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The Kent News

CHESTERTOWN - MAR. 10, 1888.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

THE PENINSULAR RAILROAD.

The Eastern Shore Senators are in earnest with their proposition to reorganize the company for building a railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio at Elkton down the peninsula to Cape Charles City. Senator Goldsborough will bring in a bill to enlarge the power of the company, and it is said there are strong parties behind the movement. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said, on March 1 increased its passenger fares to four cents a mile and freight rates one-third on all the Maryland branch roads that connect with the main Delaware road. This action has stirred up the people on these branch roads, who complain that the passenger tariffs now practically cut them off from Baltimore. This advance in tariff has given a new impetus to the movement for a road from Elkton down the peninsula.

POWERS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

House printed bill 78, introduced by Mr. Laird, for increasing the powers of county commissioners, came up on its third reading and failed because a quorum did not vote. The vote was 37 yeas to 7 nays. The bill will be reconsidered in a fuller House. The bill gives to the county commissioners control over their public roads, over dogs, hawks, owls, sheep and cattle, fences and other matters that now come into the Legislature.

TO DESTROY EELS

The eels bill of Mr. White, of Wicomico, has passed the House by 64 votes in the affirmative to none in the negative. It provides that the State fish commissioners shall be required to destroy all eels wherever found and directs them to expend half of their appropriation for that purpose. Mr. White said if Maryland gets rid of all eels she will in twenty years be able to export a million barrels of shad. The eels, he said, are eating up all the food fish in the waters of the Chesapeake. He said if he had the last eel in his grip he would not let it go for a million dollars.

THE STATE FISHERY FORCE.

Senator Tunis has introduced a bill authorizing the sale by the Board of Public Works of the steamer Governor Hamilton, of the State fishery force, and in its stead the purchase or building of two suitable sailing vessels to take the places of the Mary Compton and Nannie Merryman, which are assigned to new routes. One is to go to Choptank river and the other to Sharp's Island narrows, the new vessels to take the routes occupied by the former two.

DEFEAT OF THE FREE BOOK BILL.

The House of Delegates on Tuesday defeated the bill for free books in the public schools by striking out the enacting clause.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW RE-ENACTED.

The bill to amend the mechanics' lien law, so as to include Kent and St. Mary's counties in said law, has passed both houses.

THE ELECTION BILLS.

The Senate did good work Tuesday night in concluding the second reading of the registration, supervisors and election bills, and the third reading of the bills was made the special order for Wednesday night, when the registration bill was passed with only one vote in the negative, that of Senator Burchinal, and he did so because the bill did not give an improved registration in the counties. It provides for sitting of registers in the counties two days in May, three in September and five in October. The election and supervisors' bills were passed without opposition. The Baltimore *Sun* says: It cannot be denied that the provisions of the bills the Senate has passed are far in advance of all previous legislation on this subject.

THE PROTECTION FALLACY.

Laboring Men Read.

The Peabody (Mass.) *Reporter*, the organ of the working people of that manufacturing hive, independent in its politics, puts to the protectionists some very pointed questions which that journal would like to have answered, and which it says seem to call loudly for tariff reform. The *Reporter* says:

The papers here are all speaking about the dullness in the iron industry, saying that the mills must close and a vast number of workmen must be thrown out of employment. Yet the duty on steel railroad bars is $17 a ton, and the duty on iron placed there to protect the workmen is ninety per cent. for pig iron, and 40 for iron ore, amounting to millions and millions of dollars. It has protected the iron manufacturers and made them the wealthiest class of people in our country; but there are no workmen in the country worse off to-day than the iron-workers.

There is no protection in our shoe business, by way of tariff, and yet there is no class of workmen doing better to-day than the shoemakers. Can the protectionist explain this?

All the glass workers in the country have struck; they say they cannot live on what pay the glass manufacturers offer them; and yet the duty on glass is perfectly enormous, placed there to protect the glass workers. Yet the glass manufacturers are all wealthy, while the glass workers are not so well off as the workers in our mills that have no protection in the shape of tariff. Will some protectionist explain this to us?

The duty on wool is fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, and yet the per cent. of sheep is less in this country than it was before the duty was placed there; the farmers are killing their sheep and the wool business, once Peabody's greatest industry, is dead. Can the protectionist explain this and tell why the cattlemen, who have no protection, are doing so well?

