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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.

DELAWARE STATE politics are running at full tide, and if solid work, thorough organization, and pure representatives of Democratic principles count for anything our little neighbor will be a stone wall of Democratic solidity.

TAX COMMISSIONER Levin Woolford died suddenly of a stroke of paralysis, at his home in Princess Anne on Monday morning. He reached his home on the previous day apparently in good health. Col. Woolford was 71 years of age at the time of his death. In 1878 he was appointed tax commissioner, his term of office, however, expiring in August last, and the appointment of a successor was to have been made today, by the board of Public Works, but out of respect to the deceased the appointment will not be made until next week. Had Colonel Woolford lived he would in all probability have been his own successor. William S. Walker is prominently spoken of for the place with chances in his favor. No more efficient officer than our Kent representative could be found. A staunch Democrat, a thorough gentleman; Mr. Walker is in every way well qualified for the responsibilities of the important office.

## A BOOM FOR GORMAN.

### His Name Brought Out in Connection With the Presidential Nomination.

The New York *Morning Journal* of September 28 contained the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

The talk of who is to be the Republican candidate for President, occasioned by the re-election of Speaker Reed by such an increased majority two weeks ago, has now started the same sort of speculation among the Democrats. Until very recently the only candidates spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination were Cleveland and Hill. The two tickets were Cleveland and Campbell and Hill and Gray.

Since the canvass made by the *Journal* of the members of Congress as to their preference between Cleveland and Hill there has been a great change of opinion among the Democratic statesmen here. During the past week a new ticket has been sprung, and it meets with considerable favor. It is:

For President, Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.

For Vice-President, George Hearst, of California.

The suggestion of this ticket has struck a responsive chord among the Southern statesmen, who feel very grateful to Senator Gorman for his masterly leadership of their party in the Senate during the past few months.

Still, it must not be understood that the South loves Cleveland less than it ever did. He is still their candidate, but they are beginning to fear that it might be unwise to renominate him in the face of the opposition of Governor Hill and his friends. They are also about ready to admit that Hill will control the New York delegation to the national convention, in which case they fear Cleveland's nomination by other States would be an insult to New York.

As for Governor Hill, the Southerners swear that they do not want him, and that if nominated he could not carry the solid South. Besides, in their opinion, Hill will exhaust himself in defeating Cleveland.

Under the condition of affairs in the Empire State, the feeling is growing strong in Washington that it would be wise to select a candidate from outside the State of New York. That being necessary, two-thirds of the Democrats here say that the Maryland Senator would be the most available candidate to head the ticket.

In Gorman's favor is mentioned the fact that he is a national character, possessing all the elements calculated to enthuse Democrats. Besides, he is conceded to be the shrewdest politician in the Democratic party. His friends claim that he stands with his party where Tilden did and that to-day he is the successor of the "Sage of Gramercy."

Senator Gorman's admirers assert that the fact that he belongs to Maryland, a solidly Democratic State, is not to his disadvantage, as Gorman is a national character and bigger than any State. Last, but not least, it is claimed that Cleveland could not object to him, and there is every reason why so sterling a Democrat should meet with the enthusiastic support of Governor Hill.

Realizing that the great West has come into possession of the balance of power, and is in future able to demand whatever she desires from national conventions, the same people who have started the Gorman boom are also booming Senator Hearst for second place on the ticket.

The California Senator, while making no pretenses as to oratory, is regarded as one of the clearest-headed men in the Senate. It is believed by his friends that he could be depended upon to carry the States on the Pacific coast.

Senator Hearst's fortune is immense, and, being one of the most liberal men in the country, it is not likely that the Democrats would lack for money with which to defray their campaign expenses.

John O'Day, the Democratic leader of Missouri, has already declared himself in favor of this ticket.

## STATE AND PENINSULA.

The Bay Ridge authorities are experimenting with the ice factory at that place. It did not work satisfactorily the past summer.

There were over 15,000 people in attendance at the Easton Fair on Thursday, and two thousand of them came over the B. & E. S. R. R. from across the Choptank.

Queenstown has had two cases of scarlet fever, which fact necessitated the closing of the schools.

Milford canners have been receiving cans from Iowa. The Baltimore price is now $4.20 a hundred or nearly double what they cost to make last winter.

