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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

PUBLI ED EVERY THURSDAY

Thursday, January 26, 1888

CASPER G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

A Peninsula Railroad Again.

A road down the Peninsula through the Eastern Maryland counties is one which the *Transcript* has from time to time urged as the only road which the Peninsula really needs, or would sustain by a paying traffic. Such a road, if economically constructed, would, we believe, pay dividends from the start. If there were no jobbery or waste in the building, it would be a very cheap road to construct, as the country through which it would run is almost a dead level.

There is a move in Caroline county, some account of which is given elsewhere in the *Transcript*, looking to organizing a stock company for the building of the road. The incorporators named are nearly all Caroline county people, and the proposed name of the road is "The Elkton, Denton and Cape Charles Railroad." If the road is to be built by Peninsular enterprise it will require that a number of capitalists outside of Caroline take hold of it. The name of the road, too, we are afraid has been fixed a little too previously by the enthusiastic Caroliners. It would not seem to be appropriate that Chestertown, Centreville, Easton, Cambridge and Salisbury should be left in the cold in naming the road, while a little cross-roads settlement like Denton should be recognized as of special importance by being sandwiched in the name. The *Transcript* will be glad to see a plan for building the road, backed by such influences as will be likely to insure its construction. We believe that the B. & O. Railroad is the proper corporation to undertake the building of this Peninsula road. The road must be tributary to either the B. & O. or the Penna. No matter by whom built, one of these roads will control it, as the final haul to the markets must be over one or the other of these trunk lines. Such a road would be a magnificent feeder for the Philadelphia extension of the B. & O.

Don't Pay.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal don't pay. The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal don't pay. The Oyster Navy don't pay. The Fish Commission don't pay. The Tobacco Inspection don't pay. Let the State cut loose from all these drains upon her resources. Why burden the treasury with unproductive and non-sustaining structures and creations which it were better to abandon altogether?—Westminster Democratic Advocate.

With the exception of one item in the count, the *Advocate* talks wisdom. The Maryland Oyster Navy is nearly sustained by the revenues from the oyster interests. The Comptroller's report, however, shows that for the past year the expenditures on account of the navy considerably over-balanced the receipts. By proper management the Maryland oyster interests should pay enough revenue to provide for their own protection. But would the *Advocate* advise the total abolition of the Oyster Navy and the throwing open of the great oyster beds of the State to the unrestricted plunder of every oyster pirate from Maine to Florida? Let us rather hope that some wise Maryland statesman will in time evolve a plan of management by which the taking of oysters in the Chesapeake and its tributaries shall not only be made a great and flourishing industry, but by which the oyster beds would be made to turn large revenues annually into the State treasury. In regard to the other State-aided institutions, we believe the *Advocate* is right. They don't pay. They are no good. Let them go.

Three of One Mind, and One Dissenter.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland is certainly a blessed country. It is neither visited by blizzards in winter nor tornadoes in summer.—Cambridge Chronicle.

We have hard times, oyster wars and bad roads in winter and malaria in summer, but we have no Dakota blizzards. Let us be truly thankful.—Centreville Record.

Have not we of the peach-blossomed, strawberry-crimsoned Eastern Shore many causes for gratitude? While our Western brethren were suffering untold miseries we were quietly at home, hardly feeling the need of an overcoat, and never in the history of the country has this peaceful land, lying as it does between the broad Atlantic and the beautiful Chesapeake, been subjected to the violence of nature.—Salisbury Advertiser.

Where is the country editor who has not realized in all the poignancy of mortified confidence that "faith is the evidence of things unseen?"—Cecil Democrat.

All of the four newspapers above quoted are published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all, we believe, have editors born on this peach-and-strawberry Peninsula. How is it to be explained, that the three first quoted are happy in the contemplation of the great blessings Providence has vouchsafed to them, and the fourth is disposed to view things less cheerfully—indeed we might say somewhat despondently? There is only one explanation to be offered. The editors of the first three journals quoted have remained at home, and engaged in unceasing meditation upon the loveliness, intrinsic and inherent, of this lovely Peninsula. As they have meditated new blessings have constantly been revealed to them, and there has grown upon their souls an intense satisfaction. The fourth editor,—he of the *Democrat*,—at one period, strayed. He went to Baltimore and published a daily. While away he imbibed pessimistic views. He who wanders from the Garden of Eden learns of evil as well as of good, and can nevermore dwell in unalloyed happiness. The roesdad comes and he notes it not. The soft-shell crab blossoms and ripens, and he does no more honor to the dainty than if it were pork and beans. The strawberry swells into lusciousness and the yellow-cheeked peach blushes in the basket, and he eats them with a hard heart and an unrepentant mind. As the year grows old comes the canvas-back duck, and his cousins the red-head and the bald-pate, but the Cecil county editor fixes his eye afar off and sighs. He has eaten the forbidden apple, and he is no longer alive to the loveliness of this exceedingly lovely Peninsula.

