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KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.

OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.

PLUMMER & USILTON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

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

Kent News.

Vol. 48. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1887. No. 25.

Extraordinary Inducements!

THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to notify the WORLD that

THOMAS S. BORDLEY

Has Positively *and* Irrevocably *determined to sell CLOTHING in future for the* SPOT CASH *and for the cash* only. *This will enable him to sell cheaper than Clothing has ever been sold in Chestertown.*

If you have the money to buy a Suit or Overcoat this Fall or Winter

Come Direct to Me!

and I will guarantee to give you better goods for the money than any Clothier in Maryland, and I will tell you how and why I can do it:

BECAUSE *by selling strictly for cash I shall make no bad debts, therefore will not be coupelled to overcharge some to make up for the losses of others.*

Another reason is: *I want the cash paying clothing customer, and I intend to have it if I have to sell for five per cent. advance on cost price.*

I know it will take some time to thoroughly convince the public that I am selling Clothing CHEAPER *than it can be bought elsewhere, but I am determined that you shall know it.*

All I ask is a fair, honest, trial. *Come and examine my stock and get my prices, and if they are not lower than* anywhere *else,* I will make them lower if I have to sell for Cost!

I fully pledge myself to carry out this advertisement to the letter!

Respectfully,

THOMAS S. BORDLEY

Cash Clothing Store,

CORNER, CHESTERTOWN.

October 8, 1887.

—YES—

The die is cast,
The turbid dream,
of Pools is waning—

After ten long years the Wall Paper Pool has dissolved and now the manufacturers are

AT WAR

and Prices are Very Low.

NOW IS THE TIME

to buy. Having laid in a Large Stock of Paper at the low rates I am prepared to meet

ANY PRICE!

I have Paper from Six Cents up.

A Very Handsome Embossed Paper

at 30 cents, formerly 75 cents, other Prices in Proportion.

Ceiling Decorations -- Two Band Borders and Friezes, Latest and Newest designs. Paper Hanging neatly and promptly done

AT VERY LOW RATES

And All Work Guaranteed.

A Large Stock of Paint, Kalsomine, Window Shades and Furniture constantly on hand at very low prices.

LOUIS K. STAM,

Aug. 20, 1887. CHESTERTOWN.

Money Notice!

WE hope our friends and customers, without exception, will SETTLE with us within the present month. We shall furnish each with a statement of account or note and shall expect prompt payment of the same.

Under the changed system of doing business it is absolutely necessary that such settlements shall be made in order to continue satisfactory work and the low prices we have adopted.

☞ Please take notice those of you who have notes in bank and meet the same when due. They will not be renewed.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

July 16, 1887-tf.

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Picnic Hams, Dried Beef, for sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

PEACH *and* APPLES

STOCKED WITH BEST VARIETIES — WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

FOR the coming fall will have 800,000 One-Year-Old Peach Trees, and about 600,000 June Budded Peach Trees, comprising all the leading orchard lists. Special prices per car load for Peach Trees. 150,000 Apple Trees of leading varieties; also a select list of popular Southern keeping Apples.

PEARS—all the standard varieties.
CHERRY and PLUM trees of the leading kinds.
SHADE TREES—Best Stock.
Excellent Stock of Hardy Native GRAPES.
ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal, from one to two years old.
3,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, from new beds—planted last spring—never fruited—strictly pure. Special prices on large lots.

Small fruits and every kind of plant in endless variety. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Descriptive catalogue free, on application. Our trees are all grown from Natural Virginia Pits. The public is requested to come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Reference by permission to John A. Groves, Pomona, Kent county, Md.

Address WM. M. PETERS & SONS,
Wesley Station, Worcester county, Md.
a17-y.

Rose Hill NURSERY.

I DESIRE to call the attention of those intending to plant orchards this fall or next spring, to the following facts: I have

80,000 Fine, Healthy, Vigorous Trees,

of the varieties which experience has shown to be the best. These trees are all budded with the greatest care, and are warranted to be true to name in all cases.

These trees are entirely grown from 100 bushels of natural seed, purchased in Tennessee. I have used none other than natural seed in my nursery, and I claim that all my trees have all the good qualities resulting from this exclusive use of natural seed.

My nursery is planted in Virgin soil, in which trees have never before been grown, and have not been forced by the use of artificial fertilizers.

