The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, JUNE 20, 1874.

"No thief e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

A reference to the great crime of the nineteenth century, which was the handiwork of that school of politicians who always kept *The Cecil Democrat* chained to its car of destruction, never fails to make them squirm and paddle round like a terrapin with a live coal on its back. That class still lament exceedingly the consequences entailed upon the South by its four years' struggle to uphold slavery. But if the honest truth could be got at, we doubt not that the sorrow in nine cases out of ten of this class is over the *failure* of that purely Democrat war party to succeed in its objects. And with a groan they invariably take leave of the subject with an expression like this, which we copy from the last issue of the lost Cause's faithful champion and persistent mourner of Elkton:

"—people, who, whatever 'their crimes' may have been, astounded the world by their bravery, and accepted the loss of their cause with a heroism without a counterpart in history."

This is very sentimental, but the *accepting* claimed here is entirely imaginary. They accepted with the worst grace possible, because there was no alternative, and under Andy Johnson's treachery and apostacy, the old hope of redeeming the "lost cause," so revived as to alarm the North, which had every reason to regard with apprehension the symptoms manifested, and to apply measures to prevent a second recurrence of a sanguinary war. It would have been worse than weak and foolish not to have done so. We are referred to the files of *The Democrat* to disprove the imputation that that organ "always approved the policy and wisdom of Southern Statesmen, including their confiscation acts." The files will prove nothing but one continuous and unabated sympathy with the rebellion, without a word of censure for a single act, no matter how atrocious, of its barbarous career; and just as steady and unbroken a series of complaints and abuse of every act of the Government to maintain its authority, and vindicate the cause of the nation.

But this subject of the "lost cause" is a tender subject on all occasions with *The Democrat*. It is sure to "growl like a bear with a sore head," when ever it is mentioned. We suppose it is natural, and as sore a trial as to talk about a rope to a man whose father has been hanged. The following from the St. Louis *Republican* (the leading Democratic paper of Missouri) tells some wholesome truths, and is the most appropriate reply that it is possible to make to *The Democrat's* grumbling. It says:

"The Democracy of to-day are wasting their energies and destroying their prestige in digging among the ruins of the war, and devising ways and means to neutralize results which are as inexorable as the decrees of fate. The vigilance which, if employed in 1864, might have given us the olive branch instead of the sword, is as worthless in 1874 as the calculations of a defunct almanac. We have had our arbitrament of arms, and, must abide by it. If the consequences are disagreeable and even dangerous, it is folly to repine, and still greater folly to rebel. To accept the inevitable gracefully is no less incumbent upon parties than upon those who were once proud to follow its banners. Had the Democracy immediately after the collapse of the Confederacy, stepped squarely up to the line which that event marked, and abandoning the past, grasped the resources of the future, it would not now be so helpless and hopeless."

Mark the wisdom of the sentence, "had the Democracy immediately after the collapse of the rebellion stepped squarely up to the line." That's it in a nutshell. The ruin which subsequently fell upon the South, was the result of the *Cecil Democrat* Statesmen dissuading the people from "stepping up," by keeping up the war on paper when it became hopeless on the field, and preaching "States sovereignity," which properly defined, meant the blessed privilege enjoyed by the plantation aristocracy to wallop their negroes undisturbed and unrestrained.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT.—The following extract is from the decision of the Court of Appeals, delivered by Judge Bartol, pronouncing the Assessment Law, passed last Winter by our Legislature, void. It is simply a mockery to send men to Annapolis to enact such abortions. Had Governor White and Groome, not applied the veto so freely, we would doubtless have had many more such incongruous acts on the statute books of the State. The Judge says:

"Even if this law were not obnoxious to the fatal objection we have stated, there are many defects, imperfections and inconsistencies in its other sections, which, although they would not render the act altogether void, yet if it were attempted to put in operation, would inevitably be attended with difficulty, and perhaps give rise to much litigation. The thirty-fourth section is liable to a most serious objection on constitutional grounds. It declares that the "rules and regulations, forms and blanks prescribed and adopted by the Comptroller," as provided by sixth section, "shall have the same force and effect in law as if they were herein enacted." Such a provision is clearly void. The Legislature has no constitutional authority to delegate to the Comptroller the power of making laws, and such is the import and effect of this section."

It would save time and expense, and an inconceivable amount of subsequent litigation, if the Legislature employed an able lawyer to draft all bills.

THE KINDERGARTEN.—The word "Kindergarten" rendered into English is Child's Garden, and is a system of object teaching which is rapidly growing into favor, and attracting much notice in those parts of the country where education receives the most attention. On our first page we publish an article from the *Tribune* by a correspondent who visited one of the best Kindergartens in Boston, which will give the reader the best idea of this system of teaching that we have met with.

STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—The directors on the part of the State in the Inebriate Asylum, have purchased of Mr. Herman Dressel, the German Consol, his property located at Cantonsville, for the purpose of erecting thereon the Inebriate Asylum, to which the Legislature contributed $26,000. An avenue will be opened from the new building to the Frederick Turnpike, which will come out in front of the residence of the Hon. John Wethered.

LADIES, A NEW NEEDLE.—A new needle said to have been invented by a lady in San Francisco, has no eye. In the larger end it is pierced longitudinally to the depth of about a quarter of an inch, and the hole is provided with a screw thread. The advantage claimed is that the needle will make a smaller hole in the fabric than is caused at present by the bulk of thread around the eye of the old-fashioned implement.

