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The Kent News

CHESTERTOWN - SEPT. 15, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Mr. Cleveland's letter formally accepting the renomination to the presidency, offered him by the St. Louis convention in June last, was made public through the daily papers of Monday. Its length precludes publication in our columns, but the following comment from the Baltimore *Sun* gives a very full review of its contents: It is a dignified and able paper, showing the writer's appreciation of the duties and proprieties of the position he holds, and well calculated by its sensible and conservative discussion of public affairs to confirm the desire of his admirers that he should be continued in his office four years longer. Mr. Cleveland alludes in the outset to the magnitude of the honor conferred upon any one by a nomination to the high office of Chief Magistrate of millions of free and intelligent American citizens. It is a position, his experience has shown him, of severe responsibility, and one requiring of its occupant a complete and solemn self-consideration. First among his duties is the protection and maintenance of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad. Included in this are the wise regulation of the country's financial system, care of the national defense, protection of the national domain in the interest of the bona fide settler, recognition of the value of American labor, the limitation and checking of monopolies, generous regard for surviving soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, protection against objectionable immigration, strict adherence to the principles of civil-service reform, the guaranty to colored citizens of all their just rights, a firm and humane Indian policy, and economy in the administration of the government. The platform of the St. Louis convention Mr. Cleveland indorses as leading to these objects, being conscious that much has already been accomplished by the present administration in the direction of good government. Considerable space is given to the tariff in its larger relations to the welfare of the people. As a tax it should be "strictly limited," the President urges, "to the actual public needs." When the government, he adds, the instrument and servant of the people, "turns upon them and, through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and themasters are robbed by their servants." A tariff tax must continue to be collected to meet the needs of the government; there is no question of abolishing that form of tax. But it is to be borne in mind, says the President, that for every million of dollars of this tax paid into the treasury "many millions more," that never reach the treasury, "are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws," and for this reason tariff taxation most of all should be narrowly watched and kept strictly within the needs of the government. The country is now being subjected to the unjust burden of unnecessary tariff taxes amounting to $108,000,000, and there is at present in the federal treasury $130,000,000 in excess of the government's requirements. The injustice of the laws which creates this surplus is veiled by the fact that the tariff operates indirectly, but they are none the less oppressive on that account. Mr. Cleveland discusses next the bad effect upon the prosperity of the country of continuing to draw more money than necessary into the treasury and hoarding it there. If this idle money were left in the hands of the people, it would be used, he contends, in new business ventnres, new enterprises, that would give employment to a multitude of workmen. The toiler is the greatest sufferer from the system which creates large treasury surpluses. The tendency to gross and scandalous public extravagance manifested by Congress is one of the bad results of the system. No remedy for the surplus yet proposed will operate satisfactorily except a change of the existing tariff laws. Extravagant appropriations cannot be approved as a remedy, nor will distribution of the surplus among the States be more satisfactory. The people demand a remedy, and it is but fair that it be one in their interest—the reduction of taxation. Such reduction, the President holds, can be effected without injury to our manufacturing interests. To make raw materials free will appreciably lessen the surplus revenue, and at the same time promote the prosperity of the manufacturing interest. The President discusses, also, the rights of labor, the restriction of immigration in the interest of American labor, the effect of the present high tariff in creating trusts and the obstruction the republican party has offered to the reform of abuses. The republican platform is forcibly criticised, and particularly its demand for free whisky and tobacco, "rather than surrender any part of our protective system." The letter, as a whole, is a manly and convincing paper, and cannot fail to win the approval of the masses of the people.

EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad was held in Easton on Tuesday. The board had under consideration the question of a route between Preston and Salisbury, as between a route originally surveyed via Vienna and one recently surveyed via Sharptown. Delegations representing the two lines were on hand to present the advantages of the respective routes. The other portions of the line have been already fixed. The board determined to postpone final action for ten days, and in the meantime have their chief engineer Mr. James M. Thorp, look over the two routes. His report and the financial aid proffered will determine them in their final descision. It is understood that the amount still lacking is about $75,000. If this can be secured within the next ten days it is said the work will be immediately begun and the line completed by July next.