I can give references to some of the best growers in this and adjoining counties. Among others to

James W. Lambert, Colin F. Stam, James T. Dixon, George W. Perkins, Samuel F. Cooper, James W. Chapman, C. T. Westcott, George B. Westcott, George Bell, Thomas S. Wilmer, and others, both in and out of the county.

☞ I have catalogues of nursery which I will be pleased to mail to all applicants. Address,

JOHN BELL,
Aug. 27, 1887—2m. Chestertown, Md.

For Sale

150,000 - PEACH TREES,
25,000 - - APPLE TREES,
500,000 - Asparagus Crowns,
—AT—

Little Grove Nurseries,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

The above PEACH TREES are grown from GENUINE NATURAL TENNESSEE PEACH SEED and buds cut from CHOICE BEARING TREES. In every way these trees are grown for the best interest of the planter.

My APPLES are grown from SEED IMPORTED FROM FRANCE and budded with grafts from the SOUTHERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA and the BEST NATIVE varieties, thereby obtaining long-lived, good-bearing and good-keeping Apples.

ASPARAGUS CROWNS are the SELECT CONOVER COLOSSAL variety.

To meet the demands of the trade my stock will be graded.

Correspondence attended to promptly.

Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address,

R. G. NICHOLSON,
je25-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

ROBERTSON'S

$2.50 and $3.00

SHOES

Beats Them All!

Made to Order at Our Factory in Chestertown.

PRICE LIST:

MADE TO ORDER:

Men's Fine Buttoned Gaiters....	$2 50	$3 00
Men's Fine Lace Gaiters.....	2 50	3 00
Men's Fine Crimped Pegged....	2 50	3 00
Men's Fine Hand-Stitched Buttoned, Lace or Congress Gaiters.....	4 50	5 00
French Calf Boots.....	5 00	7 00
Men's French Kip Boots.....		5 00

May 14, 1887.

DO YOU ENJOY IT?

WHAT?

A Chew of Good Tobacco

OR A GOOD CIGAR.

IF so call and see me and try one of my 2 for 5 that everybody is talking about. That 5-cent Cigar can't be beat, it is equal to many 10-cent ones. Remember my line of Tobaccos can't be beat in the county for either quantity or quality.

B. F. Gravely's Best Grade Chewing Tobacco is my leading brand.

Some like PIPES. We have them all prices, from 1 cent up to $3. The above will be proven at

J. LLOYD McFEELY'S,

Tobacco Emporium of Kent County, Wholesale and Retail, opposite the Bank, below Stam's New Hall.
Aug. 27, 1887.

OUR SPECIALTY!

PLAIN and FANCY GROCERIES!

We also have in stock

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS, GLASSWARE,

TOBACCO and CIGARS,

☞ Anything in our stock will be sold at LOW PRICES for the CASH.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
July 23, 1888. Chestertown, Maryland.

CARPETS!

CRANE BROTHERS

No. 423 E. Baltimore St., Near Gay.

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Etc.

VELVET CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,

In all the latest Shades at Low Prices.

OIL CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
TURKISH RUGS, TURKISH RUGS,
All Sizes, New Designs and Very Cheap.

Selling off MATTINGS at Cost Price to make room for Winter Stock. Our goods are not surpassed in Baltimore. Remember, we do not advertise prices, but always guarantee to name than meet competition, as our expenses are smaller than any other Carpet House in the city. We respectfully solicit an inspection of our goods before buying elsewhere.

CRANE BROTHERS,
No. 423 E. Balto. St., three doors above Gay.
s24-8t.

6c. 6c. 6c. 6c.!

For Canton Flannes

At JOHN H. SIMPERS'.

New style Prints, Muslins at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c. per yard; 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting, Dress Ginghams, Canton Flannels from 6c. per yard up; Red Twilled Flannel, 20, 25, 35 and 40c. per yard; Blue and Grey Flannel, Garnet, Blue and Brown 6-4 Dress Cloth, Kerseys, Cassimeres.

WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS

Men's Heavy Gloves, Ladies' Gloves, Hosiery in all grades, Skirts and Shawls. Would call special attention to our line of Underwear. Men's Under shirts at 25, 38, 50, 75, $1, $1.50 and $1.75 each. Ladies' and Children's Vests at low prices. Cheap line of Towels. Window Curtains and Fixtures at low prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

Ladies' gr. Buttoned Shoes at $1.25 and $1.50. A Good Goat Buttoned Shoe at $2.00 a much better one at $2.50. Men's Fine shoes at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Children's Solar Tip and Spring Heel Buttoned Shoes. Men's Heavy Boots, at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.75. Boy's Heavy Boots at Low Prices. A Full Line of Rubber Boots and Shoes, at Prices to Compete with the Lowest.

