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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Thursday, April 5, 1888.

JASPER G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BOTH houses of the Maryland Legislature adjourned on Monday *sine die*. The session has had under consideration during the winter many important bills, and upon the work of the session shows it to be ranked among the best Legislatures of intelligence and discretion. It is to be wondered that the Legislature should adopt any new measure in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The question is involved in perplexities and is truly difficult of solution. The Legislature is to be commended for turning a deaf ear to the several plans of interested parties desirous of obtaining control of the canal. The Election bill embodies the leading features of the best election laws in other States. State taxes have been reduced one and one-half cents, and at the same time one-half cent has been added to the school tax, which will increase the State school fund $50,000. Another important measure passed is the act delegating to the commissioners of the various counties matters of legislation which are purely local, such as fence laws, road laws, hawk laws, dog laws, &c. The Legislature is to be commended, too, for turning down certain measures which were purely and undoubtedly lobby jobs.

The Peach Exchange Organized.

Elsewhere the *Transcript* reproduces from the Baltimore *Sun* an account of the organization in Baltimore of the Maryland Fruit and Produce Exchange. This important undertaking was originated by growers of this county, and it is also largely due to their intelligent persistence that the organization has been brought into practical working shape. It is one thing to theorize,—it is a much more difficult thing to put a theory on its legs and make it work. We believe the peach exchange theory is about on its legs, and that it will work. Very properly, a Kent county grower has been made president of the exchange and another Kent county grower its secretary. Kent county growers too, it will be noted, took leading parts in the discussion. The design of the peach exchange was very well set forth by Mr. J. P. R. Polk, who owns large orchards in this county and elsewhere. Briefly it may be stated,—In order to meet the constantly increasing production of peaches, growers must provide thorough distribution. There must be no glut at any one point. In order to effect this there must be an intelligent system of distribution, that will work accurately and quickly. It must act quickly, for the peach crop is perishable and cannot wait. The peach exchange is meant to be the medium for the systematic and most advantageous distribution of the crop.

The Oyster Navy Should Enforce the Laws.

The *Transcript* publishes elsewhere the report of the committee appointed to investigate the killing of Capt. Whitehurst, which killing occurred in an engagement with the oyster police sloop Folly on the 18th of February last. The committee exonerates Capt. Clarke of the Folly, but it does it entirely too mildly and apologetically. In fact, it seems that there was a determined effort during the session of the recent Legislature to intimidate and restrain the oyster police force from any active measures. There was really no proper reason for ordering an investigation into the killing. The investigation was undoubtedly pressed with a view to intimidating the police force from a proper discharge of its duties. The foolish speech of Delegate Thompson, when the report of the investigating committee was submitted, was another effort to intimidate.

The sum and substance of the matter is this: The State of Maryland has enacted laws restraining dredgers from taking oysters on certain grounds. She has provided and equipped an expensive navy to enforce these laws. When dredging vessels are found stealing oysters, what is the oyster navy expected to do? It is expected to capture the depredating vessels. But suppose they refuse to be captured and open fire, what must the navy do then? In the opinion of statesmen like Delegate Thompson the police boat should then go away and let the dredgers dredge. In such a view of the case, the oyster police force is of absolutely no use. It is, however, the business of the police force to enforce the laws,—peacefully if it can, forcibly if it must. If vessels found violating the laws peacefully submit to arrest, it is so much in their favor. If they resist arrest and some of them, or all of them, are killed, it is a fate which they have brought upon themselves. When men are killed upon the dredge vessels under such circumstances the officers of the police boats are in no respect to be censured, they have simply done their duty.

Never before this season have the dredgers been so persistent in violating the law, and so defiant of the police force. Why has it been? Has it been because the oyster force is not under as competent a commander as was at one time in charge? Or is it because a certain contingent in the Maryland Legislature has intimidated the police force from doing its duty? Whatever may be the cause, it is a fact, that the oyster laws have been but poorly enforced during the present season.

The oyster laws should be enforced or they should be abolished. The oyster navy should be properly officered and properly equipped, and should be required to enforce the laws, or it should be abolished. There is no need for arguing these two propositions. They are axiomatic. The mere statement of them is sufficient. Let us have efficient oyster laws or no oyster laws. Let us have an efficient oyster navy or no oyster navy.

State Capital Sketches.

Mayor Claude, of Annapolis, is one of the patriarchs. His hair and beard are of full bleached white, and he wears a cloak of antique cut that marks him as one of the forefathers. He wears a genial smile and his manners are as genial as his smile He made the opening speech at the press banquet, and it was highly entertaining, as it abounded in reminiscences of the good old times before railroads, steamboats and telegraph wires began to make things go fast. The mayor's speech also sparkled with wit. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

* * * * *

Governor Jackson wears the cares of State lightly. He looks cheerful, not by any means like a man who has been lying awake of nights. The Governor is evidently a man who makes up his mind what to do, and does it, and then rests contented with the reflection that he has acted upon his best judgment. Governor Jackson impresses one as being thoroughly a man of affairs—accustomed to meeting all sorts of men and possessing the ability to "size up" his man, quickly and accurately. He expresses himself as well pleased that he will soon be able to return to Salisbury and take a rest.

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Mrs. Jackson is a lady of accomplished manners. She performs the duties of "first lady" with a courtly grace. She has been compared to Mrs. Cleveland for the tact with which she does the right thing at the right time and says the right thing in the right place. Certainly upon the editorial fraternity, she made a most agreeable impression.

* * * * *

Miss Margaret Jackson is a sprightly young lady who has probably not yet attained her sixteenth birthday. Like her mother, she possesses charming manners and converses with an easy self-possession. Miss Jackson is at school in Baltimore, but has tasted a little of life at the more or less gay Maryland capital this winter. To a newspaper man, at the press reception, she remarked with a sparkle of humor, that she always had delighted in political speeches, but that she had never, before coming to Annapolis, had much opportunity of listening to them. This winter, however, she had heard more than enough speeches to satisfy her. In fact, she had not found the speeches at the State House, always entertaining. She had noticed, too, that the longest speeches were often followed by surprisingly few votes on the same side the speech was made on. Miss Jackson thinks that if she were ever to undertake to be a lawmaker, she would make it a point to cut her speeches short.

* * * * *

Annapolis is called the ancient city—and well so called. Certainly it has outlived its youthful ways. Sleepy, monotonous, weather-beaten, it seems entirely out of sympathy with the push and progress of the 19th century. The naval academy is probably the one industry that keeps the town alive in off years. During the three months in which the Legislature is in session, Annapolis undoubtedly makes as much as possible of her opportunity.

* * * * *

The State House, as any one who has visited Annapolis will have observed, is not an impressive building from without. Parts of the interior, however, are quite handsome. The Senate chamber is a beautifully proportioned and richly decorated room. So also are the Court of Appeals and Executive chambers. The recently completed annex is built of cheap bricks and looks cheap inside and out. There is not the slightest attempt at architectural beauty. The upper floor of the annex will give enlarged quarters for the library. The lower floor is divided into committee rooms. The Governor's house is handsome, commodious and modernly built. It is finished handsomely and in good taste, but not more richly than the residences of many well-to-do people.

A Good Record Under Many Difficulties.

