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Chestertown Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

COLLINS & HOPPER,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

LEGISLATIVE GRIST.

Legislation Progressing at the State Capital.

The Legislature is now getting settled down to work. The machinery is becoming smooth and with the experience already acquired the new members are becoming more effective workers and business is being carried forward with correspondingly increased rapidity. Local claims are being presented and committees from various sections of the State are constantly arriving upon the scene of action to press the claims of some pet scheme of local legislation before the respective committees.

The Somerset delegation heard a large crowd of people from Crisfield before them on Wednesday of last week, who want Tangier Sound to be closed from oyster dredgers for three years. Delegate Ford objected that this closing would be injurious to citizens who own small vessels; that property would become worthless in three years. He also objected to submitting the question to a vote of the people, as suggested. That would bring it into politics, and the oystermen would not be able to contend with capital. It is a noticeable fact that there is a movement, apparently directed with intelligence, for devising legislation to propagate and protect the oyster from threatened annihilation.

The ladies interested in the "Maryland Land and Silk Association," have been down in behalf of a bill introduced for them appropriating $15,000 for the promotion of silk culture.

HIGH LIQUOR LICENSE.

The high liquor license bill, as it is called, has been amended in the Senate finance committee, but is not yet ready for a favorable report. It applies to Baltimore city only and a bill for the counties will be a later consideration. Chairman Poe's views are interesting in connection with this city measure, which is in fact the most important revenue bill before the Legislature. He favors making the license for selling spirituous liquors $600 instead of $1,000, and for selling beer and other malt liquors $300 instead of $500. The proposition to require saloon-keepers to give bond he would eliminate from the bill, as too onerous for many. Instead of a license board he would give the issuing of licenses to the public board.

Accepting 2,700 as the number of city saloons, it is thought probable that the number of liquor saloons at $600 would not be reduced below 300, paying a total of $180,000. With 1,000 beer saloons at $300 the revenue would be $300,000, and with 1,500 such saloons there would be a revenue of $450,000. At a moderate estimate the total liquor license revenue would be $500,000, of which the State would get $125,000, or one-fourth, and $375,000 would go into the city treasury. These are notably large results with license fees that Mr. Poe thinks are not onerous to the verge of proscription, but which would be a check upon the temperance.

Senator Poe has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for a general assessment of the property in the State.

The finance committee has reported unfavorably the two Senate bills to tax mortgages. Mr. Urner moved to substitute the bills for the unfavorable reports, and to make the motion the special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock, which was carried.

The bill introduced by Senator Burchinal to enable the trustees of the M. E. Church, Chestertown, to hold certain property, passed the Senate on Thursday last.

The House bill providing for the destruction of fruit trees in Washington county effected with yellows was also passed.

Leave was granted Representative Vannort on Thursday authorizing the commissioners of Kent county to allow the fishermen at Betterton the privilege of constructing piers at the public landing at that place, and to Mr Taylor refunding tax money to W. L. Meredith, of Kent county.

The Senate bill of Senator Burchinal, providing for the holding of certain real estate by the M.E. Church of Chestertown, was read before the House the first time.

MR. POE'S BILL.

Mr. Poe's bill for the reassessment of property, based in its machinery upon that of the State tax commissioner of 1888, was introduced in the Senate on Thursday and referred to the committee on finance. It provides for the assessment of real estate every three years and personal every year in Baltimore city; real every six years and personal every year in the counties. Permanent assessors are provided. The Governor is to appoint assessors, one for each collection district of the counties. Dr. Shaw some time since introduced in the House a reassessment bill, drafted upon the basis of the act of 1876 as to machinery. That bill is in the committee on ways and means.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

The Senate finance committee has reported unfavorably Mr. Bennett's bill for the taxation of mortgages, and Dr. Wootton's bill to forbid covenants for the mortgageor to pay taxes upon mortgages. The committee, by 3 to 2, sent in the unfavorable report. The discussions upon the report will come up in Senate on Tuesday at 1 P. M.

Attorney-General Whyte has sent to the House his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law which exempts mortgages from taxation, as requested by an order recently adopted. He says: "That the power either to impose taxes upon mortgages and mortgage debts or to exempt them from taxation, belongs exclusively to the Legislature under the declaration of rights and the constitution I do not doubt. The Court of Appeals, in 50 Maryland, 319, uses this language: 'In our opinion in the fifteenth article of the declaration of rights does not prohibit the Legislature from taxing, &c., the mortgages, investments in mortgages, notwithstanding the property mortgaged to secure such investments may be taxable and taxed to the mortgageors.' In my opinion, the power also to exempt from taxation such mortgages is clearly lodged with the Legislature under the constitution."