Newest Styles in Stiff and Soft Hats, Large Assortment of Light Weight and Winter Caps for Men and Boys at Lowest Prices.

SUGARS, COFFEE, TEA, SOAPS, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

☞ Buyers take notice I will sell goods as low for SPOT CASH as they can be had.

October 1, 1887. J. H. SIMPERS.

Shingles! Shingles!

A LARGE LOT OF

Superior No. 1 Heart

—AND—

SAP CYPRESS SHINGLES

direct from the Swamps of North Carolina Something very fine. Call and examine them.

☞ FOR SALE BY

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
June 18, 1887.

N. C. CROW

Is Still on the Corner of Kent and High Streets, Up Town,

Where you can at all times find a seasonable line o

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's Shoes,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

We keep the WM. LEA & SONS' FLOUR for sale by the barrel or sack, we think as cheap as you can get it from the city, and we think their flour has no superior. Come and see us and be convinced that our goods are good and cheap. Country produce wanted

N. C. CROW,
m7. UP TOWN.

TO THE CITIZENS

—OF—

Hanesville and Vicinity

HAVING rented the storehouse formerly occupied by O. P. Beck I am ready to serve the public generally with anything usually kept in a country store, consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions,

Choice Lot of Groceries

such as Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugars, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Vinegar, Provisions, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Salt by sack or bushel.

Machine Oil, Coal Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, Lard Oil, Turpentine, &c. Tinware, Lamp Burners and Chimneys, Castings for Plows, Traces, Lines, Buckets, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candy, Cakes, Lemons, Oranges, Peanuts, &c.

Thanking each and all for past favors I remain ever ready to serve them in the future.

S. W. WALLIS, Ag't.
May 21, 1887.

Selling at Cost for Cash.

HAVING fully determined to go out of business at the end of this year I shall commence to sell the following goods at and BELOW COST:

GLASSWARE, of which I have one of the best assortments in town. Lamps, Clocks, Tea Sets, Plated Ware, Queensware, Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Fancy Goods, Notions, and many other Goods.

My CONFECTIONERY department will be kept right up until the end of the year and prices lower than ever. Cigars by the box at reduced prices.

This is no humbug; we mean exactly what we say; we are going out of business.

H. A. SPARKS,
aug. 13, 1887. opposite the Court House.

CHESTERTOWN, June 16, 1887.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on and after this date we propose to SELL FLOUR EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, or by an agreement with the purchaser that an extra charge of FIFTY CENTS PER BARREL shall be made on all flour charged to their account.

JAMES A. SHAW.
je18-tf.

IRON CULTIVATORS! IRON CULTIVATORS! and Extra Cultivator Points Complete at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO'S.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF A—

Valuable Farm!

BY VIRTUE of the authority contained in a Deed of Trust from William R. Gale and Annie S. Gale, his wife, dated the 14th day of September, 1887, and duly filed for record in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, Maryland, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, in front of the Court House, in Chestertown, Md., on

TUESDAY, the 1st of November, 1887,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

ALL THAT VALUABLE REAL ESTATE KNOWN AS

Campbell's Worthmore,

OR "CAMELSWORTHMORE,"

situated on the line of the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad, adjoining the village of Lynch's, in the Third Election District of Kent county, in the State of Maryland, adjoining the land of James W. Chapman, Mrs. Mary A. E. Hepbron and others, and containing

325 ACRES of LAND,

MORE OF LESS.

There are about 45 Acres of fine RED and WHITE OAK TIMBER on the farm and the balance is all arable land. Every field is well watered by a running stream and the whole farm is splendidly drained.

"Camelsworthmore" has been known for many years as one of the finest and most productive estates in Kent county. The soil is of the first quality and highly improved. The land is excellently adapted to Peach culture. There are two Peach Orchards on the farm, one an

Orchard of 3,300 Trees,

five years old, than which there is no more thrifty nor more promising body of trees in the whole peach section. There is also a

Young Peach Orchard of 2,800 Trees,

one year old, all growing finely, and every tree in each orchard was carefully selected from the leading varieties and purchased of the best nurserymen. There are also some 75 fine young APPLE TREES, five years old.

THE IMPROVEMENTS CONSIST OF A

BRICK and STONE

Dwelling House,

with six rooms, Frame and Stone STABLE and BARN, CORN CRIBS and other usual Out-Buildings, all in good condition, and the whole farm is under good fencing.