Strawberries at this time of the year are a little out of season, but have been offered for sale in our market this week and some of our people have enjoyed them. *Mine host*, McKew, of the Central Hotel, served his guests with the luscious fruit. Notwithstanding the season, and the consequent scarcity of the fruit, they sold for ten cents per quart.

## TELEGRAPH across THE BAY.

### A Kent Countian's Solution to the Telegraph Problem.

STILL POND, Sept. 25, 1890.

MESSRS. EDITORS TRANSCRIPT, CHESTERTOWN, MD.,—*Sirs:* Permit a suggestion in the direction of solving the problem of a cable line from the Eastern Shore to Baltimore. We would state it briefly as follows: Run wire line from Bay City to Ocean City, then branching from Easton to Centreville, to Chestertown, to Tolchester, from this latter point cable to Pool's Island, to Harford county shore, then wire to Baltimore. The cable obstacles from Tolchester via Pool's Island to Harford shore are comparatively trifling to expert civil engineering, therefore, least expensive to overcome. Such plan of wireing would place Kent and Queen Anne's in direct wire line with the entire Eastern Shore and Baltimore, and at the same time afford every desirable wire facility to the Baltimore and Eastern Shore R. R.

This solution of the cable problem would doubtless carry with it the lowest range of cost in wire and cable plant, and result in accommodating a large extent of Eastern Shore territory, and also open the way for other rapidly developing possibilities in this and our southern chain of sister counties, which are unquestionably destined to be not only the fruit land, but the garden spot of this State. Thus to give good cheer and be a cornucopia to the yeomanry of our rich and beautiful territory, then would follow a busy hum to all of our agricultural and business avocations, making our borders a very hive of industry and prosperity in pouring forth of the abundance of vast fruitage and cereal crops, cattle, hay and other concomitant products of a wisely-pursued husbandry, constituting a combined aggregate, which would cause every artery of our commerce to pulsate with a quick and healthful vigor. The iron rail would be kept bright and shining by the frequent tread of the iron-horse panting, snorting, shrieking and speeding along with well-filled passenger and freight cars. Our creeks, rivers and bay would also be spotted with the white canvas of sailing craft, and bristle with the frisky and wiry steam tug and magnificent steamers. The sequence of all would be to send a thrill of joy throughout our land, and gladness to many hearts now despondent with the burdens of debt, taxation and mortgages, and finally, Messrs. Editors, if it be not too great a strain on your nervous equilibrium, nor trenching too much upon your democratic territory, allow me to say that all of the benificent results that the picture is set with, will be gloriously crowned by heralding in the no distant future through the length and breadth of this nation the fiat of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in every State of this Union.

If you perchance should consider this just a little overdrawn by the limner as to final results, or indeed, mythical, let me say, pin my prediction to the walls of your sanctum, and putting on your glasses read between the lines in '92 and on to the close of this century, then draw the line on present opinions. Respectfully yours,

G. W. COVINGTON.

## PEAR LEAF BLIGHT.

### Interesting Pear Notes from a Practical Horticulturist.

Dr. W. S. Maxwell, who is an accepted authority in regard to the practical and scientific cultivation and general treatment of fruit trees, and particularly the pear, has furnished the following interesting notes to the Delaware *Farm* and *Home*, as the result of close observation during the present season. He says:

Pear leaf blight has been prevalent again this year, though the trees have not shed their leaves as early as they did last year. Cultivated orchards were affected more than those in sod.

The following notes have been made of the different varieties:

MANNING'S ELIZABETH.—About two-thirds the leaves gone. Full of very large fruit buds. No signs of new leaves or blossoms. This variety lost its leaves earlier last fall but it did not bloom.

DOYENNE D'ETE.—Leaves shed a month ago. New leaves and blossoms appearing. Very few fruit buds.

COMET, OR LAWSON.—Leaves dropped long ago, new leaves appearing. No fruit buds.

BARTLETT.—Leaves nearly all gone where cultivated, except where the ammoniacal and Bordeaux mixtures were applied; there they are holding their leaves splendidly, and the buds are as large again as where they were not sprayed. Bartlett in sod have not shed more than half their leaves and are full of fruit buds.

HOWELL.—Very little leaf blight. Most of them have not lost over one-third their leaves, and are full of large fruit buds.

