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The Kent News

CHESTERTOWN - OCT. 13, 1888.

Letter from Rock Hall.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Our neighborhood the past season has had the advantage of two fruit dryers, giving employment to many, and a home market for many thousand boxes of peaches, turning out between 20 and 30 tons of dried fruit and much of it of the best quality, all of which has been shipped to Chicago, where a ready market was found. Had it not been for the dryers hundreds of dollars would have been lost to the growers and peach peelers. One of the dryers had every modern improvement by having the air kept in its expanded form by having steam pipes under each shelf of fruit, thereby in conjunction with the air exhaust kept the moistened air loaded with the water of the fruit in rapid motion to the outlet preventing any condensation in the fruit removed from the fire. This is the true principle of drying, not from a hot furnace but by the quantity of rarefied air passing over and around the fruit on the principle that clothes will dry much quicker on a windy day than a calm one.

Mrs. Ballard, of the Chesapeake House, proves to be the right one in the right place, as every one of her numerous guests have been delighted, not only with the arrangements for the inner man, but were delighted with the beauty of Kent; and although some have traveled over much of our own country and Europe, remarked they could recall no country that surpassed Kent and so different from what they had often heard of the Eastern Shore. The cultivated manners and conduct of the guests could not help being observed by our citizens. Fish, crabs, oysters and an abundance of fruit were things they were not used to and all enjoyed them to their entire satisfaction and some have engaged rooms for next summer and even offered to pay a retaining fee. They also expressed their admiration for our quiet, neat village with nice flower yards and painted fronts.

Mr. Strong, who has purchased the store and dwelling of our friend Downey, expects to open soon with an entire new stock of goods, and with his neighbor Casey, will no doubt supply goods of their kind as cheap as they can be bought in Baltimore notwithstanding the great convenience of getting there. The writer, who has some knowledge of the retail prices in both places, can with truth say he buys family supplies here as cheap as in the city and many things cheaper, such as butter, eggs, fresh beef, vegetables, chickens, etc.

I cannot agree with your correspondent who claims such advantages gained by a trip on the Gratitude. Mrs. Ballard who for years conducted a first class city boarding house confirms this statement. Mr. Hallyburton, of the Gratitude line, spent several days here this week making arrangements for building a reception room on the wharf for passengers and a comfortable stable for horses, as many are coming from a distance and desire their horses taken care of during their visit to the city. Our first class and fast working village carpenter, B. Purding, expects to be busy at work on the job this week, and the way he does business it will not be long before man and beast will find comfortable quarters from the cold.

We hope to have a good supply of pure water from an artesian well which is in the program as good water in an open well as can hardly ee expected so near the shore.

Since our fine boarding house, elegant wharf, fruit dryers, etc., started our genial Shewell will have it that we are getting more like New York. The baker from the city, after renting a store and making other arrangements for starting the business, has not turned up yet, much to the disappointment of many.

The oyster business keeps quite lively and it takes two head of cattle a week to supply fresh beef to the neighborhood, as oystermen will have the good things when the trade is good. Besides the butchering weekly by Mr. Casey, several Chestertown butchers pay weekly visits to the village, which has been a great convenience to the residents during the hot weather. Our enterprising store keeper Sewell has also kept a supply of Chicago beef this summer and having an ice-house adjoining his store has supplied both beef and ice along with a general supply of vegetables in season.

Your correspondent speaking of the shed only mentioned the defects and forgot to say how many wagons, carts, drills, plows, etc., it protected from the hot summer sun and the cold beating rains of winter, and if it affords amusement to the passing oystermen it is equally pleasant to the owner, who knows his tools are safe. It cost but a few dollars but turns the rain and keeps off the hot sun and this is all that was intended. It is a pity that there is not more of them in the county considering the number of valuable machines exposed to the weather.

We still occasionally see a member of the jug brigade when not ashamed of the sign under their arm ready for the obliging *gentleman* on the wharf who takes charge of it during the stay in the city and returns it well filled and a dollar profit in his pocket. Very few among our *Young* folks carry the badge. OCCASIONAL.

The Grey's Inn Festival.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The supper and refreshments given by the ladies of Grey's Inn was indeed successful, and in every way creditable to those in charge. They somehow seem to possess the happy faculty of satisfying all. Suppose they try another surprise that may be so agreeable to all. Net receipts $35. Proceeds for the M. E. Parsonage. DISPOSITION.

