THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

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 may 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. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894. No. 41.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:
One square, three insertions or less - - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25
Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or a longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

PEERLESS!

TRADE MARK

CORN and TOMATO PHOSPHATE!

The leading farmers and canners throughout New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland speak in its highest praise, declaring it to be positively THE CHEAPEST, THE SAFEST and THE BEST in use. Once a trial, always a patron. Wouldn't it be a good idea for you to try them? Farmers who have not tried our Tomato Phosphate will consult their interest by doing so upon their next crop. Many farmers think that all Phosphates are alike, but a fertilizer apparently the same by analysis on paper may show a Vast difference when tested on the soil.

Testimonials.

KENNEDYVILLE, MD., Jan. 3, 1894.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON—*Gentlemen*:—I used your Peerless Phosphate on Tomatoes and Corn spring of '93 with gratifying results, notwithstanding the extraordinary drought. Will use it again this spring.
Yours respt., LEWIS C. JUSTIS, JR.

WORTON, Dec. 27, 1893.
Gentlemen:—In answer to your question, will say that I think your Tomato Phosphate can't be beat. Whilst I say it myself, the finest average of Tomatoes I ever saw grow were of my own growing this last season, and that, too, with your Phosphate. They were universally admired as my wagons were hauling to the cannery. I believe it to be a first-class stuff, and expect to use more this coming season. W. H. FRENCH.

MR. WM. R. ALLABAND, of Wyoming, Del., says: I used your Fertilizer on Tomatoes by the side of Green Bone Phosphate and Sun Guano. The Green Bone was cracked so high I put it next to the road to show off big, and the Sun Guano next, and the last, Hubbard's, away back, as its merits were kept quiet; but when visitors came to see my patch of Tomatoes, I always pointed out the ground on which all three kinds were, and Hubbard's got the credit of being far superior to the others. When picking time came it was all and all. I have used it on other crops with the same result, and believe it to be the best Phosphate on the market.

MR. J. B. HANWAY, of Joppa, Harford, Md., used the first year 8 tons; next, 24 tons; next 55 tons; and the next he and his brother used and sold together 98 tons, and it not only gave satisfaction last season, but wherever used.

JAMES R. MASSEY, of Darlington, Harford, Md., says he grew for the canners. Used our goods alongside of Dis. Animal Bone and Oriole Phos., and that his product netted him $14 more per acre.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., 1893.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON—*Gentlemen*:—Yes, the ton of your Tomato Phosphate purchased of you and used last year, did well. I had my Tomatoes in a young pear orchard of one-year-old trees. I applied the Phosphate by sowing broadcast and cultivating it in. The fruit was large, smooth and perfect, and whilst it is almost incredible, feel sure that my yield was 16 tons to the acre, but I know that Lamotte paid me for over 15 tons per acre. I know it did splendidly for me.
Respectfully, R. S. EMORY.

CHESTERTOWN, January 3, 1894.
Gentlemen:—I am frank to say that I consider your Tomato Fertilizer a most excellent article. I happened to have a little of Lister's on hand which cost several dollars more than yours, and when I came to the cannery Mr. Downey asked me why it was that some loads of my tomatoes were better than others. I answered, that is easily explained, the good ones are grown with Hubbard's Phosphate. I will want more the coming season.
Respectfully, JAS. A. FRENCH.

CHESTERTON Jan. 2, 1894.
Gents:—In reply to your question as to my opinion in regard to your Tomato Goods, must say it is a good goods from the fact the finest Tomatoes grown and brought to my cannery were grown with your Phosphate. I remember one of my growers would bring some loads that were particularly fine, while others were not. I asked what made the difference, and he replied Hubbard's was used on the best, while another that cost more money, on the others. I believe your Tomato Phosphate to be an excellent article. JOSEPH DOWNEY.

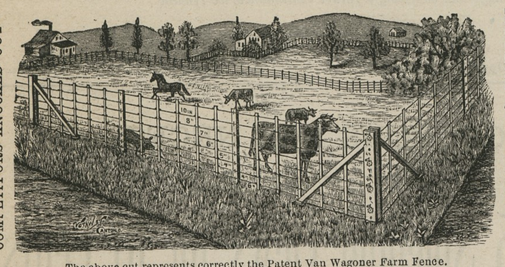
MR. ROBERT MOFFETT, near Chestertown, says:—Notwithstanding the drouth last year the PEERLESS made him the finest tomatoes he ever saw, and that this can also be vouched for by his neighbors.