THAT is rather a funny bill which it is said Mr. White, of Wicomico, proposes to introduce into the House for the destruction of eels. The eel is a hustler, and Mr. White nor any other statesman will be able to frame a bill that will legislate him out of existence. The eel can wriggle his way into prosperity and make life a booming success where other fishes turn over and die. We hope Mr. White's bill is not a piece of log-rolling to continue the useless Fish Commission.

THE *Baltimore Sun Annual* for 1888 hangs within convenient reach of the *Transcript's* editorial table. It is as usual a compendium of useful facts. It saves a busy man much trouble from carrying around facts in his head. Facts are much more conveniently carried in an almanac, and much more likely to be accurate when wanted for use.

THE report of the Tax Commission, which has been submitted to the Maryland Legislature, together with the tax bill prepared by the commission, fills a large pamphlet. The *Transcript* is indebted for a copy of the report, and will endeavor in a future issue to give a general outline of the provisions recommended. In a brief synopsis given in the Baltimore *Sun*, the bill would seem to provide for a very large increase of taxable property in the State. This increase would fall chiefly upon the railroads and corporations doing business in the State. Prof. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, makes a minority report, in which he recommends an entire reconstruction of the system of taxation. The commission was created by an enactment of the last Legislature, and the members composing it were appointed by Gov. Lloyd. The commissioners are: John P. Poe, Richard T. Ely, James A. Pearce, James McSherry and Chas. M. Armstrong, the latter elected as a member and secretary of the commission after its appointment.

STATE LEGISLATURE NOTES.

What Our Lawmakers Are Doing at Annapolis.

Mr. Newberry, of Dorchester, will bring in a bill to abolish the State fish commission, which has already been moved by another member. Mr. White, of Wicomico, has a novel project for continuing the fish commission. He is the implacable enemy of eels, and says he is the friend of every man who kills an eel. He says that eels destroy the spawn of shad and herring and other food fish by millions, and unless the eel pest is attacked it will not be a dozen years before shad will be costly luxuries. Mr. White proposes to bring in a bill to require the fish commission to engage in the destruction of eels in addition to their duties of fish propagation. They can provide for selling the eels in market, and use the money to reimburse the State.

The first bill passed in the Senate this session was Senator Browning's bill creating a new election district in Garrett county.

The report of Messrs. A. M. Fulford, T. Alex. Seth and John Brady, live stock commissioners, makes the following showing of animals destroyed in this State to December 1, 1887, on account of pleuro-pneumonia: By and at the cost of the State, 23 diseased and 294 animals exposed to disease; total number 317, at an aggregate cost of $3,643. By and at the cost of the United States, 1,476 diseased and 1,422 animals exposed to disease; total 2,808, at an aggregate cost of $72,107. The grand total of animals killed by both State and general government officers was 3,215, and the total cost $75,750. The report says no traces of pleuro-pneumonia were found in any of the counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, nor in Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Montgomery or Harford. The disease centre was about Baltimore city and surrounding districts in Baltimore county. It was also found in parts of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Howard and Carroll counties, but not extensive.—The government had at different times from six to ten inspectors at work in Maryland. It is thought the work of eradication will be soon over, and that the bureau of animal industry will in a few months withdraw its forces. The disease has existed in Maryland for nearly forty years, and some premises have become thoroughly impregnated. During the progress of the work the State has caused the total or partial destruction of twenty-four buildings, at a cost of $1,643.47. The commission asks for an appropriation of $10,000 a year to meet contingencies of the next two years.

