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Chestertown Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

COLLINS & HOPPER,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOR CONGRESS:

HON. HENRY PAGE,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Election November 4.

THE Austrian warship Taurus, with a crew of sixty-nine men and four officers, has foundered in the Black Sea.

WE JOIN the whole Eastern Shore and earnestly wish Mr. Russum the fullest measure of success in his avowed candidacy for the Kingdom of Heaven. We do this in spite of the risk of alienating him from the balance of his party.—*Denton Journal.*

IT IS stated that the nomination of Col. Page for Congress will have the effect of bridging over the political chasm, which heretofore divided the Page and Brattan factions below the Choptank. This will certainly be the case during the present campaign, and it is to be hoped that it may be permanent.

LEMUEL DUNBRACCO, the affable and highly efficient deputy in the clerks office of Queen Anne's county, is looming up as the coming man for the clerkship. For a number of years, Mr. Dunbracco has conducted the affairs of the office in a highly satisfactory manner, and upon him has devolved the duty of "breaking in" the new men, and it would now be but a proper recognition of an efficient and valuable officer to place him in *chief* command.

FRIEND GUARD, of the *Herald*, ventures the following: "Will Harrison W. Vickers be a candidate for the State Senate in Kent county next year? has been extensively inquired." Kent's senatorial fight is as yet in the embryo state to the outer world; but with the gradual development of the political situation the *Herald's* query will receive a most practical and substantial answer At present we will turn our attention to the pending fight, and attend to Mr. Page's majority of one hundred and fifty sure from Kent.

THE SMOKE of the skirmish has cleared away and we were beaten not only in our first, but also our second choice. We say to the victor that when the roll-call of the Democracy of old Queen Anne's is heard in Princess Anne on the night of November the 4th, it will not be a mugwump sound but a regular old Democratic war whoop, saying thou art the victor and to the victor belong the spoils. Go thou and better the work of thy predecessor as he did that of his predecessor, and Queen Anne's will say well done.—*Queenstown News.*

IT MAY OCCUR after all that a faulty constitution will bar out the new State of Wyoming in the election of 1892. The railroading in of new States by the present Congress has been one of the most suggestive features in the Republican forecast of results for the next presidential election. A special from Wyoming states that Wyoming finds itself in a peculiar predicament, owing to the faulty construction of the constitution, which probably invalidates the late election so far as county officers are concerned, and prevents any general election being held in 1892. The framers of the constitution expected that Wyoming would be admitted earlier than happened. While laboring under this impression they provided for omitting the elections which would naturally be held on the 4th of this month. In doing this the framers referred to the election as "the first regular election that would occur following the first session of the Legislature."

THE McKINLEY BILL, with its profoundly complex protective system, has not only aroused a feeling of sturdy opposition among the hardy yeomanry of American agriculture, but the dissatisfaction has spread to foreign commercial centres, and as emphasizing the declaration by Mr. Reciprocity Blaine that not one foreign port will be opened to American products, foreign markets are opposing the barriers which are thus being thrown around and hedging in the vast importing and exporting centres of America. The London *News*, recognizing its depressing effects here and a corresponding tendency to strengthen European competition, says:

"The proposal to hold a series of popular meetings here in opposition to the McKinley bill is worthy only of the wiseacres of protection. The effect of the McKinley bill must be to weaken American competition in the world's markets, and to confirm the commercial supremacy of the British people. We can afford to look on in the quarrel of two protectionist countries over the meat inspection bill."

STATE AND PENINSULA.

State Treasurer Brown will endeavor to secure a census recount for Queen Anne's county.

Wm. Raussey, of Baltimore, has received the contract from the board of county commissioners to construct twelve booths at $13 apiece, with six compartments each, for balloting under the Australian system at the approaching congressional election.—*Anne Arundel Advertiser.*

A Henry Page Club was organized in Cambridge last week.

One firm at Centreville Landing has paid the farmers of that vicinity this season fifteen hundred dollars for apples.

A party of Elkton fishermen caught in Elk river last week, in two hours fishing, six hundred fine perch.

The board of county commissioners for Frederick county, have awarded to Wm. Roussey, of Baltimore, the contract for the Australian ballot booths to be used at the coming election in that county. They will be twenty-four in number.