POLL TAX.

Senator Toadvin introduced a bill to amend article 15 of the declaration of rights by striking out a section as follows: "That the levying of taxes by poll is grievous and oppressive and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the government. He argues that the declaration of rights can be amended by the same methods as are provided for amending the constitution. Wicomico county has spoken plainly in favor of a poll tax, and Senator Toadvin wants it placed in the power of the Legislature to grant the counties the authority to levy poll taxes when asked for as school, road and other taxes.

The bill for redistricting congressional districts of the State as presented contains the following section:

SEC. 121. The first congressional district shall remain as now constituted, and shall be composed of Worcester county, Somerset county, Wicomico county, Dorchester county, Talbot county, Queen Anne's county, Caroline county and Kent county, and shall be entitled to choose one Representative in the House of Representatives.

Petitions were received on Friday by Mr. Somervill, from one hundred and forty-four citizens of Talbot county, praying the oyster laws may be so amended as to take off twenty-five days in April during which it is now lawful to catch oysters. By Mr. Lloyd, from one hundred and ninety-one citizens of Talbot county, asking that Talbot, Dorchester and Wicomico counties be authorized to indorse 2½ per cent. bonds of the Eastern Shore Railroad; Talbot, $50,000; Dorchester, $20,000 and Wicomico, $25,000.

House bill preventing the publication of false pedigrees of stallions was made the order of the day for last Tuesday at one o'clock.

Judge Frederick Stone sat on the bench of the Court of Appeals on Thursday for the last time. On Friday he was 70 years of age. All of his cases had been cleared up and his business finished even to details. When he left the bench he handed the key of his desk to the clerk of the court, to be given to his successor.

A bill has passed the House providing for an additional constable and justice of the peace for Kent county.

Mr. Collins, of Talbot, has leave for a bill providing for the manufacture of binding cord and other rope at the House of Correction. The manufactured product is to be sold to farmers direct at a reasonable advance on the cost. In this way, the mover of the bill says, the farmers will be independent of the twine trust monopoly.

Governor Jackson has sent to the Senate the name of John P. Briscoe, Esq., of Calvert county to succeed Judge Stone as the chief justice of the Southern Maryland circuit.

Senator Wentz says he will propose a conference of the Baltimore city senators and delegates to discuss an election law bill, including Senator Poe's Australlian ballot reform bill.

It was claimed at Annapolis on Tuesday last that the friends of the Aurtralian ballot-reform bill are in fine spirts tonight because of information that the democratic party leaders have stated that they will support such a law for Baltimore city. It will be Mr. Poe's Australlian ballot bill introduced last week, modeled after the Massachusetts law. Amendments which the democrats asked are that the tickets shall not have party emblems, that a voter may affirm and not swear to his illiteracy, and that illiterates may apply to both ballot clerks instead of one.

Leave has been granted to Mr. Goslen in the House to introduce a bill for the incorporation of Millington.

AN "ALLIANCE" SUGGESTED.

To the Farmers of the Eastern Shore.