Mr. Joyce, of Baltimore city, introduced on Thursday a joint resolution requesting the Maryland Congressmen to vote for and urge the passage of the bill of Mr. Rayner providing for the construction of a ship-canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. It sets forth that the construction of an outlet to the sea from the head of the Chesapeake bay through the peninsula counties of Maryland would establish a cheaper and more expeditious method of transportation from the immense grain and mineral fields of the West through Baltimore to foreign markets than offered by any other port on the Atlantic coast, thereby augmenting by a considerable increment Baltimore commercial importance, and making it the most commodious and advantageous of Eastern ports by giving it an ocean gateway.

Mr. Fitzgerald introduced in the House on Thursday a bill providing that all oysters sold in the State shall not measure less than 2½ inches long. Also, providing for the culling of every fiftieth tub of oysters for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of shells to the whole cargo of oysters. He says that considerable trouble often arises between the seller and purchaser of oysters in reference to the measurement, the seller complaining that too large a measurement is taken by the purchaser, and the purchaser complaining that a large proportion of the oysters sold are shells, and hence the large measurement. This bill he thinks, will compel the better culling of oysters on their natural beds, and prevent any excuse being offered for over-measurement by the purchaser.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Dennis called attention to the fact that there seemed to be no law to punish the misappropriation of funds of consignees by commission merchants, and gave notice that he proposed to introduce a bill to remedy this defect in the law, which is productive often of great loss to consignees.

SPEECH OF COL. HENRY WATTERSON.

The Campaign to Be Fought on Clearly Drawn Lines.

At the banquet of the New York Tariff Reform Club given in New York city last Saturday night, Col. Henry Watterson spoke to the toast, "The platform and the outlook." Col. Watterson said:

I rise with diffidence and trepidation. Somehow the impression has been conveyed to me that I am expected to stir your enthusiasm by a grand array of statistical information and to amuse you with a facetious and florid burst of figures, not of speech, but of schedules and classifications. In those lines of the rhetoric art, believe me, I am powerless. My mission is to deal with matters of fact and to tackle truth.

"The Platform and the Outlook!" The platform is the message, the President's message. The outlook is most encouraging. Considering how the painted hartlot of protection is whistling to keep her courage up as she stalks across the graveyard of false vows and broken promises she has made—mainly to the work people—I should call it assured.

For more than a year my fear has been that we might not be able, in advance of our national convention, to close ranks and move in solid column against the enemy on distinct lines of our own choosing; and as I believe that nothing clears the political atmosphere like plain speaking right out in meeting, I have given the Administration and the country the best the shop has afforded in the way of a disagreeable persistency and the sincerest candor. It was obvious to my mind that unless we could agree in Congress we should not agree in convention. The tariff plank in the last national Democratic platform was not intended to be a straddle, because, although the platform committee had been adroitly packed in the interest of protection, the revenue reformers were still strong enough to hold their ground and to carry all their points. But it was made to seem a straddle. Hence nothing short of a declaration which might not bear two constructions would satisfy the demands of reform in the next national platform, and any one could see that this could not be obtained without a fight and possibly a split.

Just in the nick of time the President came to the rescue. With the wisdom of an impetuous courage and craft of a common sense deriving its strength from its integrity, this brave and honest man—this puzzle to the politicians and contradiction of all experience—with one single stroke of his pen did what might for years have baffled the efforts of the greatest statesmen and philosophers. By that act he has reversed the situation from one of cowardly indecision to one of enthusiasm and confidence. He has forced the enemy back behind his earthworks and warned stragglers to come into camp. Upon the lines of that message I would rather be beaten than win upon those of a lying substitute. But we shall not be beaten. The President's words are presages of victory. They remove all obstruction from our march of progress and reform. They lead us out of the bushes and into the highway. An honest Democrat may now hold up his head, look the world in the face, and call his soul his own without a furtive side glance at the Republicans.

I believe in clearly defined political differences, stubbornly and honestly maintained upon the open field of party combat, and, loving no man less because he does not agree with me touching public policies I detest him most who "lets I dare not wait upon I would," and possesses neither the candor nor the courage of his convictions. But a thousand purposes are ascribed by the protectionists to the party of reform revenue which never crossed the mind of any responsible revenue reformer. These we may now disavow. The policy of evasion and repression is to be succeeded by a policy of fair and free discussion. It is this the Republicans have courted, and which they affect to be mightily pleased with. Let us in the coming battle give them their bellyful of it. Let us go to the people of the East, as we have gone to the people of the West and South, with the truth.