It has been so much the fashion to abuse the Legislature which closed its session last night that a word of commendation will, perhaps, be refreshing, for in looking back over its field of labors it is certainly entitled to praise, not only for what it accomplished, but for the many evil schemes it strangled in deference to its own standard of right and to that public sentiment which is usually the best guide to a representative body. It is a very easy matter to stand off at a distance, far removed from the pitfalls which beset members—from the heated atmosphere of feeling and argument which surround them—and weed out the good from the bad, and utter complaints because those upon whom the responsibility and burden rests do not see with our eyes and hear with our ears. But a vast deal of allowance must be made for those nearer the scene, many of them inexperienced; but by far the most of them, we believe, in this instance, at least, as anxious to do what was right and avoid what were wrong as were their critics, many of whom prejudged their action and would not in any event have approved their course. The difficulties of a legislative session are greatly heightened by the presence of that organized band known as the "third house," which is composed of shrewd and unscrupulous men, who ply their infamous trade for money, and by means of its corrupting influence are ever ready to entrap the weak and unwary.—Never perhaps in the history of one session have they reared a bolder front or resorted to more desperate means than during the ninety eventful days just closed at Annapolis. And yet they have in almost every instance failed in their attempts upon the integrity of the Legislature, for almost every measure upon which they measured strength with the public interests failed simply because the large amounts of money at their command were not large enough to buy legislation. A clean-handed Legislature is at least something to be proud of, and that the one which finally adjourned last night was such is best attested by what they did and what they refused to do. In political judgment they may have erred from time to time, and yet when we remember that in this they are tested by the standard set up in a reform campaign, the wonder is they did so well. It is believed the registration and election laws, against which the fiercest assaults have been directed, will fully accomplish the results sought to be attained by all parties, to wit, honest registration and elections, and that the one feature in which the law falls short of campaign pledges is not necessary to this end. We must also bear in mind that in dealing with many questions the Legislature was embarrassed by our present defective constitution. Notably was this the case in considering all measures for the relief of the canal, and every plan proposed to tax corporations. They could not even provide for an additional judge in this city without creating a new court, nor could they organize that court without the full machinery of a separate and independent tribunal. What a commentary all this is upon the constitution under which we live, and which the people hoodwinked by politicians, refused to order revised by their vote last November. When the gas bill seemed trembling in the balance in the House, and afterwards in the Senate, it was greatly feared that the lobby, which had been held at arms' length during the session, had at last gotten in their work. But it soon became manifest that no such inroads had been made upon the integrity of the body, and when at last the lobby exploded its mine by stealing the bill from the files of the Senate, it was discovered that they had effected nothing but their own ruin. The Legislature crowned its good work by overwhelming the legal-notice job, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of interested parties to have it passed. It is, of course, beside our purpose to enumerate here the particular bills enacted or defeated. We can only say, in a general way, that the session has not been barren of good results, but, on the contrary, that many excellent measures have been passed; that its errors have been those of judgment and not the result of unworthy motives and corrupt influences, for it is seen that on every measure implying corruption, so far as is known, the lobby has been beaten, and that while the Legislature has manifested on repeated occasions a desire to comply with public opinion when it has been clearly indicated, it has also turned a cold shoulder to the distinctively lobby schemes, that should alone command it to the approbation of all fair-minded men. In view of the practical results attained, therefore, and the encouragement given for progressive legislation in the future, its sins of omission may well be forgiven.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Maryland Rivers and Harbors.

Under the River and Harbor bill, as reported from the River and Harbor Committee, of which Mr. Gibson is a member, Maryland is to receive $345,500, that amount being distributed as follows:

Baltimore harbor, $250,000; Breton's bay, $3,000; Choptank river, $7,500; Corsica river, $10,000; Susquehanna river $10,000; Chincoteague bay, $50,000; Patuxent river, from Benedict to Hill's Landing, $5,000; Cambridge harbor, $5,000; Fairlee Creek, $5,000.

New Surveys—Manokin river, Somerset county; La Trappe river, Talbot county; Tuckahoe river, Caroline county; Warwick river, formerly Secretary Creek, Dorchester county; Wicomico river, Wicomico county; Wetipquin river, Wicomico county; Chester river, between Crumpton and Jones' Landing, Queen Anne's county and Kent county; Still Pond harbor, Kent county; Sassafras river, Kent county; South East river, Queen Anne's county; North East river, Cecil county; Wicomico river, mouth of Potomac, St. Mary's county.

No recommendations are made for the harbor of Annapolis, St. Jerome's bay, the piers at Battery Island, or the passage between Deal's Island and the mainland.

It will be seen from the above figures that Maryland was faithfully represented on the committee by Representative Gibson. In the last River and Harbor bill Maryland was to have received but $242,500; Baltimore harbor, $200,000; Breton's bay, $2,500; Choptank and Corsica rivers, $2,500 each. The Susquehanna river received $10,000, the same as in the new bill, while the provision for Chincoteague bay was but $25,000.

The general River and Harbor bill makes an aggregate appropriation of $19,432,782.73, and is the largest bill of the kind yet brought in. Chairman Blanchard says that the bill of 1882, which was the largest up to that time, aggregated $18,123,000. The bill for last year, which carried nearly $10,000,000, failed to become a law, and hence the present bill is really for two years. He also says that there are no canal projects in the present bill, and no provision is made for the improvement of the Washington flats, because of the unsettled title to the land. The largest appropriations for rivers in the bill are: The Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Minnesota river to the Gulf, $3,383,000; Missouri river, $669,000; St. Mary's river at the falls and Hay Lake channel, $1,500,000; Ohio river, $515,000; Columbia river, $635,000; Tennessee river, $265,000; Cumberland river, $210,000; St. John's river, $150,000; Detroit river, $130,000; Red river, Louisiana and Arkansas, $100,000; Red river, at its mouth, including rectifications of head of Atchafalaya, $300,000; Black Warrior river, $100,000; Arkansas river, $175,000; Cape Fear river, $100,000; Great Kanawha river, $300,000; James river, $25,000; Delaware river, $250,000; Hudson river, $75,000; Fox river, $100,000; Illinois river, $200,000; Muskingum river, $102,000; Monongahela river, for purchase of lock and dam No. 7, $162,000; Kennebec river, $30,000; York river, Va., $30,000; Chincoteague bay, $50,000; Big Sandy river, W. Va., $31,500; Monongahela river, W. Va., $35,000; Great Pedee river, $20,000; Santee river, W. Va., $24,000.

The larger appropriations for harbors are as follows: Boston, $125,000; Buffalo, $200,000; New York harbor, $300,000. East River and Hell Gate, $250,000; Harlem river, $150,000; Delaware Breakwater, $100,000; Baltimore, $250,000; Charleston, $350,000; Mobile, $250,000; New Orleans, $200,000; Galveston, $500,000; Sabine Pass, $250,000; Chicago, $200,000; Wilmington, Del., $30,000; Norfolk, $60,000 (in addition to $108,000 of previous appropriation made available); Beaufort, N. C., $35,000; Winyaw, S. C., $100,000; Savannah, $90,000; Pensacola, $35,000; Key West, $25,000; Apalachicola bay, $20,0000; Tampa bay, $20,000.

THE KILLING OF CAPT. WHITEHURST.

Report of Investigating Committee.

The committee appointed to investigate the killing of Capt. Frank Whitehurst by the crew of the oyster police sloop Folly, Capt. George W. Clarke, reported on Thursday as follows:

"Your committee have made a full investigation of all the facts and circumstances attending the said killing of Capt. Whitehurst, and we find the most convincing proof that the Nichols, the vessel commanded by Capt. Whitehurst, was on the evening of February 18, 1888, engaged in dredging upon exempted grounds and during unlawful hours. We further find that Capt. George W. Clarke, of the oyster navy, and commander of the State schooner Folly, in the exercise of his duty as a commander in the oyster navy, believing the Nichols to be unlawfully dredging, as aforesaid, attempted to arrest said vessel, and ordered her to surrender. Instead of doing so, however, Capt. Whitehurst ordered up his flying-jib and attempted to escape. Shots were fired from the police boat in the direction of the Nichols, which were returned by Capt. Whitehurst in person, he having ordered his crew below. At this point other dredge boats in the immediate vicinity joined in the affray, and shots were fired by them; and while your committee believe that it is probable that the shot which caused the death of Capt. Whitehurst was fired by some person in the police boat, yet from the indiscriminate firing and cross-firing it is impossible to fix the responsibility with any degree of accuracy.

"If the fatal shot came from the police boat, your committee believe that it was not intended to do bodily harm, but was done for the purposes of intimidation only, which under chapter 296 of the laws of 1886, section 23, was clearly within the scope of the authority and discretion of the officers of said oyster police service.

"Your committee would recommend that in order to make the oyster police service more efficient the police boats carry more men, as any dredge boat fully manned is in better condition to protect herself than the police boats are to protect the oyster beds from the depredations of unlawful dredgers.

"While many engaged in the dredging interest regard the law and are anxious for its enforcement, yet there are to be found a large number who totally disregard it.

"It then becomes necessary for the dignity and honor of the State that her laws and mandates should be enforced, and while the committee deeply regret the unfortunate killing of a fellow-man and the consequent misery and unhappiness of his family, yet we cannot find from the facts and circumstances of the case that Captain Clarke or his crew exceeded the authority or discretion confided in them as officers of the State by the General Assembly of Maryland."

Appended to the report is the amount of expenses for summoning witnesses, clerks, witnesses' fees, etc., aggregating $221.35.