THE FACTION FIGHT IN NEW YORK.—Now that Tammany and the County Democracy have their tickets in the field it is of interest to consider which faction is likely to win. In the presidential election of 1884 the total vote was 227,000, and if the average rate of increase continues to hold the total vote this year should be about 250,000. In 1884 Grant, then, as now, the candidate of Tammany, received 85,361 votes; Grace, the candidate of the County Democracy and Irving Hall, received 97,283 votes, and Gibbs, republican, received 44,336 votes. Grant was then beaten, but his vote was some 8,000 greater than that of Tammany's other nominees. Many republicans are supposed to have voted for Grant in 1884, a performance they may not care to repeat in 1888. That he will now get over 90,000 may be considered improbable. The republican candidate for mayor in 1886 received 60,000 votes, Henry George 68,000 and Mr. Hewitt 98,000. Should Mr. Grant poll the 90,000 votes credited to him and the republican nominee—whoever he is to be—poll 65,000 there would remain 95,900 for Mr. Hewitt. But it is probable that Mr. Hewitt will get a large part of the republican vote in the present contest and that Mr. Grant will receive a smaller share of it than he did four years ago. In a word, the probabilities strongly favor Mr. Hewitt's election. What will be the effect of the local struggle upon the national contest is open to question. One view is that it will call out more democratic voters than would a less exciting local election and will thus benefit Cleveland. The opposing view is that the faction fight will discourage democratic voters outside of New York.

JOBS IN THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.—The Senate tariff bill contains a particularly discreditable job in its provision removing fresh fish packed in ice from the free list. The effect must be to prevent anybody outside of New England from obtaining fresh fish except at prices fixed by the Gloucester fish trust. If the bill should become a law the country would be wholly at the mercy of the designing men who engineered the cancellation of the free fish clauses of the treaty of 1871, and for selfish purposes brought about all our trouble with Canada. By canceling clauses of the treaty of 1871 they got Canadian salt fish under a tariff tax, and by means of the Senate tariff bill they hope to get fresh fish under a prohibitory tariff tax. At the same time the Senate tariff bill leaves the tariff tax on the salt used by the people, while by a special law now on the statute-book the salt used in New England for curing fish is free of duty. Free trade for the Gloucester fish trust and burdens for others—such is the generous policy of the patriots who have shaped our tariffs. Another job of the Senate bill is the provision for freeing from tax whiskey "used in the arts." There is evidence that it was written by the agent of the whiskey trust, and in its present shape would open the door to enormous frauds in the interest of that trust.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A PLEASANT TRIP.

By invitation of the prince of good fellows, SAMUEL J. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, and SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, the gentlemenly, affable and courteous agents of the Dayton Hedge Fence Company, of Dayton, Ohio, a party of farmers and representative men of Kent county took passage on the rapid transit railroad (better known as the Baltimore and Delaware Bay) on Wednesday morning for the purpose of examining the hedge fence lately planted and those pruned and plashed according to the theory and practice of the Dayton Hedge Fence Company. The morn was all that could be desired; the sun rose clear, bright and beautiful; the air pure, bracing and health giving. Our train moved along just speedy enough to permit us to view the beauties of nature; the beautiful fields of corn yellowing for the harvest, the green fields, the grassy meadows and babbling brooks, and to exchange friendly greetings with those who chanced our way. After a trip of several hours we arrived safely at Clayton, and took passage for Philadelphia; were joined at Townsend by a party of farmers from Queen Anne's, in charge of the courtly and urbane agent Mr. Carsons. From thence to Philadelphia we had a pleasant though slow trip, the train being 29 minutes slow; were escorted by our guides to the Bullett building, in which is located the office of the Dayton Hedge Fence Company, where we were cordially received and hospitably entertained by the urbane and courtly Mr. Charles Wetzel, secretary Dayton Hedge Co. After a thorough inspection and examination and explanation of the different patents obtained by the company, numbering 20, we were conducted through the building, which is eight stories high and contains 326 offices, where all the business interests of the great city are represented; after which we ascended to the eighth story through the medium of an elevator, where one of the finest appointed restaurants of which Philadelphia can boast is located, and regaled the inner man with a sumptuous repast, consisting of five courses, which refreshed and satisfied and made us forget the tedium of our rather slow railroad trip. We then boarded the train at Broad street and were ushered into magnificent palace cars, which for a while made us feel a little out of place, and almost flew over the rail and landed at Trenton, N. J., where we were met by several buses; crossed the Delaware near where Washington made his ever to be remembered crossing and whipped the Britishers, into Bucks county, Pa.; passed through a beautiful, highly improved and fertile country; was surprised to find the buildings in a very sorry and dilapidated condition; don't believe whitewash had been used on them in the last decade; stopped at the Brooks farm, where we examined a hedge fence planted by the Dayton Hedge Fence Co., which was a marvel of beauty and useful to the last degree; then passed to another farm and viewed an old and hitherto valueless hedge planted in the old way 18 years ago, plashed by the Dayton Co. Upon a thorough examination it was clearly and fully demonstrated that no stock could pass through or over it, and a rabbit would have to search for a hole to creep through; from there we retraced our steps and recrossed into Trenton, boarded the train for Philadelphia, where we arrived safely; were met by the busses of the "Washington House," which conveyed us to that well known hostelry on Chesnut street, whose genial and accommodating proprietor met and gave us a hearty welcome, which made us feel at home. After getting rid of the Jersey sand and cinders from the locomotive out of our eyes by a generous application of aqua, we were escorted into the large and commodious dining hall, where the cloth was spread for our party. The table groaned beneath the weight of delicacies, luxuries and solids, to which we did ample justice. After seeing the sights of Brotherly Love we retired and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed by our undisturbed slumbers; breakfasted, and the splendid bill of fare met with a warm reception from our party; boarded the train for Wilmington; on our arrival were met by several busses and driven into the country to examine a hedge fence plashed in the old way 28 years ago, on the farm of the Richardson Bros., three of whom live by the side of each other and own the finest farms around Wilmington, Del., tended and plashed by the Dayton Hedge Fence Co. We found them in every respect just what the company claim for their fences—mule high, bull strong, pig proof—taking up but little more space than a post and rail fence and not injuring crop planted close to them. The writer had the pleasure of a long talk with Mr. Joe Richardson, from whose beautiful and fertile farm is much of the Dayton hedge fence in excellent shape, during which he said "his old hedge fence, 28 years old, was good for nothing except to cut down and burn; intended to do so with it, when along came an agent of the Dayton Hedge Fence Co., who discanted eloquently upon the scarcity of timber and its numerous uses, such as the house we live in, the carriage we ride in, &c., and wound up by saying that alcohol was being made out of wood. Then Richardson said 'twas time something was being done and agreed to allow the agent to plash his old and valueless hedge. Methinks I can see friend Joe after giving his order pass into the house with a pleasant smile upon his countenance and say to his wife, "I have fixed that Dayton hedge fence agent," and hear her reply, "Joseph, I hope thee has not been playing any of thy practical jokes upon him; he seems a nice appearing man—what hast thou done?" "He filled me full of the beauty, durability and strength of the hedge fence as grown by the Dayton Hedge Fence Co., and I have contracted with him to transmogrify the old hedge we intended to cut down, and if he can make anything out of it then my name is not Joe Richardson." In due time the agent trimmed and plashed the old hedge; the result was a surprise not only to Mr. R. but to the entire country, as he now has in his new hedge a thing of beauty and a joy forever, through the training given it by the Dayton Hedge Fence Co, and has placed all of his old hedge in the hands of the company for treatment and intends all future fences to be of that company's. Leaving the Richardson mansion, with its homelike aspect and surroundings, we passed through a beautiful park covering a large area and were driven a few miles further on to inspect their nursery, containing fully 8,000,000 plants, to be used on this shore alone. 'Twas a grand and beautiful sight to behold. After an explanation of their method and treatment, we turned our faces toward Wilmington and stopped at the Clayton House, where a sumptuous dinner, polite, attentive and accommodating waiters awaited us. After paying our respects to various and varied viands placed before us, much after our fashion, we bade good-bye to Wilmington and our very pleasant, engaging and agreeable Queen Anne's friends and left for Clayton, Del., which place we reached in due time; stopped off in a drenching rain to await the pleasure of the limited express which was to convey us to the bosoms of our domestic bliss. We supped at Clayton, leaving at 7.20 for home. The moving of the train from Clayton reminded one of a man walking on eggs or a man groping in a strange garrett in the dark. Everything pleasant and unpleasant has an ending, and so with our trip. We arrived safely at 9.20, feeling relieved that we did not have to spend the night off the rail. Our entire party agreed that a much and long felt need had been supplied by the Dayton Hedge Fence Company of Ohio and were highly pleased and gratified by their examination of the practice and methods, and unite in the opinion that the hedge fence furnished by the Dayton Hedge Fence Co. is the coming fence and will eventually supersede all fences—as it is undecaying and ever renewing its own strength and hesitate whether most to admire their remarkable strength or their unparalleled beauty. To the urbane, courtly and entertaining agents who accompanied us we extend our heartfelt thanks for their contribution to our very pleasant, interesting and profitable trip. Y. B. DAM.

