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# Chestertown Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

COLLINS & HOPPER,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.


THE EASTON STAR says the Talbot delegation in the Centreville Convention will be instructed to vote for Mr. Gibson first, last and all the time.

SINCE the bridge at Chestertown has been declared a free public thoroughfare, it has become evident that extreme measures of precaution will be necessary on the part of parents to avoid accident by drowning. During the past week the bridge has been to an extent crowded with reckless children of various ages, who have acted in utter disregard of all possible danger. While the commissioners wish in every way to avoid any unnecessary restrictions of the free use of the bridge or a full enjoyment of it by the citizens of town, unless their efforts are supplemented by those who are in a position to aid them, it is evident that more stringent rules will become necessary.

IT HAS NOW become evident that the row of once stately trees bordering the street leading from the TRANSCRIPT office to the old market house, has become worthless for shade purposes, and we therefore suggest the advisability, and, indeed, the desirability of removing the old stumps and replacing them by some quick-growing ornamental trees. The old trunks rather disfigure than ornament the town, and though some may not be so fortunate as to enjoy the beauty and usefulness of the later plant, the future at least will reap the reward and enjoy the results of our labors. This matter is well worth the earnest consideration and prompt action of our town commissioners.

CONGRESSMAN AMOS. J. CUMMINGS prints in a New York paper, a graphic account of the illegal ousting of the Democratic members by Speaker Reed's party, showing how and why they were robbed of their seats. Of Mr. Gibson's speech Mr. Cummings says: "A feature of the first day's debate was the speech of the Hon. Charles H. Gibson, a Democratic colleague of Mr. Compton. It was the most impassioned speech that has been made in the present Congress. Repeatedly was Gibson's time extended. His eloquence stirred the House to its core. He is a warm personal friend of Mr. Compton, and his words came hot from his heart. Crowded galleries listened to him with brethless interest."—*Denton Journal.*

AT THE conclusion of the Horseman's Expectation race, at Detroit recently, Marvin came out with the celebrated Sunol, (2.10¼,) and sent her a half mile, starting at half-mile post. A running horse joined her at the stretch to incite her to renewed effort. The beautiful filly went from the half to the three-quarters like a bay streak, covering the distance in 31¼ seconds. Coming into the stretch Marvin encouraged her by voice and whip, and she came under the wire moving like a machine. It was evident that she had done a remarkably fast half, but when Judge Campan announced that the time was 1.02½ the crowd yelled like mad, and Marvin was obliged to take off his cap about forty times. Belle Hamlin is reportdd to have done a half in this time, which is the fastest recorded for a half mile.

THE POSITION of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison in regard to reciprocity and the Tariff bill must be highly troublesome. The natural course would be to straddle, but from Mr. Blaine to Maj. McKinley is a straddle so great and difficult that the legs of Benjamin Harrison could not effect it without divarication.

If he sends in his message favoring Mr. Blaine's plan, Mr. Blaine will get the credit, and perhaps the votes from the Northwest and Kansas in the next Republican National Convention. If the message is finally devoured by the White House cat, and Gen. Harrison throws himself into the arms of Maj. McKinley, such fame as can be got out of the Tariff bill will still be McKinley's. Whatever the President does or does not with regard to the tariff, the honor will not be his. He must lay up treasure for one of his rivals. For a man in whose case renomination has a joyful sound, Gen. Harrison has not luck.

Gen. Harrison tugs vainly at the whiskers of the situation and puzzles his wits to decide whether to be for Blaine or for McKinley. How happy could he be were both dear charmers away.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NEVER BEFORE within the history of national legislation, has any party in America had the hardihood and unparalleled effrontery to even suggest a measure so glaringly in contravention of all rights, both public and private, as the iniquitous Force Bill now being advocated by the Republican party in the United States Senate. Little wonder that all fair-minded people, irrespective of party, have raised an open rebellion to this revolutionary measure, and however impracticable may have been the methods suggested by the Atlanta *Constitution*, as a means of expressing its indignation at this unmanly thrust made at the rights of the Southern people and the liberties of a common country, it is not surprising that the warm-blooded southerners should want to adopt the most energetic means possible of emphasizing their disgust at the high-handed wrongs which are being done in the name of the welfare and liberties of the people. Republican leaders are not less unwilling to submit to such galling indignities, than are Democratic statesmen both North and South; and further it may be said, that these protests from the North come from party leaders of such character that it would be suicidal to ignore their warnings of moderation and their call for a halt in this mad career of incendiary legislation. The measure is repugnant to every feeling of national justice, and while we must designate the extreme measures of a general boycott, advocated by the Atlanta *Constitution* as highly unwise and impracticable, we recognize the fact that a calm and dispassionate review of the national outrage mill at Washington is a difficult task.

The population of the sixth congressional district is 170,781. That of the counties of the district is as follows: Allegany county, 41,362; Frederick, 49,009; Garrett, 13,897; Montgomery, 26,501; Washington, 40,012—total 170,781. The population of Southern Maryland counties is as follows: Anne Arundel county, 32,673; Calvert, 8,901; Charles, 14,401; Howard, 15,588; Charles, 14,401; Howard, 15,588; Prince George's, 25,790; St. Mary's 15,847—total, 113,200.

SURVEYOR BURCHINAL has had prepared a statement showing the number of immigrants landed at the port of Baltimore for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The report shows the whole number to be 27,694. Of these 21,612 were over eight years of age, 4,303 under eight and 1,779 under one year. The following will show the respective nationality of the whole number: Australia, 1; Austria, 2,092; Belgium, 15; Bohemia, 1,075; Bulgaria, 1; Denmark, 407; England, 400; France, 11; Germany, 18,238; Hungary, 1,464; Ireland, 146; Netherlands, 19; Newfoundland, 8; Norway, 63; Nova Scotia, 4; Poland, 109; Roumania, 16; Russia, 3,113; Scotland, 8; Sweden, 194; Switzerland, 28; Turkey, 4. The number arriving on other than immigrant vessels was 236. The whole number of immigrants who arrived at this port during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was 30,809.

## ECONOMY AGAIN.

The most important economic move, which has been the outgrowth of our present financial depression, is the reduction of ten per cent, made by the school board of Kent county, in the salaries of teachers of public schools. The necessity of economy is one of the most uncompromising facts with which the Kent county tax-payer has to deal, whether it be produced from unrighteous tariff burthens or from other causes, the fact remains the same that the farmer is hampered by shackels which it is difficult to break. The question then arises, shall we apply a *temporary* remedy of relief and leave the seat of the disease untouched? Shall we lower our standard of education by placing poorly paid and inefficient teachers in our schools, and thereby deal a weakening blow at the very heart of our social and domestic, and, indeed, *every department* of our religious, political and social life? Or shall we bear the burthern or seek relief at some other point? If at some other point, where that point shall be the tax-payer either as an individual or as a community must decide, but do keep it away from the schools, the most sacred of our institutions. Our economic experiments should be made where the least injury will be felt in case of failure. Render the educational system of a community insufficient or valueless and her institutions of every kind must degenerate to a corresponding degree, for the purest source of public and private progress and refinement has become polluted. There should be important exceptions to the rule that the pay of wage-earners should be governed by supply and demand, unless an *accurate* standard of the supply has been established. Poor pay will mean in a majority of cases poor teachers, loss of interest and a general decrease in the standard of our corps of instructors. Independent of the established trueism that the "*Laborer* is worthy of his hire," it should be remembered that the duty of refining and purifying the moral atmosphere in which the young are educated is of first importance to the home and the State, and a duty which the parent cannot afford to ignore. If needs must be to take a step *backward*, let it be upon other lines. Let us have poorer and fewer roadways, less costly and elaborate homes, less magnificent—which does not necessarily mean less efficient—religious edifices, but let our educational system and its army of workers be kept on the *ascending* scale, and upon our public highways, in the church and in the home circle will be found a citizenship of mental, moral and physical stamina sufficient to overcome the changed conditions produced by the retrograde movement, in all but our departments of education. Then the question presents itself and must be answered by experience, "Is the school a safe place for the curtailment of county expenses?"