Capt. Thompson spoke as follows in reference to the report: "This is a serious question. It involves the deliberate killing of one of the many men who are engaged in the humble but noble occupation of taking oysters from the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries. I do not for one moment question the intelligence and the impartial spirit of the committee which has made this report, but I must say that it is my duty to defend the dredgers before this House, and ask you to disqualify the man who shot Capt. Whitehurst. In 1878 Gov. McLane demanded that men should be appointed to command the oyster police force who would have some regard for human life, and who would not deliberately slaughter their fellow-beings, and Gov. Carroll complied with this request. Has not the man who shot Capt. Whitehurst violated this condition of his holding office? But why should Capt. Whitehurst have been shot? He was no felon, no murderer. His crime was not of such enormity as to deserve death. He was guilty of misdemeanor, and for this and this only should he have been punished. More than that there was no certain evidence of Capt. Whitehurst's offense. It was all on suspicion that he was fired upon, and fired upon, too, when he was trying to get out of the way. If you adopt this report you license these men to go all over the bay and shoot down their fellow-men. Why, the police officers of Baltimore city have their instructions not to use their pistols except in case of self-defense. Did any such motive actuate the killing of Capt. Whitehurst? If you adopt this report you agree that the death of this man was proper, and you license the wholesale killing of the men engaged in taking oysters."

MEETING OF STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Banquet at the Maryland Hotel, Annapolis.

The Maryland Editors' Association held its annual banquet in Annapolis Wednesday evening of last week. The association has been in existence nearly twenty years, having been organized in June, 1868. Its first president was the late George W. Wilson, for many years editor of the Marlboro' *Gazette*, who retained the position until his death. His son, Mr. I. S. Wilson, one of the editors of that paper, is the present secretary of the association. Mr. George T. Melvin, of the Annapolis *Republican*, was at a recent meeting elected president; George W. Cruikshank, of the Cecil *Democrat*, W. Scott Roberts, of the Centreville *Record*, and T. J. Williams, of the Hagerstown *Mail*, were elected vice-presidents. The following executive committee was also elected:—John P. Briscoe, Calvert *Journal*; Geo. W. Cruikshank, Cecil *Democrat*; A. J. Almony, Rockville *Advocate*; Frederick W. Baker, Belair *Aegis*; Oscar M. Purnell, Worcester *Messenger*; C. G. Woodall, Chestertown *Transcript*; John W. Avirett, Cumberland *Times*; L. V. Baughman, Frederick *Citizen*; F. M. Cox, Port Tobacco *Times*. Revisions of the constitution and by-laws were reported. An adjournment was made subject to the call of the president.

Newspapers were represented as follows: George T. Melvin, Annapolis *Republican*; George W. Cruikshank, Cecil *Democrat*; A. J. Almony, Rockville *Advocate*; L. V. Baughman and Wm. Baughman, Frederick *Citizen*; Adrian Posey, Maryland *Independent*; F. M. Cox, Port Tobacco *Times*; John P. Briscoe, Calvert *Journal*; F. Sasscer, Jr., Prince George's *Enquirer*; Wm. M. Abbott, *Evening Capital*; W. O. Lankford, Wicomico *News*; A. J. Merrill, Peninsula *Ledger*; Paul Winchester, Easton *Democrat*; Howard Melvin, Denton *Journal*; Wm. H. Upilton, Kent *News*; C. G. Woodall, *Transcript*; I. S. Wilson, Marlborough *Gazette*; W. H. Ruby, Towson *Journal*; J. Guest King, Annapolis *Gazette*; Scott Roberts, Centreville *Record*; Chas. F. Markell, Frederick *Daily Times*; G. S. Steuart, Balto. *Free Press*; O. C. Wareheime, Frederick *Union*; H. W. Schaidt, Lonaconing *Review*; John W. Avirett, Cumberland *Times*; Edward Reisler, Carroll *News*; Jas. F. Melvin, Ellicott City *Democrat*; Frederick W. Baker (rep. by Walter Preston), Belair *Aegis*; Thos. Perry, Salisbury *Advertiser*.

A press dinner was served at the Maryland Hotel Wednesday evening, at which a number of prominent guests were entertained, and toasts were responded to by Mayor Claude, of Annapolis, prominent members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and by several newspapermen.

On Thursday, the association by invitation, called on the Governor, and was handsomely entertained. After a reception, in which the Governor and Mrs. Jackson were assisted by Secretary of State and Mrs. Lecompt, Miss Jackson, the Misses Archer and Miss Houston, a handsome luncheon was served in the dining room.