The period of agitation has passed.—Thanks to the President, we have at last the ear of the nation. The period of affirmation and construction is upon us; and its vocal organs are not those of exclamation, but of practical business. When we seek to arrest the attention of a friend across the street we elevate the voice; when we have him face to face we proceed in a lower tone to tell him why we stopped him and what we want. So it is with the movement of tariff reform. Its friends have for years sought by agitation to direct the interest of thinking men to the evils of the tax system full of inequality and false pretention. They have succeeded; and now they are prepared to apply definite measures and methods of reform to the disorder. But these are no wise precipitate or extreme. They contemplate no revolution. They propose at one and the same time to reduce both taxation and revenue, and to effect this on the lines laid down so admirably by the President in his message.

And how are we met in this patriotic purpose by the protectionists? With every manner of misrepresentation and jeer. All along the Republican line the word has gone forth that we are a band of incendiarie bent upon blowing up the Custom Houses and burning down the factories, and generally destroying the business of the country. This is as if, having awakened your neighbor to tell him his house is afire, he should denounce you for a burglar and call the police. Every day we are assured that the President does not know his own mind, that the message means nothing at all, that it was thrown out merely as a "feeler," and that there is something back of it which presently will appear and surprise everybody. In short, all the devices of ingenious perversion are put forth to confuse our counsels and mislead voters, and I wish I could say that these devises are employed only by professed enemies. Unfortunately they are not. Unfortunately, there are those who, masquerading as Democrats, make it the business of their lives to play into the hands of the enemy. They are protectionists first, Democrats afterwards. In the end, when the process of redistribution and readjustment of party forces now going forward, is completed, they will find a final and fitting abode where they properly belong, in the castle of those robber barons whose men-at-arms are at this moment out in every direction collecting through the tariff, tribute of the people. Then, indeed, shall we know who is who and what is what, and the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform shall carry in the circlet of truth which graces her fair, young brow, no false jewels to dim its lustre.

Meanwhile, my friends, we have nothing to fear in the immediate future. That is full of most genial, most gratifying assurance. The party of reform in Congress will be found to unite upon a measure of reforms in harmony with the President's message. Wait a little and you shall see how they carry themselves upon the floor of the House, under the leadership of Carlisle and Mills, and of my brilliant and eloquent friend, the latest successor of Henry Clay, who, if he were living, would scorn to break the promise he repeatedly made to the people that protection should not outlast the maturity of "infants" now fifty and a hundred years of age. With our host at Washington it shall be, as it was with the Irish at Fontenoy,

Steady they march down the slope, steady they mount the hill,
Steady they load, steady they fire, moving right onward up the hill,

and onward, and onward, until all the mud-works of fraud are carried, and every job is fired out of its lurking place, and that abominations, the High Protective Tariff, limited by the Constitution exclusively to public purposes and proclaimed by its authors a temporary war expedient, is reduced to revenue basis and the needs or honest government economically administered.

Mr. Watterson's points were vociferously applauded, and the star-eyed goddess, if she had been there, would have blushed at the tumultuous welcome her name evoked. It was the feature of the evening.

Glittering Generalities vs. Plain Facts.

In Senator Sherman's elaborate laudation of the tariff he stated with great particularity that its framers had made "a careful classification and discrimination of rates," so that "articles of voluntary use, of luxury, ornament or appetite—not in common use among the people, and which are purchased almost exclusively by the rich—should bear the highest rate of duty." Among the articles which he enumerated as taxed in accordance with this discrimination are wines, porcelain, statuary, paintings, glassware, "and the like." This, he said, was "founded upon the maxim of political economy that taxes should be assessed upon those best able to pay." Such, emphatically declared the Senator, "is the policy of the present tariff laws, and it has operated even better than was hoped."

Let us see from some examples from the tariff schedules how far the daring assertions of the Ohio Senator are borne out by the law itself:

LUXURIES OF THE FEW.

Jewelry of all kinds	25 per cent.
Diamonds and other precious stones	10 per cent.
Cut glass decanters	45 per cent.
Manufactures of gold and silver	55 per cent.
Champagne wine	52 per cent.
Still wine in bottles	29 per cent.
Satins and velvets	50 per cent.
Furs	20 per cent.
Woolen cloths over 80 cents per lb.	67½ per cent.