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Superintendent Flood on Monday draped the desk and chair of State Senator Silver in the Senate chamber in mourning, and Secretary of State Lecompte and State Senator W. B. Peters sent bouquets of flowers, which were placed on the desk. The flag on the State House was at half-mast in memory of the dead Senator.

Col. Edw. Lloyd, the largest farmer in Talbot county, says that much corn has been destroyed by a destructive worm that bored into the main root of the plant and sucked out its vital juices. The drought gave it a fine opportunity to get in its destructive work.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Shively, who are well-known in Caroline county and who went to India three years ago to engage in the missionary work, will soon return to this country. Mr. Shively finds that his health would be endangered by a longer stay in the Indian tropics.

The Talbot County Fair Association will offer a $100 gold watch to the most popular and enterprising citizen of Talbot county, to be voted for at the time of the fair, and a $100 diamond ring to the most popular lady, married or single, in Talbot county.

About twenty-five acres of Bear swamp, Worcester county, were burned over during the recent drought.

The trial of Rev. J. L. Smith, of Cearfoss, charged with assaulting George L. France, a member of his congregation, was begun on last Friday. Owing to the absence of an important witness the trial was not concluded until Monday. The justice decided that Rev. Mr. Miller was not guilty.

PARIS, July 25.—The crops throughout the country, except in the section east of the Rhone, have been destroyed by incessant rains. Official reports from the great wheat district of La Blange state that the crop is rotting. The losses are estimated at 500,000,000 francs. Dealers in grain discount the scarity, and the price of bread is rising.

Mr. J. Harry Covington, who resides on the John McKane farm, near Barksdale, had 12 acres of fine hay destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. The fire started from a spark from a Baltimore and Ohio engine, which was passing, and the wind soon drove the flames over the whole field. Mr. Covington lost about 18 tons of hay.—*Cecil County News.*


A MAN who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

MESSRS. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence and success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.


## COLLISION AND DEATH.

### Three Persons Killed and Many Wounded and Missing.

The steamer Louise when returning with about 1,500 excursionists from Tolchester to Baltimore, was in collision with the Bay Line steamer Virginia, bound for Norfolk, shortly after 8 o'clock on Monday night. The collision occurred in the Brewerton channel, Patapsco river, just opposite Steelton. Mrs. Catharine Keyser, Charles Grenzer, aged 5 years, and Daniel Koop, aged 11 years, are known to have been killed.

The Louise had left Tolchester for Baltimore at seven o'clock. Her 1,500 excursionists were scattered over the two decks, in the saloon and in the staterooms. Mothers were soothing their tired babies to sleep. Young men and ladies were talking and laughing. Now and then a song arose from the lips of some group and was wafted over the waves as the steamer plowed her way homeward. Up from the dancing pavilion came sounds of gay music, moving feet and laughter. In the pilot-house was Capt. Truitt, with his hand at the wheel.

The story of the fearful accident is best told by the captains of the two unfortunate steamers. Captain Truitt, of the Louise, made the following statement in regard to the collision:

Captain Truitt is about 50 years old, short, thick set, with square chin hidden by a grey beard. He has been navigator for thirty-five years, and has been a captain in the employ of the Tolchester Company since they have been running excursions. He gave this story of the collision: "The Louise left Tolchester for Baltimore at 7 o'clock. We had about 1,500 passengers aboard. The night was cloudy, somewhat smoky, but not foggy, and objects could be easily discerned on the water. It was about a quarter past 8 o'clock and we were a little below Fort Carroll in the Brewerton channel when I first sighted a steamer, which proved to be the Virginia. We were then passing through a small cut-off and were heading northwest by west. The starboard light of the steamer first became visible. She was then probably a third of a mile away. Her course, I should say, was southwest by west. I blew two whistles, which meant that the Virginia should go to the port. There was no answer immediately. Then I blew two more whistles. Then there was a reply of two whistles. I starboarded my wheel to keep away, and kept it in that position and did not change it until after the collision.