The meeting of the association was in all respects pleasant, and the entire press party returned home Thursday afternoon, very well pleased.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Quaker Neck, Sunday, April 1st, 1888, FRANCIS BAKER, aged 73 years.

GARRETT.—Near Massey's, on March 30, 1888, GEORGE B. GARRETT, in the 70th year of his age. [Centreville papers please copy.]

NOTICE.

HAVING attached for debt the material belonging to the defunct *Kent Independent*, I would call the attention of publishers to bargains that may be obtained. The sale will be held on the 25th inst., and I will take pleasure in bidding on anything that I may be requested to by letter. A pair of Chases, several Fonts of Type, Cases, Ink, etc., will be sold cheap.

April 5, 1888—3t. CLYDE DAVIS.

NOTICE.

Bishop Adams, of the Diocese of Easton, will make his spring visitation to Emmanuel Church, Chestertown, Tuesday night, April 17th, 7½ o'clock. St. Paul's, Wednesday morning, 25th, at 10½ o'clock; I. U., Thursday morning, April 19th, at 10½ o'clock; Shrewsbury and Galena, April 20th; Massey's, April 21st; Millington, April 22d. a5-2t.

NOTICE.

Picked up adrift in the mouth of Chester river, a YAWL BOAT, painted white with black bands, 14 feet long. Owner or owners come forward, prove property and pay charges. Boat will be found at Grey's Inn wharf, care Thos. Maslin.

WM. T. GROOMS.

March 22-3t. Rock Hall, Kent county.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of Fairlee Grange Hall will be held at the Hall, Thursday, April 5, at one o'clock P. M., sharp.

m15-4t. T. A. HULME, Sec'y.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

WILLIAM STEVENS & W. M. SLAY, Trustees,
vs.
ADKINSON & BOULTER.

THE creditors of Benedict B. Adkinson and John Boulter are hereby notified to file their claims, duly proved, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court within two months from the date of the first publication of this notice—after which an account will be stated distributing the fund.

By order of court.

EBEN F. PERKINS, AUDITOR.

March 15, 1888—5t.

GRAND CONCERT

—BENEFIT OF THE—

CHURCH OF SACRED HEART.

MISS VERINA CORBALEY,
MRS. THOMAS A. HULME,
and CHAS. H. HURLOCK, Esq.,
—ASSISTED BY—
HOME TALENT & RUSSELL'S ORCHESTRA.

Tuesday, April 10, at Stam's Hall.

ADMISSION, 25 Cts.; Reserved Seats, 35 Cts.

TOLCHESTER LINE!

AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2d, 1888, BEGINNING SATURDAY APRIL, 7th,

THE STEAMER EMMA GILES,
Leaves Baltimore
EVERY SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY
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! ☜

☞ SPECIAL—In order to make the change in our schedule, there will be no boat between Monday, April 2d and Saturday, April 7th. Every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, as per Schedule.

TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.,
Office, Pier 16 Light Street, Baltimore.

March 29, 1888.

Chester River Fish Law

AN ACT to Repeal, Amend and Re-enact Chapter 138 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An Act to Better Regulate the Time and Manner of Taking and Catching Fish in the Waters of Eastern Bay and Chester River and their Tributaries, within the Jurisdictional Limits of Queen Anne's and Kent Counties," so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "an act to better regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish in the waters of Eastern Bay and Chester River and their tributaries within the jurisdictional limits of Queen Anne's and Kent Counties," be and the same is hereby repealed, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

CHAPTER 2.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled, "an act to better regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish in the waters of Eastern Bay and Chester River and their tributaries within the jurisdictional limits of Kent and Queen Anne's counties," be and the same is hereby repealed, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take, capture or destroy fish in the waters of Chester River or its tributaries in the counties of Kent or Queen Anne's and Eastern Bay and its tributaries within the jurisdictional limits of Queen Anne's county by seines, drag nets, set nets, fish baskets, fish pots, weirs, pound nets, fykes, or any other means or contrivance whatsoever, which is now know or used in capturing or destroying fish, or which may hereafter be invented for that purpose, from the twentieth day of May to the first day of August, except with hook and line; provided, however, that seines or nets may be used for the taking of Taylors and Mackerel fish, provided the meshes of such nets or seines are in the bar not less than one and seven-eighth inches, or in the mesh not less than three and three-quarter inches; and provided, however, that Eels may be taken or captured at any time during the year and may by any contrivance whatsoever suitable for the purpose.