The duty on coal is fifty per cent. placed to protect the coal miners, and a vast army of workmen in the coal regions, and yet the same men, who are supposed to be protected by this enormous duty, have recently risen up and declared that they cannot live upon the wages given them. Yet coal is higher to-day than it was before the tariff was put on, and the workingman is not so well off as at that time; but the owners of the coal mines—they have grown rich and powerful; and yet there is not one product taken from the soil, that is not protected, but is more prosperous than coal, which is so strongly protected. Will some protectionist explain this?

We must confess that these duties which we have mentioned do protect; but they protect the rich and powerful, making them more wealthy and arrogant. It is the middle and poorer class which want protection from foreign competition; and a protection that lends aid to the rich, while it oppresses the poor, should be sharply dealt with.

We have had enough of protection for the enormously rich people, and they can no longer hoodwink the masses upon the method of protection. It is these wealthy people who have been protected that talk about protection from the pauper labor of Europe, while at the same time they encourage that pauper labor to come here and compete with and degrade our workmen.

The New Tariff Bill.

The new tariff bill submitted to the ways and means committee of the U. S. Senate by the democratic majority is constructed for the most part in accordance with the two democratic ideas—that articles used by the poor should be taxed less heavily then those consumed by the rich, and that the raw materials of manufacturers should pay no duty at all. There is a considerable reduction of duties, for example, upon the cheaper sorts of woolen and cotton goods, carpets, earthenware, glass and sugar, such as the poor buy, while high-priced grades, such as only the rich can well afford, are made to pay a high tax. The free list has been enlarged in the same spirit. While most of the articles included in it are of importance chiefly as raw meterials of manufactures, still there are many, such as salt, timber, vegetables, fruits and meats, that enter at once into consumption. Articles in this list worth special mention are: Tinplate, a necessary material of our canning industry, cotton ties, salt, flax, wax, liquorice, borax, blue vitriol, copperas, dye-stuffs, needles, dates, figs, plums, prunes, currants, beans, milk, cocoa, paper pulp, mineral waters and books in foreign tongues. The reduction effected by the enlargement of the free list is $22,250,000. Sugar of grades not above No. 16 Dutch standard is reduced from 1.40 and 2.75 cents per pound to 1.15-100 cents per pound; Sugars of the highest grade from 3.50 to 2.55 per pound. It is provided, however, that these reductions shall not effect upon sugar coming from countries that impose an export duty on sugar. Bichromate of potash is reduced from 3 to 2½ cents per pound. On plain china there is a reduction from 55 to 55 per cent. ad valorem. The tax on pig iron is reduced to $6 per ton; on steel rails and railway bars to $11 per ton. There are reduction on many manufactures of iron and steel. The lower rates is most noticeable in the cases of certain kinds of woolen and cotton goods, glass, ready-made clothing, writing, paper, envelopes, toys, matches, common umbrellas, rice, wood screws, nails, wire, forgings, chains, common china and earthenware, ground spices, medicinal preparations and proprietary medicines. The reduction of revenue expected from woolen goods is $12,000,000; chemicals, $750,000; crockery, $1,500,000; cottons, $500,000; flax, hemp and jute, $1,250,000; sugar, $11,000,000. The total reduction from customs duties is estimated at $50,000,000. Internal revenue taxes will, when reached, be reduced, it is thought, about $20,000,000.

THE NEW ELECTION BILLS.

Interesting Debate in the State Senate.

The Maryland Senate on Tuesday proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the election bills heretofore reported favorably by Mr. Brown from the committee on elections, who also reported, without recommendation, the "Pearce election bill."

Mr. Randall, of Anne Arundel, moved to substitute the "Pearce bill" for the bill of the committee. He said: "It is by far the best bill that has been presented here. I do not propose to go over the advantages that this bill has over the committee's bill. We all know all about these election bills. They have been discussed in the committees and in the newspapers. We are all saturated with them. There seemed to be a consensus of opinion that there should be an annual registration. The democratic convention and the platform deemed annual registration essential. Annual registrations have been tried in New York and Chicago, and work admirably; prevent frauds. We, of the minority, think it the most important thing of all. It was so considered by the democratic convention, by Mr. Whyte and Mr. Pearce. The bill of the committee provides for no new registration in the counties. A new registration is the important and essential feature of the law. We also think that the registers should be judges of election. They will know whether the men who come up to vote are the identical men whom they registered. The Pearce bill contains many safeguards and minute provisions, which are left out of the committee's bill. We also think there ought to be provision for at least two challengers and watchers; the committee's bill only provides for one. The Pearce bill provides all essential safeguards for the protection of the minority."

Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, said: "A majority of the committee on elections have reported certain bills to the Senate. The committee have carefully gone over the Pearce bill; sifted it thoroughly. We think it is too complex in its machinery, and would be onerous and oppressive. We have submitted these bills, in which we think are incorporated those features which we regard as necessary and essential to secure fair registration and elections. Minority registers are provided for in Baltimore, and minority judges and watches in the counties. I do not understand that any special promise was made by the democratic party to have a complete new registration in the counties. There has been no demand for such. There have been no charges of fraud and corruptions in the counties; none except in Baltimore city. New registrations in the counties would be a hardship to the county people. They would be inconvenient and disadvantageous. A system of purgation such as we have provided will accomplish the same purpose as a new registration, and without its hardships. I know that in my county the registers, from their own knowledge and from assistance on the part of party workers, will be able to purge the lists of every name that ought to come off, and I believe the other counties are like mine. If this can be accomplished in this way, why put the county people to the hardships of a new registration? All we want are fair registrations and elections. Why should 500 or 600 men be put to trouble and inconvenience in order to get 25 or 30 names off the lists, when you can get them off by this system of purgation? Another thing is that a new registration will leave us with an incomplete registration; the loss will be fully 15 to 25 per cent. It took over four years after the last new registration to get the full vote registered. Some of our people think any registration is an invasion of their rights. Our people in the counties do not want three registers. In my county seven registers do the work; do it properly and satisfactorily. No charge of fraud has ever been made. Why should we be put to great expense in order to have three registers? The same thing is applicable to all the counties. As to Baltimore city, certain promises have been made. It occurred to us that even there everything could be accomplished with good men as registers by a system of purgation. We could not see that Baltimore was to be compared to New York. Baltimore has not that large floating population that New York has. There are no great and radical changes in the population of Baltimore. Yielding to popular demand and remembering our promises in this regard, we have determined upon precinct registration for Baltimore city. She will have 540 registers; the minority will be represented in each precinct. There will be a complete new registration this year, a purgation next, and then another new registration, and so on. If it is the sense of the Senate that a new registration should be had in the counties, then the committee's bill can be so amended. I do not see why the registers should be the judges of election. Frequently a first-class register would not make a good judge of election. With us young men are generally registers, while elderly men, with whom we are willing to trust our dearest rights, are the judges of election. Moreover, this law does not necessarily prevent registers from being judges of election. We desire an absolutely fair registration and election. No man is more opposed to fraud in any shape than I. I am willing to go as far as is necessary to secure fair elections, and I believe we have done so."

Mr. Burchinal.—"I deem it of the utmost importance to have minority registers in the counties. We are not everywhere as well in regard to registers as they are in Queen Anne's."

The senate by a vote of 18 to 4 refused to substitute the Pearce bill, and a motion to substitute the Whyte bill was also lost by the same vote.

[Mr. McKaig's statement that the Pearce bill "is undemocratic in centralizing power in the hands of the governor and giving him the appointment of all the election officers in the State," was altogether an unjust criticism. It indicates that the Senator has not read the Pearce bill. His statement is wholly incorrect. The Pearce bill does not give the power as stated, but it does give it to the *county authorities*. Mr. Pearce seemed particularly careful, in framing his bill, to avoid the "centralization of power in the hands of the governor," and Senator McKaig should do Mr. Pearce the justice to correct his statement.—EDS.]

Notes from Galena.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my rambles I called in to see friend Hyland. I found all hands busy getting up a supply for farmers' use. His justly celebrated roller, built for durability and real service, is a requisite that no practical farmer can well afford to do without. His large stock of plows and castings, bells, farm wagons and general farm wants is full, and I am told his prices are lower than ever before. It is a pleasure to witness the thrift and push exhibited, and wish him great success.

And be it known, Messrs. Editors, that Messrs. Taylor and Gooding have their cannery enclosed, and a general business will be done, greatly benefitting our community. Let others follow. Keep the money at home; save what has been wasted and our beautiful Kent will be more than ever prosperous. SIMON.

