Kent News.

SATURDAY.....FEB. 15, 1890

Sales to Take Place.

REAL ESTATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 18—By C. L. and R. D. Hynson, the John F. Whittington farm, in the first election district. Same day, the Anthony Mill property, situated near Galena.

Same day by M. deK. Smith, the L. M. Bean property at Masseys.

Monday, March 3—By H. W. Vickers, a farm near Chesterville.

Tuesday, March 4—By James A. Casey, late shersheriff, George E. Anderson farm, near Millington.

For particulars see advertisements.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Monday, Feb. 17—John Clark, Broad Neck.

Monday, Feb. 24—Simeon Davis, on the Buckingham farm, Morgan's Creek Neck.

Thursday, Feb. 27—By Samuel Comegys, sheriff, the personal property of R. F. Moffett, on farm near Chesterville.

FAIRLEE NEWS.

The doctrine extant and in practice in our neighborhood is that a community of interests is the best form of society. Caste is a thing of the "days that were dark and dreary." The sun of reason with his radiant rays has dissipated the gloomy mists, and socialism is substituted for any fixed class in society save that of the class having no aspirations, and are in consequence of a depraved and obnoxious nature. I welcome the dawn of this happy day.

A Musical, Literary and Sportive Union was formed Jan. 17th at the residence of Mr. G. E. Nowland, and about 30 young and married folks spent a joyous and profitable evening, and we all fully satisfied our epicurean natures. This call was for formal organization. On Jan. 24th this Union was permanently organized at Capt. A. L. Corey's home. Mrs Wm. Cleaver was elected president; Miss Nora Bramble, vice-president; the treasurer, where, oh where, or who is he! A goodly number was present, and subjects for the good of the order, the feasibility of the use thereof in the weekly meetings beneficially were freely and intelligently discussed, and by-laws were adopted. After adoption of by-laws, a good time was enjoyed in merriment. Shortly, the announcement "please repair to the dining room" was willingly acceded to and all were noticed to be particularly intent gastronomically. Friday evening, Jan. 31, we met at Mr. H. Bramble's. An interesting program was rendered, consisting of readings, recitations, maxims, etc. A grand collation of fruits and cake was partaken of heartily. At this meeting it was decided to take the biography and quotations of Longfellow. The next meeting was announced to be held at Col. T. B. Bordley's, Feb. 7. This evening was inclement, but a goodly number was present. Your correspondent was storm bound, but I have learned that a very pleasant evening was spent. A short biography of the noble bard was written by Miss Carrie J. Smyth, and selections from his poems were repeated by all present from "Hiawatha's Wooing" to the "Psalm of Life," and his "Rainy Day" was sung. Refreshments were served by the worthy host and hostess and all repaired to their homes through the rain and mud feeling amply repaid and fully realizing that we are neither sugar nor salt. We do not want too much monotony in these meetings. Let the secretary look ahead and arrange for the utmost variety in the character of the meetings. Let science and art, as well as music and literature, have a place. The materials for culture are abundant and we must use diligence and judgment in search and selection. Events of the day are often very appropriate material.

WEST END.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

Contemplated Improvements—Marks of the Students, &c.

At a meeting of the board of visitors of Washington College on Monday evening the 10th, it was decided, in the way of improvement, to build two frame structures, for the use of the principal and vice-principl, and to devote the apartments now occupied by them to the use of the students. These two proposed houses will probably occupy a position in the rear of the east building, and on a line with the residence of Willard Melvin, Esq. This change will furnish 16 rooms capable of holding 2 students each, which will probably accommodate any expected increase in numbers. It does not, however, quite clear up the difficulty regarding better facilities for recitation work in the prep. department. Whatever increase occurs in the way of members will be largely though this department, and the recitation room now cannot accommodate properly the students now on roll. Just how to better this condition of affiairs is rather a difficult problem to solve, as the largest room (with the exception of the chapel) is now in use by the preparatory professor; but if there could be some change made to give more room for that department, it would be of great benefit to all concerned. The west building will also undergo thorough repair, and at the opening of the next collegeate session everything will be in ship-shape order. The bell so earnestly desired was also ordered by the board, and the honorable body has the thanks of all whose ears have been insulted during the past week or so, by the doleful tones of the present belfry occupant. This new addition will be put in place in a few days.

Misses Etta Trew and Katie Hines spent the week on the college hill as guests of Mrs. Thomas, matron.

The Shakespeare club will begin the play of Romeo and Juliet this evening.