SEC. 3 *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who use stakes or poles in setting nets of whatever class or description, in the waters mentioned in the second section of this act, to leave such stakes or poles in the waters where they are used, but shall remove, or have removed, such stakes or poles from the waters where they were used on or before the twentieth day of May in each year, nor shall they again be put down in said waters prior to the first day of August following.

SEC. 4 *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in said waters, in the second section of this act, to empty their seines upon the beach or shore at any time, whilst engaged in fishing, so as to leave the smaller fish to perish, but to empty the same in water of sufficient depth to enable the smaller fish to return to the waters for growth and maturation, and person or persons using seines, pounds nets, fish baskets, fykes, traps, or nets of any class or description that catch the fish alive, shall immediately cull them and return the small fish to the waters of the place where they were taken.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That no person or persons other than the bona fide residents of Kent and Queen Anne's counties and who have been such for six months preceding the beginning of any fishing season, to wit: the first day of August of any year, shall use any boat or trap of any kind or description used in catching fish in Chester River and its tributaries in said counties; provided; however, that the waters of Chester River and its tributaries shall be used in common between the bona fide residents of said counties, to wit: those who have had a bona fide residence in either of said counties for six months before the first day of August of any one year or the fishing season thereof; and provided also that persons owning lands in said counties on said river and its tributaries shall have the right to rent or otherwise grant by written lease or contract under hand and seal to be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county where the lands lie, a certified copy of which under the hand of the Clerk and the seal of his office shall be evidence of the right to fish in the waters opposite the shores described thereon to non-residents of said counties the privilege of fishing in or opposite their shore during the fishing season hereinbefore limited and fixed, under all the restrictions hereinbefore provided and further provided that the right to take fish with hook and line shall be allowed to all persons at all times.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That upon the information of any citizen of either of said counties, that he knows or verily believes, that any person or persons have violated any of the provisions of this act, before any Justice of the Peace of Queen Anne's county if the offence occurred in Eastern Bay or its tributaries, within the jurisdictional limits of Queen Anne's county, or if the offence occurred in Chester River or any of its tributaries before a Justice of the Peace of either of said counties, the Justice of the Peace shall docket a case in the name of the State of Maryland against such person or persons so charged by oath as offending, and issue a warrant at once to some one of the constables or sheriff of such county, for the arrest of the party or parties charged in said oath with the violation of this act, to be brought before such Justice of the Peace for trial, and said constable or sheriff shall seize the boat, tackle, nets and other equipments owned by or in the possession of such person or persons so charged with the violation of this act, when such violation occurred, or at the time of such arrest, and safely keep such property so taken during the time pending the trial for such offence so charged, and if upon such trial the Justice of the Peace shall enter judgment for the State such person or persons as against whom such judgment shall be rendered shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offence, in the discretion of the said Justice of the Peace, one-half of which fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to the school fund of the county where such judgment is rendered; and if such fine is not paid within five days from the date of such judgment the said Justice of the Peace shall on the sixth day thereafter enter judgment of condemnation against the boat, tackle, nets, or other equipments of such offender which had been seized by the officer aforesaid, which said boats, tackle, nets, or other equipments shall, after ten days notice, be by the said officer sold to the highest bidder for cash, and from the proceeds of such sale shall deduct the fees allowed constables upon execution, the costs incident to such trial and judgment, together with such expense as such officer may have incurred in the taking and keeping of such property, and shall then divide the residue between the informer and the schools of the county equally, said officer not to be liable for any damage or loss of said property while in his custody which may occur without fault on his part.

SEC. 7, *And be it enacted*, That any commanding officer of any of the police oyster sloops or steamers, either upon view or information derived from any other person, of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be and he or they are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is made his or their duty to arrest and take into custody such person or persons so as heretofore offending and the boatmen or other persons found in said boats, and carry such offender or offenders before some Justice of the Peace of the county wherein such offence was committed, to be dealt with as provided for in this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons convicted of offending against any of the provisions of this act shall think himself aggrieved by such conviction, he or they may appeal from the Justice of the Peace before whom such conviction is had, at any time within ten days from the rendition thereof to the circuit court of the county in which the trial was had. If any resistance be made to the officer directed to execute this act, by any person or persons offending against the same, the said officer shall summons the posse comitatus and proceed therewith without delay to execute his duty under such warrant. Justices before whom such offender or offenders shall be taken shall have full power to issue summons for all witnesses that be named to him, to compel their appearance and to examine them under oath.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of act inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

April 5, 1888—3t.