BUERRE D'ANJOU are in sod and have not shed many leaves—full of fruit buds.

SECKEL.—Have shed about one-half leaves and do not show many fruit buds.

BUFFUM.—Very little affected and full of fruit buds.

DUCHESS.—In sod free, cultivated badly affected. New leaves and blossoms appearing all around. Full of fruit buds, and, if not more than one-half bloom this fall, will have enough left for a full crop next year.

LECONTE.—Most of the leaves gone; plenty of fruit buds, and some trees nearly white with blossoms.

DUCHESS D'BORDEAUX.—Leaves nearly all gone; some new leaves appearing; no fruit buds.

KIEFFER is ironclad; no early blight; full of fruit buds.

GARBER.—Stronger grown than Kieffer; no leaf blight; not old enough for fruit buds.

PREVENTION.

The Ammoniacal and Bordeaux mixtures are the remedies for the leaf blight. Where thes were applied the trees are nearly as green as in mid-summer, while the unsprayed trees around are nearly naked. I would not have believed it. I see no difference between the two mixtures in their good effects, and think I shall use the Ammoniacal because it is the cheapest. We have a sure shot in these remedies for leaf blight, I am indebted to the department of Agriculture and to Prof. Galloway and David G. Fairchilds for their experiments in my orchard. One application early in the season will do if the weather is moderately dry.

W. S. MAXWELL,

Still Pond, September 20, 1890.

## The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refund Trial bottles free.

## TEACHERS' COLUMN.

### SHALL THE STATE PENSION HER TEACHERS.

This question is one of deep interest to teachers, but it is one also which I consider will touch the future success of the educational interests of the State. Of so great importance is it, that it seems strange to me that it has not before this received the serious attention of our leading educators.

The future prosperity or decline of the State depends in a great degree upon those who are now the recipients of our labors. How great, then, is the responsibility resting upon us, that we faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon us. That the true position of a teacher in the community was, for a long time, not appreciated by society at large, is a fact none dare deny; that that opinion, which was held for years, is fast giving way to a better feeling, is also a fact which we are glad to notice, and one which shows that the people are awakening to the great importance of a thorough system of education for the youth of the State. They are also beginning to learn that, to fill the position of a teacher, there must be a special preparation on the part of those who follow this profession; that the theory of teaching may be acquired, the State has endowed a Normal School, after leaving which comes to the Normal teacher the years of practical training in the daily routine of the school-room, and with these years of practical experience does the usefulness of the teacher increase. What means does the State employ to attain the end sought for? The education of all the young within her borders. She has adopted what has been acknowledged by many to be one of the best systems to be found in the United States. We have earnest men in the counties overlooking and directing the working of this system. Yet, when we look at the work actually done, is it what should have been accomplished? Has the quality as well as the quantity of mental training been what the State should have expected? I think not, if not, upon whom shall we put the blame? "Upon the teacher, of course," says one. "We pay him and he ought to do the work." Of course he should, and if, Mr. Judge, you will enter a large majority of our school-houses, you will find earnest men and women honestly laboring and toiling for the little pittance which is doled out to them four times a year A year hence go again, and many new faces will greet you from the teachers' desks. Asking for the teachers of the year before you learn that they found that it did not pay to teach when other professions or vocations promised much larger returns at once, as well as a brighter hope for the future. Ah, sir, you will find the lack of quality in the work done, as also the quantity, proceeding from the fact that too many of the teachers lack *experience*, not the *will*.

They do their best, the fault is not alone with them. It is with the State, in not making proper provision to retain useful teachers after they are once employed, and a meagre salary will not do this. In times of great danger, when our nation's honor is at stake or her safety imperiled, we find huge placards posted everywhere, offering large bounties in addition to monthly payments to those who will enlist in defense of the country. And as a further inducement, a future yearly amount is pledged for the support of self or family in case of disability or death. Examine the long lists of pensioners upon the public bounty, and count the thousands and millions of dollars annually paid for their support. It is nothing but right that they who imperil their lives for their country should be well provided for in their disability, or if their lives are sacrificed, then the country should prove husband and father to the stricken widows and orphans. Now I would ask the question: Is the soldier of more real use to the moral and commercial interests of our country than the teacher? Is it better to guard our health and with an ounce of preventive ward off disease, or wait until we are burning with fever and racked with pain, and then take the pound of cure with its attendant risks of failure and death? Why is it that the pen is fast becoming a greater power than the sword? That international questions are so frequently settled by appeals to reason through arbitration rather than an appeal to arms as of old? Is it not because the people of every nation are becoming more enlightened and more conversant with their own welfare? And whence this knowledge? Is it not resultant from the removal of ignorance, and its companion, vice, from among the masses of the people, and extending to them a means of thorough education? This being the case, is not all credit due to those through whom these principles of morality are diffused throughout our country? Though we acknowledge that very much has been done by the public school teachers of Maryland, yet we claim that more could have been done had the State made provision for retaining the good teacher when once engaged. There are some *few* individuals, who, in candor, give to the teacher the credit he deserves for his labor. Realizing the fact that the children are more under the eye of the teacher than of the parent, and are taught almost exclusively by the teacher. Is it not strange that communities as well as individuals have not learned the value of a true, earnest teacher?

Upon this point J. G. Holland writes as follows: "I hold the teacher's position second to none. The Christian teacher of a band of children combines the office of the preacher and parent, and has more to do in shaping the mind and morals of a community than preacher and parent united. I have no words to express my sense of the importance of having that office filled by men and women of the purest motives, the noblest enthusiasm, the finest culture, the broadest charities and the most devoted Christian purpose. Why, the teacher should be the strongest and most angelic man that breathes. No man living needs higher qualifications for his work. No man living is entrusted with such precious materials. No man living can do so much to set human life to a noble tune."

How high is the encomium thus given to the public school teacher! Are we deserving of it, or do we lack the qualities mentioned above as going to make up the true teacher? Having voluntarily assumed the responsibilities now resting upon us, we should bend every energy of our being to the task before us; and if, after a trial, we find that we are not endowed with those attainments, and have no inclination to gain them, then let us give up the positions we hold and not be stumbling blocks in the way of our associates' success.

But in what way can the State aid the teacher in becoming more worthy of her pateral care and bounty? We answer—let every county board hold each teacher responsible for the performance of certain work, holding out a reward to those who perform, and immediate discharge to those who fail. And not say that the teacher gets too much pay, dresses too finely or goes to too many summer resorts. Pay the teachers well and then let them spend the hard-earned money as they see fit. Let the State authorize the various boards to pledge additional compensation to every teacher, who for a term of years has taught satisfactorily. For instance, to those who have taught ten years an additional 20 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. less. On local salary, for fifteen years, 25 per cent., etc.; and further, to those who wear out from long, active service an amount sufficient for their support, or in case of death an annual sum for the support of wives and children or other dependents. In addition, to notify all that, for the liberality thus extended, the State will expect full work to be done and in case of failure, the delinquent to be at once debarred the privilege of teaching in the State. Were this done, can any one doubt the result? Would not every school district in the State soon be in the charge of earnest, active capable teachers? Most assuredly they would.

We would not find so many seeking entrance to other professions through the teacher's chair! No! but we would find workers, whose hearts are in their labor, gathering experience with each year, and with each year sending pupils out into the world, fully armed and equipped for the battle of life; an honor to their race, and well prepared to bear the burdens of their State, and return to her in their labors the fruits of her generosity. In some of the countries of Europe, after an experience of many years, we find that to retain productive talent in their corps of teachers, they have been compelled to award them pensions, and their action already shows the best educational results.

But we of this county have at present nothing to look forward to in the future, that can give pleasure. Even the little extra ten per cent, we spent on vacation trips, is taken from the teacher. Many a teacher has been crying already, no vacations, no trips, etc. Economize, economize! How, when, and where? Indeed, to those who have families, the outlook is not so gloomy and heart-rending, for they receive their regular salary. To think that after you have spent the strength of body and mind in public service, you are in old age to be cast aside as utterly worthless, or in death leave the young ones, endeared to your hearts by many sacred ties, to the cold charities of the world, is not calculated to retain useful teachers in the school when other vocations are open.

Many a teacher, no doubt, if they are not too old for a chance, will enter a more private establishment before another scholastic year. Then will be the cry too many young, inexperienced teachers. As a disabled soldier, or his widow and children, claims a support in return for faithful service, so should we demand at the hands of the State a just recompense for our labors. I think we can, with some assurance, gather the united efforts of over 3000 teachers, and roll it into our Legislative Halls with such force, that they whom we send to enact laws for the good of all, will return us in answer: "The State of Maryland will preserve her teachers."

TEACHER SECOND DISTRICT.

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

In the Western States the crops have mostly matured and are generally beyond the influence of the weather. The deficient rainfall has made the ground too dry for fall plowing. About the same conditions prevail in Illinois and Michigan, but in Southern Indiana the corn is reported as maturing very slowly and is not safe from frost.

The cotton picking has been generally retarded throughout the cotton regions by heavy rains, with considerable damage, owing to sprouting and rotting of bolls. Cane in Louisana is reported in fine condition and grinding has commenced.

In New England the corn is mostly cut and the crop is good. The fruit crop is light; potatoes continue to rot. In Pennsylvania the fall seeding is about completed Tobacco is about harvested and curing finely. The crop is large and in good condition.

The tobacco crop is being cut in Kentucky and Tennessee, but the weather has been unfavorable for curing. The frost has seriously damaged vegetables in New Jersey, and only winter grain is coming well.

In Oregon fruit drying is nearly over; hops are about all picked; rains needed for fall plowing and seeding.

The weekly crop bulletin of the signal service for the current season will be discontinued with this issue, but a monthly bulletin will be issued at the close of each month during the winter, giving the general weather conditions which have prevailed during the month.

### A Case Affecting the Rights of a Trustee.

A question of importance affecting the rights of a trustee was decided recently by Judge Wright in the circuit court of Baltimore. In 1887 Herman Straus executed a deed of trust to M. Ster Weil for the benefit of creditors. Isaac Benesch; one of the creditors, sued out a writ of replevin against Weil to recover possession of $350 worth of merchandise alleged to have been sold to Straus a short time prior to the execution of the deed of trust. The trustee refused to admit the sheriff, and after considerable litigation, including a hearing in the Court of Appeals, Benesch recovered the judgment of $350 against the trustee. Mr. Weil subsequently filed an auditor's account and obtained allowance out of the trust fund for the cost of this litigation and also for the amount of the verdict. Martin Lehmayer, counsel for Stern, Falk & Co., of New York, filed exceptions to these allowances, and the matter was argued before Judge Wright.

Bernard Carter, who appeared for Mr. Weil, contended that the charges were such as should be borne by the estate. Mr. Lehmayer claimed that the trustee should be held personally liable, and the court so held, with the exception of a few of the smaller items. By this decision Mr. Weil will be compelled to pay $460.75 out of his own pocket. Judge Wright said all the costs except those in the first case were incurred after the trustee's wrongful act in refusing to admit the sheriff in the replevin suit. The judge said he decided on the broad ground that the position of the estate has been changed by the wrongful act of the trustee. The estate did not come into court with the same chance it would have had if the trustee had not so acted.

Representative Mudd Friday introduced a bill to appropriate $75,000 for a public building at Annapolis, Md.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., props, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney, for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by the firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 c., per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

## Heavy Frosts in New York and New England.

TROY, Sept. 25.—The first hard frost of the season visited this vicinity last night, although as far as reported no great damage has been done. Tomatoes, corn and grapes were injured in some places.

NYACK, Sept. 25.—There was a heavy frost, the first of the season, throughout Rockland county this morning. Tender vines were frozen stiff.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—A heavy white frost, the first of the season, visited Middlesex, Norfolk, and Worcester counties last night, doing considerable damage to cranberries, cucumbers, tomatoes and other tender crops. A heavy frost also visited Salem, and did great damage to the crops.

PORTLAND, Me, Sept. 25.—There was a heavy frost all through this section this morning. In neighboring towns the mercury was three or four degrees below freezing.

AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. Sept. 25.—This was the coldest morning this fall, and the first ice formed. The signal service thermometer registered 28. All the high peaks of the Adirondacks were covered with snow. Mount Marcy and Mount McIntyre presented a beautiful appearance.


TARIFF REFORM MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Jefferson Tariff Reform Club of the 4th district, in the Court Room, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. R. W. CULL, of Baltimore, will be present and address the meeting.

LEWIN W. WICKES, Secretary.