FREDERICK city is at present under no little excitement upon the electric light question. The staid old town is much worried by agents of various companies, each of which is anxious for a contract. One day last week a delegation of business men and newspaper representatives from Frederick paid a visit to Hagerstown to witness the penny light in operation, which is now used on few streets as a test. The party was much pleased with their visit and are doubtless more in favor of electric lighting than ever.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday quote as follows:

WHEAT—Fulty 88c @89c. for fair to good; Longberry, 90c@90c. CORN—White, prime, 56c@56c. Yellow, 56c@56c. OATS—40c.

BUTCHER THOMPSON,

OPPOSITE VOSHELL HOUSE.

HERE is the place to buy CHEAP BEEF. Best Cuts, Standing Rib Roast and Surloin Steaks at **10 Cents per Pound.** Also, Pork Steak and Sausage at 10 cents per pound. Soup and Stewing Meats from 5 to 8 cents per pound. People grumble at hard times and the scarcity of money and I want to put my meat down so it will be in the reach of every one who wishes to buy. These reasonable rates will lay before the people for one year, if not longer.

Feb. 25, 1888—tf.

IF you want a PIPE, for the best selection go to J. L. McFEELY'S.

Edesville and Vicinity.

EDITORS KENT NEWS:—Changes occur continually within the lives and experiences of all of us. Since our last correspondence, and with the saddest feeling, this community has been called upon to attend the funerals of two persons whose ages in life represented age and youth. The demise of Miss Annie E. Wickes, one of the *few* remaining elderly members that constitute the membership of the church to which she was connected, has caused a vacuum, the filling of whose space will require even more than constant, persistent and an indefatigable effort of a united brotherhood. In compliance, however, with the teachings of revealed things, all must patiently await the suggestion of a successor.

Ernest E. Hadaway, eldest son of Capt. H. C. Hadaway, a young man scarcely yet 20 years of age, passed quietly off from this scene of action on Friday, the 2d instant. This youth was represented as being unable, with all its vitality, to over-rule the wisdom of the Creator. Ernest was a good young man and beliked by all who knew him. How many there are who look upon the dark portions of the picture, and single out the dark side of these dispensations as if there were no sunny spots which still live in memory. Rather let our chastened spirits become, as is divinely intended, more highly rectified by this passing thro' afflictions.

How timely, consistent and suggestive is the work and purpose of the "sociable," which has been conducted principally by the workers in the Sunday school during these winter months. There are, of course, quite a number who are not members of the school, but who have done efficient work during the progress of the sociable. The last meeting was held at Miss Ida Wood's, and all spent a pleasant evening, and manifested pleasure in the rendition of the programme, which was as follows: Instrumental solo, Prof. Judefind; reading, Miss Edith Richards; quartette, Miss Belle Coleman, Mrs. Annie Gale, J. F. Wheatley and A. L. Judefind; reading, Miss May Wilkins; duet, Miss Coleman and Mrs. Gale; reading, Frank E. Stevens; the whole being interspersed with Sunday school songs. The officers are: President, Miss Mamie Wickes; vice-president, James M. Wood; secretary, Miss Minnie Stevens; treasurer, Lonnie Stevens. The object of all this is not alone a source of social greeting, which is indeed a real fact, but also to extend broadcast throughout the community an influence for church ties, with all its attending auxiliaries. It is also not alone intended for younger persons, but for all who desire the propagation of such principles as will tower high above the natural compass of the mind and the belongings of the natural heart.

Thou, who shouldst follow, be warned to see
Thy way prove not a curved road to thee;
The straightest way, perhaps, which may be sought,
Is through the great highway men call I OUGHT.

On two occasions gentlemen have called on me and shown me some of the bullets that have been fired ashore at them on Swan Point. These gentlemen, as was proven by the shots, were good targets for those desperadoes or pirates whom some delight to call "oyster dredgers." Such they are, it is true, and more. In this act they were doubly violating the laws of the State, namely: stealing that which is the property of the citizens of Kent county and seeking to destroy the life of her farmers and their friends, who have for years enjoyed the above named place for duck and other fowling. These belligerents are undoubtedly insulting the law-abiding citizens, as well as the authorities of the law, in the most contemptible manner. Is there no remedy? Are such violations to continue? The Maryland Legislature is in session; let it, therefore, rise in its might and adopt wise legislation and protect this general interest and the lives of private citizens. OBSERVER.

Still Pond Agricultural Club.

CLUB ROOM, March 3, 1888.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Club met, and after the usual preliminaries Mr. J. S. Harris informed the Club that the question of the Fruit Exchange in Baltimore was still under advisement, and that all parties concerned were about ready for the call for a convention to be made; and Mr. N. Barnard, president of the club, was instructed to visit Baltimore the coming week and confer with H. O. Devries, agent of Maryland State Grange, and President Bates, of the Business Men's Association, and issue a call for said convention of farmers to be held in Baltimore in April to discuss plans and methods for organizing this important movement.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Let every farmer gird on the armor for the contest. Let each one make this cause his own. We have opposition—strong, determined opposition in Baltimore. We will not have a walk-over. Whisperings of discontent, mutterings of disfavor, reach our ears; but stronger and stronger the farmers are getting in resolve. We hear not a word of opposition among them; they seem to be a unit in favor of the measure; they realize the importance of the movement; they appreciate the opportunity; and, knowing their duty, dare to perform it.

The asparagus question came up for discussion. Mr. G. W. Price gave his methods and experience as follows: Manures land heavy in the fall; in the spring plows furrows or trenches 12 inches deep, 6 feet apart; sets roots or crowns 18 inches apart, covers them 1 inch, and as they grow fills in more earth till the trench is full; always uses two-year crowns; prefers using phosphates annually; manures propagate weeds and grass. It is quite necessary that the ground be kept loose; prefers stiff land, as the product will be more crisp, tender and palatable than in light land.

W. D. Pennington: Also planted deep, and maured very heavily; had not as good success as a neighbor who used fertilizer exclusively.

N. Barnard: Also planted deep, but think it a mistake. The greener the product the better price it commands; prefer to cut it about an inch below the surface; if cut deeper than this the part below ground is white, tough and stringy, and will not command as good price. The asparagus beetle is very destructive to this crop; the best plan to manage it is to plow a furrow on the rows daily after cutting, leaving every fifth row uncovered, the beetles will then depredate on these uncovered rows, which may be dosed with Paris green. Of course, great care should be exercised never to use the grass in these uncovered rows. EUSEBIUS.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

To every body here about,
And other people too,
Who like their footwear good and stout—
Go buy the Police Shoe.

If you want your feet both warm and dry,
I'll tell you what to do:
Just step around to SHAW's and buy,
That noted Police Shoe.

There're statements made—some false, some true—
About the goods we sell:
But if you get the Police Shoe
You'll surely wear you well.

If my advice you will but take,
I'll simply say to you:
The best investment you can make,
Is in the Police Shoe.

The above, with many other kinds and styles of

Boots and Shoes!

IS NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE

☞We invite all who may need anything in our line to call and examine our stock. Remember the place.

JAMES A. SHAW,
feb18-tf. Court Street, Chestertown.

FARMERS and HORSEMEN!

Look to Your Interest!
Prices to Suit the Times!

REMEMBER I do not sell Stoves, Medicine, Muslins, Calicoes, Sugars, nor Coffees, but I do keep

A HARNESS STORE

SELL, MAKE and REPAIR

all kinds of Carriage, Wagon and Dearborn Harness, Bridles, Collars, Riding Saddles, Whips, Rope and Chain Traces, Backbands, Curry-Combs, Brushes, Robes, Blankets, Sleigh-Bells and every thing kept in season that is usually kept in a First Class Harness Shop, from a 10-cent Hame Strap to a Set of Fine Harness.

Encourage me by buying your Harness Goods where you can have them neatly and promptly repaired. Thankful for past patronage I remain yours respectfully,

WILLIAM PARR,
fe11-1y. STILL POND, MD.