SLAUGHTER OF GROUSE.—The biggest bag on record of grouse made by one man in one day's shooting was made by Lord Walsingham, of England, on Thursday of the first week in September. He killed 1,058 birds. He was shooting on the Yorkshire moors. The sport, so called, lasted thirteen hours. Forty men were employed to drive the birds to his lordship, and two to load his guns, of which he had several. The next largest slaughter was also made by this same noble sportsman, who in 1872 killed 842, having then but twenty men to drive the birds to him.

The Majority and Minority Reports on the Senate Tariff Bill.

The report of the majority of the Senate finance committee upon the tariff bill just submitted to the Senate, says the Baltimore *Sun*, is an ingenious plea. It admits in the outset—what till now has been denied—that a reduction of revenue to the extent proposed in the bill is "imperative," but the motives for revision which are cited point not so much to a lightening of tax burdens as to efforts to make the tariff law more searching than it now is. The welfare of the taxpayer is not by any means the main object. It is argued that the surplus now in hand should be applied to the purchase of bonds, even at the present enhanced prices. An effort is made to show that the Mills bill is badly constructed, and that it reduces duties on the articles it takes in hand over 33 per cent. There is a long argument made to show that it errs in preferring ad valorem rates, or rates according to value, to specific, or fixed rates. The report admits, however, that the existing tariff is higher than the war tariff by reason of the existence of fixed rates during a period of falling prices. A striking deficiency in the report is the absence of estimates of the increase of revenue to be effected by the numerous increases of duty proposed in the Senate bill. These increases are numerous, though the attempt is made to conceal them from view by changes of classification or by changes from ad valorem to specific duties. The minority report is serviceable upon this point. It shows how duties are swollen in a multitude of cases. The difference between the Mills bill and the Senate bill, according to the minority report, is radical. "The one," it is affirmed, "is "framed in the interest of the public treasury; the other in the interest of private pockets. The one is designed to reduce both government revenue and taxation, the taxation especially which bears heaviest on the necessaries of life; the other is intended to raise public revenue indeed, but to maintain private revenues by increasing and retaining taxation on all the necessaries of life." It is shown that the tariff tax goes not to labor, but to the organizer of trusts. The schedules upon which duties are largely increased are those embracing cotton goods, wool and woolen goods, iron and steel—articles used by the poor and needy. Examples are given in profusion. The material of wire fence, steel, cotton ties, taggers' iron, table cutlery for the poor, knives for the poor, cheap guns, cotton yarns of the cheaper sort, cheap socks, cheap cloths, cheap collars, cheap woolen cloths and dress goods—these are a few of the things upon which the tax is raised by devices of one kind or another. Salt is kept on the taxed list, and various articles of food used by the poor are taken from the free list. A feature of the Senate bill brought into strong relief is the high rate it places on low-priced articles, while at the same time placing a comparatively low rate upon like articles of higher price, such as the rich import. It is shown what tariff rate is required to pay the whole wages of labor, and that the existing tariff rate is 26 per cent. in excess of that requirement—the difference going into the wrong pocket. Upon the whole it is the conclusion of the minority report that the Senate bill is a sham and a fraud, not designed for the relief of the struggling poor but to increase the riches of the rich.

