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The Kent News

CHESTERTOWN - JUNE 30, 1888.

The Benefits to Accrue.

STILL POND, June 26, 1888.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There is but little opposition here now to the exchange movements. Two or three counts the number. The benefits that will accrue from its operation are too apparent to warrant antagonism. Some commission men still oppose it, predict failure and all sorts of calamities. One has written a letter to a friend here warning him against patronizing the exchange as it will be but short lived. He advises this friend to compare his sales of peaches sold at Light street the first week of shipment with his neighbors who ship to the exchange, and he will find that Light street will be so far ahead that this trade will come back there, and thus the commission men will *mark* all those who have shipped to the exchange. Well, this threat might frighten some, but not the rank and file here. We have not worked hard for months to assist in organizing this movement to abandon it at the threshold of success. No amount of antagonism will daunt us, no amount of threatening will deter us. This kind of opposition serves only to unite us more firmly and awaken that determined effort that knows no failure. We do not charge all commission men with this kind of spirit; many we know have accepted the situation and will operate at the exchange. We have no fight with any of them; we only want better and more economical service, systematic and rapid transit to distant markets.

Some steamboat lines still refuse to land peaches at the exchange, others have promised to do so if their patrons so desire. One fact strikes me with great force. The B. & O. R.R. have leased this property valued at not less than $200,000 to the exchange at the nominal annual rent of $1500, and are now making repairs at a cost of about $6,000 to accommodate this trafic. Does any sane man suppose that this road would incur all this expense and then sit quietly idle and see all the fruit landed at Light street. Not by any means. If the boats do not land the fruit at the exchange I am strongly of the belief that she will take a hand at steamboating and bring the peaches to her road, and it is not likely that the Pennsylvania road will be less determined. The growers too are in a position to control boats, and will avail themselves of this privilege if the regular lines will not carry the fruit. But there is no disposition to do this if the established lines will give us the service we want. But our peaches must and will go to the exchange, if not by established lines other means will be afforded. EUSEBIUS.

ATTENTION, PEACH GROWERS!

Some of the Advantages of the Exchange System.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is generally conceded that there will be a larger crop of peaches this year than in any previous year, and unless the growers exercise unusual caution prices will not only be ruinously low but heavy losses may be sustained through risky methods. There never was a year in the history of fruit growing in which so much care was necessary in the consignment of crops than now, and there never was an opportunity offered to the producer as is now whereby he can control the sale of his fruit and to a great extent regulate the price to be paid for it. The Fruit and Produce Exchange of Baltimore city offers to the producer facilities which it would be sheer blindness for him to ignore. The time has come for him to assert his own independence and protect his own interests by uniting with this exchange and using its facilities.

Three per cent. is all the exchange charges for selling, which includes the use of its facilities, such as its large wharf, that can now accommodate about thirteen steamboats, which can load and unload at one time; and with the three-quarters of a mile water front which is at its disposal and can come at any time under its control, and which can accommodate about thirty boats at one time. It is right in the centre of the canning industry. Canning houses are so close that the expense of hauling will be small. Shippers can buy and have transferred immediately from boat to cars without the extra expense of hauling and handling and avoid the bruising and mashing of peaches incident to a long haul through the city. The office is supplied with postoffice order, telegraph and telephone, by which purchasers can buy and sell in Chicago or even further and receive the money within thirty minutes; and through its Bureau of Information the producer can know the price of peaches anywhere in the country, and if he pleases can ship his own fruit to any point he wishes.

It can be readily seen that the canners can give more for fruit because close to the supply. The shipper can pay more, as they have no haul at all and the fruit will be sound and unbruised; and the steamboats can freight for less because the wharfage is free. The producer could save, as can be readily seen, at least 10 per cent., which would be enough to pay his freight and commission. But it is highly probable that, owing to advantages that purchasers have here, fruit will command the best prices at this exchange. The facilities enumerated are enough to satisfy the producer that it is to his interest to patronize the exchange himself and to get every man he can to do likewise. But there is a still greater advantage to him; he runs no risk; sales are cash; the treasurer is heavily bonded and the money paid as soon as sale is made. Fruit sold at the exchange is sold on its merits, as it has no grumblers to appease and no customer to win by the bait of a fancy price. He who sends the best fruit gets the best price, and poor fruit brings what it is worth. There is and *cannot be* any fixing up things after the sale to please favorites.

Fellow farmers, the time is ripe and the remedy is in our own hands. Let us apply it by throwing our patronage and influence toward the upbuilding of this exchange by subscribing for its stock and consigning our fruit to it. Let us lend a hand of helpfulness to the directors, whose untiring energy has carried it along so far. They are live men—public spirited and efficient men; men of business capacity and insight; producers, for the most part, like ourselves, and what is to their interest is likewise for ours, as we have the same privilege as they have. Come, then, let us heartily and with vim stand by them and the exchange they have created for us. It is ours; let us use it; build it up until we have complete control of the sale of our produce and can regulate the price of what we have to sell as we never have done before. EXPERIENCE.

BASE-BALL.—A game between the Kennedyville and College nines on the campus last Saturday afternoon drew many visitors. Neither nine however was composed of its regular men, but both were assisted by gentlemen from town. The game commenced at 5 o'clock, and was declared a draw at the sixth inning. The score is as follows:

College.	t. b.	r.	*Kennedyville.*	t. b.	r.
Rose, c f	6	4	Dewees, 1 f	3	0
Gerker, 3 b	6	5	Rambo, c	3	0
Wickes, c	4	5	Pippin, 2 b	3	1
Boyle, 1 b	6	3	Taylor, 3 b	3	1
Brooke, s s	6	2	Hurlock, r f	3	0
Neibert, 2 b	6	2	Archibald, p	2	0
Stevens, p	6	2	McKee, s s	2	0
Duer, r f	5	2	Warren, 1 b	2	0
Heard, 1 f	5	3	Dodd, c f	2	0
Total		27	Total		2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6			
College	4	3	3	7	7	1	27		
Kennedyville	1	0	0	0	1	0	2		

There was a match game between the Sassafras and Townsend nines on Saturday. The game stood 11 to 50 in favor of the Townsend nine.

COMMANDER Jacob H. Plowman, of the oyster navy, has returned to Annapolis after a week's visit over the oyster districts, during which he made an investigation into the condition of the sailing vessels attached to his fleet, and ordered necessary repairs to the boats. The cruise was made on the State steamer Gov. Thomas, Capt. Loker.

GOOD FOR A TEXAS GIRL.—The coeducation of the sexes is one of the cardinal principles of the University of Texas, which is a flourishing State institution, and at the commencement last week the highest scholastic honor it could confer was awarded to a woman, Miss Jessie Patton, who received a diploma declaring her a master of arts the only one turned out there this year.

THE Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville was formally opened on Wednesday. The place has been thoroughly renovated and makes an attractive and pleasant home. Judge Geo. Wm. Brown presided and made an appropriate address. Addresses were also delivered by Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and others. Gen. Johnson took occasion, on behalf of the society, to tender thanks by name to a number of ex-Union soldiers, including Capt. W. D. Burchinal, for the cordial support given to the enterprise.

After the Convention.

The Chicago correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* relates the following: A Gresham who still wore the Gresham badge, hailed a Baltimorean on Clark street in this way: "Hello, Baltimore, what do you think of the funeral; did you ever see anything fall so flat as Harrison's nomination? I have seen more excitement at the funeral of a Chinaman." Another Chicagoan standing by said: "The republican party will not elect their President this time. I say this as an uncompromising republican." It was a fact that in the recess hours of the convention in the afternoon there was no demonstration on the streets, which several days ago were crowded with shouters.

The New York *Star* of Wednesday states that "Ex-Mayor Seth Low, the most prominent young Republican in Brooklyn, and one who was regarded as a probable candidate for Governor not long ago, publicly announced yesterday that he could not conscientiously support the Republican national platform, and could not unite with his party in the national campaign this fall. The announcement created a big breeze of excitement, coming as it did like a thunder clap from a clear sky.

Is Harrison a Strong Candidate?

Most of the Republican press accept the nomination of General Harrison with apparent heartiness. The Democratic press, without a single exception that we have heard of, declare the Republican ticket weak. The independent press are somewhat divided in opinion—none, however, are very favorably impressed with the outcome of the convention. Colonel A. K. McClure, the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, who was at Chicago when the Republican nominations were made, writes to his paper as follows:

Is General Harrison a strong candidate against President Cleveland? I think not, and in that judgment I reflect the sober convictions of a very large proportion of the delegates composing the convention. He is specially weakened in both Indiana and Illinois by the damaging issue made between Harrison and Gresham. Had it been merely an issue between two able Republican soldiers, it would be of little moment which was victor or vanquished, but the issue that divided and intensified their followers went deep into the convictions of the disputants. Harrison was the candidate of the old and much distrusted machinery of the party; Gresham was the candidate of the unorganized but earnest Republican people, and the vindictive hostility of all the old line candidates to Gresham and his pre-ordained defeat have left wounds which are much deeper than the scars of individual conflict. While the nominee resides in one of the leading doubtful States and should give special inspiration and strength to his party in Indiana, no dispassionate and intelligent observer of the issue raised in both Indiana and Illinois by the selection of Gen. Harrison can doubt that any candidate outside of Indiana would have been more likely to carry that State, and that Illinois, while probably not doubtful, will be vigorously contested against Harrison and his majority greatly reduced.

Some clear understanding of the situation presented by General Harrison's nomination may be conveyed by the fact that while California reluctantly voted for Harrison at the last, every member of that delegation did not conceal his firm belief that California would surely vote for Cleveland against either Sherman or Harrison, both of whom are on record in opposition to anti-Chinese legislation by Congress.

With Harrison weakened in Indiana and Illinois by issues which have defied and now defy party discipline each year; with California and Nevada next to certain to vote against him, and with New York offered nothing in Harrison's candidacy to enlist the Curtis Independents or to divert business interests from Cleveland, there is little assurance of victory for the Republican candidate. Around his neck will hang the platform distinctly approving war and monopoly taxes and the continuance of millions of yearly surplus extorted from our industries, and what party can thus face the embarrassed business and overtaxed labor of the country and win at the polls?

That the battle will be desperate all well know; that monopoly will contribute more than ever in the past to mislead public sentiment and debauch political action, is as well known to-day as it will be known in November; but even desperation and debauchery may easily overstrain themselves as political factors in this enlightened age, and Gresham's tin-pail brigades would have been tenfold more dangerous as popular political agents than all the money of all the monopoly clubs in the Union.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Comments of the Republican and Independent Press.

From the editorials of leading papers on the republican platform adopted at Chicago the following expressions are extracted:

New York *Herald*, independent: "The platform commits the republican party flatly against all reform of the tariff. Well, we congratulate the country that the republicans have committed themselves squarely upon the question of which everybody is thinking, and on which the canvass ought to be and will now be made. They are for high taxes, and for wasteful and jobbing expenditures in order to perpetuate high taxes. The democrats offer against this low taxes, economical administration and no surplus. Meantime it is still our deliberate judgment that the protectionists made a huge blunder in not accepting the Mills bill—just such a blunder as the slaveholders made when they broke up the Missouri compromise."

New York *Times*, republican: "The republican platform is very, very long, and its merit is in inverse proportion to its length. It is distinctly reactionary on every important point involved in the present canvass except civil-service reform, and as to that, while it takes an advanced position, it falls short of the declarations of the republican party twelve years ago. As to the question of taxation, the party clings to everything that is bad in its previous policy, and avows its obstinate determination to aggravate and extend the evil features of that policy. We fought the democratic party for many years, but we never fought it, except in 1864 and 1868, so hopelessly and stupidly blind to the issues of the time as the republican party now is, and never so completely under the domination of avowedly selfish and demoralizing interests."

Philadelphia *Times*, independent: "The whole of the twenty-five hundred words might have been boiled down to a simple expression of this general line of policy—a paternal government supported by exorbitant taxes for the enrichment of millionaires."

Philadelphia *Ledger*, independent: "The Democratic House having been more liberal in pension legislation than any of its predecessor's, and the President having only vetoed those private pension bills that proposed to give pensions to the undeserving, the expressions in the republican platform on that subject will not commend themselves to unprejudiced people who know anything about the matter."

Springfield *Republican*, republican: "The tariff plank of the republican party is at the bottom of a deliberate attempt to deceive the people. With Gen. Garfield and President Cleveland, we warn the leaders in this scheme that the safety of the whole protective system is involved in the attempt to carry out their extreme demands."

Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, republican: "There is a very general, an almost universal, demand for a reduction of the surplus by the correction of the inequalities of the tariff. The popular feeling seems to run strongly that way, and if it truly does so the Chicago tariff plank would seem to be injudiciously expressed."

New York *Evening Post*, republican: "It almost takes our breath away to read such a platform. Protection is the Frankenstein of the republican party. It has taken possession of and will destroy its maker as utterly as any party was ever destroyed in all history."

MR. CLEVELAND OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

His Remarks in Reply.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic national convention to officially notify President Cleveland of his nomination performed that duty at the White House on Tuesday afternoon. The President in reply said:

"I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which it wages, bravely, because conscious of right; confidently, because it trusts in the people, and soberly, because it comprehends the obligations which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggled to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and the happiness of a nation of freemen.

"Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen; and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people, for justice and for right. For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions; and for the sake of the integrity and unselfishness of the office it should be kept near to the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs.

"This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago I knew that our Chief Executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged and become a perversion of all it ought to be; but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true democracy for the successful operation of the government by the people and for the people; I but did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew, then, that extravagance and abuses had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew, then, something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and generous they were.

"I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land.

"And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me I have yielded obedience only to the constitution and to the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not if I could, for myself nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course.

"It but remains for me to say to you, and through you to the democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner."

A Strong Republican Opinion.

The New York *Times*, confessedly one of the ablest Republican papers in the country, in a leading editorial last Tuesday announced its purpose to support Cleveland and Thurman. After a tribute to the personal worth of the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, the *Times* says: "But the people of this country will pass judgment upon the Republican party, not upon the Republican candidates. Were that party any longer worthy of confidence; had it not departed widely and hopelessly from the guidance and principles with which it won its early triumphs; were it actuated by an honest purpose to make the people of the United States more prosperous and happy than its political opponents can make them; were its professions more sincere, its policies wiser, and its leaders purer, the New York *Times* might not find it a distasteful task to support the candidates, commonplace as they are, who were put in nomination yesterday. But we have no faith in the party or in its leadership or tendencies, and we have only abhorrence for the monstrous policy of confiscating the gains of labor and the profits of trade by extortionate protective taxes, which *has become its only ridiculous principle*. The maintenance of needless taxes for protection's sake is not and never was a principle of true Republicanism. It is the principle that has created and sustained a greedy horde of manufacturers who have *bought* the Republican party and shaped it to their uses. They took possession of its charter and control of its actions in the year 1872, when the party had already begun to rot inwardly, and from that time, beginning with the presidential contest of that year, the intelligent and thinking voters of the country have been less and less in sympathy with Republicanism, and the people, as a whole, have been moved by a continuing and ever-strengthening impulse to put the party out of power.

"For the working out of the reforms which the *Times* believes to be the chief issues of our politics the Democratic party, with its present candidates, is the 'better instrument,' to use Mr. Tilden's expression. Its candidates are incomparably superior to those of the Republicans, and the announcement of purposes with which it enters the contest is more satisfactory, and in respect to the dominant issue is firmly right, while the other is hopelessly wrong. As regards civil-service reform, though we have had occasion to criticise the present administration for some of its errors and failures, we have greater confidence in Mr. Cleveland's sincerity and fidelity than in the written professions of a party whose leaders are unable to speak of the reform without a sneer. The *Times* will give Cleveland and Thurman its hearty support, and will do what lies in its power, and it is not commonly an inactive newspaper in a presidential contest, to make their majority such that there will be no doubt about it the morning after the election."

Meeting of Public School Association.

CHESTERTOWN, June 23, 1888.

The association met and was called to order by the president, E. F. Perkins, Esq. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Morris. The roll was called and 28 teachers responded to their names. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Copper, the report of the literary committee was submitted by Mr. Melvin, and on motion of Mr. Davies the following questions were adopted for next regular meeting:

1. Is it practicable to have our pupils prepare their lessons without whispering; if so it is advisable, and how can it be done?

2. How can we increase and retain the attendance of our schools?

There was no report from the finance committee, the chairman, Mr. Long, being absent. Mr. Topping inquired about the probable length of the session and was informed that the length was determined by the association. Under unfinished business, the question: "How can we aid our pupils to become good listeners?" was called up and the discussion opened by the examiner and further discussed by Mr. Crosby and Mr. Fallowfield.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: E. F. Perkins president, H. Tonkin vice-president, W. G. Fallowfield recording secretary, Miss Nettie Gooding corresponding secretary.

The roll was again called and 26 teachers reported to be present. The Examiner informed those present that under a recent order of the State Board he is required to report the names of all absentees to that body.

The first regular question, "How may the Examiner's visits to our schools be made most profitable and pleasant to both teacher and pupils?" was called up and discussed by Mr. Davies, Miss Pearson, Mr. Topping, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Crosby, Miss Moffett, Miss Bowen, Miss Helen Power, Mr. Rowland, Miss Wallis, Mr. Melvin, Miss Stuart, Miss Thomas, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mr. Tonkin, Miss Johnson, Mr. Fallowfield, Miss Chance, Miss Smyth and the Examiner. Under questions and answers, Miss Ethel Stewart asked: "How shall we report promotions from 1st division of 5th grade to the 2d division?" Replies by the Examiner and Mr. Fallowfield. The Examiner called attention to the circular of the state Teachers' Association. In filling blanks the number of pupils over 16 for the year should be reported. He thought it was proper for teachers who contemplated resigning to give their trustees notice, that they may have ample time to secure a successor, and to prevent trespassing advised that doors and shutters be well secured at the close of the term. Miss Georgie Porter was appointed to read the essay at the next regular meeting. He called the teachers' attention to the substitution of Avery's First Steps in Natural Philosophy for Steele's Physics. Mr. Melvin made a statement concerning the condition of the building for exhibits at the commencement of the county fair last September. On motion by Mr. Topping, the association adjourned.

W. G. FALLOWFIELD, Rec. Sec.

THE Philadelphia *Times* of Thursday says: Colonel R. C. Pendleton, of Indianapolis, a member of Governor Gray's staff, is at Green's Hotel. He speaks thus of Harrison's chances in Indiana: "Senator Harrison is a neighbor of mine and is socially an elegant gentleman, but he has no popularity in the State of Indiana. He has never been elected to any office within the gift of the people, although twice he has been a candidate for Governor. The Republican party by accident obtained a majority of the State Legislature and made him United States Senator. Indiana cannot be considered as a doubtful State in the coming Presidential campaign, and it will surely give Cleveland six thousand majority."

THE heat has been fearful in New York and Philadelphia, and many deaths have ensued. In the former city, on Monday, fifty cases of fatal prostration by sunstroke were reported to the police and to hospitals. The coroner's office was thronged with policemen, undertakers and relatives of the dead, bringing notices of death or seeking burial permits. The majority of the cases reported were of persons in the prime of life. Most of them lived in the tenement house districts. The temperature on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, last Saturday, was 100, Sunday 98, and Monday 96. There were nearly a dozen deaths from heat, and a number of people were prostrated in the streets.

THE QUESTION TERSELY STATED.—The Springfield *Republican* says: "So far as the tariff issue is concerned the question rests right here: Can the people, during four months of discussion, be led to believe that a 10 per cent. reduction of a 47 per cent. tariff effected by democrats is 'free trade,' while a 10 per cent. reduction of a 46 per. cent. tariff effected by republicans in 1872 is not free trade? That is stating the case upon the presumption that the people generally are most stupidly ignorant." The issue could not be more tersely stated.

The Ingalls Letter.

The letter written by Senator Ingalls to a Kansas delegate to Chicago on the political situation, says the Baltimore *Sun*, is characteristic of the man. Of its authenticity there can be no doubt whatever, for a fac-simile of it was published in the Chicago *News* on Saturday last. Mr. Ingalls passes under review the candidates aspiring to the presidential nomination. He is one of them himself, and such being the case his bitter frankness is more to be admired. They are, all of them, in his opinion, a poor lot. "The candidates," he says, "will cut but a small figure in the fight." His idea appears to be that the battle is to be fought out on well-defined lines, and that "the least conspicuous" candidate would stand a better chance of election than any one who has been before the country for years. "Something like Hayes," he suggests, with a covert sneer. Besides himself, there are three other Senators who were candidates. To each and all of them he gives a back-handed slap. "Among all the men named," he says—and he included himself and his senatorial associates, "there is not one leader—not one whose personal or historical relations to the people would make a difference of a thousand votes in the canvass." Sherman, Allison, Harrison, &c., he weighs them all in the balance as if he were sitting in judgment in the Speaker's chair, and finds defects in them all. "They have all records that would be awkward on the tariff, the currency, the Chinese question," &c. The way in which he pointed out their political vulnerability is calculated to make these gentlemen wince, however delightful it may be to their democratic opponents. As for Mr. Depew's candidacy, he treated it with unmitigated contempt. "You might as well nominate Gen. Grant or Vanderbilt," he says. Dismissing all these, he reached the conclusion that "Gresham or Alger come nearer filling the bill than any of the others, with some fellow like Phelps" to get at the money bags of the manufacturers and the financial magnates of Wall street. The political indiscreetness of this is charming. Of course such a letter was never intended to be made public, but it is well that the country should know what Mr. Ingalls, the acting Vice-President of the United States, thinks of his Senatorial associates, and of the way in which money is to be brought into the canvass by "some fellow like Phelps."

SENATOR INGALLS IN HOT WATER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: Senator Ingalls is severely censured by his republican associates because of his now famous letter which he wrote to a Kansas friend during the Chicago convention. The subject was freely discussed in republican circles on Tuesday and the Kansas Senator has come to be evidently disliked by the gentlemen mentioned and also their respective friends. Several of his associates did not hesitate to tell him in plain English what they thought about it, and he is considerably annoyed at the attitude in which the publication has placed him. He did not hesitate to say that he would cheerfully have given $5,000 rather than that the letter should have been published, and he will not rest easily until he ascertains how it found its way into public print. The general theory is that the receipient of the letter in an unguarded moment produced the letter at Chicago, hoping that it might have some effect upon the deadlock then existing.

A $38,000 YEARLING.—At the sale in New York last week of the Ranch Del Paso yearlings, the property of Jas. B. Haggin, the yearling King Thomas, by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton, brought $38,000. He was bought by L. O. Appleby, of the bookmakers' firm of Appleby & Johnson. Senator Hearst, of California, bid as high as $37,500 for King Thomas. This is the largest price ever paid for a yearling. A number of Marylanders attended the sale.

THE U. S. Court for Delaware in the case of Sellers vs. Parvis & Williams, of Middletown, for damages resulting from their phosphate factory, which adjoins Sellers' farm, the testimony showed that the crops as well as the fruit were damaged from the fumes arising from the factory, and the farm greatly deteriorated thereby. The jury awarded Sellers $3,367.91 damages.

THE Cambridge M. E. Quarterly Conference is believed to have taken the first advantage of extension law recently passed by the General Conference in New York. On Friday last this Conference resolved unanimously to request its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who has already been with his present charge for three years, the former limit, to remain to serve them for another year.

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

THOS. S. BORDLEY'S

GREAT

BARGAIN ADVERTISEMENT!

FIRST—

I have **reduced** all my $12, $13, $14 and $15 Suits to only

$10.00.

Just pause and think for a moment! You can take your pick of the Finest and Best Fitting Stock of Suit Goods on the Eastern Shore of Maryland for only $10. This includes some of the Finest Dress Suits, in Black, Blue and Brown Corkscrews, in the House, many of which sold for $16, $17 and as high as $18 per suit. They must move, and this price will move them.

THOMAS. S. BORDLEY.

SECOND—

Have reduced all the $8, $9 and $10 Suits to only $7. These Suits are All-Wool, Perfect Fitting and Made in the Best Manner, and your choice will be sold for the small sum of $7.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY.

THIRD—

Can sell you an Indigo Blue Flannel Suit, warranted not to fade, for only $5; a Splendid Suit, which sold only a few days ago for $8. You can have it now for only $5, and a dozen other varieties for the same low price.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY.

FOURTH—

Can sell you a very pretty Boy's Suit, from 4 to 14 years old, for only $1.25. Remember, this is not a thin Calico or Seersucker, but a well-made, serviceable Wool and Cotton Mixed Suit, which sold only a few days ago for $2.50. You can have them now for $1.25; and for $2 I will guarantee to give you the Finest Boy's Suit you ever bought in your life for any such sum. For only 25 Cents I will give you a good-wearing, cotton and wool mixed pair of Boy's Pants that I guarantee you would be charged 50 cents for at any other house in Chestertown. I have also a very fine line of All-Wool Cassimere Suits for Boys and Children that I have reduced to correspondingly low prices.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY.

FIFTH—

I have 500 Pair of Men's Pants which I have just bought at a sacrifice, worth $2, $2.50 and $3 per pair. You can have your choice and pick of the entire lot for only $1.50.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY.

I AM DETERMINED to sell Clothing for Less Money than any other Clothier in Chestertown, if I have to sell them Below Cost.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY.

CASH CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE.

June 9, 1888.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

Public Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust from C. WRIGHT SPRY and wife, dated April 4th, 1888, and recorded among the Land Records for Kent county, in Liber S. B., No. 10, Folio 452; and for Queen Anne's county in Liber W. D., No. 1, Folio 325, **the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on**

TUESDAY, July 10, 1888

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Farms

AND PROPERTY IN KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES:

—NO. 1.—

The "BRYAN FARM,"

Or "SEWARD'S HOPE,"

is situated on the public road leading from Urieville to Chesterville, adjoining the lands of James Brice and John P. Cochran, and contains

151 ACRES

And 14 PERCHES OF LAND.

It is divided into Five Fields, well fenced, very productive and every acre arable. There is a SMALL PEACH ORCHARD of 250 Trees.

The Improvements are a Two-Story

Frame Dwelling House,

16x44 feet, with three rooms on first floor and five on the second; Granary and Corn House, 28x32 feet; Machine Shed, 14x32 feet; Stable and Hay Loft, 30x24 feet; Meat House and other necessary Out-Buildings.

—NO. 2.—

The "Miller," or "Milward Farm,"

is situated in the Second Election District of Kent county, near the public road leading from Kennedyville to Chesterville, adjoining the above named farm and the lands of James Brice and John P. Cochran, and

Contains 271 ACRES,

1 ROOD and 21 PERCHES OF LAND.

This Farm is divided into five fields, all fairly fenced, beside about 20 Acres in WOODS. The soil is light and productive, easy of cultivation and well adapted to Grain, Grass and Fruit.

The Improvements are a Two and a-half Story BRICK

Dwelling House,

20x42 feet, with FRAME ADDITION, 16x28 feet. Ice House, Meat House, Poultry House, Implement House and Hay Loft, 24x24 feet; Carriage House, 12x24 feet; Corn House and Granary, 24x30 feet; and Stable, 24x30 feet.

There is a PEACH ORCHARD of 2,500 Trees, 4 years old, and 2,500 Two years old: also, a PEAR ORCHARD of about 200 Trees, and a good APPLE ORCHARD.

—NO. 3—

Is a Wood Lot,

near the public road from Crumpton to Millington, adjoining the lands of Charles T. Westcott and others, containing 20 ACRES, more or less. It is improved by a SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, and is fairly set in Wood.

—NO. 4—

IS A

Brick Store and Dwelling,

IN CHESTERVILLE,

at the easterly intersection of the public roads leading into said village from Galena and from Millington. The property has a LARGE GARDEN attached, and the location is desirable for business purposes or a residence.

—NO. 5—

IS A FINE, LARGE

Wharf Property,

ON CHESTER RIVER,

Known as "SPRY'S WHARF." It is about two miles below Crumpton, and is the most convenient shipping point for a large neighborhood, being the only available wharf on the Kent side of the river between Chestertown and Crumpton. It has a front of 121 feet, average depth of water 8 feet; Granary, 50x32 feet; Freight Room attached, 50x24 feet. Also a New Two-Story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with Back Building and Kitchen, 16x18 feet, in good condition, suitable as a residence for the keeper of the wharf. Also, a road, 20 ft. wide, leads out to the public road.

—NOS. 6 and 7—

Is a Two Story

Double Frame Dwelling

at Spry's Gate, on the public road from Chestertown to Millington. Each house has a front of 15 feet and depth of 16 feet, with Shed Kitchen 10 feet. Each lot has a Garden of 31x114 feet.

—NO. 8—

IS A TWO-STORY SHOE-SHOP,

opposite Spry's Gate, on the Public Road from Millington to Chestertown. The Lot has a front of 150 feet and a depth at one side of 23 feet and at the other 35 feet; the HOUSE is 12x14 feet.

Nos. 9 and 10 is the

2-Story Double Frame Dwelling House,

at Spry's Gate; each HOUSE has a front of 15 feet and a depth of 30 feet with a garden 31x114 feet.

—No. 11 is a—

2-Story Frame Storehouse & Dwelling,

on the Public Road from Chestertown to Millington east of Spry's Gate. The LOT is 122 feet deep by 37 feet front.

—No. 12 is a—

Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shop,

near Spry's Gate. The former is 32x16 feet, and the latter 30x19 feet. The LOT has a front of 50 feet and a depth of 90 feet.

—No. 13—

Is a Small Lot of Land

on the south side of the Public Road from Chestertown to Millington, near Spry's Gate, improved by a SMALL TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, 18x18 feet. The LOT is 60 feet deep by 78 feet front.

—No. 14—

Is a Stable and Shed

at Spry's Gate, on the south side of the road. The LOT has a front of 62 feet and a depth of 90 feet.

