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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, March 25, 1886.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Mr. Seth's Proposed Railroad.

Speaker Seth is pushing a bill looking to the construction of a railroad upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland which he claims will divert the Eastern Shore trade to Baltimore. The proposed road is to run from Salisbury to some point on the bay between Poplar and Kent Islands. It will connect at Salisbury with the Ocean City road, and the bay, which is eleven miles wide, will be crossed by boats. On the Anne Arundel shore connection will be made with Baltimore by the Annapolis and Baltimore road. Freight on this road will have to be handled three times, or else the cars will have to be transported across the bay by large and costly boats. Sometimes the bay freezes over, and sometimes it is very rough. The proposed road would bring points along it twenty-two miles nearer to Baltimore than to Philadelphia, and yet Mr. Seth thinks that this slight advantage in distance would give Baltimore the trade in spite of numerous counterbalancing disadvantages.

The railroad which the Eastern Shore of Maryland needs, is not a catter cornered road from Ocean City to some point on the bay mid way the Peninsula. It needs a road that shall run from the northern part of Cecil to the southern part of Worcester on the Maryland side of the Peninsula, parallel with the Delaware road on the Delaware side. Such a road could be made to tap the numerous prosperous and rapidly-growing towns on the Eastern Shore. Such a road would draw tribute from the upper part of Eastern Maryland, which is not only the most productive part of the Eastern Shore, but probably the most productive fruit and grain section in Maryland. The road from Ocean City to Salisbury runs through a poverty stricken country, that will probably not in the next fifty years be as productive as Kent and Cecil counties now are. Most of the country from Salisbury to the bay, is probably in very much the same state of unproductiveness. It will readily be seen that the country along the route, would have to be brought to a state of productiveness, before the proposed road could be made to pay.

A railroad run straight up and down the Peninsula, connecting with a road that would throw all favors to Baltimore, would do much to give Baltimore the Eastern Shore trade. And such a road would be of much more advantage to the Eastern Shore, as it would give the counties and the large towns direct communication with each other. It would encourage fruit growers in the northern counties, where lands are high, to buy or lease lands, and plant orchards in the southern counties. The people of the Eastern Shore have entertained the hope that the Baltimore and Ohio would build such a line. And it may also be said that they entertain the hope, that if Baltimore aids any road it will be a road, running the entire length of the Peninsula, as it will be to Baltimore's as well as to the Eastern Shore of Maryland's interest to do so.

All on Account of Cumberland.

There is too much Allegany county capital interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for our people to tamely submit to its foreclosure. With the noble example of New York before them in the matter of the maintenance of the Erie canal, the people of Maryland ought not to grudge the sum of $500,000, which is all that is required to lengthen the locks and put the canal in a condition to compete with the railroads. The interest on this sum is but $30,000 per annum, and this is surely too pitiful a sum to be weighed in the balance against the honor and credit of the State and the interests of this section thereof.

We hope Allegany county's representatives, in both House and Senate, will oppose the Bowlus bill, and in the meantime the citizens of Cumberland should bestir themselves to defeat it.—*Cumberland Times.*

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal has not for a number of years paid running expenses. Judging from the last report of Comptroller Turner, it is not probable that while it is under State management it ever will pay running expenses. Instead of a revenue, it has produced an annual indebtedness, and there is now a floating debt incurred by the cost of keeping up repairs of about $150,000. It is said that the boats upon the canal are old and rotten and that if the canal is maintained they will have to be replaced. In the face of all this, the Cumberland *Times* complacently asks the Legislature to vote $500,000 more to the canal in order that the trade interests of Cumberland may be built up. If the State must be expected to take Cumberland under its wing, the Alleghany county members had better ask a direct appropriation of a half million dollars. Certainly there can be no sense in spending a half million dollars more upon a big ditch, that is likely in any event to be a big burden upon the State.

SEVERAL of our Democratic exchanges declare that in the controversy between the President and the Senate, that the President has the people with him. It is perhaps true that the rank and file of Democracy stand by Mr. Cleveland's position, simply because he is their chief as a Democrat, and not caring for any logical reason; but less than half the votes are Democrats, and no Republicans or Mugwumps sustain the President; hence it is not true that he is supported in his position by the people.—*Milford News and Advertiser.*

If the *News* refers especially to the question between the Republican side of the Senate and the President, as to the submission of private correspondence relative to removals, we believe the great public, independent of party, cares very little about it. But if the *News* means to raise the broad question as to whether the great public believes in and approves of Grover Cleveland upon general principles, we think that the *News* knows that it does. Even good Republicans like the *News* editor, in their internal consciousness, approve of him. A great many people have found out since the 4th of March, 1885, that the most remarkable thing about Mr. Cleveland, is not the fact that he wears a nineteen-inch collar. The most remarkable part of his anatomy is his backbone. He has got a backbone to be proud of. Upon the upper end of his backbone, and finishing off his nineteen-inch neck, is a head that is full of sound ideas of good government. Oh, we should not be at all surprised to see the *News* and others of the best class of Republican papers, waving the Cleveland flag in 1888.

STATE LABOR STATISTICIAN WEEKS speaks upon interests in which labor is concerned as a man having authority. He has grown to be a very prominent figure in Maryland politics. Indeed, it may be said that he has ascended somewhat like the proverbial rocket. But Mr. Weeks' name has been associated with the amended Baltimore street car labor bill that wipes out the park tax. That bill, it is pretty loudly hinted, is a lobby job, in which boodle was expected to have its due influence. If the labor element in the State should become impressed with the idea that Mr. Weeks is using it for his own peculiar ends, the labor faith and the labor vote would not long be at his back. In that case, Mr. Weeks would probably come down like the proverbial stick.

CAPT. J. F. WILSON is spoken of as commander of the Maryland oyster police, to succeed Capt. Waddell. Capt. Wilson has a practical knowledge of the Maryland waters, and is a gentleman of undoubted executive ability and sound practical sense. As commander of the State oyster navy, he would bring his practical knowledge to bear upon the management of the State's oyster interests.

The Southern Labor Problem.

With the agricultural and industrial development of the South the question of a supply of steady and intelligent labor excites more and more interest among thoughtful men. There is much complaint of the unsatisfactory and untrustworthy character of colored labor, upon which for the present the Southern States—some of them, of course, much more than others—must mainly depend. The alleged want of thrift and of intelligence in the colored laborer and the unreliability with which he is charged are severally and sometimes almost despairingly commented upon. Various remedies and reforms are proposed. Few of them, however, seem to have much practical value. The trouble seems to be that the Southern labor reformers take a too short-sighted view. They forget the undoubted advance in thrift that has been made by the colored people of the South as a whole. The productiveness of colored labor may be and undoubtedly has been stationary or has even retrograded in some parts, but, as a whole, it has increased much more than could be expected since the war. That a large amount of colored labor should be highly skilled or intelligent and adapted to a state of high industrial development is not to be thought of for many years yet; but that, with proper care and encouragement and under a proper system, it may not prove equal to the demands of Southern agriculture is perhaps less certain than some of our Southern friends are convinced it is.

The difficulties and discouragements to which the Southern employer of colored agricultural labor is subject are great and perplexing, but is there any way out of his difficulties except to do the best he can with the material he has? What sort of remedy, for instance, is that proposed by Mr. H. C. White, professor of chemistry and agricultural science in the University of Georgia, in an able address before a meeting of the farmers of that State the other day? He declared that the negro is a failure as a skilled laborer and unfit to be a "peasant," and a "peasantry" is what Georgia needs. By a peasantry he understands a "class" of intelligent and skilled laborers. This "peasantry" he proposes to get by immigration from Europe, and it is to constitute a "middle class," Georgia at present having, it would seem, only a "higher class," the whites, and a "lower class," the negroes. Mr. White is pretty feudal in some of his ideas, but of course the introduction of skilled labor would be a good thing for Georgia. So would be encouragement of technical schools and scientific agriculture and a system of high cultivation of small farms. But is it as certain, as Mr. White avers, that the negro is incapable of becoming a sufficiently skilled agricultural laborer? And what is to become of the negro if he is to continue shiftless, ignorant and careless of the future?

If Georgia negroes are to be left to increase and multiply in ignorance and shiftlessness, if they are not to become self-supporting laborers, with a definite and increasing interest in the well-being of the State, not all the skill of all the scientific laborers and artisans who may be brought from Europe can make that State, ambitious and energetic as she is, securely prosperous. Prof. White is partly right, and yet he is wrong, because his solution of the labor problem is no solution after all, but only the introduction of new factors. It is not wise, safe, nor economically prudent to allow the negro laborer to remain shiftless and non-productive, a burden on the State.

From Mississippi comes another study of the same subject. It is a lecture on Industrial Reform, delivered in the State House of Representatives by Mr. W. T. Magruder. He says, that agriculture is not conducted at a profit in Mississippi, and that there is actually a great waste of capital under the present industrial system. The uncertainty of negro labor is the great cause of the trouble. The employer is held to his contract; the employee is irresponsible, and breaks the contract at will. The remedy is the enforcement by statute of the "rights and duties involved in the relation of employer and employee of the agricultural class." Legislation of this kind has been favored by the farmers of the State, and has twice passed the lower House. The proposed law provides that any employer may maltreat or wrongfully and without just cause discharges any agricultural or farm laborer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punished with fine not exceeding $150 and costs, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both:

"Any agricultural or farm laborer under obligation to work for any one on any agricultural lands, by any contract whatsoever, either expressed or implied, who shall wrongfully and without just cause abandon the service of his employer or his agent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not exceeding fifty dollars and the cost of the court, or confined in the county jail for a time not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; Provided, however, that no one charged with a violation of this provision of this act shall be denied the privilege of returning to the service of the party to whom his or her labor may be due, upon the payment of the costs of the court."

This is well meant, but confining laborers in the county jail will not make them work. The remedy must be sought elsewhere. A widespread and unfortunate credit system has some part in the matter. An ignorant laborer finds that at the end of his work he has already had advanced to him or has eaten up most or all of the fruits of his labor. It is nothing wonderful if he prefers to depend upon his gun and rod in preference to work where results are so small. Indeed, the case with which one may get a living in the Southern States is another and considerable difficulty which the students of the Southern labor problem have to confront.

The Southern people have attacked this question in earnest and manly fashion. We believe they will settle it and for the best, but it cannot be settled by legislative enactments or evaded, as Professor White, with much ability and skill, substantially proposes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Oyster Planting.

The amendments to the oyster planting law, introduced by Senator Hodson, provide for a State shellfish commission of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor, to serve four years, or until their successors are elected, who shall make a map of the natural beds or bars in any county, subject to an appeal to the circuit court of the county; the expenses of said map not to exceed $2,000, to be paid by the county within which the lands lie. The The oyster police force are required to lend such aid as is consistent with the good of the service, and each of the commissioners is to receive out of the above sum $5 per day for every day he shall serve. The Governor shall also appoint a county shellfish commission for each county, who shall have power to receive applications, keep the maps, locate the private lots, designate the surveyors to make the surveys, and do all that the board of shellfish commissioners could do in the act as originally offered. They shall also collect the fees prescribed in the original act, and neither they nor the surveyors shall receive any compensation beyond said fees. But this system shall not take effect in the tidewater counties unless upon application made to the Governor by the county commissioners of any county.

Until that is done the old system the same as the act of 1884, is to apply, and wherever this act goes into effect the rights acquired under the old system are preserved and *vice versa*, so that one system or the other will always be in force, and the rights acquired will not be lost by change from one to the other system. These changes prevent any county which does not voluntarily adopt the new system from paying one cent of the expenses of any of those that do. As the lots are to be taxed as other property, the increased basis will to that extent lighten the burden of those counties where it does not prevail. Those counties will not be the losers, however, as the additional security provided will tend to promote the business and increase the profits of the planters, and the additional tax paid by them will lighten the tax of those who are not planters in any of said counties. With these modifications the bill met the unanimous approval of the committee, and was amended to-day and ordered to be engrossed.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

Gov. Lloyd last week signed the following named bills, which will become laws,—

For the better protection of public health in the State; amending article 26 of the code of public laws, relating to corporations; constituting St. Mark's Church, Kingston, Somerset county, the parish church of Coventry parish; relating to the election of the treasurer of Dorchester county; authorizing setting of curbstones on the Fredericktown turnpike, Baltimore county; relating to dog licenses in Easton, Talbot county; incorporating the American College of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States at Rome; to refund overpaid taxes to the Consolidated Gas Company; enabling the Locust Point Company to fill up and close Ramsay's dock; re-enacting the local oyster law of Dorchester county; amending the Garrett county deer law; relating to the acquisition of certain leasehold interests by Charles Street M. E. Church; authorizing the commissioners of Dorchester county to borrow money to pay certain bonds due in 1887; authorizing the commissioners of Baltimore county to levy a sum of money for the use of estate of Isabella Fahey for taxes paid in error; legalizing the commitment of destitute children to reformatory institutions; authorizing the acquisition of certain property in Baltimore city and county to the trustees of the M. E. Church; amending the local laws of Garret county; providing for the collection of taxes in Wicomico; to refund to Dr. Wm. H. Gale a sum of money erroneously paid into the State treasury; re-enacting the Cecil county bridge and road law; providing for the appointment of justices of the peace in the tenth district of Garrett county; re enacting the attachment law; re-enacting the law on justices and constables in Baltimore city.

House bills: Re-enacting the general law on justices of the peace, subtitle civil jurisdiction; relating to assistant counsel and appearance fees; to refund taxes to Mary V. Harding of Montgomery; sanctioning bequest of Olivia C. Wooton to Prince George's parish, Montgomery county; regulating amount of property to be held by charitable associations; empowering the deputy register of wills of Harford county to administer oaths; relieving the disabilities of Francis M. Cox and others of Charles county; repealing and re enacting the "mechanics' lien" law; authorizing the commissioners of Baltimore county to appoint a sanitary officer for Catonsville and vicinity; incorporating the purchasers of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad under the name of the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company; appropriating a sum of money to pay the claim of Spencer C. Jones; authorizing the Mechanicsville and Finksburg Turnpike Company to borrow money.

Maryland Legislative Notes.

The appropriation of $50,000 for the militia of the State was adopted in the House without a division.—Mr. Hode, of Allegany, offered amendments reducing the appropriation to $15,000 and $30,000. Mr. Thom, Mr. Hubner and others argued that the militia force of the State is in a deplorable condition, and that it should either be disbanded or else be better provided for.

The Lane constitutional convention bill has passed the House. The bill will now go to the Governor for his signature.

The general appropriation bill for 1888, which has been reported to the House from the ways and means committee, continues nearly the same appropriations as the bill of 1888. It provides for an extra appropriation of $8,000 for repairs to the buildings of the House of Refuge. The Maryland Insane Asylum gets $20,000, while in the 1887 bill $27,000 was appropriated. Previous acts of the Legislature provided $15,600 for publication of public general laws passed to take effect from date of passage, and this sum had been regularly appropriated. The 1888 bill cuts this sum down to $5,000. For the expenses of the session of the next Legislature the sum of $95,000 is appropriated, the same as was provided for the present session.

IS IT A DEAL IN WHEAT?

Leading Dealers, East and West, Said to Be Manipulating the Market.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The appearance here of C. A. Pillsbury, from New York, and of Barnes, from Minneapolis, has given color to a story that Armour, Woerishoffer, Pillsbury and the allies of the latter at Minneapolis are all working in harmony to move wheat and advance the price. Armour is "long" on wheat at Chicago, probably 6,000,000 bushels. Woerishoffer owns, it is estimated, 4,000,000 bushels at New York, and Pillsbury, Barnes and Holmes are "long" some millions of bushels at Minneapolis.

It is claimed that all are acting on the market with the same understanding but without having any syndicate arrangement. Armour agrees to look out for Chicago, Woerishoffer for New York and the Pillsbury men to take care of the Northwest. It seems to be the purpose of these holders just at present as much to keep the market down as to advance it. The plan is to keep the figures steady enough to encourage buying abroad, but at the same time to prevent the wild flurries which would put a stop to exports and turn buyers to some other market. May wheat has been kept at Chicago for a long while, and privileges, it is claimed, have not been the sole steadying influence.—*N. Y. World.*

A MISTAKE is made by our habitudinous contemporary, the Cleveland *Leader*, when it allows a correspondent to say that "President Cleveland announced in his letter of acceptance that he would not accept a second term." What Mr. Cleveland really said was that it would be a fine thing if an amendment of the constitution should be made "disqualifying the President from re election." But perhaps the passage succeeding this phrase may account for the expression used in the *Leader:*

"When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an encumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government of the people."

We fail to find any sentence in Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance which would make him blush to write a second letter of the same sort.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HAVE YOU
RHEUMATISM?

A remedy has been discovered. In this country it is new. It has, however, been in successful use for many years in Europe, and it is a fact that the

RUSSIAN
RHEUMATISM
CURE

has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It

WILL
SAVE YOU

from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free.

Price $2.50. } If mailed, 10c. additional. If registered, 10c. more.

One box does the business. RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE. None Genuine without this Trade-Mark.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors.

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward Allen Pc CIGARS.

March 27 M. A. TOULSON, Druggis

NOTICE.

The Orphans' Court for Kent county will hold a special meeting on Friday, March 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M. 1t.

NOTICE.

All persons are forbidden against trespassing upon my woods, located on my farm known as the Gale Farm. Against all trespassers the law will be strictly enforced. All parties must have an order either from me or from Gordon Foreman.

GEORGE R. REED.

March 11—3t.

SKATING RINK.

The Still Pond Skating Rink is open this evening (Thursday evening) at 7 o'clock.

M. F. CLARK, Manager.

Jan. 28, 1886.

UNION HOTEL.

PRATT AND CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE.

WM. J. LLOYD, Proprietor.

On the European Plan.

Rooms 25, 50 and 75 cents. Table Board $3.50 per week. Meals 25 cents, or $1 per day. Permanent Board, $4 to $7 per week. Livery Stable attached. Hacks and Express Wagons for hire. March 18.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

WILSON REGISTER,

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 18th day of Oct., 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of March, 1886.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Executor.

March 18, 1886.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

ROBERT NICHOLSON,

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 Oct. 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under our hands this 9th day of March, 1886.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
WM. T. NICHOLSON,
ROBT. G. NICHOLSON,
March 11, 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 on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

SUSAN M. 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 4th day of September, 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 2d day of March, 1886.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
March 4, 1886—4t. Administrator.

ORDER NISI.

WILLIAM W. McKNETT,
VERSUS
LUCY J. TEMPLE, AND OTHERS.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 9th day of March, 1886, that the sale, made and reported by John B. Brown and Edwin H. Brown, trustees in the above cause of the property therein decreed to be sold, commonly known as the "Urieville Mill Property," be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 12th day of May, 1886—Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper, printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of April, 1886. The report states the amount of sales to be $1,500.00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

March 11, 1886—4t.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

"Listers"

Have held Highest Rank among the many Fertilizers that have been from time to time offered to Farmers and Planters.

W. N. E. Wickes,

AS THEIR AGENT,

offer their Various Preparations, for the

Spring Crops,

VEGETABLES,

AND FRUIT TREES.

Orders left at Wickes & Brother's will be promptly attended to.

March 25—2m. [8]

DO YOU WANT
PLOW CASTINGS THIS SPRING?

If you do, $1.00 will buy 10 Points or Shares No. 9, 10 or 11. We also have first-class Minor and Horton Castings for sale. Do you want Single Trees or Double Trees, made of good hickory and well-ironed, Cheaper than you ever heard of? Go to

CHAPMAN & LAMAERT.

Garden Seed.

Just Received.

Perfectly Reliable.

VERY CHEAP.

M. A. TOULSON,

March 18, 1886. DRUGGIST.

DO YOU WANT
YOUR HORSE SHOD?

We have a First-Class professional Shoer. Mr. Lambert has recovered his health and will personally superintend the Shoeing Department.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

GARDEN SEED.

A CHOICE FRESH LOT

FROM THE SEED FARMS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

Landreth & Sons,

PHILADELPHIA.

Many years of experience have established the worth of their Seed. We do not hesitate to recommend them.

PEAS, BEANS, RADISHES,

LETTUS, CUCUMBERS,

CABBAGE,

All Varieties, in quantities to suit the purchaser.

PRICES LOW.

COLIN F. STAM,

March 18. DRUGGIST.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners of Kent county will meet in their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDEY,

The 2d day of March, 1886,

at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 4th day of May next

For the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, 18th of May next,

NO ALTERATIONS or Corrections in the assessments will be made for the present year.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

will be appointed on the Second Monday—12th day—of April, next

COLLECTORS

of State and County Taxes

FOR EACH ELECTION DISTRICT,

and a

KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS

—OF—

Weights and Measures

will be appointed on

Tuesday, the 13th of April, next

All persons having Accounts against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, the 1st day of June, next

otherwise they will be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargable to the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts herein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

J. C. WHEATLEY, Pres.;
JOHN F. ERNEST,
BEDFORD ROE,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
Attest— Commissioners.
T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Feb. 25, 1886.

SEED POTATOES,

Very Fine,

NEW YORK STATE GROWN.

For sale by the barrel or bushel at

J.K. Aldridge & Co's

THE ROLAND, NORRIS AND WIARD CHILLED

PLOWS,

Plow Castings, Plow Lines, Plow Traces, Plow Hames, Wagon Harness, Chain Traces, Breast Chains, &c., for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

ALL KINDS OF

Builders' Hardware

the Completest Stock Kept at

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO'S.

Roofing, Spouting,

and All Kinds of TIN WORK Done at short notice, in a workmanlike manner by

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

TO THE FISHERMEN:

We have Seine Twines, Grass and Cotton Ropes all sizes; Sheet Lead, Boat Oars, Oar Locks, &., &c.

J.K. Aldridge & Co.

DID.

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD FARM WAGON OR DEARBORN

Either Eleptic Springs or Platform? If you do call at CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S and be surprised at the reduction in price before buying.

PRICES REDUCED TO GRAIN BASIS ON

FIRST CLASS WORK!

GUARANTEED BY THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM:

Chapman & Lambert.

We are manufacturing some of the best work that was ever built in this State. We sell First-Class Work. If you want a Good Carriage it will be to your interest to buy of us as we are now—after Twenty-Two years' experience—better able to suit you in every respect.

Call and see our

LIGHT PHAETONS, BROWSTER SPR. BUGGIES, DAYTON AND JUMP-SEAT

CARRIAGES.

We do not offer this work in competition with the common shoddy work, but sell it on its merits, and our reputation. All kinds of Repairing done neatly and with dispatch. We give special attention to painting up second-hand jobs. Those wanting a nice job of painting should give us a call.

March 18, 1886. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

WE OFFER TO THE FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS OF KENT COUNTY

AND THE PENINSULA

Our Two Brands of

Standard FERTILIZERS

THE

FRUIT GROWER.

ANALYSIS:

Soluble and Available Phos. Acid, 8 to 10 %.

Potash, - - - 5 to 7 %.

OLD KENT.

ANALYSIS:

Soluble and Available Phos. Acid, 6 to 8 %.

Potash, - - - 4 to 5 %.

We offer our goods on their merits, asking a share of your patronage.

We are respectfully,

March 18, 1886. HINES & CACY.

BENJ. F. FLEMING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Schuykill Quick and Slaked

LIME!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE

QUALITY AS GOOD IF NOT BETTER THAN EVER.

This Lime has Stood the Test for Years

It has been used by the best Farmers of Mayland and Delaware, and has Grown in Popularity every year. Delivered by rail to any station on the Peninsula. We have boats to fill orders not accessible by rail.

TERMS EASY.

Benj. F. Fleming,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

March 18—t015.

To Corn Planters!

HOLLOWAY'S

AND

Are the most concentrated, complete and durable FERTILIZERS ever offered to the public. It is the universal opinion of Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, after more than Twenty-seven years experience, in their use, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore 50 per cent. cheaper.

UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

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