown, Miss Ellen Fisher Mr. L. W. Wickes, Dr. Gilpin, Mr. Henry Beck.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Beck were surprised last Monday evening, Jan. 26, the 5th anniversary of their wedding, by a party of their friends who called about 8.15 P. M., extending hearty congratulations and carrying presents, wooden in character, and eatables wherewith to refresh the inner man. The visit was entirely unexpected, but Mr. and Mrs. Beck proved themselves able to entertain even at a moment's notice, and a delightful evening ensued. As a result of a guessing contest, the prominent feature of the evening's entertainment, Mr. Thomas Massey won first prize, a small picture. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hines, W. W. Beck and wife, Mrs. P. A. M. Brooks, Mr. L. W. Wickes, Mrs. Hiram Brown, Mrs. Alan Harris, Miss Isabelle Beck. Miss Ellen Fisher, Miss Rebecca Wickes, Miss Anna Brown, Misses May and Hallie Ireland, Miss Helen Welch, Miss Blanch Constable. Miss Minnie Massey, Miss Grace Brooks, Miss Edith Harley, Dr. Gilpin, Mr. Thomas Massey, Mr. Horace Constable.

The Wednesday Card Club met this week at the home of Miss Maude Ringgold, being entertained by Miss Ringgold and Miss Minnie Massey. The ladies' first prize was won by Miss Hallie Westcott, the gentleman's first prize by Mr. Wilbur Eliason, Jr, he and Mr. Regnald Beauchamp having tied as to the number of points, the decision was made by cutting the cards Miss Bessie Robertson was awarded consolation prize. Ices, cake and coffee were served about 11 P. M. Those present were: Miss Massey, of Massey, Md.; Misses Isabelle Beck, Lottie Wickes, Irma Eliason, Anna Smith, Hallie Westcott, Bessie Robertson, Louise Stam, Maude Ringgold, Minnie Massey; Messrs. Wilbur Eliason, Jr., Godfrey Westcott, Raymond Simpers, Ambrose Carroll, Nesbitt Trenchard, Thomas Massey, Reginald Beauchamp, Samuel Greenwood and John Toulson.

The C. C. Club was delightfully entertained Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Comegys at their home near Black's. In addition to the full membership of the club, a number of guests responded to the invitation of the hospitable and genial host and hostess, making it the largest and one of, if not the most enjoyable meetings of the season. After several hours pleasantly spent in the ever popular game of progressive eucre, supper was announced, which consisted of chicken salad, turkey and such other eatables as only the Eastern Shore caterers know how to provide.

The first ladies' prize was won by Miss Adell Cochran, second by Miss Susie Edson. The first and second gentleman's prizes were carried off by Mr. Edmund Hurtt and Mr. John B. Parrott respectively. Misses Mary Ireland, of Chestertown, Miss Eva Comegys, of Millington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Horton Kelley, of Kennedyville, were among the invited guests.

Three more meetings of the club will be held before the Lenten season, after which it is said the club will take by surprise the prize-winning bachelor member of the C. C. C.

Chester League on Thursday evening held its 11th annual banquet in their beautiful rooms at 212 High street. The occasion was of a most delightful nature and one of the most succesful of its history. Plates were laid for thirty and at 9.30 the members and their guests sat down to a sumptuous spread, prepared and served by Mrs. J. C. Loud in her inimitable manner. The following menu was served:

Fried and Scalloped Oysters,
Mixed Pickles,
Turkey, Ham, Chicken Salad,
Celery, Cranberries, Cold Slaw,
Coffee and Chocolate.

The opening and welcoming address was delivered by the League's President Mr. John A. Russell in a forceful and feeling manner. Other addresses followed later. A very pleasing part of the evening's programme consisted of all the latest and popular airs of the day by a large disc gramophone in clear and loud tones. Other features were quartetts, duets, solos and recitations by those present. Among those present were: Messrs. John A. Russell, Harry Hodgkins, J. C. Loud, V. M. Barnett, W. S. McDonnell, M. E. Baker, J. C. Cannon, Harry Bramble. E. C. Loud, William C. Benjamin, R. D. Fryer, John R. Rollison, Morgan Mattnews, John I. Evans, J. Hydie Thompson, George B. Twilley and others.

