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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, September 29, 1887

WOODALL & JUSTIS,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIHU E. JACKSON,
OF WICOMICO.

FOR COMPTROLLER:
LOUIS VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
OF FREDERICK.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
WM. PINKNEY WHYTE,
OF BALTIMORE CITY.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

In pursuance of the action of the Executive Committee, the Democratic voters will meet

For the 1st district at Massey's;
" " 2d " at Kennedyville;
" " 3d " at Smithville;
" " 4th " at Chestertown;
" " 5th " Edesville;

on Saturday, October 1, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held on Tuesday, 4th of October, whose duty it shall be to nominate one candidate for the State Senate; two candidate for the House of Delegates; one candidate for sheriff; one candidate for State's attorney; five candidates for county commissioners; three candidates for judges of the Orphans' Court; one candidate for county surveyor; and also to appoint the Executive Committee for the ensuing term, provided it be deemed expedient to continue it.

It is understood that the transfered voters, and all other registered voters, shall vote in the districts where they will be entitled to vote at the election.

The plan of nomination will be the same as has been followed for several years past. This plan was fully set forth in the proceedings of the Executive Committee at their meeting held on the 23d of August.

W. S. WALKER,
Chairman County Executive Com.
HOPE H. BARROLL, Sec'y.

—THE Democratic primaries come off next Saturday. Let every Democrat turn out and vote for his choice for each position to be filled. Let us have a ticket that is the choice of the party, and then let us have no kicking.

EX-GOV. WM. T. HAMILTON, of Washington county, is being urged by his friends to allow his name to go on the ticket as candidate for the State Senate. Wm. Walsh, of Garrett, John B. Brown, of Queen Anne's, and Wm. T. Hamilton of Washington county would make a rattling strong trio, and the probability is that they would pull together every time.

MR. A. A. CHRISTIAN, the founder of the Greensboro' *Free Press*, has retired from connection with that paper. The *Free Press* under Mr. Christian was one of the brightest among Maryland weeklies. The *Transcript* regrets that the allurements of a business offering larger net returns have withdrawn Mr. Christian from the cause of furnishing enlightenment to the public.

A GREAT DEAL of talk has been made concerning the alleged action of Mrs. Grover Cleveland in her treatment of Gov. Foraker at the reception in Philadelphia. We say alleged action, because it has been denied on as good authority as the report is founded upon, that the incident occurred at all. But, allowing that Mrs. Cleveland did curtly snub Foraker, it was considering all things a very just and woman-like action. Gov. Foraker, in speeches which he has been making in Ohio, has descended to the level of personal abuse in speaking of the President. He has pretended to believe that Mr. Cleveland is an ignorant, coarse-grained man, who has by lucky accident been elevated to the Presidency, but who lacks capacity for understanding the important duties that devolve upon him. It is natural that Mrs. Cleveland should decline to meet a man who descends to so low a level in his campaign speeches. As to Foraker, it may be said that he is either a fool or a knave in taking such a position. Any man with ordinary common sense must understand by this time that there never has been a President who has understood his position more clearly than Grover Cleveland. There are few men who have the gift of stating so clearly the just and right view in matters of state importance, and few indeed who have the moral grit to stand unflinchingly for the just and right view in spite of blow-hards, like Foraker, both inside and outside the party. It may be said, too, that President Cleveland has the nerve, which few men possess, of frankly receding from a position once taken which his after-judgment decides was not wisely taken. In fact, though he may not understand it, Gov. Foraker is in position of a small dog barking at a lion.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

$12,000,000 Tax Collected by the Goverment on Woolen Dress Goods.

Mr. J. S. Moore contributes to the New York *Times* another of his interesting papers on the peculiar hardships inflicted by by tariff taxation on the farmers and other consumers of necessaries of living:

When this is before the readers of your influential journal the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States will have, as it deserves, a fitting jubilee in Philadelphia. Well may the 60,000,000 American citizens rejoice that for a whole century this greatest achievement of the giant statesmen, philosophers and philanthropists of the eighteenth century has been the foundation of America's present greatness and prosperity. Well may all evil-doers, anarchists and others of similar kind take warning that if they cannot live and be happy under such a constitution they only have three alternatives: First, not to dwell in this free land; second, to die speedily a voluntary death; third, to revolt against it and take the consequences. I feel sure that I only express the sentiment of at least ninety-nine out of every hundred of my fellow-citizens. And if we have a grievance, or many grievances, against laws that have been made in favor of particular classes or interests, this very Constitution gives us the full liberty of speech and press which, if the cause we advocate is just, will surely find public opinion in its favor and assure justice and redress. The strongest and greatest of all weapons is reasoning with our fellow-creatures. Well, then, having that admiration of and faith in the Constitution of the United States which every good and true American citizen ought to have, I beg leave to quote from Section 8 of the Constitution the following:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

This being part of the noblest "magna charta" the world has ever produced, I am about to show how grievously and wickedly this noble admonition has been perverted. It is well known to every intelligent citizen of this country that during the last seven years at least the Government, after paying interest on the debt and bonds that fell due and after providing for the expenses of the Government, has had an annual surplus of revenue amounting in average to $100,000,000. It is further known to everybody that this locking up in the Treasury has become a standing danger to the financial and industrial interests of the people. And, lastly, there is not now a platform made at a convention, be it Republican or Democratic, that does not denounce this surplus and demand a reduction of taxes. Of course, my fellow-citizens have long since learned not to put faith in a platform. A platform is a sort of bridge. Now in Venice there is the famous "Bridge of Sighs." The American convention platform, whether Republican or Democratic, is "a bridge of lies." But let me come to the point. We are now nearing winter. There is hardly a State in the Union where the people do not use largely the well known article of woolen dress goods. This goods is a mixture of wool or worsted and cotton, and costs in Europe from 15 cents to $1.24 per square yard. To give an idea of the proportion of the cheaper to the dearer goods we import I will here state from official returns of 1886. During that year we imported:

	Per square yard.
25,654,469 square yards dress goods costing	15 1-5 cents
25,260,570 square yards dress goods costing	21½ cents
7,851,111 square yards dress goods costing	34 cents
And only 2,430,019 square y'rds dress goods costing	$1.24

Essentially, it will be seen that more than 58,000,000 square yards of this dress goods, costing abroad from 15 to 34 cents, were destined for the hard-working classes, and chiefly for the farmers' families. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, we imported over 78,000,000 square yards of this woolen mixed dress goods, costing abroad $17,211,000, or a little over 22 cents a square yard in average. In 1886 the Treasury collected a duty amounting to $10,744,113 on woolen dress goods, and the average duty was 71.76 per cent. During the fiscal year of 1886-7 the duty will amount to over $12,000,000, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that some $15,000,000 more is paid in a home tax to the home manufacturers. And, altogether, the bulk of the hard-working people in the cities and all the farmers have to pay annually a tax of at least $27,000,000, perhaps $30,000,000, for using mixed woolen dress goods that cost in average 22 cents a square yard abroad.

Now, I wish my fellow-citizens in general, but the farmers in particular, to see whether this enormous swindling duty on cheap dress goods for the people can be reconciled with Article VIII. of the Constitution, which I quoted above. It has been held by the casuists and special pleaders for the tariff oligarchy that the words "and general welfare" cover the power to lay taxes, even if we have, as is the case now, a surplus of revenue, for the benefit of protection. But surely, even if we admit of such a monstrous interpretation, we at once run against a snag, as in this case. The welfare in a tax on woolen dress goods is by no means "general," but decidedly "partial." Inasmuch as only 18,803 men, women and children were employed in the production of all kinds of this worsted goods in 1880, or say there are now 22,000 hands employed, therefore if it is "a welfare" to 22,000 souls it is, as I conclusively show, an injury to over 60,000,000 people. Now, let me show to the farmers the peculiar hardship of this tax on a necessary, I may say almost indispensable, article of women's dress. Wheat today in New York is lower than it has been for thirty years. In Chicago the price is 69 cents a bushel. What the farmer gets in Iowa or Minnesota for it I don't know. But the reason wheat is so low is simply that the pauper-labor wheat of India, Russia and Turkey competes with our wheat in London. And the price of wheat we consume at home is made in London, where our surplus grain has to find a market. The farmer, therefore, is not and cannot be benefitted by the existing tariff. Suppose, now, a farmer in Iowa or Minnesota needs for his family, say, 4 dresses of this worsted mixed goods that costs abroad 22 cents a square yard. He would be taxed 71 per cent., or over 15½ cents a yard. In other words, the original cost abroad of the goods is for 40 yards $8.80, and the tax is $6.16. Besides this the importer must make a profit, or say interest, on the $6.16 duty, and so must the retailer who sells it to the farmer. In short, there is no doubt that for 40 square yards of this class of goods, costing in England $8.80, the Minnesota farmer has to pay 50 cents a yard, or $20. Such, my fellow-tariff serfs is the penalty we pay because we allow war taxes to be levied in time of peace. Such is our penalty because we allow a selfish oligarchy to hold this tariff over us by false statements. Now, understand me fully, and all those who have put in protection planks in the several *bridges of lies*, otherwise platforms, I do not advocate free woolen dress goods, but I denounce as a swindle, oppression and legal robbery a tax of 71 per cent. in average on an article the original cost of which is 22 cents. I am fully convinced that with free wool a duty of 35 per cent., or even 30 per cent., is not only an adequate but a high protection. Still, as I have often stated and again reiterate, I would fight as strongly against such a radical change of putting woolen dress goods on the free list all at once as I am now fighting against this swindle of 71 per cent. duty. I want to see the tariff reformed in a conservative manner, and my chief anxiety has been and is that the longer this outrageous scandal exists the greater will be the danger of such radical changes all at once, which must necessarily entail the greatest catastrophe on the industrial situation of the country. I have no sympathy, and never had, with extreme changes, nor will I ever lend my labor or influence, however little the latter may be, to heroic and extreme measures. But I will never cease to expose and denounce this selfish, wicked and corrupt tax system with the simple view of convincing my fellow-citizens of the burden that this protective policy entails upon them.

Face the Issue.

Repeal of the internal taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco would deprive the Public Treasury of nearly $120,000,000 of fiscal revenues for the payment of the war debt and the increasing disbursements of the pension list. Repeal of the duties on raw materials of industry and actual necessaries of living, with a substantial reduction of excessive rates of duty on other imports in the tariff schedule, would relieve the Treasury of its embarrassing surplus and at the same time remove from the shoulders of the people a far greater burden of taxation.

Of the large revenues from drink and smoke every dollar is added to the public funds except the small cost of collection. For the collection of less than half this amount of revenue from taxes on raw materials and articles of necessity at least three dollars are taken out of the pockets of the people for every dollar that finds its way into the Treasury.

To abolish the voluntary taxes on drink and smoke, in the face of an enormous war debt, for the sake of maintaining the compulsory taxes upon the raw materials of labor and the necessaries of American households would be a descent to the lowest depths of financial folly and political profligacy. Yet such is the issue which has forced itself upon the country. The politicians can no longer climb over it or crawl under it. They must meet the issue now.

In order to silence the base clamors for free whiskey and tobacco, and to minister still further to the cupidity and greed of monopoly, the Republicans propose to abolish the $120,000,000 of internal revenues. Such is the unmistakable tone of their party press and of nearly every State convention they have held this year. The Democratic party, on the other hand, is taking a firmer and more united stand every day in favor of tariff reduction and the maintenance of the fiscal revenues from whisky and tobacco. What should have been a purely financial and economical problem, free from all partisan influence, has become the important political question of the time. Upon this issue of free whisky and tobacco on the one hand, and untaxed raw materials and articles of necessity on the other, the two great parties are arrayed in opposing lines from Maine to Oregon. May the good cause win!—*Phila. Record.*

Hurrah for the Tariff.

"Hurrah for the tariff on coal!" shouted a ragged and hunger-struck miner in his shanty; "look what places it builds for the mine-owners!"

"Hurrah for the tariff on cotton goods!" shouted a shrunken spinner of Fall River, in the fourth story of his dreary tenement; "look how it enriches our factory lords!"

"Hurrah for the tariff on lumber!" shouted two lumbermen in Maine and Michigan; "look what estates it gives our masters who work us to death!"

"Hurrah for the tariff!" shouted 5,000,000 farmers as their mortgages fluttered from every corn stalk.—*Lima (O.) Dem.*

American Progress Versus European Conservatism.

In the course of a chat with a Philadelphia *Ledger* representative, John Wanamaker, who has just returned from a brief European trip, said:

"Here we've prospered in everything that we have undertaken, and to-day we stand at least 100 years ahead of the countries of continental Europe—not only in our improvement in telegrapy and all the mechanical arts, but in everything that goes to make a nation eminently great, prosperous and permanent. Whilst they have held on with a strange and vise-like tenacity to their old habits and old ways of work, we've gone on changing, altering, amending, always improving. With them it seems almost a crime to step aside from the beaten track that their forefathers followed.

"There the workmen of to-day uses the crude implements and machinery of years ago—things which we have long since discarded and replaced with improved tools and machinery capable of doing infinitely more and better work, and producing larger and more profitable returns. Again, they rarely, if ever, change their patterns, and some of them call this conservatism. Is it any wonder, then, that the workman, who clings to his old-fashioned patterns, looms and tools, is badly left in the march of progress and of civilization? Or, that the number of his patrons and the prices of his goods are constantly lessening?

"Don't forget another point—while he gets less for the products of his skill, we get considerably more, and we pay about the same amount, possibly very much less for the crude article than he does. Take it any way you like, view it in any phase that you please, your conclusion will undoubtedly be that the country in which such a state of things exists cannot keep pace with a nation whose citizens are more enlightened and more enterprising.

"Of the great nations of Europe, Germany is, to my mind, far ahead of all others, and, under the admirable and wise measures proposed and fostered by Bismarck, it is rapidly leaving France and England behind. Its industries are great, multiplying and progressive, both in their number, character and capacity. So much have I been struck with these facts that I've started a large factory there, and, although a twelvemonth old, it is producing very satisfactory returns. Germany is taking very much of the French trade, and is continually on the lookout for improvements in the methods of manufacturing her stuffs and fabrics and in her designs.

"The past glory of a country will not suffice to enable her to maintain her position among the nations of the earth. She must have something more material, more subsecantial to fall back upon in case of need than the martial deeds of her heroes of centuries ago. Her farmers must not cling to their antiquated implements of agriculture, or the weavers, mechanics or designers to their old machinery and patterns. They are doing so now, and if they continue in that course the end is plain and inevitable.

"What of England? She is almost as bad in these respects to-day as any other country. The sons of prosperous families don't care to do as their fathers did. They dislike the workshop and factory, or the idea of being connected with iron works, mining or trade in any form. They all want to go to parliament. The workshops, with a few exceptions, are consequently left in the hands and under the control of their workmen, and what incentive have they to make improvements in the work that is before them?"

The B. & O. Negotiations.

The statement is made on the authority of persons in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interests, that the deeds, mortgage and other papers in the negotiations with the syndicate are being drawn, and that the matter is approaching a conclusion.—Vice-President Spencer has returned from New York, where he had been engaged with the syndicate business. It is not thought probable that a special meeting of the board of directors will be held this week to ratify the agreement with the syndicate. The New York *World* has a special cable dispatch from London, dated on Saturday last, which says: "Mr. Robert Garrett left London to-day for Paris, and will return to London with his wife next Tuesday. He has completed some of the details of arrangement with the London syndicate. It was thought at one time by some of the financiers in London that the agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio would not be finally carried out, but Mr. Garrett's last visit appears to have given a permanent character to the preliminary agreement made. It is believed here by those who know something of Mr Garrett's plans that the arrangements are nearly completed for the sale of his telegraph system to Mr. Jay Gould. It is also said that the syndicate now in charge of the B. & O. properties has not as yet advanced any money of its own for carrying out the preliminary agreement, but that since Mr. Garrett's last visit to London matters have assumed a different aspect, and that they will now go rapidly ahead and assume full control.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE positions of the two parties on the issues of revenue and taxation are clearly defined by Mr. Speaker Carlisle in an article in the October *Forum*. On the part of the Democracy it is proposed "to abolish as far as practicable the taxes on the actual necessaries of life and on the raw materials used in their production, and to revise, simplify and in proper cases reduce the duties on the other articles embraced in the tariff schedules." The proposed Republican solution is "to repeal all the internal taxes upon whiskey, beer and manufactured tobacco, and retain a high rate of taxation on the food and fuel and clothing of the people and on building materials and implements of labor." While there are some Republicans who oppose a repeal of the whiskey and tobacco taxes, and some Democrats who oppose a reform of the tariff, Mr. Carlisle distinctly defines the line which separates the two parties, and on which the contest over revenues and taxation will be fought in Congress and in the next election. The issue which has been forced upon the country, both by the condition of the finances and by the tariff laws, can no longer be postponed or evaded. It is fortunate that its terms are so clearly presented as not to be mistaken by the plainest understanding.

Land Grants in a Nutshell.

Under Republican administration the public lands were voted to railroads as follows:

	Acres.
Union Pacific,	12,000,000
Central Pacific,	7,997,600
Northern Pacific,	48,215,040
Kansas Pacific,	6,000,000
Western Pacific,	1,110,000
Central branch of West. Pacific,	804,185
Sioux City Pacific,	41,398
Texas Pacific,	14,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific,	49,244,803
Total,	139,413,026

The total number of miles covered by these grants was 7712, so that the land voted away amounted to nearly 20,000 acres for each mile of road.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

THE statistically enterprising and usually accurate New York *Sun* has figured out to its own satisfaction that President Cleveland's proposed Western trip will not cost less than ten or twelve thousand dollars, or at the rate of four thousand dollars a week. Whatever the expenses may be, the country has already been assured that not one dollar of it will be taken from the money of the taxpayers, nor from the private funds of corporations or individuals who might thus hope to sow golden seed for the future. The determination of the President to pay his own way will result in establishing an Executive precedent that will meet with the sincere approval of the people, who have grown weary of seeing their Chief Magistrates dragged in triumph at the wheels of railway corporations or made objects of the polite and calculating charity of potential magnates who possess palace cars galore.

EVERY day my respect for Mrs. Grover Cleveland increases. Her action in snubbing the Forakers at Philadelphia has only served to strengthen that respect. Governor Foraker of Ohio made, some weeks ago, a villainous attack upon President Cleveland—her husband, and like a true wife she resented it. It may have been bad politics, but it was mighty good womanhood.—*Allan Fireman, in Journalist.*

BISMARCK has sent hither an agent to spy into Socialistic progress in America. This extraordinary envoy may see a sight worth making note of when the Illinois Anarchists shall be gibbeted.

Labor Wronged by the Tariff.

The labor engaged in protected industries represents about one-tenth of all the labor employed, and the unprotected nine-tenths are about arriving at the conclusion that it is neither just nor equitable that they, as consumers, should be so outrageously taxed that the other one-tenth may exist, even with the starving wages upon which they subsist.—*Indianapolis Democrat.*

DIED.

CROWDING.—At 2 o'clock, on Monday, the 26th inst., at her father's home, near Lynch's, of typhoid fever, MARTH R. CROWDING, daughter of J. B. Crowding, aged 18 years.

TRUSTEES SALE
—OF A—
Desirable Little Farm.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, passed on a petition for resale in a cause in said court wherein Harry B. Miller and others are complainants and Wm. T. Elben and others are defendants, the undersigned, trustee, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, 8TH DAY OCTOBER, 1887,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.

at Thomas' Hotel in Millington, All that

Lot or parcel of Land

recently belonging to the estate of Joseph Mann, dec'd, and now held and occupied by Nicholas H. Rash, situated on the north side of the public road leading from Millington to Smyrna, about 1 mile from Millington and adjoining the land of Mrs. Holt and others. There are

ABOUT TEN ACRES OF LAND

in the tract, all of good quality, and suitable for growing almost any crop.

The Improvements are a

Small Dwelling House

and Outbuildings.

The location, quality of soil, etc., make this a very desirable property.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree are as follows: Cash to be paid on the ratification of the sale.

WM. M. SLAY,
Sept. 15—ts. TRUSTEE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate,
IN THE VILLAGE OF KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, Md., in the case of Geo. W. Roeder et. al. vs. Catharine A. Webb et. al., the undersigned, having been duly appointed Trustee, will as such offer at public sale at the Jones Hotel Door, in Kennedyville, on

SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1887

at 2 o'clock P. M., ALL THAT LOT of LAND lying on the street that leads from the Chestertown road by the Presbyterian Church, in said village, and adjoining lands of Jaywood Rambo, improved by a DOUBLE FRAME DWELLING, two stories and an attic, with a front of 50 ft. by 120 ft. in depth, and rents for $100 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, and the residue on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the credit portion to bear interest, with bond of purchaser, and security to be approved by Trustee.

sep15-ts. HOPE H. BARROLL, TRUSTEE.

CLERK WANTED.

AN Industrious Young Man wanted as Clerk in a Store.
Apply to F. A. ROEDER,
s29-3t. Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

GENERAL TICKETS to be used at the Democratic Primary Elections, Saturday, October 1st, including the names of all the candidates who may desire it, will be printed at the offices of the *Chestertown Transcript and Kent News.*

Persons desiring their names to appear on the ticket will please send them to one or the other offices on or before Friday, September 30th, as it will be necessary to close the forms at that time.

Each name must be accompanied by Two Dollars to pay for printing, and for this sum one thousand tickets will be furnished for each district. These tickets will be placed in the hands of the members of the Executive Committee for the respective districts.

Persons desiring extra tickets can procure them for a moderate charge.

NOTICE.

MASSEY'S, MD., Sept. 13, '87.

ALL PARTIES indebted to WILSON CAPPS and to KATE CAPPS will please settle their store accounts by the 1st of October, 1887. Otherwise the accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector. On and after that date, the 1st of October, all business will be done strictly for *the cash.*

WILSON CAPPS,
KATE CAPPS.
Sept. 22, 1887—3t. [N]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE HORSE—a splendid saddle animal, suitable for a lady; will work or drive anywhere. Sold for want of use.

E. C. REICHE, JR.,
Sept. 15—3t. Chestertown.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Tolchester Line.
THE NEW STEAMER

EMMA GILES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Will leave Baltimore, at 7 o'clock a. m. and 2.30 p.m.

Leave Lolchester at 9 a. m. and 4.30 p.m. Giving three and a-half hours for business.

Excursion Tickets 50 cts. Single Fare 40 cts.

Freight received in Baltimore daily. For further information apply to

TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.,
Office Pier 16 Light St., Baltimore
Sept. 29, 1887.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON GOOD FARMS in this county, viz.: $1,000, $2,000, $4,000 and $5,000. Also, $100,000 to loan in large or small sums for five years or a shorter period.

THOMAS HILL,
Fayette and St. Paul's Streets,
Sept. 8, 1887—3m. Baltimore, Md.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

REORGANIZED for special instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts. Scholarships offered in every county. Full literary and scientific course. Location: College Station, B. & O. R. R., 32 miles from Baltimore, 8 miles from Washington City. Session opens SEPTEMBER 20th. For catalogues, address

J. A. CHAMBLISS,
Sec'y of the Faculty, Agricultural College, Md.
Sept. 8—4t.

SALTED FISH, Shad, Mackerel and Laborador Herring for sale by
J. B. SAPPINGTON.

THREE-FURROWED Peach Tree Plows a splendid plow for Working Peach Orchards; for sale at
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

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

Registration NOTICE.
October Sitting.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OFFICERS OF REGISTRATION for the respective election districts of Kent county, will sit for the correction of their lists from 8 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3d and 4th days of October, 1887,

AT FOLLOWING NAMED PLACES:

For the FIRST Election District:
At GALENA.

For the SECOND Election District:
At KENNEDYVILLE.

For the THIRD Election District:
At Samuel W. Wallis' Store, WORTON HEIGHTS.

For the FOURTH Election District:
In CHESTERTOWN, at the Court House.

For the FIFTH Election District:
At EDESVILLE.

It is thought proper to publish in connection with this notice the subjoined sections of the registration law, which bears particularly upon the rights of the citizen and the powers and duties of the Register:

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted,* That each of the said officers of registration shall have, in addition to the other powers conferred upon him by this Act, or which may be hereafter conferred upon him by law, during the respective times of his appointed sittings, under the provisions of this Act, the powers of a Justice of the Peace to preserve order and enforce obedience to his lawful commands, at or around his place of registration—to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed, to prevent and suppress riots, tumult, violence and disorder and all other improper practices, at, around or near to his place of registration, tending to intimidation, or to the obstruction of the work of registration, or to the revision of the registration, and to protect and keep safe the registries of voters or poll-books, hereinafter referred to, while in his custody and possession; he may compel the presence of witnesses before him, while sitting as an officer of registration, for all purposes connected with the performance of the duties of his office, by summons and attachments; he may while sitting as such officer of registration, commit for trial any person committing, at or around his place of registration, any offence forbidden by this Act; he shall have the power to issue any of said summons, attachments or commitments, when sitting in any county of this State, to the Sheriff of said county, or to any Constable thereof; all such processes shall be served by said respective officers in the same manner as if they were issued by a Judge of a Court of Record, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, or by a Justice of the Peace, exercising police powers within such respective jurisdictions; the Sheriff or Constable, in any county of this State, who shall serve any of said processes, shall receive the same fees, and in like manner, as it is, or may be by law provided, that he shall receive fees in other State cases; but no officer of registration shall charge or receive any compensation for any service performed under this Act, except such as is provided by this Act.

SECTION 34. *And be it enacted,* That if any officer of registration shall fraudulently register, or fraudulently permit to be registered in any registry of voters, or in any list of qualified and registered voters in his charge as officer of registration, any person who is not entitled to be registered therein as a qualified voter, or if any other person not authorized by the proper Judges or Judge, shall inscribe the name of any person as a qualified and registered voter in any registry of voters, or in any list of qualified and registered voters, or if any officer of registration shall fraudulently refuse or omit to register, or shall fraudulently misspell in any registry of voters, or in any list of qualified and registered voters in his charge as an officer of registration, the name of any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to have his name inscribed in such registry of voters, or if any officer of registration shall fraudulently strike from any registry of voters, or from any list of qualified and registered voters in his charge as an officer of registration, the name of any qualified and registered voter entitled to remain inscribed upon such registry of voters or list of qualified and registered voters, or if any person not authorized by the proper order of the Judges or Judge, shall fraudulently strike from any registry of voters, or list of qualified and registered voters, the name of any person therein inscribed as a qualified and registered voter, or if any officer of registration shall enter the name of any person as a qualified voter in any registry of voters in his charge, as an officer of registration, at any time, except on a day appointed by this Act for one of his public sittings as an officer of registration, and except between the hours appointed for such public sitting, or if any officer of registration shall do any act which is by this Act forbidden to be by him done, or shall omit to do any act which is by this Act required to be by him done, such officer of registration whether he be a principal or assistant officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by a competent Court, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both fine and imprisonment as aforesaid.

SECTION 35. *And be it enacted,* That if any person shall fraudulently register, or attempt to register, in any election district or election precinct in this State, the name of any other person, living or dead, or under any fictitious name, or shall fraudulently cause himself to be registered, or attempt to cause himself to be fraudulently registered in any election district, or election precinct in this State, knowing that he has not the right to be registered in such election district or election precinct, or shall, by force, threats, menace, intimidation or other unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right, or who shall compel or endeavor to compel, by any such means, an officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or who shall unlawfully interfere with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or who shall make any assault and battery, or incite or create any riot or any breach of the peace, at or near to any place of registration in this State during the sittings of any officer of registration provided for by this Act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by a competent court, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment as aforesaid.

SECTION 21. *And be it enacted,* That each officer of registration appointed under this Act shall, within five days after each of the several sittings, in the year 1882, make and publish in handbill form a complete list of all persons registered at said several sittings, and shall, in the year 1883, and in each year thereafter, within three days after the expiration of his September sitting, and within the same time after the expiration of his October sitting, make complete and publish two alphabetical lists, one of which alphabetical lists shall comprise the names of those persons whom said officers have stricken from any registry of voters, or list of qualified and registered voters, delivered to said respective officers by said respective Clerks of Court; and the other one of which alphabetical lists shall comprise the names and residences of the persons whom said respective officers of registration have newly registered as qualified voters in their respective election districts, or election precincts, at their said preceding sitting, and also the names of the persons whom the proper Judges or Judge, acting under the authority conferred by this Act, have or has ordered to be registered in said election district or election precinct; the said respective officers of registration shall cause said respective lists to be published by hand bills, posted in such public places as they may respectively select, in their respective election districts, or election precincts.

SECTION 24. *And be it enacted,* That no officer of registration in this State shall register any name in any registry of voters of which he may have the custody as an officer of registration, or strike any name from any such registry of voters, or make any other entry in such registry, except upon a day appointed by this Act, for a public sitting of such officer of registration, nor except between the hours appointed by this Act, for his sitting on such day, except by or under the order of the proper Judges or Judge, as in this Act provided.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Register of Voters for First District.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second District.
SAMUEL W. WALLIS,
Register of Voters for Third District.
JOHN R. GRAY,
Register of Voters for Fourth District.
SAM'L G. FISHER,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.
Sept. 22, 1887.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, LACES, VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
Blankets, Quilts, Mattings,
LADIES' & MISSES' WRAPS,
Sold at one price only

Unusual Bargains in Every Department.

SAMPLES FREE BY MAIL

Dry Goods sold at lower prices than in any other city. Money refunded for any purchase that fails to give entire satisfaction. Prepaid orders delivered *Free of Meil or Express charges* within 100 miles of Baltimore.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
New Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Baltimore Street,
NEAR LIGHT STREET,
Baltimore, - Maryland.
Sept. 22—3m.

FOR SALE.

150,000 - PEACH TREES,
25,000 - - APPLE TREES,
500,000 - **Asparagus Crowns.**
—AT—
Little Grove Nurseries,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THE above Peach Trees are grown from Genuine Natural Tennessee Peach Seed and buds cut from Choice Bearing Trees. In every way these trees are grown for the best interest of the planter.

My Apples are grown from Seed Imported from France and budded with grafts from the Southern part of North Carolina and the Best Native Varieties, thereby obtaining long-lived, good-bearing and good-keeping Apples.

Asparagus Crowns are the Select Conover Colossal variety.

To meet the demands of the trade my stock will be graded.

Correspondence attended to promptly.

Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address

R. G. NICHOLSON,
Aug. 11—tf. Chestertown, Md.

ROSE HILL NURSERY.

I DESIRE to call the attention of those intending to plant orchards this fall or next spring, to the following facts:

I HAVE 80,000

Fine, Healthy, Vigorous Trees, of the varieties which experience has shown to be the best.

These Trees are all budded with the greatest care, and are warranted to be true to name in all cases.

These Trees are entirely grown from 100 bushels of natural seed, purchased in Tennessee. I have used none other than natural seed in my nursery, and I claim that my Trees have all the good qualities resulting from this exclusive use of natural seed.

My nursery is planted in Virgin soil, in which trees have never before been grown, and has not been forced by the use of artificial fertilizers.

I can give references to some of the best growers in this and adjoining counties. Among others to

JAS. W. LAMBERT, JAS. W. CHAPMAN,
COLIN F. STAM, C. T. WESTCOTT,
JAS. T. DIXON, G. B. WESTCOTT,
GEO. W. PERKINS, GEORGE BELL,
SAM'L F. COOPER, THOS. S. WILMER,
and others, both in and out of the county.

I have catalogues of nursery which I will be pleased to mail to all applicants.

Address
JOHN BELL,
Aug. 4—4m. Chestertown, Md.

12 H. P.
TRACTION ENGINE,

Used Two Short Seasons on Fresh Water.

WOODS' MAKE,

and in Perfect Order. For sale by

JOSEPH TURNER.
June 16, 1887.

NOTICE!

WHITEWASH LIME!
BUILDING LIME
WHITEWASH LIME
BUILDING LIME!
WHITEWASH LIME!
BUILDING LIME!
AT GREEN POINT.

LIME! LIME!
No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,
—FOR—
BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING
LOWEST PRICES
J. B. SAPPNGTON.

IRON Cultivators! Iron Cultivators!! and Extra Cultivator Points complete at
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES

DON'T pay fancy prices for Shoes. We have a good, fresh stock for Ladies, for Misses, for Boys and for Babies, at prices that will sell them on sight. Call and see at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'S

LADIES' CORSETS—Lace Edge ones 30 cents a pair. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, very cheap at J. B. SAPPINGTON'S

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.

A Few Things
ONLY.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO JUST NOW.

CRINKLED SEERSUCKERS
ARE IN SEASON.

We have a large and beautiful stock also of

SATINES
—AND—
OTHER SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

You cannot fail to be pleased. Call and see us.

JOHN H. SIMPERS.

COAL!

WE will again call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the fact that with our present arrangement for transporting coal, we can furnish them the best quality of White Ash Coal, as low (or nearly so) as you can buy a lower grade of Coal. It is a fact without controversy (to them that know the difference between the grades of White Ash Coal), that the LEE Coal which we handle is the Best Coal that is brought to this market. The time will come when our people will find out that there is as much difference in the grades of White Ash Coal as there is in any other product. Some people seem to think that Coal is Coal. So it is, and wheat is wheat, but it is not all alike. We are ready to fill all orders for summer or winter use at the very lowest cash price. In future we expect to do business on a cash basis. Although Coal is from 30 to 40 cents higher this year than last. The outlook seems that it will be higher as the season advances. Remember that 2240 lbs. is a ton of Coal. Probably it will be to your advantage to examine our stock of Coal before buying.

Yours respectfully,
J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
July 6, 1887—tf.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

has just received per steamer Meteor direct from the swamps, a large lot of strictly

NO. 1
Heart Cypress Shingles

If you wish to see a Shingle that cannot be beat in size and quality, call and examine them

June 16, 1887.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING leased the ARMSTRONG HOUSE in Chestertown I am prepared to accommodate the general public.

MY TABLE

will be supplied with the best the market affords, and I shall use every effort to insure the comfort of those favoring me with their patronage. On Tuesdays and Saturdays extra preparations will be made to secure our county friends a First Class Dinner.

FREE HACKS will connect with the Steamboats and Trains. First Class Livery attached.

TERMS—$