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The Kent News

CHESTERTOWN - JUNE 2, 1888.

MEETING OF PEACH GROWERS.

The Exchange and Bureau of Distribution Discussed.

The call for a meeting of persons engaged in the fruit industry brought together at Chestertown on Tuesday afternoon a large assemblage. On motion, T. J. Willis was made chairman and M. M. Rasin secretary. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. J. W. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, was introduced and addressed the assemblage for about 45 minutes. He said he came to Maryland for the first time thirty-six years ago. He then admired, coming as he did from a mountainous country, the beautiful level country, with its green fields sloping to the river. Since then he has become thoroughly well acquainted with this peninsula; he understands its advantages and its disadvantages; and he is also well acquainted with other sections of the country, and he will say this: Of all the sections which he has seen anywhere there is none other he has ever seen so favored as this Maryland and Delaware Peninsula. It has the best soil, a soil that responds most readily to improvements and fertilizers. There is no other section of country so favorably located for the growing of perishable products as the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

There are now planted on this peninsula 5,000,000 peach trees. The product of most of these trees will go to Baltimore. How can they find a market there? The demand of Baltimore cannot consume the product of these trees. There must be a method for a larger and more general distribution, and this the fruit exchange proposes to provide. It has always been difficult to induce farmers to make a united effort to accomplish any aimed-at result. Every one is disposed to do things on his individual responsibility. He raises his crops, and then he shuts his eyes, and trusts to luck for a market. He sometimes trusts his entire crop in the hands of his commission merchant. The commission merchant may be an honest man, and may do the square thing, but sometimes they do not do the square thing. He knew one grower who shipped to a commission merchant, and allowed the full amount of sales to remain in the commission merchant's hands until the end of the season. The whole amounted to over $800. About the end of the season, the commission merchant failed, and the grower got a pro-rata dividend for his $800, amounting to about two dollars and fifty cents. If the average commission man should come here in Kent and ask a farmer to go on his note for $200 he would travel a long ways before he would find an endorser. And yet growers will trust their fruit crops to the commission men, with no sureties or guarantees. The sale of fruit through the commission merchant is a secret sale. The grower does not know the price which his fruit actually brings. He knew of an instance where the grower was present at the sale of his fruit, unknown to the commission man. He heard his fruit closed out at $1.00 per basket. He returned home happy. And yet, when he received an account of sales, his fruit was reported sold at 50 cts. per basket.

The fruit exchange is a bonded concern, giving ample securities that all moneys entrusted to its keeping will be safe. The sales are open and public—any grower may know exactly what his fruit brings. The exchange proposes to introduce a system of competitive buying. It has secured ample wharfage and other facilities for landing and handling fruit in Baltimore, notwithstanding any reports of interested parties that may have been put out to the contrary. There is immediate connection with both the Balto. & Ohio and Penna. railroads, and ample facilities for distributing to many distant cities and towns. Mr. Hickman enumerated the cities and towns that can be reached by the plan, in various States, there being over three hundred places in New York State alone. To this, adding the large canning demand in the city of Baltimore, he believes that a market can be found, that will consume at fair prices, the entire prospective crop, large thought it be.

It all depends upon perfecting a system of distribution that shall reach all points that are willing and anxious for peaches. Mr. Hickman said he had met with encouraging success in other counties. Not a prominent fruit-grower, but who, when he understood the proposed working of the exchange had endorsed it, and taken stock in it. It is desired to raise in stock subscriptions $10,000. Of this sum, Baltimore people interested in the exchange have put up $7,500. That leaves $2,500 to be taken by the fruit-growers. A considerable proportion of this sum is already taken. The growers will elect three-fourths of the officers and will control the concern. The charge made on sales by the exchange will be three per cent., and he thinks this will produce a revenue of at least $30,000, while the actual running expenses of the exchange will not exceed $7,500. Mr. Hickman closed by asking the growers present to subscribe for stock, at $10 per share, and to agree to ship their fruit to the exchange wharf in Baltimore.

During a brief recess thirty shares of stock in all were subscribed for.