Knowing the importance of union, and wishing to call the farmers attention to the fact, that by uniting and acting in concert, the evil effects of trusts and combinations can be frustrated; for it is these little righteous "Private" affairs that cause sugar to be sold at 10 cts. instead of 4 cts.; and wheat to be sold for less than one dollar a bushel. These two articles are cited but all are included. The Alliance gives the farmer and the laborer the opportunity to unite and down these cormorants so that they can have their rights and not be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." By means of the Alliance, the producer and consumer, deal directly with each other and both are benefited thereby, and it is conducted on business principles. National Alliance is a representative body composed of delegates from various state bodies. The state organizations are also representative, and are composed of delegates from various county organizations; which in turn are representative bodies, being composed of delegates from the people, "The Sovereigns." Each sub Alliance has a business agent, who compiles orders from individual members; receives, and disseminates all business propositions, and makes crop reports. The county agt. receives all orders and reports from sub-agents, and this enables him to get cheaper freights which tends to assist the economy of purchasing very materially. The State agent has generally merged the duties of that position with a Farmers Alliance Exchange, having a strong capital stock raised by subscription and organized on business principles, and consequently calculated to command respect in the markets of the world. All purchases and sales are made through the Exchange. Each sub-agent reports to the county agent how many plows or machines, or how much guano is wanted by his Alliance. The county agent reports to the State agent and he purchases through the Exchange. In like manner when the market is low, the farmer can hold his crops and get money on them through an advance by the Exchange and will not be compelled to sacrifice his crops, but will be enabled to hold them for better market. The Alliance is growing more rapidly than any other organization that there is in this country. The farmers are *at last awakened to their interest* and are combining. About twenty-five states and territories are organized. In the south and west, the membership is very large; organization is progressing in the Eastern States, and in the north west. The supreme council which met in St. Louis in December last, exerted an influence that truly has been wonderful; it infused new life and hope throughout the whole land. At the same time the Alliance, Wheel Union, and other agricultural organizations, consolidated, and said organzation conferred with delegates representing the Knights of Labor, and agreed to *cooperate*, in all matters pertaining to *their* mutual benefit. This consolidation thus practicably numbering about 3,500,000, a power in the land that cannot be resisted. There are eight counties with organizations in this State, and we now have our State organization in successful operation. It is therefore, every farmer's and laborer's imperative duty to join this move, for it is the object of the Alliance to get him out of debt and to place him on a cash basis. The Alliance has measured swords already with the jute and twine "Trust" and came out victorious, and thus she will do with *all* if there is union and concert of action. So let *all* other parts of Maryland and Delaware, come boldly to the front to push the great work already so well begun.

Respect. yours,

W. B. S. CHAPMAN,

Organizer for Eastern Shore and Delaware.

Mr. Chapman is expected to be in Kent on next Monday and Tuesday, and will be present at the farmers' meeting on that day, and is desirous of meeting as many of the Kent county farmers as can possible be present.

DOES FARMING PAY?

A Careful Estimate of the Situation as Seen by a Practical Farmer.

KENNEDYVILLE, Feb. 11, 1890.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Sometime ago I wrote a letter on the labor question which was published in the *News*. The article in question has been referred to by your correspondents, who from the tenor of their communications would seem to wish to convey the impression that my sole object in writing the above-mentioned letter was for the purpose of organizing the farmers of Kent county with the sole idea of oppressing the laboring man. Any one reading my letter in the spirit in which it was written, viz., a spirit of fairness to all parties concerned, could not for a moment charge me with any such motive. I simply made a statement of facts which I still stick to, and reiterate that no farmer in this county can make both ends meet, the coming year, without he has fruit (and many farmers have none) if he has to pay from 75 cents to $1.00 per day for labor.

No one deplores this fact more than I do, and no one is more willing to pay good wages than I am, but there is neither sense nor reason in *disguising* from ourselves the condition of affairs, as much as we may like to do so. If a farmer owes any bills, and most farmers do, it would be just as honest and just as Christian like, for him to count the cost of producing his crop for this year with a view of having something to settle his indebtedness as to pay it *all* away for labor. I deny that our farm labor is poorly paid. We paid in this vicinity the same wages in 1889 for day hands, and in many instances for month labor, as we paid when wheat was $2.00 a bushel and corn $1.00. Either we are very liberal now or were very *unjust* then.

The farmers' league, which has started into existence probably sooner than it would, by the agitation of the labor question, will be a very good thing for the agriculturists of Kent county, if it receives the support which is properly due it. Any farm laborer can, by the payment of 25c. become a member, and have the same opportunities to be heard as any farmer, and will, I am sure, be listened to with as much deference.

If they can show how we can pay the wages of the past, in the future, I for one, will only be too glad to hear of, and will try if at all practicable, to carry out the plan suggested. I don't intend to discuss the question of how much or how little the farm laborer can live on, but how much the farmer can pay him and live himself. One writer has suggested that the carriage horses be put to the plow, and that the farmer himself get between the handles. Very good advice no doubt, for those who keep carriage horses, but as I never owned a horse that did not do its share of farm work, I cannot take that part to myself, and if I follow the plow I will deprive at least one farm laborer of a good job, and that, according to their style of reasoning, would not be right. I believe and am sure that the farm laborer who has to pay from $30 to $60 a year for his house is an oppressed being, and that wages are none too high nor high enough to allow him to pay his rent, keep a family and live, but unfortunately the man from whom he rents is not always the one who has to pay the wages to enable him to settle for his rent, but very often it falls on a farmer almost if not quite as poor as the laborer himself.

Below I give a statement of cost of producing grain on a farm, and net proceeds of same:

The farm contains 160 acres of which 60 acres are in wheat, which, at twenty-five bushels per acre, 1500 @ 70c..	$1050 by 2—525.00
40 acres in corn at 45 bu. per acre, 1800 @ 30c.	540 by 2—270.00
Total receipts.....	$1590 by 2—$795.00

Expenses on same allowing farm to draw one-half and tenant to pay for tilling and saving crop:

Seed wheat, 50 bu. at 70c.....	$35.00
Phosphate, 4½ tons at $22.....	99.00
Threshing 1500 bu. at 3c.....	45.00
Binder twine, 150 lbs. at 15c.....	22.50
Three extra hands cutting wheat at $1.00 per day.....	9.00
1½ tons coal at $4.50 per ton.....	6.75
Extra hands threshing, 16 men 2 days at $1.00.....	32.00
Extra labor in seeding.....	6.00
" hands cutting off corn.....	25.00
Wear, tear and use of binder.....	25.00
Extra hands planting corn.....	5.00
Husking.....	15.00
Seed corn.....	3.00
Shelling.....	15.00
Corn fed during year, 300 bu. at 30	90.00
One-half phos. on corn.....	25.00
Board of hands.....	150.00
Two men at $12 per month, 9 mo..	216.00
Total.....	$824.25
Net receipts as above shown.....	$795.00
Net loss.....	$29.25

As you may see, no charge is made for use of horses and farming utensils, or no charge made for interest on the money invested in them. Clover seed, taxes and insurance are not charged up. No other crops are raised for sale on the farm and the work cannot be done for less money at the present rate of wages. I have allowed the land to produce more than the average farms of this county, and have, I think, been moderate in my estimates of expenses.

If anyone can do the work for less he can find a situation at once by applying to me. This farm is understood to be worked on the 5-field system, which leaves two fields in grass, one for pasture and one for hay. The hay that is cut being fed on the farm. This farm cannot be worked in a proper manner with a less expenditure of money, and I call the attention of the pious farmer who doth *not oppress the hireling*, to the above figures; also, the gentleman whose carriage horses are put in the plow, and in all kindness to the sensible working men of this county, a careful perusal of the same, and if I am wrong in my calculations and estimates I will be thankful for corrections. The butter, poultry, pigs, etc, raised on the farm are required to keep the family. The above estimate don't allow the farmer any blacksmith bills, new reapers, store bills, doctor's bills, new carriages or new clothes. Nor is this, my agricultural friends, any fancy sketch. It is the story of a well-farmed and good producing farm in Kent county, where nothing but grain is grown.

I don't intend to discuss this question any further, nor will I reply to any criticisms that may be made as to my position in this matter, and will close by saying whether I am right or wrong, I have at any rate the courage of my convictions, and am not afraid to put my name to my communications.

LOUIS C. JUSTIS, JR.

TO WESTERN EXCURSIONISTS.—Personally conducted excursions will be run by Baltimore & Ohio Lines Vestibule Limited trains to all points west, north-west, and south-west; leaving Baltimore on Feb. 25., at 10.15 A. M., and 2.10 P. M. For time-tables, low rates, and full information apply to D. BRIDE Passenger Agt., B. & O. R. R. Baltimore and Calvert sts. Baltimore

STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB.

Dairying Incubators and Other Questions Discussed.

STILL POND, Feb. 6, 1890.

The club met at the residence of Mr. Norris Barnard, President W. J. Pennington in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Questions being in order, it was asked what advantages were to be derived from dehorning cattle. As none of those present had followed the practice to any extent, the discussion was altogether theoretical, and showed that in the opinions of the speakers there were few advantages to be derived from it.

The question, Does fast milking increase the yield of milk, was answered in the affirmative by a number of both members and visitors. Under this question the creamery came in for a large share of attention. Mr. R. G. Nicholson stated that it was the practice at his creamery to pay for the milk according to its quality as a butter producer. This was highly commended by the members of the club, and the practice of paying the same price for all milk bought was condemned as unjust. A long discussion on the feeding of cows for milk and butter followed, in which one gentleman stated that in his belief corn and cob meal was as good a butter ration as corn meal and bran.

The next question was, What economic measure or invention should be advanced by farmers? This was replied to by Mr. J. S. Harris in an able argument for equalization of taxes, the reduction of the tariff and the free coinage of silver; also, that the farming interest must have more influence in legislation. Messrs. Barnard and Nicholson recommended the grange movement as the one best calculated to give the farming interest its proper influence.

The next question was, Is sorghum growing profitable? Replied to by the president, who gave a short description of the industry; also, his experience in growing a small quantity, but could not answer as to whether it would be profitable if generally engaged in or not.

The dinner hour having arrived the club adjourned to the dining-room and speedily demolished the turkeys. after which the recess was taken advantage of by many of the visitors to inspect Mr. Barnard's large and handsome mansion, from the cellar to the roof. His system of steam heating, electric call-bells and speaking-tubes was adjudged to be perfect in its arrangement, as also was the large and handsome bath-room with its hot and cold water on tap.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, the committee who visited Capt. R. S. Emory's for the purpose of investigating the process of hatching chickens by means of incubators and rearing them in brooder houses, made their report through the president, who gave a description of what they had seen and heard. Mr. Krusen showed a draft of the brooder house, and gave an estimate on a small house capable of caring for from four to six hundred chicks. It is extremely probable that some of the members will try the incubator next year. The loss from raising poultry in the way generally practiced by farmers is too heavy. From a general inquiry among them, it was found that they rarely succeeded in raising over twenty-five per cent. of what was hatched out, and that only by constant care and labor in feeding and protecting them from showers, vermin, rats varmints and worst of all, the gapes. The brooder house chicken seems to escape all these, and is only subject to the disorder termed leg weakness which by proper heating and exercise is easily overcome. If by a small outlay in proper buildings we can succeed in raising 75 per cent. of the hatch with no more care or labor than is necessary to raise the 25 per cent., it will make an immense difference in the share that usually falls to the wives and daughters of farmers. A number of prepared questions were then read and referred to different members, and also to some of the visitors for answer, after which the regular question for discussion, Is a higher education than our common schools at present afford any advantage to our boys and girls who intend making farming their calling? was taken up and opened by Mrs. J. S. Harris in an able paper maintaining that the time had come in which it was necessary for the farmer to have about all the education it was possible for him to get, and that unless a system of high schools was established in the counties accessible to all, it would be necessary to send our boys and girls to the academys and colleges, if we wished them to stand at the head in their profession.

Mr. Harris followed by comparing our public schools with the schools of twenty-five years ago, and also with the public schools of other States, and showed that our schools were now standing in the front rank as public educators. He admitted that the establishment of county high schools would be a big step in advance of the present system, and that he did not think the common schools taught everything that it was advisable for those who intend to become farmers to study.

Mr. James Hurtt, a visitor, was invited by the president to give his views on the question. In response he said that he did not consider the study of Greek and Latin at all essential or of any service to the boy who intended to become a farmer, but at the same time he argued that we should establish high schools on the plan of the military schools, where the pupils would be developed physically as well as mentally. He argued that the present practice of sending our children to college was beset with many objections, among others, that it frequently weaned them from home, and rendered them dissatisfied with the quiet pursuit of agriculture, and that habits were formed and indulged in that the parents knew nothing about, and many other things that were objectionable. He claimed that large amounts were annually appropriated by the State to different colleges which benefited only the two or three who were able to secure the free scholarships at the expense of the many, and claimed further that these amounts were sufficient to give our public schools a higher grade which would be sufficient for our needs.

Mr. Barnard also protested against the manifest injustice of the present administration of the free scholarships.

W. D. Pennington said that the farmers were not represented in legislative assemblies, and one of the reasons was that when we selected a candidate we generally look for a man who would be a credit to his constituents, intellectually, and he advocated the education of the farmer so that he could represent himself; he said it was common for people who had particularly intelligent boys to consider them too smart for farmers, so they made lawyers out of them. This was a wrong move in his estimation.

Mr. Krusen said that one of the proverbs of the Talmud was to the effect that he who invests an hundred pieces of money in trade gets meat and wine; he who invests the same in farming gets only cabbage and salt, and it seemed as if it held good to the present time, and to greatly alter these conditions it would be necessary for the farmer to be the intellectual peer of the other professions. Mr. Hurtt remarked that if the proverb referred to the farmer in Palestine he ought to thank God he got the cabbage without the salt.

