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Chestertown Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

COLLINS & HOPPER,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MYRIADS of cicadas, or locusts, have made their appearance within the past few days on the Catoctin mountains, a few miles west of Frederick. The leaves of the trees are being rapidly devoured by them. It is observed, however, that many of the insects are dying, the ground in many places being almost covered by them.

WE welcome to our journalistic table of good things which is served by our numerous exchanges, the first issue of the *Clayton Call*. The *Call*, the youngest of our exchanges, makes its *debut* in a neat and showy costume, and gives evidence of energy in its management coupled with neatness in its typographical get up. We gladly welcome the *Call* to our list of exchanges.

THE editors of what were formerly the *Federalsburg Courier* and the *Peninsula Farmer*, acting upon the theory that in unity, there is strength, have joined the two journals, and in the future the two papers will make their appearance in a consolidated form as the *Courier and Farmer*. We wish the new enterprise and its energetic proprietors, that abundance of success which they so much deserve. *Progressive* journalism must move to the front.

THE PEACH CROP SHORTAGE.

Interesting Estimates of the Peach Crop of 1889, as Made by Authorities Representing Many Sections.

The Peninsula lying between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, formed of the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland and the State of Delaware, may justly lay claim to the honor of being considered the great peach garden of the American Continent. In no section has the luscious fruit been so extensively cultivated, nor has it ever in any other section reached so high a degree of perfection. Starting more than a half century ago as an experiment; entered into by a few sturdy pioneers, the importance of the industry has continued to increase until the commercial value of the peach is recognized, wherever an American merchantman unfurls her sails. Indeed, in Maryland and Delaware, peach culture occupies a position of importance second to no industry entered into by the agriculturist. As cotton was once king of the Southern States, so is the peach now king in these two "great peach States."

As the peach crop is a success or failure, so is the financial condition of many of their inhabitants easy or straightened. Recognizing the important relation which the peach crop of 1889 bears to the financial welfare of a vast number of the citizens of the two great peach-growing States, and, indeed, other States might be added, since the important industry is constantly drawing within its territory thousands of acres of the fruit lands of other States, we have formulated a series of twelve questions, which will fully cover the field of investigation in regard to the present crop.

These questions were sent only to peach growers of intelligence, experience and reliability, and while some of the orchards represented by the reports are of limited numbers, in each case the reports are made by men largely interested in peach cultivation. In view of the fact that the enemies to the peach are so numerous, and operate until late in the season, these circular queries were delayed in being sent out until they would represent the crop as it remained after all ordinary dangers had passed. It may now be possitively assumed that these estimates accurately represent the condition of the *peach crop* of 1889, and not a mere *prospect* subject to the ordinary changes of temperature or the "June drop."

At the annual meeting of the Bureau of Information and Distribution of the Delaware Fruit Exchange, held at Dover, Delaware, May 9, ex-Congressman Martin said: "This year's peach crop, if all reports are true, will be so large as to require all the agencies of distribution to enable growers to realize any profit." This flattering prospect, which was the same throughout the Peninsula, has undergone many modifications since May 9, as will be seen from the following reports which are far-reaching in their extent of territory covered.

The twelve questions were as follows: First. What per cent. of a full crop of peaches will you have in your orchard? Second. What per cent. of a full crop, so far as you can learn, will there be in your county? Third. What varieties are most seriously hurt? Fourth. Is white or yellow fruit most injured? Fifth. Upon what character of soil is the injury to the crop most seriously felt? Sixth. Is the shortage of crop most felt on old or young trees? Seventh. To what cause or causes do you attribute the shortage of crop this season? Eighth. Number of trees in your orchard? Nine. Estimated number of trees in your county? Tenth. So far as known, have you any signs of Peach Yellows in your section? Eleven. Do you consider the "Yellows" contagious? Twelve. What would be your method of preventing a spread of the disease?

In response to these questions, Dr. W.S. Maxwell, of Still Pond, second district, Kent county, Maryland, writes: First. Will have one-tenth of crop in my orchard; 2d. Will be ¼ to ⅓ of full crop in the county; 3d. "Smock family" most seriously hurt; 4th. Yellow fruit most injured; 5th. Injury to crop most serious upon clay lands; 6th. Injury to crop most felt on old trees; 7th. Shortage due to rains and frost; 8th. Number of trees in orchard, 1000; 9th. Number in county, "don't know;" 10th. "Plenty of Peach Yellows;" 11th. The Yellows I consider contagious; 12th. Best means to prevent its spread, take out and burn every diseased tree in the early stages.

John Brice, Esq., of fifth district, Kent county, Md., writes as follows: 1. In my orchard, about a 20th; 2. A 15th to what it was last year; 3. The Smock; 4. Yellow; 5. On the good red soil; 6. Old trees; 7. From the large crop last year and the heavy cold rains; 8. 20,000 trees; 9. *Too hard to answer;* 10. We have no sign of Yellows; 11. I believe the yellows contagious; 12. Digging up and burning the trees.

Louis C. Justis, Esq., of Locust Grove, second district, Kent county, Md., says: First. Will have one-tenth of full crop in my orchard; 2. Impossible to say what per cent. of full crop there will be in the county; 3. *All* varieties are hurt; 4. Both white and yellow; 5. Injury to crop confined to no particular character of soil; 6. Shortage of crop most felt on old trees; 7. Shortage of crop attributable to rainy weather; 8. Number of trees in orchard 4,000; 9. Number of trees in county, "don't know;" 10. Plenty of Yellows; 11. I consider the Yellows contagious; 12. To prevent the spread of the disease, pull out the trees and burn them as soon as the disease is discovered.

Senator William D. Burchinal, of fourth district, Kent county, answers the queries as follows: 1. About ¼ of a crop; 2. I am under the impression that my own crop will be about the average in the county, some have more, some have less; 3. In my own orchard the very early varieties of white and Smock; 4. I am not prepared to answer, but would judge from my orchards this damage to white and yellow is about the same. The damage is not confined to color of peach, but to the condition of buds at the time of the 3 days of cold rain; 5. apparently the character of soil has not been a controlling influence in the destruction or preservation of the peach. On my lightest and, the early varieties of white all destroyed, whilst on same kind of land the "Variegated Free" and "Wainwright's Ohio" are not. On medium land all varieties of Smock have failed, whilst on same character of land, Christiana, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Early and Salways are the trees from which I expect a partial crop; 6. Old trees and those of 4 years with me have failed; 7. To the heavy cold rains of May; 8. On the place where I live, 6000 trees; 9. Cannot say; 10. I have no signs of Peach Yellows in my orchards; 11. I do not consider the Yellows contagious; 12. I possess no knowledge upon these points, nor do I believe the cause of the disease is understood by any one. In as much, however, as the tree, on becoming diseased, is worthless, I see no reason why they should not be taken up at once, and if necessary, the passage of an act compelling owners to do so, would not be a hardship, in view of the possibility that the disease is contagious.

John Hurlock, Esq., of Kennedyville, answered: 1. Twenty per cent., 2. About ¼ of crop; 3. Smock and Rivers' free Heath, Mary's Choice, Late Crawford, Mountain Rose and Troth not so much hurt; these are five-year-old trees; 4. Query answered in No. 3; 5. I have both light and heavy land and but little difference; 6. On old trees; 7. Principally to rainy, cold spell, possibly some frost; 8. 7,000; 9. ———; 10. Plenty of Yellows; 11. Have made but little close study of the matter and cannot say; 12. Have taken them up and have more to come up.

Samuel T. Earle, Esq., living near Centreville, third district, one of the most extensive peach-growers of Queen Anne's county, and a gentleman who has given much attention to general fruit culture, makes the following estimate: 1. Upon 8000 trees will have ¾ of full crop, 7000 trees one-tenth of full crop; 2. Will be about one-fifth of crop in the county; 3. Smock and Garies' Holdon most seriously hurt; 4. Yellow fruit most affected; 5. Injury to crop most felt upon cold bottoms, usually produce best fruit; 6. Crop best on old trees; 7. Attribute shortage of crop to overproduction of last year and the present excessive wet season; 8. Have 14,000 trees now in bearing, 6000 to come in next year; 9. Hard to estimate number of trees in the county; 10. No "Yellows" in our part of the county; never have seen a case of it; 11. I know nothing of the nature of the "Yellows;" 12. Would dig up and burn the trees to prevent a spread of it, should it attack my orchard.

Dr. J. T. Holland, of 6th district, Queen Anne's county, estimates the crop as follows: 1. I will have 50 per cent. of full crop; 2. Will be 25 per cent. of full crop in the county; 3. Smock most seriously hurt; 4. White fruit most injured; 5. The shortage of present crop does not depend upon soil, but attention to orchards in 1888; 6. Depends upon condition of orchard whether fruit on old or young trees most cut; 7. Attribute the partial failure of crop to the big crop of 1888 and the wind and rains of past spring; 8. Not a large orchard; 9. Can make no estimate of number of trees in the county; 10. No signs of Yellows in our section, I had in 1887, but drew the six trees which were affected; 11. Do not consider Yellows contagious; 12. To prevent a spread of Yellows, would dig up trees affected, use best possible cultivation and suitable fertilizers. If the ground lacks anything or is not wholesome to the peach, trees will begin to yellow and die in succession, hence the theory of contagion. "I believe the primary cause of Yellows to be the practice of budding stocks from budded trees, thereby removing the peach farther from its original parent, which weakens the organism of the tree."

W. Kent Sparks, a successful Queen Anne's county fruit-grower, in response to the queries, says: 1. About ¼ of full crop in my orchard; 2. About ¼ crop in the county; 3. Early Rivers and Smock most seriously cut; 4. White and yellow fruit about equally injured; 5. Soil does not govern the shortage; 6. Fruit on old trees most killed; 7. Late frost did the damage; 8. Small acreage in peaches; 9. Can't give number of trees in the county; 10. No signs of Yellows in my section; 11. Can't say whether or not Yellows contagious; 12. Dig trees up to prevent spread.

Dr. A. E. Sudler, Sudlersville, a close observer and practical agriculturist, says: 1. There will not be over one-fifth of a full crop in my orchard; 2. One-third of full in the county, 3. Early and late varieties most hurt; 4. Yellow fruit is most injured; 5. Do not know of any difference in regard to character of soil; 6. Shortage felt to a greater extent on old trees; 7. Could not say what particular causes most directly affected the peach crop; 8. 9,500 trees in orchard; 9. do not know number of trees in the county; 10. I have Yellows; 11. The Yellows I consider somewhat contagious; 12. Cannot give a remedy to prevent spread.

Finley Roberts, Esq., residing in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, reports: 1. Twenty-five per cent. of full crop in my orchard; 2. ¼ of full crop in the county; 3. Rivers, Crawford, Smock and Reeves most seriously hurt; 4. Yellow varieties suffered most; 5. Soil made no difference in the shortage of crop; 6. Old and young trees injured alike; 6. I Attribute the destruction of the peach prospect to the mild winter and late frosts; 8. I have twenty-five hundred trees in bearing, 3500 trees 3 years old, but none on them; 9. I suppose in the county we have ½ million of trees; 10. We have the Peach Yellows in our section, it showed itself for the first time last year; 11. I consider the disease contagious; 12. To prevent its spread, take up the trees as soon as the Yellows is detected.

Mr. John Lewis, a successful Queen Anne's, peach-grower, writes: 1. About ½ crop in my orchard; 2. About ¼ of crop in the county; 3. Alexander and Reeves most hurt; 4. White and yellow equally injured; 5. Most injury upon very high, light land with me; 6. Crop worst cut on old trees; 7. Damage caused by severe northeast storm early in the season; south side of trees full; 8. 10,000 trees in my orchard; 9. 200,000 trees in my neighborhood; 10. No Yellows that I know of; 11. Yellows not contagious.

Mr. George Jackson, a gentleman largely interested and thoroughly conversant with the peach culture of Dorchester county, says: 1 One-fourth of an ordinary crop in my orchard; 2. For this section, will fall far below one-fourth crop; 3. White Heath *late* and Wheatland yellow; 4. Yellow is most injured on young trees; 5. There is no difference in my orchard; 6. The old trees have held their fruit the best and will consequently give the largest yield; 7. Long cold rains during blossoming season; 8. Three thousand; 9. Probably about 300,000; 10. Have never seen a case of Peach Yellows in Dorchester county. 11. Yes; 12. Dig them out and burn them.

Lemuel Malone, of Salisbury, Wicomico county, sends in the most favorable report and says: 1. My orchard is not at all injured; 2. A full crop in the county; 3. No varieties seriously hurt; 4. None; 5. No difference of soil; 6. If any difference, the crop is lighter on old uncultivated trees; 7. No shortage; 9. Answer from Salisbury *Advertiser*, there are now 640,000 trees under cultivation, about 160,000 of which are over four years old, leaving 580,000 four years old and younger. Of this latter number some 200,000 will bear for the first time this season, making all told, about 260,000 trees that will be in bearing; 10, 11 and 12. We have no Yellows, and I know but little of its character nor of the best means of preventing its spread.