MATRIMONIAL.

CROW—WOODRING.

Mr. Owen B. Crow, of Chestertown, and Miss Ella S. Woodring, of Church Hill, were married at the Presbyterian church, Church Hill, by Rev. E. P. Roberts, of Chestertown, at noon on Wednesday. The bride entered the church on the arm of the groom, preceded by the maid of honor and ushers, and was attired in white net over taffeta silk with tulle veil and carried white carnations.

The church was tastefully trimmed in green, dotted with potted plants. Miss Agnes Smith, of Church Hill, a friend of the bride, presided at the organ. Miss Maggie Eaton was maid of honor and was attired in a pink silk gown, trimmed in ribbon, and carried pink carnations. The ushers were: Robert J. McWhorter and Harry Hodgskins, of Chestertown, and Messrs. Howell Hynson and Carroll Catlin, of Church Hill; they were in full dress.

A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's father, near Price's Station, immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Crow left on the afternoon train for New York and other points of interest. Upon their return they will reside on Kent street, Chestertown. Mr. Crow is the son of Mr. Nat Crow a prominent up-town merchant.

HARRIS—FRANKLIN.

Miss Annie Duffield Franklin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Franklin, 2418 Maryland avenue, Baltimore, and Mr. Carson W. Harris, of Kent county, Maryland, were married yesterday at noon at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. E. H. Nelson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Felton, Del., and uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony.

The house was decorated with palms and smilax. Miss Franklin wore a traveling costume of broadcloth and carried bride roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Katie Franklin. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Harris left on a southern trip.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Judge J. R. Franklin, of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and also a granddaughter of Dr. Charles P. Jones, of Snow Hill, Md.

Miss Franklin, it will be remembered, lived with her father in Chestertown some years ago when he was the resident agent and assistant superintendent of the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. Mr. Harris is the oldest son of Mr. James S. Harris, of Coleman's and is a prosperous farmer of near Still Pond. The TRANSCRIPT extends congratulations and best wishes to the happy couple.

Mr. W. Laird Goldsborough, city solicitor of Manila, Philipine Islands, and a captain in the 71st New York regiment during the Spanish-American War, was married on January 10th to Miss Katherine Egbert. This marriage is a result of an acquantance which began during the above mentioned war. Mr. Goldsborough is well known in Chestertown, being at one time a law student in the office of Judge Jas. A. Pearce. He is a brother of Dr. W. W. Goldsborough, and T. Alan Goldsborough, the former a doctor, and the latter a lawyer down in Caroline county, both of whom formerly attended Washington College.

SMALL POX SITUATION.

No New Cases Have Yet Developed.

The small pox condition is in about the same phase as when we went to press last week. By very commendable diligence and promptness on the part of our town fathers, the single case was isolated along with all persons who had been in contact with the child Heath, and it now looks as if the disease would stop right where it begun. There is time yet, however, for an unfavorable turn, and it would not do to be too confident or too lax in our proceedings. Possibly the most disagreeable result of the scare is the discomfort to hundreds of our citizens arising from vaccination.

One has to be very careful nowadays how one approaches one's fellow man. Everybody seems to be up in arms about something, and it is remarkable how so many close acquaintances would prefer his best friend to remain at a distance. That which created so much uneasiness with regard to the disease, was the recollection of the epidemic in 1883, which is yet fresh in the minds of many of our citizens. At that time there were *eighty* cases in all. Of these fifteen resulted fatally, their bodies being buried on the grounds surrounding the pest house, this being built on the Dr. Beck lot, near where the electric light plant now stands. The deaths were confined to the very old, 60 years and over, and to infants. Not all the cases were sent to the hospital but some were treated in the private houses in town. About 18 cases were sent to the hospital. Dr. C. W. Whaland was the physician appointed by the county to take charge of the pest house cases, and his experience gained at that time must be very valuable to him.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting And Instructive Addresses by S. H. Todd, F. A. Converse And Miss E. S. Jacobs.

Director Wm. L. Amoss, of the State Farmers' Institute arrived in Chestertown Wednesday noon with his speakers and called the Institute to order at 1.30 P. M. After some preliminary remarks by Mr. Amoss, Mr. Todd was introduced and addressed the association on the subject of "Corn Raising."

The speaker stated that experience and practical demonstrations had proven to him, without the shadow of doubt, that the secret of corn raising was as much or more in the selection of seed corn than from any other source. He advised the selection of seed corn before the crop is cut; go through your field he said, and pick out large ears with large grains from well-developed stalks and let them stand until thoroughly ripe before cutting. Then cut, husk and put away in some proper place where it will not be exposed to weather conditions until you are ready to plant.

Never select seed corn from the crib he said. He stated that one year he planted part of his field of eight acres from seed which he had selected and the other part from seed selected from the crib; that the corn was all planted the same day but when harvested was kept separate, and the corn planted from the the crib produced just ten and a half bushels to the acre less than that which had been carefully selected.

Mr. F. A. Converse was then introduced and he gave a most interesting talk on feeding of cattle for dairy and for profit. He advocated the keeping of fewer cattle and better feeding. In the selection of herds, he stated that the bull was the most important. He also recommended that the stable be kept warm and well ventilated in order to secure pure milk and healthy cows.

EVENING SESSION.

The association met at 8 P. M. This session was held more for the ladies, the only speaker being Miss Jacobs, who gave a practical and illustrated lecture on cooking. Miss Jacob's talk and demonstrations on this most desired art were thoroughly pleasing and interesting to those present, and after she had finished she was pleasantly received by her audience, who asked her many questions on different points which they desired to know, and upon which she was glad to enlighten them. She returned to Washington Thursday morning, and will meet the Institute again at Greensboro, Monday night. She will not be able to go to Centreville, as her duties in Washington claim her attention there. Miss Jacobs is directress of cooking schools of Washington, D. C., and the following is a paper prepared by her on this subject:

Cooking in the Public Schools.

Instruction in several kinds of industrial work is now being given to pupils in both the public and private schools of the country. In no city is this kind of work more thoroughly established or better given than in the public schools of Washington, D. C., where it is a part of the regular course of lessons given to pupils of the primary schools and may be elected as a special subject in the high school.

It has been my pleasure as well as duty to plan and develop our branch of this industrial work, namely, the cooking.

Reason for Teaching Cooking.

As so many mothers have neither time, patience nor knowledge to teach this subject systematically and as the future welfare of the country depends on those who are the children to-day, it becomes the prerogative of the State to so train them that they will know how best to live and how to earn the wherewithal to live. The home is the bulwark of the nation hence the children should receive instruction along those lines which will enable them to make and keep homes in which, as Froebel says, the children of the next generation shall be trained to right habits of eating, sleeping and breathing; to habits of punctuality, obedience and regularity.

Work in the District of Columbia.

In the spring of 1887 the Board of Education decided that cooking should be taught. Two pupils of the normal school graduating class were selected to teach it. They studied during the summer and the following winter getting ready to do this. In October of '87 two school kitchens were opened. One of them was in a regular school room and the other in two rooms of a private dwelling. These schools were furnished with a coal range, kitchen tables, sink and dressers, as in the ordinary homes. A good, but not expensive quality of dishes and utensils was also furnished.

The work has grown rapidly and now there are twenty teachers and twenty-nine kitchens in the District of Columbia.

During the first year of the work very little more than the actual mixing and cooking of the materials was taught, but gradually a new course was planned and worked out along those lines which would corelate it with the plant work, geography, arithmetic and English of the regular school course, yet at the same time teach the proper way to mix, cook and serve the food, and to do such housework as is necessary to keep the kitchen in proper condition.