Please send for one of our Tomato circulars as we have devoted several pages of same to TOMATO Culture telling how to grow a crop from beginning to end.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Manufacturers, Chestertown, Md.
Feb. 3. 1894.

THE CHAMPION FARM FENCE!

COMPETITORS KNOCKED OUT! THE FENCE QUESTION SOLVED!



The above cut represents correctly the Patent Van Wagoner Farm Fence.

NOW is approaching SPRINGTIME and with it is demanded

Farm, Poultry, Garden and Fancy Fencing!

all of which can be had of the undersigned at Reasonable Prices.

Price of 8-strand, No. 10 Galvanized Wire Fence, Put Up, 65 cents per Rod.

If you want this Same Fence at 27 cents per Rod, Buy a Farm Right and you have solved the Fence Question. Call on or address

JOSEPH GUEST.

CHILLED PLOWS for Sale at COST. Three-Horse IMPERIAL, $9.50; Two-Horse, $8.50, all complete. JOSEPH GUEST, Chestertown, Md.

OUR INVENTORY IS OVER!

—AND WE HAVE MADE A—

Second Cut in Prices

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR REMAINING STOCK.

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS WE GIVE BELOW:

MEN'S SUITS, - - - -	$3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.
YOUTH'S LONG PANTS SUITS, - -	2.50, 3.25, 4.50 and 5.50.
CHILD'S KNEE PANTS SUITS, - -	75, 1.25, 1.40 to 2.50.
MEN'S PANTS, - - - - -	90, 1.25, 1.60 to 2.50.
CHILD'S KNEE PANTS, - - - -	25, 35 to 60.
MEN'S LINEN DRESS SHIRTS, -	90c. per Pair, Best in the county
MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS, - - -	1.40 per Pair.
MEN'S CAPS, - - - - - - -	10 to 35 cents.
MEN'S GLOVES, -	15 to 65 cents, some fine goods in this line.
MEN'S HOSIERY, -	2 for 25c., big value, all styles, cut 15 to 20 per cent.

LOOK AT THESE GOODS!

OVERCOATS:

We will make TEMPTING PRICES on them as we don't intend to carry any over if LOW PRICES will make them go. Come and look at this sacrifice. We mean business and will stand up to all we claim.

Respectfully, MOODY & LUSBY,
Few Doors Below Postoffice. Square-Dealing Clothiers.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
CHESTERTOWN, - - - MARYLAND.
one square from Steamboat Wharf, High Street.
Office hours from 10 A. m. to 12 M., 4 to 4.30 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in Kent and Queen Annes' Counties.

DR. W. FRANK HINES,
FRONT STREET AND MAPLE AVENUE, CHESTERTOWM
OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 9½ A. M.; 4 to 6 and 8 to P.

CHAS. A. ROUSH.
Diamonds, Fine Jewelry,
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
38 West Lexington St., near Liberty.
Complete Department for REPAIRING.
DIAMOND WORK TO ORDER.

Commisison Cards.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS
STEVENS BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.
Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.
No. 206 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md
Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

O. CLIFTON. S. H. WOODLAND. J. W. WOODLAND.
A. P. CREW
—WITH—
CLIFTON & WOODLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
217 South Charles St., Balto., Md.,
GRAIN and FRUITS a SPECIALTY.
REFERENCE:—National Exchange Bank. Members of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

JAMES W. JEROME. J. HARRY VICKERS.
JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, WOOL and Country Produce Generally.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF GRAIN AND FRUITS.
18 East Camden Street, *Near Light St. Wharf.* Baltimore, Maryland.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
No. 125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Fish, Live Stock, Wool, Hides, Furs, and General Produce,
121 Light Street, - - Baltimore, Md.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. E. PROBEST
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO WRIGHT & LONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Grain, Fruits, Poultry, Wool, Live Stock, Eggs, Hides, &c.
215 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE:—Drovers, Mechanics & National Bank. j14-tf.