"The Virginia was about 400 yards from us when she replied to our signal. Both steamers were proceeding at ordinary speed, the Louise going about 12 miles an hour. Nearer and nearer came the Virginia. I saw that I could not stop my vessel in time to prevent a collision. I slowed down, however, and starboarded her as much as I possibly could. If I had not done this, or if I had stopped altogether, the Virginia would have struck us squarely about midships. She struck us on the starboard side about 25 feet from the stern. Just before she struck us she began to blow her whistles is quick succession. I suppose we were then 10 yards apart.

"As soon as the collision occurred there was a panic. I made my way through the crowd as soon as I possibly could to the rail and looked overboard, but I could see no one struggling in the water. The tug Mamie was alongside in a minute and cruised about the scene of the collision to pick up any one who might have fallen overboard. As soon as I saw that the Louise was not in danger of sinking I told the passengers to go forward so that the stern would be raised, thus preventing the vessel from shipping water.

"In the meantime the Virginia had backed and had come around to our starboard side and asked if we could go ahead. We attended to the comforts of the injured and uninjured as best we could and then came to Baltimore."

Capt. W. J. Bohannan, of the Virginia was seen in the office of the company at 10.20 P. M. He related the particulars of the accident as it occurred to him, as follows: "We left our Canton wharf at 7.53 P. M., nearly one hour late, as the New York train was fully half an hour behind, and after her arrival the transfer of passengers, mail and baggage took some time. In accordance with my custom I went into the pilot-house to remain until my vessel had passed out of the river. The night was a good one for navigation, and I could see lights four or five miles. The moon was struggling through the clouds, making it clearer for the vision.

"We had passed Fort Carroll about one minute when I saw a large three-masted schooner under sail bound up. I was then heading southeast by south one-quarter south. I ported about three-quarters of a point to clear the schooner, when just then I saw a steamer coming up behind the schooner. The steamer blew two whistles, starboarded her helm and opened her green light out full. I immediately stopped and backed full speed astern and blew several short blasts of my whistle as a warning or danger signal to the advancing steamer. To these the steamer did not reply. I could not change my course in reply to his two whistles, for I was then under the bow of the schooner. It was a miracle that she did not run into the Virginia, but by good seamanship of her master she got by. I had to run this desperate risk in my effort to prevent running into the steamer at full speed. The steamer which proved to be the Louise, was, when first sighted, well off my port bow and about one mile away. I next saw her come from under the stern of the schooner, and when I saw her green light open full upon me I said to my mate, John Mason: 'That steamer can't clear us! Soon afterward, or about 8.11 o'clock, the collision occurred. The headway of the Virginia was nearly killed by the time the two vessels came togeter, but the Louise was going at a pretty fair speed.

"The Virginia struck the Louise about the after starboard gangway, but we were going so slow that we were turned nearly around in the stream, and when we drifted apart the Virginia nearly headed up the river. It was unfortunate that when the vessels came together the passengers rushed to the side we struck. I shouted for them to go to the other side, but those nearest the rail and in most danger were prevented from moving by the crowd that crushed against them.

"As soon as I saw a collision was inevitable I ordered the boats cleared, and to the credit of every officer in charge of a boat I must say the order was promptly carried out, and the crews were quick in their response. It was probably four minutes from the time we were in collision till we had drifted apart, and I steamed back to the Louise, when I asked if I could render assistance. The response was 'no!' I then looked after my own vessel. I found my iron stem twisted to starboard from the main deck to beneath the water line, and the forward compartment was full of water. I had the seventy-three passengers on board quietly sent as far aft as possible so as to prevent any panic that might arise in event of their seeing the damage sustained. By this subterfuge not much excitement was created. I remained in the vicinity after the Louise left for the city, but saw no evidences of any one being drowned. When the Virginia and the Louise came together a man, woman and boy, whose names I did not learn, leaped on board of our boat and returned with us to the city." In concluding his statement in which Captain Bohannan was careful to avoid expressing any opinion as to the conduct of the Louise's officers, he said: "I did all that mortal man could do under the circumstances, and in a similar case I would do the same thing again to save the vessel and lives in my keeping."