The case of Wm. Smith Campbell, of Chester county, Pa., versus Job Haines, of Rising Sun, which occupied the attention of the circuit court of Cecil county for three days last week was given to the jury on Monday. This is an action to recover damages to the amount of $20,000 for slander, in charging the plaintiff with burning a barn on the farm of which he was a tenant some years ago. The jury rendered a verdict of $2,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One Dollar per year.

AN OFFER TO TEACHERS.

Commencing with this issue, we renew our offer of last year, and place at the disposal of the teachers of Kent county, a column of the TRANSCRIPT each week to be devoted to discussions of general school and educational affairs. Any subject or subjects having a bearing direct or indirect upon the higher intellectual development of the community at large will be gladly accorded a place. It matters not, however, whether the articles come from parents or teachers, they will be given space. Indeed, we invite an expression of opinion from the parents of our pupils of our public schools. Such communications would not only embody sound and practical suggestions from the parental standpoint in regard to methods and means of improving our educational system, but would be an expression of a very desirable interest which would greatly aid the teachers in their work of instructing the young submitted to their care. An interchange of ideas between teachers, as well as between parents of pupils and teachers would be of much benefit to the community at large as expressive of a mutual sympathy in the labors of our army of youthful workers. The public school and every branch of educational work have two sides, and demand a concert of action. The apparent unconcern of parents in the labors of their children, has had a potent effect in deadening to a great extent the constant efforts of the most zealous teachers. The home must lend its aid as supplementing the work of the school room; the teacher and child must enlist the sympathy and interest of the parent, before a higher standard of public school work can become established upon a foundation which the natural tendencies of the youthful mind in its indulgencies of ease and lack of appreciation of valuable advantages cannot overthrow. Let life and warmth and energy be kept in the educational veins of our county, and the sturdy glow of an educational manhood must be felt which will redound to incalculable benefit to the county and State. Educate the young of a community and you give to the State a vigorous and study life wich must make it morally, politically and socially better. The great field of education bristles with perplexing questions of methods and symtems. Mooted points confront the educator at every point in his labors, and a free interchange of ideas upon these questions would not only be *pleasant* to teachers, but would be of vast benefit in enabling them to make judicious selections of the *best* from an endless array of practical methods. The too practical teacher would receive the benefits of the modifying influences of the too theoretical, while the thorist, if such there chance to be, will receive the sturdy and strengthening influence of the too practical and mattef-of-fact.

This offer is made believing that such a department in the TRANSCRIPT would be of interest not only to teachers, but would be of interest and would awaken a feeling of sympathy between the teachers and parents of the children entrusted to their charge. We hope that this offer may be generally accepted and that the columns thus opened may find numerous and ready contributors.

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.

In the bill for the new apportionment of representation in Congress under the census of the present year, introduced Wednesday by Chairman Dunnell, of the committee on the eleventh census, the distribution of seats is upon a basis of a ratio of 178,371 for a House of 355 members. The present House, since the admission of six new states, has 332 members. Should this number be retained, the number of inhabitants to each Representative would be about 190,000—a ratio that would not work out satisfactory results for the Republican States of New England. It might cause a loss of Representatives in those States while giving additional seats to Democratic States. The ratio 178,371 is less objectionable from the point of view of party expediency. It would give one additional member to each of the States of Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregan, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin; two each to Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania, and three each to Minnesota and Nebraska. Ohio would lose one member. Such an arrangement would spare the East the pain of a numerical loss in the House, though the increase of the total membership must operate, of course, to diminish its influence. It has the recommendation in Mr. Dunnell's eyes—that it gives to the Republican States the larger share of gains. Of the twenty-three new seats fifteen, he estimates, will be Republican and eight Democratic. Alabama, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey and Texas would, it is thought, under the proposed apportionment, send each one additional Democrat to the House; while Arkansas might send two. The Republican fifteen would come California, Colorado, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Nebraska. The weak point in Mr. Dunnell's scheme is that it contemplates a reduction of Ohio's representation, and Ohioans may be counted upon to resist such an indignity to the uttermost. The "Ohio idea," it is well known, is to get, not to give, where an office is involved. It would perhaps reconcile Mr. McKinley's Republican colleagues to one office less for their State if they be assured that the seat to be lost by the proposed reapportionment would be a Democratic seat, but with the Democrats now in control of the Ohio Legislature such on assurance could hardly be given. Yet it might be difficult to increase the membership of the House merely to consult Ohio's susceptibilities. The proposed number, 355, is large compared with the membership of 243 fixed upon after the census of 1860, the membership of 293 fixed upon after the census of 1870, and the membership of 325 fixed upon after the census of 1880. Should the Dunnell bill become a law, the electoral vote at the next presidential election would be 443 and the number of votes required to elect would be 222. The bill cannot be passed in time to be made to apply to the elections of next November. It is not expected, in fact, that it will be taken up for consideration by the committee on the eleventh census before December. Things may have occurred in the political world by that time which will convince the strategists of Mr. Dunnell's party that a very different apportionment is required.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at Colin F. Stam's Drugstore.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Congressional Outlook—A "Solid Six" to be Sent to Congress.