The school kitchens are so located that pupils are able to walk from them to the regular school house in fifteen minutes or less. Pupils are sent in classes of fifteen, for one hour and a half lesson each week. They do all the work except making the fire, blackening the stove and scrubbing the floor, though they do have lessons for these operations. They study each food material as it is used, learning something of its history, place and manner of growth or manufacture; its composition, its food and commercial value, the time of the year to find it in the market and how to buy it. When they have prepared it for eating they serve it in clean dishes, utensils and room. When all the work is done they write out for themselves ful directions for its preparation. To do this correctly requires close observation of all operations to fix clearly in mind each part and reason for it. Thus the observation, judgment and memory are being trained and the child gains the power to write clear, concise English. He also learns to be accurate and orderly and to work for a definite purpose. Such work lays broad foundations for those habits and that culture which the true home-maker must have.

In the Country Schools.

It would be impossible to teach cooking in the suburban and country schools in just the same manner that it is taught in the city schools, but some of the work can and should be given there. Such subjects as "Plants which are used for food; where and how they grow and how to keep them;" "The sources from which the water supply is obtained; how this water is distributed; how power can be obtained from it and made to do man's work;" "Legends concerning the cereals and how the cereals are grown and prepared for use," would be very interesting ones for language and composition work, and have this advantage over so many topics selected that the children know something about them, hence have something to say about them.

In the hour and a half which is alloted each teacher each week for miscellaneous work, many simple experiments can be made which will show to the children the principles which underlie and govern so many of the things which come into their daily life. Such experiments will require a certain amount of apparatus, which apparatus can and should be made by pupils and teacher. The small alcohol or coal oil stove with one or two pans, glasses and a thermometer may be purchased for a small sum.

Such experiments as testing the temperature of water containing sugar or salt, testing the effect of different temperatures on the albumen of egg and of meat, on the starch of cereals and bread and on sugar and fat, will teach the principles underlying the cooking of food.

That teacher who is in harmony with the home side of life, will be able to do much even in this unobtrusive way to lift the home work from the level of drudgery and unpleasant necessity to that of science, and make it the most interesting thing in life.

Such work as the above can be given anywhere and everywhere, then when money is available a small stove, table, dresser and utensils should be purchased for those teachers who are qualified to do this kind of work that they may teach the girls how to prepare the staple articles of food. Later, when there are children enough to form a class and a room which can be set apart for the purpose, it will be wise to send a well trained teacher with a simple portable kitchen and dining-room outfit (if one can be provided for each place) once a month or once every two weeks to teach the rudiments of home-making.

The boys should take much of this work with the girls, specially that part which pertains to the history, production and value of food stuffs. Where the size of the school lot permits all should engage in the raising of the early spring vegetables. The expense of such work would be very little and the gain to the community very great. It is my earnest wish that all may early be taught in a systematic, scientific way the rudiments of home-making.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS.

At the session held Thursday morning Mr. S. H. Todd delivered a very instructive address on "Hog Raising and Management." Mr. Todd handled his subject with marked familiarity of the hog, and gave many practical hints of how to make it a profitable industry.

Mr. F. A. Converse resumed his talk on the "Dairy Herd and Cattle Raising." He pointed out the marks on the cow to be most considered in her selection for the dairy. He declared that if these marks are closely followed in selecting your herd, failure to secure good milk and butter producers would be out of the question

At the afternoon session Mr. Todd addressed the Institute on "Sheep Husbandry," which he handled with his usual familiarity of his subject.

Mr. Converse's address was on "Fertility, its Maintenance and Waste." He arraigned the fertilizer manufacture with the characteristics of most speakers—that all other businesses are frauds except my own.

The meetings were all well attended and the audiences gave close attention to the addresses. Director Amoss went from here to Centreville and holds institue meetings in that town yesterday and today.

BOAT NEWS.

Steamer Emma Ford is now running on regular schedule. She did not reach Baltimore on Wednesday, however, until after 3 P. M., on account of dense fog.

Captain Cecil R. Atkinson left Chestertown on last Wednesday afternoon, January 28, for Baltimore, in his schooner Brooks. This is the first clearance from their port of sailing vessels since the closing up of navigation by the ice.

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