JUDEFIND BROS.

$8,000, $4,000, $3,000, $1,200 to loan on Farm property. Bargains in FARMS for sale. Printed list free.

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ONLY THINK OF IT! Twelve inches—a *whole foot of Good Tobacco*—nice flat plug for ten cents! Sound twist Tobacco as low as 25 cents a pound at

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SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS,

All Persons and Bodies Corporate or Politic in Kent county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same, on or before the

1st day of May, 1888

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

TRADERS' LICENSE.

The amount to be paid by traders for license—the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath—is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed			$1,000. $12 60
Over $1,000	not over	$1,500	15 60
" 1,500	"	2,500	18 60
" 2,000	"	4,000	22 60
" 4,000	"	6,000	30 60
" 6,000	"	8,000	40 60
" 8,000	"	10,000	50 60
" 10,000	"	15,000	65 60
" 15,000	"	20,000	80 60
" 20,000	"	30,000	100 00
" 30,000	"	40,000	125 60
" 40,000			150 60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business of the amount of goods kept on hand the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Kent county, to wit:

On this —— day of——, 1888, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared —— ——, and declared that he intends to apply for a Trader's License under the second section of the Act of January session 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and made oath that the amount of stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it be a partnership), at the principal season of sale (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c.) does not or will not exceed $——

Sworn before —— ——

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license.

Venders of cakes and venders of beer, who are makers of such beer, (Lager Beer excepted) are not required to take out License.

VENDERS OF MILLINERY.

Females vending Millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, to pay a License of $6.50; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same License as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

BILLIARD TABLES.

A License may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which License there shall be paid the sum of $50.50, and for every additional table $25.50.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

Hawkers and Peddlers must renew their Licenses on or before the first day of May as other trades. The rates are as follows in the county:

To travel on foot	$101 00
With one horse and wagon	151 00
With two horses and wagon	201 00

No such License shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in the name or style of any partnership, or company, and but one person shall trade under any such License. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before any Justice of the Peace.

BROKERS.

Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase and sale of stocks, bills, notes, bank notes, or other obligations, shall be deemed and taken to be a broker. The rates are as follows:

Exchange Broker	$100.60
Stock "	75.60
Bill "	50.60

The following Act—chapter 448, page 862—entitled "An Act to add to the 16th section of article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub section, requiring a License to enable any person to act as Real Estate Broker," provides—

That any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars may obtain a License for carrying on the business of a Real Estate Broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker without a License, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this article."

LICENSE to KEEPERS OF OWNERS of JACKS or STALLIONS.

The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said clerk with the seal of his court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the License for stationing said Stallion or Jack for one year from the date thereof; provided that in case shall the sum directed to be paid for said License be less than ten dollars; and that every Stallion or Jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other State tax. Any owner or keeper stationing any Stallion or Jack without a License shall pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid as stipulated above, one-half to the State and the other to the informer.

JAMES A. CASEY,
Sheriff of Kent county

March 29, 1888—5t.

GARDEN SEED!

GUARANTEED RELIABLE.

GARDEN SEED!
FRESH.

GARDEN SEED
LARGE QUANTITY.

GARDEN SEED!
CHEAP.

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DRUG STORE

March 22, 1888. 123.

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PEACH TREES, CORN, OATS, POTATOES, GRASS, CLOVER.

Orchard Compound!

A PEACH TREE FERTILIZER.

Only the best material used in its manufacture. A strictly first-class article.

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THE HOME IMPROVED.

Has been used for years, giving its patrons entire satisfaction.

Chester Compound!

A COMPLETE MANURE of established reputation.

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ALSO A COMPLETE MANURE,

and one of the most popular on the market.

DISSOLVED BONES, RAW BONE DUST, MAGNESIA, PLASTER, &c., &c.

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March 22, 1888.

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