The discussion here ended. Mr. Barnard asked permission to make some further remarks on the road question, which was granted. He said the impression had gotten abroad that he wanted the county to go heavily in debt in order to macadamize all the roads at once; such was not his intention. He merely advocated the beginning of some improvement in this line. He exhibited prices for material from several contractors, freights to the different stations on our railroad, and estimates on making road, &c., showing that it could be built at a much lower figure than had before been estimated.

Several questions for discussion at the next meeting were prepared, and the following selected: Is it advisable for the farmers of Kent county to attempt the growing of sorghum, ramie or other new crops?

Next meeting to be held on the last Thursday in February.

Upon invitation the club agreed to meet at the residence of Mr. James S. Harris. The club then adjourned.

A FEARFUL STORM.

Loss of Life and Property in Western Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—The worse storm in years has been raging throughout Western Pennsylvania since noon to-day. Snow, hail, rain and wind have been playing havoc. In this city snow has blockaded many of the streets and stopped traffic, while telegraph and telephone lines are breaking down under the heavy weight of ice with which they are coated. In the mountains the storm is raging with terrific fury, and reports are coming in of serious damage to property.

At Blairsville, Pa., the large glass factory was demolished by the wind. The roof was blown off and the two side walls facing east fell in. Charles E. Barr, general manager, and Mr. Burney, one of the firm, were instantly killed, and a workman, whose name could not be learned, injured. Mr. Burney's body was immediately taken from the wreck. It was mangled beyond reconition. Mr. Barr's remains were recovered two hours later.

At Uniontown, Pa. the roof was blown off the Methodist Episcopal church, a part of it alighting on the house of John Brown, just north of the church, crushing it to pieces. The roof of the large new building lately erected by the Pennsylvania Construction Company below town was also blown off. A horse and wagon, driven by James Russ, were blown over Gray's Hill. The wagon was lying on its back with the wheels whirling in the air. No one was seriously hurt. Postmaster Baker's new house was nearly demolished; also James Frankenberry's house, and John W. Ringer's house was leveled. The telephone and electric light wires are all torn down. None of the coke works are running south of Uniontown.

The Redstone Coke Company's offices at Brownfield, were blown down and entirely demolished. The end was blown out of the engine-house at Leigh, and the Warren Glass Works wrecked. The roof of the Lutheran church was also blown off.

At Connellsville the storm began in the morning and did not subside until late this evening. J. M. Herpack's store and house in this place were completely wrecked, the inmates having a narrow escape from death. The Catholic church is in a dangerous condition and a number of other houses in the town are wrecked.

At Dunbar the Knights of Labor Hall was entirely blown away. A report from Leisenring says all the large shafts of the H. C. Frick Coke Campany are down. The snowfall is from six to ten inches in depth.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Colin F. Stam.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

$2,500, $2,000, $1,500 and $1,000 on Mortgages at 6 per cent.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Md.
F 13-3t.

NOTICE.

The Kennedyville Farmer's Club will meet at the Town Hall, at Kennedyville, on Saturday, February 15, 1890, at 2 o'lock P. M. Urgent business requires prompt action.

E. E. PENNINGTON, Pres.
F13-1t. D. U. DEWEES, Sect.

MEN WANTED.

EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. Permanent positions guaranteed. SALARY and EXPENSES, or Liberal Commission. (Pay weekly.) Special advantages to beginners. Stock complete with fast-selling specialties. *We guarantee what we advertise.* Address, GLEN BROS., NURSERYMEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y. (This house is reliable. F13-3t.*

CLOSING OUT SALE.

THE undersigned desirous of making a change in their business, will sell CHEAP for CASH until Stock is sold out.

Parties owing us will please call and settle as soon as possible.

Feb. 13-3m. J. H. WEER & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts with TURNER BROTHERS will please call at my office at Betterton, by or before February 15th next, and settle the same, and oblige

j30-3t. RICHARD T. TURNER, JR.

NOTICE.

MY son, HOWARD TURNER, has an interest with me in the business at Betterton from this date, and the firm name will be TURNER & SON.

RICHARH T. TURNER, JR.,
formerly trading as Turner Brothers.
Betterton, Md., January 1st, 1890.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF LECTURES will be delivered in Locust Grove M. E. Church, Every Thursday Evening. Rev. B. F. PRICE will lecture to-night, subject:

"WHEN I WAS A BOY."