NECESSARIES OF THE MANY.

Salt in bulk	83 per cent.
Saltpetre	111 per cent.
Crockery	55 per cent.
Common window glass	80 per cent.
Steel rails	64 per cent.
Pig iron	87 per cent.
Wire rods for fences	41 per cent.
Rice	112 per cent.
Lead in pigs and bars	75 per cent.
Clothing wool	55 per cent.
Woolen shawls	58½ per cent.
Blankets	76 per cent.
Ready-made clothing	62½ per cent.
Woolen cloths not over 80 cts. per lb.	50 per cent.

Extended comment upon these two tariff lists would be superfluous, as the figures speak eloquently for themselves. It is necessary only to compare them in order to become convinced that the tariff is a flagrant violation of every maxim of political economy. Instead of discriminating against articles of luxury and ornament used by the wealthy, it deliberately discriminates against the articles that are "in common use among the people" by putting upon them the highest taxation. This is conspicuously attested in the schedule of woolens, where by a cunning mixture of ad valorem and specific duties taxation is put upon the coarser qualities of goods. Every rule which Senator Sherman lays down is a decisive condemnation of their vaunted model of tariff legislation. The Senator asserts that it has "operated even better than was hoped." Had its inventors deliberately designed its machinery for extorting from the many for the aggrandizement of the few they could not have more effectually accomplished their purpose.—*Phila. Record.*

How Protection Protects.

From the New York World.

The current items of news show very clearly whom protection protects.

The will of the late W. C. DePauw, of Indiana, is contested by his eldest daughter. The estate inventories over $6,000,000, and the will gives $1,500,000 to DePauw University and about as much more to the Methodist Conference.

How was this great fortune amassed? In the manufacture of glass, protected under our tariff from 45 to 147 per cent. How has "American labor" fared under the law that enabled DePauw to heap up $6,000,000? In 1860 the average daily wages of glass-workers was $2.96; in 1880 it was $1.69. All the glass-workers in the country have not been able to save as much money under twenty-five years of "protection" as this one manufacturer devotes to perpetuating his name in a mushroom "University."

Example number two: A. Pardee, the coal baron of Hazleton, who has devoted a portion of the great fortune which the bounty system has enabled him to heap up to connecting his name with a college, "began evicting his striking miners" on Tuesday. How these miners have slaved and starved, the *World's* unchallenged reports have told the country. And now the philanthropic patron of education is evicting them from the miserable hovels that have been their shelter.

And this is how protection protects.

MARRIED.

REICHE—DAVIS.—At Mt. Lebanon M. P. Church, Baltimore, Jan. 18th, by Rev. John D. Kenzer, CHARLES REICHE and Miss ELLA M. DAVIS, both of Kent.

MOODY—WELCH.—At the home of the bride's father, in Baltimore, Jan. 18, by Rev. J. W. Wheeler, WM. E. MOODY, of Chestertown, and Miss MARY WELCH, of Baltimore city.

STAUFFER—COMLEY.—On the 18th inst., at M. E. Parsonage, Still Pond, by Rev. E. C. Macnichol, JOHN A. STAUFFER and Miss ESTHER M. COMLEY, both of Kent.

BECK—ROLLISON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11th, in Salem Church, Fairlee, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Lindale, WILLIE BECK and Miss SUSIE ROLLISON, both of Kent county.

JACKSON—MULLIKIN.—At the residence of Mr. Charles T. Mullikin, near Easton, Jan. 11, by Rev. R. K. Stephenson, I. ERNEST JACKSON, of Millington, Kent county, and Miss MOLLIE C. MULLIKIN, of Talbot county.

ROEDER—COOPER.—In Philadelphia, Jan. 11, at the residence of the bride's grandfather's, by the Rev. S. Barnes, CHARLES ROEDER and Miss JENNIE COOPER, both of Kent county.

LARRIMORE—OZMAN.—In Centreville, Jan. 18, by the Rev. Father Scott, CAPT. MEDFORD LARRIMORE, of the steamer Gratitude, and Miss FLORENCE OZMAN, of Queen Anne's.

MEEKS—COOPER.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, Jan. 18th, by Rev. J. D. Kemp, THOMAS L. MEEKS and Miss LIDIA COOPER, both of Kent county.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOSEPH P. IRELAND,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 2dday of August, 1888, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1888.

C. J. SCOTT,
Administrator.

Jan. 26—4t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a power conferred on me as Collector of Taxes by Act of Assembly I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of John Carey, of, in and to the estate of Mrs. E. J. Lemley, deceased, situated in the village of Chesterville, first election district of Kent county, consisting of

ONE HOUSE
and LOT OF LAND Containing
2 Acres, more or less,

and adjoining the property of John G. Miers, and others. And I hereby give notice, than on

Tuesday, the 21st day of February, 1888,

at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, I will sell the said property for cash, to pay taxes due as follows:

County taxes for 1883	$9.66
State " " 1883	2.16
	$11.82
Interest for 4 years	$2.84
	$14,66

Together with all costs of sale, due, and to become due thereon.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Collector for First Dist. for year 1883.

j26-ts.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a power conferred on me as Collector of Taxes by Act of Assembly I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, claim and interest of John Carey, of, in and to

ONE HOUSE
and LOT OF LAND Containing
2 Acres, more or less,

and situated in the village of Chesterville, 1st election district of Kent county, and adjoining the property of John G. Miers and others. And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 21st day of February, 1888,

at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, I will sell the said propery for cash, to pay the taxes due as follows:

County taxes for 1884	$10.91
State " " 1884	2.16
	$13.07
Interest for 3 years	2.36
	$15.43

Together with all costs of sale, due and to become due thereon.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Collector of Taxes for year 1884.

j26-ts.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Grand ORATORIO,

—ENTITLED—

"ESTHER, THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN!"

—Will be rendered—

IN STAM'S HALL, CHESTERTOWN,

Wednesday & Thursday Evenings, Jan. 25 & 26

By a Home Company of

100 VOICES

A Grand Vocal Chorus! Fine Solos, Duets Quartetts! Splendid Instrumental Music! Affecting Scenes! Brilliant Tableaux! Rich Robes and Trappings! Ancient Costumes! making it altogether *the Grandest Entertainment ever given in Chestertown!*

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Diagram will be open at Stam's on Saturday morning, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, when reserved seates may be had without extra cost.

Doors open at 7. Performance commences promptly at 8. 1t.

CLOVER SEED! CLOVER SEED!

Choice re-cleaned Western, in any quantity. Bottom Prices.

J. H. IRELAND,
LOCUST GROVE, Md.

j19-3t.

Supper at Kennedyville.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Supper at the hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, Jan. 25th, 26th and 27th. Proceeds for painting the church. The public are respectfully invited.

2t. By order. COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

Some party last week, took from our store a pair of skates. He got an odd pair. If he will kindly bring the unmatched skates back, we will let him choose a matching pair.

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Jan. 19, 1888—3t.

NOTICE.

This is to notify the public that I have this day severed my connection with the firm of E. L. Rogers & Co., of Philadelphia, and will no longer represent them in the purchase of grain, or in any other capacity.

RICHARD J. FOARD,
[S] MASSEYS.

j19-3t.

NOTICE.

Office of The Agricultural Mutual Aid Society of Caroline county.

Denton, Jan. 2, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Wilson R. Boyd has this day been dismissed as Agent or Solicitor from this Company and that the Company will not be responsible for any business transacted by him from this date.

By order of Board of Directors.

j12-3t. JAMES SWANN, Secretary.

C. WRIGHT SPRY

—WITH—

WRIGHT & LONEY,

Successors to Wright & Sparks,

FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts. Jan. 19, 1888.

Grand Musical Concert

Stam's Hall, Feb. 4th,

—BY THE—

Schubert Quartette,

OF CHICAGO.

SAMTEL T. BATTEL, Tenor,
HOMER F. STONE, Tenor,
JOHN R. TULEY, Baritone,
GEORGE H. IOTT, Basso.

—ASSISTED BY—

MISS EVA EMMET WYCOFF, Mezzo-Soprano.
MISS GEORGIELLA LAY, Pianist.

THE Schuberts last season carried our people by storm. This season they come with one of their finest programmes, and will also repeat their beautiful selection—"Remember Now Thy Creator." This piece alone, some one said, was worth five times the price of admission.