The location is desirable in every respect: railroad station, village, schools, post-office, churches, &c., only a-half mile from the house.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth of purchase money cash, and the balance to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with approved security, payable in equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole from the day of sale. Or these terms may be modified to suit purchaser. The purchaser to get half the wheat crop for the year 1888 and to pay for one-half of the fertilizer used and the seed wheat.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
oct8-ts. TRUSTEE.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the said WILLIAM R. GALE are hereby notified to five their claims, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, within sixty days from this day.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
Oct. 8, 1887. TRUSTEE.

CHEAP GOODS!

Heavy Reduction in Prices

Large Reduction in the Price of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

By T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

We beg leave to call attention to the following reduction in prices:

Ladies' Morocco Lace Shoes	$2 25 to $1 90
" B. Calf " "	2 00 to 1 75
Men's Plow Shoes from.....	2 00 to 1 50
" " " "	1 50 to 1 25
" " " "	1 25 to 1 00
Men's Long Heavy Boots...	2 50 to 2 00
" " " "	2 00 to 1 50
Youths' Long Boots.....	1 25 to 75
Women's Sewed Lace Boots	1 35 to 1 00
Boys' Lace Boots.....	2 50 to 2 00

The above goods are nearly all good, clean goods. We are offering a number of lots of Misses', Children's and Boys' Shoes at almost your own prices.

Floor Oil Cloths:

Floor Oil Cloths, to close out, at and below cost.

BLANKETS:

A Line of Slightly Soiled White Blankets at Heavy Reductions from old prices. They are Great Bargains. Call and see them.

Black Cashmeres:

Old Prices $1 00 New Prices 75 Cents.
Old Prices 75 New Prices 55 Cents.

Colored Blankets:

A Very Heavy Colored Blanket, full size, as Low as $1 00 per pair.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
Oct. 1, 1887. Chestertown, Md.

STRAW WANTED!

HAVING Leased the Chestertown STRAWBOARD MILL, I am ready to BUY ALL THE STRAW that Farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up ALL THE STRAW from the stackyards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 pounds per ton for dry straw; only asking those wishing to sell to take a little extra pains in Stacking and not put the chaff with their Straw.

☞ MR. JAMES BRICE is my authorised agent to buy.

WILBUR ELIASON.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

In Kent County, Maryland.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a mortgage from Samuel H. Crawford and Julia R. Crawford his wife to Elizabeth Trew Wilkins, Mary Wilkins and Ella Houston Wilkins, dated June 29 1883, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county aforesaid in Liber S. B. No. 4, folio 359, the undersigned as attorney named in said mortgage to execute said power, will offer at public sale at the Voshell House IN CHESTERTOWN, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1887

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

All that Farm

situated and lying in the Third Election District of Kent county aforesaid, at or near the head waters of Fairlee creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Walker and others.

It Contains 412 Acres

of which 360 are arable; 15 in a Fine Meadow, and the residue in WOOD—Chestnut and other Timber. The arable land is divided into five fields,

Several Peach Orchards

—AND A—

PEAR and APPLE ORCHARD Together

There is one Peach Orchard of 1,700 trees, seven years old; one of 600 trees four years old, and one of 1,250 trees planted this spring.

There are 5500 Pear Trees, ranging from two to five years—about one-half bearing. There are 200 Apple trees about five years old and fruiting.

The fruit of these orchards was selected with care and intelligence from the best market varieties.

This Farm is favorably located, being near churches schools, postoffice, &c., is within a mile of the growing village of Fairlee, only two and a-half miles from the steamboat wharf at Buck Neck, about five miles from Tolchester, not more than six miles from Chestertown, and has a good grain and lime landing on Fairlee creek.

The Improvements are a

Two-Story Frame Dwelling,

with a KITCHEN attached, the usual OUTBUILDINGS, and

Four Tenant Houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be cash on the day of sale. Deed at the cost of purchaser.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, AUC'R. oct15-ts.

To Cash Buyers!

Do you not know that by buying of US *one dollar's* ($1.00) *worth of* SUGAR *you save from twelve* (12) *to fourteen* (14) *cents,* AND *do you not know that by buying of* US *one dollar's* ($1.00) *worth of* ENTERPRISE, LEVERING'S *or* ARBUCKLE'S *Roasted Coffee, in pound packs, you* SAVE *from twelve* (12) *to twenty* (20) *cents? If you do not know it I hereby inform you* THAT SUCH IS THE FACT. *Give us a* TRIAL *and we will* CONVINCE YOU.

J. B. BURCHINAL.
Sept. 24, 1887.—tf.

• Best • Made •

Clothing

The Fall and Winter stock for 1887–88, now being exhibited at Oehm's Acme Hall is pronounced by everybody to be the grandest, by far, and most choice ever seen in Baltimore, while shrewd judges declare the prices to be 'way below those of any other house in the business ∴ The great stock of FURNISHING GOODS is likewise sold very close ∴ Call and see us. Visitors, whether buying or not, are always welcome, and we have every convenience for their accommodation ∴ If unable to come, send for Catalogues, Samples and Self-Measurements, which shall be forwarded, free of cost, by return mail,

• • • Oehm's • • •
• Acme • Hall •

By far the Largest Clothing House.

W. Baltimore Street, one door from Charles, Baltimore, Md.

New Store--Old Stand!

MRS. D. GRUBER

HAS thoroughly renewed and refitted her business property up town and is now better able than ever heretofore to supply the public with

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies,

and indeed everything in the Bakery Line. Long experience, the best material, and personal attention to the business enables her to give the very best goods for the least money.

CONFECTIONERY.—I have also added to my stock a line of confectionery, such as Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., to which I invite attention. Give me a call.

MRS. D. GRUBER.
sep3-4m. Up Town.

JACKSON TO THE PEOPLE.

The following letter was sent by Hon. Elihu E. Jackson to Hon. Stevenson Archer chairman of the democratic State central committee:

"*To the People of Maryland*: It was known when I accepted the democratic nomination for the office of Governor that I would not be a platform speaker. The habits of a laborious life, spent in mercantile pursuits, have not trained me to that occupation. I will meet and talk with you at your homes and places of assembling during the month of October. Instead of making speeches I shall say what I have to say to you in this way.

The details of State affairs which come within the control or supervision of a Governor of Maryland are very numerous. They require considerable knowledge for their proper handling. I hope that I have acquired the needed information. If I am elected I will certainly do my full share of public work. I shall give the same exact attention to the business of the State which I have heretofore given to my own business. I shall exercise my own judgment in making all appointments which I may have authority to make, and shall take more pains in making them than men take in selecting private agents. While public office is a public trust, it is also something more.—Whether such office be great or small, it is a position which ought to impose upon its holder not only the general obligation of integrity, but also the particular duty of constant, patient, unselfish and efficient service. I will see that this obligation is respected.

You expect me to say something to you in relation to the proposed call for a convention to form a new constitution for this State. The constitution of 1867 and a law enacted in 1886 provide that you shall determine this autumn whether you want to alter or amend that constitution in any particular or to continue to live under it as it now is.

You have lived under it for twenty years. Its provisions affect every movement of your daily life. If they chafe anywhere, you know it. I need not undertake to point out the sore spots. The question is whether you, who are practically a new generation, and who had little or nothing to do with the making of the constitution of 1867, want to re-examine for yourself the provisions of that instrument. This question each man must settle for himself. There is no reason for any fear. If a convention is called it will be your convention. You are certainly not afraid of what you will do. Conventions to amend the constitution of a State are signs of the progress of a State. There is always room for improvement.

The existing constitution is not free from difficulties. The experience of twenty years has proved that there is no need for a uniform registration of the names of all the voters in this State. The opinion prevails that there ought to be an annual registration in Baltimore city. It will be best, perhaps, to extend this requirement to those thickly settled portions of Baltimore city. It may be proper to extend it also to any particular election district in any county in which, by reason of some prevailing industry, the population is not fixed, but varying and migratory. There is no occasion to extend it to any election district in which the population is almost a fixed quantity. In many of such districts a new registration would not be required more than once in ten years.

The constitution of 1867 requires a *uniform* registration of the names of *all* the voters in this State. This requirement impedes necessary changes in our existing registration laws. You are told that it does not. I ask you to use your own common sense in deciding this question. If the constitution of 1867 remains in force and laws are enacted under which voters in the city of Baltimore and in the election districts adjoining that city were required to be registered annually, and under which voters in certain county election districts were required to be registered every two, three, five or ten years, would there be, under such laws, a *uniform* registration of the names of all the voters in this State?

I leave this question also for your decision. You will not need any opinion to guide you. If any such legislation were obtained without a change in the constitution it would necessarily give rise to controversy, and the controversy might involve the gravest consequences. If it is desirable to change our present registration system, you will agree with me, I think, that we had better remove all doubts by first changing that provision of the constitution which requires a *uniform* registration of the names of all the voters in this State.

