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THE TRANSCRIPT.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

COLLINS & HOPPER
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

GEN. BOULANGER is still running on the Ovation list.

MARSHALL FREY, of the Baltimore police force, says that crime in Baltimore city is on the decrease.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, is reported as being engaged to Miss Hatchkiss, daughter of the United States Consul at Ottawa.

THE Baltimore *Herald* speaks of the host of Republican office-seekers who make President Harrison's life, to a certain extent, miserable as "the Hungry Hordes."

GOV. WILSON, of West Virginia, has decided to call an extra session of the Legislature about June 1, for the purpose of settling the gubernatorial muddle, and acting upon other matters.

THE bark Pettingill, bound from Baltimore to Boston, loaded with coal, foundered in the Chesapeake, near the Capes, last week and every soul on board are thought to have gone down with the vessel.

THE DAY of removals in Delaware, is March 25. Says the Middletown *New Era:* "Removals have commenced in a number of cases, the bright warm weather being an incentive to many who have to change their residences."

IT IS NOW claimed to be an "open question," whether or not Peesident Harrison is a decendant from Pocahontas, and from the Parliamentary soldier and regicide, General Thomas Harrison, who was executed in 1660.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was enthusiastically observed in Baltimore. In New York the displays were elaborate and upon a grander scale than usual. Ex-President Cleveland made an eloquent and stirring speech at Delmonico's, to the friendly sons of St. Patrick.

SERIOUS dissatisfaction is reported as existing at Fort Niagara, among the tr[illegible] ops, the outgrowth of the manner in wh[illegible] are treated by the officers. N[illegible] ch they are treated by the officers. N[illegible] ch they sertions are reported, a[illegible] umerous desertions are reported, a[illegible] umerous desertions are reported, a[illegible] umerous de- night of last week a [illegible] d on Thursday left in a body for [illegible] atch of eight men [illegible] Canada.

THE Ca[illegible] oll county jail has had from sixty t[illegible] eighty tramps in its cells during the [illegible] entire winter, and tax-payers are asking that some means be advised by which the imposition upon the county may be stopped. It is somewhat unreasonable that honest and law-abiding citizens should be taxed to support such worthless characters

SAYS the Baltimore *Sun:* "Advices from Apia, Samoa, dated March 2, state that during the past month the German authorities, both consular and naval, have maintained a state of inactivity. A strong guard is on duty at the German consulate. A guard is still kept at the American and English consulates. There has been no settlement of the matter at issue."

CHARLESTON, S. C., is now reveling in her gorgeous spring costume and balmy breezes. Says a correspondent to the Baltimore *Sun:* "With the thermometer registering between 55° and 62° every day, the peach trees in bloom, the yards bright with beautiful spring flowers, great bushes filled with brilliant japonicas, and a breeze that comes laden with the delicious jasmine perfume, one is given the most pleasant evidence that spring is here with all her glory."

APPREHENSIONS of serious trouble have been felt at the California gold mining camps, during the recent excitement, and says a dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News:* "Thousands of desperate gold hunters are breathing vengeance against the International Company of English capitalists, whose agents lay claims to the mines, and are trying to shut out Americans and others. Tuesday it became known that the company had sent to San Francisco for 5,000 Chinamen to work the mines."

AN EXODUS of the colored population of the eastern portion of North Carolina, has set in, which threatens to depopulate the entire section of the State, of laborers. Large numbers are leaving daily, and the numbers transported westward during the past two months have run into the thousands. The emigrants go to the cotton plantations of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, instead of to the turpentine forests of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. It is estimated that ten thousand have left the State this year.

THE KENT RAILROAD TO BE PUT IN GOOD ORDER.

To Be Built from Bay to Bay, and to be Known as the Delaware, New York and Boston.

In connection with the Kent county railroad, now known as the Baltimore and Delaware Bay, there have been rumors and rumors, which have appeared periodically during the past several years. It has been rumored at least a half dozen times that the Pennsylvania had absorbed it. The B. & O. was at one time a reputed purchaser, and other more or less likely rumors have at odd times been put afloat. Recently, however, a rumor has been put out that has developed into more than a rumor. It is now generally understood, and very well authenticated, that the Jersey Central, which is the actual owner of the road, and which also controls the Jersey Southern, is about to take charge, and complete the road between the two bays. Col. Frederick Gerker, who has been for a long time the lessee of the road, has held upon a lease liable to expire at any time on short notice. Col. Gerker has been notified that he will be asked to give the road up on May 1. He has notified the manager, Mr. B. F. Fleming and the employees, that their services will terminate with that date. It is on or about the first of May, then, that the new management will take control, and it is expected that work will immediately be begun, constructing the new parts and putting the old portions in good running condition. The road for several years past, it may as well be said, has not by any means been in first-class condition. Indeed, there has been much complaint from the traveling public, and a great deal of severe criticism. This criticism has often unjustly been directed toward Col. Gerker and Manager Fleming. Unjustly, because it could not be expected, that under the conditions of the lease, Col. Gerker could spend a large amount of money in reconstructing the road. He was compelled to run it economically to avoid running it at a loss. It would be unreasonable to expect any less, however philanthropic, to lose money for the benefit of the public. Certainly the road has been much better than no road, and Manager Fleming certainly has shown a patience under difficulties, and a disposition to oblige that should win for him something beside criticism.

The road is to be known as the "Delaware, New York and Boston." In a railroad article in the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday, the following statement appears concerning the road:

"As heretofore hinted the president of the New Jersey Central, Mr. Maxwell, has made an agreement with E. Thielens, of Philadelphia, to develop the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad in connection with the New Jersey Central system. These two roads will be consolidated and reorganized under the name of the Delaware, New York and Boston Company. The road runs from Smyrna to Tolchester, via., Chestertown and on to the Chesapeake bay, and from Smyrna to Bombay Hook on the Delaware, where a large float will take the cars over to Bayside, about 2½ miles distant. The terminus of the Jersey Southern Railroad, now operated by the Jersey Central, is on the Delaware bay, nearly opposite Bombay Hook, while the latter place (or Woodland Beach) was for some years the point of water debarkation for peninsula excursionists to Cape May from all places south of New Castle. This would be a short and economical route to Cape May and other places on the Jersey coast for excursionists from Baltimore and Washington, and the South generally, or for Northern excursionists to Tolchester. The road traverses one of the richest counties of the State, and will absorb a large portion of the enormous peach business. The calculation is to deliver all freight shipped over this road by three o'clock the same day or following morning."

The foregoing, which it may be assumed comes from official sources, gives an inkling of the direction from which the new management expect to draw business. It will also be a pleasing intimation to peach growers, that the road will afford better and quicker transportation for fruit to Northern markets than any other peninsula road. For reaching the sea-side it will also afford a most delightful route to passenger travelers from Baltimore and the South, giving a trip across two beautiful bays, and avoiding the long dusty railroad route. Indeed, in order to reach Cape May it may be so arranged that there will be only about thirty miles of railroad travel as a steamer from Bombay Hook can land passengers at Cape May Point.

In the general discussion that has ensued since it has been rumored that the road is to be built between the two bays, the question as to whether the road would make the bay connection from the line running down by Nicholson's, or would came by the way of Chestertown and build the three or three and a half miles necessary to connect with the old grade, has always come to the front. Some people are very positive that the road will not come to Chestertown in the first place, and very positive that Chestertown will be ruined if it doesn't, in the second place. Tolchester, they say, will in a few years be a booming town. There are always a number of good people, who, when any new enterprise is talked of, allow their imaginations to get the run of their judgments. Railroads, like other business enterprises, are run on the simple principle of "will it pay or will it not pay?" Chestertown has somewhere about 3,500 population. It has a number of very considerable manufacturing industries, and it is the centre of very considerable and varied business interests. To a good railroad giving convenient outlet to the northern cities, the travel to and from the town, cannot be worth less than from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. The cost of building the necessary three or three and a half miles would probably not exceed $30,000. It is altogether probable, that the railroad company will be just as anxious for the connection as the town. That is to say, both will be glad to come together. As to Tolchester, certainly the road will tend to make it a more delightful and better patronized resort than it is now. Certainly no cool headed, business view of the matter can make it appear otherwise than greatly to the interest of the road, to have its main line touch at Chestertown. It expects to draw large business from the peach traffic. The magnificent peach territory of Queen Anne's county lies near to Chestertown, and the bridge at Chestertown is the only point on the river, where the road could obtain traffic from that territory. The freight and travel from Queen Anne's is a consideration not to be overlooked. And Chestertown is the nearest point to that important portion of the county known as Quaker Neck.

It may be set down beforehand that the railroad will be governed by its own interests, and its own interests are to make its main line run by the way of Chestertown. It would not be inappropriate, however, for the town to take some method of arriving at an understanding with the company as to its proposed route in reaching the Chesapeake.

STATE ITEMS.

It is thought that there will be more dwellings erected in Rockville this year than in any previous year in the history of the town.

Harry Ward, of Pylesville, accidentally shot himself in the ankle, Thursday of last week, with a cane-pistol with which he was shooting rats. The ball remained in the foot.—*Harford Democrat.*

Mr. D. A. Smith, mate of the State steamer Governor Thomas, shot a portion of one of his fingers off by the accidental discharge of a revolver, which he was cleaning,

Hon. George A. Johnson, attorney-general of California, cousin of Mrs. Governor Jackson, is a guest at the executive mansion. He came on to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 25th inst.

On the night of March 12, and the morning of the 13, three disasterous fires took place in different sections of Howard county, and one in Prince George's county near the Howard county line, barns and stables in each instance having been burned.

A movement is on foot in Hagerstown to establish a second national bank there. Some of the leading men in Washington county are interested in the project, and the indications are that it will be successful. The capital stock will be $100,000.

The school board of Washington county, following the suggestions of Senator Stake, have allowed all the schools of the county to take holiday on Arbor Day, April 10, to plant trees around the school buildings and to hold Arbor Day exercises.

Mr. E. W. Challis, 563 E. Monument street, Baltimore, has in his possession a Bible purchased from a German family in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, to whom it belonged for more than a hundred years. Although well thumbed it is in an excellent state of preservation, as it well might be considering the substantial manner in which it was originally constructed. The binding is about half an inch thick and the size and weight of the book something phenomenal. The numerous illustrations are quaint and striking.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

Positions to be Filled by President Harrison—Local Aspirants.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, has the following to say in regard to the presidential postoffices in Maryland:

As heretofore stated in the *Sun*, the only presidential postoffices in Maryland in which vacancies exist at present are those at Ellicott City, Oakland, Rockville and Frostburg. President Cleveland sent nominations to the Senate for each of these places, but they were not confirmed. There is understood to be an abundance of applicants for these places, though no applications have yet been filed in the Postoffice Department. These offices will be filled at an early date.

The following list shows the situation in regard to the other postoffices in Maryland the oppointment to which is made by the President. It will be seen that all of the present postmasters have some time to run if they are permitted to serve out their terms. A Baltimore Republican said today he thought the postmaster at Hagerstown had the best show for serving out his term of any of them, but gave no authority for his belief. The following list shows their salaries and the dates of the expiration of their commissions: Annapolis, Richard Welsh, $2,300, January 6, 1891; Baltimore, Frank Brown, $5,000, May 6, 1890; Belair, John S. Richardson, $1,300, Janauary 6, 1891; Cambridge, Wm. T. Johnson, $1,400, January 19, 1891; Centreville, Daniel C. Hopper, $1,400, January 13, 1890; Chestertown, Lewin S. Fowler, January 13, 1890; Cumberland, Asabel Willison, $2,300, April 14, 1890; Easton, James H. Covington, $1,600, January 13, 1890; Elkton, Henry H. Gilpin, $1,500, January 13, 1890; Emmitsburg, James A. Elder, $1,000, February 24, 1892; Frederick, R. Brown Henderson, $2,300, January 20, 1891; Hagerstown, William P. Lane, $2,300, February 22, 1891; Havre de Grace, Joseph F. Woodrow, $1,300, February 9, 1892; Port Deposit, Alonzo L. Barry, $1,100, January 13, 1890; Salisbury, G. R. Rider, $1,600, April 14, 1890; Towsontown, Samuel J. Robinson, $1,100, July 21, 1892; Westminster, Joseph B. Boyle, $1,600, February 19, 1890; Lonaconing, Patrick Hamill, $1,000, May 10, 1892.

Chestertown, like every other town in which there is a desirable Federal position to be provided for at the hands of President Harrison, is well represented by applicants for the position of postmaster. Postmaster Fowler's term of office will expire on January 13, 1890. It is thought by many that the change of postmaster will be at least allowed to stand until after the election, with a view to avoiding the effect of party disaffection caused by the appointment, upon the vote in November. Among those mentioned for the position are Messrs. Hiram Brown, H. M. Thomas, J. B. Burchinal, W. H. Lambert, Jr., and S. F. Smith. Says the same correspondent: "Applications for appointment as fourth-class postmasters, have been pouring in by every mail, and the clerical force of the office is completely swamped. Maryland heads the list."

LET THE FARMER COME TO THE FRONT AS A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

Taxation and Discrimination from the Farmers' Standpoint.

In an address delivered recently at Towsontown before the farmers of Baltimore county, Dr. M. G. Elzey, of Howard county, spoke vigorously against the policy which protects the other industries and leaves the farmers to bear an unjust share of the burdens of taxation. Dr. Elzey said:

The price of breadstuffs and butchers' meat is regulated by the export demand, and how in the name of wonder American producers of these great staples are to be protected by a tax on imports I am not able to guess. The truth is plain; the relief which our agricultural industries must have lies in the direction of low taxes and reduced cost of production, and he who would make you believe that some other way is better, the same is a thief and a robber. Nor has the prosperity of the people been such as described. In New England, where manufactures are concentrated, and capital is amassed out of the products of the soil, farming has constantly declined until more than half the population has abandoned the rural districts and is herding in the towns and cities. In Kansas five thousand mortgaged farms have, within a short period, been simply abandoned by the holders and now lie on the hands of the mortgagees unsalable. Now there is a cry for a stay law. In some of the other Western States in the older and more densely populated districts recorded mortgages on farms and farming property other than lands nearly equal the assessed value of both personal and real estate. Are these pictures of an unexampled national prosperity? The truth is the national wealth is being amassed in the hands of a few families by means of national, State and local legislation, the whole trend of which is in favor of the rich and against the poor, in favor of capital, and against productive industry. Thus it is that numerous individuals can be named whose incomes exceed the revenues of the greatest of our States, except New York. A dozen men could be named whose incomes combined would rival the national revenue itself if reduced, as it should be and must be, to the actual needs of honest and economical government. The meaning of all which is that through vicious laws and maladministration, national, State and local, the rich are made rich beyond all precedent in the history of mankind, and the poor are reduced to the very verge of bankruptcy and despair.

No argument in regard to federal taxation is needed to show that all unnecessary taxation is unjust and tyrannical. That this generation has been taxed to the point of excessive and cruel tyranny does not admit of denial. One outrageous fact settles this question, the fact, viz., that after first meeting and then anticipating the demands of the public creditor; first debasing and then contracting the national currency; packing a court to boom greenbacks, and then paying a high premium for immature bonds in currency equal to gold, for which bonds the holder paid less than par in a greatly depreciated currency; after all this has been done, there remains an enormous surplus in the treasury, which extravagance and corruption combined could not avail to squander or to steal. A surplus which represents the agony and sweat of toiling millions insufficiently clothed and underfed, and yet our so-called statesmen, instead of delivering the people, have set themselves the task of deceiving them with figures that lie and promises which cannot be fulfilled. Having, as Lord Macaulay said to a certain set of politicians, "hearts harder than a piece of the nether millstone, foreheads of brass, and tongues set on fire of hell," they may have deceived the people for a time, but the end is not yet—mark that!

In the matter of State taxation, at a superficial view the Maryland State rate appears to be very moderate, but when the basis of taxation is explored and the inequality of assessments is brought into view all is not quite so lovely as at first blush it might seem. Persons whom I suppose to be well informed have stated that it is doubtful if so large a per centage of the most productive property is in any other State exempted from assessment and excluded from the basis of taxation as in Maryland, and while this might not be so serious as far as the small State levy is concerned, when we look into the municipal and county levies which, in many of the counties, are three, four, five and six times the State levy, then we see that any contraction of the basis is handicapped to all productive industry, and as everywhere and at all times it is agriculture that carries the heaviest weight. Unwisely, the constitution seems to impose no limit upon the county levies, and by degrees *home rule rampant* has loaded agriculture with its heaviest burdens, and local taxation grown to such vast proportions is daily increasing more and more, until in many places the taxes on land and farming property *simply cannot be paid*, except by borrowing the money and mortgaging the land. But are these mortgages or rather are the monies secured by these mortgages made a part of the bases of taxation? Oh, no. My friends, why are they not? The comprehensive and complete answer is that there are not in the Legislature farmers enough to secure equitable adjustment of the basis of taxation. Moreover, nearly all the lands and farming property of the State are assessed greatly above their actual value. For example the farm and home which I purchased less than two years ago in Howard county is assessed 30 per cent. more than was bid at public auction. A neighbor who bought a farm adjoining, just before, at public auction, is assessed 300 per cent. higher than he paid for it. These are certainly not isolated cases. I believe the lands and farming property of the State are assessed from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. above their value. I have three horses from 20 to 23 years old and a member of my family ownes one 34 years old, which I broke to the saddle when I was a boy. On all of these I pay taxes. Everybody knows that the cost of their maintenance is six times their value. Take an ordinary four-year-old horse. You paid tax on him at $50 as a yearling, $75 as a two-year-old, $100 as a three-year-old, and $150 as a four-year-old. His maintenance, with average interest for four years, has cost $100. His present value is about $120. If the value of land declines after assessment you must wait until after the next assessment before you can get it reduced, often a series of years. Nevertheless, if you make a new fence or ditch or barn or shed, or replace your old leaky roof with a new one, promptly the assessor appears and its value is added to your assessment, and if you borrow the money to put it on with, and mortgage the farm to secure the money, you pay interest on the money, and you pay tax on the improvement, and you pay the insurance for the benefit of the mortgage, together with all fees, costs, &c.

You all know that safe money at six per cent. is better than any farming or than most other kinds of other business. Is it then a just basis of taxation which, includes your land and all your farming stock and implements of every sort, and excludes the money of your mortgagee yielding him six per cent.? It is neither just or right nor wise, and no sophistry can make it so.

I suppose there can be no denial of the fact that in this State there are millions of property excluded from the basis of taxation, which is far more productive than the bulk or that which is taxed, especially the land. This state of affairs is mainly due to a single fact, viz., that agriculture suffers itself to be taxed without any real representation in our legislative assemblies—national and State. You have the power to remedy this wrong, and unless you do it you deserve no pity. It is well known that a single profession has always formed a majority, frequently of both Houses, of nearly every legislative assembly which ever sat in America. as well as the greater part of all administrative and of course all judicial offices, viz., the legal profession. At present I believe that every member of the United States Senate is a lawyer, five-sixths or more of the House of Representatives are lawyers, the President and all his constitutional advisers are lawyers, and there is, besides a judiciary seat in the Cabinet, a high court which is a co-ordinate branch of the government. If you will examine into the legislative, judicial and executive organization of the State government, including the courthouse communities of the country you will discern a not dissimilar state of affairs. It is clear that the legal profession has come to be the governing class of this country, a thing contrary to the public weal and incompatible with the safety of a government "of the people by the people and for the people;" in other words, having the form of a free popular government.

Lawyers are neither better nor worse than other men, but I believe no sensible lawyer will maintain that it is wise that any profession should thus monopolize the control of public affairs, even if that profession should form a majority of the people. In point of numbers this profession is an extremely inconsiderable minority of every community. It represents no productive industry, and itself creates no taxable values. How then can it be either just or right or wise that it should have decisive control of the whole subject of taxation and all public business? Nor does this profession put forward for such positions its ripest and ablest and purest members, but too often its fledglings and its failures. The time for a convention of the people is coming on to revise the constitution of the State of Maryland. Shall it be a convention of the people in fact or a convention of lawyers merely? If you farmers are true to yourselves and loyal to your calling you will see to it that there are enough bona fide farmers among whom are not a few of the ablest and best men in this or any other State, upon the floor of that body to defend the interest of agriculture. You will want to look narrowly to the question of local taxation and local expenditures; to overhaul the whole system of county organization; to abolish the whole fee system in all its forms, and to pay every public servant a fixed salary for his services. You will want to prohibit the counties from loaning their credit, and to limit the amount of the county levies to a certain per centage of the State levy, and to provide for a complete public exhibit of every public expense. It is, moreover, certain that if you leave all this to the professional politicians and lawyers, none of it will be done. I am in no sense hostile to the legal profession, but I insist that no profession should be suffered to be a govering class nor to monopolize the control of public business, I believe that the great conservative reserve power of this republic is lodged for its safety with the agricultural and rural masses, conservative by nature, law-abiding by instinct and ever loyal to the father-land. You cannot divest yourselves of the responsibility which rests upon you. Acquit yourselves therefore like men! Suffr[illegible] not merely a right to be exercised at discretion, but the highest public duty of the citizen, which he is bound to perform wisely, according to his best judgment, and honesty at any hazard. It is a duty, therefore, which cannot be rightly performed without careful study and reflection, free from partisan malignaty and blindness. Hence it is that there can be no more heinous public offence than to bribe or menace a voter or to barter or sell a vote. He who has the power to assist in the prevention of or protest against a public wrong, and fails to do so, becomes particeps criminis with the active perpetrators of such wrong.

In order to carry the reforms, without which agriculture must decline until it comes to be a mere mechanical occupation instead of the most intellectual of learned professions—its true position—you must act in concert and in such decisive fashion as to convince all parties that you mean to have what is right. The first practical step will be to put some of the professional politicians and lawyers out of the Legislature, and some of the ablest and truest farmers in the State in their room. You have the power to do it, you have the right to do it, it is your bounden duty to do it, and now why don't you do it? Never lose sight of the objective point, viz., a just and equitable basis of taxation, embracing every species of property, and a system of assessment which will make it too dangerous for any man who does not want to go to prison to attempt to defraud the public by a false return.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE FREE BRIDGE QUESTION.

The County Commissioners the Representatives of the People—the Law on the Subject as Viewed by a Free Bridge Advocate.

MESSRS. EDITORS TRANSCRIPT:—Much has been said in reference to the defeat of the free bridge, by the boards of county commissioners who were authorized by law to purchase the same. The various excuses rendered for the defeat of this law, in accepting the will of the minority against the expressed will of the majority at the ballot box, is something remarkable, and perhaps unprecedented in the history of these counties. Among the excuses is one, that a majority of *tax-payers* did not want it free. Certainly as a general public measure the tax-payers do not object to this needed improvement in this progressive age, when sanctioned by the will of the people. Would they feel the weight of increased taxation? The inquiry was once made, who owns the Kent county railroad? It was thought at that time J. Gould; another answered if J. Gould owns that road he doesn't know it. Now, with fourteen or fifteen millions of dollars worth of taxable property in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, the tax-payer might have to pay a few cents more, but would he ever know it, unless some one were kind enough to mention what the extra quarter was for?

The law passed in this case did not designate a majority of tax-payers, but a majority of legal voters of the two counties. The government compells the citizen in time of war to take up arms, in defence of his country, its citizens and its property. And the same government allows him a voice in the government under which he lives, and is called on to defend, whether he owns property of not.

Now, the fact remains the same. The people's desires have been neglected, let the excuses be what they may. The county commissioners of Kent and Queen Anne's counties are authorized by law, a majority of the legal voters concurring to purchase the Chestertown toll-bridge, but not to pay a price exceeding the par value of their bonds. Purchase at a less price if you can, if not, give the par value, but not a dollar over. The bridge company offered the bridge at par value, but not a dollar less. The commissioners refused to purchase at the price named, alledging, we understand, that the bridge is not worth the price. Now, the actual value of private property can only be estimated by the interest it will pay. You cannot take the property of the citizen at your own price. The owners of the bridge property would certainly be glad to get rid of it if it were a sinking investment. *They*, perhaps, are the best judges of what it is actually worth, and so the framers of the law thought at the time in allowing the commissioners to go as high as the par value. Now, as to the *actual* worth of the bridge proper, the commissioners had no option, they were purchasing the right of way back and forth as well as the bridge. This right of way of the bridge had been chartered and vested forever, and no free bridge can ever be built at this place so long as this bridge and its chartered rights exist.

Now, the commissioners had no further option in the matter, than to do their duty as the representatives of the people, and carry out the strict letter of the law and the will of the people, and purchase the bridge and its chartered rights at its par value. "We are divided into majorities and minorities, and he that submiteth not to the will of the majority, fleeth at once to despotism." Now, these commissioners are the legal representatives of the people, elected by the Democratic party of these counties. The Democratic party has certainly always professed to be the strong friend of freedom and the rights of the people, but it is a remarkable fact in this case, that the rights of the majority of the people have been disregarded and their expressed will at the ballot box wholly ignored.

The question now is, will we ever have a free bridge across the river from Chestertown? We answer yes. The day for toll-bridges has past. Popular opinion and the rights of the people must be sustained. The people's eyes are wide open. No political party can long succeed whose representatives violate their expressed will at the ballot box. A violation of these rights means an overwhelming defeat at the next election, and a victory for the rights of the people, and the first official act of the next boards of county commissioners of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, will be to give us a free bridge. This state of affairs is as certain to follow as the night is to follow day.

It is said three of Kent's commissioners in joint board, was favorable to purchasing at par, if it could not be got for less. All honor is due them. They merit the respect of all parties, and the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

ANOTHER TAX-PAYER.

Syrup of Figs.

Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers, to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. April 12—Y.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern, is hereby given, that all Plundering and Marauding upon the Farm of the undersigned, at Harmony Corner, must cease from this date, and that hereafter all Persons caught so offending, may expect to encounter a vigorous prosecution under the law.

THOMAS STOCKTON WICKES.

Chestertown, March 21, 1889-3t.

FOR SALE.

ONE ESTEY ORGAN WILL BE SOLD LOW. Apply to LOUIS K. STAM.
m7-3t.

FOR OATS.

C. H. Raine, of Upper Falls, Baltimore co., Md., says he used 100 lbs. of our Special oat Fertilizer to the acre on 10 acres, and threshed from the machine 673½ bushels. Those in Kent and Queen Annes who have tried it praise same. Give it a trial.

March 14-3t. T. R. HUBBARD & SON.

A CORRECTION.

Some kind but misinformed friend has circulated the report that we are selling out to leave town. *Such is not the case.* WE ARE HERE TO STAY, and will give our personal attention to the wants of our customers and the public, in Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing and Engraving, as heretofore, and will also continue to keep a line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at low prices.

Very respectfully,
D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Jeweler, Cross street.

Chestertown, Md., March 14, 1889.
Mar. 14-13.

BAY STALLION,

OPERATOR No. 3,116.

Foaled July 16, 1884, by E. B. Emory, Esq.,

PEDIGREE:

Operator No. 3116 is a handsome blood bay, of good style and fine action.

TERMS:—$20 for the season; $30 to insure.

Will stand during the present season, at WORTON FAIR GROUNDS, every MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing MONDAY, March 4, and continue until June 22.

JOHN GALE,
HANESVILLE, KENT CO., MD.
m14-3t.

REMOVAL.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

purchased with great care at Bottom Prices, and adapted to the wants of the people of this section, consisting in part of

FULL SUITS

at prices that will astonish you. Pants in all sizes and prices.

GENTS' FURNISHING-GOODS STOCK

is complete.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

at all prices in Knee Pants.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

in endless variety. Don't spend a cent for Clothing until you have examined my stock and prices.

BELL CLOTHING CO.,
UNDER KENT NEWS OFFICE
J. W. BORDLEY, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and ENGRAVER,
Cross Street, near High, Chestertown, Md.

WATCHES in GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL.
JEWELRY in SOLID GOLD and FINE ROLLED PLATE.
CLOCKS in POLISHED WOOD and NICKEL.
SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES.

LOW PRICES, FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND RELIABLE GOODS

are the inducements offered for a share of the public patronage.

☞ We make a specialty of low-priced American Watches. Call in and examine our $4.00 genuine American Watch in ladie's and gentlemen's sizes. March 21-6m.

F. J. CARTER,
—THE—
Painter AND Paper Hanger,
NEXT DOOR TO JAMES BRADLEY.

I have just received my Spring Stock of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES
—AND—
PICTURE-FRAME MATERIALS!

GILT PAPER FROM 12½c. UP.

Hortshorne Spring-Roller Shade from 45c. up.

A GUARANTEED

HOLLAND WINDOW-SHADE SPRING ROLLER for only 75c.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

I have removed my Store Room from under the Voshell House to the one formerly occupied by James Bradley.

J. T. BLACKWAY

S. E. corner Main street and College avenue, Chestertown, Maryland,

DEALER IN

CANNED GOODS,
Groceries & Provisions

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

COUNTRY PRODUCE SOLICITED,

for which I will pay the highest Cash price.

Thankful for past favors, Come and see me, and see what I will do.

Yours respectfully,

J. T. BLACKWAY,
Dec. 20, 1888. Chestertown, Md.

PEACH GROWERS!

TRADE MARK

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT

That FRUIT TREES, of whatever variety, Peach, Apple or Vine, supplies the required nourishment to the fruit by its roots, absorbing such elements as are available to give life and vigor to the crop, and if not applied to the soil in some way the tree must naturally deteriorate, which is noticeable in the dropping or shedding of the fruit in early summer months, premature ripening, and finally the loss of both crop and tree.

We do not claim, however, that our FRUIT GROWER will prevent all dropping of fruit, premature ripening, or death of trees. This would be contrary to the inevitable laws of nature. But do claim, which has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, that the FRUIT GROWER, when applied to Peach Trees (the most liable to such disasters), will insure a greater abundance of fruit, and of a superior quality. And this having been positively proven, we are confident that one fair trial will convince the most skeptical of the value of this fertilizer.

MR. JOHN A. GROVES,
The largest Peach Grower in this section of the country, says the six year's use of our FRUIT GROWER has been entirely satisfactory, having used it extensively, and in connection with almost everything.

MR. W. HARRISON NEWNAM,
Says the change wrought in his orchard by the FRUIT GROWER was simply wonderful.

MR. J. BENJAMIN BRIGHT,
Kent Island, says he put out a young orchard where an old one had just been taken up, which has been fed by the FRUIT GROWER, and that he has never grown finer fruit on young trees, realizing as high as $2.25 per box for same.

MR. WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,
Near Crumpton, one of the most successful Peach Growers, says in his orchard there were two places of half acre each where the leaves had all twisted up and turned yellow (literally had the yellows), but he put in addition to the 200 lbs. sown on the rest of his orchard, an extra amount by hand around the trees. The leaves shedded off, new foliages came and put his whole orchard in a flourishing condition. On his other orchard where applied, his fruit was generally conceded to be the finest carried to Millington, realizing (last summer) an average of $1.00 per basket through for his Crawford and Reeves.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE

OUR FRUIT GROWER to cure the yellows, but we honestly believe that if there ever was a Manure particularly adapted to Peach Trees it is, as its base is a NATURAL GUANO, that runs as high in AVAILABLE BONE PHOSPHATE as DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE, yet this is available by decomposition. Not one pound of Sulphuric Acid is used in its manufacture; hence its superiority as a PEACH MANURE. Farmers have often been induced to try Natural Guanos by being shown how high they run in bone phosphate, but they do not notice that it is INSOLUABLE instead of AVAILABLE, the former being of no advantage whatever, hence they should always see that it is AVAILABLE BONE PHOSPHATE. We defy anybody to produce a Natural Guano that will run as high in AVAILABLE BONE PHOSPHATE as our O. B. For want of space we are unable to publish a vast amount of testimonials, but upon application will gladly mail a circular, giving the strongest endorsements of gentlemen who use it year after year.

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

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.
March 21.

Dry Goods. Fancy Notions.

STYLISH CLOTHING. FINE CLOTHING.

This space is reserved for

WRIGHT'S
COMBINATION STORE,

who are busy enlarging their already large Store, preparatory to placing a large stock of New Spring Goods.

Watch for their advertisement.

Fine Shoes. Groceries

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

The County Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, 5th day of March, 1889,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY

Until the 7th day of May next,

For the purpose of noting trabsfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, 14th of May next,

No ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in the assessments will be made for the present year.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE POOR
OF KENT COTNTY,

will be appointed on the Second Monday—8th day—of April next.

COLLECTORS
Of State and County Taxes
FOR EACH ELECTION DISTRICT
—AND A—
KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS
—OF—
Weights and Measures

will be appointed on

Tuesday, 9th day of April next,

☞ All parsons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, the 4th day of June next,

otherwise they may be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargable to the the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pension must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Pres.,
JOHN F. ERNEST,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
JOHN DICKINSON,
Commissioners.

Attest:—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
Feb. 21-1889.

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

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Building Lumber,

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH,
SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS
CYPRESS FENCING.

THE LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
SEASONED LUMBER
IN THE COUNTY,
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES

Do not buy without giving me an opportunity to make estimates for you.

March 14, 1889. T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

COAL AND WOOD

WE will call the attention of the community to our stock of Coal and Wood. And we may just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the

LEA WHITE ASH COAL

which is the best Coal for general use that can buy, and will sell at a small margin for Cash, but all bills which are not settled in 30 days, interest will be charged from day of sale. We also give

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON

Our office is on Cannon street, near P[illegible]

J. T. TWILLEY & C[illegible]

May24 1888.—tf.

STRAW WANTED

HAVING leased the [illegible] Board Mill, I am [illegible]

READY TO BUY ALL THE STRAW

that farmers may wish to dispose of. I will clean up all the straw from stack-yards [illegible] me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the terms 2240 lbs. per ton for dry straw, only [illegible] those wishing to see to take a little extra [illegible] in stacking, and not put the chaff with the straw.

☞ Mr. James Brice is my authorized [illegible] to buy.

Aug. 5, 1886. WILBUR ELIASON.