The students in the preparatory department made for the month ending Jan. 24, the following averages: Gurney Knotts, 99.32; C.P. Hammond, 98.27; C. C. Brown, 97.67; W. C. Copper, 97; Joseph Kendall, 96.38; John S. Clayton, 96.32; John T. Morris, 96.2; Norman P. Perkins, 95.95; W. E. Hill, 95.44; Harry Hurtt, 95.26; Louis M. Barnard, 95.13; Arthur M. Merritt, 94.95; W. W. Woodall, 94.72; Harry W. Catlin; 94.58; R. R. Hill, 94.52; Carl Westcott, 94.4; W. W. Crowding, 93.46; D. B. Ford, 92.72; Robert Emory, 92.53; James N. Boston, 90.05; Harry G. Simpers, 89.79; Wm. Ford, 89.3; Charles Turner, 87.33; Wm. Bell, 86.96; Ward Carvill, 86.8; Paul Graham, 84.4; J. E. Stewart, 84.28; G. R. S. Downey, 82.75; Wm. Welch, 80.84.

The following students secured a general average for the term ending Feb. 4, of over 90: Gurney Knotts, 97.15; C. C. Brown, 93.27; C. P. Hammond, 92.6 and Joseph Kendall, 91.31.

Davis — Greenwood.

On Wednesday evening the nuptials of Mr. CHAS. H. DAVIS, JR., and Miss AVARILLA GREENWOOD were celebrated at Wesley Chapel parsonage, near Edesville, by the pastor, Rev. B. F. Benson. A number of the friends of the families were present. The bride wore a beautiful dress of green Henrietta cloth, trimmed with velvet and surah, and the groom was attired in the customary suit of black. The groom is the eldest son of Ex-Sheriff Davis and the bride is a daughter of Mr. John H. Greenwood, the well-known auctioneer. After the ceremony the happy couple returned to Chestertown and will reside for the present with the groom's parents. They have our best wishes for a long and happy life.

Another Great Enterprise Soon to be Started at Sparrow Point.

Nearly one year ago a prominent official of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Sparrow Point, on the Patapsco, predicted that the great manufacturing enterprise would ultimately include in its business the casting of heavy guns and the building of steel steamships. Before these two great industries could be added to the extensive manufacturing plant, a Bessemer and rail mill, for the conversation of the iron product into steel in its various forms, was necessary. The erection of this was commenced some months ago, and now plans are being made that will result in the introduction of a plant by which the Pennsylvania Steel Company will be enabled in the near future to engage in the building of the largest steel and iron steamships. The project has been fully worked out on paper as to the minutest details. Col. Walker S. Franklin, the superintendent at Sparrow Point, says that the ship manufacturing plant would materialize in the near future. He said also that the company would confine itself at first to building coastwise steamships, as the laws of the United States prohibited them from being built in a foreign country, but after awhile Sparrow Point would enter into competition with the great shipbuilding firms on the Clyde. He thought it possible for steamships to be turned out as cheaply in this country as there.

AGAINST THE CLUBS.

Prohibition Advocates Want Additional Legislation — Delegates to Go to Annapolis.

Specimen Whiskey Rowdyism — A Ball Fired Into a Minister's Dwelling.

Pursuant to a call issued by Rev. R. W. Todd, county vice-president of the State Temperance Alliance, a meeting of temperance advocates was held in Stam's building on Tuesday. This meeting was non-partizan and non-sectarian; "all good people" were invited to be present. At half past ten o'clock the convention was called to order by Rev. R. W. Todd, who stated that the object of the meeting was to confer in regard to additional legislation which should strengthen our present local option law and render it more effective against scientific, musical and literary clubs. 'In our own town," he said, "we have a club whose membership numbers over twelve hundred, and the list of names include men from all parts of Maryland and other States, thus in itself proving it to be a fraud. I have conferred with a competent attorney and have been informed that the law we now have is against the selling of *all* intoxicants, including pear cider, etc. What we need now is legislation against the club."

Rev. B. F. Benson lead in prayer, after which Mr. J. S. Harris was made secretary and the following committee on credentials appointed: Mrs. Wm. H. Stewart, Rev. B. F. Benson, Dr. J. T. Twilley. The delegates appointed to attend this meeting were then reported from the different organizations and churches throughout the county, which were as follows:

CHESTERTOWN W. C. T. U.—Mrs. T. R. Hubbard, Mrs. W. R. Graham, Mrs. J. N. Usilton, Mrs. M. E. Brown, Mrs. C. M. Lucas.

"Y" OF CHESTERTOWN—Misses Annie Stewart, Susie Matthews, Maggie Anderson, Annie Lambert, Morgan Beaston.

POMONA W. C. T. U.—Misses Ida Crew and Annie Leaverton.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.—Rev. J. H. Geoghegan.

FAIRLEE GRANGE—Messrs. J. Harper Gale and wife J. W. Corey.

FAIRLEE W. C. T. U.—Mrs. J. W. Corey.

I. O. G. T., STILL POND—Misses Gulie E. Parrott, Emma Busick, Mrs. Jos. S. Clark.

LOYAL LEGION, POMONA—Miss Leaverton.

CHRIST M. P. CHURCH, CHESTERTOWN—Rev. W. R. Graham and wife, Mrs. W. J. Vannort, Mrs. T. R. Hubbard, Mrs. A. M. Bowers, Mr. E. N. Roland.

M. E. CHURCH—Messrs. J. H. Thompson, A. J. Cahall, Dr. J. T. Twilley, J. H. Plummer, Jos. Downey, J. U. Coleman, Joel R. Clements, John W. Bordley, M. Wilber Thomas.

BOND M. E. CHURCH—Rev. W. R. Mowbray, I. R. Leaverton, Jas. H. Baker, J. Cordray Loud.

WALTON CHAPEL—Mr. S. W. Brown.

FAIRLEE M. E. CHURCH—Rev. H. C. Turner, Henry Bramble, B. L. Legg, T. B. Bordley.

I. U. CHURCH—W. W. Parks, Dan'l E. Jewell, J. Lewin Crow.

STILL POND M. E. CHURCH—J. S. Harris, Norris Barnard, F. H. Harper, C. B. Kruzen, T. E. Norris, J. Frank Wilson.

GALENA M. E. CHURCH—Rev. I. G. Fosnocht, W. A. Wilson, C. E. Lane, R. H. and W. T. Hicks.

LOCUST GROVE—W. H. Kelley, Harry Hill.

ST. JAMES—Mrs. Harriet M. Usilton, W. G. Skirven.

WORTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—W. E. and H. A. Beck, Miss Fossie Jewell.

WESLEY CHAPEL M. P. CHURCH—J. E. Blackiston, J. F. Wheatley, S. Burgess, Wm. B. Judefind, Mrs. Wm. Maslin, Dr. D. W. Bates.

Each of these churches and organizations were well represented, many of them having full delegations present. These delegates represented over sixteen organizations, footing up a total of 2,588 individuals who were supposed to be backing the acts of this convention. After the report of the delegates it was then agreed to refer all resolutions, etc., to the following business committee: Dr. D. W. Bates, R. S. Griffith, J. H. Baker, Mrs. W. D. Burchinal, and Mrs. J. W. Corey.

The meeting took a recess until 1.30 o'clock, at which time the meeting again came to order and Dr. D. W. Bates as chairman of the business committee reported a bill which provides for the publication of a list of members of musical, literary and scientific clubs twice a year, and the publication of new members every month; that all books, etc., be used as evidence against such clubs and a member of such clubs testifying for the State shall not thereby criminate himself. If said clubs are found guilty they shall be fined or charter revoked. This bill was adopted and a committee appointed, three from each district, to go to Annapolis with all petitions, recommendations, etc., and present them to the committee on temperance next Wednesday. The following are the delegates chosen:

1st District—Wm. H. Ford, B. F. H. Caulk, R. S. Griffith

2nd District—Mrs. J. F. Wilson, C. B. Kruzen, and T. E. Norris.

3d Dist.—Jas. S. Harris, Norris Barnard, Richard T. Turner, Jr.

4th Dist.—James H. Baker, Rev. R. W. Todd, Dr. J. T. Twilley.

5th Dist.—J. C. Kendall, Miss Ida Crew, Washington G. Skirven

Delegate-at-Large, Rev. B. F. Benson; chairman, Mr. James S. Harris.

Dr. D. W. Bates, speaking of the protection afforded a minister from rowdies, cited an incident which occurred during Christmas. "Here," he said, "is a bullet which I found on my parlor floor Christmas morning. It came there in this way: A party of young men evidently on a spree were coming from Edesville on the way to Rock Hall, and when opposite my house fired several shots. One of the balls passed through my shutter, broke the window glass and here is the bullet found on my parlor floor."

A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions calling upon all good citizens and all civil officers of the law to use their endeavors to more perfectly enforce the local option law in Kent county. These resolutions will appear in our next issue.

After some remarks by Miss Ida Crew, Capt. J. H. Thompson, R. S. Griffith and others the convention adjourned.

Methodist University at Washington.

Bishop John F. Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who lives in Washington, is making preliminary arrangements toward the founding of a great Methodist National University at the national capital and the project has created much enthusiasm among Methodists throughout the country. The site, consisting of ninety acres of land, is on the Tenallytown road, near Oakview, ex-President Cleveland's summer home, and is valued at $100,000, upon which an option of $1,000 has been already paid. The general idea is that the university is to be one where a broad, liberal education may be had without regard to denominational beliefs, the theological department being separate, as in the case of Princeton College. The fact that Bishop Hurst, whose reputation as an educator is national, is at the head of the enterprise, that he has enough confidence in it to select the site and to pay $1,000 for an option upon the property, is regarded as sufficient evidence that the project will be carried through. There will be ample funds raised for its endowment by Methodists generally it is said, and Bishop Hurst states that a number of liberal subscriptions have already been made. The project has been under consideration for some time, and it is rumored that Leland Stanford, the California millionaire, is largely interested in it, through Bishop John P. Newman, who is his intimate friend. It is also said that the wife of Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, of New Orleans, who is wealthy, will be very liberal in her contribution. It is estimated that $2,000,000 will be necessary to carry out the undertaking. We feel assured that anything Bishop Hurst undertakes will be carried through. He is a cool, clear, level-headed man, and would not go so far as to buy an option on land valued at $100,000 if he was not satisfied he could buy the land itself.

STILL POND AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

Interesting Talk by Farmers and Farmers' Wives and Daughters upon Various Subjects.

STILL POND, Feb. 6, 1890.

The club met today at the residence of N. Barnard. There was a goodly attendance and the interest is increasing. We were favored with the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilson, Mr. J. W. Hurtt, Mr. A. Kruzen, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Collins as guests, who took quite an active part in the proceedings, much to the satisfaction and edification of the members, who will always be gratified to have our friends meet with us. It infuses new life. After the reading and adoption of the minutes, the question box was opened and the secretary read the following questions:

DE-HORNED CATTLE.

1st—What benefits are to be derived from de-horning cattle?

W. D. Pennington: It makes them more docile and the weak less fearful of the strong.

H. Kruzen: It subdues to a great extent the bosses of the yard.

N. Barnard: It is best to de-horn the vicious. Nothing so promotes harmony in the herd. Uproar and frequent fighting will demoralize any stock yard. Quiet and harmony is conducive to health and under condition the cow will yield more milk and the ox take on more fat.

J. W. Hurtt: I once owned a yoke of oxen, one of which was a buffalo and the other a horned animal. The latter was boss and a spirit of hatred was the result. The buffalo through fear became worthless, the other more and more vicious and the result was a runaway through the woods, upsetting the cart and pitching me into a clump of briars. I think de-horning cattle will engender a spirit of laziness.

HOW TO INCREASE THE YIELD OF MILK.

2—Does fast milking increase the yield of milk?

J. F. Wilson: I have not had much experience, but in my judgment it increases the yield. I have practiced the art to some extent and my wife tells me the yield is greater when I perform that service than when entrusted to some others.

Hurtt: Am no expert in this performance. My boys take after their father in this matter. In fact, it takes much of my time to boss them.

Kruzen: Milking should be as rapid as possible, always using both hands in the operation, as it insures more milk.

Pennington: I like fast milking, always use both hands and I get more milk. Dairymen require rapid milkers.

A. Kruzen: I know an expert dairyman who compels fast milking with both hands. He claims that a slow operation will dry the cows.

R. G. Nicholson: Rapid milking with both hands and with the same motion as a calf will insure best results. At our creamery we test the strength of patrons' milk 12 times a month. Liberal feeding of the cows on nutricious food increases both the flow and quality of the fluid and it is false economy to attempt to run a dairy on any other plan.

Pennington: Dairymen in buying cows will seek for those yielding rich milk, for they prefer quality to quantity. Wm. Reybold had a large dairy; he had large green grass meadows and when pastured thereon the butter produced was of superior quality and commanded a dollar per lb. in war times. On one occasion he changed the pasture to that of clover and his customers complained of the quality of his butter; changed them again to the green grass pasture when the quality of the butter was restored and the quantity increased to the old standard.

Nicholson: Orchard grass will grow more in one night than green grass will in a week and during mild winters it can be pastured continuously with great benefit to the cows.

Hurtt: Corn meal is indispensible for gilt edge butter. Corn ground with the cob is excellent feed for cows, they can digest it and thrive, but it is bad food for a horse; his stomach is more delicate and it will not digest properly and he will soon become poor. This is natural, for give the cow ears of corn and she will eat the cobs as well as the corn and it aids digestion. Give the same feed to a horse and he will eat the corn and leave the cob because he can't digest it. In fact the cob in such connection is as valuable as same quantity of wheat bran.

Pennington: The heavier you feed the shorter the life of the cow.

Hurtt: The same is true of chickens. Dairymen keep their best cows until they die.

J. S. Harris: Some cows milk till calving time. Is it best to encourage such policy?

J. F. Wilson: Some of mine do likewise. Don't see any bad results from it.

W. D. P.: Cows should have a rest and nature provides a plan by which we can judge when to stop milking. The milk will become salt near calving time when milking should cease.

TO BENEFIT FARMERS.

3d—Of what nature will the next economic invention be that will benefit farmers?

Harris: This is a complex question. The idea that the vast quantity of improved farm machinery that floods our country has been a benefit to eastern farmers is a delusion. It has enabled the western farmers, with their rich alluvial soil and low rates of freight, to monopolize the grain industry here. The railroads now permeate a majority of the western States to such an extent that there is now one mile of railroad to every 8 miles of land and the freight rates from this far west are about the same to the sea-board as we here pay. Then again the great inequality of the tax system militates against the farmers. The tariff laws as now apportioned is burdensome to him. Foreign ships carry our commerce. We want articles of luxury taxed more and domestic articles less. The $300,000,000 stored away in the treasury vaults should be in circulation, then prices would be better for our produce.

H. Kruzen: Everything a farmer buys from the city he pays all expenses, commission included, and everything he ships is under the same bane.

Hurtt: I am a Democrat because it is my interest to be a Democrat. The main difference in parties is in the tariff. The long line of railroads connecting the east with the west have ruined the farmer. Freight on a bushel of grain from the west to Baltimore is 4½ cents. Farmers need a trust, but they will not hold together. A few years ago this was tried in Delaware. During a big glut of peaches a syndicate of farmers agreed to ship no peaches on a certain day. Every man went home from that meeting with a promise to pick none on the morrow. But every man picked more than usual, and the result was the greatest glut of the season. It would be profitable to follow Mr. Hurtt through his address but time and space will not admit.

SORGHUM RAISING.

The club is interested in sorghum raising. W. D. P.: From the agricultural report, this industry is now a success. One man realized 1,000 lbs. sugar and 83 gallons of syrup from an acre of sugar worth 4 cents per pound. I raised last year 83 gallons of good syrup on less than one acre. The seed is as valuable as wheat and the yield as good. It is now ground and sold as buckwheat flour and is as palatable.

J. W. Hurtt stated that in Michigan $150 per acre is realized from sorghum.

Dinner was now announced.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Two o'clock; afternoon session now opened; minutes read and adopted. Question, "Should obedience be required of a child one year old?" Mrs. R. G. Nicholson: Children can be taught to obey at the age of six months.

GRAHAM BREAD.

"Can Graham bread be made as light as light baker's bread?" Mrs. N. Barnard: Yes; no difficulty about it; I treat it in the same manner as other light bread.

TRESPASSING CHICKENS.

"What shall Mrs. Smith say to Mrs. Jones when said Mrs. Jones will not keep her chickens out of Mrs. Smith's garden?" Mrs. W. D. Pennington: I would treat her kindly. [A voice—I would drive my chickens into Mrs. Jones' garden.]

VARIOUS MATTERS.

"What per cent. of profit should a Christian merchant realize on the sale of goods?" W. F. Collins: I would not sell above the market price and would be governed somewhat by the customer; I would make some discount to a prompt paying customer.

J. F. Wilson: I would not take any advantage of any customer; I would sell to a man who was ignorant of prices at same rate as one well posted; doubtful, long-winded customers should pay better prices.

"What is the best plan to preserve posts?" Steep them in oil, or char them by burning?"

"At what age should good old hens be marketed?" Mrs. N. Barnard: I prefer keeping some pullets every year, and keeping the best hens longer than poorer ones.

J. W. Hurtt: Pullets one year old will lay 1 dozen eggs; two years, old 2 doz.; three years old, 3 doz.; four years old, 4 doz.; five years old, 3 doz.; six years old, 2 doz.; seven years old, 1 doz.; market them at five years old.

"Which is preferable, the bashful young gentleman who minds his own business, or one who delights in beauing the young ladies around, saying pretty things?" Miss Annie Barnard: The bashful young gentleman!

The president now made a report of the club's visit to Mr. R. S. Emory's, and that the visit was a highly interesting, enjoyable and instructive one.

Mr. H. Kruzen presented a plan, or drawing of a brooder-house with a capacity for 600 chickens, which will not cost over $40. Some of the members will embark in this enterprise.

THE REGULAR QUESTION.

The regular question now came up for discussion. "Is a higher education than our common schools afford any advantage to our children who intend making farming their calling?" Mrs. J. S. Harris discussed this subject in a very able manner; reasoned cogently and at length upon the importance of giving a liberal education to our children; urged the importance of erecting at least one high school in each district in our county, so that all our children can have the opportunity of a liberal education at a cost that the poor can afford as well as those in better circumstances. I regret, indeed, I have not access to this paper, as I should like to report it in full. Many others followed with addresses on this important subject, some elaborate and others more concise, but all agreed that Mrs. Harris had struck the keynote in this reform which must sooner or later be adopted, because it is justice. We are heavily taxed to support our colleges, all citizens paying their assessed proportion and but a favored two or three in each county enjoy its benefits without compensation, however, we are proud of our common school system. It is good. Much better than many other States enjoy, some of which keep their schools open four, six and eight months in the year, while ours are in operation ten month.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The Macadam road question now claimed the attention of the club, and N. Barnard read the following paper: I am glad to realize that the Macadam road is being discussed. This is as it should be whether any practical results follow at this time or not, it is well to study this question now and pave the way for future possibilities, for I am firm in the belief that the time will come when our people will come to the front in this matter, and be among the first in our State to adopt a system of road reform. Since our club last discussed this question I have corresponded with several firms engaged in the manufacture of Macadam materials. I am glad to give the club the result of my research. I will most willingly produce the letters received in this correspondence, as I learn there is a movement now on foot to Macadamize a portion of the road leading from Still Pond to the railroad station. I have read with interest an estimate made by a writer in which he figures the cost of a Macadam road per mile, 15 feet wide and 6 inches in depth, at $3,964. I must take issue with the writer as to cost. From my correspondence with Macadam road contractors and those who furnish material, I am able to figure different results. In order that we may arrive at a fair understanding, I will first consider the matter of freights and hauling to road-bed. It is desirable to reduce the hauling distance to a minimum, and in order to do this, it will be found a matter of economy to freight both by railroad and water, which plan will reduce the hauling distance very materially. With the railroad running through the centre of our county, and with the various wharves and landings located on the bay and its tributaries, it would not necessitate a longer haul than 2 miles, and an average haul of one mile will cover the hauling distance in placing this material on the road-bed. We will assume that this Macadam is delivered on the landings and on the cars at points most contiguous to such roads as we may wish to construct.

Now as to the plans and cost of hauling road-bed. Traction engines are now provided with large wagons or cars, with dump bottoms, with capacity of five tons each of either coal, lime, shells or stones, capable of being unloaded in ten minutes by dumping. One of these engines will haul two cars (10 tons) on level roads, and eight tons on hilly roads, averaging nine tons per trip. The use of one of these engines (with engineer and coal furnished) can be procured at a cost per day of $15, cost per day of seven men to load, $7—$22. It will require the use of two cars to haul nine tons per trip and eight trips can be made per day, thus dumping and hauling on the road-bed an average of seventy-two tons per day, at a cost of $22 equals a cost of 30c. per ton for delivering this material either from the cars or laudings and dumping on the road-bed. It is estimated a ton will make one perch of stone. One perch will pave six inches deep fifty square feet of surface, requiring 1,267 perch to Macadamize one mile of road 12 feet wide, at a cost of $1.43 per perch, 1,267 perch at $1.43 equals $1,811.81, cost of one mile of road. It will cost something to spread or level the stone when dumped on the road-bed, but this will not be a costly item. I have not figured the cost by water, but presume there will be no difficulty in obtaining as favorable rates through that medium as by rail. A thought has just struck me and I give it for what it is worth. We know there is a rivalry between our railroad and steamboats for the passengers and freight traffic.

The Acme Lime Company Pa., offers to furnish Macadam material at the following rates:

Cost of Macadam stone on cars per ton	43½
Stone screenings	50
It requires ¼ as much screenings as stone making a ton composed of ¾ screenings and ¾ stone, combined, cost	45
Cost of freight per ton delivered at Masseys	60
" " " " Still Pond	70
" " " " Chestertown	76
Average cost of freight per ton delivered at various points on railroad	68
Cost of hauling and delivering on road-bed per ton, as calculated above	30
Total cost per ton delivered on road-bed	$1.43

Is it unlikely that our railroad may not Macadamize principal roads leading to its stations in order to invite the larger share of patronage. And who does not know that the Steamer Trumpter will bristle up at such an innovation and outdo its rival in the same line? Then again who knows but what the bond-holders and mortgage-holders may not contract the contagion and pay back a small porton of the taxes and they have paid for them in the past. I am acquainted with many of them who are very liberal and clever, and there is no knowing what they might do if their attention was called to this subject. Then again, we know that the farmers are a generous sort of people and always ready to return a compliment, would they not turn to and join these friends, and Macadam some of the farmers' roads they have used so long at our expense? When all these nice things come to pass the millenium cannot be far off.

The club then adjourned to meet at the house of Mr. J. S. Harris, the last Thursday in February, 27th inst. Subject for discussion at next meeting: "Is it advisable for the farmers of Kent county to attempt the growing of ramee, or of her new crops.

MILLIONS IN IT.—The Supreme Court of Alabama has just rendered a decision which involves millions of dollars. For several years past the New England Mortgage Company and other foreign corporations have been doing an extensive business in that State by lending money on mortgages on farm property. The constitution of the State provides that "no foreign corporation shall do any business in Alabama without having at least one known place of business and an authorized agent or agents therein." On a bill filed to foreclose one of the mortgages executed to one of these loan companies the Supreme Court of the State holds that the mortgage is void and cannot be enforced, because the company had no known place of business in Alabama and no resident agent there. It is said that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE Philadelphia Presbytery, at an adjourned held on Monday, refused to agree to a revision of the confession of faith by a vote of 23 yeas to 42 nays. The vote stood as follows: For revision, 14 ministers and 9 elders; against revision, 28 ministers and 14 elders.

To the Farmers of the Eastern Shore.

Knowing the importance of union, and wishing to call the farmers attention to the fact, that by uniting and acting in concert, the evil effects of trusts and combinations can be frustrated; for it is these little righteous "Private" affairs that cause sugar to be sold at 10 cts. instead of 4 cts.; and wheat to be sold for less than one dollar a bushel. These two articles are cited but all are included. The Alliance gives the farmer and the laborer the opportunity to unite and down these cormorants so that they can have their rights and not be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." By means of the Alliance, the producer and consumer deal directly with each other and both are benefited thereby, and it is conducted on business principles. National Alliance is a representative body composed of delegates from various state bodies. The state organizations are also representative, and are composed of delegates from various county organizations; which in turn are representative bodies, being composed of delegates from the people, "The Sovereigns." Each sub Alliance has a business agent, who compiles orders from individual members; receives, and disseminates all business propositions, and makes crop reports. The county agt. receives all orders and reports from sub-agents, and this enables him to get cheaper freights which tend to assist the economy of purchasing very materially. The State agent has generally merged the duties of that position with a Farmers-Alliance Exchange, having a strong capital stock raised by subscription and organized on business principles, and consequently calculated to command respect in the markets of the world. All purchases and sales are made through the Exchange. Each sub-agent reports to the county agent how many plows or machines, or how much guano is wanted by his Alliance. The county agent reports to the State agent and he purchases through the Exchange. In like manner when the market is low, the farmer can hold his crops and get money on them through an advance by the Exchange and will not be compelled to sacrifice his crops, but will be enabled to hold them for better market. The Alliance is growing more rapidly than any other organization that there is in this country. The farmers are *at last awakened to their interest* and are combining. About twenty-five states and territories are organized. In the south and west, the membership is very large; organization is progressing in the Eastern States, and in the northwest. The supreme council which met in St. Louis in December last, exerted an influence that truly has been wonderful; it infused new life and hope throughout the whole land. At the same time the Alliance, Wheel Union, and other agricultural organizations, consolidated, and said organization conferred with delegates representing the Knights of Labor, and agreed to *cooperate* in all matters pertaining to *their* mutual benefit. This consolidation thus practicably numbering about 3,500,000,—a power in the land that cannot be resisted. There are eight counties with organizations in this State, and we now have our State organization in successful operation. It is therefore every farmer's and laborer's imperative duty to join this move, for it is the object of the Alliance to get him out of debt and to place him on a cash basis. The Alliance has measured swords already with the jute and twine "Trust" and came out victorious, and thus she will do with *all* if there is union and concert of action. So let *all* other parts of Maryland and Delaware come boldly to the front to push the great work already so well begun.

Respect. yours,

W. B. S. CHAPMAN,

Organizer for Eastern Shore and Delaware.

Mr. Chapman is expected to be in Kent on next Monday and Tuesday, and will be present at the farmers' meeting on the latter day, and is desirous of meeting as many of the Kent county farmers as can possibly be present.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Discussions and Full Attendance of Teachers.

The regular meeting of the Kent county teachers' association took place in the public school room, Chestertown, on Friday, February 7, with President Eben F. Perkins in the chair and Wm. G. Fallowfield, secretary. Owing to the fact that the morning was cold and disagreeable some of the teachers from a distance were late in arriving. The association, however, was called to order a few minutes after ten o'clock.

After the preliminary roll-call the regular order of business was promptly taken up, and the first question for discussion, "What are the most effective methods of punishment for imperfect recitation, violation of rules and misbehavior," called forth a protracted and interesting exchange of views upon the much mooted question.

Mr. Crosby, a veteran in the field of education, said that his methods had decidedly changed in regard to the punishment of children. He had at first unbounded faith in the efficacy of the rod, but only in exceptional cases does he now resort to it as a means of punishment. Some of the teachers have almost entirely discarded this old stand-by of the school room. A majority, however, still resort to it in extreme cases, the newer method of moral suasion and school-room philosophy having failed to meet the requirements of each case. The fundamental idea running through the opinions as expressed by nearly every one present was that the punishment must be adapted to the peculiar characteristics of the child to be dealth with and the nature of the offense.

Dr. Reid, of Washington College, gave the results of his long experience in educational work and strongly advocated the positive or reward of merit system as being an incentive to well prepared recitations and as having a strong tendency to lessen the necessity of punishment or the negative side of the question.

Mr. Long declared the *demerit* system to be ineffective and of no avail as an encouragement to study.

The ladies all occupied the position that the child's character should be thoroughly studied and the punishment adapted to the particular case, and wherever the switch became necessary as a supplement to other measures it should be used.

The talk upon this subject was intensely interesting, and could we reproduce it *verbatim*, it would no doubt offer many happy suggestions to the parents of many children now in attendance upon our public schools.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the second question for discussion, "What is teaching?" was postponed for the next regular meeting.

James S. Harris, a member of the school board, delivered a most practical and interesting address, in which he clearly demonstrated that the vast enterprizes and general prosperity of the country depended largely upon the successful operation of the public school system and the efficacy of its corps of teachers. The discussion of a chapter previously assigned in Swett's Methods, etc., was interesting and thorough. At this point a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to allow the teachers time for a bird's-eye view of a cold lunch and to call upon the genial officers at the bank.

Immediately following the recess Miss Mary Stephens read a beautifully written essay in which she treated of the ennoblind and important position occupied by the educator of the young. The essay was purely allegorical and was written in a most happy vein of thought and diction.

Several visitors were present who enjoyed the proceedings, even more it were safe to say than those who more intimately participated.

The meeting was animated, instructive and interesting throughout. No lagging of either interest or a disposition to participate was shown by those present. But four of the teachers were absent and two of those were reported sick.

Mr. Perkins recommended the organization of a teachers' reading circle, similar to those which have been organized in a number of the counties, and which have proved both beneficial and interesting to the teachers.—*Transcript.*

THE WISE ADVERTISER.—It is easy to show that a three-inch advertisement by the year will cost much less per thousand for its circulation than any method of distributing circulars. If a tradesman could get his circulars free he could not get them before the public for twice the price that his advertisement costs him. Circulars have their use, and there is no argument against their value, but a simple comparsion shows the extraordinary advantage which the newspaper affords the advertiser.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

REDISTRICTING BILL.

In the Senate on Wednesday the congressional redistricting bill was passed by a strict party vote. The first district remains as heretofore.

REASSESSMENT.

Mr. Poe's bill for the reassessment of property, based in its machinery upon that of the State tax commissioner of 1888, has been introduced in the Senate and referred to the committee on finance. It provides for the assessment of real estate every three years and personal every year in Baltimore city; real every six years and personal every year in the counties. Permanent assessors are provided. The Governor is to appoint assessors, one for each collection district of the counties.

TAXING MORTGAGES.

A communication was read from Attorney-General Whyte expressing the opinion that the taxation of mortgages was entirely constitutional, and that the matter rested with the Legislature. The Senate finance committee, however, by a vote of 3 to 2, reported unfavorably upon the measure.

BOUNDRY LINE DISPUTE.

The Speaker laid before the House of Delegates on Monday a letter from Governor Fleming, of West Virginia, to Governor Jackson, together with a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of West Virginia in relatiou to the boundary line between that State and the State of Maryland. He proposes to settle the dispute by abitrators who are non-residents of either State.

JUDGE BRISCOE'S APPOINTMENT.

Governor Jackson sent to the Senate on Monday the nomination of Mr. John P. Briscoe, of Calvert county, to be chief justice of the Southern Maryland circuit, to succeed the Hon. Frederick Stone. Mr. Briscoe will be 37 years of age next August. He was unanimously confirmed.

COUNTY SCHOOL BOARDS.

Senator Urner has drafted a bill to provide a uniform system for appointing school commissioners for the counties. It provides that the Governor shall appoint three proper persons in each county, one of them of the minority in politics, to constitue the board of education, to hold their places for ten years. In December, 1890, and every two years thereafter, the board shall meet and appoint three school commissioners, except that counties having more than one hundred schools shall have five commissioners, to serve for two years. The board of education shall receive four dollars per day when sitting.

MEAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. Collins, of Talbot, has leave to introduce a bill which by its title is to prevent the selling of unwholesome meats. It is in the old measure which has been introduced in some shape in each of the past three or four sessions of the Maryland Legislature. The bill provides that it shall not be lawful to offer for sale within the limits of this State any fresh beef, veal or mutton which shall have been slaughtered one hundred miles or over from the place at which it is offered for sale until and except it has been inspected and approved. An inspector for each county, and Baltimore city is to be appointed by the courts, and their compensation is to be one-sixteenth of a cent per pound for all meat inspected, to be paid by the owner of the meat. This bill provides that all Western beef must be stamped and sold as such.

MR. TRACY WILL REMAIN AT HIS POST.—General Isaac S. Catlin, Secretary Tracy's brother-in-law, has returned to Brooklyn from Washington and said this to say about his brother-in-law: "There is now no possibility whatever that Secretary Tracy will give up public life. Of course he is greatly shattered and it will take a long while to bring him around, but he will go on with his life-work. He is not suffering from mental shock, but the inhalation of smoke has physically affected him. In the supreme moment of his suffering he said that if he could not go on with the work which he had begun in the Navy Department he could not live. Then all his friends, including President Harrison, James S. T. Stranahan and Gen. James Jourdan, have advised him that every consideration demands that he stay at his post, and he will. At a time like this occupation for his mind will be his salvation. The Secretary has heard that the sentiment universally expressed in Brooklyn was a hope that his terrible affliction would not end his public career, and it gave him great solace and comfort in his sorrow."

WHERE PRIESTS HAVE LARGE PARISHES.—Bishop Alfred A. Curtis, of the Diocese of Wilmington, was at the Immaculate Conception Church, at the corner of Division and Mosher streets, Baltimore, last Sunday, and, with the permission of Cardinal Gibbons, made an appeal at each of the four masses in the morning for means to enable him to prosecute the work of his diocese successfully. He met with a liberal response. The Catholic population in the Wilmington Diocese is scattered and the work of the priests in difficult. One of them has a parish covering six counties.—*Baltimore