Among their new pieces may be memtioned two especially fine—"Hark, the Trumphet Calleth," and "The Village Blacksmith. Both of these pieces have received the most flattering praises from the press.

I have secured this Quartette at a very great expense, and hope the sale of seats may be sufficiently large to enable me to engage them again.

☞ Sale of seats begins Friday morning, January 27.

j26-2t. COLIN F. STAM.

REMOVAL.

HAVING removed to a much better room where we can show our goods to some advantage, we shall be glad to welcome our old customers and new ones, too, at our new stand

UNDER "KENT NEWS" OFFICE.

Being at less expense we shall sell goods at the LOWEST PRICES. Our Specialties will be

LAMPS, CLOCKS AND GLASSWARE.

We want this trade, and if lower prices than you find elsewhere, will get it, we will have it. Our Confectionery and Fruit Department will not be neglected. We shall keep it fresh at all times, and sell plain Candies at 15 cents. French at 15, 20 and 30 for best. Everything else in proportion. We shall try to keep

THE BEST CIGAR

to be had for the price. This is called the dull side of the street, but we are going to try and make it lively. One thing is sure, we will save you money if you will call at

H. A. SPARKS',
Under News Office.

j26-tf.

C. M. LUCAS

IS STILL AT THE OLD STAND.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

—ALSO—

EYE-GLASSES & SPECTACLES

ROGERS' SILVER-PLATED WARE.

HE STILL KEETS THE HIGH STANDARD OF 18 K. WEDDING RINGS.

Solid Silver Waltham Watches,

☞ ONLY TEN DOLLARS. ☜

Warranted Good Time-Keepers.

Jan. 26, 1888.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

THOS. L. BOWERS,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 26th day of July, 1888, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 19th day of January, 1888.

WM. H. BOWERS,
ROBT. A. BOWERS,
Executors.

Jan. 19, 1888—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WM. S. GREEN,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 12th day of July, 1888, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1888.

THOMAS NUMBERS,
Administrator.

Jan. 5—4t.

NOTICE.

The association existing between Casper G. Woodall and Lewis C. Justis in the publication of the *Chestertown Transcript*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be with Mr. Woodall at the *Transcript* office, and all claims due Woodall & Justis may be settled with him there. The receipt of either party, however, to any bill due the firm will be good. It is desired to settle all business of the association as soon as possible, and parties owing are requested to make speedy settlement.

C. G. WOODALL,
L. C. JUSTIS, JR.

Jan. 1st, 1888—4t.

50,000 BUSHELS

CORN WANTED

HIGHEST NET CASH PRICE PAID!

To be delivered at any point on Worton Creek.

W. B. TURNER,

Dec, 1—tf.

Machinery Oil!

for all purposes

AT TOULSON'S DRUG STORE.

Soda Water!

FRESH AND COLD.

Those who can appreciate a good glass of Soda give me a call.

TOULSON'S.

THREE-FURROWED Peach Tree Plows a sdlendid plow for working Peach Orchards; for sale at

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, State of Maryland: one at the suit of Parks & Co., against Richard F. Moffitt; one at the suit of Parks & Co. against Richard F. and Enoch J. Moffitt; one at the suit of J. C. Anderson, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Richard F. Moffitt, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the rights, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Richard F. Moffitt, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

ALL THAT FARM

OR TRACT OF LAND,

situated in the First Election District of Kent county, near Millington, on which the said Richard F. Moffitt resides,

Containing 190 Acres,

more or less; and also,

27 Acres of Wheat Seeded thereon.

Also,

8 HEAD HORSES

9 HEAD OF COWS,

12 SHOATS,

1 Farm Wagon, 1 Cart, 2 York Carriages, 1 Dearborn, 1 Mower, 1 Twin Harrow, 2 Oliver Chilled Plows, 4 Cultivators, (2 iron and 2 frames); 2 Corn Shellers, 1 Roller, 2 Fans, 2 Sets Plow Gears, 2 Sets wagon Gears, 1 Saddle, 3 Bridles, 1 Pair Trucks, 1 Road Scoop, &c.

And I hereby give notice, that on

THURSDAY, 26TH OF JANUARY, 1888,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, I will offer for sale, said property so seized and taken into execution, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writs, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

JAS. A. CASEY,
Dec. 29—ts. SHERIFF.

County Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, The existing public roads of Kent county are so numerous as to afford every reasonable facility of access, both to the occupiers of lands and to the traveling public; and whereas, in our judgment the safety of the public travel does not require the erection of any new bridges upon said roads; and whereas, the present low price of agricultural products makes it important that the expenss of the county should be reduced to the minimum consistent with the reasonable requirements of the period, therefore,

Resolved, That the public be and is hereby notified, that no application will be entertained by the County Commissioners for opening or altering any public road in Kent county requiring levy, during the year 1888, nor further erection of any new bridges during the same period, unless imperatively required as the the result of flood, accident or decay.

WM. MORRIS, President;
JOHN F. ERNEST,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,
SAM'L F. COOPER,
JOHN DICKINSON,
Commissioners.

Attest:—T. WATERS RUSSELL, Clerk.
Jan. 12—3t.

WILL YOU NOT

KINDLY SAY TO THE

People of Kent County

THAT I HAVE NOT TIME TO WRITE AN AD.

☞ I AM TOO BUSY WITH WINDOW SHADES TO THINK OF IT. ☜

LOUIS K. STAM.

At Green Point

I KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK

FOLLOWING BRANDS OF FLOUR:

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE;
F. F. F.,
ORANGE GROVE.
KIRKWOOD.

Also, BACON, LARD,

GROCERIES

SALT, HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

☞ *Have a New Style GUM BOOT, the Neatest and Best Made.*

W. B. TURNER,
Dec. 1—tf. GREEN POINT.

LIME! LIME

LIME!

FTESH BURNT SHELL LIME

suitable for

Whitewashing, Building purposes or Land.

The subscriber is now burning Shell Lime, and has it on hand ready to sell at the kiln, or ship wherever it may be wanted.

WM. PERKINS,
RISING SUN SALOON,
Chestertown, Md

P. O. Box 108.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE ADJOINING STORE OF T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Will practice in Kent and Queen Ana counties. ep16,

—VERY—

Heavy Reduction

—IN THE—

Following Line of Goods

SHAWLS—Single and Double—varying from 50 cents to $7.50. Greatly reduced in price.

HEAVY RED TWILLED FLANNELS
I have just cut very heavily.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
LACES and SWISS EMBROIDERIES,
☞ AT OR ABOUT COST. ☜

MY 50 CENT
ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERES,
are much Below Value.

LADIES' CLOTH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
At much Lower prices than ever before sold.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Do not forget the GREAT BARGAINS we are offering in a number of lines of Boots and Shoes.

We have just cut a large line of BOY'S BUTTONED SHOES to *near half their value.*

Our Woman,s Plain Heavy Shoe, that only a few days we were selling at $1.25, we are now offering at $1.00 per pair.

Remember the line of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
REDUCED TO COST.
Good Patterns and Desirable Goods.

MEN'S
KNIT UNDERWEAR,
at lower prices than can be bought at any othe place in the county.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

—A LARGE STOCK—
OF MEN'S HEAVY WINTER GLOVES,
cut in prices to very near cost.

WE MEAN TO REDUCE STOCK!

considerably this month,
IF PRICES WILL DO IT!

Call and see us, and you will find that we will save you money.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Dec. 1. 1887.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Sept. 26th, 1887,

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck Grey's Inn, Queenstown, Kent Island and all intermediate landings, arriving in Baltimore about 1 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M., making the above landings.

THE STEAMER B. S. FORD

will leave Centreville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at the wharves in Corsica River, Grey's Inn, Eastern Neck, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore about 1 o'clock. Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock A. M., making the above landings.

STEAMER CORSICA

will leave Crumpton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at all the river landings. Will leave Chestertown *Tuesday and Thursday* at 5 *p. m.*, and on *Saturday* at 3 *p. m.* Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf at midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Chestertown, and all river landings.

FARE FROM ALL POINTS.

$1 ROUND TRIP.
SINGLE TICKETS 75 CENTS.

☞ Tickets Good Until Used.

Nov. 3, 1887. GEO. WARFIELD, PRESIDENT.

The Sun

FOR

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, faithful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight twelve and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily	$6 00
Daily and Sunday	7 50
Sunday, (16 and 20 pages)	1 50
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