By order of the
BOARD OF STEWARDS.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

PUPILS will not be admitted to the FIRST GRADE of any Public School where the average attendance exceeds fifteen, except during the FIRST TEN DAYS in September and February of each year. Where the average does not exceed fifeen, pupils may be admitted to these grades in the discretion of the teacher.

EBEN F. PERKINS, SEC.
Feb. 6, 1890—3t.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have entered into a partnership for the purpose of conducting, in the town of Chestertown, Kent county, in the State of Maryland, a general Hardware and Stove business, under the name, style and firm of J. Lloyd McFeely & Company. J. Lloyd McFeely, who resides in said Town, County and State, is the general partner, and Sallie M. Ayers, who resides in the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, is the special partner; and the said Sallie M. Ayers has contributed, in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00). The said partnership is to commence on the First day of January, in the year Eighteen hundred and ninety, and to terminate on the Thirty-first day of December, in the year Eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

J. LLOYD MCFEELY,
General Partner.
SALLIE M. AYERS,
Special Partner.
January 9, 1890-6t.

NOTICE.

The board of County Commissioners for Kent county, give notice that no articles or supplies of any kind for Kent county, purchased by any county officer, supervisor or agent will be recognized by the board unless such purchase or purchases have been made upon the written order of the County Commissioner of the district in which the party purchasing such supplies or goods may reside.

By order of
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
T. WATERS RUSSELL, Clerk. Dec. 5—tf.

NOTICE.

The board of County Commissioners for Kent county give notice, that all persons traveling either on horse back or in road vehicles of any kind, across the embankment at Sandy Hook Hill, near Galena, will do so at their own risk until said road is open to travel, due notice of which will be given.

By order of
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
T. WATERS RUSSELL, Clerk. Dec. 5—tf.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF—

Town Property.

BY virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from Mary A. Willis to Harrison W. Vickers, dated November 23, 1881, and recorded in Liber S. B. No. 2, folios 512, &c., one of the Land Record Books for Kent county, the undersigned as assignee of said mortgage, will offer at Public Sale at the Court House Door in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on

Tuesday, the 25th day of February, '90,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

All That Lot of Land,

WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON,

situated on Queen street, in Chestertown, adjoining the residence of Wm. H. Lambert, and now in the possession of Thomas J. Mann.

This Lot is part of Town Lot No. 23, and fronts on Queen street 49 feet 9 inches, with a depth of 105 feet 2 inches.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a

TWO-STORY

Frame Dwelling,

containing five rooms and a kitchen in good repair. There is also a good cellar under the whole house. There is also a frame STABLE and COW SHED on the premises.

This property is located upon the best portion of the street, and is a comfortable and desirable residence.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be $1000 cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, at the option of the mortgagee, and the residue in 12 months from the day of sale with interest from that date, to be secured by the purchaser's bond with security to be approved by the trustee.

The purchaser will be entitled to possession on the ratification of the sale.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
J. H. GREENWOOD, Auct. j30-ts.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the Trust Estate of John W. Bordley.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 5th day of February, 1890, that the sale of the personal property of John W. Bordley, made and reported by Wm. M. Slay, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of March next—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of two successive weeks before the 21st day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $567.95.

True Copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
Feb. 6—3t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

[redacted]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

DENNIS McCAULEY,

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 23d day of July, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1890.

BERNARD J. MCCAULEY,
Jan. 23, 1890—4t. Executor.

FRIEDMAN'S

Great Cut Sales

ARE STILL IN FULL BLAST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Clothing Cheap!

If you have not been here your neighbor has--ask him about the great bargains we are now offering.

We are determined to sacrifice the remainder of our Winter Clothing, as we will need the room the goods occupy.

If you are in need of a good Suit or a Fine Overcoat it will pay you to go to

A. FRIEDMAN'S

GREAT CUT SALES,

Chestertown, - Marylund.

FRAME HOTEL.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE

will be furnished with the best the market cna afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

SAMUEL MALLALIEU,
Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIBE for the TRANSCRIPT. Subscription, *one dollar* per year.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Office of the Secretary of State,

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31, 1890.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to his Excellency, E. E. Jackson, Governor of Maryland, for the pardon of JOSEPH CAIN, who was convicted at the April term, 1889, of the Circuit Court for Kent county, of shooting at police boat, &c., and sentenced to be confined in the Maryland Penitentiary for four years from April 25th, 1889, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision on or after THURSDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, NEXT, until which time protests against such pardon will be heard, and the papers filed open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor.