THE managers of the Delaware State Fair have secured the famous Wild West Indian Show for five days entertainment on the State Fair Grounds at Dover, on Oct. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. This is the world renouned and famous Wild West that has been drawing such immense crowds in Philadelphia, Gloucester, Easton, New York and other large cities this summer. The troupe is composed of cowboys, Mexican Vacqueros, Scouts, and Indian warriors, Squaws and children. A full programme of desperate combats, sharp-shooting, reckless riding, illustrating in the most realistic manner, the Indian fights, captivates, robberies, hairbreadth escapes, and wild life on the plains, forests of the West.

The wonderful lariat throwing, Indian dance, Pony express, herding the Buffalo and hanging of the horse thief, will alone be worth going miles to see. The performance will commence each day after the arrival of trains from the north and south. Low rate excursion tickets will be put on sale at all railroad stations on the peninsula. Each ticket entitles the purchaser to the grounds. All trains will stop at the Fair grounds. Good restaurants will be conducted and every convenience of the well regulated and managed State Fair will be in operation. A band of Music will be in attendance, and there will be an attractive line of amusements arranged for all.

The Workingman and the Tariff.

What the workingmen of this country want is plenty of work at higher prices. Neither can be obtained unless we can manufacture cheaply for wider markets. You cannot manufacture cheap unless the raw material is cheap, and we must undersell our competitors in order to get markets all over the world. Americans desire to have no Chinese wall thrown around them. The country cannot get rich by its people exchanging products with each other. That is robbing Peter to pay Paul. We must exchange at a profit with other nations, and thereby their wealth will flow to us. We cannot sell to other nations unless we buy of them. Protection, such as we have now, does no benefit the workingman. It benefits the capitalist, who by means of protection has a monopoly of the manufacture of some article. He grows rich, but his workingmen do not. He employs them at the lowest possible price. He, by means of threat, kills competition in this country, and high protection from abroad. In order to raise the wages of workingmen there must be plenty of competition, and our manufacturers must be able to sell in all corners of the globe. The policy of the new tariff is to build up our manufactures, not to destroy them; to remove all impediments and give them every facility to grow.—*Hon. Roger Q. Mills in Belford's Magazine.*

CAPSIZED IN THE WICOMICO—*A Woman and Three Children Drowned.*—A canoe carrying Mr. and Mrs. Kinnemon and their four children, and Mrs. Phillips and her two children, of Dorchester county, while returning home on the 4th instant from Mount Vernon, Somerset county, was struck by a flaw of wind just at the mouth of the Wicomico river, and the boat was sunk, going down stern foremost. Mrs. Kinnemon and one of her children 18 months old and the two children of Mrs. Phillips, one aged two months and the other four years, were drowned. The other three children crawled into the bow of the boat and were saved. Very near where the boat went down was a boat loaded with lumber. Mr. Phillips was on this boat and gave them assistance. Mrs. Kinnemon was a daughter of Henry C. Causey, of Mount Vernon district, Somerset county, and had come from Dorchester to attend the funeral of her brother.

LET ON THE LIGHT.—Congressman Hilleary A. Herbert, of Alabama, chairman of the naval committee, one of the speakers at a democratic meeting in Baltimore on Monday night, said: "President Cleveland found the American navy a rotten wreck. In three and a half years we have inaugurated a new navy of twenty-six vessels that will compare with the warships of any country in the world. The expenditures of the navy have been brought down to less than $20,000,000 a year. For ten years after the war the republican administrations expended $23,500,000 per annum, during which the navy was permitted to rot and go to the dogs. The democrats, on the other hand, are expending less than $20,000,000 a year and are building up a navy with it."

ONE hundred and sixty persons were injured, some of them seriously, by the falling of a temporary floor at Reading, Pa., on Sunday, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church. After the stone had been laid, Rev. Mr. Libichi, pastor of the church, arose to speak. He had scarcely begun when the newly constructed walls gave way and a fourth of the floor fell. Two hundred people fell to the ground, some 15 or 18 feet.

THE Police Commissioners of Baltimore have contracted with F. X. Ganter to furnish 4000 glass ballot boxes at a cost of $1.75 apiece. The corners are to be protected with brass or iron brackets and the lid, which is to be wooden, will have a slit of such dimension as will only permit the passage of a single folded ballot.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

That You Can All See in the East Window of Mabley & Carew's.

From the Baltimore American.

The approach of cold weather quickens the interest of men in fall and winter garments. This was well illustrated yesterday by the crowds who stood and admired the beautiful exhibit of foreign fabrics and artistically made garments in Mabley & Carew's east window. It is an exhibit such as is rarely, if ever, seen in this city. Pyramids and archways of novel and attractive fabrics, interwoven with made-up garments in all the latest styles, stretch along the spacious window and climb up to the high ceiling; fancy fabrics trail along the back ground, and are caught up and festooned, so that their falling folds produce the most fantastic effects, while tiers of sample garments, surmounted by gloves and fashionable overcoatings and suitings from the fashion centers of Europe, and some Paris novelties in children's apparel, decorate the front of the window. The monotony of this wilderness of woolen fabrics is charmingly relieved by potted flowers and tropical plants, so arranged as to reflect their sweet-scented flowers and bright, green foliage in the spacious mirrors, carefully placed between the various pyramids and mounds, the large mirror in the archway reflecting the reclining form of a pretty boy clad in a Paris novelty suit, and holding in his right hand one of the handsomely illustrated "Fashion Reviews" of the firm. Three chandeliers on either side and center radiate from their bullet-faced globes a wealth of mellow light in prismatic colors which softens and chastens the cold, unsympathetic glare of the electric light and gives the whole place a most picturesque appearance. So far as an artistic exhibit of this season's novelties, Mabley & Carew are fully entitled to "the right of the line."

The October Registration.

FIFTH DIST.—H. H. GRESHAM, Register.

NEWLY REGISTERED—WHITE.

Blackburn, Alexander W. T.
Beck, Lemuel, of Edw. Blackiston, Geo. W.
Beck, Perry R.
Crouch, Charles W. Connelly, John F. B.
Downey, George A.
Faucett, Oscar R.
Goodwin, Jno. R., Jr. Gettschall, Wm. S.
Groves, Richard
Hogans, Joseph Hartman, Francis H.
Judefind, Charles Jewell, James E.
Lesage, Jos. T.
Mott, Thomas B.
Newcomb, James E. Newcomb, John F.
Nalley, William H.
Parks, George W. Porter, William T.
Rodney, John W. Reed, George W.
Rollison, Robert C.
Satterfield, Thos. J. Scott, Wm. H., of Jno.
Willson, Henry H.

COLORED.

Adams, Silas E. Brown, Joseph W.
Boslin, John O.
Comegys, Vincent Coppers, John
Comegys, William
Dickerson, William
Henry Isaac
Johnson, Thos. H. Jones, Lewis
Johnson, Stephen H.
Lawrence, James C.
Mackall, Osa Moore, Geo. W. Jr.
Suskey, William H. Suskey, Rome
Wheatily, Richard Willmer, Horace

TRANSFERRED—WHITE.

Bernard, Brickner
Davis, Benj. F. Davis, John A.
Davis, William Dobson, James J.
Davis, Thos. J.
Hickey, Wm. H.
McCluskey, Jas. E.
Proctor, Edward Perry, Noah
Thomas, William A.

COLORED.

Cotton, Henry Chase, James H.
Glenn, Lewis
Henry, Lewis, Jr.
Johnson, Aaron
Thompson Geo. J.
Scott, James
Wright, Tilghman C.

STRICKEN OFF—DEAD—WHITE.

Houston, Benjamin F.
Glenn, William R.

COLORED.

James, Richard,
Thompson, George R.

STRICKEN OFF—WHITE.

Kemp, William H.

COLORED.

Ford, Emory
Henry, Daniel H.
Jones, Richard T. Johnson, Richard
Scott, George
Winters, James H. White, Richard
Walton, Chas. H.

The other districts are on the first page.

CHANE BROS., Baltimore, say they are going to almost give away carpets this fall, and will pay freight to your homes. Look for their advertisement. *

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, $1.00@$1.18 for fair to good; Longberry, $1.00@$1.18. CORN—White, prime, 53c.@54c. Yellow, 52c.@54c. OATS—32c.

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 Sceersuker, 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.

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.

.25c Will buy a Pound of Good Natural Tobacco at J. L. McFEELY'S.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

BALTIMORE'S LARGEST

CLOTHING HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, Fall, 1888.

To the People of Maryland and the South:

This will interest you; it will pay you. We've the grandest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing in all Baltimore and the South. Made from choice weavings—foreign and domestic—in newest styles and finish. Grand goods, grander work, grandest results.

Fine Dress Suits, $10 to $40.
Splendid Business Suits, $7.50 to $25.
Fall and Winter Overcoats, $5 to $40.

FURNISHINGS.

This department is a mine of richness and beauty. Grandest stock; gorgeous styles. Everything for men and boys to fit them out. For instance: Neckwear in superb array and exquisite styles, 50 cents, worth $1.00—and everything in same ratio.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

The effort of our buyers show magnificent results in this department. Our Boy's Suits are marvels of excellence, beauty and popularity. They are made of the best fabrics and finest trimmings, they show for it.

Suits $2.50 upward.
Boys' Hats and Caps in Cloth, Felt, Velvet Plush and Silk.
Everything for your boy at ¼ less than the regular price.

Measured Garments.

Clothing made to order in matchless style and harmony of effect.

Thousands of patterns to select from and all newest styles. Fit guaranteed.

Everybody is welcome. Baggage is checked, free. Waiting and toilet rooms. Telephone and telegraph. All these are at your service.

☞ Fashion Catalogue and Samples sent free of charge.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,

One door from Charles Street. 5 and 7 W. Baltimore Street.

I. W. HINES, is connected with this establishment.

Oct. 6, 1888.

Read This!

PLAIN AND FIGURED SATEENS,
DRESS GINGHAMS, INDIA LINEN,
VICTORIA LAWN, PLAID CAMBRICS,

Lawns, Cheese-Cloth and Crinkles,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

FANCY MATTINGS at 12½ cents per yard, that has been selling at 16 cents. Matting at 20 cents per yard, that has been selling at 25 cents.

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL STRAW HATS. We have the Newest Styles. Those in want of a Straw Hat will do well to examine our line.

A WORD ABOUT SHOES!

We have in stock a LARGE LINE OF SHOES for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children, and guarantee prices as LOW for same goods as can be found anywhere. Men's stock Lace Balmorals as low as $1 00. Women's Grain Buttoned Shoes from $1 00 up.

GLASS JARS—The reliable "Mason Porcelain-lined." Also, the "Mason Disk Protector" Jelly Glasses, with tin or glass tops. Jar Rubbers. All at the lowest prices.

DRY GOODS, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c. Lowest Cash Prices.

J. H. SIMPERS,
July 21, 1888. Chestertown, Md.

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.

Special Notice to the Public!

I hereby inform the public that I have taken the sole agency of

PROF. STRAUSS' ERADICATOR

for removing Grease and Oil Spots from Silks, Satins, Woollen Goods and Carpets, without injury. You cannot be convinced of the quality of this compound until you come to my establishment and convince yourself free of charge. Price, 25 cents per box. It will be sent by mail to any one desiring it. Orders will be promptly filled.

I am still supplying the well known "VANDEGRIFT HAIR INVIGORATOR." Ask your druggist; if he can't supply you address the proprietor,

JOHN S. VANDEGRIFT,
s15-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Seasonable Goods!

We have just got in stock for the coming season the following, in assortment:

Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Poultry Wire, Fly Wire, Door Screen Frames, Window Screen Frames. Call in and see our goods; all always welcome. Resp'y,

may 5. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

IRON-FRAME CULTIVATORS.
Cheaper than ever.
may 5. WM. A. WHEATLEY.

Horse-Shoeing! Horse-Shoeing!

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL HICKS,

BLACKSMITH,

HAS REMOVED HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS to the new Shop at the Head of Court street, in the rear of *Kent News* office, where he will be pleased to see his friends and all in need of work in his line.

He gives SPECIAL ATTENTION to HORSE-SHOEING and flatters himself that he CAN'T BE BEAT IN THIS SORT OF WORK.

☞ PRICES LOW and Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

Dec. 3, 1887. SAMUEL HICKS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

The Act of Limitation is out, and the RISING SUN SALOON will commence this the first day of the season with a full supply of FRESH OYSTERS, cooked in all ways, and in his old style. Retail and wholesale.

s3-tf. WILLIAM PERKINS.

Sassafras River Steamboat Co.

Steamer TRUMPETER

Will leave Georgetown Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 A. M., and Buck Neck at 10.30 A. M.

Returning, leave Pier 6, Light street, Baltimore, at 10.30 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Stopping at the usual landings on Sassafras river and Worton creek.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF,
Oct. 13, 1888. CAPTAIN.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

1888

commencing Sept. 24th, the

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, East Neck Island and Queenstown, arriving in Baltimore about 1 P. M.

RETURNING will leave Pier 7, Light Street Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11.30 A. M.

The Steamer B. S. FORD

Will leave Centreville daily (except Sunday at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at the wharves in Corsica river, at Grey's Inn and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 11.15 A. M.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7, Light street wharf, at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Centreville at 7 P. M.

The Steamer CORSICA

Will leave Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at all the river landings. Will leave Chestertown, Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 3 P. M.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7, Light Street Wharf, at midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Chestertown and all river landings.

Fare from all Points $1.00 Round Trip.

Single Ticket 75 Cents.

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

oct13. GEORGE WARFIELD, PRES'T.

CENTREVILLE AND CORSICA RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Steamer Gratitude

LEAVE LONG COVE, (Lankford's Bay)	6.00 A. M.
" CENTREVILLE,	7.00 A. M.
" JACKSON'S CREEK,	8.15 A. M.
" ROCK HALL,	9.30 A. M.
ARRIVING IN BALTIMORE	11.30 A. M.
RETURNING LEAVE BALTIMORE	3.00 P. M.
ARRIVING AT ROCK HALL	5.00 P. M.

Excursion Ticket (good until used)	$1.00
Single Fare	75
Fare from Rock Hall, each way	50

C. HALYBURTON, JR., GEN'L MANAGER,
June 16, 1888. Pier 13 Light Street.

TOLCHESTER LINE!

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

On and after MONDAY, September 17th, 1888, will

Steamer EMMA GILES,

Leaves Tolchester Beach at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Leaves Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
s8. Office, Pier 16 Light Street, Balto.

Balto. and Delaware Bay Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Clayton on and after Monday, September 24, 1888, until further notice, Sundays excepted, Trains will run as follows;

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH

Freight and Pass. No. 1, Daily.	Passg'r Freight No. 3, Thursdays only.	Passg'r Freight No. 5, daily except Thurs.	STATIONS.	Passg'r Freight No. 2, daily except Thurs.	Passg'r Freight No. 4, Thursdays only.	Freight and Pass. No. 6, Daily.
Read Downwards				Read Upwards		
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
6 00	1 20	..Lve	Chestertown Arve..	1 30	12 15	7 00
6 25	1 45	..	Worton Leave ..	1 02	11 50	6 41
6 35	1 53	..	Lynch " ..	12 54	11 41	6 35
6 45	2 00	..	Still Pond " ..	12 48	11 35	6 30
7 00	2 15	..	Kennedyville " ..	12 36	11 25	6 22
7 15	2 30	..	Black's " ..	12 15	11 10	6 10
7 30	2 45	..	Lamison's " ..	12 00	10 58	5 57
7 45	3 00	..	Massey's " ..	11 45	10 45	5 42
8 00	3 15	..	Delaney's " ..	11 30	10 30	5 30
8 05	3 20	..	*Bingham's " ..	11 23	10 25	5 20
8 20	3 40	..Arrive	Clayton " ..	11 15	10 15	5 10
8 36	5 09	..	Leave Clayton Arrive	10 00	10 00	4 58
9 00	5 33	..	" Middletown Leave	9 33	9 33	4 36
9 42	6 35	..	" Wilmington "	8 30	8 30	3 50
10 32	7 40	..Arr	Philadelphia "	7 27	7 27	3 01
11 10	8 32	..	Baltimore "	6 40	6 40	2 36
a. m.	p. m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.

Stations marked (*) have no agents

Freight for Bingham, Flatland and Nicholson's must be prepaid.

☞The Morning Trains make close connection at Clayton with Trains on the Delaware Railroad going north or south. Passengers to and from Baltimore change at Porter's.

Freight carried at low rates to all points, and must be at Stations Thirty (30) Minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates.

The above arrangements will give passengers four and a half hours in Philadelphia, three hours and twenty minutes in Baltimore and return home the same day.

s22-tf. FRED. GERKER, Lessee.

Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R. R