FESTIVAL.

Owing to the inclement weather of last Friday and Saturday nights, the ladies of Worton Presbyterian Church will hold their Festival again on NEXT SATURDAY EVENING. Oysters and Refreshments in abundance. 1t

FOR SALE.

SCHOONER "A and M. ELLA," Light draft, good order for fish or any other cargo. Valuable, handy Vessel, and will be sold at a bargain.

o2-3t. JOSEPH TURNER.

FOR SALE.

SMALL HOUSE on Cannon street.

o2-3t. JOSEPH TURNER.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his MARE Nell. As a farm horse she could scarcely be excelled; on the road she is excellent.

o2-3t. REV. J. MARTIN, Kennedyville.

FOR RENT
For 1891 in Chestertown.

STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Cross street, now occupied by F. J. Carter. Apply to

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
o2-2t. Chestertown, Md.

NATIONAL GARMENT CUTTER—TERRITORY FOR SALE.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Territory unworked. Twenty dollars ($20.00) will secure it, or will let it to *live* agents. Address at once,

I. HENRY CHASE,
Chestestown, Md.,
o2-3t.* TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

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.

s25-3t. J. M. STARTT.

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.

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,
s18-4t. Chestertown, Md.

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.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BUTCHERS' STOCK.

WM. E. DODGE,
DEALER IN
HIDES,
Calf Skins, Tallow
Sheep Skins, and Horns,
38 SOUTH CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE.

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

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.

I. JOHNSON & CO.,
jy17-3m. 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.

GENTS' Undershirts, Double-breasted and Double Back, for 50c. WESTCOTT & DODD.


## PROHIBITION TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

FIRST DISTRICT:

**GEORGE W. COVINGTON,**

of Kent county.

## TREASURER'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of Act of Assembly, passed January Session 1890, Chapter 203, the undersigned, Treasurer of Kent county, hereby gives notice that, for the purpose of receiving the

**STATE and COUNTY TAXES**

in said county for the year 1890, he will sit in the several Election Districts, as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 6—Pennington's Hotel, GALENA.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8—Jones' Hotel, KENNEDYVILLE.
FRIDAY, OCT. 10—J. W. Ivens' Office, WORTON STATION.
SATURDAY, Oct 11—Chesapeake House, ROCK HALL.

Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Should the weather be very stormy on either of the above dates the visit will be made on same day of following week.

The Treasurer's office in Chestertown will not be open on the above dates.

The Treasurer's Office, in the Court House, in Chestertown, will be open EVERY DAY, except on above dates, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the receipt of taxes.

Taxpayers will please take notice that taxes were due and payable on SEPTEMBER 1st, and that on all bills unpaid on January 1st interest will be charged and collected from September 1st. On the first of January all taxes unpaid are declared by law to be in arrears, and delinquents will be warned that unless settlement in full be made before April 1st, the claims against them will be

**PLACED in the HANDS of the SHERIFF**

of the county, who shall proceed to seize their property and dispose of the same to pay the taxes due, with the charges thereon and all costs of sale.

The Treasurer would, therefore, respectfully urge all taxpayers to pay promptly, and if possible in time to obtain the benefit of the discount.

WM. B. USILTON,
Oct. 2, 1890. TREASURER.

## 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 set forth in said Article, on

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, and on MONDAY, October 20th, (each day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.) at the following places:

For the First Election District at Galena.
For the Second Election District at Kennedyville.
For the Third Election District at Samuel W. Wallis' Store, Butlertown, near Worton Station.
For the Fourth Election District, at the Court-House, in Chestertown.
For the Fifth Election District at Edesville

The Sitting on Monday, October 20th, will be only for revision and for hearing applications for reinstatement by persons whose names have been stricken off.

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.

15. 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 in 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 thereon; 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 thereon; 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 perjury 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.


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. H. 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. 16

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

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

PEDIGREE:

Sire, Mark T. by Moonstone, by McQue Rattler, by Horn Pipe, by Fox Hunter. D by McQueen's Rattler, second dam by H Pipe, third dam by Fox Hunter, fourth da superior coach mare.

TERMS:

Fifteen Dollars for the season, to be se during the season. Liberal terms made parties breeding two or more mares. He make the Fall season in Kent county, comm ing Monday next, September