E. W. LECOMPTE,
Feb. 6—3t. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Have You Tested Them

If you have, we need not tell you of their sterling qualities. If not, to those we say the next time you want a

Good Dress Shoe,

a Shoe that has all the Appearance, Fit and Comfort of a hand-made Shoe. Try Goslee's $2.50 Good Year Welt, Whole Vamp Calf Bel., 'tis the best thing in the market for the money.

You Know

All About Our Reliable $3 Shoe.

NICE LINE OF

Men's Hand-Made Shoes

A variety of styles always in stock. Then, if we don't happen to have exactly what you want, we can make any conceivable style, at short notice, and a fit guaranteed.

FULL LINE OF LOW-PRICED GOODS!

Men's Solid Shoes for $1· an extra one for $1.25.

LADIES!

We have just the thing you have been looking for. A Shoe that in it is combined the three essential qualities—Appearance, Comfort and Durability. Then it only costs you $2.50 to wear this Shoe. We have it made and know exactly what we are talking about. You ask some of your lady friends about them, they are scattered around quite generally, and if this one is not nice enough, look at our

HAND-MADE SHOE FOR $3.50.

We can also make you any style you want for less mony than they will cost you in the city and guarantee a fit in every case.

SUBSTANTIAL LINE OF

Children's School Shoes

A Heavy Solar Tip from 11 to 2 for $1.25. This is a Shoe that will wear well. 5½ to 10½ 90 cents. Then we have them in better qualities in like proportion. Fine line of Children's and Misses' Hand-Made goods at popular prices.

INFANTS' SHOES C. D. AND E. WIDTH.

WE WILL CLOSE

WHAT BOOTS WE HAVE

on hand at a Reduction that will pay you to come and see. Come in while you can get the desired sizes. We will save you your money on any thing you want in the Shoe line. Come, see and be convinced.

M. T. GOSLEE,

UNDER SDAM'S HALL.

PER STEAMER METEOR

Simmons & Davis No. 1 Heart

SHAVED

SHINGLES!

AND URQNAHART

No. 1 SAWED SHINGLES.

Large Stock Direct from Plymouth, N. C.

FOR SALE BY

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

The Transcript,

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Leads Them All

—IN—

LOW PRICES!

WE wish to announce to the general public that owing to the great depression in business and low price of the products of the farm, we have reduced our prices to compare with the hard times, therefore it will be to your interest, when in need of a good

CARRIAGE, ROAD CART

—OR—

DEARBORN

one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit

ORRELL'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

where they will find a full line of the above named articles always on hand. We make a specialty of

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS,

which will receive prompt and special attention. We have a skillful and thoroughly competent workman at the head of this department, and can safely guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We give our personal attention to our

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENTS, and guarantee all work to be satisfactory.

We Take Orders for Farm Wagons

which will be promptly furnished.

W. C. ORRELL

Cor. Cross & Cannon Sts., Chestertown, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, Maryland.

NEW CORN WANTED!

EITHER ON COB OR SHELLED,

IN ANY QUANTITY,

delivered at any point convenient to farmers As I am buying derect for the manufacturers, I can pay more for grain than those who buy on the market.

Yours truly,
Jan. 1-89. E. T. COMEGYS.

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Importers

—AND—

Tailors,

NEAL BUILDING,

133 Baltimore st., East,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Our aim is to do work in the best style, and to please people who appreciate carefully made garments. Our trade has constantly increased, and we rarely lose a customer who noce comes to us.

KEEP COOL

by going to the

RISING SUN

SALOON.

ICE CREAM.

VERSUS

HOT WEATHER.

It will be to the advantage of all parties giving, or in any way connected with picnics, festivals, excursion parties or other entertainments, to give me an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their ice cream or water ice supplies. All kinds and flavors of cream and water ices prepared and supplied from the Rising Sun Saloon, Chestertown, or shipped by either steamboat or railroad upon short notice.

WM. PERKINS,
Proprietor of Rising Sun Saloon,
Chestertown, Kent County, Md

A PRACTICAL POET

Come around to SHAW'S and see a pair
Of Shoes whose great attraction,
Is that they will not rip or tear,
But give you satisfaction.

Young man, we have a pair for you
Whatever be your station