WAR TAXES.—The laying of those duties originally was a mighty testimony to American patriotism. It was a war tax; but there was never anything by which money could be made to flow into certain pockets at the expense of others, that didn't find men mean and cunning and selfish enough to take advantage of it. There was Judas and his thirty pieces of silver in *his* bag. The men who profit by this are the millionaire manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States. They are organized into clubs and protective leagues, and when any reduction of duty is threatened, they are rich enough and sharp enough to send smart agents to Washington, who move heaven and earth to carry their point. They join with congressmen from the "deluded" farming districts and raise the cry, "Free wool will ruin you;" and they look to it that these men shall be prodded by letters from constituents at home; and so the abuse goes on.—*Harriet M. Plunkett in Belford's Magazine for September.*

ANTI-PROHIBITION BEES.—A farmer living at Deer Run, Ohio, recently boiled down forty gallons of cider to ten gallons, and put the liquid outside the house to cool off. On the place were seven hives of bees, and they soon discovered that a free treat was in the vicinity. The bees swarmed down in a body, and when the farmer went to get his cider he found that they had completely finished the entire ten gallons. Ten gallons of cider consumed by seven hives of bees is a pretty good afternoon's work.

Gen. Harrison's Acceptance.

The letter of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, formally accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency, appears in the daily papers of Wednesday. Like President Cleveland's, Gen. Harrison's letter is also lengthy. We give the Baltimore *Sun's* comments upon it, as follows:

The republican candidate accepts in the outset the Chicago platform as a fair exposition of his views. After some allusion to the Mills bill and the acts of the President as authoritative indications of the democratic policy, he proceeds to discuss the tariff question as the leading issue of the campaign. The importance of maintaining the theory of protection is made the starting point of his argument. The Mills bill is wrong in his view, and to be resisted, not because its actual provisions are objectionable, but because, being framed by a democratic House, it is a step towards free trade. "The important question," says Gen. Harrison, "is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it." Having planted himself thus firmly on the basis of an impregnable abstraction, the General frankly contends that the issue at present "is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles." However slight the reduction of the tariff rates proposed in the Mills bill, it is intolerable, because it is proposed by persons who, in his opinion, are free traders in disguise. "The democratic party," he says, "if supported by the country, will place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis." They may deny as much as they please, but Mr. Harrison is confident that "tariff reform" in the mouths of democrats means ultimately free trade, and no measure of tax reduction is to be accepted at their hands. Their contention that the domestic manufacturer adds the duty to the price of his wares, and that it is the consumer, and not the foreigner, that pays customs duties, is inspired, he intimates, by a desire to discredit the protective system. If they had their way they would, he declares, place all competing foreign products on the free list. The gist of the General's tariff argument, it will be observed, is the insincerity of his political opponents. To meet the practical question of reducing the surplus now in hand he proposes to purchase bonds at whatever premium. He makes no suggestion as to a proper method of reducing taxes otherwise than by the purchase of bonds, but intimates that they may be reduced without having recourse to free whiskey and tobacco. Other topics are treated. Mr. Harrison favors the restriction of labor under contract, opposes the continuance of Chinese immigration, sounds a note of alarm about alleged Southern election frauds, proposes "liberal and direct" appropriations in aid of common school education in the States, urges the admission of Territories into the Union as States, denounces trusts, favors liberal pension legislation, dwells at some length on the advantages of civil service reform, alludes to the temperance plank of the platform, and by implication condemns the present administration's management of foreign affairs. The letter, in point of style, is well written and does credit to its author, but is not, perhaps, as vigorous and convincing as his supporters could wish. Some of them, it is certain, will wince under the naive admissions it makes here and there as to the practical working of our existing fiscal system.

WILL VOTE FOR TARIFF REFORM.

A Washington County Republican's Reasons for Changing to Democracy

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. George Mish, one of the largest land owners of Washington county and one of its most successful farmers, whose house is in Clear Spring, and who has voted the republican ticket since the organization of that party, has declared his intention to vote for Cleveland, Douglas, tariff and reform and gives the following reasons for doing so. He said: "My departure from the republican party is not sudden. For some years past I have failed to see how the farmer is benefited by laws made to increase the price of everything he buys without any compensation or increase of value for what he sells. That the manufacturer believes in and votes for a high protective tariff I can readily understand; but in view of the fact that the farmer's market for corn, wheat and meat is certain, stable and fixed in far-off England, beyond the control of our government, I cannot see how any fair-minded farmer can vote for a system which makes him pay higher prices for his clothes, his shoes, his hat, in fact, for every article of domestic consumption, unless, indeed, he is actuated by motives of so great patriotism as to be willing for the general good of his country to make a sacrifice of 47 per cent. of his earnings to assist in the establishment of charitable institutions for the benefit of his fellow-men.

"Of course all this is good, noble and unselfish, in one sense, but in view of the many land mortgage companies which are advertised in almost every newspaper, it appears in another sense questionable and at times even doubtful whether we should encourage enterprises and industries which have achieved such remarkable success as to place millions of dollars in farm mortgages at 7, 8 and 9 per cent., without losing a dollar, as these companies encouragingly report. Still, viewing the fact that this has been going on for 25 years, the time has come, in my opinion, for our infant industries to make a step of 5 per cent. towards self support, in order that the farmer and his wife may be sufficiently released from work as to be able to become acquainted with each other before they die. It might be desirable to have plenty of millionaires to support the dignity of the country in regal state abroad, but it seems to me equally desirable to have in the distribution of wealth enough money remain among the middle and lower classes to support the dignity of labor and respectability at home."

GOD'S OWN COUNTRY.—Representative Mansur, who went down to Cordova, Talbot county, Md., to participate in the opening of Congressman Gibson's campaign on Saturday returned to Washington last week and spoke enthusiastically of his first visit to the Eastern Shore. To a representative of the Baltimore *Sun* he said: "Why, it is God's own country, and henceforth I speak knowingly of that section of the country. A more hospitable, open-hearted people I never met, and how well they know how to serve the good things of this life! Such peaches, grapes, fried chicken, oysters, crabs, etc., I never tasted before, and I shall always remember with pleasure my first visit to Talbot. I can't recall the names of all the good people I met, but I recall the hospitalities at Ratcliffe Manor and cordial greetings of Dr. Charles H. Rose, Charles R. Wooters, Charles M. Jump, Alga Smith, P. Adison Morgan and others, who showed a stranger coming from one of the way back districts of Missouri how politics and pleasure are comoined on the Eastern Shore of Maryland."

A JUST REBUKE.—The labor men of Toledo, Ohio, paraded Monday, and Mayor Hamilton, who is an extreme republican, addressed them. At one time his partisanship ran away with his discretion. Said he, "workingmen are in favor of protection." Then he paused for applause, but it came not. The crowd did not appreciate the break, and remained silent. Shortly after Lecturer Wright, of Philadelphia, responded to Mayor Hamilton's address, and among other things said: "It has been asserted here that workingmen are in favor of protection. Yes, they favor protection against trusts and monopolies and similar oppressions." The outburst of applause which greeted this expression made the welkin ring, and convinced the mayor that had badly blundered.

JAMES TRIMBLE, a lineal descendant of Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," died last week at his country place in Cecil county, Md. He possessed, among other mementoes of the great traveler, two chairs used by Daniel Defoe in his study when he was writing the story or "Crusoe." One of them he gave to the Delaware Historical Society many years ago. The other he bequeathed to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mr. Trimble was born in Pennsylvania. He was a leading member of the Society of Friends, a noted botanist and an astronomer, having a large private observatory and telescopes at his country home.

JUDGE PHELPS, in delivering his charge on Tuesday to the new grand jury of Baltimore city, dwelt on the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law, which he said is regarded everywhere as an "indispensable police regulation for the protection of society." He said he was still of opinion that "this law can be enforced with reasonable efficiency and universality." He charged the grand jury that "the fight must be kept hot all the time."

Judge Thurman on the Tariff.

In his speech at Newark, N. J., last Saturday evening, Judge Thurman said:

When a man talks about the Mills bill as a free-trade bill, either he talks without wisdom or he talks with intent to deceive—the one or the other. Either he is an ignoramus or he is a rascal—the one or the other.

Now, my friends, what an absurdity it is to call that bill a free-trade bill. The present rate of duty under the the existing tariff is 47 and a fraction per cent.; that is to say, upon every article of dutiable goods brought into the United States a tax is levied of 47 and a fraction per cent. Now, this Mills bill reduces this rate of taxation to 42 per cent. or thereabouts. The reduction is less than six per cent. in this taxation, and yet this reduction is called free-trade. It still leaves the tariff at from 40 to 42 per cent., or more than twice as much as it ever was before the late civil war, and yet it is talked about as a free-trade bill.

Why, my friends, it is simply absurd, but, as I have said, this tax—and when I say tax I say it advisedly, for a tariff is nothing in the world but a tax—this tax is a tax upon all goods brought into the United States for sale to the people, or on nearly all of them. There are some few articles on the free list, but nearly all the articles consumed by the people of the United States that are imported into this country have to pay this tariff, or this tax, the average of which is 47 per cent. and upwards. Now, my friends, who pays that tax? Who pays it? that is the question. Why, in the first place, the importer of the goods pays it when he lands them in New York at the custom house, or at whatever other ports he brings his goods to. He must pay it before he can take the goods out of the custom-house. Of course, when he sells them to the wholesale merchants he must add on the amount of this tax to the original cost of the goods, and sell them at a price just so much increased, or he will be losing money or could not carry on his business. Accordingly, he adds the duty to the original cost when he sells them to the wholesale merchant. The wholesale merchant must sell them at the same price, with his profits added, whenever he sells them to the retail merchant. This retail merchant must keep the tariff charge in his price with his profit when he sells to his customers, so it is the man who purchases the goods who eventually pays the tariff. In all cases it is the man who uses the goods who pays this tariff duty. It is just as plain as that two and two make four. If I were a school-master and had a boy ten years of age, and could not make him understand that, I would give him up as an incorrigible scholar.

A SNOWBANK IN SEPTEMBER.—A party of Utica (N. Y.) picnickers who went to Whetstone Gulf on Saturday found snow enough in the gorge to permit a "sugar off" for the whole party. The chasm, extending about three miles up, is bordered by precipitous banks 200 to 300 feet in height, and during the winter season is frequently filled to top by the wind blowing the snow in. There are several places in the chasm where the sun never penetrates, and it is here that snow can generally be found at any time of the year.

THE managers of the Delaware State Fair are sparing neither expense or labor in their determination to make the coming exhibition surpass, in every detail, anything ever attempted, of the kind, on this Peninsula. Preparations are being made for the accommodation of thirty thousand visitors, and unless stormy weather should prevail, we have no doubt this number will be increased.

THE high license law is being rigidly enforced in Philadelphia. A saloon-keeper, who sold beer in a "soft drink" place without a license, was convicted on Tuesday and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to imprisonment for four months.

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

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

WHEAT—Fultz, $1.02@$1.05 for fair, to good; Longberry, $1.02@$1.03. CORN—White, prime, 57c.@58c. Yellow, 55c.@56c. OATS—32c.

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.

Peach Line.

The Steamer Lancaster

will take the route from all landings on Worton Creek to the

FRUIT and PRODUCE EXCHANGE

at Henderson's Wharf, Baltimore, heretofore covered by Dr. Turner's Transportation Line,

Commencing MONDAY, September 3, 1888,

will leave Buck Neck Wharf daily at 9.30 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

Freights 4 cents per Basket, 6 cents per Box.

A. Y. DOLFIELD.

Sept. 1, 1888—3t.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON

IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in

Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.

Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

I have had considerable experience and will not undertake to do anything that I cannot do in a first-class manner. I only ask a trial, and that my work may speak for itself. I shall not only do good work but will also aim to make my charges as low as possible for a living profit.

Hose, Traps, Spigots, Sprinklers, kept on hand, at shop on Court street. REPAIRING done in the best manner at short notice.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. T. SUTTON.

July 28, 1888—tf. Chestertown.

N. C. CROW

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

Where you can at all times find a seasonable line of

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

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

N. C. CROW, Up Town

m7.

SARATOGA HOUSE-STILL POND.

Permanent and Transient Board.

I TAKE pleasure in informing the public that I have leased the house of Mr. L. S. Hepbron, situated in the center of the village and recently fitted up for the public use, containing Ten Bedrooms, well-lighted and ventilated and has all other conveniences of a public house. Terms moderate and the comfort and pleasure of my guests carefully attended to. Meals and private rooms to be had when applied for. Horses fed and attended to. Also, conveyance furnished to any part of the peninsula. Thankful for past patronage I ask a continuation of the same.

j7-tf. MRS. MARTHA A. CROSSLEY.

CECIL COUNTY FAIR!

OCTOBER 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th.

$12,000 Cash Premiums! $12,000

Numerous, Beautiful and Valuable SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

RUNNING AND TROTTING RACES and SPECIAL AMUSEMENTS EACH DAY.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Reduced Railroad Fares.

Write for Catalogue of Premiums.

ADAM R. MAGRAW, PRES'T.
JOHN PARTRIDGE, SEC'Y, Elkton, Md. s8-tf.

—ELEVENTH—

GRAND EXPOSITION

—OF THE—

Delaware State Agricultural Society

TO BE HELD AT

DOVER, Sept. 24 to 29, 1888.

$10,000 IN PREMIUMS $10,000.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

Grand display of Live Stock, Poultry, Cereals, Fruit, Agricultural Implements, Fine Arts and the Products of the Dairy, Field and Household.

Trials of Speed Each Day by Some of the Best Trotters in the World!

Two Grand Musical Concerts daily. Every effort will be used to make this Exibition excel any ever held in the Peninsula. Entry Books now open. All entries close Sept. 17th.

Low excursion rates from all points on the Peninsula. See bills at your nearest Railroad Station for special excursion tickets. Special freight rates to exhibitors by railroads. Send for circular.

D. P. BARNARD, Jr., Sec'y,
sep1-tf. DOVER, DELAWARE.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

TALBOT COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD AT

IDLEWILD PARK, EASTON, MARYLAND,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,

Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1888.

$13,000 IN PREMIUMS AND PURSES. **$13,000**

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

This year there will be the grandest exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Products of the Farm, Fireside and Workshop ever exhibited in Maryland. Four Races each day as follows:

FIRST DAY.

1—3.00 Class	$300
2—2.50 Class	400
3—2.30 Class	300
4—Three-year-olds and under	150

For Colts owned in Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne's and Dorchester counties, 60 days prior to day of race.

SECOND DAY.

5—2.35 Class	400
6—2.24 Class	400
7—2.40 Class	350
8—⅓-mile heats, Running, ($125, $25)	150

THIRD DAY.

9—2.50 Class	300
10—2.27 Class	400
11—2.20 Class, Pacing	400
12—¾-mile heats, Running, (125, $25)	150

FOURTH DAY.

13—2.39 Class	400
14—Free for All	400
15—Stallions that made the best season of 1888 in Maryland or Peninsula	300
16—1-mile heats, Running, ($160, $40)	200

Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Jumps from Balloon 5,000 feet in the air. Also Roman Chariot Races. Grand Brass Band in attendance each day. Special excursion rates on Railroad and Steamers from Baltimore and Choptank River landings, steamers connecting with train at Oxford, which lands excursionists on the Fair Grounds.

Entries for Races close Sept. 10. Entries of Exhibits close Saturday, Sept. 15th. For full information, address CHAS. R. WOOTERS, SEC'Y, Easton, Maryland.

aug25-4t.

F. J. CARTER

The Painter and Paper Hanger,

—HAS—

GILT PAPER

from 15 cents up.

The BEST KALSOMINE

35 cents a package.

Also, dealer in ALL KINDS OF

Paints, Varnishes, Oils,

WINDOW BLINDS, &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.

New Store--Old Stand!

Mrs. D. GRUBER.

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

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies

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

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

MRS. D. GRUBER, Up Town

sep3-y.

Washington College,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN Wednesday, September 19th, 1888.

The Faculty, having been reorganized, is now full. There is a Preparatory Department in which elementary branches are taught to prepare such as desire to enter the College classes. If students prefer they can confine themselves to the English branches taught in the Preparatory Department or in the College classes.

The College Buildings are situated on a high hill overlooking Chestertown and Chester river.

No place in Maryland more healthy.

Tuition and Board have been materially reduced.

Board $3 per week; room rent $5 and fuel $6 for the session of 40 weeks. Tuition for the scholastic year: English, including Mathematics, $25; English and Mathematics, with Latin and Greek, or Modern Languages, $30; for all branches, $40.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL.

For catalogues address J. A. PEARCE, Sec'y.
jy28-8t CHESTERTOWN, MD.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

The Maryland Agricultural College,

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY,

Eight Miles from Washington, on B. & O. R. R.

Tuition Free to all Residents of the State.

For Catalogue and particulars, address HENRY E. ALVORD, President, Agricultural College, Maryland.

This Institution is a Technical School of Farming.

a4-2m.

PEACH LADDERS, and PEACH PICKING BASKETS at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Aug. 30, 1888.

AT the invitation of S. J. Johnston, General Agent Dayton Hedge Company, we, this day, visited Wilmington, Delaware, and CAREFULLY examined their completed fences and found them to be ALL THAT IS CLAIMED for them, takes up but little space, is VERY STRONG and *highly ornamental.* We take pleasure in recommending the fence to the farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

A. J. Hynson,	Hope H. Barroll,
W. W. Baldwin,	Josias Ringgold,
Wm. T. Nicholson,	C. H. Hurlock,
A. I. Dugan,	W. M. Lusby,
Thos. J. Parsons,	W. E. Saunders,
Wm. H. Faulkner,	Thos. Robinson,
R. G. Ringgold,	Josiah Massey,
Thos. W. Wickes,	Josiah Lusby. s8-3t.

W. N. E. WICKES

HAS CONTROL OF

LISTERS'

—AND ALSO OF—

H. S. MILLER & CO'S Phosphates.

These goods are prepared from Bone *and it would be insulting to the intelligence of this community to enlarge upon the efficiency of* Bone *as a crop producer and improver of land.*

The products of these works are offered at prices greatly reduced from those of former years, while the standard is the same that has been maintained for thirty years.

BOWEN & CO'S S. C. ROCK.

ALKALINE AND AMMONIATED BONE GOODS, which were used by many last year, with such results that the parties intend to apply them again, will be sold at prices that it would be well for purchasers to inform themselves of before giving their orders.

Samples of all these goods at the store of WICKES & BRO.

Inspection is solicited and orders left there will be promptly attended to. Goods delivered at any of the wharves or landings on the river or bay.

August 18, 1888—8t.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.

New Wheat Wanted

IN ANY QUANTITY!

DELIVERED AT ANY POINT

Convenient to farmers. As I am buying direct for the manufacturer, I can PAY MORE FOR GRAIN than those who buy on the market jy7-tf.

PEACH BASKETS.

50,000 Peach Baskets!

FOR SALE.

Buying direct from the manufacturers in large quantities, I am prepared to sell VERY LOW.

J. H. IRELAND,
June 2, 1888—tf. Locust Grove, Md.

Wanted!

ON LINE OF BALTO. & DEL. BAY RAILROAD,

100,000 Bushels Wheat

AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

July and August Delivery.

Having made arrangements with Messrs. E. L. ROGERS & CO., 130 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., to handle my grain, I will settle with the farmers with order on the above firm or with check sent direct, as may be preferred.

Consignments solicited for the above firm. Prompt returns.

A. T. BRADLEY,
Grain and Fruit Dealer, Chestertown, Md.
June 23, 1888—6m.

Grain Wanted

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT ALONG WATER COURSES FOR BALTIMORE MARKET.

100,000

Paper Peach Baskets!

CHEAP, DURABLE, and WATER PROOF.

HIRAM M. BROWN,
CHESTERTOWN,
Agent for Kent and Queen Anne's Co's.
July 7, 1888—tf.

C. OREM & CO.,

Cambridge, - - Maryland,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE RAW GROUND

OYSTER SHELL FLOUR

PRICE, $9.00 Per Ton at Factory.

Also, MIXED GOODS of all kinds.

WM. A. ELLIOTT, Ag't,
jy21-3m.* Chestertown, Md.

WANTED: 1,000 PILES.

Any one having PILES for sale near the water, will please address

CHARLES S. BEEBE,

No. 224 S. Charles St., Baltimore.

aug-25-tf.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

CHESTER COMPOUND,

"No. 1 Ammo. Super Phosphate,"

"M. P." Dis. S. C. & Muriate of Potash

I INVITE the attention of those who have never used either "No. 1" or "Chester Compound" to a few testimonials from gentlemen who have applied them on wheat from year to year for a number of years, and would call special attention to the fact that the judgment of these gentlemen respecting the value of these fertilizers *has not been formed from a year or two's use of them, but from the continued application of them for a series of years,* (running from five to ten), *by the side of other standard fertilizers.*

August 4, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—Dear Sir: I have been using your "Chester Compound" *nine years,* and have been testing it by the side of a number of the best goods on the market. *It has without fail, during the entire time, done better for me than any other goods used both on wheat and clover,* giving me a number of times over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. Yours truly, EDWARD LUSBY.

July 31, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—Dear Sir: After *five years* continued use of your Chester Compound, and after a number of experiments with it and other high grade fertilizers, it gives me pleasure to say that *I have not found any other fertilizer to give me as satisfactory results.*

Yours truly, HARRY NICHOLS.

August 8, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—Dear Sir: I have been using "Chester Compound" *for eight years;* have tested it a number of times by the side of other popular phosphates and *I have invariably found that it gave me the best results.* I regard it as the best fertilizer on the market.

Yours truly, STEPHEN LECATES.

July 31, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—Dear Sir: I have been using your No. 1. Ammo. Super Phosphate of Lime *for about eight years;* have made a number of tests with other standard makes and *in every case your No. 1 gave me the most satisfactory results.* It gives me pleasure to thus speak of a fertilizer that has always given me complete satisfaction.

Your truly, J. S. TREW.

August 2, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—Dear Sir: After experimenting for several years with fertilizers, yours among the number, I would say that your No. 1 Ammo. Super Phosphate *always gave me the best results on wheat and clover.* Yours truly, PHILIP G. WILMER.

July 31, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—Dear Sir: After *ten years'* use of your No. 1 Ammo. Super-Phosphate, frequently by the side of other fertilizers of standard makes, I wish to say that I give yours the preference over any I have used *and regard it as the best.*

PHILIP E. TREW.

August 2, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—Dear Sir: I have been using your No. 1 Ammo. Super-Phosphate of Lime for *five years and in connection with other standard fertilizers. It has always given me the best results.* I know of no fertilizer superior to it.

Yours truly, WM. BRYAN.

August 3, 1888.

MR. T. W. ELIASON JR.—Dear Sir: I have been using your No. 1 Ammo. Super Phosphate for *eight years* and have tried it a number of times by the side of some of the best standard fertilizers on the market. *The "No. 1" has never failed to give me the best results*—in several instances giving me as high as 30 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Yours truly, T. B. TREW.