—No. 15—

A Stable and Lot

on the north side of the road at Spry's Gate, with a LOT 150 feet front, and a depth of 36 feet on one side and 70 at the other.

—No. 16—

IS A ONE-FOURTH

Interest in Schooner, Jillard,

now running from Crumpton to Baltimore in the grain and freight trade.

—NO. 17.—

IS THE

"McGINNISS FARM,"

situated in Queen Anne's county, on the south side of the public road leading from Church Hill to Millington, adjoining the lands T. A. Trimble, Mrs. Rasin and others, and

Contains 220 ACRES

And 37 PERCHES OF LAND.

The soil is light and productive, easily cultivated and adapted to the growth of Grain, Fruit and Grass. There are 4,000 PEACH TREES, three years old, and 400 two years old.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are a

COMFORTABLE

DWELLING HOUSE,

With all the usual Out-Buildings in fair condition.

—NO. 18.—

THE COSDEN FARM,

in Queen Anne's county, adjoining the McGinniss farm and the lands of S. S. Goodhand and Mrs. Rasin, containing

174 ACRES, 3 Roods and 22 Perches

OF LAND. The soil is easily cultivated, and well adapted to Fruit and Grain. There are 1,500 PEACH TREES, four years old.

The Improvements are a FRAME

DWELLING HOUSE,

and the usual Farm OUT-BUILDINGS in fair repair.

—NO. 19.—

The Bryan Tract,

situated at the intersection of the Travilla road with the road leading from Chestertown to Millington, adjoining the Boyd Farm, now occupied by Mr. Slagle, containing about 60 ACRES OF LAND, all arable, and has no Buildings, as it is cultivated as part of the Boyd farm.

—NO. 20.—

The "MANN FARM,"

CONTAINING

224 ACRES, 3 Roods and 26 Perches

OF LAND, is situated in Kent county, on the road from Chestertown to Millington, and extends to Chester river, adjoining the Spry Home Farm, the lands of J. P. Rollison and others.

It is divided into five fields, and is well watered. The soil is rich and productive, easily cultivated and adapted to Grain, Fruit and Grass. There are 2,500 PEACH TREES, 5 years old, and 1,000 two years old.

The Improvements are a Two-Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

38x18 Feet,

With Back Building 18x16 feet, Meat House, Poultry House, Granary and Corn House, 24x30 feet, Cattle Shed, Stable and Hay Loft, 80x20 feet. Windmill furnishes ample supply of water.

NO. 21 is the

Spry Home Farm

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON CHESTER RIVER, in Kent county,

adjoining the lands of W. E. Sanders and the Mann Farm, on the public road from Chestertown to Millington, and about two miles from Crumpton; one of the finest residences in Kent county

The Farm is well fenced, is divided into six fields and Four Orchards of arable land; about 40 Acres in Meadow Land along the creek and river, which affords an excellent early pasture.

The soil is highly improved and productive, easily cultivated and adapted to Grain and Grass, and especially suited to the growth of Peaches. There are

THREE ORCHARDS OF PEACHES,

1,500 Trees 5 years old, 1,200 Trees 4 years old, and 2,500 Trees 3 years old: also, a thrifty Orchard of Apples of select varieties.

The Dwelling

Is a Large, Three-Story, Double Frame House, 30x32 feet,

with a Two and a-half Story Cottage Addition 30x19 feet; Back Building 20x18 feet, and Kitchen 14x18 feet, with ample Porches and Cellar.

Over an Acre in Lawn, beautifully set in Flowers and Shade Trees; a Wind Engine supplies water to the house and stock yards in ample quantity. The out-Buildings on this estate are nearly all new and well-built, of the best material and with the most approved and convenient appliances: a Stable, 64x32 feet, has 6 Box Stalls, beside 12 other Stalls for horses, with Feed Room between and Loft for 20 tons of hay above; a Cattle Shed and Hay Loft, 60x26 feet, including 2 Box Stalls for Cows and large Hog Pen, under cover; a Stable and Hay Loft, 14x16 feet; Granary and Corn Houses, 30x20 feet; Wagon Shed and Implement House, 50x20, with platforms from ground to second story; Carriage House, 20x30 feet; Three Poultry Houses and a Meat House: nearly all the doors in these buildings are hung on rollers. Also, an Ice House and Three Small Tenant Houses. All buildings are rodded with the latest and most improved Lightning Rods.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of Sale will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance