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Kent News.

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FRED. G. USILTON WM. B. USILTON, JR

WM. B. USILTON'S SONS

PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913.

THIS is Independence Day. How is it reader? Are you tied to a boss politically and have to vote for *his* men, good or bad, or are you a *free* man, picking out the *best* men for office? Slavery days should be past. Are they in your case?

IT is reported that the Barroll faction has felt the wave of public opinion and have made a start to throw overboard some ballast! Better get a new captain and crew, and use some other fuel than wood if they expect to reach the safe harbor of Democratic victory.

"This is not a time for personal friendship, or as to who is the *best man*. A great principle is involved . . . ."—(Transcript, June 28.)

This surely presents an anomaly. Vote for good principle, and for any sort of man we choose to put up. Very well. The public gets the man, now who is to put into practice the good principle? That's politics for a vengeance. The imaginary good principle, we suppose, is to work the reform in the man that is elected. Dangerous experiment. Good principles and bad men are like oil and water—they don't mix very well.

THE Barroll organ says "this is not a time for personal friendship, or as to who is the best man!" What an admission. There never was a day when the *fitness* of men for office was so uppermost in the country than at the present time. Realizing this fact the Organization in Kent present men of unquestioned veracity, Democrats tried and true, intelligent, sober and competent. It is a time for men to show their appreciation of the sacrifice men are making to serve their county. Vote for the best men when the fight for office is between Democrats. The principle of the two factions in a party cannot be different. The Organization in Kent is fighting against Slavery and Bossism and for Economy, Temperance and Fitness.

STATE DELEGATES.

The friends of MR. FRANK SKIRVEN have put him forward as one of the three candidates as delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Skirven is a young farmer of near Fancy school, an earnest Democrat, intelligent and well fitted to represent the Democrats of Kent in the State Convention.

For the second man the Democrats of Broad Neck present CAPT. THOMAS B. HADAWAY. He is a worker in the party in all seasons and deserves recognition. He is a waterman and known far and wide for his honesty and industry.

The third man is MR. VERNON M. BARNETT, a business man of Chestertown. He and his people have been identified with the Democratic party all their lives and he deserves the vote of every true Democrat. With Skirven, Hadaway and Barnett at the State Convention Kent Democrats will be well represented.

A RECENT editorial with reference to the management of the Virginia State Fair Association is timely, and is quoted as follows for the benefit of the Maryland State Fair Association:

"We trust that they will give serious consideration this year to the elimination of glaring evils that have marked the conduct of this fair in the past. We are bold enough to assert that moral consideration are just as important, and and more so than financial ones. We cannot believe that a care for righteousness would militate against the value of the fair as an educational agency nor its success from a material standpoint. The Progressive Farmer informs us that last year Charlotte, N. C., held a high grade fair and in its Midway there was not a gambling device nor a girl show. Mr. Edgar B. Moore, who was responsible for its management, said, 'When I accepted the position as Secretary and Treasurer, it was with the understanding that I had full control of this matter, and as long as I have any say, it will be conducted upon absolutely decent and moral lines.' How can a professing Christian stand for less than this? We understand that there are professing Christians upon the Board of Managers. We appeal to them to take this stand this year. It remains to be seen what they will do."

WE wish to express our most heartfelt thanks for the interest manifested in the welfare of the Organization by our friend, the enemy; and if he thinks the editors of the NEWS are imperilling the safety of the regular Democracy, we promise him not to write any more—than usual. But, reader, allow us to put it as a simple proposition, up to you, that if the Barroll organ really did think we were committing slow political suicide, would he be the first to warn us? Never. This is only another instance of that effort to create wrong impressions that characterizes so much of his Barroll editorials.

FACTS IN SCHOOL MATTERS.

Messrs. Editors of the KENT NEWS:

In consideration of the fact that in an editorial in the Transcript of last week it states, referring to the closing of the five schools which were therein enumerated, that *there is a strong intimation that politics is behind the whole thing.*

I desire to say that in so far as the School Board is concerned this statement is untrue.

At the beginning of the school year the condition of funds was placed fairly before the Board of County Commissioners and it was shown to them that with the same expenses as of the year 1911-1912 there would be insufficient funds to run the schools of Kent county during the year 1912-1913. The Board of County Commissioners took no notice of this appeal and explanation of the Board of School Commissioners, asking practically no questions and acting as though they were not concerned with the affairs which were so vital to the interests of the schools of Kent county.

Later in the year the School Board seeing that we could not meet the expenses actually made in the previous year instructed me (the secretary), to again ask the County Commissioners for the funds necessary to meet the necessary expenses of the year, and to state to them that unless they did this that it would be necessary to close some of the schools of the county.

The Board of County Commissioners after listening to me very patiently asked practically but one question, namely: Why don't you close the schools which are small and which should be closed in accordance with the law?

I reported to the Board of School Commissioners at its meeting of that same day the result of my interview with the County Commissioners.

They then discussed the question of closing those schools which did not meet the conditions of the law in order that they might continue the remaining schools for the full year. The special schools were not specified nor were they aware which one would be affected at that time. The matter was held over to be discussed at the next meeting which was held at the call of the President.

This meeting was later called by the President for Monday, June 23, 1913 The full Board was not present at this meeting, the President being absent because of sickness.

When this part of the business came to the attention of the Board I was asked to give a statement of the school finances and when I calculated the receipts and expenditures I told them we would be seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars ($789 75) and seventy-five cents in debt up to the present time as follows:

Salaries due and unpaid		$5,700 27
Bills on hand unpaid		370 44
Note in bank		1,500 00
Total		$7,570 00
Receipts on hand and due during the year:		
In banks (allowing the payment of checks out	$234 83	
State draft (unpaid)	4,182 13	
Licenses	339 00	
High School Fund (unpaid)	625 00	
Tuition for Queen Anne's Scholars (unpaid)	660 00	
Book Fund borrowed from State fund	500 00	
		$6,780 96
Debt at this time		$789 75

I then presented a list of all the schools of the county, white and colored, with the full enrollment and average enrollment for each quarter with the result that the School Board decided that as there was not sufficient money appropriated by the County Commissioners to meet all the expenses it would be necessary to close those schools which the school law stated, under certain conditions should be closed, with the understanding that if the Board of County Commissioners did appropriate sufficient funds to meet these expenses that these schools would be reopened.

It is also pertinent at this time to show that this is not the first time that this condition of affairs has existed with reference to the school work and also to show how the condition was met without the necessity for closing a single school in the county.

The schools of the county have grown considerably during the past ten years as have also the expenses incident to running same.

The State Law requires that the salaries be increased and that we meet certain sanitary conditions which are expensive; fuel is higher, and in fact the expenses necessary to run the schools have increased each year. In 1907 there was a deficiency of actual receipts of that year over the actual expenditures of that year of $72 37. In 1908, owing to increased expenses there was a deficiency of receipts of that year over the expenditures of that year of four hundred and five dollars ($405.42) and forty-two cents.

In 1909 the expenses again increased and that year while there was an excess of one thousand seven hundred seventy-eight dollars ($1,778 92) and ninety-two cents, the County Commissioners decided to meet the growing needs of the schools and in 1910 allowed the schools five thousand dollars ($5,000) additional making a sum total of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000). During that year there was an excess of receipts over expenditures for the year of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars ($1,965 46) and forty-six cents.

The appropriation for schools has not been increased since then although the expenses have increased each year.

In 1911 with the same appropriation the disbursements were fifty-eight dollars and four hundred and thirty-six thousand ($58,436 03) and fifty-three cents and the receipts were fifty seven thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars (57,744.99) and ninety-nine cents or an actual deficiency for the year of six hundred and ninety one dollars ($691 56) and fifty-six cents.

In 1912 with same appropriation the disbursements were sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars ($63,217.72) and seventy-two cents, the receipts were fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars ($59,778 59) and fifty-nine cents, or an actual deficiency of three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars ($3,438.13) and thirteen cents.

Making same rate of deduction for 1913, there will be a deficit of about $1,500. But there will be some increase in teachers' salaries and an increase in sanitary expenses. This additional expense will be at least five hundred dollars ($500), which added to the fifteen hundred dollars ($1500) above will make a deficit of about two thousand dollars

These are the facts as taken from the records in the School Board's office and show that politics had nothing to do with closing the schools as intimated in the Transcript of last week.

JEFFERSON L. SMYTH,
Secretary to School Board.

Large Demand for Fall Potatoes

WE HAVE THE OUTLET

Plant only round, white stock. If you do not have seed we can furnish.

CASH FOR EGGS

Large, clean, fresh stock commands a premium. Will be accepted every week day.

Closed July 4th and 5th.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

PHONE 265. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

COUNTY FINANCES.

A great deal of stress has been laid by the Barroll faction upon the financial question in connection with county politics. We believe like Mary of old England and Calais, that when we die $1.85 will be found engraven on our hearts or photographed somewhere upon the mechanism of our eyes if it was possible for the Antis to get it there.

The problem of finance in a commonwealth like Kent presents no serious difficulty of solution so far as mere income and expenditure are concerned. It is a simple matter to understand that money for governmental purposes must come from the people by a system of taxation. The taxable basis is settled by assessment on property, which assessment must, from time to time, be re-arranged as property advances in value, or new property springs into existence. These assessments, made by specially appointed boards, furnish the basis by which the duly elected County Commissioners lay tax rates to provide funds for the maintenance of the various departments of county government.

Those who have the expenditure of county funds have small opportunity to regulate the *amount* that must flow out through the different channels of operation. For instance, they cannot regulate the sum that must be expended for the holding of the district courts; they have no control of the jail expenses, except for fixing price of board of prisoners, etc., crime being a variable and unforseen quantity; the same condition exists with the almshouse to a large extent; they have no say as to how the money appropriated for public schools shall be spent, although they do control the amount set aside for school purposes, and thereby hangs a tale which will be unfolded later; they do have, more or less, control of the cost of elections, but in an almost inconsiderable degree the number of men paid to work the elections being settled largely by law.

Perhaps the greatest opportunity for an outlay of money, according as the commissioners may think necessary, has been through the working and building of county roads, and upon this point the Barroll faction have rung the changes, until the public knows by heart nowadays what will appear in their next issue.

The candidates for County Commissioners are generally the substantial men of the community, and it is inconceivable that the suffrage of the people would be cast for those who are known to be spendthrifts, and who would willfully squander the people's money;—we are quite sure the Barroll faction claims their 1913 ticket presents a board which would have the people's interest at heart, and we most certainly believe Messrs. E. M. Taylor and J. Henry Thompson would take care of the people's interest.

In the management, then of county affairs the general principle underlying the administration of all Boards is economy—the effort to make both ends meet—to make receipts and expenditures balance.

It is, however, very much the same with State, as with individual life; we can not foresee what our expenses for any particular year will be, and the county fathers have found, many times, that the amount assessed has not been sufficient to meet expenses—the cash in hand will not pay all bills. They are then reduced to the necessity of issuing certificates, bearing interest, upon which creditors can realize money, thereby settling obligations.

Of course, one way of covering the the cash and certificate expenditure would be to levy a tax rate for the ensuing year which would wipe out all liabilities, and begin with a new slate.

This is an ideal condition; but again the individual life influences those in power, and rather than burden the people with higher taxes, the hope arises that with the same income the expenses may be met; the hope that fewer demands upon the public pockerbook may be made, and that by rigid economy, the county expenditure may be brought inside county income.

This frequently is a mistake though philanthropic leniency. The history of Kent shows that, without all the fraud, political patronage or financial incapacity, attributed by those who, today, are enemies of the regular Democracy, and have torn the party far asunder as to be almost hopeless of re-union—the history shows that the debts did increase until the amount was incredibly large.

What was to be done under the circumstances? All property-holding citizens were affected alike. All good thinking people were of the same opinion as to liability to pay.

The financial condition of the county at no time presented a reasonable ground for the desertion of any citizen to a new political faction and if the lack of recognition of any individual in the handing out of county offices did cause resentment, such lack was the result of evident unfitness, and an evidence that at the hands of the best thinking people such individual would remain in the back ground.

The policy of those in power, when the financial deficiency arose, was not to put upon the shoulders of the people all at once the burden of wiping out all indebtedness, but to distribute among the coming years, the payment of back debts, and thus make the liquidation of obligations as easy and unnoticeable as possible.

But there were agitators at work; there were men in the county who, seeing opportunities for grasping power, by magnifying and painting in revolting colors existing conditions; who, hopeless of recognition at the hands of the powers that were, harangued the people, misrepresented conditions, and by questionable methods rode into a certain modicum of power.

These finally controlled the Board of County Commissioners. Now what do we see? No consideration of the people now, rich or poor, aristocrats or democrats. They simply slapped on a tax of $1.85 to relieve the county of its debts.

This action must have seemed to those who did it a very unsatisfactory thing to do; they must have considered it a move not calculated to build up the credit of any political faction, because they have *blamed* the organization for it ever since it was done. Had it been a *good* thing to do, they would have been quick to assume the credit of it, and used it legitimately to further their political progress.

It was a very *characteristic* thing to do, when we consider the Boss of the faction.

Now, the question arises, "what was done with the money raised by this assessment?" Why debts were paid not only for one year but for most of *a year in advance.* And who wants the credit of paying the debts? Why the Barroll faction of course This reveals a rather queer situation. They get the credit of doing good as the result of an action which they have never failed to place upon the public as rather an infamous one. Credit to them has arisen from an alleged diabolical performance of the Organization forces. The regulars they claim imposed a tax rate of $1.85 and they cry out *infamous!* The income from this resulted in a reduction of subsequent rates to 94 cents—and they want all to shout glorious! $1.85—94c, has been their cry for continuods days and months.

If we are responsible for the $1.85 tax rate, give us the credit of the 94c. How can good result to a second person by evil done by a first person?

This then is all there is to the tax business. It did not take any great financial ability to slap that tax rate on the people. There were financiers in the Organization that were well able to see the effect of any such action, but they hesitate to take such radical procedure.

This, then, is the great argument out of which the Barroll faction have made such political capital; and when it is pushed to its last extremity, the whole thing explodes, and nothing but political vapor arises. The people should soon get their eyes opened, and we predict that the coming primaries will show a great improvement in the vision of the general public.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

A Valuable Farm

Near Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

The undersigned on account of their health, and under the advise of their physician, having determined to quit farming and move to Philadelphia, have therefore decided to offer for public sale in front of the Court House Door in Chestertown, Maryland, on

Tuesday, July 15, 1913

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 11 AND 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

ALL THAT VALUABLE FARM OR TRACT OF LAND

known as the "BRICE" or "PERKINS HILL" FARM situated in the Second Election District of Kent County, Maryland, two miles South of Kennedyville and within one half a mile of the State road leading from Chestertown to Kennedyville AND CONTAINING

214¾ ACRES OF LAND MORE OR LESS

of which two hundred acres are in cultivation.

This is one of the most fertile and productive farms in this county, and there was raised last year three thousand buskels of Merchantable corn from fifty acres of land and there is a very large wheat crop this year and we would like all parties that have any idea of bidding on this property to examine the wheat before it is threshed.

The property is improved by a

Two-Story Brick Dwelling,

Stable, Granary and all necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The farm is divided into five fields and is under good fencing most of which is new. This property will make a most desirable home and a profitable investment. This farm must be sold for reasons stated above Possession given January 1st, 1914, with right to pitch fall crops. Purchaser entitled to one-half share in all growing crops.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or these terms can be modified to suit purchaser.

SAMUEL C. SKINNER,
CARRIE A. SKINNER,
Owners.

WILLIAM W. BECK, Attorney.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer. jy5-ts

Sheriff's Sale

OF

A Small Tract of Land

In Kent County, near Massey.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, State of Maryland, at the suit of Mary H. Townsend et. al, vs. Moses Lambson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Eliza Frazier et. al., heirs at law of the said defendant Moses Lambson, deceased, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of said Eliza Frazier et. al., in and to

All That Parcel of Land

situated in the First Election District of said Kent county, adjoining the lands of Clarence S. Hurlock, Wm. Cacy and others, containing 8 ACRES, 2 ROODS and 39 PERCHES OF LAND, more or less, and being the same land that was conveyed to the said Moses Lambson by deed of Jonathan R. George, dated March 21, 1866, duly recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 5, Folio 396, one of the Land Record Books of said Kent county, reference to which deed is to be made for a fuller description of said tract of land. The tract is a small tract of WOODLAND.

And I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, July 22nd, 1913

at 11.30 o'clock A. M., at the Court House Door in Chestertown, Kent county, I will offer the said tract of land so seized and taken in execution at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and sell all the right, title and interest and estate of the said Eliza Frazier et. al. there in, to satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs due and to become due.

WM. H. McKEE, SHERIFF.

July 5, 1913—ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF A FARM

Near Edesville, Kent Co., Md.

BY virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from Lawrence O. Scoone to Richard D. Hynson, dated the 12th dyy of April, 1902, duly recorded among the Land Records of Kent county in Liber J. T. D., No. 6, Folio 281, &c., which morigage has been duly assigned to Wm. M. Slay, the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House Door in Chestertown, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, July 8, 1913

at 11 o'clock A. M., ALL THAT FARM OR TRACT OF LAND situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, on the north side of the public road leading from Edesville to Swan Creek, owned and occupied by the said Lawrence O. Scoone at the time of his death, and containing about

47 Acres of Land

MORE OR LESS.

This farm lies within 1½ miles of public school and store at Edesville and 3 miles of the thriving town of Rock Hall, and is improved by

Dwelling House,

Barn, Stable, etc., all in fair condition, and will be a desirable home to those wanting a small farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on day of sale, and the remainder to be paid in two equal installments in six and twelve months from day of sale, to be secured by notes of the purchaser bearing interest from day of sale, endorsed to satisfaction of assignee. Possession given at once.

WM. M. SLAY, Assignee.

This sale made at request of the heirs.

June 14, 1913—ts.

Sheriff's Sale

OF

Valuable Farm

In Kent County, near Sassafras River

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, State of Maryland, at the suit of Thomas B. Gardner vs. D. Thomas Godwin and Elsie E. Godwin against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said D. Thomas Godwin and Elsie E. Godwin, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said D. Thomas God and Elsie E. Godwin, in and to

All That Farm

situated on Lloyd's Creek, in the Second Election District of said Kent county, State of Maryland, adjoining the lands occupied by Harry Hendrickson and others, and upon which the said D. Thomas Godwin now resides, containing

258 Acres of Land

more or less, and being the same lands and premises which were conveyed to the said D. Thomas Godwin by deed of James W. Urie and wife, dated July 11th, A. D. 1911, duly recorded in Liber J. T. D., No. 23, Folio 537, &c., of the Land Record Books of said Kent county, reference to which deed and to the deed or deeds therein mentioned is to be made for a fuller description of the said farm and premises.

The farm is improved by a

2-Story Frame Dwelling

and all necessary OUTBUILDINGS, is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation and has about 20 acres in growing corn and about 20 acres in tomatoes and about 1500 pear trees in full bearing. There is a landing on the farm from which the products of the farm may be shipped located on Lloyds Creek about three-quarters of a mile from the Sassafras River. The farm is well watered and is noted as a good stock farm and the location healthy and drinking water good.

And I give notice that on

Saturday, July 12th, 1913

at 11.30 o'clock A. M. at the Court House Door in Chestertown, Kent county, aforesaid, I will offer the said farm so seized and taken in execution at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and sell all the right, title, interest and estate of the said D. Thos. Godwin and Elsie E. Godwin, therein, subject to all prior liens and claims in and to the said property to satisfy said writ, debt, interest and cost due and to become due.

WM. H. McKEE, Sheriff.

On account of circumstances beyond my control, I desire the sale of the farm advertised above and hope it will bring its full value.

jy21 ts D. T. GODWIN.

Coats and Trousers

Thin, cool and comfortable for Summer wear for Men and Young men.

Blue Serges, $10 to $15.
Norfolks, $12 to $20.
Grey Serges, $10 to $15.
Homespuns, $10 to $15.
Mohairs, $10 to $15.
Full Suits with lined or ½ lined Coats in Blue Serges, Grey Serges, Grey Tweeds, Brown Worsteds and Fancy Blues.

$8 to $40.

Benjamin, New York, Suits $15 to $30.
Schloss, Baltimore, $15 to $30.
Hickey & Freeman, $20 to $30.
The finest and best Clothing made and when you come here prices are not high.

Everything

here for Men's and Boy's Summer wear, Straw and Panama Hats, Thin Underwear, Summer Shirts and Ties, Low, Outing and Golf Shoes, Thin Coats, Duck, Flannel and Khaki Trousers, Auto Coats and Dusters.

Biggest Because Best MULLIN'S Clothing Hats Shoes WILMINGTON

New Feed Store

AT

ROCK HALL.

In connection with our general store at Rock Hall will handle all kinds of

Hay Grain, Bran, Chops, Mill Feed, Oats, Corn, Chicken Feed, Etc.

We are also in a position to grind your corn as we have a new mill. We will guarantee satisfaction.

N. B. ASHLEY,
a5 Rock Hall, Md.

Hot Weather Shoes for Women

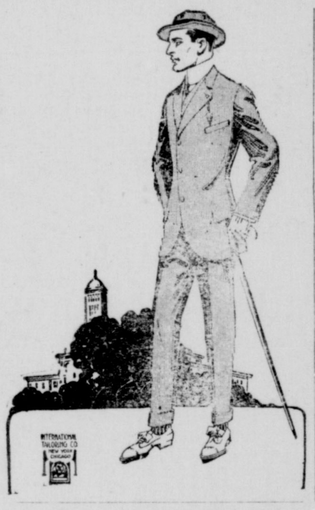
HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS

You will always find the best styles in the American Lady Shoe. And you will find the best value—for the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co., have put into the American Lady Shoe the best leather and the best shoe making ability gained in 40 years' experience. The American Lady Shoe is right—in style, wearing quality and fit.

We have a fine line of the American Lady Shoe. Come in and let us show you these attractive shoes.

PRICE $2.50 and $3.00
ALL LEATHERS
White Canvas Shoes, $1.50 to $2.00
White Buck Oxfords, $2.00

Vansant & Newsome, Progressive Head-to-Foot Outfitters CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND



WHAT do you think of them?

Did you ever see more perfect fits. Let me know please. There's getting to be quite a number walking around. Look at the material, fit and trimmings, then ask them what they paid. Then compare with what you've been paying.

Treat yourself right and I'll abide by the verdict.

Then come to me with your Clothing troubles. I'll diagnose them correctly for you and the small fee will be an agreeable surprise.

W. E. MOODY

Office Under Voshell House. Next to Robert McWhorter's,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

"Footwear for June Occasions"

Ease, Elegance and Economy

Ease is assured by careful lasting, elegance by artistic modeling and workmanship, and economy by a price that allows the very best at a fair cost—and no more.

Come in and be fitted.

THE SHOE MAN C. C. JONES, THE SHOE MAN

PHONE 222

CHESTERTOWN, - MARYLAND

GIVE US A TRIAL.

I have accepted the agency for the ELITE LAUNDRY of Baltimore which has been giving such general satisfaction in this town and county under Mr. Fred S. Russell's management. Goods called for on Mondays and delivered on Saturdays. Terms same as Home Laundry. Office next door to Rote's Jewelry Store. Telephone 163—11. Also W. B. Stafford's store, Cross St.

OLIN B. STAFFORD.
jm tf Chestertown, Md.

FARM FOR SALE.

137 ACRES, very desirably located on Md. State Road, 1 mile from Kennedyville. Good soil. Buildings and fence in good condition.

JOS. F. CREW,
1227 Market street,
m17-tf Wilmington, Del.

LAMBS WANTED.

I AM BUYING LAMBS for the New York market and will pay $6.00 apiece for flock, I am willing to take care of the Kent county farmers if they will let me know before they sell their lambs.

S. GROLLMAN,
Tel. 212—S. (feb22-6m) Worton, Md

FOR SALE!

HARDWARE STORE AND WAREHOUSE PROPERTY, Still Pond, Md, formerly occupied by Canning & Mercantile Co. and Hague & Hackett. Fine location for business. Lot 125x45 feet more or less, Building 34x80. Price $1400 00. [illegible] Balance secured by mortgage.

[illegible] TURNER,
may31-3t Betterton, Md.