☞The Ithaca Horse Rake has proved to be the best and is sold by MICHENER, at Colora, Md. Be sure and see it before buying, and order early as the demand is great. [76

—The latest returns from Oregon elect the entire Democratic State ticket. The Legislature is mixed. The Senate stands: Republicans, 11; Independents, 10; Democrats, 9. The House—Democrats, 22; Independents, 22; Republicans, 16.

—On Saturday morning of last week, snow fell at Manton Station, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, in Michigan, and continued for some time.

You can get the best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars at SIMON'S Liquor Store, 3 doors below Mitchell's Drug Store. [56

—*The Democrat* admits that the Alms House management is after the Ring order, pure and simple, but that it is an *honest ring!* Ah! we never raised a doubt of that. Who in all the wide world ever heard of a Democratic ring that was not scrupulously honest. It was the *principle* we criticised.

Suppose in the course of human events, a Radical ring gets hold of the "Poor House," will *The Democrat* venture to suggest that with such great opportunities they would or could administer the affairs of the *House* and not put some portion slyly into their pockets besides those "good dinners" monthly, which go into—not the pocket exactly? That paper would certainly call for an investigating committee to examine the affairs of the institution.

The hot beef story is denied in toto; but we are assured that it can be proven at any time if it should be necessary.

At the next general election the "poor devils" of the Alms House will readily enough be converted into the "devil's poor," which any one may witness if he will stand on the Court House yard, and watch the wagons drive up with their precious load of patriotism and rags. He will see one of the "ring" masters distributing tickets among the poor devils, and one of the judges of election with an old envelope or other piece of waste paper, and lead pencil in hand, taking the tickets up and recording the names of these patriots. Turn it and twist it as you please and this Alms House business will prove to be an adjunct, and part and parcel of the "Elkton ring," and used to advance the interests of the managers of the ring solely.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY TEACHERS.—We publish the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute held in Elkton last week, prepared by the Secretary, which will be found full and comprehensive. This organization has been of great benefit to the teachers, while it serves to awaken an interest in the public in behalf of the cause of education which would lie dormant, if it were not for this concerted agitation. The power of association was acknowledged by all in the matter of speaking and reading among the teachers. There has been a Teachers' Association among the teachers of 6th, 7th and 8th Districts for some two or three years, and its beneficial results were very marked in the prompt manner in which the members of the Association responded to calls from the President to give their views on questions involving the different modes of teaching, while the teachers hailing from other parts of the county, showed a bashful reserve which completely hid their light under a bushel. The teachers who read before the Institute were all, we believe without exception, members of the Association, and they read remarkably well. Miss Taylor of Rowlandsville, read the most appropriate selection, we thought, "The Nineteenth Century Teacher," and she read it with a great deal of spirit and emphasis. The Institute closed on Saturday morning, Prof. Newell and all the officers of the meeting being well pleased with the progress manifested in the cause of public education. Many important questions were discussed with ability during the sessions, and views old and new presented by teachers, officers and spectators, which awakened considerable public interest.

DOG LAWS.—New York appears to be blessed in the possession of Mayor who belongs to a past age, when the superstitious world believed that the star Sirius, exerted some mysterious and baneful powers over the creatures of this planet, particularly over the canine species. Science, however, has come to the rescue of reason, in this as in many other tussles with superstition and ignorance, by demonstrating that that receding sun, has not the slightest influence on anything animate or inanimate on this globe. Medical science has also ascertained that rabies is seldom known in hot countries and is exceeding rare in this country in the hot months; that dogs like men, may be driven mad or crazy, but not into hydrophobia, by abuse and ill-treatment. The great friend to the brute creation, Bergh, denounces the practice of muzzling dogs in hot weather, as a relic of superstition and in the last degree barbarous.

Recorder Hacket of New York City, in his charge to the grand jury on Tuesday, called attention to the city dog law as a matter affecting alike the intelligence of the age and the moral sense of the community. He could find no authority in the charter or the laws for this raid upon unmuzzled dogs, and that the spirit in which they have assumed the right and power to kill large numbers of dogs by problematical and precarious suffocation belongs rather to an age when women were burned and drowned for witchcraft than to the present one.

—The paper inflationists talk of an appeal to the people, but they will find the people on the side of specie payment as they have always been found, and a gold and silver currency. The President's views on the currency question are morally certain to be sustained by the people.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—On Monday next Congress will adjourn, and without doubt not a single individual in the country will regret the hour it takes itself off. No Congress has ever earned so universal contempt from the public as this.

Seeing is Believing.

If in this liberal age there are persons to be found who are so blinded by prejudice as not to believe that a medicated stimulant is an item of immense importance in the catalogue of human remedies, we should like them to witness the wonderful effects which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are now producing all over the country in cases of intermittent fever, rheumatism, bilious disorders, dyspepsia, nervous complaints, constitutional debility, mental depression and premature decay. To be sure, these effects are nothing new. The great vegetable invigorant and its cures have been before the people for more than twenty-five years, and in every year of the twenty-five its popularity has increased and its sale has become larger. Yet there are no doubt many thousands of intelligent citizens who have never had an opportunity of observing for themselves the surprising changes which this unequalled tonic and alterative produces in systems which seem to be hopelessly broken and in cases of disease which are not amenable to ordinary remedies. Probably many of these regard the statements made in relation to the sanitary properties of the Bitters with some degree of incredulity. Would that all such skeptics could see with their own eyes what the medicine is doing for the sick and feeble everywhere, what a staff of life it is proving to the aged and infirm, what a help in time of trouble to feeble women suffering from the complaints and disabilities peculiar to the sex, what a protection to health and life in malarious districts, what a panacea for languor and depression, what a specific for all diseases in which the system requires to be vitalized and sustained. Of all stimulants it is the purest and safest, of all tonics the most genial, effective and agreeable, of all alteratives the least violent and the most certain in its beneficial results.