August 18, 1885—2m.

L. B. RUSSELL,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

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—:o:—

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by its fair dealing and prompt payment of losses, steadily and surely gains popularity wherever represented, and that it is the most popular company in Kent county its 400 policy holders will attest. It gives the Greatest Protection, *the* Greatest Security, *pays its losses* Promptly *and* Fully, *pays for damage by Lightning whether fire ensues or not, pays for stock killed by lightning* anywhere.

Now is the time to insure, do not delay, a few dollars expended now may save you their value a hundred fold.

—:o:—

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L. B. RUSSELL,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Chestertown, Md., three doors above Express office. ma19.

NOTICE—FRESH FISH!

Having made the necessary arrangements, I am now prepared to supply the citizens of Chestertown and the public in general, with FRESH FISH every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. I shall have Taylors, Bay Mackerel, Sheepshead, soft and hard Crabs; also fresh Milk and raw Cream. All persons wishing soft crabs or sheepshead fish, will please leave their orders at the Rising Sun Saloon a day or two ahead. Anyone wishing fish between the above mentioned days can get them by calling at the house.

We are also prepared to serve any of the above things in the saloon for lunch or dinner.

jy21-tf WM. PERKINS.

WIRE SCREENS for Windows and Doors, Window Screen Frames and Door Frames for Wire Screens for sale by W. A. WHEATLEY.

Are you Tired of Paying High Prices

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Your Fertilizers

Are you tired of growing small crops? Do you want a good, honest, well-made Fertilizer, at a much lower price than others ask for an article no better, or even as good? Try our Fertilizer this Fall, save money, grow a good crop of wheat and you will be happy.

Reports of crops from farmers who have used

C. W. KENNARD & CO.'S

FERTILIZER

GEORGE W. BOLTON reports a very large crop on the Big Meadow farm and is much pleased with results. We have his full order for fall fertilizer.

JAMES FRENCH reports 22 1-2 bushels average from C. W. Kennard & Co.'s Phosphate, a great improvement on previous crops; buys the same fertilizer again this fall.

THOS. BLACKISTON, on the Pippin farm, reports 30 bushels to the acre; says he can buy his goods cheaper from C. W. Kemnard & Co. than anyone else, and has always grown big crops from the use of their goods. Wants no other and takes pleasure in recommending it.

JOSIAS RINGGOLD, Esq., says his crop this year was 25 and 28 bushels to the acre, the fly--resulting from seeding too early, about Sept. 20th--cut his wheat fully 400 bushels, and he would, doubtless, have received if seeded later forty bushels to the acre. Has used C. W. Kennard & Co.'s Fertilizers five years, and has always grown large crops; knows he has saved money by buying them; takes great pleasure in recommending them to any inquirers.

JNO. N. DODD and JNO. LOLLAR, Esqs., report a remarkable result on corn ground, seeded late, and consequently winter killed; the wheat branched greatly, and the head was from 1 to 1 1-2 inches longer than other wheat sown in his fallow, where high-priced brands of fertilizers, made by other parties, were used. Mr. Lollar says that no other fertilizer but Kennard's could give such a wonderful result. He knows their worth, having always grown a crop from their use.

The above reports are only a few among our many pleased customers and we have more to come. Remember we do not publish and republish old testimonials; everything new and true. Call on us early. We bought early, filled our house early, saved in buying early, and from the way orders are coming in expect to do a large, early and fine business, and save our customers money.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,

Office under Voshell House,

Chestertown, Maryland.

Represented in Cecil County by Mr. W. C. CROW. August 11, 1888—6.

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In the barn. The value of two bushels of wheat will protect $1,000 worth of grain for a month. Policies issued for from Two Weeks to Three Years at low rates.

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Egg-Shaped, 2 to 8 inches Calibre. Round, with Collar, 2, 2½ and 3 inches Calibre.

Send for price list and circular.

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jy9.

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jy25-2m.

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