Mr. Wm. P. Corsa, of Milford, Del., was introduced as "the father of the Delaware Peach Exchange." Mr. Corsa began by giving a history of the introduction of the evaporator, and of the effect of their introduction. The effect of their introduction around Milford had been, he said, to raise the net price of peaches from 15 cents to 25 cents per basket. Mr. Corsa said he especially desired to call attention to Mr. J. P. Polk's proposed bureau of information and distribution. He himself believes in bringing buyers here and selling the fruit at home. But almost every year there is a surplus that cannot be disposed of in this way, and this year the surplus promises to be the very thing that must be got rid of. Mr. Corsa exhibited a blackboard chart, and explained that the system was meant to obtain daily information from a large number of towns that could be reached by shippers; that the bureau proposed to furnish complete information of the demand in these towns, so as to regulate shipments and prevent any one market being glutted.

C. T. Westcott asked how, for instance, an organization at Chestertown could receive information, from whom it would receive it, and how often.

Mr. Corsa said that Clayton would be the headquarters of the bureau; that a branch organization at any point would elect a chairman, and that information from various points would be telegraphed to chairman in the evening preceding or early on the morning of shipment. The bureau proposes to regulate shipments to various markets. There will be a minimum apportionment; this will mean the quantity which any market can take and sell to best advantage. There will be a maximum apportionment, and this will mean the quantity that can be sold without utterly breaking the market.

Mr. N. Barnard explained the plan further. He said take for instance the Boston market. Suppose it is estimated that Boston can consume 50 carloads of peaches per day. If the shipment to Boston on any one day should amount to 48 carloads, then one more car could be allowed. But when the quota of 50 carloads was full, no further shipment would be allowed. Additional cars intended for Boston must be changed to some other point where the quota is not full.

Mr. C. T. Westcott asked: When any market is announced as being full, is there any arrangement with railroad companies to take no more fruit to that market?

Mr. Barnard said there is no such arrangement. The only protection for growers is to organize and protect themselves.

Mr. Corsa said that, supposing a market should be glutted by growers outside the bureau, the organization would have full information as to such outside shipments. After a car has started its destination can be changed. Even after a car is five or six hours out, it can be deverted from its original destination.

Mr. Corsa, after the close of the discussion, solicited membership to the bureau of information and distribution.

The subscribers to the stock of the exchange represented 132,000 trees, and took in all 33 shares.

It is intimated that Governor Hill, of New York, has made up his mind to retire to private life at the end of his present term and enter the practice of his profession. The plea offered for this apparent sudden change of purpose is that he is poor and that he has been offered a partnership with a prosperous New York law firm which he cannot afford to refuse.

BLAINE NOT IN THE RACE.

Under No Conditions Will He be a Candidate. The Imputation of Double Dealing Spurned—His Florence Letter Intended as Final.

The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday published a letter from the Hon. James G. Blaine, from which the following are a few extracts:

PARIS, May 17, 1888.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Editor N. Y. Tribune:

My Dear Sir—Since my return to Paris from Southern Italy, on the 8th instant, I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the National Convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of January 25, from Florence (which was decisive of everything if had the personal power to decide) has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally devoted and disinterested have construed my letter (as it should be construed) to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the national convention. They have, in consequence, given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination, some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the presidential contest of 1888.

If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name, in any event, to come before the convention, I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me. I speak, therefore, because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering in a double sense with my words. Assuming that the presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from indirection, and, therefore, I could not accept it at all. The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure.

* * * (Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

General Sheridan.

General Sheridan is critically ill at his home in Washington. It was thought on Monday morning that he could not live through the day, but he awoke from a refreshing sleep about 5 o'clock in the afternoon with a subsidence of his worst symptoms. His physicians, however, state that the chances are against his recovery. He is suffering from valvular disease of the heart complicated with chronic disease of the liver.

As a soldier during the war, and in later years as the successor of Generals Grant and Sherman in command of the army, General Sheridan has occupied a large space in the public eye. Born on the 6th of March, 1831, and graduating at West Point in 1853, he was in service on the frontier until the breaking out of our civil war. His first appointment at that time was as colonel of a regiment of volunteer cavalry. He was soon afterward commissioned a brigadier-general, and in 1862, for gallant conduct at Stone river, was promoted major-general of volunteers. In 1863 he served under General Thomas in Tennessee, but the following year was placed in command of the cavalry corp of the Army of the Potomac, and was transferred thence to the command of the Army of the Shenandoah. Promoted successively to the grades of brigadier and major-general in the regular army, he subsequently served under General Grant before Richmond and Petersburg, distinguished himself at the battles of Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks and before Petersburg, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. After the war and during the reconstruction period he was for some time in command of the Department of the South, but was succeeded there by General Hancock. He was subsequently in command of departments at the North and West. In 1869 Congress bestowed upon him the title of lieutenant-general, and on the retirement of General Sherman he succeeded to the command of the army of the United States. The Senate has passed a bill reviving in his honor the title of general, which had previously been borne by Generals Grant and Sherman.

MR. COMPTON ON CIVIL SERVICE.—During the consideration of the legislative and executive appropriation bill in the House on Tuesday, Representatives Compton and Cannon engaged in a lively tilt on the subject of civil-service reform. Mr. Cannon arraigned the democratic party for its civil-service methods and charged the administration with hypocrisy. Mr. Compton defended the Maryland democracy against such a charge, and declared that while he was individually in favor of civil-service reform to a certain extent, he was opposed to the existing law, and believed the administration should be in the hands of its friends. He said it came with poor grace from the republican party to charge hypocrisy in dealing with the civil-service question, and showed that while that party was in power there had been a total disregard of the law. Mr. Cannon replied that in Maryland, so far as the democratic party is concerned, it does not deserve to be so accused, because, said he, "I know in Maryland they have spit upon, denounced and trampled under foot the civil-service law in a defiant, manly way under the nose of the President. The chiefs of the party highest in his councils, while he was professing devotion to the civil-service law, were spitting upon it in the presence of the whole country, and with impunity. So I except the democrats of Maryland from any charge of hypocrisy."

Democratic Outlook Bright.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltio. *Sun* says that Senator Gorman expresses the very greatest satisfaction over the political situation as it appeared to him on his recent visit to New York. He met many of the prominent democrats of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, men belonging to all the wings of the party in the three States and representing every phase of factional differences. They were all united on national issues, however much their local differences, and Mr. Gorman says he did not meet one who was not enthusiastically in favor of the re-election of Cleveland and most confident it would be accomplished. He says the party in the three States named is in a very much better condition than it was in 1884, and the prospects of carrying all of them could not be better. For the first time in a long while the New York delegation will go to a national convention a unit in fact as well as in name and with no local quarrels to go before the convention.

A VAST CORRUPTION FUND.—The Republican League of the United States, through Mr. James P. Foster, the president of the league, is sending out "confidential" letters to the protected manufacturers, trusts, pools, &c., calling for liberal donations of money toward a fund with which to carry the next presidential election. The protectionist millionaires are asked to disgorge a part of their plunder in order to keep the tariff taxes up to the present notch. Along with the confidential letter is sent a circular showing that large sums have already been contributed. Thus it appears that the next fight is not to be between ballots and ballots, but between ballots and money. The Cleveland vote is to be cut down and democratic Congressmen are to be defeated by the purchase of voters. Such, it is said, is the scheme. There is plenty of money to put into it, but Cleveland's supporters are too numerous, it is believed, to be bought off with the funds available.

A FIGHT FOR ILLINOIS.—The nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer as the Democratic candidate for Governor in Illinois means that there is to be a heroic fight for the State in the coming contest. Gen. Palmer was one of the most gallant and distinguished of our volunteer Generals during the war, and in 1868 he was nominated and elected Governor by the Republicans. In 1872 he revolted against the rule of Grant and supported Greeley for President. He has since been an independent and generally supporting the Democratic candidates in State and national contests, and he is in a position to make a determined battle for Cleveland and himself.

THE question of all absorbing interest in Caroline county for some months was decided on Tuesday of last week by a special election. The proposition voted upon was the advisability of bonding the county for $60,000 in order to subsidize a new railroad enterprise, but the project has been abandoned through the failure of the tax-payers, who are of the take-no-stock-in-railroads kind, to grant the necessary sum of $60,000 by a vote of 465 to 697.

WHEN you visit Baltimore stop at the Maltby House, where will be found first-class accommodations and exceedingly low rates.

Notes from Rock Hall.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The day of promises is past: realities are taking. This place and our citizens are now enjoying the interesting sight of a gang of workmen hard at work driving piles and other necessary work in constructing a wharf near the village for the Centreville and Corsica River Steamboat Company, and ere the setting of many suns the four and five hour trip to Baltimore by the way of Grey's Inn, &c., will be superseded by one of less than two hours. There is talk of having a town meeting to return thanks to the new company for the long needed improvement for this district.

Another long wished for and necessary addition to the village is a first-class boarding house to accommodate the smiling salesmen, the tourist, or the invalid seeking a quiet, healthy spot to spend a few weeks, viewing, sailing and fishing the waters of the bay, overlooked from the comfortable rooms of the building, where fish, oysters, crabs, spring chickens and other luxuries are found on the table, and being surrounded by peach and other fruits that can be enjoyed in season. Mrs. Ballard, from Baltimore, is landlady, and has had sole charge of a similar institution there, and knows how to make her guests comfortable. The building is situated in a chestnut grove of trees and has been named the "Chestnut Grove Boarding House," and is in the centre of the village.

Our folks are much disappointed at the present outlook of the canning establishment, which it is thought will be closed, as the owner, Jos. Downey, takes charge of the new one going up in Chestertown, and in conjunction with Senator Burchinal and others expects to have a much larger field for the business. Many will miss their pin money in case the old factory remains closed. It is reported that Mr. G. E. Leary will start one near his saw mill and lumber yard.

A marine railway is among the improvements going on at Grey's Inn, and already has some work in hand. Mr. Dawson, from St. Michaels, is the starter of the new business and all hope the effort will prove successful. It is not far from the ship-yard of old which was abandonad in 1707, when Chestertown was laid out to take the place of New Yarmouth, the old county town on Grey's Inn creek, near the present steamboat landing. Occasionally an old tombstone is turned up in plowing, and in the yard of the Wilson farm, now owned by Smith, there are two of them, with the names plainly to be seen. They were plowed up in one of the fields near the old site of Yarmouth; where the old piles of the wharf are still to be seen on the farm now occupied by Tilghman Brice.

The fishing season is over and our fishermen report very poor success, and hope for better luck in the bay where the law does not interfere with summer fishing.

OCCASIONAL.

Confederate Memorial Day.

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1888.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The ex-confederate soldiers of Maryland are greatly indebted to Kent's distinguished citizen, the gallant federal soldier, Senator Burchinal, for his efforts in securing for the use of their disabled comrades the Pikesville arsenal, near Baltimore, which is now being put in condition suitable for the occupancy of those who wore the grey, now disabled and without pensions. On Wednesday next, June 6th, as is our custom, the graves of those buried in Loudon and Greenmount cemeteries, Baltimore, will be strewn with flowers. May we ask the ladies of Kent to send on that day by Chester River, Back Neck and Tolchester steamers their contributions. Committee will be at each boat to receive them.

EX-CONFEDERATE.

DEATH OF AN OLD RAILROAD MAN.—John R. Hogg, probably the oldest railroad man in the country, if not in the world, died at his home in Elkton last Monday morning from old age, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Hogg did his first work in connection with railroads in August 1829, when he was one of the persons employed to assist in laying out the New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad, which connected those two towns, and formed an important link in the great route of travel by steam between the northern and southern States.

It was the first railroad in the world upon which steam power was used for the transportation of passengers, and among the very first roads in this country to use it for any purpose. The first locomotive used on the road was brought from England in 1833. The engineers were about six weeks in putting it together. The delay is said to have been caused by their making a model of each particular piece of it, in order to be able to construct others for the use of the road. The trial trip of the locomotive was an event long remembered by those who witnessed it, and is said to have taken more than one day, owning to the fact that no provision had been made to supply the iron monster with water, which had to be obtained from springs along the road. Mr. Hogg had not been actively employed since 1876. His family has resided in Elkton for many years. His wife died some years ago. He leaves a son and three daughters.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE—*Maryland and Pennsylvania.*—The county commissioners of Lancaster county, Pa., sent to the State department last week a report of the condition of the boundary stone marking Mason and Dixon's line between Maryland and that county. There are five stones, and they must be visited annually, an act having been passed by the last Legislature. No. 1 was found at Frazier Point, near the river; No. 2, on banker Tome's property, is lost; No. 3 was broken; and No. 5, on the Tyson chrome property, was dislodged, and No. 5, near the Chester co. line, was in its proper place, but is disfigured by relect seekers. The stone at the chrome mines contains the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania on one side and that of Lord Baltimore on the other. The other stones have the letters P. and M. The commissioners will repair and provide protection for them during the summer.

PROTECTED ENOUGH.—The manager of the Harmony Mill, at Cohoes, N. Y., employing 3,200 persons, Mr. David J. Johnson, says of the pending reform tariff bill: "I am a protectionist, and as such I favor the Mills bill because I believe the 40 per cent. duty on textile manufactures it provides is all that any reasonable man can ask at the present time in this country. The bill is reasonably within the lines of projected work of the tariff commission of 1883, and is no more 'free trade' to my mind than was the report of that commission or the late President Arthur's message. The high tariff on wool has in my generation worked a marked change in manufacturing in Cohoes, as but 4 out of 28 mills are now running on wool, many of them designed for that purpose having been converted into cotton mills."

JUDGE PHELPS, in his charge to the new grand jury of Baltimore city on Monday, took occasion to say: "Experience has demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that in all large cities there are at least two well-known agents of crime, whose existence is a standing menace to the peace of society. You have, doubtless, anticipated the mention of these familiar factors in the vices of gambling and drunkenness. No one at this late day needs to hear a homily setting forth in detail how the former brings on idleness, poverty, ruin of families, robbing of employers, infamy, homicide, suicide; nor do you need to be reminded that intoxication is the prolific parent of every crime of reckless violence."

STURGEON HATCHING ON THE DELAWARE.—Prof. John A. Ryder has been very successful so far in the experiments with sturgeon eggs, which he is conducting at Delaware City. Last week some very excellent results were obtained through the artificial hatching of several eggs. This is the first time that sturgeon have been similarly hatched in this country, though it has been done before in Europe. Prof. Ryder is one of the leading scientists of America, his special study being embriology. He is professor of comparative embriology at the University of Pennsylvania, and has been detailed by the United States Fish Commission to make a special study of the sturgeon during the summer. He is much pleased with his progress so far.

CAMPAIGN DEVICE.—"The Cleveland Button" is the first campaign device that has appeared. It is about the size of a cent, with a black back-ground, upon which is a gold colored horseshoe inclosing the initials "G.C." The legend "Public Office is a Public Trust" encircles the inner design, and at the bottom are the figures "84—88."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN FREDERICK.

Blown Up by Gasoline and the Front of a Building Hurled into a Crowd.

A dispatch from Frederick, Md., to the Baltimore *American*, dated May 28, says: One of the most terrible accidents that has ever occurred in this city happened this evening at quarter of seven o'clock. The result is the destruction of the extensive retail grocery store of Charles Edward Zellers, situated at the northeast corner of Market and South streets, the killing of Charles Poole, a lad of about ten years, and the injuring of upwards of 75 men, white and colored, ranging in age from twelve to sixty years. At about half-past six this evening Mr. Zellers sent a young lad employed at the store to draw five gallons of gasoline from a barrel in the cellar beneath the rear warehouse. It is stated that the lad, in endeavoring to use a lantern for the purpose of doing the work which he had been sent to perform, accidentally ignited some of the gasoline that had leaked from the barrel. He immediately rushed from the cellar, and an alarm of fire was given. Smoke issued from the windows of the cellar, and soon filled the store-room and adjoining house. The family of Mr. Zellers was promptly removed from the building. The general alarm of fire which had been sounded brought the members of the three fire departments to the scene, with their apparatus. The first stream had hardly been thrown upon the fire before a low, rumbling sound was heard, followed by an explosion.

Combustible stuff was stored in the cellar, and of the ten or fifteen barrels of coal oil, gasoline and whiskey in the cellar, it is believed that all exploded but five or six. The wall of the warehouse fronting on Sixth street was blown over into the street, the roof was thrown into the yard, and the entire lower front of the building, consisting of heavy plate-glass doors and windows, was smashed into pieces and hurled across Market street into the midst of a crowd of firemen and spectators. Scarcely had the noise and dust and dirt of the explosion cleared away, than the air was filled with the cries of frightened and weeping women, calling for their sons, husbands and brothers. For the space of fifteen minutes the scene was one of the utmost confusion and horror.

Many of the brave men who had entered the building to fight the flames emerged from the ruins cut, bruised and with broken limbs, while the groans of those caught in the debris could be heard for a half square. As soon as possible, the work of rescuing the injured and dying was commenced. The houses of those residing in the neighborhood were thrown open to the unfortunate, and, as soon as the physicians of the city could be summoned, the work of caring for the wounded began. It is quite certain that the quiet people of Frederick never before witnessed such an awful scene.

The building in which the fire and explosion occurred is one of the largest used for the purpose in the city. It has recently been greatly improved, and is valued at about $6,000. What remains of it will have to be torn down. The stock in the store and warehouse was valued at about $5,000, over half of which will be a total loss. The building and stock are partially insured in the Frederick County Mutual Insurance Company. Although but one death has yet resulted from the accident, at least ten of those who were injured are in a critical condition, and some of them may die, perhaps before morning. They are being cared for in the offices of the physicians and at the residences of the citizens.

WHY COAL OIL LAMPS EXPLODE.—Inspector Aiken, of Baltimore, whose duty it is to inspect oil and gas in that city, made inquiry into the cause of an explosion of a coal oil lamp on Eden street some days ago. Investigation proved that the explosion was not caused by inferior oil, but because the lamp was left standing all day half filled with oil and was lighted without re-filling. The oil, he reports, was perfectly safe, but unless properly treated the best kerosene is dangerous. He recommends that lamps should not be left half filled for any length of time before lighting, without first filling them. This, he says, excludes the air which has accumulated in the lamp and prevents explosion.

RICHMOND GRAYS IN NEW YORK.—The crack Virginia military company, the Richmond Grays, who were the guests of Company A, of the Ninth (New York) Regiment, gave a commendable exhibition drill at the Ninth Regiment armory Tuesday night. A collation followed. On Wednesday they took part in the memorial parade. They were assigned to the right of the line, the post of honor. After the parade they proceeded to Riverside Park, where a floral design, on which was worked "Let us have peace, was placed on Grant's tomb. They returned to Richmond by Saturday's steamer.

THE OREGON BEAUTY.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The exhibition of a remarkable freak of nature has just closed here. It was that of a mare called the "Oregon Beauty." Her color is sorrel, and that of mane, tail and forelock a creamy tint. The mane is ten feet in length, forelock four feet, and her tail sweeps the ground. She is something over sixteen hands high, and is eight years of age. The mane and tail are of four years' growth. Up to that time they were of the ordinary length, but then they began to grow. For the past four years the average growth of the mane has been two feet a year.

BAD FOR MAHONE.—The Roanoke (Va.,) *Leader* states that Col. D. F. Houston, an anti-Mahone kicker, has received a communication from Chairman Jones, of the national republican committee, stating that Houston would be recognized at Chicago as a delegate to represent the republicans of the sixth district of Virginia. Col. Houston was chosen by a district convention in defiance of Mahone's published programme, and if Houston is admitted, the same rule will apply, of course, to all the anti-Mahone delegates chosen by similar process. This would smash the unit rule of the little boss all to pieces.

WILL REMAIN TO THE FINISH.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood announces that she is in the presidential race, to remain until the finish in November. As a result of the movement in which she is the leader, she "expects to see the States pass laws allowing women to take part in all elections, and giving them equal rights with the men." Mrs. Lockwood says the nomination of Mr. Blaine, which she predicts, will not have the least effect upon her candidacy. She says she defeated the Maine statesman before, and has no fear of him this time.

BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE.—The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* is enthusiastic over the immense truck shipments from that section to the North and East. It declares that the vegetable product this season is better than a gold mine. The shipments last week, largely composed of potatoes, which are yielding finely, were far in excess of the week before, which was the heaviest in the history of the Atlantic Coast Line. The shipments last week aggregated 433 carloads, of which 109 carloads went north Saturday.

PROHIBITION or nothing is the Methodist Episcopal dictum on the liquor question, the General Conference having passed a resolution, which will become a part of the revised discipline, opposing all license laws and proclaiming as the Methodist motto voluntary total abstinence as the true ground of personal temperance and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as the duty of civil governments.

By an accidental explosion of dynamite at Lewes, Del., on Tuesday, Theo. Martin and Kendall Palmer, workmen, engaged in destroying the old railroad pier at this place, which was wrecked during the severe blizzard, were blown to atoms. W. H. Virden, the contractor, and Burton West, a workman, were severely injured.

FISH COMMISSIONER TOADVINE of Salisbury is now paying a bounty of one cent each on eels caught in the Wicomico river. This work will go on until the 250,000 eels have yielded up the ghost, or until the appropriation of $2,500 for that purpose is exhausted.

JULIUS R. GRISWOLD, a traveling salesman of Baltimore, committed suicide at Cambridge, Md., on Saturday by jumping into the Choptank river. He had been drinking heavily.

THE nomination of Kyd Douglas for Congress in the Sixth Maryland district does not mean that the contest is to be a battle of boys.—*Philadelphia Times.*

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

WHEAT—Fultz, 95c @98c. for fair to good; Longberry, 96c.@$1.00. CORN—White, prime, 61c.@62c. Yellow, 62c.@63c. OATS—42c.

$10 SUIT SALE!

$10 SUIT SALE!!

$10 SUIT SALE!!!

THE LARGEST! THE FINEST!

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE!

Clothing Sale!

Ever Held in Chestertown, is now in progress at the

CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

—OF—

THOS. S. BORDLEY,

CHESTERTOWN.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from New York, nearly 1,000 Suits, comprising nearly 100 different Styles, of nearly every possible shade, variety and design, and offer you the choice of the entire line for only $10. These suits retail everywhere for $12.50 to $15. They are all made from the purest wool fabric; cut, trimmed and made in the most artistic manner by the finest Tailors that money can procure, and guaranteed most positively to be better made and of better material than any suit in Chestertown or Baltimore city for the same amount. How is this possible? I will tell you in a few words. Eleven years experience in the Clothing Trade has taught me that the *manufacturer*, or *middle man*, always demands and always *gets* the biggest profit. This season I have avoided this profit by buying the goods, *in piece*, direct from the different mills, for the *spot cash*, and have had them cut and made by the best and most artistic tailor myself, thereby saving myself and consequently *saving you* at least 25 per cent. on every dollar. I stand prepared to prove, in every instance, the accuracy of this statement; and if you don't acknowledge, after carefully examining my stock, that I have shown you the finest line of $10 suits you ever saw, either in Chestertown or anywhere else, I will make you a present of the best suit in my house. *I mean business*, and want the community to thoroughly understand it!

Now, a word about Boys' Suits: First, I can sell you a good suit, made and trimmed nicely, for only $1.25. What do you think of this price? A better suit for $2; a still better one for $2.50; and for $3 will sell you a finer and more stylish suit than you ever bought in your life for such a sum. These prices are for the SPOT CASH, and for the SPOT CASH ONLY and in every instance. If any of these goods are not instantly acknowledged to be cheaper than you have ever bought them before in your life, *I will still make a reduction*, for I am bound to sell Clothing in the future cheaper than the same quality of Clothing can be found anywhere in Maryland.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS S. BORDLEY,

CASH CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE.

April 28, 1888.

Special Reductions!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

TO drive business! To turn our stock! To close out a certain line of goods! To make our store the center of attraction! Our purpose is to put the knife through pieces! Surplus ought, should and must go!

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes,

SLIPPERS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, &c., are no use upon the shelves. To move them note the inducements:

Fancy Dress Goods that were	$1 00	now	75c.	per yd.
" " " "	75	"	60c.	"
" " " "	50	"	45c.	"
" " " "	60	"	45c.	"
" " " "	45	"	40c.	"
Odds in Summer Silks "	50	"	35c.	"
" " " "	40	"	35c.	"
Black Silk Wrap Henrietta "	1 37½	"	1 25	"

Satens, a nice line, at lowest prices. Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, way down and Crinkles at cost!

We have too, by the way, in addition to our large spring purchases of

Shoes and Slippers!

(at prices as LOW as any Shoe Dealer)

some odds and ends that are going at half value. Come, and look at our Ladies' Slippers, in Opera or Oxford Ties; our Lawn Tennis Shoes for Men, Women and Children; our Hand-Sewed Goods for Women, young or old, they are solid comfort; Men's Calf Shoes for $3 00 which in quality cannot be surpassed!

To be short, we want you to come and inspect our Wares generally. Free exhibition for this and all of next month. Soliciting your trade.

Yours, &c.,

R. F. PARKS,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

May 19, 1888.

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.

☞ PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT!

This is under my individual supervision.

Very respectfully,

M. A. TOULSON,

CHESTERTOWN.

Feb. 18, 1888.

COAL and WOOD!

WE WILL call the attention of the community to our stock of COAL and WOOD. And we will just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the

LEA WHITE ASH COAL,

WHICH IS THE BEST COAL

for general use that we can buy, and will sell at a small margin for the cash, but all bills which are not settled within 30 days interest will be charged from the day of sale. We also give

2240 Pounds for One Ton.

Office on Cannon St., near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

May 26, 1888—tf.

BRIAR and GRASS SCYTHES, Bush Hooks and Grub Hoes for sale by W. A. WHEATLEY.

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.

P. S.—We make a Good Shoe for a Man to Measure for $3.00; they will wear as long as long as any shoe you can buy for $5.00. Call and see us and be convinced that what we say is true. Mar. 3, 1888.

J. B. McINTIRE

Is Still on the Corner

OF HIGH AND MILL STS.,

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Groceries and Provisions

Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

SPICES, FLOUR, MEAL,
MEAT, LARD, TOCACCO,
CIGARS, SNUFF,

Canned Goods, Canned Goods,

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
DATES, PRUNES, RAISINS,
CITRON, CURRANTS,
CRANBERRIES, COCOANUTS,
APPLE BUTTER,
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. You will do well to give me a call before purchasing. Thankful for past favors I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Resp'y, J. B. McINTIRE.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. WANTED to buy, 400 pounds good Country Lard. J. B. M.

January 7, 1888—1y.

F. J. CARTER

The Painter and Paper Hanger,

—HAS—

GILT PAPER

from 15 cents up.

The BEST KALSOMINE

25 cents a package.

Also, dealer in ALL KINDS OF

Paints, Varnishes, Oils,

—GLASS, &c.—

Customers can have their Paper trimmed while they wait. No extra charge for trimming.

A call will be appreciated.

Under the "Voshell House."

m16-tf.

THOMPSON LINE CO.

—DEALERS IN—

MACHINERY and KEROSENE OILS,

AXLE GREASE, LATHES,
LIME, PLASTERING HAIR,
CEMENT, PLASTER, SEEDS,
AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Also, GENERAL FREIGHTING.

Will furnish Merchandise on orders.

JOS. W. THOMPSON,

MANAGER.

my12.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.

WANTED:

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

—AND—

20,000 Bushels of Corn,

FOR APRIL AND MAY DELIVERY.

March 31, 1888.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE Tax-payers of the SECOND DISTRICT are hereby notified that I am prepared to receive their taxes for 1887.

For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at Still Pond every Saturday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock; at Kennedyville every Saturday afternoon, until further notice. Prompt payment earnestly requested.

JOHN P. HENDRICKSON,
KENNEDYVILLE,
Collector Second District.

d10-tf.

—THE—

Question Solved!

Careful scrutiny will clearly demonstrate the SUPERIORITY of

OUR CLOTHING

OVER ALL OTHERS.

You can buy of us a

SPLENDID and SERVICEABLE

CHILD'S SUIT,

made up first class, from $2.50 and upwards to as fine as made. You can buy of us an EXCELLENT STRONG and DURABLE

BOY'S SUIT

ALL WOOL, *ages 10 to 16, from $5 to as fine as wanted. You can buy a*

YOUTH'S SUIT

of us of fashionable and strictly first class material, frock or sack style, from $7.00 to as fine as any one wishes to wear. You CAN BUY OF US

MEN'S SUITS

of all descriptions, prices ranging from $8.00 to as fine as any tailor in the land can produce.

Please remember that all the above quoted prices are for ALL WOOL material and garments of OUR OWN MAKE.

When visiting this city, don't neglect CALLING ON US.

Children's Shirt Waists

BY THE THOUSANDS, *PERFECT FITTING and everyone WARRANTED.*

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

10 and 12 E. Baltimore St. Balto. Md.

May 19, 1888.

LUMBER!

VIRGINIA PINE,
NORTH CAROLINA PINE,
GEORGIA PINE,
BILL TIMBER, CYPRESS,
FLOORING, EILING,
VIRGINIA PINE SIDING,
WHITE PINE SIDING
YPRESS WEATHERBOARDING,
WHITE PINE WEATHERBOARDING,
SHINGLES, Sawed and Shaved,
PICKETS, LATHS
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH,
FRAMES, &c., &c.

ALL INQUIRIES ANSWERED PROMPTLY.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Dec. 3, 1887.

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
'Twill 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 inv