The present constitution properly provides that the General Assembly shall not have power to involve the credit of the State of Maryland in the construction of internal improvements, or to give any aid to such works which will involve the credit of the State, but it does not contain any sufficient provisions for the protection of the large investments which the State has already made in internal improvements.

The State has invested about $7,000,000 in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It has sunk about three times that amount in interest upon this indebtedness. The canal is a most important waterway. Its continued existence as a waterway is perhaps essential to the prosperity of the counties through which it is located. It has yielded no revenue to the State but has probably added the amount of its cost to the value of properties in those sections of the State which it connects with tidewater. When it was seriously injured, in 1877, the State was unable to appropriate any money for its repair, and was obliged to authorize it to contract a mortgage debt of $500,000 for that purpose. Keen competition and later injuries to the canal have cut its revenues, and it has been unable to pay the interest on this mortgage. It may be that a third default in the payment of interest will take place, and the remedy given by the mortgage would then become enforceable at an early day. The General Assembly, under the present constitution, have not the power to prevent foreclosure by providing in any emergency for the payment of any part of the interest in arrears upon this $500,000 of indebtedness if it thought it right to do so. It must, under the present constitution, stand by, though abundantly able to ward off such a calamity, and see this great work wholly lost.

I do not undertake to say what the General Assembly ought to do in this case if it had the power to act, but it would seem that the difficulty is large and pressing enough to require that it should possess some power to deal with the matter.

If I am elected Governor my whole powers will be exerted in such changes in the existing registration and election law as may be practicable to insure fair elections throughout the State. I pledge myself to make such appointments of officers of registration in the State and of supervisors of election in the city of Baltimore as will leave no doubt of my purpose to secure a proper execution of the registration and election laws in their present or in any amended form. Every candidate must expect to be found fault with. The business in which I am engaged is necessarily subdivided. Different portions of that business are conducted in localities widely apart from each other and under separate management of a resident partner or of resident superintendents. In each locality the person in charge has necessarily entire control. It is said that injustice has been done to some workingmen who have been employed in one branch of the business done by the firm of which I am a member in the city of Washington. The matter shall be examined into, and whatever is amiss shall be corrected. This purpose and my own kindly relations to the men in my personal employment, my support as a Senator in our State Senate in 1884 and 1887 of all measures intended to promote the welfare of laboring men, women and children in this State, and my full and entire sympathy with organized labor in all its walks and departments, ought to and will prevent any continued misapprehension upon this subject. I ought before I conclude say a few words upon general politics. The election of President Cleveland has been of priceless value to you and the whole country. It has healed the wounds made by civil war. It has restored fraternal relations between the people of the North and South. It has enabled our brethren in the Southern States to lay deeply and broadly the foundation of a wonderful prosperity. It has resulted in an administration of the government which certainly ought to command the respect, even if it does not receive the support, of all the people of the State. A general opinion, felt even more largely than it is expressed, points to Mr. Cleveland as his own successor. It is my conviction that his re-election is essential to the continuance of your prosperity. Do you think that the election of a Republican Governor in Maryland in 1887 would help to carry that State for Mr. Cleveland in 1888? I have little ambition. I am anxious for success in the coming election only for two reasons. I want you to prove by your vote in November that the State of Maryland will next year choose Cleveland electors. Take to yourselves the credit of assuring him by your preliminary vote in November of your resolution to give him by your vote in 1888 time to complete his great work of perfecting good relations between all sections of this country, and of enabling us to live under good federal laws and under a proper federal revenue system. I shall be content in my turn, if your vote in November will afford me the opportunity of showing by my administration of the affairs of this State that my single purpose is, and will be, to promote the public good.

Respectfully, ELIHU E. JACKSON."

THE BEST PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

A Physician's Notion of What is Good and What is Bad for a Man to Do.

Pedestrianism is wholesome when indulged in for pleasure, but is bad in contests. The professional pedestrian finally becomes thoroughly broken up; the stomach and general system are exhausted by too much exertion.

Rowing is one of the best exercises if indulged in moderately, but an oarsman can row in a contest until entirely exhausted and not know it until he is taken from his boat paralyzed, so to speak. Base-ball is full of danger, especially to the pitcher. So true is this that the base-ball pitcher's arm as well as the tennis arm are recognized in the medical profession as special diseases. The exercise in base-ball is very violent, and sooner or later causes overstrain.