George Biddle, Esq., of Cecilton, Cecil county, sends the following interesting reply: 1. In my orchard there will be less than 5 per cent. of a full crop; 2. There will be almost none in the county; 3. All varieties are injured; 4. No difference between white and yellow fruit; 5. Our soil is a clay loam; 6. Shortage principally on young trees; 7. I attribute failure to Yellows and wet, cold weather; 8. Not now over 2000 trees in my orchard; 9. Unable to give estimate of number of trees in the county; 10. All young orchards are disappearing before the Yellows; 11. It is a contagious disease; 12. To prevent its spread dig them up.

Mr. Biddle also enclosed the following interesting letter in regard to the peach interests of Cecil county:

MY DEAR SIRS: In reply to your circular, beg to say: A few years since we were large growers of peaches, but now almost every one is going out. The "Yellows" seems to be destroying every orchard. This is especially true as to trees of one to five years of age. So many have been pulled up during the past winter, that I am unable to give any estimate as to the present number of trees. Cecil can scarcely longer be classed as among the peach-growing counties. I have tried potash, phosphates and stable manure with the same result. All goes down with the "Yellows." In five years you will, I think, hardly find a peach tree here. You may think this a gloomy view, but nevertheless a true one. I regret to say that I speak from sad experience.

J. M. Stover, proprietor of "Edgemont Fruit Farms," Edgemont, Md., contributes the following comprehensive statement of his experience as a fruit-grower in north Western Maryland:

In answer to your inquiry will say, 1st. Will have full crop; 2. About one-half of the orchards in county especially old trees will have but half crop; 3d and 4th. Heath Cling and white peaches and late yellow Smock and Salway are the ones shyest in those orchards that are short. My 9-year-old Smock, Salway and Heath Cling are full enough, but my five and six-year-old orchards will require thining. Except my Early Amsden, are rather light crop, but are fine and large, owing to overbearing last year; 5. On flat, undrained land; 6th. On old trees and orchards not well cultivated and fertiliized; 7. I have used from ten to twenty tons of fertilizers on my 60 acre orchard each year for the past four years of raw bone and potash. Cultivate by shallow barshearing early in spring and following up by surface cultivation up until harvest. Those orchards not receiving the above treatment have but half crop, unless they are first or second crop, showing conclusively to me that the shortage of fruit on old trees is for the want of vitality, which can be supplied by proper feeding; 8. Eight and nine-year-old orchard, 60 acres, bore 12,000 bushels in 1887, 16,000 bushels in 1888. Having cut back very severely last spring to rest my orchard, I now estimate the present crop at 12,000 bushels and may reach 16,000, as the fruit is unusually fine and may make up in size as the trees are now bending with weight; 70 acres 6 years old, very full, will require thinning; had good crop last year off this orchard; 15 acres 4 years old, well set for their size. Bearing orchard, 17,000 trees; Not bearing, 24,000 trees; 9. Probably 400,000 trees of which 50,000 are in bearing. In Franklin county, Pa., adjoining about 100,000. From present outlook, next year's planting will be still heavier in proportion to last year; 10. When trees have been purchased from nurseries not using natural seed and coming from diseased sections, the trees show Yellows badly at 4 and 5 years old. My plan has been to remove at earliest symptoms (premature ripening of fruit on one or more branches); 11. In most cases this prevents any furthey spread, although I have noticed to a certainty that one tree as above described, left stand will infect with disease those next to it, and in one instance I know of half an acre being swept off clean. My experience in replanting on ground where such trees have been removed does not favor the replanting, and are generally short lived; 12. Thoroughly stamping out all such trees at first possible symptoms, and not wait until the trees have stood long enough to throw out the spurs of contagion, which in my opinion may be carried through the polen disseminated by the bees or otherwise, or from the small fibrous roots coming in contact with the adjoining tree. A conclusive evidence to me that its spread can be arrested where carried through nursery stock, may be drawn from the following experience; from my 9-year-old orchard I removed about 50 trees 4th year in my 60-acre orchard of 8000 trees; 5th year, 100 trees or more; 6th, 200 trees; 7th, 150 trees; 8th, about 75 or 100 trees, and my orchard this year looks as though I would have but very few to remove. I require my foreman, who has charge of the cultivation, to carry a large pruning-knife the entire season, and especially in advance of the ripening of each variety do we make a thorough examination, and at once girdle the tree for one foot to the ground regardless of the fruit on the tree. I am none the looser of this, as my fruit has gained a reputation that pays me big interest for the loss I sustained by destroying such worthless fruit that never pays for the handling of it, even though it were wholesome fruit, but I doubt it. Many of my neighbors say I have a good deal of nerve, but to this and not fearing to feed, as well as thorough cultivation, I owe my success.

J. MITCHELL STOVER.

Charles Wright, Esq., of Seaford, Del., an extensive grower of peach trees and small fruits, sends the following interesting letter:

From present appearances I am good for a full crop of peaches should nothing hereafter befall them. There will not be a full crop in this county so far as I can learn, but I am unable to say what per cent. of a full crop there will be. Orchards in my immediate vicinity give promise of from 75 to 90 per cent. of a crop, and there are some which are as full as they should be. Smock and Salways seem to be hurt more seriously than others owing, no doubt to their having borne a very large crop last season. Other varieties are about equally divided as to their crop except Crawford's Late, Magnum Bonum and other shy bearing peaches, which with me are loaded; in fact I never saw them fuller. The crop from what I can learn is probably hurt worst on heavy land, though I cannot say that it is a fact. Young trees (I mean from three to four years old) are not so full as last year; older ones seem to be fuller. The crop in my judgment, was shortened here from the very heavy rains, for we had no frost to injure peach buds when in bloom. The June drop has been with me very heavy, and commenced very early, but is now over. I have about 6000 trees from sixteen to twenty-five years old, and 6600 trees from two to four years, planted most of the latter not big enough to bear. Could not say how many trees there are in the county, but there are within a radius of ten miles of Seaford at least 200,000, probably two-thirds of which are in bearing, the balance from one year up to five. There are no "Yellows" in this section. Prof. E. F. Smith, of the Agricultural Department, examined some forty orchards here last summer, and could not find a single defined case of Yellows in any of them, but found several "suspicious" trees in trees bought from New Jersey. Yellows, I should think, was contagious, else how would it make its appearance in old orchards which have heretofore been exempt from it. I have never had to fight the disease, but should it occur in my orchard I would promptly dig up the diseased trees and burn them. I have no faith in the so called "Yellows specifics;" these are often applied to trees not having Yellows, but simply starved out or affected by the well-known root ophis. There is not a case on record where a peach tree affected by genuine "Yellows" was ever cured by any treatment whatever, if there was there is a fortune for the man who has the remedy.

Very truly, CHAS. WRIGHT.

W. H. Hudson, Esq., of Clayton, Del., writes, will have 10 per cent. of full crop in my orchard; there will be ¼ of full crop in the county; white fruit most injured; the injury most felt on stiff soil and upon old trees; the cause of the shortage of crop, frost and wet weather; 8000 trees in my orchard; we have the Yellows in our section; I believe it to be contagious, and to stop its spread would pull out the diseased trees.

A. Pullen, Esq., proprietor of Milford nursery, Sussex county, Del., says: 1. There will be 60 per cent. of a full crop in my orchard; 2. About the same per cent. in the county; 3 and 4. Yellow varieties are most injured; 5. Most seriously cut upon heavy soil; 6. Injury most serious upon old trees; 7. I attribute the cut of crop to the cold, stormy weather; 8. Number of trees in my orchard 7,000; 9. Number of trees in the county 800,000; 10. I consider the Yellows contagious only in bloom; 12. As a preventive, would recommend the Michigan law and potash. Kent county has about one and a half million trees in bearing. The upper portion of county has Yellows badly.

Mr. T. T. Lyon, of South Haven, Michigan, gives the following interesting report: Crop in this vicinity will be about 75 per cent., the crop in the county will be about 50 per cent; early and late Crawford are most seriously hurt, there being little if any difference in white and yellow fruit; the injury is most felt on low or level ground without regard to soil, and is principally on young trees; I attribute the shortage of crop to premature development of fruit buds by warm weather in early winter, followed by sudden low temperature. There are many large orchards in my vicinity, number very large, but I have not the facilities for an estimate of the number of trees in the county. Yellows were promptly cut out. I have but little now, much less than formerly. It is "most assuredly" a contagious disease, and to prevent its spread, "dig up and burn both tree and fruit as soon as the disease is discovered.

The peach as a commodity of commerce was known in Michigan as early as the year 1835, and has constantly grown in importance, until to-day the peach stands as a product of great value to the Michigan farmer and horticulturist.

