msa_sc3326_scm8207-0259 ©Maryland State Archives

The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, Feb. 11, 1886.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The Constitutional Convention.

We publish elsewhere in this issue the speeches of Messrs. Hayes and Lane made in the State Senate, for and against the bill which provides for submitting the question of a constitutional convention to popular vote this fall. If the legislative body, upon due consideration, should deem that the present constitution is so defective, and so ill-adapted to the best government of the people, the secondary consideration as to whether the convention shall be held in 1887 or in 1889 is of minor importance. Though the present constitution provides for submitting the question of a change to the people at the end of twenty years from its enactment, it does not appear that it forbids or was meant to forbid a more speedy action if such action should be deemed necessary. The difference of opinion among members of the Legislature does not, however, seem to be so much in regard to the necessity of a constitutional convention as in regard to whether the popular vote upon the proposed convention shall be taken this fall and the convention held next year, or the vote shall be taken in 1887, and the convention held in 1889. The Legislature meets again in 1888, and it would be crowding too much expense into one year to have a constitutional convention and a meeting of the State Legislature in the same year. Hence, if the convention is to be at all it must be in 1887 or 1889. The strongest reason urged against submitting the question to vote in 1887 is that it would be voted upon in a heated general election and might thus become a partisan issue, and not receive consideration upon its merits, as it should. It is believed that the vote in the Senate upon the question of calling the convention for next year will be very close, and that the vote in the House will be in favor of the early call. Baltimore city seems to have the lead in pushing the bill for a convention next year, and the real reason why Baltimore wants an 1887 convention, is probably that she may have her belt snugly tucked in before the 1890 census begins. Baltimore is ambitious to be known as a big town.

Notes from Maryland Legislature.

The debate upon the constitutional convention question began in the Maryland Senate on Wednesday of last week. Senator Hayes, of Baltimore, opened with a strong speech in favor of his bill, which provides for submitting the question of holding a constitutional convention to popular vote this fall, and makes the delegates to the convention to be voted for at the same time. He was followed by Senator Lane, of Washington county, in a lengthy speech, sustaining the minority bill, making the question of a constitutional convention to be voted upon at the general election in 1887. Other speeches were made in the Senate by Messrs. Keyser of Baltimore city, Slingluff of Baltimore county and Edelin of Charles. The question of voting upon a constitutional convention will come up for discussion in the House this week. Quite a number of speeches are yet to be made in the Senate, and the bill will be fully discussed in the House.

MR. HAYES' SPEECH.

Mr. Hayes said he had consented to considering the two bills together in order to give full scope for discussion of the entire subject. No Senator was more impressed than he with the magnitude of the question. Change of organic law is always of momentous interest, often provoking civil war. But we must consider what the welfare of Maryland demands, and which can be provided only by a new constitution. He came to the discussion absolutely free and untrammeled and open to conviction. There are two preliminaries that should be considered. Both bills propose to submit the matter to popular vote at widely different periods, but neither of them proposes to deprive the people of their decision as to the need of a new constitution. Yet it is our province to decide, according to our lights, what is the better date for the election and consequent assemblage of the convention. We must do all we can to separate the matter from all political entanglements. In many years there has not been a more conspicuous calm in Maryland than now. For this reason the Senator claims that an unpartisan result can be better secured next November than would be at all probable thereafter, as proposed by Senator Lane's bill. Under that bill there will be inevitable and dangerous delay in relegating the subject to the next General Assembly. Elements of indefiniteness and uncertainty will thereby be introduced, which may, and probably will, thwart a proper expression of the popular will in the premises. Another Presidential contest will intervene, and the minds of men will be so partisanly inflamed as to absolutely prevent a calm discussion and proper decision of so grave a matter. The Governor of Maryland holds this view, and his opinion is entitled to our earnest consideration.

In a legal aspect Mr. Hayes declared his belief that his bill meets with every requirement of the present constitution. There are two distinct methods enunciated for change of our constitution. By the bill of rights the people have at all times the inalienable right to alter or change the organic law. The other method is provided to be in manner and form as indicated by the bills under consideration. This latter is intended to have effect only in the cases where the people do not choose to avail of their prerogative as laid down in the bill of rights. The embracing of one of those methods necessarily sets aside the other for the time. But if we pass the bill of Senator Lane we actually deprive ourselves of an inherent and undisputed right, and at the same time jeopard the great interests sought to be carefully guarded by the constitution. The clause of the constitution is merely intended to prevent the lapse of inherent rights by carelessness or inadvertence. No court of law or equity would issue a mandamus compelling the Legislature to provide for taking the sense of the people on a change of the constitution. The clause is merely mandatory, but not of absolute obligation.

Mr. Hayes contended that in no view of the whole subject can there arise any necessity for an extra session of the Legislature. If his bill shall pass, and the people vote in favor of a convention, the Legislature has nothing further to do with it. The people will have declared in favor of a new instrument, and at the same time will elect members of the convention. If the people vote in the opposite direction there is an end of the matter until the people shall again require the question to be submitted to them. The Governor would positively refuse to summon the General Assembly in special session to consider what should be done in such case. Nothing can be done, and nothing ought to be done.

Mr. Hayes proceeded to show the needs of a speedy alteration of sundry important clauses of the constitution. He declared himself in favor of purity and fairness of elections. This cannot be attained in Baltimore city under the present uniform system of registration of voters. That city must have a system of its own, without reference to the requirements of the counties. He said the annexation of the belt is indispensable; but repeated cases have shown it to be impossible to pass a bill for that desirable purpose. He referred to what he termed disreputable actions and tactics resorted to at the last session in suppression of an annexation bill. Baltimore is literally a "walled city," and must remain so until the wall is broken down by constitutional provision.

Again, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal must be radically revolutionized in all its business relations. This necessary healing is possible only by a change of the constitution. In all its many years of costly life the canal has never been an iota of benefit to Maryland. Competent men declare that the great waterway can never be of advantage to public interests so long as it may be held in its present singular condition of thraldom. By parity of reasoning the State's interests in some works of internal improvements are dragging slowly along, adding nothing of outcome except annual additions to the figures representing the State's growing column of unpaid interest and visionary dividends.

The question of taxation of our great railroads and other wealthy corporations is of paramount importance. This cannot be disposed of except by a new formation of the basis and methods of taxation as now in force. We must have a new assessment law and better regulations to enforce equal and exact taxation. Increase of values is constantly taking place, but a vast proportion of such increase escapes the taxing altogether. Whatever of radical defect exists in this regard cannot possibly be remedied except by a radical change. The doctrine of the bill of rights, that every citizen must contribute taxes according to his holdings of real and personal property, is not defensible upon any known principle of political economy. Mr. Mill declares that such method of taxation is a matter of sacrifice rather than of equality and exactmeut. The Maryland legislation as to taxing the products of our coal mines was declared by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional, because it contravened the dogma of equality of taxation as formulated in the bill of rights. Such a doctrine as that must be set aside, and a newer and more reasonable era of taxation be at once inaugurated. We are not willing to wait for that era during the several years that must elapse if Senator Lane's bill be accepted by the Senate. Mr. Hayes illustrated his position by quotations from the recent report of the Baltimore tax commission. Added to that report was a comment by Prof. Ely, to the effect that no other and uniform system of taxation is possible in Maryland until the present constitution is thoroughly changed as to all its restrictions in regard to taxation. In view of all these stubborn evidences, Mr. Hayes could not understand the force of Mr. Lane's assertion that no harm can possibly come to Maryland's interests by deferring the proposed convention until 1889. This is not likely to be the view of the citizen of moderate means who pays $50 at far greater hurt to him than $5,000 would be to a wealthy corporation.

Mr. Hayes, at considerable length, elaborated this branch of his argument. In the course of it he read from the *Sun* Almanac figures showing that our assessable basis is not one-half the real value of property taxed. Over $200,000,000 of wealth escapes its proper share of the public burden under the present system of inequality. The constitution should definitely and distinctly establish question of exemption from taxation. Churches ought, no doubt, to have a measure of exemption, but he denies that exemption should attach to "church property and appurtenances." In this view he disclaimed all reference to any particular religious denomination, but claimed that his belief is founded on the principle of equal and exact justice to all.

SENATOR LANE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lane declared that the proposed changes suggested by Senator Hayes can be attained by amendments to the constitution, for which he and, he believed, his brother Senators were ready to vote at the present session. As to the defects in the registration in Baltimore city, and as to the Belt annexation, they can be speedily and inexpensively attended to without the cumbrous and costly machinery of a constitutional convention. In regard to the Belt, he argued that no change of the constitution whatever is necessary, because the whole matter is now covered by that instrument. He expressed this view regardless of the antagonism to it on the part of Baltimore county and a large number of Baltimore citizens. The insinuations as to previous difficulties in the way of obtaining annexation legislation had nothing in them pertinent to this issue. All the counties of our small but proud State have a direct interest in curbing the far-reaching ambitions of Baltimore city, and have, if they deem it proper, a perfect right to restrain that city in its grasping after more territory. In the know-nothing days of terror the city could not protect its people against the howling mob without the freely-given aid of rural members of the Legislature, and the counties are now ill disposed to receive kindly any sneers at their rightful efforts at self-protection.

Mr. Lane denied that a new constitution is necessary to take the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal out of the perils of partisan management. The suggestion bears with it the probable design to put up to the highest bidder that canal and some similar works of no productive value to the State. For himself, he believed the Legislature will do its duty quite as faithfully as has been done by any similar body. At 2.55 Mr. Lane suspended his remarks, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Lane resumed on Thursday. He said: A new constitution for the purpose of purifying the ballot in Baltimore city is not needed.—The need for a reformed registration promotive of such purity can be reached under the present constitution. The most important point discussed yesterday by Senator Hayes was the question of equality of taxation. The question of taxation is one of the most difficult that has ever engaged the study of political economists as well as practical legislators, and no solution universally satisfactory has been arrived at in actual practice. As to taxing corporations, we have all the power under the present constitution to enact any laws that can accomplish this result that can be given by any new constitution.—Since the constitution of 1851 no charter can be granted to any corporation of any character without the right of amendment or repeal, and there is to-day no corporation in the State exempt from any species of taxation that cannot be reached by an act of Assembly except such as received their charters before 1851. As to those, no constitutional convention will have the slightest power other or greater than the Legislature now possesses to interfere with the contracts entered into with them by the State. The Court of Appeals has in numerous cases held that these were contracts that could not be affected without contravening the constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court of the United States likewise in a long line of cases, from the Dartmouth College case in 4 Wheaton down to the late cases of the gas and water companies of Louisville and New Orleans, decided in the October term, 1885, has fixed this as an immutable rule of law in this country. You can never get away from it except by a revolution or a repeal of that part of section 10 article 1 of the constitution of the United States.

As to the proposal to tax church property, Mr. Lane said he thought that the people of Maryland are hardly ready to sanction a tax on religion. They demand free religious opportunity quite as much as they believe in and demand a free common school education. He also contended that a new constitution was not necessary for the purpose of making a new assessment of property in the State. Give some additional power by legislation to the county commissioners and the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore city to appoint discreet and properly qualified persons to triennially, or at any other accepted period, gather up and return for taxation property which now escapes it. But, in general, he contended that any defect in the constitution can be corrected more speedily and with less cost, and certainly with less danger to the people, by the adoption of necessary amendments.

"It will be conceeded, I suppose," said Mr. Lane, "that whether the provision of the constitution be directory or mandatory (I regard it as mandatory as any provision in it) it is the law that must guide us, unless there be good, strong, substantial, imperious reasons for disregarding it; that it is incumbent upon those who propose to depart from its direction or its mandate to produce such cogent reasons of public necessity, or show such petitions and demands from the body of the people, as will surely and unmistakably indicate the existence of such oppression by the government, such danger to public liberty, and such apprehension of imminent evil on the part of the people as to require immediate redress by the subversion of the existing order and the establishment of a new system as contemplated by articles 1 and 6 of the Declaration of Rights. In short, that the law is to be obeyed unless its violation can be justified on the principle of self-preservation, and the burden of proof is upon those who violate it to show justifying cause. The divine and the municipal law command 'thou shalt not kill,' yet notwithstanding this double prohibition, a man may kill to save his own life unjustly assailed, but he must show the facts that justify the breaking of the law.

"I propose to maintain that permanency, not fluctuation, is to be desired in government. We want stability and peace, not unrest and revolution. This inherent aversion of the people to frequent radical changes of the organic law is illustrated and evidenced by the history of the constitution of the United States and of the various States of the Union. The constitution of the United States was adopted in 1789, and contains a provision for a new constitution upon the demand of two thirds of the States, and also provides for amendments. Fifteen amendments have been adopted, but no call has been made for a convention. Up until the war fourteen of the States never had but one constitution. Ten had but two.

"Except the Southern States and Missouri, up to 1876 but two States, Illinois and Pennsylvania, have changed their constitution entirely in thirty-five years. Take the States that have changed frequently, and you will find them in a state of ferment, turbulence or war." Mr. Lane cited Kansas and the States which engaged on the Southern side in the civil war as examples. "In Maryland, however, contrary to the practice of Kansas and the Southern States, the very party that had almost supreme and exclusive control in 1867 proposes to ruthlessly repudiate the work of its own hands without any assignable cause. It is unprecedented. This passion for the carnival of expenses and disintegration is not shared by the people. This anxious struggle for confusion and chaos is not for the public good. It reminds me much of the game called 'Going to Jerusalem,' where enough chairs are arranged in two rows to accommodate all save one, and as the march goes on, at a given signal all scramble for a place, and one is left, except that in this scramble the places will not come so near satisfying all who are marching on.

"Mr. President, this is plain language, but it is justified by the occasion. It is worthy the eloquent indignation of a Demosthenes or a Cicero, who used no honeyed words in characterizing the conspiracies of Philip and Cataline. This proceeding is all wrong: it introduces a vigious and most baneful practice. It establishes a precedent and invites imitation that will disorganize your government and rack to its foundation the established system not only at each change of parties, but at every triumph of opposing factions.

"One of the black lines across the pages that record the life's work of a lately departed hero, which will never be effaced, but which will forever remain a fit warning to others, is the fact of his stolid indifference to and stubborn disregard of the constitution of his country. The hearts of the American people, irrespective of party, shuddered at the boldness of the affront, and at Chickering Hall, in New York city, in 1875, gathered the thousand lovers of their country, headed by the present illustrious Senator from New York, and protested, in the name of their common country, against the wanton violation of the reserved and guaranteed rights of Louisiana by the unwarranted and unlawful invasion of the legislative halls by an armed troop. This act was done in the heat and bitterness of party feeling.

"I am in favor of the bill I introduced because it proposes to obey the constitution we have sworn to support, to do what it directs, in the way it directs, and no more; because it proposes to do all the people desire or the occasion requires. I am opposed to the bill introduced by Mr. Hayes because it violates the plain letter and spirit of the constitution, both as to time and method; and involves the gratuitous and unjustifiable disregard of the solemn oath we have taken to support it; because it is unnecessary, not required by any public exigency, not demanded by the voice of the people; because it is a scheme of designing politicians and part of a general plan to subordinate the public good and the people's wish to the aggrandizement of a few office brokers, a few office holders and a horde of office seekers."

The United States Senate.

"The Senate never dies." This is the parliamentary way of saying that the terms of office of the Senators, or of any large number of them, never expire simultaneously, as the terms of all the members of the House of Representatives expire every two years. The Senate does its work with that prodigality of leisure which only an immortal body can assume to have, and with a degree of dignity that is the despair of the boisterous body which sits in the other end of the Capitol. The Senate Chamber, with only seventy-six members, is not crowded as the House is with three hundred and twenty five. The seats are further apart, the aisles are never jammed, as the aisles of the House always are, and Senators move about from one side of the Chamber to the other with freedom, without causing confusion or detracting from the dignity of the proceedings. Groups of them carry on conversations in an under-tone while mere routine business engages the Senate, and sometimes as many as half the seats are vacant, when all the Senators are within hearing of the Clerk if he should call the roll. Nor does the Senate have to cramp itself with a multiplicity of rules which restrict the individual liberty of Senators.

As a rule, deliberative bodies never find time for deliberation, and to this rule the Senate is one of the few exceptions. Senators not only deliver set speeches on subjects under consideration without a limit on their time, but if there be any other subject on which a Senator wishes to be heard, he can make occasion for a speech by introducing a resolution and speaking to it. There is therefore all the opportunity for oratory that the popular tradition associates with legislative bodies in general. There are always several Senators who seldom rise from their seats except to deliver carefully prepared orations.—*Harper's Weekly.*

MARRIED.

WILLIS—TURBIT.—At the home of the bride in Millington, on Feb. 3d, by Rev. T. L. Tomkinson, WILLIAM H. WILLIS, of Cambridge, Md., and Miss MATTIE A. TURBIT, of Kent county, Md.

DIED.

PIPPIN.—In Chestertown on Saturday, February 6, 1886, Mrs. H. ANNA PIPPIN, wife of Robert K. Pippin, in the 46th year of her age.

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,
20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT,

For the Wm. Lea & Sons Co., Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Del., for which I will pay several cents more than I will net in Baltimore.

E. T. COMEGYS,
Bordley's Corner, Chestertown, Md.
Feb. 4, 1886.

LIME! LIME!

No, 1 Wood Burnt Lime,
—FOR—
BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING
LOWEST PRICES
by J. B. SAPPINGTON

SKATING RINK.

The Still Pond Skating Rink is open this evening (Thursday evening) at 7 o'clock.
M. F. CLARK, Manager.
Jan. 28, 1886.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us on accounts made previous to Jan. 1st, 1886, are requested to call and settle immediately, either by note or cash. All concerned will please take notice and attend to this, as we positively will not allow any of these unsettled accounts to remain open any longer.
SHAFER & MEDDERS,
Jan. 21—4t. Kennedyville, Md.

For Rent for Year 1886

A property finely located on High street—Store-House and Dwelling under same roof. For terms, apply to
THOMAS S. WICKES,
Dec. 29, 1885—tF. Chestertown.

ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION.

THE undersigned, executor of Jacob Highley, late of Kent county, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, of February 2d, 1886, hereby gives notice that he will on Tuesday, February 16th, 1886, exhibit in said court his final dividend account, and make distribution of his testate's personal estate.
RICHARD HYNSON,
Feb. 4—2t. Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the peasonal estate in Kent county, Md., of
JAMES S. GEMMILL,
late of Kent county, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 11th day of Sept. 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1886.
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Feb. 11, 1886—4t Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of
GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
late of Kent county, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 28th day of July, 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1886.
GEORGE T. PERKINS,
WM. M. SLAY,
Jan. 21, 1886—4t. Administrators.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration d. b. n. on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of
CAROLINE C. PERKINS,
ate of Kent county, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 28th day of July, 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1886.
GEORGE T. PERKINS,
WM. M. SLAY,
Administraters d. b. n.
Jan. 19, 1885—4t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A SMALL LOT.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned will offer at public sale in front of the court house door in Chestertown, in said county

On Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1886,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that Lot of Land in the lower part of Broad Neck, on the public road leading from Lankford into said neck, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Francis T. Maslin and Isaiah Lively, and containing

5¼ ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This Lot is conveniently located and desirable.

TERMS OF SALE ARE: One-fourth in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months from the day of sale, with interest, the defered payments to be secured by bond or notes of purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee.
GEORGE BECK,
Jan. 28, 1886—ts. Trustee.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

—TO THE—

Traveling Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that all manner of Vehicles are positively prohibited being driven on the new road over the *mill dam* at *Fairlee Mill*, until filled out to its intended width and opened for travel.

Persons driving over said road, in violation of this notice, do so at *their own risk*:
By order.
T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Jan. 7—tf. [s] Clerk Co. Com.

J. H. SIMPERS,

Chestertown, Md.

To the People of Kent County:

We keep a Stock of General Merchandise so Large and Varied that it Meets the Wants of the People and the Whole People. We can accommodate you, and can do it at Prices in accord with 40-Cent-Corn and 90-Cent-Wheat.

☞ *BRING US YOUR TRADE.*

J. H. Simpers.

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; full length, clear of knots and small sticks.
Pine KINDLING WOOD for sale low.
WILLIAM PERKINS,
Rising Sun, Saloon, Chestertown

Administrators' Sale
—OF—
Household Goods.

BY virtue of two orders of the Orphans Court of Kent county, Md., the undersigned administrators of Geo. W. T. Perkins, late of said county, deceased, and administrators d. b. n of Mrs. Caroline C. Perkins, also late of of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence of said deceased, on the corner of Front street and Maple avenue, Chestertown, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1886,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

All the Household & Kitchen Effects

of said dec'd, consisting in part of

Parlor, Sitting-room, Dining-room and Bedroom Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Centre-Tables, Dining-Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads and Bedding, Wash Stands, Stoves of various kinds, a Chickering Piano, several handsome Book Cases and Books, a handsome Buffet and Cellaret, a large lot of French and other China in dinner and tea sets together with Table Cutlery and a fine lot of Cut Glass, Tumblers, Goblets and Wine Glasses.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL AND HEAVY

SOLID SILVER SERVICE

of the late Mrs. Perkins, perhaps unsurpassed by any in the county; also, a very large assortment of Silverware, solid and plated, such as Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pitchers, Waiters, &c.

A LARGE COLLECTION FINE JEWELRY

including a Choice Diamond Ring, Two Gold Watches and Chains will also be offered for sale

Also a pair of

Fine, Stylish Driving Horses,

A Double and Single Carriage and Harness, Tongues and Shafts. 2 Sleighs and a Cow.

SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS OF MEAT,

a large lot White Potatoes, Coal in the cellar and a large collection of articles, indoor and out, of much value, that need not be herein enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten dollars and less, cash, over that sum a credit of ten months on note with approved security will be given.

GEO. T. PERKINS,
WM. M. SLAY,
Administrators of G. W. T. Perkins and d. b. n. of Caroline C. Perkins.
Feb. 4, 1886—3t.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

HENRY W. ARCHER of R.,
vs.
DANIEL H. KENT and Wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain land situate in Kent county and state of Maryland, and for the payment of the mortgage debt with interest and costs.

The bill states that Daniel H. Kent and Mary E. Kent, his wife, of the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, by their deed of mortgage, dated the 10th day of April, 1885, a copy of which is filed with the bill, conveyed to Henry W. Archer of Robert several tracts and parcels of land, situated in Kent county, in the State of Maryland, near Goltz Station, on the Townsend Branch of the Delaware Railroad, which are particularly described in said deed, containing altogether 507 acres, more or less.

That the said mortgage was given to secure the payment to said Archer of $6,000, which said D. H. Kent covenanted and agreed to pay on or before the 10th day of April, 1888, with interest thereon from the 10th day of April, 1885, to be paid semi-annually, and all taxes and insurance on the property and the costs and expenses of collecting the money and enforcing performance of the covenant which said Kent also covenanted and agreed to pay.

That one-half year's interest on said mortgage debt became due on 10th day of October, 1885, and although requested and more than thirty days have since elapsed, said mortgagors have failed to pay said mortgage debt or the interest that has accrued thereon or any part thereof.

The bill further states that the said mortgagors are non-residents of the State of Maryland, and the Bill prays for an Order of Publication against the non-resident defendants and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 29th day of January, 1886, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks, three months before the fifth day of May, 1886, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the fifth day of May, 1886, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed, otherwise a decree will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True Copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
Feb. 4, 1886—5t.

The Melitota Store.

WHAT'S the use of making an expensive trip to the city to buy Fashionable Clothes. We have a large and stylish assortment of the Finest Clothing made up in the latest styles, at *Less Price*. We have no big rent, no large force of clerks—do not pay the bill to illuminate with gas, and taxes in Kent are light.

IN THE DRY GOODS LINE

We keep a varied and well-selected stock, in fact everything you want of the best and cheapest.

GROCERIES.

We sell Flour by the barrel at manufacturers' prices and deliver it free of charge to any part of the county. Everything in the Grocery line in large and small quanties at city prices. We keep a large and well-selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES. We have a ladies' shoe as low as 75 cts. per pair. HATS and CAPS of all the latest styles. We have added for the convenience of our neighborhood

A DRUG DEPARTMENT.

Prescriptions put up at any hour, from the purest drugs, by an experienced clerk. We have a large assortment of

Stoves, Furniture, Harness.

Skates, Sleigh Bells, Crockery, Musical Instruments, and anything you want in General Notions. Telephone call No. 36. We have a warm hre, courteous clerks, and count it no trouble to show our goods, and in soliciting your patronage offer in return to treat you favorably and honorably to the end.
NATHAN LIEBERMAN,
Jan. 28, 1886. Melitota.

BOOKS

We propose carrying throu the year a

Large Assortment of Books.

Quite a stock on hand now. Some in sets, as—
HAWTHORNE'S WORKS,
Rawlinson's Seven Great Monarchies,
Chambers' English Literature,
Symond's Renaissance in Italy.

Some singly—
Gilt edge Poets, E. P. Roe's Works
Cooper, George Eliot and others, which will pay you to look over.

Our Stock of SEASIDE and LOVELL'S LIBRARIES IS VERY LARGE.

Colin F. Stam,
Feb. 12, 1885. Druggist

THE
OLD ESTABLISHED
Firm of Geo. Lambert, now
J. O. LOWE
offers the best workmanship, style and effects in
New Carriages,
that can be furnished by the employment of the most skilled workmen. They are qualified by long experience to meet the requirements of Kent county.
ALL STYLES OF CARIAGES
made to order to suit the particular case.
Carriages and Driving Wagons repainted in accordance with their original design. Painting, trimming or refurnishing a specialty in styles to suit,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Jan. 28, 1886.

THIS WINTER

HAS JUST FAIRLY BEGUN.

THE SNOW OF JANUARY

WILL BE FOLLOWED BY

MORE SNOW AND BAD

WEATHER. YOUR FEET MUST

BE PROTECTED OR YOU WILL

SUFFER. YOU MUST HAVE

OVER SHOES AND YOU MUST

HAVE DRY BOOTS.

GOSLEE KEEPS THEM.

Alongside the Bank.

"OUR MOTTO."
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

SPECIALTY PLAIN & FINE GROCERIES

in part as follows:

Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Meats, Plum Pudding, Fruit Cake, Oat Meal, Gelatine, Chocolate; Cocoa, Corn Starch, Hominy Grits, Graham Wafers, Pickles, Chow-Chow, York State Cream Cheese, Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fine Green and Roasted Coffees, Jellies and Preserves, "Best" Sugar-Cured Hams and Dried Beef, Buckwheat, Flour by the bbl., sack or pound; fine stock of Tobacco and Segars, Lamps, Glassware and Crockery, Wooden- and Willow-ware. Full stock of Domestic Dry Goods and Notions. Prices low down.

We thank all of our friends for past favors, and can assure all when in need of anything in our line we will try to please in prices and quality. E. W. F. SIMPERS.
Chestertown, Jan. 14, 1886.

1886.

Wroth & Aldridge,

Keep in Stock a Large Assortment of Goods, and sell as Low as the market will allow.

Will be glad to welcome old friends for 1886 and to make new ones.

Chestertown, Md., Jan. 14.

THE NEW YEAR.

Our Stock of Hardware is much too large to mention in detail. What you want in the Hardware line we are almost sure to have. We shall be glad to receive calls from you during this year 1886.

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Good News.

SEASONABLE GOODS

At Cost!

HAVING determined to make a change in part of my business next year, I shall sell from to-day the following goods at cost:

Cups and Saucers, Toilet Sets
MOUSTACHE CUPS & MUGS,
PLUSH GOODS,
Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Fancy Goods, Glassware,

Toys of All Kinds!

and many other Goods.
THIS IS NO HUMBUG!
but a solid fact, as you can see by pricing these goods elsewhere. We shall have a full line of

Candies, Fruits and Nuts

of all kinds, for the Holidays. Call on us.
H. A. SPARKS,
Dec. 17. Opp. Court House.

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, December 14th, 1885, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.	Pa sse'r & freight no. 1 daily	Passe'r & freight No. 3 Thursdays
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Chestertown	6 30	2 25
Worton	6 47	2 45
Lynch's	6 53	2 55
Still Pond	7 00	3 05
Kennedyville	7 12	3 20
Blacks	7 27	3 35
Lambson	7 41	3 50
Masseys	7 53	4 02
Delanys	8 06	4 15
*Bingham	8 12	4 25
arr Clayton	8 30	4 30
leave "	8 43	4 50
" Middletown	9 04	5 18
" Wilmington	9 42	6 15
arr Philadelphia	10 32	7 20
" Baltimore	12 35	8 25
" New York	1.20	10 05
" Washington	1 40	10 10
	P. M.	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.	Old Point Comfort Express	Pas'er & Fr'g't No. 2 daily	Passenger No 4, Thursdays.
LEAVE	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Washington	7 15	7 15	11 00
New York	3 00	4 30	11 00
Baltimore	8 20	6 35	12 10
Philadelphia	10 17	7 32	3 01
Wilmington	10 58	8 35	3 50
Middletown	11 35	9 38	4 33
arr Clayton.	11 57	10 03	4 53
leave	12 00	12 09	4 55
" Binghams*		12 08	5 05
Delanys		12 15	5 10
Masseys		12 30	5 25
Lambson		12 45	5 35
Blacks		1 00	5 45
Kennedyville		1 15	5 55
Still Pond		1 25	6 02
Lynchs		1 30	6 07
Worton		1 40	6 12
arr Chestertown		2 00	6 30
		p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train for Baltimore change at Wilmington.

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

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rate
FRED. GERKER,
Dec. 17, 1885. Lessee

Fine Silverware
—FOR—
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

NEW STOCK!
CHOICE GOODS!
LOW PRICES!

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE.

On and after Wednesday, June the 24th, the Steamer TRUMPETER will leave Georgetown DAILY (except Sunday), at 7 A. M., and leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., stopping at all the landings on the Sassafras river.

THE CHESTER

Will leave Buck Neck EVERY DAY (except Sunday), at 8.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 4 P. M., stopping at all the landings on the creek.

Passengers will have five (5) hours in Baltimore, and arrive at Buck Neck at 7 P.M.

Stages will connect with the boat daily at Buck Neck for Chestertown. Mr. Charles H. Davis will have charge of the stages.

WM. CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

☞ Orders left at C. F. Stam's and M. A. Oulson's drug stores promptly attended to.
June 18, 1885. C. H. DAVIS.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1885. *1886.*

Until further notice, the new Iron Steamer
Emma A. Ford
will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light street wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., making all the above landings.
GEO. WARFIELD,
Oct. 1, 1885. President.

CHRISTMAS!
PRESENTS. PRESENTS.

SUITABLE FOR ALL AGES AND THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

BOOKS in great variety.
Dressing Cases, Fine Assortment and Various Prices.
Novelties of the season in large varieties.

Those who contemplate making presents, and to all others, I extend a cordial invitation. I have selected these goods with great care, and an examination of them will convince one they are sold *right*, as I am determined to sell.
Respt.,
M. A. TOULSON,
Apothecary.