Tennis is a violent exercise and is liable to be carried too far.

Running is too much of an outburst to be of service in a general way, and is only good on account of the previous training necessary to follow it up. It carries its own remedy with it in the natural giving out of the legs before the rest of the body is exhausted.

Training should bring up the general physical status to a point that will enable it to endure its utmost and with just a little to spare for the push of the urgent moment. There should be just enough strength left to make the finish better than the start—to break the record of the individual so to speak, and leave him in better physical condition than before. The sensible and physiological way for a man to take outdoor sport is acting on medical authority, to develop by special exercises the parts of his body that are weak. If a man takes any pride in a systematically rounded physique he should give his whole attention to the organs that are weak. It is surprising to me that horseback exercise is not indulged in more than it is. Many young men spend enough money on their vices or follies to enable them to buy and keep a horse. I would suggest therefore to those who cannot own a horse, riding clubs might be formed. Let the horses be used by members of the clubs just as boats are used by boating clubs. The expense of keeping the horses, under such conditions, when divided up among members, would be small, and the horseback exercise could be varied with the more vigorous sports in which most young men now indulge. In that way the strength of the body would be more equalized. The outskirts of New York and Brooklyn furnish many lanes and roads that lead through beautiful country, and the riders could not fail to enjoy themselves.

I do not know of any outdoor exercise so suitable for men as the sports of the field. Hunting is a healthful and beneficial sport. There is just enough excitement about it to make the exercise you take beneficial. While you are walking you are thinking about something of interest; while your body is being exercised your brain gets a stimulus. Hunting is good for the well and good for many who are sick. I have known invalids sent to the South with the advice that they should go shooting to come back restored in health. The man who combines hunting in the field with horseback riding, as is done in the South, has the best kind of outdoor recreation. Field sports are for young men; the older ones must be content with fishing or following the rabbit. I recall the case of the veteran writer for the sporting papers, Horace Smith. While yet a young man he was given up by his physician to die of consumption. He was in business, and his doctor told him that he had better stop work and devote the remainder of his life to his dog and gun. Mr. Smith acted on the suggestion, and I am willing to admit that possibly the doctor advised better than he knew, for this same young man died recently at the age of eighty. In the sporting papers, to which he was a constant and valuable contributor, he constantly made public the fact that he attributed his restored health to exercises taken in the field.

"YOUNG man," said a stern parent, with the accent on the young, "do you intend to stay here all night holding my daughter's hand and looking her in the eyes like a sick calf?" "No, sir." "What do you intend to do, then?" "Well, I had thought that when you did us the kindness to retire I would put my arms around her waist and if she did not object too forcibly I might risk a kiss."

INCOMPATABILITY OF TEMPER.—"Have you spoken to my daughter yet?" asked the old man. "No, sir; I wanted your consent first." "Well, I advise you to give up the idea. I don't believe she would marry you, and if she did, neither of you would be happy." "Why do you think so, sir?" "Because you part your hair in the middle and she parts her's on the side."

"SEE the capitalists riding along in their fine carriages," yelled a socialist speaker at a meeting in a Chicago suburb the other evening. "Where, I ask you, are our horses and carriages?" "Saloonkeeper's drivin' mine 'round," responded a red-nosed reformer of society, with dejection, and the orator changed the subject.

IN preaching the funeral sermon over the death of Mrs. James Deputy at Milford recently, the Rev. Mr. Willey of the M. E. Church said: "We find nothing in the Bible to justify our black dress and intense sorrow; the children of God fall asleep to wake where it is all brightness and joy."

A PREACHER was complaining of the dullness and inattention of his congregation, when an old deacon spoke up and said: "Hungry sheep will look up to the rack if there is hay in it."

"MA, what is hush?" asked a little boy. "Why, my dear, do you ask?" "Because I asked sister Jane what made her dress stick out so behind, and she said 'hush.'"

THE town elections held in Connecticut last week resulted in a net gain of six towns for the democrats.

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A SPECIMEN REFORMER.

What Hon. John Prentiss Poe Says of John K. Cowen.