☞The July number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine has an unusual array of attractive novelties in literature as well as a grand display of the Summer Fashions. No magazine that comes to our table presents such a rare combination of attractions as Demorest's Monthly. We see by the announcement in its prospectus for 1875, that a choice of the two valuable, large and popular Chromos, "The Captive Child" and "The Old Oaken Bucket," by Jerome Thompson, are now offered to all $3 yearly subscribers, to commence with the July number, 1874. Address W. J. Demorest, 17 East 14th street, New York.

—Vessels arriving at Nova Scotian ports this season report an unusual number of icebergs at sea. The captain of a vessel which recently arrived at Sydney says that he passed east of the Grand Bank an iceberg of immense size, its length being four miles, width two miles, and height 400 feet.

☞If you want any kind of Implements of the most approved kinds at *Grange* prices, don't fail to see MICHENER & Co., at Colora, and ask to see the Malta Plow and Van Wickle Grain Fan. [76

☞The old folks say, I was young, but now am old, and I never used any soap better than the "Wilmington City." 3

THE MARKETS.

Elkton Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY.

Wheat—white,	$1.45@1.45
" —Red,	1.45@1.45
Corn,	70
Oats,	53@57
Rye,	80@85

Baltimore Markets.

FLOUR.—Western fine $3.70; super $5; extra $5.25@5.50; family $6.25@6.50; Patapsco family $10; do. extra $9.50; Corn Meal, city mills $4.25.——WHEAT.—Prime Maryland red $1.58@1.62; do. amber $1.63@1.65; Pennsylvania red, good to prime $1.50@1.55.——CORN.—Southern, 87 cents for prime white, 80 cents for do. yellow. ——OATS.—Heavy mixed Western 58 cents; bright do. 60½@61 cents; light do. 62@63 cents.——RYE dull; 95 cents for prime.

BALTIMORE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—The demand for Hay is light, except for prime, and the market is dull and nearly nominal for other descriptions. We quote Clover at $14@17; mixed $17@18; good to prime Timothy $20@22, and choice Cecil county $24. Straw is dull also, and prices are lower. We quote Oat at $13@14; Rye at $10@12, and Wheat at $10@11—all per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wheat dull, red 145 cents; amber 157@160 cents; white 152 cents. Rye 95 cents. Corn dull, yellow 80@81c.; Western mixed 79 cents. Oats steady.

THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—The better descriptions of Beef Cattle were in good demand this week, but other kinds were dull and lower. Sales at 5@7¾ cents. Receipts, 2,600 head. Sheep attracted very little attention and prices were weak; sales at 5@6½c. Receipts, 8,000 head. Hogs were neglected, and corn-fed would not bring over $8.25@8.50. Receipts, 4,000 head.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The third annual session of the Teachers' Institute of Cecil county, held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Elkton, on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, was called to order by Prof. A. M. Newell, Principal of State Normal School, Rev. John Squier conducting the devotional exercises.

On motion F. S. Everist was elected Secretary.

The roll was called, when the following teachers answered to their names:

First District.—Annie E. Cranor, E. R. Poole, Lizzie M. Staton, John W. Cavender, Sarah W. Broomall, J. R. P. Jefferson, Maggie Casho and R. M. Lynch.

Second District.—Mattie Poole, A. E. Satterfield, Florie Harlan, Volney Cloud, M. S. Moore, Clara Gay, C. W. Bosco and Helen McCauley.

Third District.—Bell M. Veach, H. L. McCauley, John Hanna, Olivia Jones, M. Louisa Mackey, Hannah Harlan, Mary E. Wingate, Lizzie W. Shearer and Lula Foreman (colored).

Fourth District.—William H. Brokaw, Hettie Evans, Lou Pass, Emma Maxwell, Maggie Gallaher and Rachel Harlan.

Fifth District.—Mary A. Tammany, Sue Gamble, Laura Veach, Sallie A. Tearsley, J. Wesley Falls, Bella R. Galbraith, Helen Hasson, Maggie A. Taylor, Geo. J. Benjamin; John Janney, Emma Johnson, Emma J. Gregg and Katie K. White.

Sixth District.—J. C. Warner, Mollie Johns, J. L. Crothers, Ruth A. Carter, Lizzie Richards, M. E. Clendenin, Lillie Howard and Martha Biddle.

Seventh District.—A. A. Hanna, Carrie Reynolds, Carrie W. Jenks, E. S. Quigley, Mary L. Roberts, Jennie Vandiver, Sidney Heckart, Jennie Wilson, Emma Wilson, Lou L. Way and Maggie J. Davenport.

Eighth District.—Mary A. M. Taylor, Mollie Christie, V. Heath Watts and Sallie E. Osburn.

Ninth District.—Geo. S. Mattingley and Annie E. Jenkins.

Prof. Newell then delivered a short address, in which he spoke of the importance of teachers attending these Institutes, and those who did not attend, the responsibility would rest altogether with them, as the State Board, under the new law, were authorized to "enact by-laws for the administration of the Public School System," they would recommend *suspension* or *removal* of those teachers who do not make any effort to be improved by attending Institutes, Associations, &c.

The first subject on the programme being "The best method of teaching spelling to make good spellers," was taken up and discussed. Mr. A. A. Hanna was in favor of written exercises; makes a list of misspelled words, and has a review about once a week. Mr. Falls was in favor of written exercises, except the small children, who were not able to write; then he gave oral lessons. Mr. Quigley explained the way they conducted their exercises in his graded school. In his department he gave dictation exercises; in the second department they had oral spelling and dictation alternately; third department, no oral spelling; fourth or primary department, they write all of their lessons, reading included.

Mr. H. F. Pierce, Superintendent of Public Schools of Chester county, Pa., was introduced, and made some general remarks; spoke of the able manner in which the teachers discussed the question, and agreed with them that written exercise was the only way spelling should be taught, but would add that they should require the meaning of each word. The question was further discussed; all agreeing on written exercises. Professor Newell congratulated them on their excellent views in the manner of teaching spelling, and thought that teachers that attended the Institute knew all about it, and it was only those who were in the backwoods that required instructions on this point; and if they could not get such teachers out, they would build a fire and burn them out. Oral spelling was out of place, and written exercises was the only plan to make good spellers; and if children did not learn to spell when young, they never would make good spellers, and it altogether rested with the teacher. Dr. Squier agreed with all that had been said, but thought that oral spelling had not received all the attention it deserves; that a mingling of oral and written exercises was the true plan to make good spellers.

Teachers were then assigned to their homes by the committee, after which the session adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Newell in the chair. Roll call. Subject—"The best method of teaching pupils to read, in primary and advanced classes." Miss Jenks was in favor of assigning lessons and requiring them to make it a special study; was not in favor of small children printing letters, but regular written exercises. J. C. Warner draws the letters on the black board, and sometimes draws objects; requires them to write all their reading lessons; does not allow them to stop and spell every word. Miss Biddle taught a class to read before it knew the alphabet. Mr. Pierce thought the teacher who taught the alphabet first was in a slow train; was in favor of the word method. Mr. Quigley read the selection in such a way that pupils would get the sense of it; in that manner he had no difficulty in making good readers. Mr. Cloud had tried various methods, and come to the conclusion that the best plan is to have the pupils correct each other in regard to emphasis, miscalled words, &c. Miss Lillie Howard was in favor of short reading lessons with *perfect* ones; did not agree with Mr. Cloud in regard to corrections; was opposed to *all* criticisms. Mr. Watts said that great care should be taken from the commencement, or they never would have any success in teaching reading; also in favor of criticism in reading classes. Dr. Mackall said in order to insure good readers, parents should attend to their children at home; when they are taught at home to pronounce incorrectly it is impossible for the teachers to correct it. Mr. Squier said a teacher should act as a model, and should study every lesson in order to get it as near perfect as may be, and require the children to imitate it. Mr. Pierce was not always in favor of a model, for the reason that you cannot always get one, but was in favor of teaching principles of reading rather than by imitation. Mr. Squier said you must first get sound, then principle. Professor Newell said he would sum up, by saying you must first have principles and rules; second, imitation; third, nature; and no success could be had without these three requisites.

The Institute was then favored with music by the Misses Crawford, Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Spear. Mr. Pierce read the poem "Darius Green and his Flying Machine;" Miss Mate L. Roberts, selection, "Mother and Poet;" Miss Carrie W. Jenks, selection, "Vagabonds;" all of which were received with applause. Adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Professor Newell in the chair. Devotional exercises by Dr. Squier. Roll called by Secretary, when forty-six answered. Subject—"Method of teaching Arithmetic," discussed by Miss Taylor, J. W. Cavender, Miss Roberts, Mr. Crothers and Mr. Pierce; all in favor of black board exercises. Prof. Newell then explained the plan of classification and gradation that teachers were expected to teach the coming year, the grading of ungraded schools. Mr. Warner thought it could not be done in county schools; that much dissatisfaction would result from trustees and parents, and would ultimately end in the removal of a teacher from the school; that if they should happen to turn a child back, parents would rise up in arms; thought the plan would work well in the cities, where the pupils could attend school regularly, but in the country where a child received about three months of nine or ten, it would be an impossibility to keep up a grade. Several of the teachers took the ground of Mr. Warner. Prof. Newell said that the State Board were determined to carry their plans out, and *they* would bear the responsibility, and that teachers should be honest enough to do their duty, without listening to the fancy whims of others; they should prefer *to do right*, even if they lost their situation by it.

The subject of "Fractions" appearing on the programme, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Hanna, Mr. Watts and others, after which the Institute adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

After roll call, the subject, "How can common schools be improved?" was taken up and discussed. Mr. Janney thought a great deal rested upon the teacher; his plan was to try and get children interested and respect what was said. Mr. Warner was in favor of building decent houses, having good furniture, and making the rooms attractive and inviting, and a teacher should be a *teacher*, not only a hearer of recitations. Miss Moore said first teachers should improve themselves and have a good form of government. Mrs. Reynolds believed in having the surroundings of the school premises kept in a neat and orderly manner, and that teachers should study up to keep pace with the times, and in the school house always wearing a cheerful countenance, and in this way schools could be made much more attractive. Mr. Watts thought it as important to point to children *how* to study as to *what* should bring themselves often on a level with pupils and study with them. Mr. Cavender said much could be done to make his school attractive; his house was about 20x30 feet, with about 131 children in the school district; he had, the last term, about 90 pupils on roll, and he would venture to say a more irregular, uncomfortable and disgraceful school house could not be found in Cecil county than the one at Cecilton, and he thought that much could be done to improve the condition of this school; said he had a *good* Commissioner, and he did everything in his power to make the school a credit to the county, but nothing short of a new house would do it. Miss Biddle suggested to have school houses pleasantly located, not so close to a deep ravine as to endanger the necks of children, *if they were breakable;* let the qualifications and experience of teachers demand higher salaries than those who have neither, especially the latter, and also to muzzle the mouths of three-fifths of the parents.

The Institute were again favored with music. The question, "How can teachers improve themselves as teachers?" was taken up, when the teachers were asked to give their views. Mr. Quigley recommended Teachers' Associations and school journals in order to keep up with the times. Mr. Squier said by a conference with others and by study themselves, he found that study was not a pleasure, but hard work; also suggested to try and get the experience of others. Mr. Pierce said he felt a deep interest on this subject; 1st, they should have a thorough knowledge of the branches required to be taught; also said if the Institute did no other good than the mere act of getting acquainted with each other, they would be amply repaid; 2d, tact in teaching; 3d, study the character of the children, not only in the house, but while on the play ground; 4th, soul-sight; and 5th, enthusiasm.

Reading by Miss Jennie Wilson, selection, "Gone with a handsome man," after which the subject of History and Geography was discussed by Mr. Hanna, Mr. Quigley, Miss Biddle, Miss Roberts and Prof. Newell. Reading by Miss Mollie Johns, selection, "Novel Reading." Prof. Newell then read the law on Teachers' Associations. Mr. Biddle asked the teachers of the First, Second and Third districts to remain a few moments after adjournment, for the purpose of forming a Teacher's Association. Adjourned until eight o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Prof. Newell called the Institute to order. On motion Mr. Biddle was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.* Subject for discussion, "Compulsory Education," opened by Rev. J. E. Alexander, in favor, giving statistics of European armies to prove his point, closing by declaring that to prevent crime by education was not only better, but cost less than the care of our criminals. Dr. Mackall followed by saying that government cannot enter the family circle to dictate to parents as to what they should do, combatting Mr. Alexander at every step, protesting against anything that tends to lessen personal liberty. Mr. G. W. Cruikshank declared that he was not wanting in patriotism to oppose Dr. Mackall's position; children are entitled to all benefits and endowments that may be open to them, especially as they cannot speak for themselves and are not responsible for the sins of their parents; parents are compelled to clothe and feed, shall they not be forced to educate? American pride must yield, suffrage should go with education, intelligent voters being necessary to protect our liberties from danger.

Music.

Mr. Quigley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers and members of the Cecil County Institute are tendered to Mr. H. F. Pierce, of Chester county, for the assistance he has rendered in our exercises, and we will cherish his words of wise counsel and encouragement, and may we ever feel that no State line divides us in the noble cause of Public education.

Discussion continued. Mr. Ellis did not take sides with either, but put the question to the teachers: Will the schools be more efficient should such a law be passed, without regard to the effect upon our government? Teachers must be a power that will be *felt*, as parents do not take the necessary interest. His second proposition was, should the law be passed? closing by citing the law in San Francisco, where children are not seen on the streets during school hours.

Reading by Miss Wilson and Miss Roberts, subject, "Archie Dean;" Miss Jenks, "The New Church Organ;" each most excellent, and followed by the well-deserved applause of the house.

Discussion resumed by Dr. Squier agreeing with Mr. Ellis as to the true question, and coinciding with Dr. Mackall; recognizing his own father as his highest and only authority; declaring a compulsory law unnecessary, there being but few instances requiring and less capable of being forced. God alone having the power, and being our best example, calling forth our best efforts by His loving kindness, by the side of which Prussian despotism fall into utter insignificance. Dr. Mackall asked, Is not religion equally as desirable as education? if so, should it not be compulsory even as to which church you should attend? Education did not prevent crime, its tendency rather being to teach us to live by our wits. Replied to by Mr. Ellis, confining the discussion of the true question. Mr. Cruikshank replied to Drs. Squier and Mackall on the want of comparison between education and religion, and contending that the former is a most desirable thing, not tending to idleness or the crime of forgery, closing with a thrust at Dr. Squier.

Reading by Miss Taylor, subject, "School Statistics," followed by applause. Closed by Prof. Newell saying that 1st, That no thorough-going compulsory law for education has been passed in any of the United States; 2d, that the so-called compulsory laws which have been passed have not been enforced; 3d, if an efficient compulsory law could be passed and could be enforced, it would tend to the detriment of the schools and would lower the general standard of education.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Called to order by Prof. Newell. Roll call. Prayer by Dr. Squier. Subject of Grammar taken up and discussed by Mr. Watts as to the best method of teaching, being too much technical and not practical; followed by Miss Jenks, who was followed by Miss Johns and Mr. Warner as to their methods of teaching, interrogated by Prof. Newell. Miss Lillie Howard would as soon undertake to teach Greek as grammar to a primary class; the book should be thrown out of the class where children are under fourteen years of age. Grammar is taught more in the family circle than in books. Prof. Newell concluded and announced a proposed course that will introduce scientific grammar at about the age of thirteen or fourteen, small children being taught to use good language by constantly correcting all errors, thus practically teaching without a book. Miss Jenks asked, would Prof. Newell object to teaching by analysis on the black board; she favoring and Miss Howard objecting. Prof. Newell thought that the appetite should be responded to; if the child inclines towards grammar, let it be gratified, or anything else that they take an interest in.

Programme—"Method of teaching by analysis and synthesis," discussed by Dr. Squier on the wonders of the mind in *analyzing* all subjects, with numerous illustrations from the life of a farmer, the daily duties of the physician, reasoning from cause to effect: may be commenced at too early age; a child receiving much of his knowledge on trust must be made as simple as possible, not didactic but interesting. Followed by Mr. Warner, declaring analysis the true method of teaching arithmetic, objecting to dry rules. Mr. Quigley said children cannot understand analysis while in primary classes; must teach certain forms as absolute facts. Miss Biddle favored analysis, but is often compelled to resort to the old methods. Prof. Newell said the two methods are in reality but one, they being the reverse; illustrated by taking a watch to pieces, then restoring all the pieces, it being necessary to do the first before the second can be done; methods better than rules, should depend upon the rational methods, when analysis is too difficult, teach the process, afterward the reason why, thought children should be taught to know why and to give the reason for all things that they may do. Dr. Squier followed and said that should a physician come to him when sick he would take his medicine with faith, asking no questions; so with the law, as well as theology; many things must be taken on faith; children are not an exception; they must receive many things as a fact without knowing the reason why; the teacher must judge as to the capacity of the child. Rev. J. E. Alexander favored each method, as children are constituted so differently that what may be applicable to one, would fall in another. "Oral instruction and object teaching," Mr. Quigley would unite by telling all that would be useful with the object before them. Miss Roberts gives daily instruction; likes it, and believes the children do, as they rapidly improve. Miss Vandiver tells children in her own language, thus engaging their attention. Mr. Watts in drilling classes prefers constant work; wants the opinion of the children; it creates enthusiasm. Miss Jenks prefers classes, want of time forcing to this cause, besides it excites the ambition of the children.

Mr. Quigley offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the quartette, who diversified our exercises with such delightful music during the past two days of our meeting, and may their lives be as harmonious as their music has been pleasing.

Resolved, That, though thanks are not current money, the thanks of the teachers of the Third Annual Institute, are due and are hereby cordially tendered to the citizens of Elkton and vicinity, who have so kindly and hospitably entertained the teachers while here, and when on return to our labors, we will take with us a grateful remembrance of the kind reception given us.

Resolved, That we thank very kindly the citizens of the town who have assisted us by addresses, and cheered us by their presence.

Resolved, That we gratefully appreciate the services of the President of this Institute, Secretary, and County Examiner for their untiring labors in the cause of education, and especially their presence and aid on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the Editors of the county papers be requested to insert these resolutions with the reports of the Institute.

Prof. Newell then delivered the closing address, in which he advised the teachers to become good men and women.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Alexander.

Adjourned *sine die.*

F. S. EVERIST, Secretary.

THE JURY.

Twelve hundred thousand jurymen—
Yes, many more than that—
Have passed their verdict on our clothes
And on our goods have sat.

They've tried our suits for wear and tear,
Whilst ALL the *style* exalt
The universal verdict is
"Not guilty" of a fault.

Although so very superior in quality, the prices for our reliable clothing are the lowest to be found. BENNETT & CO., 518 Market street, half-way between 5th and 6th streets, Philadelphia.

—The Pennsylvania State Grange, in session at Mechanicsburg, adjourned on Saturday, 13th inst., to meet in regular session at Williamsport, on the 5th of January next. Resolutions were adopted appealing to the agriculturists in the State to learn the objects of the Granger movement from reliable sources, "and if favorable to show the principles practically at an early day." The amendments to the Constitution of the National Grange were mostly ratified. The Master, in his closing address congratulated those present on the growth of the Order in this as well as in other States. He predicted that by next January, Pennsylvania would have 1000 Granges, with a membership of 50,000. One county had already 40 granges, with a membership of nearly 4,000, the same county having had but one grange with less than 100 members, on the 1st of January last.

Parties who are not posted on the prices of first-class Sewing Machines, will be furnished with a Price List Illustrated, on receipt of name and P. O. address. John Wilkinson, Agent, *Whig* Building, Elkton, Md.

Hundreds of Hats Received at MRS. GANSS' this week, of the very latest styles. The celebrated Charlotte Cushman Hat, just out; Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers of the finest qualities. Crowds of ladies visit this Emporium of Fashion daily. [55

☞If you are in want of Nails by the single pound or by the keg, or Carriage Bolts, Hardware, Tin Ware, &c., call at MICHENER & Co.'s, Colora, Md. They are selling very low. [76

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All Stockholders of WOOD LAWN CAMP GROUND, who have not made their selection of Lots, will do so on or before the first day of July. If not done by that time, they will be located by the Secretary.

C. S. ABRAHAMS, Secretary, Wood Lawn P O.

June 20, 1874—2w

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Tining, Stove and Hardware business, in North East, Cecil county, Md., is by mutual consent of parties dissolved; and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to I. N. BENJAMIN.

I. N. BENJAMIN,
JOSEPH PERKINS.

The aforesaid business will be continued in all its branches, by I. N. BENJAMIN.

June 20, 1874—4w

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday Evening, June 24th,

THE GREAT ORIGINAL

SANFORD'S

OLD TIME MINSTRELS.

Introducing All the Old Ethiopian Songs.

Now meeting with great success at the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia.

Admission, 35 and 50 Cents. Children, 25 Cents.

Doors open 7½ o'clock; commence at 8.10.

June 20, 1874—1w

J. H. STEELE,

CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD.,

DEALER IN

Grain, Coal, Lime,

PLASTER, SEEDS, and FERTILIZERS

OF THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN BRANDS:

Wattson & Clark's Super Phosphate
Moro Phillips' " "
Turner's Excelsior " "
Horner's Maryland " "
Baugh's Pure Ground Bone.
Horner's " " "
No. 1. Peruvian Guano.
"Sun" "
Orchilla "

And all other Crop Producers furnished when ordered,

ON EASY TERMS.

June 20, 1874—6m

The Security Company,

No. 809 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered Capital, $1,000,000.

This Company transacts a general Banking and Insurance Business, and will attend, with promptness to all orders for the investment of large or small sums of money, and the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Saving Fund Certificates

of $50, $100, and $500, payable at the expiration of ten years, with interest compounded for the benefit of the holder; and also

Revenue Loan Certificates

of $50, $100 $500, payable at the expiration of ten years, but having semi-annual interest coupons attached, will be issued to customers upon application.

HARRISON GRAMBO, Pres't.
ANTHONY M. ZANE, Sec'y.

June 20, 1874—1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for

Prof. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK

On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Inter-Relations; Love, its Laws, Powers, etc.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifty Dollars Saved!

THE NEW FLORENCE.

PRICE, $20 below } any other first class
VALUE, $30 above } Sewing Machine.
SAVED, $50 by buying the Florence.

Every machine warranted.
Special terms to clubs and dealers.
Send for circulars to the
Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass., or 49 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.

OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000.

Will negotiate LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon.

Interest 12 per Cent. per Annum.

Collection of Principal and Interest Guaranteed.

Principal and interest payable in New York, if desired. Send for circulars. Address

GEO. A. MOORE, Sec'y, Leavenworth, Kansas.

1874 DOMESTIC

This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" Agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York.

LADIES send for elegant Fashion Book

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER & DRILL in good territory. Endorsed by Governors of IOWA, ARKANSAS & DAKOTA. Catalogue free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEST ORGANS. } George Woods & Co's.
THE BEST PIANOS. } George Woods & Co's.

Large assortment of Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., south of New York.

☞Send for Price List and Catalogues.

OTTO SUTRO,
207 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

ADVERTISERS send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their *Eighty-page Pamphlet*, showing cost of advertising.

LAST CHANCE

FOR

AN EASY FORTUNE!

FIFTH and LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.,

JULY 31st, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	75,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
5 CASH GIFTS, $20,000 EACH	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS, 14,000 EACH	140,000
15 CASH GIFTS, 10,000 EACH	150,000
20 CASH GIFTS, 5,000 EACH	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS, 4,000 EACH	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS, 3,000 EACH	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS, 2,000 EACH	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS, 1,000 EACH	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS, 500 EACH	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS, 100 EACH	50,000
19,000 CASH GIFTS, 50 EACH	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash	$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

WHOLE TICKETS	$50.00
HALVES	25.00
TENTHS, OR EACH COUPON	5.00
11 WHOLE TICKETS FOR	500.00
22½ TICKETS FOR	1,000.00

For Tickets or information,
Address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents, 609 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Farm-Land, or Farm, for Sale.

FORTY ACRES, in four fields, fenced in part by live hedge. Three fields have been tilled for years and with good results. There is Water, Fruit and Timber on it, and an excellent site for Buildings.

—OR—

A FARM OF FIFTY ODD ACRES, with DWELLING, (beautifully shaded, and Well of good water close by,) Frame Barn, and other out-houses. The land, fenced in part by live hedge, is of good quality and well watered. There is fine timber, and a great variety of fruit on it.

—OR—

The above tracts, divided by a lane, to one purchaser. The Farm, suitable for dairy purposes, lies in the Fifth District of Cecil county, Md., on the road from Charlestown to Rising Sun, about four miles from the latter; is conveniently situated, and in a desirable neighborhood.

Price to suit the times, as the owner wants to retire. Immediate possession given, if desired.

For further particulars apply to, on the premises, or address,

JAMES SHOBE,
Upper Principio, Cecil county, Md.

May 16, 1874—tf

ATTORNEY'S SALE.

By virtue of a power contained in two mortgages from Amos Alexander to Andrew Donnell, the one dated March 13th, 1871, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 5, folio 558, and the other dated March 1st, 1872, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 8, 1872, Mortgage, &c., Record Books of Cecil county, Md., the undersigned, as Attorney, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Md., on

Tuesday, June the 30th, 1874,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

All that REAL ESTATE,

upon which the said Amos Alexander now resides, situate in the 4th Election District, and containing

153 Acres of Land, More or Less.

The improvements consist of a large comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stable and other buildings.

The land is of good quality, and located near markets.

Terms Cash on day of sale. Costs of Deed, &c., to be paid by the purchaser.

REUBEN HAINES,
Attorney named in the Mortgages.

June 6, 1874—ts

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell at Private Sale the FARM, known as "BELL HILL," containing

EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES,

all arable and clear land, except two acres of woodland.

The land is high and rolling, and in a good state of cultivation; is divided into five fields, enclosed with good fence or hedge.

The improvements consist of one very large double floored BARN, with Stabling for fifty head of stock, and is in good repair, would cost $4,000 to build it; also good Granary and Wagon Shed, one brick TENANT HOUSE, 30 feet square, two stories high. (The mansion house, which was very large, having been burned some three years ago.)

The situation of this property is very desirable, having a beautiful view of the Elk River, which extends for miles south and in front of it. It is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c., being 1½ miles from Elkton, the county-seat of Cecil county, Md. The Phila., Wil. & Balt. Railroad runs through the property, which is within one and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia and about two hours from Baltimore.

Can be bought low, and on easy terms.

Apply to THE McCULLOUGH IRON CO.,
16th and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia.
GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
1009 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.
Or, HENRY WARNER,
at Westamwell Mills, near the town.

May 9, 1874—tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

House and Lot, in Elkton.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, passed in a cause in said Court between William L. Ritter and wife, complainants, and Jacob A. Howard and others, defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton, on

TUESDAY, the 7th day of JULY, 1874,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ALL THAT

LOT OF GROUND,

IN THE TOWN OF ELKTON, which was conveyed to the said Jacob A. Howard by Amos E. Howard, by deed dated May 4th, 1868, and recorded among the Land Records of Cecil county aforesaid, in Liber H. R. T., No. 3, folio 350, &c.

This lot is situated on the south side of Main street in said town, opposite the residence of the late Col. John C. Groome, deceased, and adjoining the building lately occupied by the National Bank of Elkton. It has a front of thirty-eight and a half feet on said Main street, and extends in depth, of that width, three hundred and ninety-seven feet. The lot is improved with a comfortable double FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, 32 feet front by 18 feet deep, two-stories high with basement Kitchen. The building is in good order and in a desirable location.

TERMS OF SALE.—The decree requires two hundred dollars to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments in Six and Twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

☞Cost of conveyancing to be paid by purchaser.

The purchaser will be entitled to receive the rent falling due subsequent to June 25th, 1874, and to full possession March 25th, 1875.

JAMES BLACK GROOME,
Trustee.

June 6, 1874—ts.

NOTICE.

Having determined to devote myself more exclusively to the

Practice of Medicine,

I have this day disposed of my DRUG STORE to Robert B. Frazer, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Thankful to the public for the generous patronage extended to myself, I would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successor.

JAMES H. FRAZER, M. D.

Elkton, October 23rd, 1873.

☞All store accounts will be settled by R. B. Frazer.

Oct 25, 1873—tf

TO FARMERS.

COPE'S PHOSPHATE

Stands unrivaled in Paying Value to the Farmer as a Fertilizer of the soil and Crop Producer.

Over 2,000 Tons of this Manure were sold last year within a radius of 30 miles of the manufactory.

530 Tons were sold by the undersigned direct to farmers in this vicinity, in 1873, for the effects of which we refer with confidence to those who have the experimental knowledge acquired by its use.

It is sold under a Formula branded on each bag. The standard guaranteed under heavy penalty established by special law in Chester county, Pa., where it is manufactured.

☞Dealers supplied on application to the undersigned.

If your Agent does not keep it on hand, order it of us.

We also offer for sale

200 TONS PURE GROUND BONE, AT REDUCED PRICES.

We deal in no article of doubtful purity or value. When manufacturers of cheap Ground Bone refuse to admit farmers and dealers to their works it is conclusive evidence that something is "*rotten in Denmark.*" "A WORD TO THE WISE," etc.

We have reduced the Price of LIME at Rising Sun from 18 to 17 cents PER BUSHEL. "A PENNY SAVED."

Call on us when you want PLASTER CHEAPER than it has been sold for 10 years.

COAL, kept in the dry, constantly on hand.

A continued share of public patronage respectfully solicited and duly appreciated by

GEO. B. PASSMORE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Salt, Seeds, Grain, Hay, Lime, Coal and Fertilizers,

RISING SUN, MD.

mar 28, 1874—tf

HARDWARE,

TIN-WARE AND STOVES.

JOEL S. EVANS. E. HAINES, JR.

EVANS & HAINES,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. A. KIRK,)

RISING SUN, MD.

Having recently purchased of J. A. KIRK his entire stock, we are now prepared to offer special inducements in the following articles:

Farmers' and Builders' Hardware,

STOVES,

Iron Springs, Axles, Bolts, Horse Shoes, Plow Castings,

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS and PUTTY.

ALSO,

Manufacturers of TIN and SHEET-IRONWARE.

ROOFING, SPOUTING and REPAIRING

DONE IN THE BEST MANNER BY A SUPERIOR WORKMAN.

☞Parties contemplating building would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Storekeepers will here find a *FULL STOCK OF TIN-WARE at Very Low Rates.*

Hoping to receive a liberal share of the public patronage, we are very respectfully,

April 25, 1874—3m EVANS & HAINES.

P. S.—All persons indebted to J. A. KIRK will please settle immediately, either with him in person, or with Evans & Haines.

THE MAMMOTH STORE.

LOCATED AT

RISING SUN, CECIL COUNTY, MD.

T. W. RITTENHOUSE, Proprietor.

(LATE OF AND SUCCESSOR TO RITTENHOUSE & HESTON)

Largest Store House and Stock of Goods in the State of Maryland, outside of the City of Baltimore.

BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS.
" CASSIMERES.
" LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.
" GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.
" READY-MADE CLOTHING.
" CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
" FURNITURE.
" EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We realize the fact that, in view of the scarcity of money, Goods must be sold low; and possessing special advantages, none are better prepared to do it. Under all circumstances, this, combined with fair dealing, is the only plan by which a successful business can be established and retained.

☞YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Rising Sun, Md., April 1, 1874.

N. B.—We are selling the best White Sugar at 10 cents per lb.; the best Prints at 10 cents per yard.

April 11, 1874—tf

506.

The Cheapest House to buy the Largest Assortment of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

IN WILMINGTON,

ADAMS & BROTHER'S

GREAT Variety STORE,

506 MARKET STREET.

☞CALL AND BE CONVINCED.☜

GOODS NEVER SO CHEAP BEFORE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and Window Shades,
CROCKERY, GLASS ann TIN-WARE,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Looking Glasses, Clocks, Cutlery,
Toys, Masks and Fire-Works,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES in great variety, at remarkably low rates.

ADAMS & BROTHER,
506 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

April 25, 1874—tf