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The Transcript.

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, July 1, 1886.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The Randall Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill, known as the Morrison bill has been defeated by a small majority. The bill was defeated by the small squad of protectionist Democrats, following the lead of Samuel J. Randall, who voted with the Republicans. And now Mr. Randall has prepared a bill which he is pleased to call a tariff reform bill. Any tariff bill that comes from Samuel J. Randall, will at best be a compromise, meant to secure all that can be secured for the protectionists. If it can be said of any man in the United States Congress, that he is owned body and soul by outside interests, it can be said of Samuel J. Randall. He comes from a district, where industries have been built up and thrive by this unjust system of tariff taxation. He knows very well that he will be called upon to step down and out, if he does not use all the wits known to demagoguery to maintain this system of thrift by taxing the people. He comes from a district that is strongly Republican. But his masters would rather have his services as a Democrat, and hence they elect him as a Democrat. It is pleasant to note that the Maryland Democrats in Congress, voted solidly for the Morrison bill, with the exception of Mr. John V. L. Findlay. Mr. John V. L. Findlay belongs to the small Randall brigade, and like Mr. Randall, he is voting not with a view to the good of the whole country, but for what he conceives to be the good of his special district.

A tariff for revenue only, may be slow in coming, but it will come. The American people will in time grow clear-sighted enough to perceive that a political system which enriches certain sections and communities by assessing a broadcast taxation upon the people, is little short of a system of legalized thievery. The time will come, when agriculturists especially, will perceive that while they are subjected to free competition with all countries under the sun, and while prices for all agricultural products are thus being forced lower and lower, they are at the same time being taxed, that the American manufacturing industries may flourish. Stripped of all sophistry and of all delusive verbiage, a protective tariff means a system by which a tax is collected out of people engaged in certain industries and paid over to people engaged in other industries. The fact that the tax is assessed and collected indirectly does not alter the unjustness of the principle. If it is unjust to build up and foster a private enterprise by a direct tax, it is unjust to do so by an indirect tax. If it is unjust to collect a ten dollar bill out of John Smith for benefit of John Jones, it is equally unjust to filch John Smith to the extent of ten dollars on a suit of clothes or a parlor carpet, for the benefit of John Jones, and false logic and buncombe oratory can never make it otherwise; though false logic and buncombe oratory may for a time so befuddle the public mind that it is incapable of seeing the Sam. Randall idea of a tariff in its true light.

Frank Hurd's Tariff Views.

"Reform of the tariff is bound to come in the long run. The people are being educated in that direction every day. We have heard the cry for several years past that there is overproduction, and that shows that the policy of protection has been overdone, and that there is no longer a sufficiently available market for domestic products, and manufacturers must seek other fields and pastures new in other countries for their goods. The trouble with the manufacturer is that they have been so long depending on the government for protection that they have no feeling of enterprise in them to engage in securing markets for their merchandise in other lands, like South America, the West Indias, India, China and Australia. England, with her free trade principles, monopolizes the trade of all these lands and sends her products all over the earth. Our merchants are like children who have been too long nursed by their mothers; they should have been weaned long ago. Protection has been the means of making them timid and afraid to try any ventures outside of their own country, though they admit that they are compelled by overproduction to keep their mills idle for six months of the year."

"Do you believe, Mr. Hurd, that free trade would be a wiser and better policy for this country than protection?"

"I think that the country has now reached that stage of solid prosperity where it could afford the experiment of free trade. Take the example of the two Australian colonies, one of which adopted protection and the other free trade. The one that adopted free trade went away ahead of the other in point of prosperity, and is now one of the most flourishing of English possessions.

"Take Ireland with its linen manufacture. Let the import duty be taken off the linen that is brought here from Ireland, and which can be made nowhere except in Ireland, and that country would blossom like the rose, as the manufacture of that article would become a universal industry in the country. Ireland don't want protection. Daniel O'Connell, the greatest Irishman that ever lived, advocated free trade."—*Interview with Frank Hurd in New York Herald.*

RICH GOLD DIGGINGS.

A Great Rush to the New Kimberly Fields in Western Australia.

From the Sydney Herald.

Confirmatory news has been received which shows that a considerable amount of payable gold has already been obtained, including nuggets averaging in weight from half an ounce to 190 ounces. Specimens have already reached Sydney. The gold appears to be but slightly water worn and cannot have traveled far from the matrix. It is of good color, resembling that from the Palmer and Northern Queensland fields, and it realizes a high market price. A rush has already set in from western Australia and from New South Wales. Large numbers of diggers, storekeepers and others have found passage round westward, while others from Victoria, New Zealand, &c., have arrived in Sydney, whence steamers are being specially laid on, most of which will call at the Queensland ports en route to pick up additional miners. The two places of debarkation are Port Derby (King's Sound) and Cambridge Gulf.

Mr. Derby, a merchant, writing on March 30, says: "About eight men have made their way in from the gold fields. They report about forty men up there. They have come in to buy rations. It is going to be the largest field in Australia. All the men who are in have gold with them, but they are keeping it dark, and have only brought in enough for their wants. I bought eighty-four ounces from two men yesterday, twenty-two ounces from another and seven ounces from another. We hear of another party close to here who have 240 ounces with them, one piece weighing nineteen ounces. It is a beautiful sample of gold, quite as good as the Palmer gold. What we have purchased runs from five ounces to one ounce, the pieces being all water worn except one parcel, which was evidently got on the surface from a rough leader. All I am afraid of is a big rush of men with no money."

The laboring white men demand 15s. a day for ordinary work, and it is very difficult to obtain the services of blacks. Chinese labor is also scarce at present. A few miles from Derby Mr. Derby saw a number of alligators in a river, and he has seen snakes also very frequently, some of them being very long. He says that 150 miles of the 300 which divide Derby from the diggings is over a boggy track. The belief that the field will prove one of the most permanent and paying that has yet been discovered in any part of the world grows daily; and as it has been estimated by Mr. Hardman, the Government geologist of western Australia, that an auriferous area of country extending over some 3,500 or 4,000 miles exists, there appears to be ground for the opinion. Mobs of horses are being got together for despatch, and milch cows and cattle will be sent to the landing ports. Several hundred sheep are also being sent to provide for temporary requirements. The latest information is a telegram from Perth, which states that a miner named Morgan has returned to Port Derby with a large quantity of gold, including a nugget weighing two and a half pounds of solid gold.

Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Endicott.

From the Boston Transcript.

At the official reception on Tuesday evening many comparisons were made in discussions of feminine beauty. Miss Endicott is thought by some to be the most beautiful young woman in official society, and, without disparagement to Mrs. Cleveland, was said to be the more beautiful. Her beauty is of an uncommon type, in the exquisite coloring, fairness of skin, and blond hair. Miss Endicott is as tall as Mrs. Cleveland and much more slender. She, too, carries herself well in dignity and grace of movement. She suggests a rare flower. Mrs. Cleveland is not of the rare type. Her beauty is spirited, earthly, and suggests health and good digestion. She will be admired very generally; Miss Endicott by the critical few. The latter has a shyness passing for New England reserve, but rarely is natural diffidence. Mrs. Cleveland, happily for her position, is naturally self-possessed. She cannot help being easy and not self-conscious. It is her nature. When she appeared on the first evening, if she had any dread of the ordeal, there was not the remotest sign of it. She verified Miss Cleveland's declaration that she was "older than her years."

Mrs. Cleveland's Bumper of Apollinaris.

From the St. Paul Globe.

"I wish the *Globe* would correct a misstatement that has gone into the newspapers," said Senator McMillan, "and that is that Mrs. Cleveland drank wine at her wedding. I enjoy the friendship of Dr. Sunderland, and I can state positively upon his word that Mrs. Cleveland did dot drink wine on that occasion. I will tell you just exactly what Dr. Sunderland told me. Of course it does not indicate that Mrs. Cleveland is radical on the question of drinking wine or not, but it shows that something can be misstateded in the papers. Dr. Sunderland says that when the wedding party went into the dining room and gathered about the table wine was poured out by various members of the company. The President drank champaigne as did Secretary Whitney, Secretary Manning, and others, and Miss Cleveland poured out a glass of apollinaris water for the bride and one also for herself, and it was that they drank and nothing else. That you can state as a fact, positive and absolute."

Where Senators are Born.

From a Washington Letter.

Five Senators can never become Presidents, as they are foreign born, Beck having been born in Scotland; Jones, of Nevada, in England; Fair, Sewell and Jones, of Florida, in Ireland. New York has given birth to more of the present Senators than any other State, the number being eight; Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia can boast of six each, Virginia and West Virginia being considered in this estimate as one; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania five each, with the remainder scattering. Fourteen have been born in New England. Only four in the States west of the Mississippi—Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota—have given birth to Senators. Not a Senator has been born in the western half of the United States.

POOR SHOW FOR LADIES.

Commissioner Edgerton Explains Why They Are Not Popular as Clerks.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—"There are ten men sent for for clerkships to every one woman," said Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton today. "In some of the departments absolutely no requisitions come to us for women, and very few are demanded anywhere. The result is that women stand almost no show at all to be appointed in the Post Office Department from New York to day. Her standing was very high in every branch. In arithmetic it was 100, yet her name had been on our lists for a long time. Men readily get positions whose standing is no more than 90 per cent. on an average."

"How do you account for this state of things?" was asked.

"Oh, there is no real reason for it. It is more a matter of prejudice than anything else. A man eats a banana and doesn't like it, therefore says he doesn't like bananas and never tastes of another. Some chief of bureau or other officer has an incompetent woman some time, or some woman that is troublesome and so he will not try another. Then there is a feeling in certain quarters that if one happens to get an incompetent woman she is hard to get rid of; that she will bring influences to bear and will perhaps shed tears. Then it is a little hard to tell a woman that she is unsatisfactory. The chief feels that a man will understand it and take it as a man, but a woman will make a fuss. Then, strange enough, there is a vast army of men pushing all the while for the small places that women usually get, and so, taking all in all, they stand a poor chance."

Republican Political Movements.

The Republicans in Baltimore are beginning to talk seriously of their regular party nominations for Congress this year. There is something of the look of a new departure about this, the inclinations of the leaders of that party having been heretofore rather for a mixed than for a straight fight with the Democrats. The result of this has been, as the case is put by a prominent one among them, that while there are many Republicans, there is no Republican party worth speaking of in this city. The Republicans are confessedly looking forward to the Presidential contest in 1888, and the hope is fondly nurtured among them that they will then come back to power in the federal administration. For the time being the old factional disputes over the federal patronage are at rest, and the party leaders are on the lookout for the skirmishes for position in their ranks that will precede the marshalling of the hosts for the Presidential battle. Therefore, unless all the signs fail, there will be a tendency on their part toward pronounced party action in the political events of the next couple of years. Mr. Sebastian Brown, who was two years ago the Republican opponent of Mr. Findlay in the West Baltimore district, is credited with a willingness to make the canvass against the Democrats this year. Gen. Adam E. King is also strongly backed for the Republican nomination, and it would not be a surprise to find quite a contest for this Republican Congressional nomination. In the East Baltimore Congressional district the Republicans are said to be looking for a labor man with Republican proclivities. The Republicans in the counties are discussing the probable strength of Congressional candidates in the several districts, and the indications are that there will be no dearth of aspirants. No matter what the outcome at the election, the Republican candidates who make the fight will claim party standing in the political events that are to come hereafter. Col. James C. Mullikin, of Talbot county, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was in Baltimore on Saturday, and he discussed the situation with prominent Republicans here. Mr. Creswell was also in Baltimore on Friday. The Democratic State Central Committee will shortly be called together to arrange for the Congressional nominating conventions. The Republican State Central Committee will also meet upon the same business. There is a good prospect for a promising crop of campaign declarations in this off year in Maryland politics. "Civil-service reform" will without much doubt be an issue.—*Balt. Sun.*

Death of Judge David Davis.

Judge David Davis, after seven weeks' illness, died at his home, in Bloomington, Ill., at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. Judge Davis' physician says the immediate cause of his death was erysipelas, the outcome of a malignant carbuncle, which first appeared April 30, but the diabetes, which must have been insidiously working for two years, was the primary cause, and to it is attributed his rapid decline in flesh. For a week before the end he had been unconscious most of the time. His wife, his only son, Geo. P. Davis, and wife; his only daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. Swaye, and husband; his granddaughter, Alice S. Davis; his niece, Mrs. Fanny Pierpoint; his cousin, John M. Walker, and his old friend, Frank D. Orme, of Washington, were present when he died.

Judge Davis was of Welsh descent, and was a native of Cecil county, Md., where he was born March 9, 1815. His grandfather, a Welshman, settled in Prince George's county, Md., about the time of the old French colonial war in the last century.

Congressional Candidates in Baltimore.

A Baltimore Democrat who was in Washington Friday of last week, and who is always well posted, said ex Gov. Whyte would most certainly be the nominee for Congress in the third district, and that either Mr. Rayner or Judge Fisher would be nominated in the fourth district. He did not think the Republicans would make any nomination in the third district. If they made no nomination in the fourth district, and Judge Fisher and Mr. Findlay opposed each other, he thought the former would be elected. But if Mr. Findlay ran as an independent candidate against the regular nominee, he thought the Republicans would put up Adam King and would certainly elect him.—*Balt. Sun Washington Correspondence.*

The President's Summer Plans.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—For the benefit of the various Eastern and Western watering-places that are advertising President and Mrs. Cleveland as their guests this summer I will give he actual program of the President. It has been very positively declared that he would make a Western trip during the summer. The details of a yacht trip on the lakes have also been written. The eloquent advance agent of a Chicago Coney Island enterprise was here the other day, and after he had called upon the President he announced that Mr. Cleveland would open his great Exposition. The President intends to leave here somewhere between the 1st and the 15th of August. He go to the Adirondacks, where he will stay a month, as he did last summer. He will probably stay at the same place, the Prospect Lake House. Mrs. Cleveland will go with him. He may camp out for a day or so, but will make the hotel his headquarters. After that he intends to return to Washington and will take no other vacation. He expects to have his country place fixed up by the time of his return, so that he can go out there occasionally during the fall. He did not go out to the Soldiers' Home, because he did not like to be the guest of the soldiers. He preferred to live at his own expense. His payment of all his bills at Deer Park is certainly exceptional. It has been the custom of Presidents to accept courtesies from almost every direction from time immemorial. It is expected that Congress will adjourn about the 15th of July. The President will not regulate his going away by the departure of Congress. It has been said that he would go away the minute that Congress adjourned. He will wait until the season in the Adirondacks is at its height.—*N. Y. World.*

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The vetoing of the pension bills by the President is meeting with the general approval of the Democrats. The only severe criticisms come from the Republicans. The way these pension bills have been passed through Congress is absolutely scandalous. A night session will be set aside for the consideration of such measures, and it will be attended by not over twenty or thirty members. No man ever goes near these meetings who has not a dray-load of bills of this kind. These measures will be passed through a combination of the twenty-five or thirty men who have measures. Then they will go over to the Senate and there they are railroaded through by Senator Sawyer, who practically has charge of the penson business of the committee. He employs a number of clerks and in all of the time the Senator has been reporting on pension bills he never yet has made an adverse report. It stands to reason that in this mass of claims there must be a large number of fraudulent ones set up by the numerous claim agents. The only real criticism that has been passed on the President's pension vetoes has been upon his style. It has been thought that some of his strictures were too flippant and light to be in keeping with the dignities of a veto message.