J. Nettleton, Esq., of Durham, Connecticut, writes in substance as follows: 1. About ½ crop in my orchard; 2. I think my orchard a fair standard for the crop of the county; 3 and 4. Natural or seedling peach trees are loaded with fruit, all other varieties are hurt; 5. There seems to be little or no difference in the character of the soil; 6. Fruit on old trees is most hurt; 7. I attribute the shortage to wet weather and cold northeast wind which seemed to blast; 8. orchard not an extensive one; 9. Estimated number of trees in the county, 50,000; 10. We have Yellows in our section; 11. I consider the disease contagious; 12. To prevent a spread of the Yellows I would feed the trees with such elements as they need to keep them thrifty, such as potash and other fertilizers. Trees rarely last here over ten years, or bear over two full crops, and then they seem to get the Yellows or become exhausted and die.

Numerous other circulars were sent out, but answers were not received in time for publication.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM., M. C.,
Nov. 15-y. 181 Pearl St. New York.

ICE CREAM FESTIVAL,

Owing to the inclement weather which prevailed during their late festival, the ladies of Worton Presbyterian Church propose holding another on Saturday, June 29, one evening only, commencing at six o'clock. Ice Cream, Cake, Confectionery, Raspberries, Bananas, etc., in abundance. A special effort will be made to make this the most pleasant occasion of the season. The public cordially invited. it.

A CARD.

By the advice of many friends, and they think it due me, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the Democratic nomination, and if elected, will endeavor to fill the office with credit to myself and the public.

F. H. BOULDEN.

June 28, 1888—3t.*

CHESTERTOWN CREAMERY.

The Chestertown Creamery is now open and in full operation. Farmers are solicited to patronize the new enterprise. Nothing but unskimmed, pure sweet milk wanted. Cans at the creamery. Ice Cream will be furnished to Families, Restaurants, Hotels, Pic-Nics, Festivals, etc. Orders should be sent in one day before wanted, and longer if possible, according to quantity of cream desired.

June 20-3t. R. G. & W. T. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE.

Come adrift on the shore of R. B. Wilson, Sr., a number of LOGS variously marked and lot of LUMBER. Owners please come forward, prove property, pay charges and remove the same.

j13-3t. R. B. WILLSON, SR.

NOTICE.

Found a lot of SAW LOGS variously marked, on the shore of the undersigned. The owners of said logs will please come forward, prove property and remove same.

j13-3t. R. B. WILLSON, JR.

CAUTION NOTICE to LOG OWNERS.

At this time, on my bay shore, extending from Huntingham south about one mile, are a large number of White Pine and Hemlock LOGS; and the owners thereof are hereby notified to remove said logs after payment of 25 cents for each log removed, and the costs of this advertisement. Mr. L. Stevens, tenant, unites in this notice, and has full authority to settle with owners or their agents.

R. HYNSON, Owner,
j13-3t. L. STEVENS, Tenant.

Administrator's Sale
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, the duly appointed and qualified administrator of George W. Stewart, deceased, will offer at public sale, on

MONDAY, 1ST DAY JULY 1889,

on the premises where the said Geo. W. Stewart, deceased, resided, in the Second Election District of Kent county, Maryland, the following personal property, to wit:

ONE HORSE

and Buggy, 1 Dearborn, Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, lot of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of Ten Dollars and under the cash will be required, and all over that amount a credit of Six Months will be given on note of the purchaser with approved security.

RICHARD D. HYNSON,
j20-ts. Adm'r of Geo. W. Stewart, dec'd.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from Moses Lambson to George W. T. Perkins, dated November 16th, 1885, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, Maryland, in Liber S. B., No. 7, 275, &c., which mortgage has been duly assigned to William M. Slay, administrator de bonis non of Caroline C. Perkins, and said assignment recorded at the foot of said mortgage, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland,

ON TUESDAY, 16TH DAY JULY, 1889,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

All That FARM

and premises, situated in the First Election District of Kent county, near Lambson's Station, on the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad, and on the public road leading from Galena to Millington, commonly known as

THE PEARCE or SMITH FARM,

AND CONTAINING

212 Acres, 3 Roods & 10 Perches

MORE OR LESS.

This farm is part of the Real Estate of the late Moses Lambson, deceased, and adjoins the lands of Captain A. Woodall, Mrs. Martha Price and others, and is now in the tenancy of Mr. Patrick Hely. The soil is naturally of good quality.

There are about 60 Acres in Wood, the balance is arable.

