The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning July 3, 1884

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Publisher.

The Two Blaines.

There are numerous instances on record,—much too numerous to mention,—in which Republican journals that opposed Blaine before the nomination have ignominiously swallowed their own honest words in opposition to him, and have pretended to relish the Blaine crow with a strong appetite. One among the most prominent of these journals is the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which, notwithstanding its name, is a strong Republican journal. The two portraitures of Blaine given below, taken from the *Globe-Democrat*, one written before and one after the Chicago nomination, refer to the same individual, James G. Blaine of Maine:

[Globe-Democrat.] May 23.	[Globe-Democrat] June 7.
Blaine can not carry the full strength of the Republican party, to begin with, and his repulsive, rotten record will repel the independents or detached voters. He is an unclean man, and the people will not have him. To nominate him would be to court defeat. He stands self-convicted of prostituting the high offices he has held to build up a private fortune, of cohabiting with corruption for dishonest money. Oh no; his record would damn him.	He is the embodiment now of those beliefs and hopes, those doctrines and purposes by virtue of which the party has achieved all its glories in the past, and upon which depends all its chances of prolonged existence and usefulness.

Fair Trade if not Free Trade.

This sort of argument is generally used by those who uphold a system of protective tariffs—they refer to some special industry and say 'why if you remove the protective duty, such industry will be ruined.' Sometimes they refer to the sugar interests of Louisiana, sometimes to the wool interests of Ohio, sometimes to the iron interests of Pennsylvania and sometimes to the raisin interests of California. This manner of political economist shuts his eyes to the fact, that the protection of one industry or of a class of industries means the taxation of other industries. Protective tariff in its simplicity means the taxation of one industry to sustain another industry, the taxation of one man's business to sustain another man's business. A system that builds up certain industries by high tariffs is an unfair intermeddling by the government with the business interests of the country. There is but one just law upon which the world's business can be established, and that is the law of supply and demand. If the sugar planters of Louisiana cannot remuneratively produce sugar from cane at less than nine cents per pound, while Germany can produce it from beets at four cents per pound, it is an unhealthy system that by forced processes keeps sugar at nine cents a pound in order to enable the Louisiana farmers to continue growing cane. And the same may be said concerning the wool interests, the iron interests, the raisin interests or any other protected interests: Take away the unhealthy system of helping along certain industries, and allow every industry to stand or fall by fair and square competition, and soon the vast and varied business interests of the world would find a level even as turbulent waters will find their level, and the great business of the world from millions of sources would flow harmoniously and smoothly.

Don't Call Names.

Our correspondent from Still Pond appears to have pinned his faith to a system of protective taxation. He is not like most protectionists,—he is not a protectionist because he has got an axe of his own to grind,—and therefore we have no doubt he is perfectly honest in his opinions. But sometimes in his ardor against those who are striving for tariff reform he is unfair. For instance, in his "notes" in this issue, he reaches a peroration in the sentence, "Still the *Morrison visionaries* wanted a reduction of twenty per cent." We submit to our correspondent that *Morrison visionaries* is not argument. It is, indeed, the sort of argument which certain newspapers that are published in parts of Pennsylvania and in other sections, where protective industries thrive, use for lack of logical argument to meet the logical argument of the tariff reformers. Our correspondent should remember that those who are recognized as the highest order of thinkers upon questions of political economy in this country, as well as abroad, are free-traders in principle, and believe in a tariff imposed only for purposes of revenue. Right in the heart of Massachusetts where protected industries thrive, people who are leaders in intellectual thought rise above pocketbook conerations and proclaim that a system of protective taxation is an unjust system. The leaders of progressive ideas have in all ages been termed 'visionaries," and, of course, that is and will be to the end of time a convenient argument where other arguments are lacking; but it is as easy, and in our opinion much more just, to term those members of Congress who have distinguished themselves by keeping up a cry for the continuation of protective taxation the hirelings (pretty hard word we admit) of the protected industries.

It is quite likely that Congress will reach an adjournment by the end of this week.

The Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for President meets in Chicago next Tuesday. Indications seem unmistakable that either Bayard or Cleveland will be the nominee. Either will make a strong candidate, and if elected will give the country honest government.

In 1876, John Kelly opposed the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden with all the power of Tammany, and made at the national convention the prediction that Mr. Tilden if nominated would fail to carry New York by a large majority. Yet, in spite of the opposition of John Kelly and his braves, Tilden carried New York by more than thirty thousand. In 1880 John Kelly espoused Hancock, and after his nomination at the national convention, Kelly mounted the stage and gave assurance that Hancock would carry New York by a rousing majority. Yet, in spite of the support of John Kelly and his braves, Hancock lost New York by more than twenty thousand. There is a fast growing opinion that John Kelly's good will is more to be feared than his bad will. When John Kelly espouses a candidate heart and soul, it appears to dampen the enthusiasm of a great many other people. John Kelly is opposing Cleveland as bitterly as he opposed Tilden, but judging from the past, this would seem to be no good reason why Cleveland should not be nominated.

A POLITICAL CONTRAST.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE?

N. Y. Sun.

To the Editor of the Sun—*Sir:* Let me commend to the reform Democracy a plain, old-fashioned letter written by the late Senator Bayard of Delaware. It is published in the report of Judge Poland's committee on the Credit Mobilier investigation to the Forty-second Congress, page 74. "My son," there in referred to, is the present Senator, Thos F. Bayard, a worthy son of a worthy sire.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1868.

My Dear Sir: I received this evening your letter of this date, informing me that Mr. Ames of Massachusetts had $1,000 or $2,000 of stock in the Credit Mobilier for me. My son, in a letter which I received this morning informed me of your short conversation with him, and that it was to your friendly feeling I was indebted for the subscription to what you tell me is "a good thing." I am, however, utterly in the dark as to the nature and objects of this corporation, and you will oblige me if you will give my son as much information as you have in relation to them.

I do not know Mr. Ames personally, and must wait, of course, till he addresses me on the subject. I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to Congress upon which I shall be called to act officially, as I could not consistently with my views of duty vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest. Whether I become the owner of this stock or not, I am obliged to you for your intention to benefit me. As I must of course, pay for any stock I get, please let my son have full information as to its prospective value.

Your communication I consider as you have indicated, confidential, except, as to him, and he and I are almost one person.

Yours very truly,
H. S. McComb, Esq. J. A. Bayard.

It need hardly be said that it was evident to Oakes Ames that this was not one of the places where Credit Mobilier stock could be "placed to do the most good and that Mr. Bayard did not become the owner of it.

AND ON THIS!

Augusta, June 29, 1869.

My Dear Mr. Fisher: Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character.

You spoke of Mr. Caldwell disposing of a share of his interest to me. If he really designs to do so, I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps if he waits till the full development of the enterprise, he might grow reluctant to part with his share. * * * I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful. Very hastily and sincerely, your friend.

J. G. Blaine.

[Personal.]
Augusta, Me., Oct. 4, 1869.

My Dear Sir: I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of Congress.

It was on the last night of the session, when the bill renewing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock road was reached, and Julian of Indiana, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and, by right entitled to the floor, attempted to put on the bill, as an amendment, the Fremont El Paso scheme—a scheme probably well known to Mr. Caldwell. The House was thin, and the lobby in the Fremont interest had the thing all set up, and Julian's amendment was likely to prevail, if brought to a vote. Roots and the other members from Arkansas, who were doing their best for their own bill (to which there seemed to be no objection), were in despair, for it was well known that the Senate was hostile in the Fremont scheme, and if the Arkansas bill had gone back to the Senate with Julian's amendment, the whole thing would have gone on the table and slept the sleep of death.

In this dilemma Roots came to me to know what on earth he could do under the rules, for he said it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass. I told him that Julian's amendment was entirely out of order, because not germane; but he had not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he said Gen. Logan was opposed to the Fremont scheme, and would probably make the point. I sent my page to Gen. Logan with the suggestion, and he at once made the point. I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment moved by Julian, and at once passed without objection.

At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that, without knowing it, I did him a great favor. Sincerely yours.

J. G. Blaine.

W. Fisher, Jr., Esq., 24 India street Boston.

It is fair to suppose that no admirer of Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey, Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. Powell Clayton and the rest of the Mulligan Guards will concede for an instant that Mr. Bayard could have written such wise and adroit letters as these. Mr. Bayard is disloyal.

And it seems equally clear that the magnetic Blaine would not have written such a dull, old fashioned epistle as the elder Bayard did.

But it is possible some plain business men in the commercial centres of the Union may prefer the disloyalty of Bayard, *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, to the brilliancy and shrewdness of the magnetic Blaine. Yours, for Bayard and Palmer, R. J. M.

West Chester, Pa., June 26.

When the telegraph announced that young Senator Roosevelt, of New York, intended to support Blaine the Republican newspapers spoke of him as the "talented young New Yorker;" now that it is understood that he will not go for Blaine they call him a "d—d dude."

The Tariff Reform in Massachusetts.

The address to the people of Massachusetts, of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, though published some three weeks ago, has not so far received the public attention it deserves. As an expression of opinion in favor of a thorough reform of the tariff, emanating from the very heart of New England and the centre of the protected industries, it is the more significant and remarkable. It is a calm and temperate statement of the effects of the high tariff of duties imposed by Congress more than twenty years ago, "and kept in force," says the address, "without essential changes up to the present time." The points it makes are that, "the tariff has diverted labor and capital from those industries in which they produce the greatest results;" that "the industries which can be carried on to the best advantage in this country are checked and, in many cases, shut out from foreign markets in order that others less profitable may be artificially stimulated;" that the tariff "has laid heavy burdens on the consumers by raising the prices not only of the imported articles taxed, but also of a great mass of similar articles which are made at home and which, while adding to the profit of the producers, give no revenue to the government." These high profits are often only temporary, but they impart "an unhealthy stimulus to the assisted industries, and finally result in overproduction, stagnation in trade, failures among employers and distress among the employed. They burden consumers and eventually benefit nobody." To the assertion that the high rate of wages in this country is the result of the existing tariff, the address takes the ground that, "as a fact, wages are higher with us in the industries not affected by protection —in the mechanic trades and the self-supporting manufactures. They are lowest," it says, "in the protected industries, and wretchedly low in many of these. The laboring classes are told that as it is they who bear the heavy burdens on articles of universal consumption, they are the chief sufferers from the existing taxes.

The address gives the following result of our protective policy as compared with that of other nations. It says: "For the ten years ended in 1880 the combined imports and exports of England were annually, for each inhabitant, $95; of France, $39; of Germany, 34,40; of the United States, $22.80. The commerce of Germany, with a smaller population than the United States, was, during this decade, almost 50 per cent. greater than our own; that of France, also with a smaller population, was nearly 40 per cent. greater. The surplus of nearly a hundred millions a year turned into the treasury," the address declares, "is a temptation to a wasteful and extravagant expenditure, demoralizing alike to legislation and to those who believe themselves entitled to government aid. It should be cut down shortly and sharply." With Mr. Randall's proposition to abolish the internal revenue taxes on spirits, beer and tobacco, these tariff reformers do not agree. They point to the fact that these taxes—on luxuries and not necessities—"are recognized and imposed as fit and proper by every civilized government," and they hold that "it would be monstrous to abolish, or reduce, any of them while retaining the protective taxes which affect the necessaries of life, impose a useless burden on consumers, and fetter the trade and industry of the country." The address distinctly disavows any affiliation with free-traders. What the reform league seeks and advocates is a reduction of the present tariff, whose duties range from forty to a hundred per cent, or more, to a reasonable basis, so that the revenue may be brought down "to the sum required for the legitimate expenses of the government, the profits made by individuals at the cost of the public cut off, and the country enabled to take its proper share of the trade and commerce of the world."

Maryland Rivers and Harbors.

Washington, June 27.—The river and harbor bill, as reported to the Senate by the commerce committee, contains the following items of interest to Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Several of the items have been before reported: Maryland—For improving the harbor at Baltimore, $250,000, instead of $200,000, as proposed by the House; improving harbor at Brenton Bay, 3,000; continuing improvement of Choptank river, $5,000; continuing improvement of Susquehanna river, $20,000, instead of $15,000, of which sum $5,000 shall be expended for the completion of the channel to Fishing Battery lighthouse and for repairing, strengthening and extending the piers and breakwaters; improving Corsica creek, $5,000; improving Wicomico river, from its mouth to Salisbury, $10,000; for continuing improvement of Potomac river at Washington, $500,000 instead of $250,000; improving harbor at entrance of St. Jerome's creek, $15,000.

The Secretary of War is directed to cause examinations or surveys and estimate cost of improvements to be made at the following points: Tuckahoe creek and Skipton creek, Maryland; Lockpit Point, for ice harbor, and Calomal Beach, formerly White Point, Virginia, and Greenbrier river, West Virginia.

The persistent efforts of Mr. Covington to get an appropriation of $5,000 for Corsica creek, have, to his great gratification, been at length crowned with success.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., June 27, 1884.

News of Republican disaffection is coming from every quarter, life-time members of the party being unwilling to train under the banner of Blaine and Logan. The defection reaches even the heretofore impregnable State of Vermont, and here where all have been in the habit of taking whatever the Conventions offered, there is a large-sized protest. The Chairman of the State Committee has resigned, and it may be noted that that Christian statesman, the Hon. G. M. Edmunds, has not yet written, telegraphed or made a speech endorsing the ticket. It goes down hard. Here among the politicians there is almost a panic, and a fair nomination at Chicago in July with a proper conservative platform will, it is evident, create a stampede.

The Mexican pension bill sent by the House to the Senate will not be recognized as returned to the House. Instead of being a bill to pension the soldiers of the Mexican war, it now appears to be a bill to pension Mexican-war soldiers sometime in the near future, and to make pensioners of every soldier of the late war who served three months, who is now disabled or who may become disabled from any cause, however remote from such service. If disabled in a riot, in violation of law, in fact in any way, if a pension is needed all that is necessary to do is to prove that he served three months in the late war. There are other features equally obnoxious that were incorporated by a Republican Senate with the avowed purpose of compelling Democrats, for their own credit and the credit of honest, worthy soldiers, to vote against the measure, and then to set up the howl that Democrats are opposed to pensioning Union soldiers. Of course the trick could only be short-lived, but it looks now as if the Democrats would support the bill and defeat this little trick; we think it a doubtful experiment.

Each day increases the amount of loss to the Naval Hospital Fund caused by the dishonesty of the clerks in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department: already false vouchers, amounting to about $65,000, have been unearthed, and more are daily being brought to light. The most unpleasant feature of the affair appears in the fact that, either by forgery or actual participation with these parties, many prominent merchants and business men seem to be involved, and as they include the names of men of all creeds, conditions and politics, and generally those known as the better element; names should not be used until it is definitely settled whether actual guilt attaches. Each day's revelations of peculation, fraud and misgovernment loudly call for a change in the administration of affairs, and the people who are taxed out of all conscience to keep these sleek, fat fellows in position are determined that the change shall be thorough and complete. Mr. Dana's cry of "turn the rascals out" will be the shibboleth of the coming campaign.

The trade dollar will not be redeemed by the present session of Congress, the Senate Committee on Finance having postponed further consideration of the bill to call in or buy up the piece until next December, for the reason that the House bill required an amendment, and the concurrence of that body in the views of the Senate could not be obtained this session.

The House on Tuesday passed the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber-culture law. The most glaring frauds have been committed under the timber-culture act, and there seemed to be no way of patching up the measure to effectually provide against them; and the pre-emption laws have been abused for years. Large tracts of the most desirable timber lands in the Western States and Territories have fallen into the hands of speculators, through false affidavits or false swearing, or by conspiracy with dishonest officers of the General Land Office. The Secretary of the Interior had in his last annual report recommended the repeal of these laws. S. B.

MARRIED.

NIEKE—HILDEBRANT.—On the 29th of June by Rev. T. S. Dewing, Frederick Nieke, of Worton, and Mrs. Catharine Hildebrant, of Baltimore.

RASH—GARMAN.—In Galena, on the 18th of June, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. G. W. Townsend, Nicholas H. Rash and Miss Kate Garman, all of this county.

LOST.

On Friday night, the 13th inst., a Plain Gold Ring, between the Voshell House and T. W. Eliason's store. The initials A. P. A. were on the inside. A suitable reward will be paid if left at *Transcript* office.
June 19—3t.*

NOTICE—
TO WHEELWRIGHTS.

Besides a small stock of Oak and Ash Plank here, I have at my Mill in Virginia a large lot of last year's sawing of selected butt cuts of White Oak and Ash, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches thick, seasoned and in splendid shipping order. Terms Cash.
JOSEPH TURNER,
Scott's Point, June 17, 1884.—tf.

Picnic!

The 2d Annual Picnic will take place at Mr. J. H. Raymond's, between Still Pond and Kennedyville, on

Wednesday, July 9th.

No effort will be spared to insure the pleasure of our guests.

THE SUPPER

will be the best the markets afford. Music by an orchestra from the city. Admission 50 cts.
June 26—2t.

A GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental Concert
will be given at the
TOWN HALL,
CHESTERTOWN,
On Tuesday, July 15th,
under the direction of
PROF. T. D. GAMBRILL,

Select Comic Recitations by Messrs. A. Hawks and C. C. Saffelle.

Prof. P. C. Orem, Jr., of Baltimore, and others will assist. Tickets 50 and 25 cts., for sale at the usual places. No extra charge for reserved seats. June 26—3t.

Washington College

THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS
before the
MT. VERNON LITERARY SOCIETY,
Will be delivered in the Court House, on
Tuesday Evening, July 8th,
at 8½ o'clock, by
DANIEL BRATTON, Esq.
Subject—The Problem of Life.

The public are invited to attend.
W. D. STRAUGHN,
President Mt. Vernon Lit. Soc.
June 26—2t.

Washington College

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
will be held in the Court House
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9th,
at 10 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by members of the graduating class, and the Baccalaureate Degree conferred.

The public are invited to attend,
WM. J. RIVERS,
June 26—2t. Principal.

PUBLIC SALE.

By an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, the undersigned, as administrator of Catherine C. Reed, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, near Fairlee, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th,
at 5 o'clock P. M.,

The following Personal Property:

1 Cupboard, 1 Bureau, 1 Cook Stove and Fixtures; Feather Bed, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedstead, Quilts, &c., 1 Rag Carpet, and a lot of other Household Articles not mentioned.

Terms made known at sale.
A. L. COREY,
June 19, 1884—ts. Administrator

Collars, Bridles, Back Bands, Traces and Plow Lines at lowest prices.
J. H. SIMPERS.

The best $2 Jerseys, in all colors, in Town to be found at
WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF—
Valuable
Mill Property.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent county, Md.,

ON TUESDAY,
the 29th day of July, 1884,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
ALL THAT
VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY,
in Kent county, Md., commonly called
"The Urieville Mill Property,"

situate on the public road from Chestertown to Kennedyville, about six miles from the former and two miles from the railroad depot at Kennedyville.

This property consists of a



GRIST MILL,

with two Turbine Wheels, and a
NEW TWO STORY SAW MILL,
both in running condition.



A TWO-STORY
DWELLING,

with Kitchen and Stable and Carriage House, on a

LOT OF ABOUT THREE ACRES,

and immediately opposite and adjoining the Mill-house; Store-House and Dwelling with Garden immediately on said public road; a Small Dwelling with Garden unoccupied; a Small DOUBLE DWELLING with Garden as enclosed; and two other Small Tenant Houses on the meadow land, and an old Shop, now used as a barn.

There is probably no better or finer stream of water in the county; it is abundant for use at all seasons. There is also

About 30 Acres,

including the above Gardens, attached, being valuable as meadow land and for Trucking.

The neighborhood is good: Schools, Churches and Railroad are near, and there is probably no finer Mill Property in the county.

This property will be offered in parcels and then as a whole, and sold in the way most is realized; the above store-house and dwelling with garden, the small dwelling with garden, and the small double dwelling with garden, each being a parcel, and the residue of the property a parcel.

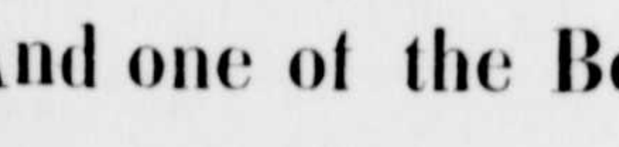
TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money in cash on day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, on note with interest added and approved security, and the residue of purchase money in two equal installments in 9 and 18 months from day of sale, with interest from said date on each installment till paid, to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties, to be approved by Trustees.

Further particulars made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. BROWN,
EDWIN H. BROWN,
JAS. H. COSTIN, Auct. Trustees.
July 3, 1884—ts.

THE FIRST
And one of the Best
—TO—
Cape May!



Wednesday, July 9, 1884,

Via the Balto. and Del. Bay R.R. to Woodland Beach, thence by the Splendid Bay Steamer

THOS.  CLYDE.

TIME TABLE AND PRICE OF TICKETS:

Leave		Fare, round trip: Adults.	Chil. 13 yrs.
Chestertown	6 00 a. m.	$1 50	75 cents
Worton	6 20 "	1 50	75 "
Lynch's	6 30 "	1 45	75 "
Still Pond	6 35 "	1 45	75 "
Kennedyville	6 45 "	1 40	70 "
Black's	6 55 "	1 40	70 "
Lambson's	7 05 "	1 35	70 "
Masseys	7 20 "	1 35	70 "
Delaney's	7 35 "	1 30	65 "
Bingham's	7 45 "	1 25	65 "
Clayton	8 00 "	1 10	55 "
Smyrna	8 20 "	1 10	55 "
Rothwell's	8 30 "	1 10	55 "
Woodland Beach	9 00	1 00	50 "

Arrive at Cape may 11:30 a. m. which is the popular hour for bathing and amusements of all kinds.

Returning leave Cape May at 4:00 p. m. giving excursionists fully 4½ hours in which to enjoy themselves.

No trouble or expense will be spared on our part to make everybody enjoy themselves.

☞ Meals furnished on the steamer at fifty cents; also Refreshments at reasonable prices.

A full Brass and String Band will accompany the steamer from Woodland Beach. The Delaware railroad will sell special excursion tickets from Harrington and stations north, to Clayton and return, which will make the cost of the trip comparatively small.

FRED GERKER,
July 3, 1884—1t. Lessee.

NOTICE
To Parents, Guardians & Others.
BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given—That the Orphans' Court of Kent County will, on

Tuesday, July 15th, 1884.

proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the Baltimore Female College, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College, and to the privileges of the Normal Class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever," except for board.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written application, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on Tuesday, July 8th.

By order of the Orphans' Court.
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
Register of Wills for Kent Co.
July 3—2t.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF—
TWO
Valuable Farms,
Near Turner's Creek Landing.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from George W. Howard and Mary J. Howard, his wife, to Thomas W. Eliason, dated the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in Liber S. B. No. 1 folios 482, 483, 484 and 485, one of the land record books for Kent county, in the State of Maryland, the undersigned mortgagee will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Kent county and State aforesaid, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 30th day of July, 1884,

between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M., the sale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M., ALL THAT VALUABLE FARM on which the said George W. Howard resided at the time of his death, called

"Young's Neck,"

or the "NOTLEY YOUNG FARM," situated in the Second Election District, in Kent county aforesaid, on the Northwest side of the public road leading from Kennedyville to Turner's Creek, adjoining the lands of Franklin H. Harper Mary E. Janvier, Jno. L. Wethered's heirs and the "Upper Bloomfield Farm" of the said George W. Howard, and containing

265 Acres,
2 Roods and 11 Perches of Land,

more or less, including therein the 13 Acres, 2 Roods and 32 Perches, which were intended to be conveyed to the said George W. Howard by a certain instrument purporting to be a deed from John L. Weathered, and his wife, dated the eighth day of April, A. D., 1865, and since recorded among the Land Records of said county; but exclusive of the 8 Acres, 2 roods and 33 perches of land more or less, part of "Young's Neck," which the said George W. Howard and his wife intended to convey to John L. Wethered in the year 1865, by a certain instrument purporting to be a Deed.

About 215 Acres of this Farm is arable, and the residue in Wood and branch or meadow land.

The arable land is divided into seven fields and a lot and

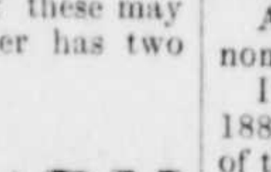
APPLE ORCHARD.

It has on it about 2000 old PEACH TREES IN BEARING, 3000 Peach Trees two years old and 3000 set out last fall; also, a PEAR ORCHARD of about 600 to 800 trees, and about 5 Acres in Asparagus.

The soil is a loam with red clay subsoil, suitable for wheat, corn and fruit, and in good condition. The hedges and fencing are mostly in good condition. The improvements are a

Fine, Large Three-Story

Brick Dwelling,



with a two-story Brick Kitchen in good condition. A Granery and Cribs under one roof, a Stable, Sheds, Carriage House, Poultry House, and Meat House, and a pump of good water, and a cistern for water. There are also

THREE TENANT HOUSES,

one of them has 4 rooms and a basement; one 4 rooms and shed kitchen. Each of these may be used by two families, the other has two rooms.

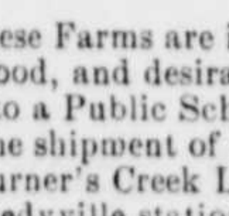
ALSO,
ALL THAT FARM
CALLED
"UPPER BLOOMFIELD"

on which George C. Howard now resides, adjoining the first above described farm, and lands of Franklin H. Harper and William T. Hepbron, and the "Lower Bloomfield" farm of said Geo. W. Howard, and containing

208 Acres,
2 ROODS AND 12 PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less; about 168 Acres of which is arable, and the residue in Wood and branch or meadow land. The arable land is divided into five fields and two lots. It has on it about 2500 old Peach Trees in bearing, and about 1100 Peach Trees set out last spring; about five acres in Pear Trees, Cherry Trees and Berries, and about 8 acres in Asparagus.

The soil of this farm is also a loam with red clay subsoil, suitable for wheat, corn and fruit, and in good condition, and the fencing is in fair condition.



The Improvements are a good
Brick Dwelling

and Kitchen two stories high, with dormer windows in the garret, which is finished; a Granery, Cribs and Stable under one roof; a Carriage House, a Shed, a Poultry House, a Meat House, a pump, and

TWO TENANT HOUSES.

These Farms are in a highly improved neighborhood, and desirable for residences, convenient to a Public School, and to Churches, and for the shipment of their products by sail vessel at Turner's Creek Landing, or by railroad at Kennedyville station of the Kent County Railroad.

Persons wishing to purchase will examine the property.

THE TERMS OF SALE:

Eight thousand dollars cash on the day of sale, on the first named farm, and one-third of the purchase money for the last named farm, in cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money on each of these farms payable in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and be secured by the bond of the purchaser with sureties approved by the undersigned; the interest on the whole amount of the deferred payments to be payable with the first instalment and on the residue, after the first instalment is paid, to be payable with the last instalment. The purchaser or purchasers to have possession of the farm purchased on the first day of January next, and to have the privilege of seeding wheat thereon this fall, but is not to be entitled to, or receive any part of the crops or rent for the present year.

THOMAS W. ELIASON,
MORTGAGEE.
Chestertown, July 3, 1884—ts.

PEACH BOXES!

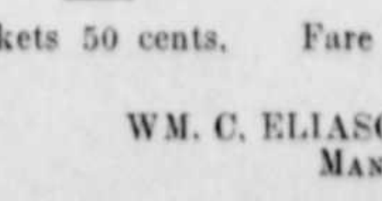
WE HAVE UNSOLD
100,000
PEACH BOX PATTERNS,

Which can be had at prices that will be an inducement to purchasers. Apply early.

BACON & THORINGTON,
Melitota P.O. Buck Neck, Md.
July 3—10t.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

DAILY BOAT
—FROM—
Tolchester Beach



Steamer LOUISE

Will leave Tolchester at 10 A. M., and 5 30 P. M., daily.

Leave Baltimore, Pier 16, Light St., at 8.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 50 cents. Fare Each Way 40 cents.

WM. C. ELIASON,
May 29, 1884. Manager.

New Jail!

Sealed Proposals
—TO—
FURNISH ALL MATERIALS
AND TO BUILD A NEW JAIL
AT CHESTERTOWN

Will be received by the County Commissioners of Kent county at their office

until TUESDAY, JULY 8th next,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

The building is to be of brick, and according to the drawings and specifications of J. Crawford Neilson, architect, now on file in the office of said Commissioners, and which may be referred to every day (Sundays excepted) until the time for receiving bids expires.

The whole to be done under contract.

Each proposal must state the price and time required to finish said building.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids received.

CHARLES P. LOPER,
JOHN B. PARROTT,
RICHARD C. SMITH,
VICTOR HENDRICKSON,
J. CHAS. WHEATLEY,
Commissioners.
Attest—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
June 26, 1884—2t.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

HENRY B. MILLER, REBECCA MILLER, JAMES WATKINS & OTHERS.

vs.

WILLIAM T. ELBEN, GEORGIANNA ELBEN, his wife, and others.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Kent county.

The Bill states that Joseph Mann, late of Kent county, was in his lifetime seized and possessed of certain real estate lying and being in said county and being so thereof seized and possessed, some time in the year 1870, departed this life, leaving Mary Mann, his widow, and Rebecca A., wife of Harry B. Miller, Margaret, the wife of Wm. C. Palmer, Samuel H. Mann, Georgianna Elben, wife of Wm. T. Elben, and Wm. T. Mann, his only children, and Mary S., the child of his deceased daughter, Mary Jane, wife of Charles DeFord, his only heirs at law, and that the said Mary S. is now the wife of James Watkins.

That the said Mary Mann, his widow, departed this life in or about the year 1870, and the said William T. Mann departed this life some time in the year 1878, unmarried and intestate, seized and possessed of an undivided ⅙ interest in the aforesaid real estate, leaving the said Rebecca A. Miller, Georgianna Elben Margaret Palmer, Samuel H. Mann, and the said Mary S. Watkins, the daughter of his deceased sister, Mary Jane DeFord, his only heirs at law.

That the said Samuel H. Mann, with his wife Emma Mann, conveyed all his title and interest in and to the ⅙ of the said real estate to Emily A. Hurtt, and the same has passed through various assignments into the hands of Thomas R. Quimby, who now holds the same.

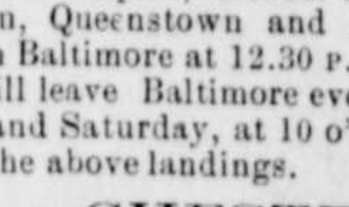
That the said real estate is not susceptible of partition amongst the parties entitled without loss and injury to them; and is liable to be sold and the proceeds divided amongst the parties entitled.

And that the said William C. Palmer is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

It is therefore ordered this 30th day of May, 1884, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of July, 1884, give notice to the said William C. Palmer, the non-resident, defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn him to appear in this court in person or by attorney on or before the 4th day of October, 1884, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

SAMUAL BECK, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
June 5, 1884—5t.

Chester River Steamboat Company
SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
1884. *1884.*



To take effect Monday, June 9th, 1884,

The Steamer GEO. LAW

will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 12.30 P. M.

Returning, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., making all the above landings.

Steamer CHESTER

will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M., stopping at all the above landings; also, Round Top, Deep Landing, Spry'sand Crumpton.

Leave Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M., and Chestertown at 7 A. M.

Steamer CORSICA

leaves Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at midnight for Centreville via Corsica creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 1 P. M.

Freight received daily.

GEO. WARFIELD
June 12, 1884. President.

Ice Cream!

ICE CREAM!!
AT REDUCED PRICES!

To enable us to compete with Baltimore and Middletown, Del., quotations the following will hereafter be the prices for Ice-Cream to parties, picnics and excursions, delivered on cars or steamboat, viz:

Ten gallon and over	90c. per gal.
Under 10 gallon	$1.00 " "
Half gallon	60c. " "
One quart	40c. " "
One pint	20c. " "

Above prices not packed in ice. All orders at above reduced rates must be accompanied with the CASH.

PRICES OF ICE:

1 cent per pound for all quantities less than 100 lbs.; 100 lbs, 75 cents.

WM. PERKINS,
June 19. "Rising Sun" Saloon.

Fashionable Tailor

DO YOU WANT A NEAT SUIT OF CLOTHES THIS SPRING?

THEN GO TO STOLL'S,

opposite the Kent Nat. Bank, Chestertown.

Spring styles of Casimeres on hand, and suits made to order in latest styles.

L. STOLL.
May 8, 1884.

Sugar Cured Hams, Sugar Cured Shoulders, Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, Sugar Cured Broiling Beef, Side and Shoulder Bacon, at lowest prices, by J. B. SAPPINGTON.

Machine Oil

All Kinds!

LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN!

Lowest Prices
AT
LOUIS K. STAM'S

CHESTERTOWN, June 17, 1884.

⅝ CLEAR WEST VIRGINIA

Yellow Poplar Perfectly Seasoned
AND WIDE,

which I am selling at less than city prices.

Joseph Turner
SCOTT'S POINT.

All kinds inch Seasoned Hard Wood Boards for Inside Finishing or Cabinet Work. Selected and seasoned.

1 Inch Walnut.
1 Inch Cherry,
1 Inch Ash.
1 Inch Maple.
1 Inch Chestnut.
1 Inch Cypress.
1 Inch Virginia Yellow Pine.
1 Inch White Pine.

Selling in the rough or moulded to order
JOSEPH TURNER.
June 19, 1884.

Wroth & Aldridge

Have received their Full Invoice of

SPRING GOODS!
Summer Goods!!

Everything desirable kept in a First-Class Store now in stock.

Extra Inducements offered this season! The ladies are especially invited.

Large Stock of White and Fancy Mattings, from 12½ cts. up.

Floor and Table Oil Cloth in all widths and styles.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats to suit all ages!! 20 doz. of one kind.

Spring and Summer Dress Goods! Choice lot of Percals and Lawns. India Linens from 12½c. to 35c.

Our stock of Shoes and Slippers is complete.

Our Grocery Department is Full of Choice Goods. Best Granulated Sugar 9c.

SPRING 1884.
E. W. F. Simpers.
Larger Room, Larger Stock, Low Prices
DRY GOODS,

4-4, 7-8, 10-4 Bleached Muslins, Brown Muslins, Prints, Percals, Dress Gingham, Sheetings, Cottonades.

NOTIONS.

Vic. Lawns, Swiss Pld. Muslins, Corsets, Ladies' Hose, Gent's ½ Hose, Gloves. Gent's Neck Ware. Towels all prices.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

A full stock, in part as follows:

Teas, Coffees, Grain Cut Loaf and Powdered Sugars, Chocolate, Cocoa, Cheese, Corn Starch, Dry Yeast, Oat Meal, Wheaten Grits, Plum Pudding, Pickles, Chow-Chow. A nice assortment of Canned Goods.

Wm. Lee & Sons' FLOUR, all grades.

Glassware, Crockeryware.

Bacon, Shoulders, S. C. Shoulders, "Best" Sugar Cured Hams.

Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Graveley's Tobacco.

"Chromo" Yeast Powder.

We are thankful for past favors, and ask for a continuance of same, assuring all that our "motto" is to always please in *Price* and *Quality*.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
April 3, 1884. Chestertown, Md.

WOOD! WOOD!!
Hickory, Oak and Pine.

The subscriber has purchased 1000 cords of the very best seasoned Oak, Hickory and Pine that has been in this market for some time, and is selling it, delivered, at $5 00 per cord for oak, and $6 00 per cord for hickory; wood sawed and split to order.

This Wood has all been culled over; is full length, clear of knots and small sticks.

Pine Kindling Wood for sale low.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Rising Sun, Saloon, Chestertown
Nov. 22, 1883.

Extension Tables—
new lot just received, very low
Feb. 14. LOUIS K. STAM.

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