The past ten days have witnessed the most important moves on the political board with the single exception of the casting of the ballots on November 4.

The Democratic Congressional column is filled, and that, too, with a unanimity of feeling which can forecast nothing, if not a Democratic victory as the result of an aggressive campaign.

Our Republican friends throughout the State viewed with a consuming sense of satisfaction the protracted contest in the first district, hoping that a state of disorganization and bitter animosities might remain after the big fight had closed. Not so, however, the Hon. Henry Page is confessedly the right man in the right place. Mr. Gibson with characteristic chivalry quieted any possible burnings of bitterness and disappointment which his friends might have entertained by coming to the front and before the disappointments of the convention had cleared away, the first gun of a stirring campaign had been fired by Mr. Page's chief rival for Congressional honors. This manly and chivalrous conduct of Mr. Gibson has not only strengthened Mr. Page and his party, but Hon. Charles H. Gibson will reap the benefits of this dignified act of the true Maryland gentleman.

Mr. Russum, too, the Republican Congressional nominee, recognizing in Mr. Page the unqualified gentleman and the truest type of a Maryland citizen, telegraphed his congratulations. Then, what are the prospects? Will the irrepressible, but genial George M. Russum, in whose veins still course so much of the old English blood that he never knows when he is defeated, forge ahead in the political race? Let us see! Democratic Worcester asks the modest majority of 3000 in the district. Republican Somerset will break her record and honor her son. Wicomico promises a round 1000, and Dorchester is all right. Mr. Gibson's loyal and unswerving friends of Talbot will see that her noble innovation of last fall is repeated. Caroline, the unfaltering ally of Talbot in the convention, promises a not less earnest support at the polls. Then, too, Kent will add possibly to her noble one hundred of last fall, and as for Queen Anne's, her handsome majorities for Democracy has never been questioned. On that principle she has built her institutions and no onset of the enemy has ever prevailed against it. The first district is harmonious and solid.

In the second district the renomination of the Hon. Herman Stump was but the necessary and logical outgrowth of a stewardship most faithfully and satisfactorily discharged and the opponent who crosses swords with him in the November battle, will at once recognize that he wields the tin sword of a tin plate tariff party against the clear cutting steel of a Bruce.

The Hon. Harry Wells Rusk's election in the third district, is conceded even by Republicans as one of the foregone conclusions. He is a breaker of the inviolable "two-term" principle, and for valuable services rendered, the Democracy of his district, made the renomination with a hearty unanimity.

The brilliant Raynor, after having distinguished himself in Congress during a single term, was unexpectedly defeated. His sacrifice to the peculiar circumstances which operated against his party (not personally Mr. Raynor) was a matter of general regret, and with ordinary efforts by an energetic and live Democracy can but insure a handsome vote and a handsome majority for the party's nominee in the fourth district.

The renomination of the Hon. Barnes Compton in the fifth district was but the manly vindication by the party of its own honor and a stinging rebuke to Congress for having suppressed the popular will of the people at the dictation of local politicians, and thereby establishing the revolutionary theory of the "Right of might." It is authoritatively stated that factional difference and personal feelings were swept away by the tide of indignation which his unjust expulsion from Congress caused. This time an exceptionally united party will march behind his banner to the polls. Anne Arundel will roll up a big majority, and the southern counties, having purged their registration lists of the names of Washington negroes, will do better for him than ever before. In the seventeenth ward the factional fight has left very little animosity in its wake, and even what there is, is not directed against Compton. So his election is regarded as almost sure, nothing but the possibility of a most lavish use of money by his opponent being regarded as introducing an element of doubt into the contest.

General William M. McKaig, the champion of the sixth district Democracy, is the central figure to which possibly to a greater extent than in any other district the political eye is directed. The Western Maryland giant confessedly has a hard battle to wage. Enthusiasm can do much, and the entire district is ablaze with it. All over the sixth district the cry of victory is rolling. The party seems to be more united than it ever has since Walsh last led them to success. From the miners of Allegheny and the farmers of Washington and Frederick come notes of encouragement. The peaceful Quakers of Montgomery, heretofore solidly Republican, are wavering, and it is believed will desert McComas in large numbers.

Mr. McComas, Mr. McKaig's opponent and present member of Congress, stands out as the representative and earnest advocate of Reedism and Force Bill usurpation, which fact will cost him many votes.

Thus we find the Democratic Congressional field enthusiastic and united, and a "solid six" almost assured to represent Maryland in the next Congress of the United States. To confront us is a party torn and dismembered in places by party bickerings and burning animosities. Turmoil and dissention is the ruling state of Baltimore city Republicanism.

WHILE a B. & E. S. train was making the curve at Linchester river on Thursday last, running at a good rate of speed, two young girls, not conscious of danger, were walking over the long bridge. The brakes were applied, but the train was too near, and death seemed imminent. With rare presence of mind the girls descended between the cross-ties and hung themselves by their hands until the cars passed over.—*Denton Journal.*

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions of reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.,

☞ Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

PLAIN TALK TO FARMERS.

Ex-Secretary Colman Illustrates the Working of the Tariff Laws.

Ex-Secretary Colman, in his recent speech before the Wheat Growers' Convention, at St. Louis, speaking of the effect upon the farmer of our tariff laws, said:

"I believe in a tariff to raise customs duties, in sufficient amounts with sums raised by the internal revenue system to defray the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered. I believe the tariff under our constitution has no other mission to perform than to raise revenue. There is no clause in the Constitution giving Congress the power to tax one class of our people to enrich another class. If there is such a clause I would like to have some one point it out. There is no moral right, no justice in legislation to enrich one class at the expense of another.

"The Constitution in so many words says there shall be no privileged classes in this country, and yet Congress proceeds to make a class privileged, to tax the consumers on all of their products, keeping all competition away from them, and enabling them to derive large profits on their goods, and thus to lay up princely fortunes secured from the people who have earned the money thus obtained by the sweat of their brow. Is one man better than another in this said-to-be free country, or one class better than another, that they should be secured in the extraordinary privilege of growing rich at the other's expense?

"I have only been speaking of the right, of the justice of such legislation. Now let us see the effect upon the farmer. Let us take the matter right home to the wheat-grower and ascertain how it affects him. Let us suppose one of you have raised 1000 bushels of wheat, and many of you have raised several thousand, and you are going to Europe and take it to Liverpool to sell at $1 per bushel. The gentleman from Chicago has told you that the Liverpool market controls the price for wheat throughout the world. You receive $1000 for the wheat, and finding goods low over there, you lay it all out in goods to bring home with you. You ship the goods to New York, but when you get there you find an average duty of 47 per cent. on what you have bought, for that is admitted on all hands to be the average duty imposed by law. On the $1000 worth of goods you must then pay $470 to the Custom House officers to be placed in Uncle Sam's treasury, leaving you only $530 for the wheat, the tariff thus costing the farmer on every $1000 worth of wheat $470. Is it any wonder he is growing poor? But it is some consolation to know that this $470 has come into the United States' treasury.

"Let us suppose, however, that instead of buying his goods in England he waits until he gets to New York and buys them. The American manufacturers are protected by the same average duty, and freight besides, so he pays the $470, not into Uncle Sam's pocket at all, but into the pockets of the American manufacturers, who, by law, by being protected from foreign competition, can charge this extra price, and put it into their own pockets, and the Government gets not one cent of it. This is on a single operation of one farmer, but it affects every farmer it the same way and to the same extent. It is making the manufacturing classes rich and the agricultural classes poor.

"If the consuming classes of this country had any idea they were paying one-tenth part of the taxation they are to these privileged classes there would be such a revolution in public opinion, if not in a worse form, as we have never heard of before. It is not taxation for the benefit of the Government, but for a class. It is robbing the many to enrich a few. It is making millionaires of one class, and peasantry, in its worst form, of another. It is depressing the value of farm lands and farm products in every State of the Union. It is plastering upon our farms mortgages that draw worse than Spanish fly-blisters. It is making of farming the poorest paying, hardest-working business known in this country."

MORE COMPLIMENTS FOR PAGE.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

The nomination of Col. Henry Page for Congressional Representative of this district is entirely acceptable to us. His selection over so many competitors in the Democratic Convention at Ocean City is an honor that may well be appreciated. Let Worcester voters work and vote for him and its effect will be perfect satisfaction for any labor and self-denial we may have to undergo to elect him.—*Worcester County Shield.*

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But not in anger and resentment did Wicomico turn from Gibson to Page: it was chiefly because in the nomination of Page, Wicomico saw visible the complete overthrow of Republican prospects in this district, and untiring service as a Democrat for a life time, justly entitled to such an honorable recognition; and it is chiefly because of this public sentiment in the county that Wicomico expects to enroll for Col. Page at the November election such a majority as he and his friends will feel proud of.—*Wicomico News.*

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In Col. Page's nomination all the elements of the district are cemented. There is no cause for dissention. Mr. Gibson's friends fought nobly, but like Mr. Gibson himself they are true Democrats and will stand by the convention in its nomination. Wicomico will give him a thousand majority; Somerset, of course, will cast her full vote for him, Democrats and Republicans, judging from the action of the last Republican convention of that county, which endorsed Hodson for first choice, Page for second. Somerset Republicans, choose this day whom ye will serve, Page or Russum.—*Salisbury Advertiser.*

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Col. Page is one of the very best and brightest men on the Eastern Shore or in the State. He is a Democrat of the strictest character, a pronounced tariff reformer and sound on all the great principles of the party. And above all, he is a man of independent thought, who respects himself and whom no boss can boss and no manager can manage. He will be elected by two thousand majority, and when elected will take good position in Congress and be a credit to the State.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

TALBOT COUNTY FAIR.

A special to the Baltimore *Sun*, of September 22, says:

The fifth annual fair of the Talbot County Fair Association will begin tomorrow and close Friday, the 26th. The outlook is considered fine for the largest and best fair ever held on these grounds, should the weather continue bright. Col. F. Carroll Goldsborough is president of the association; Col. Edward Lloyd, vice-president; Wilfred Bateman, Secretary, and Martin M. Higgins, treasurer. Over $8,000 is offered in premiums. Entries closed Saturday night, with departments all well filled. Additional buildings are being erected to-day to accommodate the cattle, the existing stalls being overrun.

The races are: Tuesday—three minute trot, nine entries; 2.24 trot, six entries; 2.25 pace, seven entries. Wednesday—2.40 trot, eleven entries; 2.30 trot, eleven entries; pony race, three entries, and a dash race. Thursday—2.45 trot, twelve entries; 2.27 trot, six entries; 2.20 trot, seven entries. Friday—2.37 trot, eleven entries; 2.33 trot, nine entries, and a dash race.

Among the special features for the amusement and entertainment of the visitors is a premium of a $100 gold watch to be presented to the most popular and enterprising citizen of Talbot county, and a diamond ring of equal value to be presented to the most popular lady in Talbot county, both to be determined by ballot at ten cents a vote. A number of candidates will be put into nomination Tuesday morning, and a lively exciting and good-humored contest is expected. Jake Kilrain of Baltimore, and Jack Ashton, of Rhode Island, will give sparring exhibitions daily. A ball will be given on Tuesday evening at Music Hall, for which a thousand tickets have been issued. The patronesses are Mrs Charles H Gibson, Mrs E M Grace, Mrs Hedge Thompson, Mrs J T H Bateman, Mrs W W Tunis, Mrs T H Smithers, Mrs Susie Grasley, Mrs J S Griffith, Mrs W C Littleton, Mrs J R Robinson, Miss Fannie Thomas and Miss Lett Buchantn.

Gov. Jackson and staff, of Maryland, Gov. Biggs and staff, of Delaware, Mayor Davidson and other officials of Baltimore, the Delaware and Maryland Senators and Representatives in Congress, Col. Henry Page and George M. Russum, candidates for Congress for the first district, Comptroller Baughman, Treasurer Brown, Attorney-General Whyte and Secretary Lecompte are expected to be present on Thursday. This is the first fair that has been held since the opening of the new Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad, and the attendance is expected to be largely increased by the additional transporation facilities.

FREE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Board of County School Commissioners will, on *Tuesday, September 30th*, appoint a Scholar to the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, under the Act of April 8th, 1890, chapter 469.

By order of the Board.

EBEN F. PERKINS, Sec.

s25-1t. [N]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A report having been circulated that I had left Chestertown, I wish to state to the public that I will be found at the Voshell House Stables at all times, and will give my *personal* supervision to all Horses given to my care to be trained, broken or fed or on livery.

J. M. STARTT.

s25-3t.

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.

All persons are forbid trespassing with gun or dog on the farms situated in Queen Anne's county, in the tenancy of

WILLIAM E. DEFORD,
JOS. J. KENDALL,
F. H. DILL,
JOHN SAPP,
CAPT. PETER BRINSFIELD,
ALBERT STORY,
THOS. P. WALLACE,
JOHN T. RUTTER,
C. E. SMITH.

s15-tf. W. IRVING WALKER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

At Salem M. E. Church, 10½ A. M.; Fairlee and the Union, 3 P. M.; Worton, Sunday, Sept. 28th, Rev. J. D. Rigg, of Still Pond, will conduct Sacramental Services. The pastor will occupy Rev. J. D. Rigg's pulpit at Still Pond in the morning, Betterton in the afternoon and the Union at night. It.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

MRS. N. M. BROWN, of Newark, Del., president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, will deliver an interesting talk on the subject of Home Missions at the M. E. CHURCH, Chestertown, on Sunday Morning next, September 28. It.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MODERN RESIDENCE: Large grounds, with or without Stable; hot and cold water, bath room. Situated corner Washington avenue and Kent street. Possession can be given at once. Terms reasonable. Apply to

KENNARD & CO.,
17 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.,
or JOHN McCLOUD,
Chestertown, Md.

s18-4t.

For Rent for the Year 1891.

The OFFICE situated on Market Space, in Chestertown, adjoining the office now occupied by James A. Pearce, Esq.

s11-3t. J. A. WICKES.

For Sale or for Rent for 1891.

A Comfortable Eight-Room DWELLING on Queen street extended, together with Stable for two horses and cow, attached.

For information, apply to

s11-3t. M. DEK. SMITH.

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.

t12-tf.

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.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BUTCHERS' STOCK.

WM. E. DODGE,

DEALER IN

HIDES,

Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Tallow and Horns,

38 SOUTH CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE.

Charge no commission. Goods paid for on day received. Shipping Tags furnished. [s25-3m.

☞ EUREKA! ☜

The Great Attraction of the Period

A NOTABLE EVENT!

No ordinary Entertainment. A programme of rare spirited Declamation and Music. Remember dates. You cannot afford to deprive yourself and family of these peculiar good things consisting of

TWO SPARKLING CONTESTS FOR DEMOREST SILVER MEDALS.

Contestants from Fairlee and Still Pond. Young Ladies' Class will contest in Still Pond Hall, Sept. 23, at 7½ P.M. Young Men's Class will contest in St. James' Church Sept. 25, at 8 P. M. Admission FREE, but a collection will be taken to meet expenses. s4-3t.

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.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT. CHAS. L. DODD

WESTCOTT & DODD,

(Successors to N. G. Westcott.)

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

FALL GOODS,

COMPRISING

HENRIETTAS, DRESS FLANNELS, DRESS GINGHAMS, CANTON FLANNELS and other DRY GOODS, BLANKETS.

Children's, Misses', Ladies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR.

BOOTS and SHOES

WOONSOCKET GUM BOOTS,

Hats and Caps

GROCERIES, Etc.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the old customers, our old friends and the public generally.

WESTCOTT & DODD.

Registration Notice.

OCTOBER SITTING.

IN compliance with Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, titled "Elections," sub-title "Registration," as amended by Chapter 573, of the Acts of 1890, notice is hereby given that the Officers of Registration for Kent county will sit for the purpose

It is thought proper to publish in connection with this notice the subjoined sections of the registration law so far as they are applicable to the counties, which bear particularly upon the powers and duties of the Register and the rights of the citizen:

3. Each of the said officers of registration shall have in addition to the other powers hereinafter conferred upon him, or which may be hereafter conferred upon him by law during the respective times of his appointed sittings, the power of a justice of the peace to preserve order and enforce obedience to his lawful commands at or around his place of registration; to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed; to prevent and suppress riots, tumult, violence and disorder, and all other improper practices at, around or near to his place of registration tending to intimidation or to the obstruction of the work of registration, or the revision of the registration, and to protect and keep safe the registries of voters hereinafter referred to while in his custody and possession; he may compel the presence of witnesses before him while sitting as an officer of registration for all purposes connected with the performance of the duties of his office by summons and attachment; he may while sitting as such officer of registration commit for trial any person committing at or around his place of registration any offense forbidden by this article; he shall have the power to issue any of said summons, attachments or commitments when sitting in any county of this State to the sheriff of said county or to any constable thereof; all such processes shall be served by said respective officers in the same manner as if they were issued by the judge of a court of record having jurisdiction of the subject matter or by a justice of the peace exercising police powers within such respective jurisdictions; the sheriff or any constable in any county in this State who shall serve any of said processes shall receive the same fees and in like manner as it is or may be by law provided that he shall receive fees in other state cases, but no officer of registration shall charge or receive any compensation for any service performed under this article except such as is provided by this article.

5. All persons who prior to the passage of this act shall have vacated or removed from or have gone with their parents from the place of their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place or habitation within this State, and shall have taken a domicile, dwelling-place, abode or habitation out of this State, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby intended to abandon their legal residence in this State, and to have surrendered their right to registration as legal voters in the State unless within thirty days after the passage of this act they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall have so removed or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if their removal shall have been from said city and make and acknowledge before such clerk an affidavit that when they so removed they did not intend to change their legal residence within the State, but that they had a fixed purpose to return at a definite time, and that they intend to return to this State and to take up their actual domicile and habitation therein, on or before six months next preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety; * * * and unless the persons respectively making such affidavits shall actually return to this State and shall actually take up their abode, domicile or habitation therein six months before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety, they shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their legal residence therein and shall not be entitled to registration as legal voters, and the officers of registration shall strike off their names from the registry, if they be entered therein; and after the passage of this act all persons who shall vacate and remove from the place of their actual domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation out of this State shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their residence in this State, and shall in consequence thereof become disqualified to vote, unless at or about the time of such removal or within ten days thereafter they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall so remove, or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if such removal be from said city, and shall make and acknowledge before him an affidavit declaring that notwithstanding such removal from their domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation, they do not intend thereby to change their legal residence but that they have a fixed and definite purpose to return to this State on or before six months preceding the next succeeding election in November; * * * and if the persons making such affidavits shall fail so to return and take up their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place and habitation in this State on or before six months next preceding such November election, they shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned such declared intention and shall thereupon become disqualified to vote in this State, and the officers of registration shall refuse to register them as qualified voters, or shall strike off their names from the registry if their names be entered therein; the clerk before whom such affidavit shall be made, shall retain, index and record the same, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for each acknowledgement the sum of thirty cents, and for indexing and recording the affidavits and acknowledgements thereto, the same compensation as is allowed by law for indexing and recording deeds, such costs to be paid to said clerks by the commissioners and mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively; such affidavits shall not be admissible in evidence as evidence of the right of the persons making the same to registration, unless they are recorded within five days from the date of the acknowledgement thereto, and a duly certified copy thereof shall be receivable in evidence in the same manner as a certified copy of a deed; false swearing in any such affidavits shall be deemed to be perjury, and shall be punishable as purjury is by the Code of Public General Laws, article twenty-seven, title 'Crimes and Punishments,' sub-title 'Perjury;' said officers of registration shall require the production of such affidavits duly recorded, or a duly certified copy thereof in all cases where they shall have reason to suspect that the person applying to be registered as a qualified voter has lost his residence by reason of his removal from the State as hereinbefore mentioned, and they may also in such cases put any question which they may deem proper to such applicant, concerning the place when he dwelt in the county or legislative district before such removal out of the State, his occupation before such removal and since, the time when he so removed, and when he returned, and all other pertinent facts and circumstances touching the right of such person to be registered, and they may require the truth of the answers of all persons to such questions to be corroborated by independent evidence if in their discretion they shall think proper; and if in answer to their questions or upon testimony produced before them it shall appear to their satisfaction that the person applying to be registered had left the State without any intention of returning at some definite time in the future he shall not be entitled to be registered as a legal voter.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Register of Voters for First District.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second Dist.
SAMUEL W. WALLIS,
Register of Voters for Third District.
R. N. BOSTON,
Register of Voters for Fourth Dist.
H. H. GRESHAM,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.

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.

Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from Isaac Sampson and Mary A. Sampson his wife, dated 9th of October, 1886, to Harrison W. Vickers, and recorded among the Land Record Books for Kent county, Md., in Liber S. B. No. 8, folio 245, &c., the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1890,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

in front of the Court House door, in Chertertown, Kent county, Md., all

That Tract or Lot of Land

lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, adjoining the lands of James H. Raymond, lying on Quaker Lane,

CONTAINING 26 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS.

Terms of Sale, CASH.

H. W. VICKERS,
s18-ts. MORTGAGEE.
JNO. H. GREENWOOD, AUC'R.

—1890—

CECIL COUNTY FAIR,

ELKTON,

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9, and 10.

WHAT YOU WILL SEE THERE:

Splendid Exhibits in all departments

THE HAY MONUMENT,
THE GRANGE EXHIBITS,
VABLE'S BIRDS,
THE JAPANESE VILLAGE,
THE SANFORD ORCHESTRA,
WONDERLAND,
THE BALTIMORE FIFTH REGIMENT BAND,
THE DEL. COLLEGE CADETS' DRILL
DAILY TROTTING & PACING RACES,
EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN UNION OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
JAPANESE ATHLETES & JUGGLERS,
GREAT POULTRY EXHIBITS,
FLORIDA ON WHEELS,
THE MODERN KITCHEN OF MRS. RORER'S LECTURES,
THE DOG SHOW,
TIGHT ROPE WALKING & TRAPEZE
and many other amusements.

JOHN PARTRIDGE,
s18-4t. SECRETARY.

Pride of England,

IMPORTED

Cleveland Bay Stallion,

REGISTERED NO. 161,

is of a beautiful Cleveland Bay color, stands 16 hands 1½ inches, and will weigh thirteen hundred pounds in condition. He is stylish, fine action and perfectly quiet. In the combined qualities of action, beauty and endurance, he is acknowledged to stand unequaled as a stock horse for farm and carriage purposes. He comes down a long line of the best producers.

The American Farmers' Stock Book, in speaking of the most desirable strains of horses which have been the result of careful and scientific breeding, in coming to the Cleveland Bays, says: "We come next to a class of horses always held in the highest esteem for their many valuable qualities. It is a horse that is now bred to a degree of perfection that leaves little to be desired in all that goes to constitute size, style and ability to perform any labor that may be required, except the heaviest drudgery. The Cleveland Bays are good carriage horses, good and stout wagon or plow horses, and they match together about as easily as Devon cattle, combining as they do, plenty of staunch thorough blood with excellent size and constitutional vigor. Unfortunately they are rare in the United States, but since their introduction into the West, they have been steadily growing into favor. They are remarkable for their pure bay color, dashed only at the fetlocks and in the forehead with white. We have good authority for our admiration of this splendid animal. Canada has of late years become celebrated for finely-bred and finely-matched carriage horses, which is due to the sagacity of some Canadian breeders, in selecting Cleveland Bay Stallions for sires."

PEDIGREE:

Sire, Mark T. by Moonstone, by McQueen's Rattler, by Horn Pipe, by Fox Hunter. Dam, by McQueen's Rattler, second dam by Horn Pipe, third dam by Fox Hunter, fourth dam a superior coach mare.

TERMS:

Fifteen Dollars for the season, to be settled during the season. Liberal terms made with parties breeding two or more mares. He will make the Fall season in Kent county, commencing Monday next, September 15, 1890.

☞ All mares taken this Fall and not proving with foal will be given a