THE BUILDINGS ARE ONLY ORDINARY.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale or on the final ratification thereof, one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months from day of sale, with interest.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,
j27-ts. ASSIGNEE.

OFFICE OF THE
Local Board of Health.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., June 20, 1889.

THE outset of the heated term brings with it additional dangers to health. The public has already been cautioned and advised to put their premises in good sanitary condition. A advice to mothers and others having the care of young children was published about this time last year, and it is thought advisable to again call their attention to the importance of exercising judgment and following hygienic rules in the nursing and raising of young children and infants.

Infants at the breast should not be fed too frequently, from one to five months of age they should be nursed every three or four hours only. The mother (or wet-nurse) should be careful to not nurse their children while over-heated or excited themselves. The importance of frequent baths in maintaining a good condition of health in infants cannot be over estimated. When the weather is warm they should be bathed night and morning. The addition of sea salt may be an advantage. Bottle-fed and those fed on prepared foods should be similarly treated, care being taken to see that at no time is the food at all acid, or even slightly turned. No very hot or very cold drinks should be allowed, unless so ordered by the docter.

Woolen shirts should be kept on the body to absorb moisture and preserve an even temperature, but the extremities should be kept cool. Avoid the sun and, keep the children out of the doors as much as possible. Keep the whole house well ventilated. Good, thoroughly ripe fruit may be allowed the older children; unripe or stale fruit is unfit for use. Don't allow the young children to be fed at the table, nor to eat of meats or solids, except to suck pieces of rare beef. Diarrhoea troubles at first may be very slight and of little importance, but may develop into serious cases in a very short time. Do not trifle with them, but seek the advice of your medical attendant early.

Patent medicines and nostrums given at all are attended with risks patients should not assume.

Older children, while not so liable to digestive and intestinal troubles as those below two years of age, should nevertheless be watched and not allowed to transgress hygienic laws.

W. FRANK HINES, M. D.,
je27-4t Sec'y Board of Health.

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.

Beautiful New Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, only $165. New Organs, only $31. Greatest Bargains Ever Offered. Est. 28 Years. GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. Washington, N. J., U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF A—
PHOSPHATE FACTORY!

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from Charles W. Kennard and Henry C. Chase, lately trading as C. W. Kennard & Co., to the Chester Loan Association of Kent county, dated August 21, 1883, and record among the Land Record of Kent county in Liber S. B., No. 8 Folio 510, &c., the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1889,

AT 11.30 O'CLOCK A. M.,

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST OF THE SAID C. W. KENNARD & CO., of, in and to

ALL THAT LOT OF LAND,

situate on the southeast side of the public road leading from Chestertown into Quaker Neck, bounded by the said public road, the shores of Ratcliff creek and Chester river, and the lane leading from the aforesaid public road to Burchinal's wharf, with a right of the free use of the said wharf and the lane leading thereto.

The said Lot of Land was leased to the said C. W. Kennard & Co., by Wm. D. Burchinal and others, for a term of nine years from the 21st day of August, 1883, at an annual rent of $100, payable May 1st in each and every year, with the privilege at the expiration of said term, to the said C. W. Kennard & Co. and their assigns to remove the buildings now, or which may be hereafter erected thereon.

The Improvements on said Lot consist of a Large and Well-Equipped

Phosphate Factory

The Main and Machinery Building is 100x40 feet, a portion being two stories high; two sheds for storing phosphate and phosphate material, one 100x24 feet, the other 40x40 feet; engine room 30x20 feet; office 12x12 feet.

The Machinery Equipments consist of a 75-horse power Boiler, 25-horse power Engine, a Deanmead Bone Mill, a Bone Crusher, a Phosphate Mixer, set of Rollers, Sieve and complete Bagging Attachments and are fixtures of the mill, and will be sold with the property.

This property is eligibly located on Chester river, within a half mile of Chestertown, with deep water at the wharf where steamers and other vessels can load or discharge cargoes at all times. A large and successful Phosphate Manufactory has been conducted there for a number of years. The mill has a capacity of manufacturing from 60 to 75 tons a day.

With a small outlay of capity, it might be converted into a successful Flour Mill or Basket Factory.

THE TERMS OF SALE are cash on the day of sal, or on the final ratification of the sale, at the option of the attorney, with bond and approved security, the purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale. These terms may be modified to suit purchasers.

MARION DEK. SMITH, ATT'Y
Named in the Mortgage.

☞ The above property is offered for sale at our request, with the hope it may sell for its full value.

The above described lot of land may be re-leased for another term of years upon application to Capt. Wm. D. Burchinal.

j20-ts. C. W. KENNARD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, State of Maryland, at the suit of Nichols, Shephard & Co. against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Sam'l C. LeCompte, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Sam'l C. LeCompte, of, in and to the following property, to wit: consisting of his life estate in and to

ALL THAT TRACT
OR
PARCEL of LAND

situate and being in the FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT of Kent County, Md., containing

60 ACRES OF LAND,

MORE OR LESS,

adjoining the lands of Connelly's, formerly Shaw's Mill Pond, on road leading from St. Paul's Church to Fairlee, and being the same lands which are described in a deed from Arthur B. Wheatley and wife to John Voshell, dated the 12th day of December, 1848, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. N. G., No. 2, Folios 75, &c., one of the land record books of Kent county, and which said lands upon the death of said John Voshell descended to his daughter and only heir at law, Sarah Voshell, who intermarried with the said Samuel C. LeCompte.

And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1889,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

in front of the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Md., I will offer for sale said property so siezed and taken into execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

JAMES A. CASEY,
j20-ts. SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, State of Maryland, at the suit of H. W. Vickers against John Munson, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said John Munson, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

ONE DOUBLE
FRAME HOUSE,
AND LOT,

situate and lying in Chestertown, on College avenue, adjoining the property of J. H. Simpers and Wm. J. Vannort, having a frontage of 39 ft. and depth of 40 ft.

And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1889,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

in front of the Court House Door, Chestertown, I will offer at public auction said property so seized and taken into execution, to the highest bidder for cash to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JAMES A. CASEY,
j20-ts. SHERIFF.

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 in Kent county, Maryland, of

RISDON RINGGOLD,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 11th day of December, 1889, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 4th day of June, 1889.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
June 13, 1889—4t. Administrator c. t. a

STRAW WANTED

HAVING leased the Chestertown Straw Board Mill, I am

READY TO BUY ALL THE STRAW

that farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up all the straw from stack-yards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 lbs. per ton for dry straw, only asking those wishing to see to take a little extra pains in stacking, and not put the chaff with their straw.

☞ Mr. James Brice is my authorized agent to buy.

WILBUR ELIASON.
Aug. 5, 1886

COAL AND WOOD.

BUILDING LIME, CEMENT,
AND
Plastering Hair.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS will do well to get our Prices on Lime, Cement and Hair before buying elsewhere.

J. D. BACCHUS,
f2-tf. COAL AND WOOD DEALER.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF A—
Valuable Farm!

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

THURSDAY, 27TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

at the Hotel in Massey's, Kent County, Maryland,

"The John F. Whittington Farm,"

which he with his wife conveyed to the undersigned by way of mortgage of September 29th, 1884, and recorded among the land records of said county, in Liber S. B., No. 6, Folios 60, &c., and in the execution of the power in said mortgage contained the sale will be made.

This Farm lies in the most productive and highly improved sections of this county, and will bear a favorable comparison with the most fertile and best improved lands in its neighborhood, and is noted for its abundant crops of cereals, fruit and grass.

IT CONTAINS

405 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS,

About 350 arable, residue in

CYPRESS & CHESTNUT
and other Valuable Timber.

It is divided into five fields, several lots and a

Peach Orchard of about 3200 Trees

There is no better fenced farm in the neighborhood; the greater part being cypress rails and white oak posts, nearly new. The Orchard is 4 years old, and shows perfect health in growth and foliage. Its fruit is of the best varieties, and all but the Smock now promises a fair, may be an abundant crop.

The situation is desirable, being 2½ miles from Millington and about the same distance from Massey's, and is convenient to churches, schools, postoffices, railroads, &c.

The IMPROVEMENTS are a

LARGE TWO-STORY
BRICK DWELLING,

With a Frame Annex and a Kitchen Attached and pump of splendid water near the kitchen door, and ample Outbuildings, all in good order. There are also

TWO LARGE TENEMENT HOUSES

TERMS OF SALE:

Four Thousand Dollars Cash on the day of sale, or within sixty days thereafter, at seller's option; $7000 at five years from the day of sale with interest, payable in the meantime semi-annually from that day. Residue or balance in two equal annual instalments from the day of sale. The whole purchase money to bear interest from that day.

RICHARD HYNSON,
m30-tds. MORTGAGEE.

Stock Well Watered is Half Fed.

The I. X. L.

I X L
PRICE & WIND
DO