One of the ablest lawyers in Maryland and one of the best citizens of Baltimore is Hon. John Prentiss Poe. The *Sun* of last Saturday publishes in full a speech by Mr. Poe at a mass meeting in Baltimore on Friday night. Every Democrat in Maryland ought to read this speech; it is among the most brilliant of the many brilliant speeches during the present campaign. As a specimen of its caustic utterance we give the following extract in reference to that beautiful specimen of reform purity—

JOHN K. COWEN:

The Cowen of to-day is not in this community the Cowen of a few months since, nor need his club and shotgun have any terrors for any Baltimorean. He stands to-day the justly discredited victim of an unsuccessful and universally repudiated "deal," which, had it been successful, would have given him a name second to none as a prince among railroad wreckers. He was and is a railroad director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and its general counsel, paid out of the funds of the corporation to protect the rights and interests of all its stockholders. By the hard labor of fifteen years, as he tells us, he has "created a legal service unequalled in the world," and he, its chief, stands, in his own opinion, in acknowledged pre-eminence for learning, eloquence and ability amongst all the railroad lawyers of the habitable globe, and all the stockholders, large and small, public and private, State of Maryland and city of Baltimore, contribute to the payment of his annual compensation for this dazzling work.

And yet, it now turns out, that for four or five months this virtuous and immaculate denouncer of political iniquities, whilst the trusted representative, as director of the whole corporation, whilst the paid adviser of all the stockholders in their aggregate capacity, bound by every obligation of fiduciary and professional duty to watch diligently and guard carefully the interests of all his constituents, *was engaged for a private client, in secretly trying to consummate a stupendous "deal" with reckless and irresponsible Wall street stock jobbers,* which if it had not failed by its own inherent weakness, would inevitably have exposed to the danger of almost total ruin the interests of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore as stockholders, by turning them, together with a large majority of individual stockholders, over to the tender mercies of the unfettered purchasers of a controlling interest in our Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

* * * *

Faithless director and recreant general counsel, reckless slanderer for partisan purposes of the city of your adoption, and malignant traducer of gentlemen your peers in all the qualities in true manhood—what right have you to prate of political baseness, or ostentatiously set yourself up as the rebuker of political malfeasance? If the gentlemen whom you assail with such unbridled bitterness, were as depraved as you falsely paint them—if the election frauds which you denounce were a thousand times blacker than you assert—one would suppose that, remembering to what a fate you were willing to surrender the great interests of which you were the paid and chosen guardian, you would rather seek the seclusion and safety of obscurity and absence than draw upon yourself the indignant condemnation of this community, by insolently parading yourself before them as the personification of virtues which you do not possess, the representative of principles which you dishonor, and the protector of interests which you have done your best to sacrifice and destroy.

The "Independents."

Mr. Poe thus "touches up" the independent contingent:

Unable from want of force, personal magnetism and capacity to cope with the party to which they belong, with rivals whose overshadowing popularity and influence reduce them to impotent insignificance, they whine about the degrading evils of ring rule, write venomous articles, and make vindictive and defamatory speeches belittling and disparaging the political sagacity whose superiority arouses their malignant envy, in proportion as it baffles their fruitless combinations, and, finally, rather than submit to the continued supremacy, which wounds and mortifies their self-love and dooms them to a temporary political seclusion galling to their inflated notions of their unappreciated self-importance, they desert to the enemy, and complete the circle of their political abasement, by bespattering their new Republican allies with praise as disgusting in the excess of its adulation, as their ribald abuse of their former Democratic brethren is unrestrained by regard for truth or decency.

We expect nothing from these gentlemen but calumny and detraction. Political moderation and justice are virtues unworthy of their consideration, and to which they have long been strangers.

The gratification of their personal malevolence would be sweeter to them than the triumph of their party, to which they have no sincere attachment, and rather than witness the continued ascendency of the men who for the present shape the Democratic politics of Maryland, they would view with serene satisfaction the displacement in 1888 of President Cleveland and the return to power of the republicans, whom it cost us a struggle of twenty-five years to dislodge.

They have at last thrown off the mask and revealed themselves openly as political renegades, but, unsustained by popular sympathy and amounting in themselves to a mere handful of self-admiring immaculates, they will find that their false professions of public spirit are discredited, the motives of their political action thoroughly understood, and that the party for years which they have in vain attempted to control and now endeavor to destroy, relieved of their disorganizing combinations, will be all the more vigorous and compact by their desertion.

We part with you, gentlemen, without regret. You are no longer professing members of our great political brotherhood; no longer allies and friends; no longer even engaged in the hypocritical business of pretended purification and reform; but you are now our open enemies, marching under the banners and fighting the battles of our adversaries.

As such we repudiate and reject you. We see you at last in your true colors; and let the result of your abandonment of your party be what it may, we warn you that