Yesterday's *Sun* says: Nine of the persons who disappeared from the steamer Louise Monday night in Patapsco river, when that steamer and the Virginia were in collision near Fort Carroll, have not been heard of since and their relatives believe now that they were drowned. One body was recovered. Counting the three who were killed, the persons who are supposed to have been drowned and the body which was found, the number of persons who lost their lives was 13.

Dreding for the bodies was begun in the afternoon. Captain Eliason, president of the Tolchester Steamboat Company, employed a party of men for the purpose. They are Charles H. Bear, George W. Abbott, Samuel Thomas, James A. Sullivan, John Lewis and Wm. Miller. They have three boats with dredging tackle on board. These boats were towed down astern of the Emma Giles on her afternoon trip to Tolchester, and the men commenced the work at once. They met with no success, and at dark stopped, but will resume again at daybreak this morning.

A jury of inquest was summoned, and after a careful investigation so far as they could gather the facts, the jury at 2.30 agreed that the accident could have been averted, but they could not agree as to whom the blame should be attached.

Seven were in favor of rendering a verdict that the accident was caused by the officers of both steamers misunderstanding the signals. Two of the seven thought the Virginia was to blame, but agreed to the above; five thought the officers of the Louise were to be censured. After several hours' delay they agreed that they could not decide which boat was at fault.


### Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits
Colin F. Stam, druggist.


**NOTICE**

The regular monthly meeting of the Jefferson Tariff Reform Club of the Fourth District of Kent county will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, Saturday, August 2, 1890, at 3.30 P. M.
LEWIN W. WICKES, Sec.

**BOARDING.**

MISS MARY E. RUTH, late of Chestertown, is now located at **No. 102 West Saratoga Street**, second house from Cathedral street, Baltimore. Transient Boarders and Lodgers accommodated.
jy31-3t. [N]

**Constables and Others Take Notice.**

From and after this date, the compensation for delivering prisoners to the House of Correction will be fifteen dollars when only one is taken, and twelve dollars where more than one are taken, the same to include all expenses.
By order of Board.
jy24-3t. T. WATERS RUSSELL, Clerk.

**BRIDGE NOTICE.**

The purchase and transfer of Chester Bridge from the Chester Bridge Company to the county commissioners of Kent and Queen Anne's counties have been consummated, and the bridge is now open for public travel. All persons are hereby notified that certain repairs and improvements are contemplated to be made as soon as practicable and that pending the completion of said repairs and improvements, all persons using said bridge, do so at their own risk.
By order of the Board.
T. WATERS RUSSELL, Secretary.
July 24—tf.

**TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.**

An Examination for Certificates to Teach in the Public Schools of Kent county will be held in the School Room in Chestertown, on THURSDAY, JULY 31, commencing precisely at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applicants will bring ink and pen, paper will be supplied.

Applicants for scholarships in the State Normal School will be examined at the same time.
By order of the School Board.
EBEN F. PERKINS, Sec.
jy17-3t.

**SCHOOL NOTICE.**

The Teachers of the Public Schools are hereby notified that for the coming scholastic year the County Board has determined upon a reduction of salaries to the amount of ten per cent, except in such special cases as have been notified. The school near Mill Branch in the first district, and near Urieville, in the second district, will not be reopened Sept. 1st.

Assistant teachers will be discontinued at Kennedyville, Catt's Corner, Betterton and Piney Neck.
By order of the Board.
E. F. PERKINS, Secretary.
jy24-3t.

**TO BUILDERS.**

Proposals will be received until August 5 for building Two Frame Weatherboarded School Houses 20x30.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the School Commissioners.
EBEN F. PERKINS, Secretary.
jy24-2t.

**FOR SALE.**

A NEW LOT OF
⅞x6½ **WHITE PINE SIDING.**
The best and prettiest Siding ever offered for sale in this county.
j5-tf. **JOSEPH TURNER.**

**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.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given to persons owning engines and going over the bridges with them on the road from Millington to Smyrna and the bridge over Chester river at Millington, that they do so at their own risk until said bridges are repaired.
By order County Commissioners.
T. WATERS RUSSELL, CLERK.
112-tf.


A PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

**The Maryland Agricultural College**

Prince George's County,
**Eight Miles from Washington, on B. & O. R.R.**

**Tuition Free to All.**

For Catalogue and particulars,
Address:— HENRY E. ALVORD, President.
**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MD.**

The course of studies is
MODERN, LIBERAL AND PRACTICAL.
All Expenses, Very Low.


## THE GRAIN MARKET.

HAVING arranged to handle Grain at the very least expense, and being in a position to buy on a close margin, feel sure I can offer the grain growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties an inducement to sell their wheat and corn. Will settle for all grain immediately upon delivery.

**HIRAM M. BROWN,**
**Office, Court Street. Chestertown, Md.**

PUBLIC SALE OF

## Household Goods

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the lot in front of the TRANSCRIPT office,

*On SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890,*

commencing at 2.30 P. M.

a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of

**1 PARLOR SET, BED, STOVES, CHAIRS**

and many other articles to numerous to mention.

H. JOHN H. GREENWOOD, Auct.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CHESTERTOWN,

at Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, July 18, 1890.

RESOURCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $24,702 65 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 12,500 00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 24,932 51 |
| Due from other National Banks | 404 71 |
| Banking-house, furniture and fixtures | 3,618 84 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 100 62 |
| Premiums on U. S. Bonds | 2,781 25 |
| Bills of other banks | 6,250 00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents | 13 42 |
| Specie | 6,346 00 |
| Legal-tender notes | 4,850 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation | 562 50 |
| TOTAL | $87,062 50 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $35,896 67 |
| Undivided profits | 402 53 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 11,250 00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check. | 38,117 60 |
| Due to other National Banks | 1,395 70 |
| TOTAL | $87,062 50 |

*State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss:*

I, W. B. COPPER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. COPPER, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1890.

CHARLES ESTES, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES A. PEARCE,
W. W. HUBBARD,
HARRISON W. VICKERS,
July 31—1t. DIRECTORS.


## COAL AND WOOD

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember, we sell

**The Lea Coal**

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our prices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.
Office on Cannon street, near Princess.

**J. T TWILLEY,**
July 31, 1890—tf.


## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

### Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

*WASHINGTON, May 31st, 1890.*

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTERTOWN," in the town of Chestertown, in the county of Kent, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now therefore I, Edward S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTERTOWN," in the town of Chestertown, in the county of Kent, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 31st day of May, 1890.

(SEAL) **E. S. LACEY,**
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE

## Local Board of Health.

July 13, 1890.

In accordance with the action of the State Board of Health, it is thought advisable to publish extracts from the Acts of 1890, in regard to deaths from contagious, epidemic or infectious diseases, viz:

"SEC. 1. Whenever any physician or person acting as a physician shall have cause to believe that any person whom he has attended during the last illness of such person outside of the city of Baltimore, had died of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, typhoid or typhus fever, diphtheria, leprosy or any other disease of a contagious, infectious or epidemic character, the said physician or person acting as physician shall, over his own signature, immediately give notice thereof to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, which notice shall state the cause of death, the name, sex, age and color of deceased, and such other information in connection with the existence and spread of the disease as may be deemed important for the protection of the public health; and if no physician has been in attendence during the illness of such person, then it shall be the duty of the householder in whose house or upon whose premises the death occurred, to transmit to the Secretary of the State Board of Health the facts in accordance with the requirements of this section.

"SEC. 2. That whenever any hotel-keeper, keeper of a boarding-house, superintendent, manager or director of a private or public institution of any kind shall know or be informed by a physician, or shall have reason to believe that any guest, inmate or other person in hotel, boarding house, lodging house or institution over which he or she may have control or supervision, or on the premises thereof, is sick with or convalescing from small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, leprosy or any other contagious or infectious disease, the said owner, proprietor, manager or other person having charge shall immediately give notice thereof in writing to the *health officer* of the *city* or *town* in which the infected house or premises is located; said notice shall state name and place of residence of the person sick, the name of the disease, the name of the owner, proprietor or manager of the house, and location of said house; and it shall be the duty of the Local or State Health Officer, as the case may be, to take such steps, and do such things as may be necessary to render effective the provisions of the Act of 1882, chapter 155, entitled 'An act to provide against the spread of infectious diseases.'