SOME of our representatives abroad have made their most serious blunders in their failures to observe certain formalities of dress upon particular occasions. Some of the most ridiculous stories that I have heard about the new members of our diplomatic corps are recitals of the eccentricities of politicians who scorned and despised full dress. Postmaster General Key and Hannibal Hamlin once visited Cuba with a party of Washington politicians during the Hayes Administration. They were received in Havana by the Captain-General. There are no people in the world who are greater sticklers for etiquette than the Spaniards and the South Americans. The day was very hot, and Key, who was then a high Cabinet officer, made his appearance at the palace without any waistcoat, with a long linen duster buttoned up over a collarless shirt. Hannibal Hamlin, who was afterwards our Minister to Spain, appeared without any waistcoat. The Captain General was in a gold-laced uniform, buttoned up to within an inch of his life, to do honor to these high officials. Nothing but a most elaborate explanation from the American Consul-General prevented the Captain General from regarding their mode of dress as an insult.

Mrs. Cleveland's Handshake the Best

From the Cleveland Leader.

An old stager who has shaken hands with many a lady of the White House tells me he likes the way Mrs. Cleveland shakes hands better than any President's lady of the past. Said he: "Mrs. Cleveland shakes hands as though she meant it. She looks you in the eye and tries to catch your good-will before she puts out her hand. She grasps it firmly, and gives it a perceptible shake. She uses the whole arm and does not shake only from the wrist of the elbow."

WANTED:

100,000 Bushels

—OF—

New Wheat

FOR JULY DELIVERY,

for which I will pay more than it will net in Baltimore,

E. T. COMEGYS,

Bordley's Corner, Chestertown, Md.,

AGENT FOR

THE WM. LEA & SONS CO.,

Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Del.

July 1, 1886.

STEDMAN T. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland,
☞ Office near the Court House, adjoining J. A. Pearce, Esq. feb.25-6m.

EVAPORATORS FOR SALE.

Two Williams' Evaporators in first-rate order and but little used will be sold for less than the cost of one. Apply at this office, or by mail to

ROBT. H. GILMAN,
June 24—3t. Milford, Del.

Notice to Builders.

Proposals will be received by the Board of School Commissioners until July 10th, for building a Frame Addition 18x18 to the school house near Lynch's Station, and raising the pitch of the old building.

Plan and specifications to be seen at the office of the School Board.

By order, E. F. PERKINS,
June 24—3t. [S] Sec.

Peach Baskets! Peach Baskets! Peach Baskets!

Which I will sell at bottom prices, in any quantity. Please see me before purchasing.

J. H. IRELAND,
June 10—4t. Locust Grove, Md.

St Mary's Scholarship.

Candidates for St. Mary's Female Seminary Scholarship will attend at the school room in Chestertown, at 9 o'clock A. M., on

Friday, July 16th,

for examination. The examination will be such as is given to the sixth grade pupils of the public schools for promotion, and will be in writing and conducted by the Examiner of schools.

Candidates will bring ink and pens.

The appointment will be made the first Tuesday in August.

By order of county commissioners.

T. WATERS RUSSELL,
July 1—3t. Clerk.

NEW STORE
AT GALE'S WHARF,
where GOODS can be had at
City Prices for Cash.
FLOUR FISH, MEAT, SALT,
MACHINE OIL, HARDWARE, &c
JOHN GALE.
June 24—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration c.t.a. on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

GEO. W. 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 24th day of January, 1887, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1886.

GEORGE W. NICHOLSON, Jr.,
June 24, 1886—4t. Administrator c.t.a.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

—TO THE—

Traveling Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that travel over MORGAN'S CREEK BRIDGE is suspended for the purpose of renewing said bridge, until further notice. By order.

T. WATERS RUSSELL,
June 10, 1886—tf. [S] Clerk.

Select Excursion

TO THE WONDERFUL

Caverns of Luray

VIA.

BALT. & OHIO & SHENANDOAH VALLEY R. R. & CHESTER RIVER LINE.

Wednesday, July 14th.

Tickets from Chester River to Luray and return, including admission to the Caverns, and also reserved seats on the cars,

$4.75.

Special cars for the exclusive use of the party.

Steamer FORD will leave Chestertown Tuesday morning, July 13th, at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all landings.

Steamer CORSICA will leave Crumpton same day, 3 P. M.; Chestertown, 5 P. M.; Centreville 8 P. M. Tickets good on either boat. The cars leave Camden Station at 7 30 A. M. Wednesday morning for Luray. Returning arrive in Baltimore 10 P. M. Tickets will be for sale from July 1st, and only by the officers of the Chester River Steamboat Company.

Those desiring to go are requested to procure tickets some days in advance in order to secure seats. We are limited to 150 people. For any further information see posters.

June 24—3t.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,
—GENERAL—
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
150 W. Pratt St., Balto., Md.

Mr. Berry has an experience of fourteen years and Mr. Stewart four years as salesmen of different kinds of produce in the Baltimore market. Shippers contemplating changing their commission merchants this season will do well to give us a trial. We report all sales daily and send checks every Monday. Oftener if desired.

We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also, The People's Bank, of Baltimore. [June 24.

MACHINERY OILS,

All Kinds.

Prices Very Low!

—AT—

Louis K. Stam's.

STRAW WANTED

HAVING leased the Chestertown Straw-Board Mill, I am

READY TO BUY ALL THE STRAW

that farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up all the straw from stack-yards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 lbs. per ton for dry straw, only asking those wishing to sell to take a little extra pains in stacking, and not put the chaff with their straw.

Can be seen at all times at the mill.

WILBUR ELIASON,
June 10—y. LESSEE.

Executor's Sale

—OF—

A SMALL FARM

On Chester River, Near Chestertown.

UNDER and by virtue of a power contained in the will of WILSON REUTER, deceased, the undersigned as executor, will offer by public auction at the foot of Chester River Bridge on Queen Anne's county side, on

Thursday, the 8th day of July, 1886,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

All That FARM,

—OF—

30 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, beautifully located on Chester river, in Queen Anne's county, near said bridge, opposite Chestertown, with BUILDINGS sufficient for the place.

This place has a long river front, with fine fishing and ducking shore, and large quantities of asparagus. The soil is a light loam, well adapted to fruit, trucking, &c. There is an old

PEACH ORCHARD

OF ABOUT 400 TREES,

And a Young Orchard of 800 Trees

OF CHOICE VARIETIES,

a large number of Gooseberry Bushes, Grape Vines, Strawberries, &c. There is a ravine at or near the river shore, which could be made at a small cost a Valuable Fish Pond. A prettier or more desirable location for a residence is rarely found anywhere.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof, at the option of the Executor, and the balance in one and two years from the day of sale. All money unpaid on the day of sale to be secured by bond or note of purchaser, with security to be approved by the Executor, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

CHAS. H. BAKER,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Ar Executor.
June 17—tds.

Trustee's Sale,

Of A FARM

NEAR CHESTERTOWN.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on

TUESDAY, JULY 20th, 1886,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

at the Voshell House, in Chestertown,

That FARM

in the Third Election District of this county, adjoining the lands of William Morris, Wm. J. Vannort and others, and now occupied by Robert Ford as tenant.

This Farm contains about

225 Acres,

at least three-fourths arable, the residue in

WOOD AND WHITE OAK TIMBER.

The soil is naturally generous, well adapted to farm products and fruits, particularly peaches, and may be brought to a high state of fertility by a small outlay of capital and judicious cultivation. It is near churches, schools, &c., and not over three miles to Chestertown over the way through the Morris lands, to which, it is claimed, the farm is entitled—and the Worton branch of the Kent County Railroad about three-fourths mile below the station passes through it.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

are a

BRICK DWELLING

and a FRAME KITCHEN attached and some OUTBUILDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are as follows: $460 cash on the day of sale, or on final ratification at Trustee's option; the residue in three equal annual installments with interest from the day of sale, interest to be paid semi-annually, payments to be secured by bond of the purchaser, with surety or sureties approved by the Trustee.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Trustee.

N. B.—As Mrs S. Hynson will be entitled to the interest on the balance of the purchase money, the payment of the principal may be defered till her death, provided the interest is promptly paid semi-annually.

June 17—tds. R. HYNSON.

MACHINERY OIL.

Lard Oil,

Castor Oil,

WEST VIRGINIA NO. 1

—AT—

TOULSON'S

June 24—tf. DRUG STORE

Prices Reduced

—ON—

FLOUR

—AT—

LIEBERMAN'S

MELITOTA.

I have this day *Reduced* the price on all my brands of

FLOUR.

Flour sold at manufacturers' prices, and delivered free of charge to any part of the county.

Call or write for prices.

Telephone call 36.

Respectfully,

N. LIEBERMAN,
June 10. Melitota, Md.

1886. 1886.

Established in 1868.

GOODS FOR HARVEST,

—AT—

Special Low Prices!

We have laid in a good supply of

Sugars, Coffee, N. O. Molasses,

RICE,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,
BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDER BACON,
SUGAR-CURED SMOKED BEEF,
CHIPPED BEEF,
COOKED CANNED BEEF,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED CORN,
CANNED PEACHES,
DRIED FRUITS,

TOBACCO, from 30 to 80 cts. a pound.

TINWARE,
PLATES,
CUPS & SAUCERS,
BOWLS,

and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store.

Flour! Flour

We have Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood, Occidental, Potapsco Superlative, Potapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Grove Extra, $4 to $6 a barrel. All the above brands also in bags, 12½ and 24½ pounds. Try our 3-cent Flour.

Sugars 5 to 7 cts. a pound, good Roasted Coffee 12 cts. a pound, also, Arbuckle's, Levering's, Enterprise and Ajax Roasted Coffees in pound packages at lowest prices. Rice, Cheaper than you ever bought. Head Light Coal Oil 15 cts. a gallon. Mackerel by the barrel, half-barrel and in kits. Domestic Dry Goods and Notions.

We want Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Bacon, Lard and country produce, for which we will give the best market price. Please call at the old stand on Cross street. Respect'y,

J. B. SAPPINGTON,
June 17, 1886. CHESTERTOWN, MD

ANOTHER

Cargo of Shingles

AMONG THEM

5" Sawed Saps,

At Prices to Suit 40-Cent Corn.

Wishing to clean my yard of remnants of

LAST YEAR'S PEACH BOXES

AND MATERIALS.

I offer this stuff at 5 cents per pattern;

BOXES FROM 6 TO 7 CTS.

The Seven-Cent ones have been housed and are bright, and you can make 3 cents a box by buying them, and pay for them 1st day of September.

Joseph Turner,
May 20, 1886. SCOTT'S POINT.

NOTICE TO THOSE INTENDING TO USE

PAINT,

OIL, GLASS OR WALL PAPER

I have now a full line of Paint and Painters' Materials of all kinds. A fine stock of Liquid Paint and headquarters for the celebrated John W. Masury & Son's Rail Road Colors and Liquid Paint, Varnishes, &c.; Murphy & Co. Carriage Varnish, &c.

Prices Very Low

I have an entirely new line of Beautiful WALL PAPERS and have employed an Artistic Paper Hanger, lately from the large house of Warren, Fuller & Lange of New York city.

Plain Papering, Decorating, Paneling, &c., at very reasonable rates.

Estimates on work cheerfully given,

You will do well to call and see me,

LOUIS K. STAM
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
June 3, 1886—tf.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

I have rented the Stables belonging to

HALL'S HOTEL.

These Stables have been recently Enlarged and put in Thorough Repair. I intend keeping

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY,

and will take Horses on Board by the day, week or month at reasonable rates.

C. H. DAVIS.
April 15, 1886.

A Few Remarks

1st—TO THE LADIES:

Our sales of Ladies' Fine Shoes have continually increased, as the ladies have found out that we keep exactly what they want, or can supply it on very short notice. Call and see our large line of Fine Shoes. It will not cost you a cent to look at them.

2d—TO THE GENTLEMEN:

We can furnish you as well made, as neat-fitting and as handsome a Shoe as you can get in Baltimore or Philadelphia. We Take Measures and Have Shoes Made to Special Order, and we never fail to give satisfaction.

3d—WE KEEP ALL KINDS.

Men's Shoes from $1.00 up.
Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 up.
Children's Shoes from 50 cents up.

4th—ABOUT SLIPPERS.

This is the season when Slippers and Low Shoes come specially into play. No well-regulated lady or gentleman can afford to be without a pair. They can now be worn out of doors, and they rest and air the feet. We keep from the cheapest to the finest made.

5th—WE MAKE THIS REMARK.

That whether you buy or whether you do not buy, if you will call and see us, we will treat you with courtesy, and show you what we have got with pleasure.

M. T. Goslee,
ALONGSIDE THE BANK,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Spring

Is here, we hope, to stay, and we are pleased to state, that we are here with a Full and Well Selected Stock of Spring Goods. We do not claim to beat the world, we do not claim to sell for less than cost, we do not wish to make any claim that is not in reason. But we do claim that we have Bought Judiciously and at Bottom Market Figures, and that we can Sell Accordingly. We cannot go into details. It will be understood that our stock embraces a Full Line in Shoes, Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, &c. To go largely into details would require too much space. But be assured of this, that in buying we have considered the wants of the public, and we believe we are thoroughly prepared to meet the wants of the public. Call and see if we are not.

J. H. SIMPERS,
April 23, 1886. Chestertown, Md.

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, June 7th, 1886, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH	Passenger No. 1 daily	Passe'r & freigt No. 3 daily.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Chestertown	6 40	1 10
Worton	7 00	1 35
Lynch's	7 05	1 43
Still Pond	7 10	1 52
Kennedyville	7 17	2 12
Blacks	7 28	2 30
Lambson	7 39	2 45
Masseys	7 50	2 57
Delanys	8 05	3 12
*Bingham	8 10	3 15
arr Clayton	8 25	3 30
leave "	8 38	5 13
" Middletown	9 00	5 39
" Wilmington	9 42	6 35
arr Philadelphia	10 32	7 40
" Baltimore	11 10	8 35
	A. M.	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.	Pas'er & Fr'g't No. 2 daily	Passenger No 4, Daily.
LEAVE	a.m.	a.m.
Baltimore	6 40	2 30
Philadelphia	7 38	3 05
Wilmington	8 43	3 50
Middletown	9 42	4 34
arr Clayton	10 08	4 53
leave "	10 20	5 13
" Binghams*	10 30	5 20
Delanys	10 35	5 24
Masseys	10 50	5 37
Lambson	11 02	5 47
Blacks	11 18	5 57
Kennedyville	11 34	6 07
Still Pond	11 46	6 14
Lynchs	11 54	6 19
Worton	12 01	6 24
arr Chestertown	12 30	6 45
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham must be prepaid.

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

Passengers to and from Baltimore change at Porter's.

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 rates

The above arrangements will give passengers four and a-half hours in Philadelphia, 3 hours and 20 minutes in Baltimore, and return home the same day.

FRED. GERKER,
June 10, 1886. Lessee