PHILADELPHIA.
S. T. ROTHWELL,
—DEALER IN—
Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Grain,
LIVE STOCK, &c.
J. E. SICKLER, Manager,
5and 7 Vine Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.
Returns made weekly and reports daily.
REFERENCES:—Taylor Bros., Camden, N. J.; Citizens' National Bank, S. M. Reynolds & Co., Middletown, Del.; L. M. Price, Smyrna, Del.; J. F. M. Woodall, B. F. Fleming, Wm. A. Hyland, and others of Kent. jy15-6m.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882.
E. C. CROW & CO.,
121 Callowhill St., Phila., Pa.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ALL KINDS FARM PRODUCE.

H. CALDWELL CREW,
—GENERAL PRODUCE—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
102 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prompt attention will be given to all consignments and communications. s16-tf.

WILLIAM CLAYTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Country Produce
STALLS NOS. 121 AND 122, THIRD AVE., SOUTH-WESTERN MARKET,
19th and Market Sts. - Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
R. P. STEWART & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants
—AND DEALERS IN—
EGGS, POULTRY and CALVES,
New Market & Callowhill Sts., Phila.
The old house solicits your shipments of Eggs, Poultry, Calves and all kinds of Produce. Returns made as soon as sold.
o14-tf. R. P. STEWART & CO.

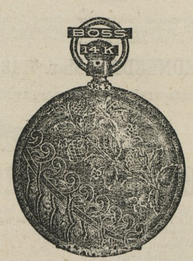
R. A. BRICE,
Late of and Successor to J. E. HENDRICKSON & Co.
Fruit, Poultry, Eggs, &c.,
328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
QUICK SALES, PROMPT RETURNS.
If you want top prices and quick returns ship your Poultry to me.

JOHN B. HURTT & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
Drugs, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c.
WE HANDLE ONLY PURE GOODS!
322 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.,
(Between Camden and Conway.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1870.
—DEPOT FOR—
"INDIAN TAR BALSAM,"
The Greatest Cough Medicine on Earth!
NO CURE, NO PAY!
The Quick Cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung Affections.
Send for circulars. Particular attention paid to MAIL ORDERS. n18-tf.

NOW
Is the Time for You
to Buy
Dry Goods!

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON
ALL GOODS IN
BERGEN'S
ESTABLISHMENT.
R. BERGEN.

Moved



SIDES
THE NEW JEWELER,
Has Moved opposite STAM'S HALL,
Next door to J. H. SIMPERS.
With a LARGER STOCK and LOWER PRICES!
we are better prepared to meet the wants of our customers than heretofore. We handle goods made by reliable manufacturers and guarantee every article to be as represented. A comparison of our prices will prove to you that we save you money on every purchase.
OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT
is complete and the quality of our work pleases every one.
J. H. SIDES, Jeweler,
opposite Stam's Hall, Chestertown, Md.
Feb. 24, 1894.

AN ACT

For the Mutual Protection of Breeders and Owners of STALLIONS.

AN ACT to prevent deception or fraud by owners or agents who may have control of any stallion kept for service, by proclaiming or publishing false pedigrees or records, and to protect such owners or agents in the collection of fees for services of such stallions; and to prevent the entering of trotting horses out of their classes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every owner or agent who may have the custody or control of any stallion, who shall charge a fee for the services of such stallion, shall before advertising or offering such service to the public for any fee, reward or compensation, file with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such owner or owners, agent or agents reside, or in which such stallion shall be kept for service, or if such service shall be offered in the city of Baltimore, then with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a written statement giving the name, age, pedigree and record, if known, and if not known, then that the same is unknown, the description, terms and conditions upon which such stallion will serve. Upon filing such statement the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, or for the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall issue a certificate or license to the owner or owners, agent or agents having the custody or control of such stallion, that such a statement has been filed in his office; the owners, or agent or agents of the owners of such stallions shall then post a written or printed copy of the statement so filed with such clerk, in a conspicuous place in each locality in which said stallion shall be kept for service.

SEC. 2. Every owner or agent who shall proclaim or publish a fraudulent pedigree or record or statement of any kind regarding any stallion, or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of section one of this act, shall forfeit all fees for the services of such stallion, and the person or persons who may be deceived or defrauded by such false or fraudulent pedigree or record of statement may sue and recover in any court or competent jurisdiction such damages as may be shown to have been sustained by reason of such false and fraudulent representation.

SEC. 3. Whenever the owner or agent of an owner or owners of any stallion shall have complied with the foregoing provisions as this act, the services of such a stallion shall become a lien on each mare served, together with the foal of such a mare resulting from such service for an amount agreed upon between the parties at the time of service, or in the event of no agreement having been entered into between them, then in such an amount as specified for service fee for such stallion or stallions in the statement hereinbefore required to be filed with the clerks of said respective courts; provided that a notice of such lien shall be filed within six months after such service, which lien shall terminate at the end of the ear from the date of filing notice thereof, unless within that time an action shall be commenced for the enforcement thereof.

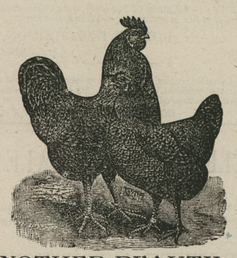
SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1892.
fe17-4t. SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

The Grain Market!
Having arranged to handle Grain at the very least expense, and being in a position to buy on a close margin, feel sure I can offer the grain growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties an inducement to sell their
WHEAT and CORN.
Will settle for all grain immediately upon delivery.
HIRAM M. BROWN,
n4-y. CHESTERTOWN MD,

LAUNDRY RESUMED!
We hereby announce to our patrons and the public generally, that we have secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS and have resumed the LAUNDRY BUSINESS on High street, near Blackway's Corner, and we shall spare no pains to please with our work. Goods must be delivered at office not later than Tuesday of each week to insure delivery same week.
j27-tf. CHESTERTOWN LAUNDRY.

We Have It Now!



ANOTHER BEAUTY
has been added to our Poultry Yard. We received yesterday from Utica, New York, a
WYANDOTTE ROOSTER.
This fowl took the first prize in 1892 and 1893 at the New York State Fair. This is a recommendation in itself sufficient to warrant the high standing of this bird.
To those wishing eggs we would advise them to order at once as the demand will, no doubt, exceed the supply. I also have for sale Cockrels of the finest strain. Address
J. S. VANDEGRIFT,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
ALVIN M. WILLIS, MANAGER and SEC'Y.
Telephone Call, No. 3. j6-tf.

The Hard Times
NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE PURCHASES
—FROM—
A STORE FULL
—OF ALL KINDS OF—
Goods for Winter Trade
—AT—
J. H. SIMPERS'
Chestertown, Md.
COME ONE! COME ALL! and look at our new and beautiful styles of DRY GOODS; all sorts of NOTIONS; large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, and indeed everything in my line. *ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES* Come and look. o14.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH of GOODS!
GENUINE BARGAINS!
Valuable Presents!
AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for CASH.
Cash We Want! Cash We Need! Cash We Must Have!
Store Brimming Full!
Too Much Stock to Carry!
Dry Goods! Notions! Dress Goods! In Variety!
Boots, Shoes and Gum Boots!
Ladies' Coats! Children's Coats!
Carpets, Oil-Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Etc.,
GLASS and QUEENSWARE!
In fact our Entire Stock will be offered at Specially Attractive Prices, to Close Out or Reduce by the end of the year. Come one! Come all! We have one of the Best Stocks in the whole County. Buy Your Ladies' Coats, Children's Coats, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, etc., from us and we will endeavor to save you one profit.
Very respectfully,
R. F. PARKS.
N. B.—Thousands of Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs from 5 cents up; White Blankets from $1 per pair up; Gray Blankets from 75 cents up.

GOODS FOR FARMERS!
—AT—
J. K. ADRIDGE & CO.'S
HARDWARE STORE.
While we do not make any very extensive preparations for Christmas, still we have in stock some very useful things for Christmas Presents:
Carpet Sweepers, Pocket Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Nut Crackers & Pickers, in Sets, Bread and Cake Boxes, Toilet Sets, Cake and Pie Pans, Children's Waiters, Spice Boxes, Crumb Brushes and Trays, Combination Money Banks, Christmas Tree Holders, Skates, different sizes and kinds, Ladies' Skates—ankle supports, Skate Bags, Bird Cages,
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
GOLDEN SUN, SPLENDID and WASHINGTON FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, SPLENDID and ROYAL RANGES, EXCELSIOR COOK STONES, SHEET-IRON HEATING STOVES, COAL OIL HEATERS.

PAINT! PAINT! PAINT!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.
The largest stock of PAINTS and OILS on the shore. Best goods at the Lowest Prices.
P. T. MCFEELY'S.
a22. Furniture Store, Chestertown

A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES of all kinds at the lowest Prices.
j11. E. W. F. SIMPERS.

STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB,

Removing Peach Trees—Growing Pears—Best Way to Grow Tomato Plants—Cornfield Beans.

STILL POND, Feb. 22nd, 1894.

The Still Pond Farmers' Club held its regular meeting to-day at the home of Geo. W. Rodenhiser and was well attended, several visitors being present. After being called to order the minutes were read, corrected and approved.

On motion the report of the committee on fruits was postponed until afternoon. Questions were then declared in order, and it was asked "what proportion of the peach orchards of our county have been taken up since last peach season?" This was found very difficult to answer, but the following estimates for the districts named were thought to be very close to the facts: 1st district, about ½, 2nd, district, ⅓; 4th and 5th no information on which to base estimates; it was thought that the proportion taken up would be smaller even than the 3rd.

The next question was "what kind of fruit will be most generally planted to take the place of peaches removed?"

It was the opinion of most of the fruit men that it would be apples and pears. There has been but a very slight move to replace them with anything so far, but they based their opinion on the past that there was a very general inquiry as to the best varieties of apples and pears suitable to this section among the growers. It was suggested that they might replace with berries, small fruits and asparagus, but this did not seem to be the opinion of the majority, and there was no knowledge of any being planted in this neighborhood. Currants were discussed also, but it was thought that prices would not warrant devoting much ground to them. Pears and apples seemed to be the only alternative.

It was next asked "what is the best way to make a bed to grow tomato plants in?"

After being discussed it was deemed the best, just to select a good piece of ground in the garden, make it pretty rich with phosphate, fine manure or woods earth, sow in rows about one foot apart, cover very slightly, say quarter of an inch, and work with a hoe when necessary. This of course means plants for field culture.

The next question was "how many cornfield beans can be raised per acre?"

It was replied that in New York they raised thirty or forty bushels, but nothing like that could be raised here; it was thought that five or six would be about the average. Mr. E. B. Pennington said he had raised fifteen bushels on half an acre some few years ago. Mr. T. J. Shallcross said yes, several years ago he could raise twenty bushels, but of late years he could not grow half so many. Why this was so was not explained.

The next question was, "will it pay to grow peas here for canning purposes?"

This was referred to one of the members who had tried it, and he replied that his experience was of such a nature that he would refuse to talk about it and he would merely reply that it would not pay him.

The next was lima beans. These were thought more hopeful; it was stated that they would bring from two to two and a half dollars per bushel shelled, and from fifty to sixty cents in the hulls; no one seemed able to state just about what quantity could be grown to the acre, but judging from small lots it was thought to be satisfactory. There was some inquiry about the bush lima, but they were not recommended; the pole bean was thought more prolific and of superior quality.

Mr. Shallcross said that cucumbers suitable for pickles would bring fifteen cents per hundred and wanted to know if it would not pay to grow them. Some thought it would not be possible to dispose of them in large quantities, but Mr. S. stated that he knew a firm that would take the produce of a hundred acres if we would grow them. This was news to most of the members and started a general inquiry as to the best manner of growing them and the average yield, etc., the call to dinner put a sudden stop to the pickle question and nothing further was done with it.

Afternoon Session.

After reassembling the minutes were read and approved. The host made a brief address of welcome after which reports of committees were called for. The committee to petition our legislature reported that it had fulfilled its duties and were discharged. The committee to prepare list of fruits suitable for this section reported the following list, which was accepted and the committee discharged with thanks:

Your commitee submits the following list of fruits that can be grown here for market, and recommend that at the first meeting after the usual summer recess the fruit list be reviewed and revised in accordance with the experience and knowledge of the members of our society.

Strawberries.—Wilson's Albany, Sharpless, Bubach No. 5, Cresent.
Gooseberries.—Hepbron, Downing.
Black Raspberries.—Souhegan.
Red Raspberries.—Cuthbert, Turner.
Blackberries.—Early Harvest, Wilson's, Early.
Cherries.—Early Richmond.
Grapes.—Niagara, Concord.
Apples.—Early Sweet Bough, Red Astrachan, Early Ripe, Folly Water, Maiden Blush, Smith's Cider, Winesap, Delaware Red, Lankford.
Peaches.—Early St. John, Golden Drop, Reeves Favorite, Foster, Old Mixon, Fox's Seedling, Mt. Rose, Elberta, Early Crawford, Moore's Favorite, Crawford's Late, Beer's Smock.
Pears.—Early Sugar, Bartlett, Duchess, Keifer, Manning's Elizabeth, Buer De Anjou, Lawrence.

Questions were then declared in order, the first was, "are our farmers giving proper attention to the raising of stock?"

There seemed to be a reluctance to discuss this question so it was allowed to pass without an answer.

The next was, "can we measure men's happiness by their success in life?"

This was discussed at length, and while it was contended that a certain measure of success was necessary to a man's happiness yet the weight of opinion was against its infallibility.

The next was, "would contentment merge into indolence?"

This also was ably discussed and opinion was somewhat divided. As contentment is supposed to be one of the virtues, it is pretty hard to knock out.

The next question was, "what will produce a growth of patience in men?"

This question I judge was dropped in the box by some of the young ladies who have been almost pestered to death by some of the boys asking questions as to dates, etc. If it was, they did not get much information, for the men wouldn't tell and none of the ladies have been able to try anything yet, that seemed to act, that is to say worth anything. So far as I am concerned I don't mind being pestered; the less patience they would have seems to me the better I'd like it; but, oh dear, what is one man's meat another never gets a bit of, seems to me.

The next question was "what effect has climate upon the temperament of people?"

This was discussed only along purely scientific lines, and was just a little beyond me. There was not the slightest doubt, however, that climate was responsible for a good deal of our waywardness, or cussedness, I hardly know which word expresses the meaning aimed at.

The next question "was what kind of fowls are the most profitable?"

After considerable talk it was decided that turkeys were.

The next question was "how can we get winter eggs?"

The answer to this was, keep your hens warm, dry and well fed.

The regular question, "would the people be benefitted by the government ownership of the railroad and telegraph lines?"

This was taken up, but for want of time it was not very thoroughly discussed, as the hour for adjournment had long passed.

The club selected the question, "Is conscience a sure guide?" for discussion at its next meeting, and the home of Mr. J. R. Jarrell, as the place, on the last Thursday in March. ANNIE ROONEY.

IN JUSTICE TO PRINCE GEORGE'S.

NORTH KEYS, MD., Feb. 20, '94.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I am very much exasperated at a letter published in your last issue of the "KENT NEWS," from Mitchelville, Prince George's County, comparing the merits of our county with Kent. I only know of Mitchelville as a station on the Pope's Creek Line of the P. W. & B. R. R., and judging from appearances is a very poor part of our county. Your correspondent before speaking so disparagingly of Prince George's, should have visited other portions of the county, or have been better informed. I have spent several summers in Kent county, and visited Chestertown often, and though I admire your county, with its lovely roads, and esteem the people for their hospitality, yet to me there is no place like "Old Prince George's." The majority of the land in our county is rich and *not sandy.* We have no hedges, but our fences are sufficiently strong to keep the stock in pasture fields, where they roam at will, without resorting to the "*stake.*" If your informant had come to the neighborhood of Marlboro' or North Keys, he would have ascertained that many send butter to Baltimore and Washington markets. "Hog killing" though not as extensive as in times of slavery, when every plantation had from fifty to seventy-five butchered, every farm has sufficient for home consumption. As we *old* Prince Georgian's not being a servile people, do not consume so much salt meat, but keep well and hearty on poultry and fresh meats.

Our roads are not so wide as those of Kent, but are being much improved. I can't imagine how the people of Mitchellville travel, for in most sections *carriages* and not road *carts* predominate. I wonder if your valuable correspondent does not long for his "*dearborn,*" a vehicle peculiar to Kent county. Our school houses are *not* "few and far between," there being in this neighborhood seven school houses within a radius of 12 miles; our public school system is good, and with the exception of one or two counties pays better than any in the State, the salary of a teacher being from $300 to $400 and $500 for the school term, which has induced many from your county to apply for, and accept positions here. I know of eight and there are probably more Roman Catholic Churches in our county, many Episcopal and Methodist, the latter I think are in the majority. It seems to me at *church* one could form but a poor idea of the *customs* and *habits* of a people. The majority of people in this neighborhood are Episcopaleans; the colored population in the Southern part of the county are mostly methodist and have good churches, their own *ministers* and Sunday schools. Mr. Jno. W. Belt is our county clerk, the chief clerk Mr. Wilson, and although Republicans they are highly respected *white* gentleman; all other county offices are filled by Democrats, and our county usually has a Democratic majority of from two to three hundred. I beg to differ with your correspondent in saying Prince Georges' is "way behind the times" as our rail-road facilities are far in advance of Kent county. We have frequent communications with Balto. and Washington having three rail-roads the "P. W. & B," "B. & O." and the Southern Maryland. A splendid pike also connects our county seat with Washington a distance of 16 miles and is usually alive with *carriages* and *bicycles.* The county extending from the Potomac river to the Patuxent possesses the advantage of shipping produce, wheat, corn, and tobacco and a *few peaches.* My father being a native of Kent is a subscriber to your paper. Thinking that I am occupying too much space in your valuable columns will conclude. Hope if any of your readers contemplate settling in Prince Georges' they will "look before they leap."

M. L. W.

OUR Western cavalrymen are keeping up their reputation for hard riding. The Third Cavalry traveled in all 18,000 miles last year, chiefly scouring on the western border, one troop of the regiment, G troop, covered as high as eighty five miles in one day, the longest day's march made in 1893 by any soldier in the United States army. Last year's record, seventy-eight miles, was achieved by the same smart company in the Garza campaign in southern Texas.

FROM Militsch, in Silesia, an extraordinary case of trance is reported. Some delay occurred in the burial of a lady owing to the grave not being ready. She was the wife of a major in the army. On the fourth day after her supposed death, the maid was placing fresh flowers around the coffin, when she was startled at seeing the body move. Finally, the supposed corpse assumed an erect position. She had been in a state of coma during these four days.

Letter No. 3.

FROM CAPT. COLUMBUS A. LEARY.

TANGIER, MOROCO, AFRICA.
January 28th, 1894.

MESSRS. WILLIAM B. USILTON & SON:

Without reference as to how it came about, yesterday morning, with favorable weather we find ourselves steaming into the harbor of this old port, observing on the shores and mountain side its frowning rocky cliffs and ruins of antiquity. The town is like all other towns in this part of the world, hanging to the side of a mountain, looking very attractive at a distance. As soon as we come to anchor the little steamer is surrounded with good boats, manned with stalwart Moorish boatsmen, who, as soon as the health officer leaves, scramble on deck, or howl from their boats, just as their piratical fathers and grandfathers use to do, when Americans went abroad to get some money, instead of as they do now to spend it. Several Americans, among them three ladies, stand on the deck of the boat bewildered. One of them suggests that we do not hazard too much at once, but send one fellow down and see what becomes of him. But before the experiment could be made our ranks are broken by an impetuous charge and a little more than half of the party are crowded the side ladder into one of the boats, while their satchels and other belongings are distributed among many. One white-haired American lady, when she saw some of her parcels pulled asunder by two contending giants, complacently remarked to me that it was fortunate she was not herself an object of so much interest, or she might be similarly treated, and then critically observed the athletic form and stately carriage of the men (which she had unusual opportunities of observing) and commented with enthusiasm favorably on the same. What I saw of her afterwards convinced me that she was a woman of good natural understanding, improved and adorned by both experience and culture, which in conveying wealth to the mind had not impoverished the heart.

Up the old stone steps, through the dark and dismal leads (called streets), by blocks of windowless houses, through caravansaries where the affable-mannered donkey or philosophical camel kindly stand aside to let us pass; by schools, *dens,* only lighted from the open door, and in which boys with intelligent faces are wedged compactly together, and into which *no girl* ever enters, the teacher and his pupils all squatted on the floor; along long walls unpierced by doors or windows, which do not need to be ornamented by the sculptors, as they are continually relieved by standing and sitting figures more true to nature than any product of the chisel or brush. This is a brief description of what we saw; I attempt none of what we smell before we step forward on the most dismal path, where the donkey and the camel with their loads of charcoal, manure or garbage, have had the right of way 2,000 years, into a magnificent hotel with lofty ceilings, great broad corridors, glittering marble stairways and tiled floors, which are things of beauty. After getting a lunch at the hotel we commence a more minute examination. It is Saturday, and as Sunday is the principal market day a vast number of country people are crowding into an open space without any shelter whatever. They appear a forelorn and destitute lot, some of them wearing Mohammedon garments, which appear to have served several generations. The professional money changer with a rude basket of copper; the snake charmer, once a Nubian slave, three-quarters naked, but abundantly ornamented with pieces of horn, bone, brass or almost anything in which he could find a hole, as it was very easy for him to make a corresponding one in his skin, through which a string was passed and the ornament was soon dangling among the rest. A large, harmless snake, coiled in a rawhide pouch, is frequently looked at with pretended horror by himself and his assistant, after which he would again and again invoke the mediation of the prophet in delivering him from the possible consequences of the ordeal through which he was about to pass. At length he announced to the impatient throng his assurance of Divine protection, opens the rawhide pouch and liberates the snake, which I certainly pitied, grasped it in his hands and thrust its head into his mouth, while a very stupid but unqualifiedly happy negro slave gave evidences of unbounded delight, appearing to think his race had a monopoly of Divine favor. Stupid and blasphemous as this performance, I could not help remembering that it was not the first time I had seen men calling earnestly on heaven to deliver them from calamities which they deliberately persisted in bringing upon themselves. The oxen were there who probably knew their owners, but the ass, from all appearances, was entirely unacquainted with his master's crib.

We soon discovered that we had fallen into the hands of the Ishmelites, and several of us employed a carrier and pooled the expense. We have no doubt that he protected us against the rapacity of his half brothers, for his own name was that of Jacob, but we stood sadly in need of some one to defend us against him. He was an ingenious and plausible scamp, who did not scruple to mislead us on general principles and in important matters in order to subserve his private interests, and when detected in a fraudulent misrepresentation of the cost of anything, he would blandly thank the gentleman who was clever enough to discover the oversight and give him the opportunity of rectifying the error, otherwise it might have, to some *extent,* impaired the mutual confidence and friendship which existed between us. All of this he could well afford to do, as frauds were the rule, while detection was decidedly the exception. Early the next day a number of mules were brought into the lane at the front door of the hotel, on which we mounted and made an extensive tour of the city suburbs. In some grounds the Tangerene orange is seen growing to perfection, but most of the country is a dreary waste of sand. Some remnants of old Roman roads and bridges are yet discernable. From the heights a fine view of the coast of Spain is possible. At the local treasury of the emperor we look through a rickety grated door of wood and iron at a number of sealed rough boxes. At the hall or rather den of justice, lighted from the open door, with the cage standing by its side in which traversers who appeal to the impartial tribunal are carried to Fez on the backs of two camels or mules. Seated on the stone slightly elevated above the balance of the small floor is the judge, an intelligent and good-looking man, patiently and deliberately listening to two witnesses and examining some very small papers, while the justice of the higher court, a distant relative of the emperor, is seated at the door of another and better apartment in the sun, and has the leisure and disposition to regard us with complacent pity. I have many times wished our own judges had as much leisure. At night, while the rest of the party were being piloted through the dark lanes, stumbling over sleeping men, camels or donkeys as they lay shivering on the rough pavements, I dispose myself on a large cushioned elevation in one of the fine public apartments of the hotel, and spent some hours in conversation with an intelligent native of the country, who could speak English, was well acquainted with Moorish customs, and had lived at Fez, the capital. He estimated that the present emperor's domestic establishment amounted to nearly one thousand persons, of different races, but mostly Moors, and that he was frequently compelled to undertake extensive campaigns with a large number of his troops and a small part of his family, to collect his revenues, and that the term of confinement of the wretched prisoners, whom I had seen in the prison, depended much more upon the amount of money they and their friends could raise, than upon the nature of the crime they had committed.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_2_1-0672.jpg