THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.,
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.

SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE, solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 52. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1892. No. 38.

Great JANUARY Slaughter SALE!

—OF—

FINE CLOTHING!

and Shoes.

WE have concluded our inventory and have given stock general examination and find more Winter Goods than we care to carry over. In order to make a Clean Sweep me have

Put Them Down to Such Figures

that a man of limited means can get Suit or Overcoat for Self or Boy at a price that will be inviting to a close buyer and by coming early you can yet get a good selection. The goods are all ours—paid for—and we can sell them as we please. They must be sold in order to carry out our Spring Arrangements.

Respectfully,

A. Friedman & Co.,

OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL. LEADING CLOTHIERS.

"SIDE TRACK DEALERS!"

ARE NOT IN IT. Another drop has completely non-plussed them. Our manufacturers have sent us what odds and ends they had left to be disposed of at a Great Sacrifice in order to make room for our immense line of Spring Suitings. Suffice it to say our regular quotations were low, and another drop will be unprecedented. Grateful for the liberal patronage extended us, we will offer bargains unparallelled in the history of Chestertown, in this Odd Lot Sale of Suits, among which will be found a very good assortment yet, both in Suits and Overcoats.

All New Goods, of This Season's Manufacture.

Our expenses are very small to do business, and as we manufacture our own goods, you can readilg see we have the Main Track. Then when the between season comes we are ready to reach a little lower to you than the Side Track Dealer. Our manufacturers have sent us certain lines to be closed out, and our former record for low prices will be beaten in order to accomplish our aim.

OUR LOSS IS ANOTHER'S GAIN.

Examine the stock, it speaks for itself, and if you find what you want, we will put a price on it to suit you, as these have got to move.

Respectfully,

W. E. MOODY,

Jan. 16, 1892. Few Doors Below Postoffice.

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REEVES & CO.'S STACKERS,

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"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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MEN'S BOOTS from $1.50 up. J. H. SIMPERS.

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—IN GREAT VARIETY AT—

W. A. Whitaker's

GALENA, MD.

—COME AND SEE OUR—

HOLIDAY STOCK

CLOTHING

For MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN.

Ladies' Coats and Newmarkets, Shoes for the Large and Small, Dry Goods, Notions, Blankets, Furniture, Carpets, Groceries, &c.

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Domestic Sewing Machine

AT LESS THAN CITY PRICES.

WM. A. WHITAKER, GALENA, MD.

Dec. 19, 1891.

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—WITH A FULL LINE OF—

SEASONABLE GOODS!

useful especially for housekeeping such as

TABLE CLOTHS,

TOWELS, NAPKINS,

and a very fine line of

HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY KIND,

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS,
BARGAINS IN GLOVES,
LARGE LINE OF DISHES,
CHAMBER SETS, BONE DISHES,
DESSERT PLATES, LAMPS, TUMBLERS,
in every style, and many other useful presents.

Yours, respectfully,

WESTCOTT & DODD.

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CANTON FLANNEL.

UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR!

ALL GRADES.

Heavy Gloves, for Men and Boys,
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And a General line of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c.

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Has just opened and has displayed at his store a —Beautiful Line of—

WINTER GOODS!

Lamps, Chinaware,
Glassware, Notions,
Groceries, Provisions.

Don't make a mistake and buy your Lamps before you have seen ours, which embraces Decorated Vase Lamps, Decorated and Metal Centre-Draft Lamps, from$ 2 to $6.50; Hanging and Library Lamps from $8 to $11.

We have just what you want for Christmas Presents in Salad Dishes, Fruit Plates and Saucers, Cup, Saucer and Plate for the little ones, 25c. to $1; Tumblers 25c. to $1.00 per doz. The best line of China and Glassware in town, Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets at different prices.

A full line of Notion, Towels, from 10c. to $1.25 apiece; Handkerchiefs from 5c. to 75c.; Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers. Big line of Umbrellas from 75c. to $3.50. Neckwear made to our order.

A full line of Groceries and as cheap as the lowest for a good grade of goods will always be found in stock. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Your, respectfully, WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

A NICE assortment of GLOVES for both Men and Ladies, just received and very low. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

Farmers in Session.

The State Farmers' Association Meet in Baltimore—They Are After Better Roads and Lower Taxes.

The farmers of Maryland are just now having an inning on the diamond of political economy. Two important conventions met in Baltimore, Thursday, and the questions discussed before each were similar. Chief among them were the matters of improved public roads and equable assessment.

At 10 o'clock Thursday morning the annual convention of the Maryland State Farmers' Association assembled in Pythian Hall, Gay and Lexington streets. This body includes representatives from all the clubs, granges and alliances in the State. The late Governor William T. Hamilton was formerly one of its most prominent figures, and since his death another noted Western Marylander from his own county, of opposite political views, has risen in its councils. This is Hon. Edward Stake, of Washington county, now an associate justice of the sixth judicial circuit. Judge Stake is president of the association.

The first business was the reading of his address. This was a lengthy and exhaustive document, and it met with the heartiest applause. President Stake passed in review the past and the present history of agriculture, and took an optomistic glance at its future. He denounced the existing patent laws, which make possible the arraignment of innocent users of implements as infringers. To the question of taxation he devoted some time. Until 1870 the principle that every person should pay taxes according to his actual worth in real and personal property was recognized in all tax laws, but now the laws exempt capital invested in mortgages or lands. As a result, one-third of the property of Maryland is exempt from taxation.

"Since the present system of taxation," said President Stake, "places an undue share of the burden of taxes upon the owners of the land by requiring them to pay the taxes of their creditors, it should be our effort to secure such legislation and local management of our public affairs as will reduce the cost of government to the most economical methods. There is nothing of a public nature that bears any relation in economic methods to the management we are compelled to exercise in our farm life. Our legislative bodies run riot in the expenditure of public money. With my legislative experience I have no hesitation in saying that if the compensation of the General Assembly of this State was taken away entirely, or confined to the actual outlay for personal expenses and the Legislative term reduced from 90 days to 20 days, better results would be obtained.

"It is a notorious fact that laws and acts of the legislature are multiplied until wisdom is confounded in the deluge of new and irreconcilable laws which each succeeding season adds to what has gone before it. Our court expenses are enormously increased in the administration of all the bulk of legislation. In one of the large State of this Union, with a population of nearly 4,000,000 of people, there is a legislative body with only biennial sessions like our own, which does not sit longer than 30 days and makes a printed volume of less than 200 pages of law, while in Maryland, with less than 1,000,000 of people, our legislature persists in remaining in session 90 days and developing a volume of 1,200 pages of printed laws—imposing upon the people of the State thousands of dollars of expense in passing laws to change the names of creeks to rivers, in repealing acts passed the season before and in repassing them the following season, and kindred measures.

"We need laws for the more expeditious and economical conduct of our courts with their old-timed and cumbersome methods. We need laws that will not allow any official to carve out a farm or two from the receipts from the public treasury during a few years' incumbency of an office which ought to be for the public good rather than official enrichment—sheriffs, clerks, register, attorneys and other such officials. As the farmers who pay the bulk of local taxes are down to anti-war prices for products with increased cost of production, we should be protected by the law-making power of the State by requiring our public servants to bring their emoluments down to the same measure of financial receipts. There is no justice in having the compensation of these officers so high that a few years' service for the State or country should furnish a farm or small fortune to the holders in the profits of his office."

President Stake held that the Jews—once the leaders of agriculture—were an instance of the action of repressive and unjust laws operating against the farmer. He referred to the destruction of the forest as a great evil. The public road question was presented clearly in many of its bearings, and the address closed with these words:

"As farmers we are engaged in one of the most important occupations that can claim the attention or stimulate the energy of any class of workers, and this is true whether it is considered in a financial, political or moral aspect. Our labors are wrought in the quarries of nature, from whence we produce abundance for others. Our operations are amid the isolation of our own homes, and free from the disturbing turmoils of trades; our bread is earned in the sweat of our face, and we are not lowered to the caprice of our fellows. Sharp as is the struggle, it is not manly to surrender our calling, nor creditable to join the army of demagogues who seek unfair advantage over other classes of workers. We simply appeal to the lawmakers of the State ro remove and correct the unjust discrimination which are now on the statute books against us, so that we may by the application of renewed energy, mental and physical, have an equal chance with the other industries of the State to restore some degree of prosperity to our calling.

The president appointed as the committee on credentials Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, of Allegany; Samuel Brooks, of Anne Arunnel; L. C. Justis, of Kent; D. P. Hollingsworth, of Harford; E. C. Gilpin, of Montgomery.

The following from Kent were entitled to seats: Wm. J. Vannort, vice-president; Samusl Vannort, George S. Biddle, Edward W. Hepbron; alternates, Clarence W. Hurlock, Richard W. Jones, Joseph R. Usilton; Still Pond Farmer's Club, James S. Harris; Farmers' Alliance, L. C. Justis, William D. Pennington. Colonel Wm. J. Vannort was unable to attend on account of illness.

Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture was unable to be present. He sent a letter expressing his regrets and introducing Dr. F. E. Parsons, a special agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of whom he said: "It gives me great pleasure to assign him to the agreeable duty of attending your meeting as a representative of this department, in the full conviction that you will find him abundantly capable of doing his share in adding to its interests and to the entertainment of those who attend."

Dr. Parsons, a middle-aged man of agreeable presence, urged the necessity of the scientific education of the farmer. In other vocations, he said, some certain channel of study and training was necessary. He spoke of the great aid rendered in his own State of Wisconsin by the farmers' institutes established by Secretary Rusk while governor of the State.

"Legal enactments are not all the farmer needs," continued Dr. Parsons. "Agriculture is the grandest business on the face of the earth. It takes but a little time and money to make all your homes paradises."

Speaking of the Agricultural Department Dr. Parsons referred especially to the work of his own bureau, which had made foreign markets for beef and pork. He then dwelt upon what is being done to introduce corn as an article of food into Europe and to detect bad seeds, and extolled the employees of the department as loyal, honest, busy men.

A vote of thanks was extended Dr. Parsons.

The afternoon session lasted from 2 to 5 o'clock. President Stake named this committee on resolutions: Condon of Cecil, Devries of Howard, DeCourcy of Queen Annes, Stonebraker of Washington, Benson of Talbot, Slingluff of Charles, Todd of Baltimore. Upon motion all resolutions likely to cause debate were ordered to be passed upon by the committee.

Dr. Parsons was asked to speak regarding the sugar industry. He stated that investigation into the production of best sugar had developed the fact that the raising of beets for that purpose could be successfully and profitably carried on from New York to Washington, and as far south as Nebraska and Illinois. The industry is a promising one, and will lead many farmers to abandon other crops, thus enhancing their value. Sorghum is raised in Kansas for sugar with some profit. Prof. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department, last year experimented largely with sorghum, and by the use of alcohol showed that the output of sorghum sugar could be increased 75 per cent. A factory now exists at Medicine Lodge, Kan. The stalks after being crushed yield enough alcohol to do the work.

Col. Fred Raine submitted a lengthy paper concerning the attraction of settlers to the waste lands of the state, the forming of societies of land owners in each county, the partitioning of large tracts of land and the introduction "white laborers who would work on, buy or rent many now unprofitable fields." The paper was referred to the committee on resoltions.

Major Alvord, after some argument, suggest that the president's address be made a special bulletin of the Agricultural College, and mailed by it to farmers throughout the state.

Dr. Devries made a short address upon the question of assessment, and presented a resolution that "it is the sense of this convention that the listing system should replace assessment." The resolution was made the order of the day for Friday at 11.30 o'clock.

Mr. Cole, of Anne Arundel, presented a resolution that the association second the effort of fruit and oyster packers to secure a reduction in the burdensome tariff on tin from 2½ to 1 cent a pound.

Dr. Elizey presented a resolution for the creation of a state board of agriculture and immigration, in order to check the abnormal growth of cities and towns at the expense of the rural population; also, a resolution to amend the constitution so as to exempt from taxation all public property, and to require all other property to be taxed at a uniform rate.

Dr. Devries, of Howard, offered a resolution passed by the Maryland State Grange asking the association to appoint a committee to co-operate with a similar committee of the grange in drafting a bill or bills looking to the creation of a state railroad commission, and such changes in laws affecting taxation, public roads, assessment, &c., as may seem wise and just for the protection of the productive industry of the state.

President Alvord of the State Agricultural College, made an address, in which he advocated the establishment of a state board of agriculture. He said the state could certainly support such a board when it has a department of statistics and labor in the reports of which farmers and farming are never mentioned. [Laughter.] A complimentary reference to Governor Russell of Massachusetts and to Governor Brown, whose names brought forth applause, was made by the speaker. He detailed Russell's work for the farmers, and said he believed Brown would be a business executive and a student of the needs of the people. Major Alvord approved the idea of a state road engineer; the enactment of dog laws, at least in counties where the sheep interests exceeds the dog interest [laughter], and the live stock sanitary board. He spoke of the great opportunity offered farmers of Maryland by the Columbian Exposition, and said he regretted to see that the idea appeared to be to show the past of the state without reference to its present and future. The emasculation of the fertilizer law, agricultural education, particularly "farmers' institutes," and the necessity of persistent work for the legislation were also spoken of. The major took occasion to urge the sole ownership of the agricultural college by the state.

Assemblyman Collins, of Talbot, stated that when he and President Stake, then in the Senate, last saw the fertilizer bill it was in proper shape, but had been "doctored" by certain parties before it reached Governor Jackson.

Mr. Harlan, of Harford, presented a series of resolutions and an act to create a state road and bridge engineer, at a salary of $3,000, with $2,000 for expenses, who shall have general supervision of all public roads of the state. The resolutions were passed and the act prepared by the Harford Farmers' Club. The papers went to the committee on resolutions. Mr. Harlan made a long address on the condition of Maryland roads.

Mr. Armstromg, of Washington, presented resolutions to iustruct Congressmen to adjust the patent law, and giving county commissioners jurisaiction over the "tramp nuisance."

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

President Stake appointed this committee on legislation:

Samuel Brooks, of Anne Arundel; Gen. E. L. F. Hardcastle, of Talbot; Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, of Allegany; Joseph Condon, of Cecil; L. A. Lambert, of Howard; Samuel Vannort, of Kent; John H. Gassaway, of Montgomery; Thomas B. Todd, of Baltimore; W. J. Cox, of Charles.

President Stake, Secretary-Treasurer William B. Sands and this executive committee were elected for the ensuing year, one ballot only being cast:

Executive Committee—H. O. Devries, of Howard; John Mores, of Harford; E. L. F. Hardcastle, of Talbot; C. Lyon Rogers, of Baltimore; G. W. Miller, of Frederick. The president and secretary-treasurer are ex-officio members.

These were elected vice-presidents:

Allegany—Hon. Lloyd Lowndes.
Anne Arundel—Samuel Brooks.
Baltimore—Gustav W. Lurman.
Calvert—Joseph A. Wilson.
Caroline—John F. Dawson.
Carroll—Thomas F. Shepherd.
Cecil—Henry S. Condon.
Charles—H. C. Page.
Dorchester—M. T. R. Fooks.
Frederick—Dr. D. E. Stone.
Harford—William L. Amos.
Howard—Samuel Hopkins.
Kent—William J. Vannort.
Montgomery—Asa M. Stabler.
Prince George's—J. B. Perrie.
Queen Anne—William McKenny.
Somerset—James U. Dennis.
St. Mary's—Joseph F. Key.
Talbot—John C. Barlett.
Washington—Dr. E. Tracey Bishop.
Wicomico—Lemuel Malone.
Worcester—Samuel K. Dennis.

A vote of thanks was extended the officers.

THE GENERAL RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that in the raising of revenues for the expenses of government of the State and local county governments the listing system ought to replace the assessment system heretofore used in this State, and that no property, credits or securities ought to be exempted from taxation, except burial grounds, from which no revenue is raised or collected, and church buildings used exclusively for public worship and the grounds necessary for their erection.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

What They Do and Say in Convention.

About the time the farmers were in session a convention of county commissioners from the different counties of the State was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and a number of questions affecting their general interests were considered and debated. The two most important matters discussed were those of roads and the tenure of office of commissioners.

The convention was called to order promptly at 11 A. M. by Robert Magruder, of Baltimore county, and upon calling the roll the following commissioners and clerks responded to their names:

Allegany—R. M. Boyd, Levi Shaw, Martin V. Rice, C. F. Nickel, F. Dayton.

Anne Arundel—Wm. G. Gischel, James F. Baldwin, Richard H. Phelps, William J. Disney, Lewis P. Wayson and Clerk A. R. Sterling.

Baltimore—Robert Magruder, James Rittenhouse, August Wells.

Calvert—Charles G. Spicknail, George P. Ross, Joseph I. Hall.

Caroline—T. E. Keeley, Nathan Clark, Peter Hagadone.

Cecil—Andrew Anderson, Jeremiah C. Price, J. H. Cameron.

Charles—Not represented.

Dorchester—Jas. W. Brooks, T. R. Hubbard, Joseph B. Andrews and Clerk John R. Tubman.

Frederick—William M. Gaither, Melville Cromwell.

Garrett—Jacob Eresh.

Harford—Clerk Charles W. Prostor.

Howard—Not represented.

Kent—Thomas J. Shallcross, Robert C. Morgan, George W. Rodenhiser, John A. Groves, Horace A. Wilson and Clerk T. Waters Russell.

Montgomery—Joseph M. Etchison.

Prince George's—John Miller, D. T. Sheriff.

Queen Anne's—William H. Cecil, W. H. Newman.

Somerset—William F. Byrd.

St. Mary's—Jesse Turner.

Talbot—Robert R. Butler, Joseph Brown.

Washington—George C. Snyder and Clerk D. H. Staley.

Wicomico—John T. Gordy and Clerk D. J. Holloway.

Worcester—Not represented.

Carroll—Not represented.

The meeting organized by the election of Thomas J. Shallcross, of Kent, as president, with D. H. Staley, of Washington, and C. H. Smith, of Cecil, as secretaries. A committee was appointed to report a list of subjects for discussion, and as each subject was read the convention voted either to discuss it or pass it.

The first matter that came up was regarding a new assessment law, and the convention decided to recommend the passage of such a law by the Legislature, Mr. Gischel, of Anne Arundel, arguing that a great deaf of property goes untaxed, and that, although the value of land has greatly increased, the assessment continue to be made upon the old basis.

The next subject was that of the tenure of office, and the general opinion seemed to be that the term ought to be six years.

Mr. Boyd, of Allegany, started the ball rolling by moving that the Legislature be requested to lengthen the term of office of county commissioners to six years.

Mr. Magruder, of Baltimore county, thought that the convention would do better to leave the matter to the discretion of the Legislature, without passing any opinion.

Mr. Proctor, of Harford, agreed with Mr. Boyd, as also Messrs. Nickel, of Allegany, and Gischel, of Anne Arundel. The latter said that the terms of office should be arranged in such a manner that at least one member of the old board would always be in office to instruct a new commissioner.

Mr. Snyder, of Washington, suggested that the recently-adopted constitutional amendment be examined in order to ascertain what, if anything, could be done, and ex-Judge H. Kyd Douglas was called upon for his interpretation of it. Judge Douglas read the amendment, and said:

"There are many important questions involved. Will it be in the power of the Legislature to extend the terms of the present boards beyond the terms for which they were elected, or does it apply only to future elections? This must be determined by the Attorney-General and the judicial authorities."

He moved that it is the sense of the convention that the terms of all of the county commissioners should neither begin nor end at the same time. This was carried, and, after some further discussion, the subject was dropped. After some discussion as to the number of commissioners which each county should have, the convention took up the subject of roads and their repair.

Mr. Gischel stated that some of the roads in Anne Arundel county are miserable. He thought that a better road law is necessary, and suggested that each county ought to be allowed to issue bonds for road repairs. A delegate from Baltimore county said that conditions applicable to other parts of the State were not applicable to his county. He thought stone roads better than any other.

Mr. Spicknail, of Calvert, said he came from a section where they have no roads. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fresh, of Garrett, thought that the supervision of roads ought to be controlled by the commissioners and not by supervisors. Views similar to those already stated were given by Messrs. Proctor, of Harford, Byrd of Somerset, and others. Ex-Judge Douglas spoke for Washington county and said that the discussion was hardly proper at this moment, as the farmers' convention would probably take some action on the subject, and that in each county the conditions of soil, material, &c., was probably different.

All agreed, however, that an improvement was necessary, and Mr. W. Beatty Harlan, of Harjord, read the draft of an act which will be presented to the Legislature for adoption. The act is in all respects similar to the one suggested at the farmers' meeting, except that it allows the engineer $2,500 for expenses.

By a vote of 34 to 6 the convention agreed to recommend the passage of a law for the annual meeting of commissioners, and also, if a new assessment law is passed, that the board of county commissioners be made a board of review. A committee of one commissioner from each county was appointed to confer with the Senators and Representatives of their respective counties as to the feasibility of extending the term of office of commissioners and other matters relative to their best interests, the committee to meet in Annapolis on January 28. The convention then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The committee is made up as follows: Allegany, R. M. Boyd; Anne Arundel, W. G. Gischel; Baltimore, James Rittenhouse; Caroline, T. E. Keeley; Calvert, George P. Ross; Cecil, J. C. Price; Carroll, David Stoner; Charles, Washington Hicks; Dorchester, J. W. Brooks; Frederick, W. M. Gaither; Garret, Jacob Fresh; Harford, Dr. W. D. Scarboro; Howard, B. F. Hess; Kent, T. J. Shallcross; Montgomery, John O. Clark; Prince George's, D. T. Sheriff; Queen Anne's, W. H. Cecil; Somerset, Luther T. Mills; St. Mary's, G. W. L. Buckler; Talbot, Robert R. Butler; Washington, R. F. Stottlemyer; Wicomico, John E. Taylor; Worcester, G. F. Payne.

The "Diamanta" Spectacles Lead.

Every reputable citizen buys them. M. Zineman and Brother's retail store recently added to their large importing and manufacturing establishment, is the most extensive in the country, and the business they are now doing would astonish you; the best goods at the lowest prices tells the story; when curs bark at the heels of a mastiff, they hurt their little throats, but don't bother the big dog. Competition hasn't disturbed them, but increased their trade, everybody knows that the small fry dealers can't live up to the prices they advertise, and that their goods cannot compare with the inimitable "Diamanta." The most eminent oculists in this country and Europe recommend the "Diamanta" glasses as the best aids to defective eyesight ever known. They are the largest importers, manufacturers and jobbers in the city, and it stands to reason that they can sell goods at bottom prices; there's nothing like buying goods from first hands; you get the benefit of the jobber's and retail's profit when you buy from M. Zineman & Bro.; thousands now wear the "Diamanta" spectacles and eyeglasses, and they are fitting everybody. They examine eyes free; all their salesmen are experienced opticians. You won't leave their store unless they feel sure that your eyes are fitted. Go and see their store. You don't need to buy. M. Zineman & Bro., opticians. Retail salesrooms, 130 South Ninth street, Philadelphia.

Wheat-Growing on a Large Scale.

Mr. George M. Upshur, who has been on a business trip to the West for three weeks, stopped in Baltimore last night on his way to his home in Worcester county. Mr. Upshur went as far West as Duluth, and says that he was much struck with the progress and rapid development of that country, Duluth is forging ahead with steady progress, and is, he thinks, destined to become a great city. At West Superior, a new town of the Northwest, he saw lots which still had the stumps of trees standing in the ground held for $750 a front foot. While at Duluth he met Mr. Dalrymple, the great wheat-grower of Dakota. Last year Mr. Dalrymple had 30,000 acres of land in wheat, and raised a crop of 500,000 bushels. To cultivate this tract he employed 250 teams and about 600 men. To gather the wheat 150 binders were used. Mr. Dalrymple has not sold his crop, but is waiting for the market to go up. He expects to get $1.25 a bushel for his crop.

"DOCTOR, do you think there is anything the matter with my lungs?" Physician (after a careful examination)—"I find, madam, that your lungs are in a normal condition." Old Lady (with a sigh of resignation)—"And how long can I except to live with them in that condition?"

THRIVING GEORGIA.

WACO, GA., Jan. 5, 1892.

Seven years ago, when the Georgia Pacific laid its track through a part of northwest Georgia, depots were built at suitable places, and around or near these places towns sprung up, and most conspicuous of these was one, for some freak of fancy they called Waco. It is high up on this lovely Georgia plateau. It commands a view of all the mountain tops around, and from the sursounding pines, "bearing," as Longfellow puts it, "healing in their fragrance, is wafted a soothing balm, that relieves the vitiated lung and bronchial tubes." A few enterprising Georgians bought land here, giving from $1.20 to $5 an acre for it. The land was not only cheap in price but the soil proved to be good in quality, what we call in Maryland a clay loam with porous subsoil, easily tilled and naturally drained. No water ever stands here to stagnate, and after the heaviest rain there is so little mud that it is unnoticeable; store after store was built until now are 12 in successful operation. To these stores the cotton producers bring their bales of cotton and trade it off, none of them shipping it on their own responsibility. This trading, from small beginnings, has increased until the present year to 4,000 bales—500 pounds to the bale.

The choicest land in the suburbs is held at $30 and upwards per acre and is continually advancing while lots within the incorporation sell from $50 to $150 and range in size from 50x150 to 85x200 feet. Tallapoosa is only 4 miles west and Waco is extending in that direction, while Tallapoosa is moving to meet Waco with rapid strides; Waco participates in its progressive spirit. Its mineral springs possess the same Chalybeate and Lithian properties as those of Tallapoosa, and are said to have cured diseases of the blood and skin, and rheumatism has disappeared under their use. A company has been formed to develop the property surrounding these springs, erect a sanitarium and utilize these waters and make it a health resort for the invalid, and all the year round a place for pleasure seekers. Near these springs, and on the most beautiful site amidst the finest scenery are ten acres of land donated by the Meth. Prot. College Land Company to the conferences of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida and the progressive State of Georgia, upon which to erect a college. This company also donated 290 building lots, the proceeds to be used in building and endowing the same. All these lots are of the first order in every respect and splendid sites for residences. The donation speaks well for the generosity, progressive spirit and good taste of the projectors of the entergrise, and although Waco is not in the woods, like many embryo towns, there is ample timber on the company's property with which to build the college, as well as the best of clay for bricks near by, and wood to burn the bricks at 50 cents a cord, good hard oak at that. Building timber, such as is used here, is only $8.50 per thousand retail. The college property is on the southwest side of the road and back of it is a triangular piece of land to be fitted up for a park.

A more beautiful locality than Waco cannot be found anywhere, and a more comfortable winter or summer place of residence does not exist. Here it stands, a city set upon a hill, on the verge of the Piedmont plateau, which means the rim and foot of the Blueridge, shielded by the Alleghanies on the northwest. In a Southern clime, where in summer its heat is tempered by its mountain altitude, and the breezes from the Atlantic and the gulf are so mild in winter that many of the children run about bare-footed. Days of sunshine largely in excess of clouds and rain, and nights in summer always cool and bracing. No sultry nights at all. They are unknown for miles along this plateau, and the song of the mosquito and and its savage nip as well as malarial disease are out of the question. A resident physician, one eminent in his calling, and well respected, told me he came here broken in health with consumption, but now he seldom knows he has a pair of lungs, they give him no trouble at all, and that no consumptive ever died here, and everything is unfavorable to its development. When one retires for the night he expects sleep and he gets it. He is so refreshed by it and the air is so sweet and pure that the sun's magnetism easily imparts life and electricity to the whole sytem. A better location for a college could not be found. The student requires pure air as well as brains, and there are many bright and intelligent children that must have it or the mental strain of a collegiate course will break them down entirely. A cool, bracing, yet mild winter is also more favorable to study than a very changeable or exceedingly cold one.

The preservation of health as well as strenghtening of the vital forces should be a part of the education of every child. This is what Lipscomb College proposes to do and that is why Waco was selected. And the wisdom of the choice is shown by the conferences in their appreciation of that fact. There is also a high school in Waco, three churches with bells in their steeples, Baptist, Southern Methodist and M. P. The present population is about 500. Mail facilities are far ahead of Chestertown, four mails daily. There is a cotton gin and saw mills in every direction; a very important consideration is the character of the citizens; a more genial or hospitable do not exist, kind and sympathetic, attentive to strangers and intelligent; eager to make a prominent place of Waco in every respect. While there is not so much haste, bustle and push as at Tallapoosa, there is a reasonable degree of energy to build up the town on a solid basis, and they will do it, for they mean business.

Resp'y, WILBUR C. STEPHENS.

THE average farmer does not work, all told, more than six months out of the year. During the winter he manages to feed his stock and himself. During the summer the old motto, "More rain, more rest," is applicable and a little mathematics will show that the farmer manages to let many summer days go by without much manual labor. There isn't another class of laboring people in the United States that spends as many hours out of the year in idleness as the average farmer.

SAVE the juices that drain out of roasts and steaks, to add to stock for soups and meat sauces.

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