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The Transcript.

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, July 8, 1886.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The Tariff Taxation Idea.

The first phase of the protective tariff idea was the building up of infant industries. Those desiring to engage in manufacturing industries asked to be assisted because they were inexperienced and did not understand the industries in which they wished to engage. While they conceded that coal was abundant and iron was abundant, while they conceded that all raw materials and all natural resources necessary to building up manufacturing industries were abundant, they asked to be assisted because they lacked experience and skill to utilize these raw materials and natural resources. They said to the United States Government, Shut off competition, compel the people to buy of us our inferior product at an advanced price, and in time we will learn by experience. What they were asking was, that the whole people should be taxed that they might acquire a proper knowledge to conduct a business which they did not understand, and might thus build up their business and thrive in it. Why and how was it a tax upon the people? Because the system they were asking placed a high tax upon foreign manufactured goods, that either kept them from being sold in our markets and compelled consumers to buy the home product at an advanced price, or if they bought the foreign article it compelled them to pay the tariff tax in addition to the cost of the article. Though working through covered and concealed methods, this protective tariff system has just as really and certainly built up manufacturing industries by a system of taxation as though the tax had been levied directly and collected directly. The whole system, from its inception, was a false and unjust system. It has resulted in creating millionaires, and in building up an unhealthy and abnormal system of prosperity.

The protective tariff idea has got to go. A system that demands a wholesale taxation for the benefit of a limited few is an outrageous wholesale injustice. Untrammeled trade, fair and square competition in which every industry stands upon its own resources, is the only just law of business. One manner of business has as much right to demand outside aid as another. Any industry, whatever its nature, must stand or fall upon its own merits and resources.

Mr. Veazey Replies.

Ex-Postmaster Veazey has answered Civil Service Commissioner Lyman's charges, which were to the effect that Mr. Veazey violated the civil service law in making removals and appointments in the Baltimore postoffice. Mr. Veazey concedes that it was his object and aim to appoint Democrats. He, however, appointed only such as had passed the civil service examination and as were in every respect competent to perform the duties devolving. Under his predecessor, Mr. Veazey says, there were two hundred and sixty employees connected with the office, of whom two hundred and fifty-four were Republicans, and the six Democrats included those who became Democrats after the election. Most of these employees never passed any civil service examination, they were appointed from party considerations, and many of them were thoroughly incompetent. Mr. Veazey mentions the fact also that his Republican predecessor, shortly before vacating the office, made fifty-one appointments under the civil service law, and of this number forty-eight were Republicans. Mr. Lyman is a Republican, and Mr. Veazey very sharply and very justly criticises the zeal of that gentleman, which remained placid and indifferent when a Republican postmaster made very nearly a full list of Republican appointments, and became stirred up when a Democratic postmaster made a straightout list of Democratic appointments. Mr. Veazey characterizes Mr. Lyman's ideal civil service system as one which is meant to keep Republicans in and Democrats out. The reply is a very able one and uncovers more than one of Mr. Lyman's inconsistencies as a civil service reformer.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT of Insurance Commissioner Hines' report made to Gov. Lloyd, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1885. The report is in form of a pamphlet, filling nearly four hundred pages, and gives a vast amount of information relative to investments, liabilities and other facts concerning insurance companies doing business in Maryland. There are seven different orders of insurance companies doing business in the State—life insurance, fire insurance, marine insurance, steam boiler insurance, accident insurance, plate-glass insurance and guarantee insurance. The report calls attention to the fact that under the last Maryland law, many irresponsible companies are enabled to do business upon the assessment plan, and are practically exempt from official scrutiny and from any requirement of law prescribing a standard of responsibility. In this, the Commissioner probably refers to numerous so-called beneficiary societies, which are in fact engaged in a system of life insurance.

OUR esteemed contemporary the Annapolis *Republican* has bloomed out as an afternoon daily. The State capital ought to support a daily, and we hope the *Republican* will fill a want on the part of the Annapolis public and fill the pocketbooks of the proprietors at the same time.

BODIES BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS.

An Explosion That Left No One to Tell the Dreadful Story.

KENSIL, N. J., July 2.

A terrific explosion occurred at the Atlantic Dynamite Company's works at this place at a quarter to eight this morning, whereby ten men lost their lives. The village is situated on the High Bridge branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad, about sixty miles from New York city. Of the 350 or 400 people who reside here a large majority of the males are employed at either one of the two great powder manufactories in the village. These are the Atlantic Dynamite Company and the American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company. The former employs some eighty or ninety hands, and the Forcite Company's pay-roll numbers about fifteen men and boys. The Atlantic Company has done business here some fifteen years, and, keeping pace with its increasing business, has one by one erected buildings all over the centre of the village. In contrast with the other concern, whose works are about three and one-half miles from the village centre, the Atlantic Company manufactures no ordinary powder, but only turns out dynamite, or, more properly speaking, giant powder. Of this material it now completes about ten thousand pounds per day, and hence keeks a very heavy stock of ingredients in the various stages constantly on hand.

A DANGEROUS ENTERPRISE.

With the caution usual with large powder-making concerns it has placed the buildings where the more dangerous processes are carried on at safe distances from the other works, and never did its caution come into better play than today. About three years ago the "mixing room," where the nitro-glycerine and "dope" are mixed, was found to be inadequate. A new building was thereupon erected on a site particularly chosen for its isolation. This site is about a quarter of a mile distant from the company's office and main works and is a piece of meadow land, hemmed in on one side by the mountain range which runs through this section of the State. The "mixing building" was located at one extremity of this bit of land and was also hemmed in on two sides by birches and other large trees. On the fourth side a meadow land stretches away for perhaps three hundred or four hundred yards and then is a bit of thick woodland and swamp. Hence the nearest dwelling house is fully one thousand five hundred feet distant and the only buildings near at hand are the nitro-glycerine, soda and acid buildings, just under the brow of the mountain, about seventy-five feet away. A narrow-gauge track spans the quarter mile between the "mixing building" and the main works, and a covered trough leads, or did lead, from the nitro glycerine shop to the "mixing building."

THE SCENE OF DISASTER.

The "mixing building" itself was a one-story wooden structure, 60 by 50 feet in ground dimensions. It was solidly built, had a wooden floor and contained a large vat for holding the prepared nitro-glycerine, as well as the contrivances used by the workmen who did the mixing. In this building nine men risked their lives for from one dollar to two dollars per day and probably never wasted a thought on the terrible death which constantly threatened them. This morning about twenty-five hundred pounds of prepared nitro-glycerine were stored in the tank, but at seven o'clock the nine went to their work as usual, with no thought of the terrible latent power in this amount of explosive. All wore either slippers or light boots while at their work, to avoid danger of exploding the nitro-glycerine by concussion, and presumably worked with their usual caution.—Just what did transpire from the hour of going to work and the time of the explosion no one ever will or ever can know—for of the nine men who entered the building at seven o'clock this morning, only burned and sickening fragments of flesh now remain. And even another victim shared a similar fate, though he had only dropped in for a moment to get a glass of water, or on another trivial errand. This young man was Charles Milburn, of the adjacent village of Tuccasunna. He was about 25 years of age, was engaged in the packing department and was a man of great popularity with his fellows. All that is known of how he and his nine companions in misfortune met their fate is what happened to be seen by persons in the vicinity.

THE EXPLOSION.

Milburn entered the building shortly before 7.30 o'clock this morning, casually exchanging the pleasantries of the day with the workmen in the adjacent mills. He had been there but a few minutes when a most terrific explosion was heard for miles around. Immediately following came a jar and shock which were felt through all the neighboring country. People were thrown down, pictures hurled from walls and an enormous amount of window glass and glassware broken. In an instant people realized that one of the powder houses had blown up and as nearly every family in the place had some member engaged in the mills the greatest commotion ensued. People who ran out immediately and looked in the direction of the Atlantic mixing house beheld a terrible and never to be forgotten sight. The air to the height of two hundred feet seemed filled with a solid mass of smoke, flame and debris. Scarcely anything could be distinguished, but some enormous timbers could be recognized on the very apex of the mass, seemingly tossed about as if mere twigs. The few who saw the sight and had the presence of mind enough to mark the appearance of the mass say it greatly resembled the photographs of the recent Flood Rock explosion in figure, the upper edge of the cloud being in the shape of tall spires with depressed areas between. In an instant the debris began to fall and in a moment nothing remained in the air but an impenetrable mass of smoke.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

In less time than it takes to tell it people were on hand to render assistance, but it was found to be useless, for in the smoking, burning and scorching mass and for hundreds of yards around nothing but fragments of timbers, stones and other debris could be found. Early explorations discovered no signs of any bodies and only unrecognizable fragments of the flesh and limbs of the ten men who were in the house at the time of the explosion have been found. The cellar which once was under the building is now level with the ground with debris and for hundreds of yards the ground is thickly strewn with pieces of timber curiously cut, gnarled and broken, pieces of garments and small bits of scorched and raw flesh. The only large fragments so far found are the trunk of a man which was lodged in an adjacent tree-top, and a portion of a skull. All other fragments found are very small, pieces of hands and feet being the most common. Thirty men were put at work looking for traces of any bodies, but at hour of writing none had been discovered.

Mr. Randall's What-Is-It.

Philadelphia Record, June 29.

It was in exceeding bitterness of spirit that Job expressed a desire that his enemy would write a book. No political antagonist of Mr. Randall could have desired anything worse to befall him than that he should be compelled to introduce a tariff bill of his own. After years and years of triumphant demagogy this exigent test will reveal him to the country for what he is—an incapable political malapert, ready to destroy the fiscal system devised and supported by his party, but unable to suggest any efficient substitute of his own. It is probably no more than just to Mr. Randall to say that he would not have done this thing if he had not found himself driven into a corner. On the strength of his assurances that he was suited with the platform of his party and would assist in carrying out its pledges he managed to ingratiate himself with a Democratic Administration anxious for the harmonious co-operation of Congress in reducing taxation, reforming the civil service, and bringing the country back to methods of honesty and economy. While he has abserved whatever advantage might be derived from this good understanding with the President, he has turned tail on the Presidential policy. He made an effectual attempt to break down the reform of the civil service by starving it to death, and by a traitorous combination with the Republican minority succeeded in preventing the consideration of a moderate measure of tariff reform.

This conduct brought down on his head a storm of Democratic censure from every part of the Union. As a consequence, his terrified protectionist supporters called upon him to bring in a bill of his own, and he "has gone and done it." There was no other logical course left for him unless he had the manliness to call himself a Republican and give up his pretense of acting with the Democratic party. He has chosen the horn of the dilemma which his enemies could have desired. His bill will be heralded by his protectionist adherents as an alterative measure for the Morrison bill, and the Democratic party will be asked to ride two horses on the tariff question. The two-horse act has been played to a finish, as Mr. Randall will find. When his bill is printed its sham pretense of reform will be thoroughly exposed. It is a measure so outrageous in some of its provisions that no party will dare to support it.

The New American Cardinal.

The press of the whole country during the past week has been filled with accounts of the various ceremonies attending the investiture of Cardinal Gibbons. There is but one cardinal in the United States. Cardinal McClosky was the first to succeed to the honor, and Cardinal Gibbons is the second.

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS.

James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, was born in the city of Baltimore July 23, 1834, and in three weeks more will be 52 years old. He was educated at St. Charles College, Howard county, and at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He stood at the head of his class in both institutions, and earned the reputation of being a brilliant student. His character was that of being one of the most gentle, amiable and lovable in the institutions.

On the 30th day of June, 1861, just one quarter of a century from the day of his investiture as cardinal, he was ordained priest at St. Mary's Chapel, Baltimore, by the late Francis Patrick Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, and brother of Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, from whom he received the beretta. After his ordination to the priesthood, Father Gibbons became in succession Assistant Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Broadway; pastor of St. Bridget's, Canton; private secretary to Archbishop Spalding; Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina; Bishop of Richmond, Va.; Coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley, with the right of succession, Archbishop of Baltimore, and now Cardinal. His rise in the church has been remarkable, but well merited, for in every office he has displayed a tact, an ability and forethought which have commanded the respect of Protestants, no less than of Catholics.

THE SACRED COLLEGE.

The cardinals are the supreme council or senate of the church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor.

Cardinal Gibbons, though Archbishop of Baltimore, is a cardinal priest, and it is therefore not correct to address him as the "Cardinal Archbishop." There is no such office as cardinal archbishop, as the three orders of the cardinalate are: cardinal bishops, whose dioceses are the suburban Sees of Rome; cardinal priests, who take their title from certain churches in Rome, called "titular churches," and cardinal deacons, who are placed over churches called deaconries. Cardinal McClosky was a cardinal priest. All the cardinals are equal in the sacred college. The college consists of 70 members, six of whom are cardinal bishops, 50 cardinal priests and 14 cardinal deacons. Cardinal Gibbons will be one of the youngest members. Since the 14th century only cardinals have been elected to the papacy.

INSIGNIA AND VESTMENTS.

The principal insignia of a Cardinal are the skull-cap, or zucchetto, the beretta, the red hat and the ring. The skull-cap fits closely upon the back of the head, and is worn at all times except when the Cardinal sleeps. It is raised from the head only at the elevation of the mass. The red beretta, which in shape is like the beretta customarily worn by priests, is the ordinary head-covering of the Cardinal, being placed, of course, as would be a silk hat or any other covering, over the skull-cap. The red hat is round, with a low crown and wide stiff brim, from the inside of which hangs fifteen tassels attached in a triangle from one to five. The red hat serves but *twice*, once when the Cardinal receives it from the hands of the Pope and again when it rests upon the catafalque at his obsequies. The Cardinal also receives from the Pope personally a gold ring set with a sapphire and engraved on the metal surface of the inside with the arms of the Pope. The actual value of the ring is only twenty-five dollars, but for many centuries the newly-created Cardinal has been expected to give a large sum of money for some pious purpose.

OUT FITS PRESENTED.

Cardinal Gibbons has had several outfits presented to him. The material used is scarlet silk Irish poplin. The outfit consists of the cassock, the cappa magna, the rochet, the cape and the beretta. The cassock is a close-fitting garment, reaching to the heels. The cappa magna is a long flowing vestmest, with a hood lined with silk or with fur, according to the season of the year at which it is worn. The rochet is of lace, with sleeves reaching to the hands. The length and closeness of the sleeves distinguish it from the surplice. It takes about 45 yards of material to make the outfit.

TAKE NOTICE.

In consequence of conducting extensive building operations, and the absolute necessity for a SETTLEMENT of ALL my outstanding accounts, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me to settle their accounts on or before October 1st, 1886. Mr. Willard Melvin has been appointed my agent to settle all bills.

Respectfully,
July 8—tf. COLIN F. STAM.

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.

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 34th 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.

POSITIVE PROOFS.

In other advertisements we have said that the *Russian Rheumatism Cure* was a specific for Rheumatism, and all its attendant aches and pains. These are simply **Plain Facts.** We now present some **Positive Proofs:**

Could one ask anything more to the point than this from MR. H. EMANUEL, a prominent merchant of Brookfield, Mo., who writes Feb. 26, '86:

"When in Europe, two years ago, I tried hard to buy the receipt of this very remedy. I also told Col. Theobold to get it for me at almost any price; but neither of us succeeded. I, myself, suffered with Rheumatism for years and spent hundreds of dollars, but never got any permanent relief until I tried this. Since then, over two years now, I have not suffered the least. I know it is a good thing. It will take like wildfire. Now I want the agency for five States."

Here is another from nearer home. MR. J. D. WHITE is a leading business man of Bloomsburg, Pa. His grandfather, over 80 years old, has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. Nov. 24, 1885, MR. WHITE writes us:

"Have read your circular. The country is so full of patent humbugs it is hard to make people believe any remedy has merit until it is tried. My grandfather is such a sufferer that he would gladly give *for a single day's relief*, ten times your price for a cure. He will try it anyway, because he don't think your house would keep anything without merit."

Dec. 21, he says: "My grandfather pronounces the Russian Rheumatism Cure a first-class success. He is not relieved one day only, but *altogether*."

If you doubt either of these statements, write the parties: they'll gladly answer any inquiry. Our space does not permit further testimony. We have plenty of it, however. It makes quite a little book. We send it *free* to all who ask.

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

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.,
219-221 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Price $2.50. If mailed 10c. additional. If registered 10c. more.
ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward Allen Poe CIGARS.

March 27. M. A. TOULSON, Druggis

GEM
Piano and Organ
COMPANY.
WASHINGTON, N. J.

MR. EDWARD PLOTTS, who is one of the firm, is in Chestertown with four car loads of Organs and Pianos from the above well-known manufactory, and is stopping at the Voshell House. He has rented the store-room on Cross street, or the street that leads to the public school, between Chapman & Lambert's carriage factory and Hudgins' bakery, and has his teams ready to deliver Organs and Pianos in any part of the town or county. Any one wishing to examine one of these instruments or desiring to take it on trial for a few days, can have it delivered at their homes. If it does not prove entirely satisfactory they are under no obligation to keep it. Parties having old Pianos or Organs can get fair prices for them in exchange for new ones.

They refer to the following parties, who have purchased Gem Organs and Pianos of Mr. Edward Plotts during his sojourn in Chestertown, this county:

James Hatcherson, sheriff Kent Co.;
George S Biddle,
Samuel Mann,
B. F. Shawn,
Allie Baker,
Mrs. Charles Woodall,
Miss Cora Moffett,
T. H. Lambert,
Daniel E. Jewell,
W F Tarbutton,
H P Smith,
W. M E.,
G H Leaverton,
John Clark,
J W Hubard,
William Howard,
Ben Davis,
John Barrott,
Miss Mills,
T L Rasin,
Mr Redmire, Jr.,
Mr Sullavin,
T S Parsons,
Mrs A Taylor,
Charlie Long,
S W Walker,
Mr Crew,
Mr Coleman, Sr.,
Mr Coleman, Jr.,
Prof. Fallowfield,
Mr Richardson,
Mr Kirby,
Capt. Biggs,
Noah Herd,
Miss Stephens,
William Ffench,
Rhyner Stavely,
Mr. Coleman,
George Bacon,
Joseph Reed,
Robert Crew,
Mr. Miers,
Mr. Carter,
Mr. Hickman,
Mrs. H.,
Mr. Cruisen,
W. Hurlock,
J. P. Sutton,
Al. Jewell,
William Plummer,
Samuel Roseberry,
John Greenwood,
T. Redmire,
Mrs. Moffett,
James French,
J. W. Wright,
Bevan Morris, piano, Kent county;
Scott Roberts, piano, Queen Anne's co.;
Mr. Pascalt, piano, Talbot county.

July 8, 1886.

Chester River Steamboat Company
Summer Schedule.

1886. *1886.*

For All Points on the Chester and Corsica Rivers:

On Monday, July 12, and until further notice, the Steamers of the Co. will run as follows:

The Steamer EMMA A. FORD

will leave Chestertown daily, except Sundays, at 6.30 A. M., making the round trips daily. Leave Baltimore at 2.30 P. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, both ways.

The Steamer CORSICA

will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 12 o'clock m., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and Centreville. ☞ Will leave Chestertown at 5 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday and at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday night at 11 o'clock for the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD,
July 8, 1886. President.

Ice Cream!
—AND—
Water Ices!

The undersigned now has the

BEST FACILITIES
of any in the county
For Manufacturing Ice Cream

and from the Best Cream Dairies of the county. We use none but the best flavors, and make a first-class article of Ice Cream and Frozen Fruits. Persons wishing to order, large or small quantities, as for excursions, camp meetings, picnics, wedding parties, private families, or regular patrons, should consult us before purchasing elsewhere, as we sell

As Cheap as any.

Cummings & Co.

WANTED:
100,000 Bushels
—OF—
New Wheat

FOR JULY DELIVERY,

or 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.

TO ALL PERSONS
Interested in Coal.

WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interest to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
July 2, 1885.

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

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 REGISTER, 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 A

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, Auc'r. 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: $400 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.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

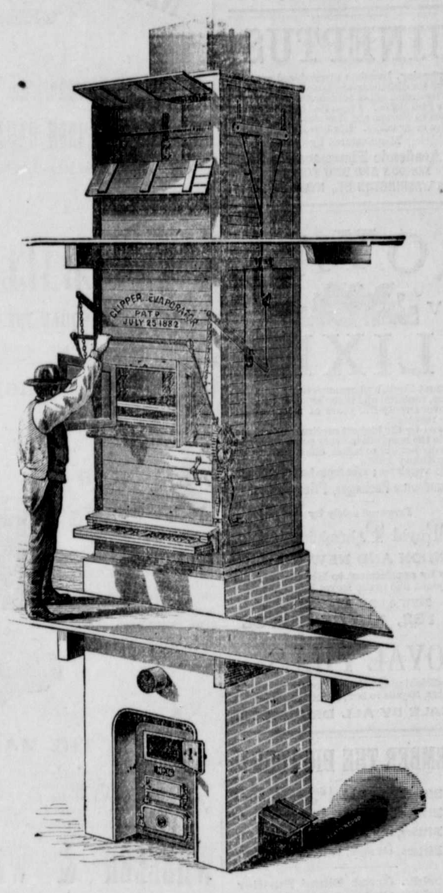
W. O. ROGERS & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BANANAS, APPLES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES,
Peaches a Specialty.
73 & 75 CLINTON STREET, BOSTON.

REFERENCES:—Nathan Robbins, President F. H. National Bank, Boston; W. L. Snyder, West Washington Market, New York; S. G. Simkins, Felton, Del.; J. L. Carman, Crisfield, Md.; E. W. Barnes, Metomkin, Va.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

July 8—2m.

CLIPPER!



This Cut Represents the CLIPPER EVAPORATOR.

Manufactured by C. HOPKINS, Milford, Delaware.

Capacity: 100 Baskets Per Day.

Also the "FARM EVAPORATOR"
CAPACITY, 40 BASKETS.

This machine burns either Wood or Coal in its furnace, and Every Peach Grower should have one of these Machines.

The small, soft and surplus fruit can be made to pay you fifty cents per basket with one of these Evaporators.

July 8, 1886—4t. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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.

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 Mino 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 & LAMBERT.

1886. 1886.
Established in 1868.

Family Supplies
—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

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

I have rented the [illegible] 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.

VELVETEENS—In the leading colors Cheap at J. H. SIMPERS