Notes from Rock Hall.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Rock Hall charge is closing up a pleasant and in many respects prosperous year. The people, both in and out of the church, are giving substantial evidence that the presence and labor of Bro. McQuay and wife is duly appreciated by them. On Friday evening, 24th ult., the first anniversary of the good dominie's wedded life, was taken advantage of by a host of friends, who visited the parsonage without invitation and very unceremoniously took possession, occupying every available seat and filling the hall. The object of their visit was expressed by deeds rather than words; that the glad wedding anniversary was remembered, and quite a number of substantial gifts were brought as an evidence of their high appreciation of pastor and wife. Sunday, Feb. 26, was observed as pastor's day in Rock Hall; the Sunday school scholars who had received envelopes the previous Sabbath brought in the neat sum of $21; the blackboard illustration, a reproduction of that given in the *Journal*, enlarged so as to cover nearly the entire board and drawn with colored crayon, was very effectually used by Bro. Frank Satterfield, who, when warmed up, is an eloquent speaker, somewhat of the Sam Jones type. Bro. Frank was in his best mood, and made many telling hits. The stewards made their report in the afternoon and soon realized the amount apportioned. The ladies, in the warm impulse of their hearts, conceived the idea of giving Mrs. McQuay a substantial expression of their high regard for her, and on Friday night, the 2d instant, they presented her a purse of $18. To the credit of the people of Rock Hall, it should be said that during the stay of the present pastor they have paid every dollar they promised. They have been carrying Piney Neck as so much dead weight, and have been overtaxed in their apportionments in view of this useless appendage. The burden has become so grievous that it is a serious drawback to the work at Rock Hall; the pastor would fare better and the work be benefitted greatly by a separation, and feeling this very deeply the official board have sent in an earnest application for divorce. The mites are awake to the work of improvement, though they are a very small society; yet they have added much to the appearance and comfort of the parsonage. Before Christmas, through the pastor, they secured Ralph Bingham for an evening's entertainment in his peculiar way, at the K. of P. Hall. The proceeds were to purchase paint to give the parsonage a thorough new dress; the paint has been secured, but the severe cold came too soon for the application. When spring opens we expect our preacher to be housed in the prettiest home in the village. In addition to the paint, we hope to have a porch the entire length of the building in front. RUSTIC.

Look to Your Interest!

PROTECT YOUR SOLES
and Save your Cents!

An Old Adage:—"Save the Cents and the $$$ will Save Themselves."

IF YOU BUY

Your Shoes

OF

GOSLEE

you will surely save a Great Deal. We will sell you a Man's Plow Shoe, Solid and better than ever, for $1.00 Farmers try our Easy Walking Shoe, if you want comfort and durability. They will not rip.

WE HAVE A

A Good, Solid Dress Shoe for a Man

At $1.50 and $1.65.

Call for our Dairy Shoe. It is a Fine B. Calf Seamless Shoe. Several sizes, 6 to 11, for $1.75. They are equal to any $2.00 you can buy.

WE ARE OFFERING

Great Bargains in LADIES' SHOES.

Mundell Solar Tip Shoes, Heel and Spring Heels for $1.10. The Finest and Largest Line of Shoes ever in the county. Before you buy be sure to call at the

SHOE STORE,

Under Stam's Hall, Chestertown, Md.

—THE—

Fashionably Bred Trotting Stallion,

SANBORN,

3045.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TRIAL 2:41.

STANDARD UNDER RULES 6, 7, AND 8.

Sire GEN. WASHINGTON, 1161.

(Son of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.)

1st dam SCOTLAND MAID by HAMBLETONIAN, 10. Record 2:28¾. Full sister to Deucalion, 2:22 (sire of Nino, 2:30, and Lucia (dam of Day Dream, 2:21¾).

Sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; Nettie, 2:18; Orange Girl, 2:20; Jay Gould, 2:20¾; Gazelle, 2:21; and 35 others in 2:30 or better.

2d dam TRUSTY ..... by MARLBOROUGH.

Dam of Deucalion, 2:22 (sire of Nino, 2:30; Scotland Maid, 2:28¾; John Love, 2:28¾; and Lucia (dam of Day Dream, 2:21¾).

Thoroughbred son of imported Trustee (sire of John Nelson, sire of Neres, 2:20¼; Aurora, 2:27; Governor Stanford 2:27¾; Nemo, 2:30, and dam of Albert W. 2:26.)

3d dam HUYLER MARE...by HENRY DUROC.

Thoroughbred son of Essex, by Henry.

Will stand at home, near Crumpton, 6 days; near Massey's, 2 days; near Kennedyville, 2 days; Worton Station, 2 days, commencing March 15, 1888, till June 20, 1888.

—TERMS:—

Forty Dollars season with usual privilege of return if horse is in my possession.

For tabulated pedigree, description, &c., address

ALDAY CLEMENTS,
mar3-2m.* Crumpton, Md.

CLOVER SEED! CLOVER SEED!

CHOICE, RECLEANED, WESTERN. In any quantity. Bottom prices. J. H. IRELAND,
j14-tf. Lowest Grove, Md.

CLOVER SEED! CLOVER SEED!

For sale at Bottom Prices.

☞A choice lot to arrive.

jan7-tf. Respectfully, R. F. PARKS.

$4,000.00 WORTH

OF

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

HATS and CAPS!

AT or BELOW COST!

I WILL SELL my entire stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS AT OR BELOW COST FOR THE CASH. I must close them out

On or before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT

in order to make a complete change in my business. Call and examine my stock as this is no trick but solid facts. They must be sold in order to make the change in my business the exigencies of the times require.

STILL POND CLOTHING HOUSE!

LOUIS LAMBORN, Prop'r.

STILL POND, Jan. 21, 1888.

A. FRIEDMAN'S

CLEARING SALE of CLOTHING

And UNDERWEAR!

This Day We Make Prices UNPRECEDENTED!

WE have had a good trade this season, in fact we have sold more goods this season than any season during the seven years we have been in this county, and at the close of the season we have a goodly number of

MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS

which were bought very late in the season, and which will be sold at a very much less price than it cost to manufacture them, but we would much prefer to sell them at a loss and give our customers a GREAT BARGAIN than to carry them over for next season, so this will be the opportunity of the year to

Get Double the Worth of Your Money.

—HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR PRICES:—

Overcouts we have been selling at $5 to $6.50 are now marked down to $3.75, what a bargain! Overcoats we have been offering at $9 to $10 will now be sold at $7, this is a bargain! Overcoats that have been going readily at $12 to $16 will now be sold at $10 and $11, what a sacrifice!

We have also quite a number of MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S SUITINGS of Winter weight, a few of a kind and if we can suit you in size and style we will make the price to suit, for we intend to sell the odds and ends at a loss, for we don't intend to pack away a single piece if possible.

We have also a large lot of MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S LONG and SHORT PANTS, and a big assortment of HATS and CAPS and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, which will be sold at alike unprecedented low prices. Call and be convinced that we sell as we advertise.

A. FRIEDMAN,

Jan. 28, 1888. *The Popular Clothier, opposite Stam's Hall, Chestertown, Md.*

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company

—OF—

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND,

DECEMBER 31, 1887.

ASSETS:

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$94,900 00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	5,000 00
Amount of all Loans on Judgment	2,488 21
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	1,627 33
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in Bank	6,014 48
Premium Notes in force.....$170,600 00	
Total Cash Assets	$107,030 02

LIABILITIES:

Losses reported, unadjusted and unpaid	$ 420 49
Premium Notes in force.....$170,600 00	
All other Claims	6,518 11
Total Liabilities	$6,938 60
Surplus as regards Policyholders	$100,091 42
Total Income	$12,215 19
Total Expenditures	22,554 27
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on 31st December, 1887	2,551,259 00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1887	180,435 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1887	7,426 15
Losses paid in Maryland during 1887	14,831 01
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1887	13,998 00

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1888.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, Maryland, to December 31st, 1887, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES,
feb25-3t. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Coal, Coal.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PUBLIC.

THINKING that our brother Coal merchant might put some false impressions into your minds in reference to having the best coal sold in this market, we must state that we don't agree with him. While we don't claim to have better than our competitor, we do claim to have as GOOD COAL AS IS SOLD ON THIS OR ANY MARKET. There is no Coal that is better adapted to ALL USES than the SCHUYLKILL COAL, operated by the largest coal operators in the country. We also claim that we have prices to meet the lowest coal quotations. Hoping to be favored with your order, we remain, very respectfully,

July 16. J. D. BACCHUS.

LIBRARY NOTICE.

Subscriptions to CIRCULATING LIBRARY expire in February. If we can get 50 subscribers for the year at $1.00 per year we will at once put in a supply of new and better books. Bring along your cash. This is cheap reading.

fe4-tf. Resp'y, H. A. SPARKS.

WANTED.

All GOOD BUTTER-MAKERS to call at H. A. SPARKS', under the NEWS office. We think it will pay you to do so. H. A. SPARKS.

Feb. 4, 1888—tf.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Kent Co. Mutual Insurance Company

—OF—

DOVER, DELAWARE,

DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

ASSETS:

Value of Real Estate owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrance thereon	$ 6,240 85
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	39,415 00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	7,200 00
Judgment Bonds	16,442 00
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	2,714 39
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank	902 04
Endorsed Notes	1,200 00
Premium Notes in force.....$652,577 00	
Total Admitted Assets	$74,114 28

LIABILITIES:

Losses reported, adjusted and unpaid	$3,884 56
Premium Notes in force.....$652,577 00	
All other claims	6,500 00
Total Liabilities	10,384 56
Surplus as regards Policyholders	863,729 92
Total Income	$ 39,247 43
Total Expenditures	60,564 13
Amount of Policies in force in the United States on Dec. 31st, 1887	7,696,287 00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1887	1,226,939 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1887	5,420 75
Losses paid in Maryland during 1887	16,651 49
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1887	9,522 03

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1888.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company of Dover, Delaware, to December 31st, 1887, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES,
feb25-3t. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

WILL YOU NOT

KINDLY SAY TO THE

People of Kent County

THAT I HAVE NOT TIME TO WRITE AN ADVERTISEMENT?

☞I AM TOO BUSY WITH☜

Window Shades

TO THINK OF IT. WILL DO SO SOON.

L. K. STAM.

Jan. 15, 1887.

FOR SALE:

A SMALL FOOT-POWER TURNING LATHE, Splendid Grindstone, Machinist and Carpenter's TOOLS of Lement Downing, to be seen at my office.

j14-tf. JOSEPH TURNER.

A LARGE LOT

—OF—

Prime Cypress Fencing

NOW ON HAND.

☞PRICES AND ESTIMATES☜

—FOR—

LUMBER, SHINGLES,
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
DOOR and WINDOW FRAMES,

for building purposes, furnished with pleasure.

Do not buy until you have given me an opportunity to figure on your bill.

My stock is SEASONED and WELL MANUFACTURED and embraces every variety of Building Material.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Feb. 18, 1888.

Carriages! Carriages!

CARRIAGE WORK!

WALTON C. ORRELL,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

HAS taken the Carriage and Smith Shops, near the M. P. Church, formerly conducted by Mr. Geo. E. Lambert, and is now ready for business. I intend to keep a full stock of CARRIAGES of different styles on hand, and will take orders for the manufacture of CARRIAGES, DEARBORNS and FARM WAGONS, and will guarantee that all my work is FIRST CLASS and my prices as low as the lowest.

I am prepared to do all kinds of

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting,

Including Horse-Shoeing.

I shall give special attention to REPAIRING of all kinds. The Painting and varnishing of old work will be done in the highest style of art, and all other repairs in workman-like manner.

I have had long experience in the business and only ask a trial to prove my ability to give satisfaction in work and prices.

WALTON C. ORRELL,
f11-1m.* CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

M. A. TOULSON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

LARGE VARIETY

PATENT MEDICINES!

ANY FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!

the VERY BEST, and EVERYTHING that is kept in a well furnished Drug Store.

☞PERSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT!

This is under my individual supervision.

Very respectfully,

M. A. TOULSON,
Feb. 18, 1888. CHESTERTOWN.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

Annual Notice

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

the Sixth day of March, 1888,

at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the Eighth day of May, next,

for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at aforesaid day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After TUESDAY, 15th of May next,

no ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in the assessments will be made for the present year.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

will be appointed on the Second Monday, 9th day of April, next.

COLLECTORS

of STATE and COUNTY TAXES for EACH ELECTION DISTRICT, and a

KEEPER of the STANDARDS

—OF—

Weights and Measures

will be appointed

On Tuesday, 10th day of April next.

☞All persons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before

TUESDAY, 12th day of June next,

otherwise they may be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant and vouched for by three or more freeholders having knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Pres't.,
JOHN F. ERNEST,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
JOHN DICKINSON,
Commissioners.

Attest:—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk. fe25.

Fire--Lightning--Life!

IN *this day when the dread cry of Fire, Fire, Fire is sounded, which tells us of another's loss, the first question we ask is,* WAS HE INSURED? *and if*

NO, *be the answer, all will extend their sympathy, but will unite in declaring him a* Foolish Man *not to have availed himself of the Protection offered by* Insurance *and how truly he will regret his imprudent neglect.*

SEE TO IT, *reader, that* You *profit by the experience of others and* "Lock the Stable Door Before the Horse is Stolen," *be prudent and act PROMPTLY lest your neglect of to-day may be repented to-morrow, and*

UNLESS *you have already done so, go immediately to the Agent of some Reliable Insurance Company and secure at a Trifling Cost that Protection, Security and Safety which can be had only through Reliable Insurance, but, in selecting a Company*

REMEMBER *that the company that gives the Greatest Protection, the Greatest Security, pays