"SEC. 3. When any person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, be *fined* not more than *fifty* dollars for *any such offence.*'

The Local Health Officer for Kent county will render any such assistance or advice as may be required under the above provisions. The physicians have generally been provided with blanks for such returns as named. If any have not received the same, if they will notify the undersigned he will see that they are supplied. Keepers of boarding-houses, hotels, etc., will find it to their benefit to communicate with the Secretary of the Local Board of Health for information and assistance in such above mentioned cases.

**W. FRANK HINES, M. D.,**
jy26-3t. Sec. Local Board of Health.

## BRIDGE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and Regulations to Govern Travel over Chester Bridge, at Chestertown, and all other bridges spanning Chester river, as passed in joint session by the Commissioners of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, July 23, 1890.

No. 1. All persons who travel over the bridges shall keep to the right and go in a walk.

No. 2. No dancing, singing, boisterous language or disorderly conduct allowed on the bridges.

No. 3. No person shall drive over more than ten horses or ten cattle or one hundred sheep or fifty hogs, at any one time.

No. 4. All loaded teams shall be three spans or forty yards apart.

No. 5. Persons will not be allowed to congregate in groups to the annoyance of the traveling public.

No. 6. Bathing not allowed from off or under the bridges.

No. 7. No bills or advertisements allowed to be posed or painted on the bridge.

No. 8. No wheelbarrows, push-carts or baby carriages allowed on the bridges.

No. 9. Persons will not be allowed to ride a velocipede, bicycle or tricycle over the bridges.

No. 10. No smoking allowed on the bridges.

No. 11. Any person violating the rules from one to ten inclusive will be fined the sum of two dollars and a half.

No. 12. No fire-works or fire-arms allowed to be discharged from the bridges.

No. 13. No person shall tie a sailboat or steamboat to the bridges or their approaches.

No. 14. No person shall place any obstruction of any kind on the bridges, nor damage the bridges in any way.

No. 15. No person other than the bridge-keepers or their assistant shall turn off the draw or tamper with the fastenings.

No. 16. Any person violating rules 12, 13, 14 and 15 will be fined ten dollars.

No. 17. All captains, owners, masters and sailors of vessels going through the draw of Chester bridge at Chestertown and the draw of the bridge at Crumpton, are required to lower and take in as much sail as shall be necessary to prevent damage by carlessness before going through the same, and at a sufficient distance therefrom to remove liability of injury or damage to said draw-bridge by the headway of said vessel, and shall use in the management of said vessel reasonable care to prevent injury, and any person who by reason of gross neglect or inattention shall violate this section shall be fined $10 for each and every such offence, and pay all damage that may be done to the said bridges.

No. 18.—The bridge tenders are hereby authorized to enforce the above regulations and rules.

R. J. CATLIN, PRESIDENT.
T. WATERS RUSSELL, SECRETARY.


## Chestertown Creamery!

**ICE 80 CENTS PER 100 POUNDS,**
**Less than 100 lbs. 1 Cent per lb.**

**ICE CREAM, Wholesale and Retail**

Five gallons and over 90 cents per gallon. Less than 5 gallons $1 per gallon, half-gallon 50 cents, quarts 25 cents.

The above prices will rule until further notice.
jy10-tf. R. G. & W. T. NICHOLSON.

## Conference Academy,

Dover, Delaware,
BOARDING SCHOOL
**FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.**
**Instruction Adapted to the Preparation for College, Business and Teaching.**
**MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENTS.**
Special attention given to the Morals of Students.
For catalogue, apply to the Principal,
**W. L. COODING, Ph. D.,**
jy17-4t. DOVER, DEL.

