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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, March 10, 1887

WOODALL & JUSTIS,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Close of the 49th Congress.

Beginning its first sitting in December, 1886, the 49th Congress closed its second session, and ceased to be on last Friday, the 4th day of March, at twelve o'clock noon. Next December, the fiftieth Congress will assemble. In the Congress just closed, there was a Democratic House and Republican Senate, and under such conditions any distinctive policy which the Democratic party might have pursued, was impeded. The unbiased critic, who has followed the workings of the two sessions, however, will concede, that the 49th Congress has been responsible for a greater amount of good legislation than congresses have as a rule given to the country. The bill in which the country at large was most interested, however,—the Morrison bill providing for a general tariff reduction—failed. It failed, because the Republican side of the House voted almost solidly against it, strengthened into a majority by Samuel J. Randall, followed by a squad of protectionist Democrats. Among the praiseworthy enactments of the Congress just closed may be mentioned—it provided an order of presidential succession, so that if the President and Vice-President should both die there would be no conflict as to the succession; it reclaimed immense land grants, made by former congresses to railroad corporations, the corporations having failed to fulfil their contracts, but continuing to hold the lands. It made provision for such a navy as will command universal respect, and for the inauguration of a system of coast defense, that will give protection to our seaports in case of war; it passed an Inter-State Commerce bill, placing needed restrictions upon railroad corporations. Its good work may also be measured by legislation which it refused to enact. It turned down the Blair educational bill, a measure which in the opinion of many shrewd thinkers, would have been a very decided encroachment upon a special prerogative of the States individually; it declined to pass Mr. Samuel J. Randall's bill to repeal the tax upon whiskey and tobacco; though it passed a seventy-million-dollar per annum pension bill, when the President's veto gave it an opportunity for reconsideration, it voted the bill down. There has been no charge that the Congress just closed has been controlled in any of its enactments by corrupt influences. The lobby has not been an influential third house, and there is no legislation which bears palpably upon its face the imprint of corruption.

It is by no means uncommon for newspaper editors to be advised as to how they should conduct their papers. The average editor swallows the advice cheerfully, smiles sweetly, and then goes right ahead and conducts his paper according to his own best judgment. If he should endeavor to take all the advice that is given him he would soon find himself in a chaotic wilderness of difficulties. One man thinks that a newspaper exists for no other reason than to be funny and he thinks the paper should make a circus of itself once a week for every week in the year. Another thinks it should above all things be dignified, and he would have it as solemn in its utterances as a New England Puritan at a funeral. There are numerous others, each with a specialty to which he thinks the paper should give prominence. To illustrate more specifically, a citizen of Chestertown last week commented with surprise and regret upon the fact that the *Transcript* did not publish the facts of the Druse and Unger murder cases. Briefly, the Druse case is that of a woman who killed her husband, chopped him up with an axe, boiled him, and was hung for the crime. The Unger case is that of a man who murdered another in a room, sawed him up with a butcher's saw, packed him in a trunk and sent him from New York to Baltimore by express. The murderer was arrested, confessed, was tried and sentenced to penitentiary for eighteen years. We outline these horrors, without giving the details, simply to indicate how horrible they are,—but we wish to say that the *Transcript* does not feel it is its mission to publish horrors. The publication does not tend to elevate those who read the details, and does not give any information that is worth acquiring. Unless a crime happens near at home, we generally leave the detailing of it to the daily papers and the police gazettes. When it happens near at home we give it as we give other local news.

Is the B. & O. Coming This Way?

A survey has been commenced for a new branch of the Baltimore and Ohio running from the new line between Philadelphia and Baltimore to Cambridge, Md.—*New York Star of March 8th.*

Mr. F. B. Richardson of the B. & O. corps of engineers was in Elkton last week, and his business was to start upon a prospecting tour for the proposed new road down the Peninsula. There is a very general impression that the Baltimore and Ohio already owns our Kent county railroad, otherwise known as the "Baltimore and Delaware Bay" road. If this be true, it can only be surmised, that Mr. Garrett means to use the road as a part of the through line down the Peninsula. A road running from Elkton down, would probably cross the Sassafras river, somewhere near Galena, and would utilize the Kent county road from Massey's or Lambson's station to Chestertown. It is to be presumed that any road down the Peninsula, would, even at a considerable additional outlay of money, make it a point to strike the principal of the thrifty and growing towns on the route. This road is one which the Maryland side of the Peninsula really needs, and it is one which we believe will from the start, gain a sustaining business. It will pass through a section which will not look to the railroad to build it up. It is only waiting for a railroad to come along and give quick facilities for getting to markets.

Henry Ward Beecher was stricken with apoplexy last week, and soon lapsed into an unconscious condition, and one which his physicians pronounced hopeless. When this issue is in print Henry Ward Beecher will probably be dead. In his death the world loses a great intellect. Few men have exerted a wider and deeper influence upon the era in which they have lived. Notwithstanding the scandal which clouded the later years of his life, he stood manfully to his work, and did much toward living down and changing an adverse public opinion. Mr. Beecher did not hesitate to take a stand in religion for which he believed to be the truth. He had a mind too logical to accept conclusions, even in religion, which appealed only to a blind credulity. In politics, too, he was always bold in speaking his convictions, and did not hesitate to take a stand for what he believed to be the right.

A Few Words about the Town of Chestertown.

Will it ever happen in the course of human events that the chance visitor leaving our town shall remark to those afar, "I have just come from a visit to the beautiful town of Chestertown?" Will it ever happen that the sweet young lady in her blooming teens, writing from here to her best young man whom she has left behind, will say,—"Oh, what a lovely, what a beautiful, what an altogether charming town this is?"—There is no reason why such flattering epithets should not at some future date be bestowed upon Chestertown. It really has a fine location, on a bold, broad, beautiful river, and it has other possibilities of beauty. Some day or other Chestertown will undoubtedly bloom into a fair city,—not in size alone, but also in the special features that go to make a city or town attractive. But there must be a change, and a very considerable one. There are some sections of Chestertown that are now quite handsome. Certainly within the past ten years the town has progressed wonderfully in many respects. Handsome private residences have multiplied in several sections. It is more in the business part of the town that the hand of an æsthetic progress should touch. Last year Mr. C. F. Stam erected a business structure that would be a credit to any city or town in the State. But just across the street, running toward the upper end of the town, there are a collection of antiquated structures occupying the very business centre of the town that belong to a period of a hundred years back. They must go before the business part of Chestertown can ever be termed attractive. Then there is the broad plaza that reaches from the Voshell House to Court street, and upon which the main business part of the town fronts. In winter it is a barren waste of mud, and in summer the mud is pulverized into dust. What a difference it would make if a portion of this barren waste were reclaimed and formed into two ornamental squares, with rows of trees reaching the entire length from the Voshell House to Court street. The squares need not be fenced in,—a low granite curbing, with a town bailiff who should give some attention to his business, would be all the protection necessary. These changes, with streets kept in cleanly condition and properly lighted, would so transform Chestertown that the native who should return after a considerable absence would scarcely recognize his birthplace.

Occasionally there has been some talk among citizens interested in the matter, concerning a town improvement society. Such a society would have for its aim to devise ways and means for beautifying and improving the town without resorting to direct taxation. Would such an effort be sustained by citizens of the town unanimously and universally? The intelligent and tasteful ladies of the town could do a great deal toward making such a society a success. Would they do it? Do they take enough pride in the town to make some sacrifice for the sake of improving its appearance? or would the church sets and the church cliques into which society is organized in Chestertown stand as a bar to any united, harmonious and systematic action for such good purpose. The *Transcript* will be glad to publish the views of any citizen, either upon one side or the other of the question of beautifying the town. It will be especially glad to print the views of some of the town ladies concerning the matter.

The Peach Basket Question.

Shortly, Boston fruit dealers are to hold a convention to which they invite fruit dealers of other large cities, to discuss the question of giving the peach basket in with the fruit sold. The question of giving away or returning peach baskets is one of very considerable importance to growers. It will be noted by communication elsewhere, that the Peninsula fruit-growers propose to have a voice at the meeting. They have selected an influential delegation, headed by the Governor of Delaware—who is a very extensive peach-grower—to look after the interests of the growers at the Boston peach basket convention. The following taken from a letter written by Mr. D. F. Cummins of Smyrna, Del., will indicate how important it is to growers to have their baskets returned:

"The outlook at this time is for a full crop of peaches, which means, if they are not hurt, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 baskets.—Take for instance 6,000,000 baskets at 6 cents each—$360,000—which amount would be lost to the growers of the Peninsula—a very large amount of money for one year. Any grower who ships 50,000 baskets, would lose $3000. Besides, if all the basket factories on this Peninsula should start work at the usual time, they have not the capacity to supply the demand, and we may look for higher prices for peach baskets; and if the demand could not be supplied a great many peaches would be lost. You know the laws of supply and demand govern the prices of everything, and the result will be there will be no money in this year's crop. One of our largest growers here told me that in 1875 he shipped 28,000 baskets of peaches which cleared him, deducting freight, commission and carting, 10 cents per basket. If you estimate as he does, six cents for each basket, it leaves four cents, which is absorbed by expenses of plucking and hauling, leaving him not one dollar to pay for tilling and trimming his orchard. The same scheme was attempted in Philadelphia four or five years ago, when a meeting was held and invitations were numerously sent to the growers of the Peninsula."

The Local Effect of the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

All grain buyers on the Balto. & Del. Bay R. R. have been notified that the existing schedule of freight rates will be terminated on April 4th. The inter-State commerce law has rendered such action necessary upon the part of the railroad companies. Whether the rates of transportation will be higher or lower it is impossible to determine. The officials of the railroads seem to be as much in the dark as any one else as to the effect the bill will eventually have upon freight rates from Maryland to the principal cities of the country. Under the present system grain is delivered in Philadelphia from Michigan at about the same rates as are charged from this State. Whether the law will act to the benefit or injury of peach shippers, is an undetermined point and one which probably will not be definitely settled until the government commission is appointed and defines its opinion as to the exact meaning of the law. The point will however most likely be definitely settled before the time for shipping peaches arrives.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Washington Correspondence Chicago News.

Colonel Morrison said to-night that he had been tendered and had accepted a position on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This is in accordance with what I heard at the White House yesterday, although it was said there to-day that nothing had been determined. Nothing is known definitely about the other commissioners, although it is claimed by Colorado people that ex-Governor Grant of that State has been offered and will accept a position, if he has not already done so. Both Morrison and Grant are Democrats, and if Kernan of New York is appointed, which is considered as good as settled, the South will be left off the list. Grant's appointment will be good politics, as the Democrats of Colorado are down on the President for local officials he has given them, and this may mollify them, as he is considered the leader of the Democracy out there.

RECORD OF CONGRESS.

List of Important Measures That Have Passed or Failed.

Washington, Mar. 4.—In the Congress just completed there were introduced in the House 11,259 bills and 263 joint resolutions. Of these measures 4,173 were reported back from the various committees with favorable or adverse recommendation, and a majority of them have died.

There were introduced in the Senate 3,357 bills and 116 joint resolutions, and the per cent. reported from committee was a little higher than in the House.

Of the regular appropriation bills three have failed, viz.: the General Deficiency, which was passed, but was not engrossed in time to reach the President for his signature; the River and Harbor bill, which reached the President too late, and the Fortification bill, on which no agreement could be reached between the two houses. The Post Office Appropriation bill was finally passed without the Senate amendment for ocean mail subsidies, that body having been forced, at the last hour, to recede or hazard the bill. The only other appropriation measure of consequence is on the Naval bill, which was passed with the House provision for an expenditure of $11,000,000 on a naval increase. On this the Senate surrendered its demand for nearly double that amount.

Of general legislation in the Congress now ended the following measures have passed:

The Presidential Succession bill, devolving the office of President upon the members of the Cabinet in case of the death, resignation, etc., of the President and Vice-President; the bill for regulating the manner of counting the electoral vote; the Oleomargarine Tax bill; the bill of last session for the increase of the navy; the bill restoring Fitz John Porter to the army; the Dingley bill for the relief of the shipping interest; the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; the bill directing the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the subject of convict labor; the provision for the issue of $1, $2 and $5 silver certificates; the bill authorizing the construction of a building for the National Library in this city; the legalization of trades unions corporations; the bill prescribing the study in schools under federal control of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; the bill permitting national banks to increase their capital stock and change their names and locations under specified circumstances; the Mexican Veterans' Pension bill; the Trade Dollar Redemption bill; the Atlantic and Pacific Land Grant Forfeiture, restoring 24,000,000 acres to the public domain, and several other minor forfeiture bills; the bill extending the provisions of the money-order system; the bill extending the free delivery system to towns of 10,000; the bill extending the special delivery system to all classes of mail matter; the Inter-State Commerce bill; the Dawes Indian Severalty bill; the bill increasing the annual appropriation for the militia to $400,000; the bill amending the act relating to immediate transportation of dutiable goods; the James bill, prohibiting government officials from contracting out the labor of United States prisoners or convicts; the bill to prohibit the importation of aliens under contract to labor in the United States; the bill establishing agricultural stations; the bill to tax fractional parts of a gallon of spirits; the Anti-Polygamy bill; the bill to indemnify the Chinese victims of the Rocky Springs outrage; the Labor Arbitration bill.

A vast amount of measures now go by the wall. Some of them were in excellent condition before Congress, and would certainly have passed but for time. They are dead now in a legislative sense. When the new Congress convenes in December all legislation will begin de novo, and every bill introduced must take its place on the calendar and run the committee gauntlet irrespective of any and all vantage ground obtained in the Forty-ninth Congress.

The following measures have failed:

The Blair Educational bill; the Morrison Tariff bill, and all other tariff bills; the Bland bill removing the restrictions from the coinage of silver; the bill to suspend the coinage of silver; the Outhwaite bill to refund the Pacific Railroads' debts; the Pre-emption and Timber Culture Repeal bills; the Northern Pacific Land Grant Forfeiture bill; the National Bankruptcy bill; the Beck bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroads; the Blair Omnibus pension bill; the Matson Dependent Parent Pension bill, vetoed by the President; the Tehuantepec bill; the Nicaragua bill; the bill for the admission of Dakota; the bill for the admission of Washington Territory; the bill for the admission of Montana; the Pan Electric investigation; the Hoar bill for the assembling of Congress in October and November in alternate years; the Senator Payne investigation; the bill to regulate Chinese immigration; the Erie Canal Improvement bill; the bill to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims in certain French spoliation claims; the Hennepin Canal bill; the Maryland and Delaware Free Ship Canal bill; the Atlantic and Delaware Canal bill; the Arrears of Pensions bill; the bill to refund to the States the direct war taxes; the bill to fix the compensation of United States Marshals, District Attorneys, etc.; the South American reciprocity project; the Oklahoma bill; the bill to increase the efficiency of the consular service; the woman suffrage constitutional amendment; the Dunn Free Ship bill; the bill to allow appeal to the Supreme Court in French spoliation claim cases; the Springer bill referring claims before Congress to the Court of Claims; the bill prohibiting the imposition of a tax on commercial travelers; the Eight Hour bill; the Postal Telegraph bill; the international copyright project; the bill limiting the time for the presentation of claims against the United States; the proposed abolition of secret sessions in the Senate.

The following bills were passed by both houses, but the President did not approve them, so they did not become laws:

The claim of W. H. Emery for $100,000; the bill to restore Captain Alfred Hedberg, Fifteenth Infantry, to the army; the bill relating to promotions in the Medical Corps, U. S. A.; the bill to prevent the employment of alien labor; the bill to open a strip of public land south of Kansas for settlement; the bills for the construction of public buildings in Monroe, La., and Saginaw, Mich.; the bill providing a method for settling controversies between inter-State railroad corporations, the bill to annex a part of Idaho to Washington Territory; the bill for printing the maps of the General Land Office, and a number of private relief bills.

THURMAN ON WAR.

What He Thinks of the Retaliation Bill and of the President.

Cincinnati Commercial Special.

"Do you anticipate a collision with Canada or Great Britain?"

"Hardly. Such a thing is possible, but not probable. Negotiations will eventually intervene."

"What do you think of the course of the Canadian government?"

"Waiving the consideration of all treaty rights, stipulations and restrictions, and looking at the naked facts as they exist, Canada exhibits a very unfriendly spirit, and is anything but neighborly."

"The Senate bill, as well as the House bill conferred a very wide discretion upon President Cleveland, did it not?"

"I have only read them in a general way, but the Senate bill seemed quite as sweeping in conferring discretion and grave responsibility upon the President as the House bill, except as to railway transportation."

"Isn't it something unusual for politicians to confer important powers upon an opponent as the Senate bill sought to confer upon President Cleveland?"

"It is not the usual thing, and I rather suspect that the Republican Senators thought that they could use this retaliatory bill in the presidential campaign of 1888."

"Use it, how?"

"Well, if President Cleveland exercised his discretion and precipitated a collision, he would be held responsible; if he didn't, and the dispute lingered along in statu quo, they would hold him responsible for that."

"They proposed to catch him coming or going."

"Very likely."

"What are their chances of catching him in the event a retaliatory measure is finally agreed on?"

"Rather slim, indeed. The wide discretion proposed would be wisely and safely lodged in President Cleveland's hands. He is a man of great courage, and this courage courage is backed up by a level head. As great and as grave as are the retaliatory powers embraced in either of the measures, the interests of the country would be safe in the President's hands. He has courage, coolness and wisdom."

Labor Strikes for January and February.

From Bradstreet's.

	No. of strikes. 1887.	1886.	No. of strikers 1887.	1886.
Totals	166	24	99,300	57,900
Totals ended Mar. 1.	139	24	83,300	57,900
Totals not ended	27	...	16,000	.....
Totals successful	43	9	23.523	23,300
Totals failed	96	16	50,777	34,600

The great strikes and lockouts in the United States of recent years may be enumerated as follows:

1. The railway employees' strike of 1877.
2. The Missouri Pacific and Southwestern Railway employees' strike of March, 1886.
3. The "short hour" strike of May, 1886.
4. The Troy laundry and Chicago short-hour lockouts, October and November, 1886.
5. The coal and 'longshoremen and sympathetic strikes, during January and February, 1887.

All of these were failures.

NOTICE.

Meeting of stockholders of Fairlee Grange Hall Company on Thursday, April 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp. A full attendance desired.

THOS. A. HULME, Secretary.
March 10—5t.

FOR SALE.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes, by the barrel or bushel.

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE & CO.
March 10—5t.

NOTICE.

For Sale or Exchange—One Family Carriage, one Drop Foot Carriage and one New Leather Top-Buggy. Will sell on reasonable time, or will exchange for good Milch Cows, fresh or Springers. Inquire at the *Transcript* Office. Feb24.

NOTICE.

CHAS. B. SENART,

Practical Florist and Landscape Gardener, is prepared to do Garden Work by the day or job. He has had a long experience in trimming fruit trees of every description. He has trimmed peach trees for fifteen years in this State. For trimming and all other work put in his hands, satisfaction is guaranteed. Address at Chestertown, or call at green house, out High street near railroad depot. f24-3m.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

I MUST settle my levies, and therefore I must collect taxes that are due. Those who have not settled will please take notice and settle immediately. I shall regret if I am compelled to advertise. I will be at the Court House in Chestertown every Tuesday, and at Hanesville every Saturday, until further notice.

M. M. RASIN, Collector Third District.
Jan. 20—tf.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE who are yet owing me for taxes must settle. All levies are now due, and unless those owing pay promptly, I must proceed to advertise. Interest will in all cases be charged from the 1st day of January. I will be at the sheriff's office, Court House, Chestertown, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN LECATES, Collecter for 4th district.
Jan. 20.

REMOVAL.

Dr. C. P. Gilpin has taken the dwelling house on High street adjoining the store of Mr. A. J. Cahall. He will be pleased to see his friends and patients at his new location, where, having more room, he will be able to afford many more comforts than in the past.
Jan. 6, 1887—tf.

STILL POND
STEAM FEED AND GRIST MILL!

A New Departure in Still Pond. A Steam Grist Mill.

CAPACITY OF 50 BUSHELS AN HOUR.

Attachments for grinding Chops, Meal, and Oats. Operated Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. The public patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed at all times.

GEO. J. STRADLEY, H. S. LAWTON.
March 10—2m.

ONION SETS!

May be planted now. We have a CHOICE LOT of SILVER SKINS, which we are selling CHEAP.

STAM'S DRUG STORE.
March 10, 1887.

LANDRETH'S
GARDEN SEED.

LARGE STOCK! FRESH SEED!
CHOICE VARIETIES.
LOW PRICES!

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist.
March 10, 1887.

J. E. HENDRICKSON. R. A. BRICE.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We respectfully solicit correspondence and shipments. Returns promptly made. Refer to Union and Produce Banks.
March 3-y.

SALESMEN
WANTED.

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper.

CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
March 10—2m.

RHEUMATISM
USE
BLAIR'S PILLS
At TOULSON'S Druggist.

The Special Attention
OF THE
Farmers of Kent
is invited to the following brands of
FERTILIZERS
which I am now offering for sale:
"CHESTER COMPOUND"
A Complete Manure for All Crops, and a permanent Improver of the land.
NONE BETTER ON THE MARKET.
"The Improved Home,"
PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR CORN.
WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN.
Our Orchard Compound
Prepared from Raw and Dissolved Animal Bone, Potash and Magnesia.

I have aimed in the preparation of this Fertilizer to follow the best scientific light known on the subject of Peach Culture, and confidently recommend it to Peach-Growers.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Garden Seed!

ANY THING YOU WANT IN THE SEED LINE.

We will sell you one paper or a bushel of Seed, and all Fresh and the Most Reliable kinds.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 10, 1887. Druggist.

SPECTACLES!

I have the agency for the celebrated
Diamanta Spectacles
AND EYE-GLASSES.

They are ground on scientific principles; they are perfectly Colorless, and do not tire the eye as common glasses do. If persons who need glasses will call on me I will test their eyes with an optometer and give them glasses to suit their eyes.

I also have on hand a Nice
Assortment of Watches,
JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
and
ROGERS & BROTHER SILVERWARE.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

C. M. LUCAS.
March 10, 1887—y.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Tolchester Line.

On and after Tuesday, March 8th, 1887, the

Steamer PILOT BOY

Leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M, and 2.30 P. M.
Leaves Tolchester at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Freight received in Baltimore daily.
For further information apply to
TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.,
Office Pier 16 Light St., Baltimore.
March 10, 1887.

PEAS!

FOR EARLY SPRING PLANTING.

Landreth's Extra Early—Earliest Pea grown and very prolific; also American Wonder, Alpha, Little Gem, Sunrise, Yaksher Hero, Marrowfat, and many other Choice Varieties all lower in price than usual.

COLIN F. STAM.
March 10, 1887.

GARDEN SEED!
ALL FRESH
AND PERFECTLY RELIABLE
AND CHEAP!
VALUABLE GARDEN MANUAL FREE!
M. A. TOULSON, Druggist.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS
AND THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING.

If you have a Farm or other Real Estate to sell, place it with us. Our facilities are such, if there are purchasers in the market, we can find them. We have some fine farms in Southern Maryland. Good soil and healthy locations that we can offer at from $10 to $30 per acre. These farms are in tracts of from 100 to 500 acres. All of them improved with good buildings, and near railroad or water transportation. If you wish to buy a farm or city property, or to exchange either, it will be to your interest to write to us.

JUDEFIND BROTHERS,
LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Feb. 17—3m. Edesville, Md.

Hardware! Hardware!

A full assortment of
FARMERS' & BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
Such as

Shovels, Forks, Spades, Grub Hoes, Axes, Briar and Bush Hooks, Hand and Cross-Cut Saws, Chissels, Hammers of all kinds, Chain and Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Rope Halters, Locks, Hinges, Wagon and Plow Hames, &c., &c,

PLOWS.

The celebrated "Penington Clipper" and "South Bend" Plows, with Reversible Share, for sale at lowest prices.

Garden Rakes and Hoes in every variety. Lawn Mowers of various makes.

WOODENWARE.

Such as Tubs, Buckets, Wash Boards, Cake Boards, Ironing Boards, Salt Boxes, Clothes Pins, Brooms, &c.

TINWARE.

Our own make—guaranteed; also, city made at low prices.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING A SPECIALTY
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
REPAIRING OLD TINS, &c.
Give me a call.

W. A. WHEATLEY.
March 10, 1887—y.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

—OF—

KENT COUNTY, MD.,

December 31st, 1886.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$92,500.00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	5,000.00
Amount of all Loans (except Mortgages) secured by Stocks, Bonds and other securities hypothecated to the Company for cash actually loaned by the Company	2,488.21
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank	15,753.56
Premium Notes in force—$166,271.39	
Total Cash Assets	$115,741.77

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported, unadjusted and unpaid	$1,255.50
Premium Notes in force—$166,271.39	
All other claims	3,022.16
Total Liabilities	4,277.66
Surplus as regards Policyholders	$111,464.11
Total Income	15,015.02
Total Expenditures	13,626.35
Amount of Policies in force in United States on 31st Dec. 1886	2,374,714.50
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1886	99,275.75
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1886	7,308.57
Losses paid in Maryland during 1886	1,349.25
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1886	2,130.25

State of Maryland,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, February 15th, 1887.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county, Md., to December 31st, 1886, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES, Insurance Commissioner.
Feb. 24—3t.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

—OF—

DOVER, DELAWARE,

December 31st, 1886.

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrance thereon	$ 6,240.85
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	46,765.00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	38,772.00
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	3.028.83
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank	1,178.72
Premium Notes in force—$689,901.00	
Total Admitted Assets	$95,985.40

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported, adjusted and unpaid	$10,638.46
Premium Notes in force—$689,901.00	
All other claims	7,000.00
Total Liabilities	$17,638.46
Surplus as regards Policyholders	$78,346.94
Total Income	48,274.79
Total Expenditures	52,398.00
Amount of Policies in force in the United States on 31st Dec. 1886.	7,480,135.00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1886	1,240,155.00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1886	7,150.94
Losses paid in Maryland during 1886	20,142.35
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1886	25,445,81

State of Maryland,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, February 14th, 1887.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company of Dover, Del., to December 31st, 1886, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES, Insurance Commissioner.
Feb. 24—3t.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, and will make it to the interest of buyers to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing.

J. H. SIMPERS

EATON & BURNETT'S
COLLEGE.

North East Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE LEADING BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL.
ENDORSED BY PROMINENT
BUSINESS MEN, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, PATRONS, GRADUATES & STUDENTS.

Location, Halls, Class Rooms, Ventilation, Light and Heating Apparatus Unsurpassed in Baltimore. The Best Place for Obtaining a Knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
Correspondence, Commercial Law, Rapid Calculations, Spelling, Business Practice, Phonography, German Typewriting, Telegraphing, Etc.

The high reputation of the College will be sustained by increased advantages the present year. Please call or send for circular before deciding to go elsewhere. Address

EATON & BURNETT,
N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Charles Sts., Baltimore, Md.
March 10—3m.

PEACH GROWERS!

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES! FERTILIZE YOUR ORCHARDS!

TRADE MARK

To do this:—We offer you our FRUIT GROWER, a goods that can only be gotten of us and one that has been used by over one hundred of the largest and best Peach Growers on the Peninsula, with unrivaled success, for five seasons. The basis of this goods is O. B., a NATURAL GUANO introduced here after our Senior's return from the West Indies in '82, and is an article that runs as high in AVAILABLE BONE PHOSPHATE as DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE. Yet this is available by decomposition, not one pound of Sulphuric Acid used in its manufacture, hence its superiority as a PEACH MANURE. Farmers have often been induced to try Natural Guanos by being shown how high it runs in Bone Phosphate, but they do not notice that it is insoluble instead of available, the former being of no advantage whatever, hence they should always see that it is Available Bone Phosphate. We defy anybody to produce a Natural Guano that will run as high in Available Bone Phosphate as our O. B. For want of space we are unable to publish a vast amount of testimonials, but upon application will gladly mail a circular giving the strongest endorsements of gentlemen who have used it year after year.

READ WHAT SOME OF THEM SAY:

SENATOR W. T. HEPBRON near Kennedyville, Kent county, says he has used our Fruit Grower two seasons in connection with two high grade fertilizers. One cost him $16.00 and the other $11.00 more per ton and that he and his tenants could see a marked difference in favor of Fruit Grower—in trees as well as fruit.

MR. JOHN A. GROVES says that the four years' use of our Peach tree fertilizer has been entirely satisfactory, as he has used it extensively and in connection with almost everything.

MR. WM. H. FAULKNER near Crumpton says in his orchard there were two spots of a half-acre each where the leaves had all twisted up and turned yellow, and that an application of Fruit Grower caused new foilage to come out and put his whole orchard in a flourishing condition.

E. J. WATSON near Chestertown, says that he has used our Fruit Grower largely on both his young and old orchards and that it is the best Peach manure he ever tried.

MR. T. J. VICKERS near Lankford, says that he has use our Fruit Grower for two years and that he has no hesitancy in endorsing it, as it certainly excelled another article and that he is going to use it again.

MR. W. HARRISON NEWNAM near Church Hill, says that he had an orchard that had borne a heavy crop of peaches and the weight was such that the bark on the upper side of limbs was cracked and part of the limbs in a decaying condition. Hearing of our Fruit Grower he dressed his orchard with it and he had an excellent crop of peaches. The change wrought in the trees was wonderful, rendering them healthy and vigorous.

JUST THINK OF IT, YOU CAN DRESS YOUR ORCHARD FOR ABOUT $2 PER ACRE.

We have a superior lot on hand. Samples can be seen at our office, and we will be pleased to furnish it to the trade either from factory at Chestertown or warehouse in Baltimore.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Feb. 24—6m. Manufacturers of Standard Fertilizers, Chestertown, Md.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
—AGENT FOR—
R. J. BAKER & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
—AND—
Pure Chemicals for All Formulas.

ANALYSES:

Pure Ground Raw Bone	*Pure Dissolved Raw Bone*
5 to 6 per cent. Ammonia,	*3 to 3½ per cent. Ammonia,*
50 to 52 per cent. Bone Phos.	*32 to 36 per ct. Bone Phos.*

It is no longer a question for the farmer to determine whether Fertilizers pay him or not; it but remains for him to determine the kind and quality which pay him best. We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We sell it separate or will manipulate and mix it to order according to any formula which may be required. Our brands of Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphates we guarantee to be made of the best and purest materials, and which have stood successfully the test and competition of 40 years, we respectfully commend to farmers who are not governed in their purchases by the low prices regardless of the more important considerations of quality. We have also a carefully prepared Fertilizer for Peach Trees, Corn and Oat Fertilizer, Bird Guano and Potash. Pure Dissolved South Carolina Bone Phos., Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Agricultural Salts, Ground Plaster, and all Chemicals used for fertilizing purposes.

SPECIAL FORMULAS COMPOUNDED.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH. FREE ON BOARD IN BALTIMORE.
All orders promptly attended to by addressing

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Feb. 17, 1887.

FENCING,
FENCING,
FENCING,

Cypress,
White Pine,
Hemlock,
North Carolina.

FOR SALE

For the CASH cheaper than can be bought in the city.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Chestertown, March 3, 1887. Scott's Point.

worm Syrup
USE
ANDREW G. THOMPSON'S,
March 3, 1887. At TOULSON'S.

Lumber, Lumber.

SHINGLES,
LATHS, PICKETS, SHINGLING LATHS.
A large lot, on hand and to arrive, of
GOOD CYPRESS FENCING.
GRORGIA FRAME STUFF,
4x6, 4x8, 6x6 and 6x8.
NORTH CAROLINA FRAME STUFF,
Studding, Railing, Joists, Posts, &c.
VIRGINIA SIDING, VA. FLOORING.
White Pine Rabbetted Weatherboarding;
White Pine Culls, Picks, Selects and Panels, dressed two sides;
White Pine Siding, dressed;
N. C. 12 in. Stock Boards;
N. C. Edge Boards;
DOORS,
DIFFERENT GRADES AND SIZES;
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.
SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.
Prices Low!
Would be pleased to make estimates.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
Feb. 24, 1887.

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.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at
WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S