## A NEW ENTERPRISE!

We have opened at the corner of Queen and Cannon streets, Chestertown, a

**Second-Hand Store and Junk Shop,**

where the Highest Cash Price will be paid for
SECOND-HAND STOVES, FURNITURE, CARPETS AND CLOTHING.

**Prices for Old Junk, Etc., as follows:**

| | |
|---|---|
| OLD IRON | 30 to 40c. per 100 lbs |
| RAGS | ¾ to 2c. per lb |
| BONES | 40c. per 100 lbs |
| OLD GUMS | 1½c. per lb |
| COPPER | 6 to 8c. per lb |
| BRASS | 4 to 5c. per lb |
| LEAD | 3c. per lb |
| ZINC | 1½c. per lb |

BOTTLES.

Goods called for upon notification.
jy17-3m. **I. JOHNSON & CO.,** Chestertown, Md.

## Bickford and Huffman Grain Drill.

Positive Free Feed for Wheat and Fertilizer.

THE OLD RELIABLE NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

"As Ye Sow So Shall Ye Reap"

It is all important that your Wheat and Phosphate be distributed evenly if you expect good results. The Bickford & Huffman Drill has been on the market 45 years, and is the standard Drill of the country. It has all the improvements ever put on Drills up to this date. Steel Axles with centre support, Rachet Wheels and sows as well in turning as going straight ahead. Grass Box used front or rear, New Speed Device on Wheat Gear. Thousands in use everywhere. This Drill is better this year than ever, and we cordially invite Farmers to call and examine before purchasing a Drill.

SMITH & CLEMENTS, Agents.

## SCOTT'S HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

SCOTT'S SURE GROWTH PHOSPHATE, SCOTT'S STANDARD PHOSPHATE
SCOTT'S SURE GROWTH COMPOUND,
SCOTT'S TIP-TOP BONE, SCOTT'S TIP-TOP BONE AND POTASH,
SCOTT'S RAW GROUND BONE, SCOTT'S PURE DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE

Scott's Phosphates have been largely used in Kent and Queen Anne's counties for number of years, and always with the best results. The best results of the past harvest have come from the use of Scott's Phosphates, as we can show testimonials to prove. These goods are found in an excellent condition for drilling this season.

SMITH & CLEMENTS, Agents.

1890. 18

## WM. H. CACY,

**Manufacturer of FERTILIZERS**

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

## Standard, New Life, Reliance

THE ABOVE BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS

*Have now been used in this and neighboring counties the past five years, and during that time have given general satisfaction. My facilities for manufacturing are now better than hitherto, and I guarantee to fill all orders promptly and in first-class drilling order.*

*If those farmers who have not yet tried any of the brands of Fertilizers, will enquire from some one who has used them, as to results obtained, I think that they will be induced to give them a trial.*

July 24, 1890. WM. H. CACY, CHESTERTOWN

## FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

—AGENT FOR—

**R. J. BAKER & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

## High Grade Fertilizers,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Special Fertilizers for all Crops are claiming attention. No one article will suit every plant. We compound formulas suitable for all crops. We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We will sell separate or will manipulate and mix to order according to any formula.

**We were the First House in Baltimore who Furnished this Facility for Obtaining Either the Mixed Chemicals or the Compounding of Special Formulas.**

We also offer to the Farmers our old Reliable Brands of

**Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate, Special Wheat Fertilizers, Peach Tree Phosphate, Fine Ground Raw Bone, Pure Dissolved Raw Bone, Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate, Muriate Potash, Sulphate Potash and Kainit,**

At Bottom Prices. We do not publish certificates, as our goods speak for themselves. Hope to receive your orders early. Correspondence by mail promptly attended to.

July 24, 1890. FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agent, OFFICE HIGH STREET, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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MANUFACTURERS!

It Is the Only Method of Saving the Middleman's Profit.

IT ALSO ASSURES YOU THE

## Best Goods for the lowest Prices.

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ARE EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERRS OF THE RETAIL TRADE, AND OFFER

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| Children's Suits from | $2 to $10 |
| Boys' " " | $4 to $14 |
| Youths' " " | $5 to $18 |
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## LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

LEADING ONE-PRCIE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,

Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles,