# Chestertown Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

COLLINS & HOPPER,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.


WICOMICO will organize her first Farmers' Alliance on Saturday.

A LODGE of the Knights of Pythias was organized in Centreville last week.

"JUSTICE" makes a strong advocacy of Hon. Thomas J. Keating for the United States Senatorship. There is no more sterling Democrat or affable gentleman in the State than Mr. Keating.

THE Greensborough *Free Press*, one of the most wide-awake and progressive of our Eastern Shore exchanges, comes to us enlarged from a four to an eight page paper. Success to our friends of the *Free Press*, and may the number of their columns never grow less or less readable.

TUESDAY was a "red letter day" in Kent county politics, and local politicians reveled in a veritable sea of glory. The party leader with his mysterious robe of non-committal wisdom, and the lesser lights with their make believe-we-know-it-all-air of importance, enjoyed a plunge in the political current.

IN THIS ISSUE will be found the formal announcement of Mr. Henry C. Chase, that he is a candidate for the clerkship of Kent county, subject to the decision of the County Democratic Nominating Convention. Mr. Chase is the present, very efficient deputy clerk of the county, which position he has filled with great honor to himself, and with entire satisfaction to the chief in office and the people at large for twelve years past.

THE *Baltimorean* says: "The CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT says: Mr. J. A. Hawkins, editor of the TRANSCRIPT, took his departure for Washington, D. C., where he has secured an appointment in the Census Bureau. We regret to part with our editor, but superior emoluments will break the strongest ties." Our friends of the *Baltimorean* have evidently been dreaming. Mr. Porter's Department has made no overtures to the editors of the TRANSCRIPT, and present emoluments with a bright future are sufficient to preserve the unity heretofore existing between the TRANSCRIPT and its managers. Had there been, however, more Democratic editors in the Census Department possibly Mr. Porter's record would have to a greater extent commanded the confidence of the American people.

## JAMES A. PEARCE FOR THE SENATE.

### A Man Whose Abilities and Worth are Recognized Far Beyond the Limits of his Own State.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 29, 1891.

EDITORS CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT, CHESTERTOWN, KENT CO., MD.—*Dear Sirs:* I received, a day or two ago, a clipping from your paper, headed "Pearce for the United States Senate," and it affords me great pleasure, as a member of one of the old Kent families, to see the stand taken by your correspondent from the fifth district in regard to the claims of James Alfred Pearce upon the community in which he lives. There is not one of the good qualities attributed to him in the article that he does not possess in an eminent degree, and it would take more than one column to do justice to a man who has never been known to any one without commanding his esteem, affection, admiration and respect. As one of the busy, every day workers, I have little time to keep track of affairs in the old county of which I am still very proud, but my heart is still with you, and it gives me great pleasure to see that the TRANSCRIPT now, as always, stands ready to commend merit and bestow praise where it is best deserved. With kindest wishes for the prosperity of Kent and the TRANSCRIPT, I remain, Very truly,

JOHN HANSON KENNARD.

## STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB.

### The School-Book Committee's Report—The Fruit Prospect—Many Interesting Points Touched.

STILL POND, April 30, 1891.

The club met to-day at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Rodenhiser. All present but two members. We were favored with the company of county commissioner Shallcross, Capt. John Tucker (just home from a voyage to China), Mrs. M. J. Roseberry and several young ladies, all of whom seemed to enjoy their visit, and each received a hearty invitation to come again. After the president had called the meeting to order and the minutes were read and approved, the committee on spraying machines then made a verbal report to the effect that they had succeeded in operating their pumps by horse power at a cost of about $15 for the entire outfit. They recommended the Vermerel Nozzle as being far superior to any other for spraying dwarf trees. The committee was then discharged with the thanks of the club.

Under the head of asking questions Mr. W. D. Pennington said: He had a young mare sweeneyed, and he would like to know what treatment to give her.

Mr. Rodenhiser said that horse-doctors usually cut it loose and put in a rowel.

Mr. E. B. Pennington thought that was more severe than was necessary, and recommended bathing and rest.

The members and visitors were then asked for an opinion on the prospect of a crop of peaches.

Mr. J. S. Harris said that on examination he found his Waterloo and Amsdens badly hurt; a few other varieties slightly hurt. Early Rivers, Troths, Mt. Rose and Old Mixon not hurt, and he considered the prospect for a fair crop good. Pears were hurt in a measure, but he still had a fair crop of everything but Seckel.

Mr. Norris Barnard could not see that his peaches were hurt any; he thought the nearness to water had prevented any frosts in his orchards; the only damage he had seen was on Crawford's Early. His pears were not well set, but the principal miss was on trees that had lost their leaves last year from blight.

Mr. Thomas Shallcross thought the prospect for peaches in his neighborhood good; also for a fair crop of pears, and a full crop of gooseberries.

Mr. E. B. Pennington said the frost of Sunday morning had cut his peaches severely. He thought one-half of the bloom was cut off.

Mr. Krusen saw no damage of peaches; saw some effects of frost on plums, but very slight.

Mr. Rodenhiser found no particular damage in peaches; thought his prospect for a crop good.

Mr. Wm. Pennington thought from an examination this morning, that his prospect for a crop was as good as he had ever had. His pears also were showing well, and strawberries had a very full bloom.

This ended the inquiry. The question was asked if all nut-bearing trees had the bloom on the old wood and the nuts on the new. It was the general opinion that they were all alike in that respect.

Mr. Shallcross gave the club some very interesting information on budding and grafting nut-bearing trees.

The club then entered on a lengthy discussion as to how the peach bloom is fertilized, but no definite conclusions were arrived at. The principal point in the discussion was, Is every blossom capable of producing a peach?

The next question was, Should a horse at all times have all the water he wants? The general opinion was that he should, except when very warm.

Mr. Harris asked if it were known what caused leaf blight in pears? He said that it seemed worse on some ground than on some other, but it was so often reversed that he was nonplused. On his "Bloomer Neck" farm it was worse on the moist ground, but at home it was worse on the dry.

Several theories were advanced, but beyond the fact that it was a fungus, nothing was ascertained.

Mr. W. D. Pennington said that with him it had spread from its point of beginning, independent of the nature of the ground, and Mr. Barnard stated that that was his experience also.

Mr. Harris asked if there was as large a per centage of yellows among natural as among budded trees.

Mr. Shallcross thought there would be no difference, and that appeared to be the general opinion.

Mr. E. B. Pennington asked if it was established that the disease called yellows was spread faster by means of the bloom than in any other way? This question was not answered.

Mr. Harris asked what difference will the distance at which pear trees are planted from one another have on the quality of the fruit? He had noticed that the outside rows had better fruit than those inside the orchard, and he thought perhaps we were planting too close. It was thought, however, that twelve by fourteen feet would be about right.

The club then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes were read and approved; also the minutes of the ladies' morning session. They had had for discussion the question: Does it pay to cultivate flowers? Also an interesting report from their literary committee, part of which was repeated in the afternoon for the gratification of the gentlemen.

The committee on school books was then called and submitted the following report:

In submitting this report your committee beg leave to state that they have no wish to question the integrity and efficiency of any one connected with the administration under the present system of the public schools of this county, and if we advocate a differedt system it is simply because we are convinced that it is a more economical and effective one. Recognizing the fact that the right of the State to compel and control the education of her children springs from the right and duty of self-preservation, we feel that we are not stepping beyond the lines of our privilege when we call in qustion the economy of our system, or the effectiveness of its administration.

Your committee regrets that owing to the pressure of private business it is compelled to give but a partial report. At this time much information has come to hand that we have not had time to examine, and many letters we have written have not yet been answered; therefore, we are compelled to ask your further indulgence and we will complete the report at our next meeting. At present we merely give a general review and such statistics as we have had time to properly collate. We were under the impression that our county possessed the best common school system in the Union; but the most unexpected revelation of these statistics is the great increase in the amount of schooling which the town system has given to the State without any additional taxation. The superintendent of public institutions of New Hampshire says the average length of the schools in weeks covered by his report was 23 55-100; this multiplied by the number of schools in the State gives 54,212 10-100. Under the district system it was but 45,924 90-100—the difference is 8,287 20-100—the number of additional weeks of schooling given to the children of the State by the town system without any increase in taxation. This is the logic of facts and is unanswerable.

Our present system is a unit—is working without friction and is a great success. The school directors' report of Piermont, same State, says: How does the cost of schooling by the town system as now applied compare with the cost of an equal number of weeks under the old system? A careful estimate of the cost of maintaining the schools in separate five districts show a saving as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lowell | $ 72 00 |
| Division 1 | 61 00 |
| " 2 | 31 00 |
| " 9 | 80 00 |
| " 11 | 107 00 |
| Saving 28 visits by superintendent | 28 00 |
| | $379.30 |
| Deduct extra pay of school board | 35 00 |
| | $344 30 |

We thus place before you some of the figures showing the relative cost of the town and the district system. In addition to these statistics we find the town system has the indorsement of hundreds of the most practical educators of the country. We hope to be able to explain this system more fully further on. At present we wish to confine ourselves to the book question.

After much patient investigation we have come to the conclusion that as a matter of economy free text books are far in advance of any other method of supplying the pupils of our public schools with the necessary means of procuring an education. In support of this position we submit the following opinion and statistics. F. C. Goodard, Salisbury, Conn., says:

"The free text book system as a system is found to work well and give increasing satisfaction to teachers, scholars and school officers. Putting aside for a moment the question of expense, the principal arguments advanced by its opponents are first, that it fosters a careless use of the books; second, that it shuts out of the home the school books which are valuable as a library of reference in after years. To the first we reply, not proven; it is quite as possible to make a pupil take care of public property over which we have control as to induce the same pupil to take care of his private property over which we have no control. As to the second objection we reply that it is obviated by stimulating pupils to buy their books of the town, the board is prepared to dispose of books at any time for this purpose and at cost prices."

He further says:

"It is one of the most progressive steps the State has taken for the education of her youth; it opens her schools to every child within her borders whatever may be his social position in life, and makes them for him not only in name, but in every essential quality truly and absolutely free public schools. In regard to the cost of the system, inquiry reveals the fact that we are proceeding on a lower expenditure than any town within our knowledge, the cost per pupil the first year being 57c., the second 59c. and third year 35c."

The board of school directors of New London, New Hampshire, say, with free text books the work should begin on the first day of the term without the old-time delay, and the classification work will be greatly aided. The great economy of this method of furnishing books, compared with what it has cost parents in years past, is evident by comparison of figures of cities and towns that have furnished supplies for five and ten years, it is found the average expense per pupil varies from 64c. to $1.00 per annum. Newport, same State, reports as follows:

"The free text book law which went into effect the first of January, last, making the schools of the State free in fact as well as in name, although largely increasing the labors of the school boards and teachers, we believe it to be a wise act and one that will result in much good. It has formerly been quite a heavy tax on many parents to supply their children with school books. Since books and supplies purchased by the town can be bought at a discount of from 18 to 50 per cent as is proven by the first purchase made. The change must also result in that uniformity in text books so much to be desired. We believe it will be for the advantage of the town to have all text books and school supplies purchased by one party, as the larger the amount purchased at one time the lower the prices obtained."

The school board of Newton, same State, says:

"One example in the matter of school books having been followed by a State law compelling all towns in the State to adopt our system, we feel a sense of pride of having been the pioneers in this movement, the wisdom of which is undisputed."

North Hampton, same State, says:

"It is to the credit of our town that we adopted three years ago the free text book system, not waiting until compelled to by the State law that has now come into effect. We have found the cost of the system to be only 76c. per scholar."

Rollingsford said:

"Another consideration of no small importance is that the books at wholesale, as purchased by the town, cost not more than two-thirds as much as they have in the past."

The superintendent of public schools, Albany, N. Y., says:

"It is a generally accepted doctrine that the State has the right and is bound to sustain a free public school system on the ground of self-perpetuation, that in no way can the institutions of any particular country be preserved intact, and the ideals of citizenship maintained, this is a wholly sound position. But there is another point of view to look at a public school system, and that is as a great co-operative enterprise. The people have come to understand that it is far more economical for them to unite together and maintain a system of schools than to support an immense number of small institutions. At any rate, acting upon this principle of co-operation, a number of States and a very large number of committees have made their schools absolutely free as far as any direct expenditure on the part of the parents is concerned, by furnishing all the text books and needed school supplies at the general expense. There are several reason why it would be well for all communities to adopt this plan. First: The saving in expenditure by buying in large quantities and at first hands is shown by the experience in the State of Massachusetts is shown to be fully 25 per cent. Second: Every pupil can under this plan be provided with all the text books and material needed on the first day that school opens, which will result in an enormous saving of school time. Third: If all pupils are supplied at common expense, all distinctions which now exist between those who furnish their own and those who are furnished their books on the plea of indigence would be obliterated and the school become in every sense common to all."

The school commissioner, S. W. Maxson, of Jefferson county, N. J., says:

The people of the rural communites feel that our legislature greatly benefited them by the school laws enacted last winter. The good work should be continued by passing some law which will relieve the poorer classes from the heavy burden imposed by the exhorbitant prices charged for school books, and the frequent changes therein. This condition of affairs is not only a burden to the patrons of the schools, but is an element of weakness in the schools themselves."

The State superintendent of Maine, says:

"Books are bought from publishers at first hands and so profits are not paid to middle men and local dealers. Then, too, all waste save that coming from actual wear and tear of books in use is saved, for when one pupil is done with a book another takes it and the wear is less than under any plan of private ownership because the parent must pay for damage or loss of books. Experience has proven that the average useable age of all primary books under this plan is five years. At the average price at which they can be bought by townships, all the books required by one pupil to complete all the branches of study prescribed by law, will cost but $8 00. But the books that the one scholar will used will be used by at least three others when he is does with them, and thus the cost per year per pupil is reduced to about 25 cents."

He further says (and we would call your especial attention to this point):

"Many a child every year, probably thousands of them throughout the State, has been kept out of the schools because of a poverty that made the purchase of needed books a burden beyond bearing. Many every year, fail to get beyond the primary or grammar grades for like reason, and our high schools have been in a measure class schools, whose privileges have been enjoyed by the well-to-do and wealthy. The child of the man whose toil is required to procure food and clothing has been shut out by poverty's effects from all higher instructions as sure as if poverty itself was a bar to such instruction."

S. R. Morse, superintendent of Atlantic county, N. J., says:

"It costs very much less to buy the books in bulk, it saves a great deal of time and trouble for the teachers, and any district that once furnishes its own books never goes back to the old time method of each pupil for himself."

In the opinion of your committee the next most economical plan for the State, if possible, or at least the county, to purchase the books at wholesale, which, as we have seen, can be done at a discount of 18 to 50 per cent. on retail prices and furnish them to the patrons at cost. The true inwardness of this plan can be seen from the following remarks by Rev. Everett Johnson, Plainsville, Conn.:

"It is certainly a great advantage to the working of the school that scholars be furnished very promply at the beginning of every term with their text books. To obtain this end there was instituted the present system by which the books are purchased by the principal at the town and sold to the scholars as needed. If these sales could be established on the cash basis the system would be without a fault, but if we should so establish the system it benefits would be lost as only a portion of the scholars would be promptly furnished with books, and much time would be wasted as classes entered upon new studies. Under the existing order credit sales are absolutely necessary, and a large proportion of these must be reckoned as bad debts. It is very plain that an injustice is here done to those who do pay for their books, since these not only pay for theirs but are in addition taxed to pay for those of other people. Many people of good financial standing refuse to pay for text books because of this injustice necessarily connected with the system."

It is evident to your committee, however, that this plan, conducted on a cash basis, would be more satisfactory than the present plan, as the reduction in the price would no doubt enable parents to procure more books and be an inducement to furnish them more promptly as they would not be put to the trouble of sending or going to the dealers themselves in order to procure them. Your committee is not unmindful of the fact that it is the duty of the school trustees to furnish at the expense of the county, proper text books for those children whose parents are too poor to purchase them. But our observation teaches us that this duty is seldom performed. The doors of our free schools are virtually closed to those who have no books, and the children suffer the deprivation of privileges to which their birth or presence in a Christian land entitles them to. Many parents naturally shrink from making a personal application which looks like asking public charity, and prefer to let their children remain in ignorance, rather than submit to what many deem a humiliation. Thus the sins of the parents are visited upon the children. If the county should not see fit to adopt the plan of free books, it is hoped that teachers and trustees will see and make very sure that no child is kept out of school through lack of the necessary text books.

We hope in our further report to be able to give the average cost of books per pupil, and the probable cost if the books were bought by the county at wholesale and sold to the patrons at cost. We also wish to show the amount of money raised by the county for school purposes, how it is expended and compare the result with results obtained under the town system by a like amount of taxation.

Respectfully submitted,
N. BARNARD,
HENRY KRUSEN,
W. D. PENNINGTON.

Mr. E. B. Pennington moved that the report be received, with the thanks of the club, and the committee continued.

Mr. Barnard opposed this motion. He said the people of the whole State are interested in this question, and the Alliance was not only a county but a State organization, and he thought it would be a better medium through which to ventilate it; he would, therefore, move that the question be referred to the Alliance, and the committee discharged. Mr. Krusen seconded Mr. Barnard's motion, which was carried.

Miss Marion Pennington then recited a poem, entitled, "Mother Eve," which was hugely enjoyed by the club.

Questions being again in order, it was asked how to stop a horse from jumping. The best plan given was to put a tight circingle just back of fore legs, with a ring underneath, run a short line through the ring and fasten one end to each leg, just below the knee.

Next question was how to get rid of fleas. Answer: keep sheep about the yard or spread lime, or, if in the house, use insect powder.

How soon ought a boy to learn to carve? Mrs. E. B. Pennington: As soon as he is tall enough to reach the table.

Mrs. E. B. Pennington: What is the difference between right and duty? Right is right of itself; duty is what we should do because it is right; duty is right put in practice.

The regular question—Would not farmers succeed better if they would always consult their wives, and secure their co-operation in all their business affairs?—was then taken up, and opened by Mrs. E. B. Pennington as follows: The question when offered seemed to us women a reasonable one, but it has been so ridiculed that it appears that the men think themselves all-wise and needing no help or suggestions from the house-keepers, upon whom they often shower advice in regard to in-door affairs. Ridicule, however, is not argument; and it is no more absurd for women to understand and offer practical suggestions in farming matters, than it is for men to find profitable and congenial employment in poultry-raising, butter and dress-making. There is much talk of the lack of the co-operation of wives, when it is not co-operation but unquestioning agreement that is wanted. The one implies consultation and equal cognizance, the other obedience to arbitrary arrangements. If a man—a farmer—is successful, he is as apt to take, as well as to have given him, all the success as the result of his own wisdom and enterprise; if failure follows his efforts, he forgets that his has been the ruling hand, and that he neither sought nor accepted the advice which might have changed loss into profit. "In union there is strength," and strength insures success; but the belief in the natural disability of women for business, has made men slow to take advantage of the prescience they are willing to grant them in other matters. What help they have afforded heretofore has been mainly on suffrance and experimentally, for, till of late, women have had no business training in any line of work, and they are still at a disadvantage in chances for applying the theoretical knowledge equal education has given them. Yet, with the want of experience gained by men, who, in the very first days of the earth's existence, were appointed farmers, they have in many cases, when opportunity offered, aided the condition of agriculture; and these things considered, have been quite as successful as men. Many a woman has been compelled, by the death, ill health, or laziness of the "head of the family," to plan and personally direct the out-door operations; and, though often saddled with debt in addition, has made a success of what before had been the next thing to bankruptcy. Granted, then, that women can and have done so much by themselves, would it not be well to have them add a word now and then in the council of assembled wisdom composed of the husbands and sons of the family?

Mrs. J. S. Harris took issue with the last speaker. She said: If farmers' wives were to devote themselves to their husbands' business, who was to look after the in-door work; she thought the in-door work just as important in regard to the success of the farm as the out-door, and she thought that by the time the wives have taken care of the housework they would have no time for any other.

Mr. E. B. Pennington said he thought it was best for a man to consult his wife in the disposal of their means, but as for the details of farm work she would not be likely to understand that, and he would not get any advantage in consulting her in regard to it.

Mr. Jas. S. Harris said: The Allwise Creator had laid down laws that were always for the best. He had created woman with a gentle, loving and dependent disposition, which compelled her to take a secondary position. The headship was vested in man. He paid a high tribute to her business abilities, but at the same time he thought she would not be able to master the details of farm work in a manner which would make it necessary for the man to consult her in regard to it.

Mrs. Barnard thought that in a multiplicity of counsel there was wisdom.

Mrs. H. L. Crew thought the men could not do better than to consult their wives on all business matters. The wives were as a rule more economical than the men, and she thought money would be saved by it.

Mr. W. D. Pennington said he always did consult his wife, but he noticed that in regard to the details of farm work she merely acquiesced in what he proposed, and did not feel called upon to advise. He thought every man should, however, let his wife understand his true financial condition; she would often help him by economizing where she would not if in ignorance of its necessity, and in case of his death, she would be in a much better position to settle his affairs to the best advantage.

Mrs. Harris said that city girls have a better chance to learn the business part of life than they of the country. In the city the ladies do the buying for the family; in the country the men do it and the girls scarcely ever see the color of money.

Several other members stated their views. All were, however, in favor of consulting their wives in regard to money investments, but not in the daily work. The young ladies were anxious to hear from the only bachelor member present on this question, but he had evidently learned wisdom in early years and would not commit himself.

The club selected the question, What is the best manner to prepare and market fruit? for its next meeting, which will be held at the residence of Mr. N. Barnard, on the last Thursday in May. The club then adjourned. MISS ANNIE ROONEY.


### Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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


### Political Notice.

HENRY C. CHASE respectfully announces that he is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.


THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!

A STRAWBERRY AND ICE CREAM FESTIVAL, under the management of the Christian Endeavor Society of Kennedyville M. P. Church, will be held at Kennedyville on *Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1891.* Proceeds for the improvement of the parsonage. m7-5t.*

PLANTS FOR SALE:

SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE, TOMATO and EGG PLANTS, for sale in any quantity by

JOHN WEIST,
a30-2m. MILLINGTON, MD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

$4,500, $4,000, $3,600, $2,000 and $1,000

in Mortgages at 6 per cent.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
April 16, 1891—3t. Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE.

DR. GENESE will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 26, 1891. DR. GENESE.

FOR SALE—

90,000 Asparagus Crowns,

of the Barrs Mammoth, Palmetto and Philadelphia Mammoth varieties. Extra large roots for replanting.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
o16-tf. Locust Grove, Md.

STOCK DEALER.

Having discontinued farming, I am now engaged in the purchase and sale of SHEEP, MILCH COWS and CALVES. I give the selection of Sheep from the city pens my personal supervision, and get the best.

THOS. J. F. SMITH,
o9-tf. MILLINGTON, MD

FEED STABLES.

Having rented the Voshell House Stables for 1891, I am now prepared to feed and care for Horses, Teams, etc. There will always be a reliable representative in attendance, and the best of care for Horses is assured. Trusting that my friends and the public will give me a fair share of their patronage, I am most respectfully,

JOHN W. STARTT,
j29-3m. Chestertown, Md.

A CARD.

Having Rented the Track at Worton Fair Grounds I hereby notify my patrons and friends that after April 18, 1891, I will BREAK and TRAIN HORSES at the above-mentioned place (Worton Fair Grounds). I thank my friends for past favors and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. T. LANE,
m12-3m. KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

It Leads Them All!

The Whitely Harvesters

And Mowing Machines.

For lightness of draft, durability and simplicity, are acknowledged to be the finest Machines offered to the Kent county farmer. The coming crop promises to be the heaviest for years past. Get ready for it and save every head of grain by harvesting with a new Whitely Open-end Binder.

JOHN C. F. McCLOUD, Agent,
May 7—3m. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Grand Concert!

STAM'S HALL, MAY 23, 1891,

—BY—

THE LADIES

Schubert Quartette

OF BOSTON.

Miss Maude Nichols.....First Soprano.
Miss Jennie Barker Worster...Second Soprano.
Miss Elizabeth Roberts.....First Alto.
Miss Anna Louise Whitcombe.....Second Alto.

The above Quartette, consisting entirely of ladies, represents some of the best musical talent in Boston. Our people can rest assured they have a fine musical treat in store for them. Reserved Seats are now on sale at Stam's drug store. Price 50 cents. Secure seats early.

☞ Read press notices.

COLIN F. STAM.

—GRAND—

Dramatic Entertainment

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Students of Washington College,

IN STAM'S HALL,

—ON—

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1891,

doors to open at 7.30 P. M., performance to commence at 8 P. M., to consist of the

Two ROARING COMEDIES

—ENTITLED—

Mock Trial for Breach of Promise

—AND—

A RACE FOR DINNER.

Admission, Reserved Seats, 50 cents; General Admission, 35 cents. Tickets on sale at Stam's Drug Store. Proceeds for the benefit of the College Athletic Association. m7-2t.


ROAD PETITIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned citizens of the Fifth Election District of Kent county, hereby give notice that in thirty days from the date hereof we intend to apply to the County Commissioners of Kent county to

OPEN A PUBLIC ROAD

over the old road called Green Lane, in said district, as a public road, running from the Rock Hall and Grey's Inn creek road to a convenient point on Rock Hall creek and to condemn a landing on said creek.

JOHN W. BOYER,
A. ALEXANDER,
GEORGE E. LEARY,
RICH. B. WILLSON,
May 7, 1891—5t. and fourteen others.

EXAMINERS' ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, examiners to view and determine whether it is expedient to

OPEN A NEW ROAD

in the First Election District, to begin at a point on the public road leading from the village of Galena to Sassafras, about one and a half miles from Galena and at the end of the line between the farm of Mrs. Clark and Emory Camp, and to run with the line of said farm south about one mile to the public road leading from F. H. Taylor's to the Sassafras and Massey road thence crossing said road and running through the lands of Mrs. Clark and R. W. Cochran, intersecting the Galena and Masseys road at a point near Thomas White's, hereby give notice that on

Wednesday, June 3, 1891,

at ten o'clock A. M., they will meet at the beginning point for said road to discharge their duties under their commission.

JOHN F. ERNEST,
GEORGE W. JACOBY,
BARNARD McCAULEY,
Apr. 30—5t. EXAMINERS

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC TAKE NOTICE

that CHESTER BRIDGE, at Chestertown, is undergoing extensive repairs, which will suspend travel over said bridge pending same.

To accommodate travelers a FREE FERRY Scow will be furnished, which will be used at the risk of persons crossing the river by said means. By order of the Board,

T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Oct. 9tf. CLERK.

THE TRANSCRIPT, subscription, $1.00.


COLIN F. STAM,

DRUGGIST,

STAM'S HALL, CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Has now in stock a very Choice lot of

GARDEN SEED!

at Prices Extremely Low. The Extra Early Pea grown only by Landreth & Sons, is the earliest and best Pea in the market. We advise every one to plant some of this variety.

At this time of the year you need a small quantity of Paint to make things look bright around home. We have studied the wants of the housekeeper in this respect, and have laid in a small stock of

Paints and Paint Brushes

For a little money you can purchase considerable. Winter blasts linger, and you had better run over the house and see how many

WINDOW GLASS

are broken out. We can supply you with any size.

DRUGS.

There are many little things a druggist keeps too numerous to mention. The Specialties we always keep before you. As Druggist you have known us more than twenty years, and you can depend upon us doing all we can for you in the Drug line, in the neatest and most accurate manner. More about us by and by.

Come in and look over our stock of Garden Seed.

Lumber

A Specialty!

Two more CARGOES just landed: one of

N. CAROLINA CYPRESS,

Another of

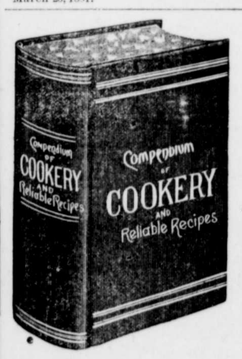
Georgia Heart

YELLOW PINE,

ALL SIZES.

Times are very hard, but business men buy where they find it to their interest; where they get what they need with promptness; where business is done carefully and correctly: hence, we are always shipping to those who are judges of good Lumber.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Scott's Point.
March 26, 1891.




Worth $3.50.

This Book Given Away

WITH EVERY PURCHASE OF

$10.00 WORTH OF GOODS

AT THE STORE OF

N. LIEBERMAN,

Melitota, Maryland,

where a Full Line of

GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION

is constantly kept on hand, at the very

LOWEST PRICES.

Feb. 19, 1891—y. LIEBERMAN'S, Melitota, Md.

McDONNELL'S

SPECIALTIES IN STOCK.

In addition to a full line of First-Class Staple

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

I have placed in stock a number of specialties particularly suited for the heated term of the summer months, embracing a full line of fine

Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco

—AND—

CIGARETTES

Indeed, I am the only dealer in Kent county licensed to sell this hot weather luxury—the cigarette. A full line of choice brands of both Cigars and Cigarettes will be kept constantly on hand.

Agency for the famous LA BUENA CIGARS. Best 5c. Cigar in America. Try it. Cigars From 1c. to 10c. each. All grades of Tobacco from 20c. to $1.25 per pound.

A FULL STOCK OF NEW FRUIT

now on hand.

A full assortment of Fancy Cakes, Crackers, Nuts, etc.; Smoking Articles and fine grades of Smoking Tobacco. Prices graded to meet the depressed times. Respectfully,

June 5. W. S. McDONNELL.


Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of

LEWIS S. HEPBRON,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 23d day of October, 1891, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1891.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
April 16—4t. Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of

MARY E. HEPBRON,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 23d day of October, 1891, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1891.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
April 16—4t. Administrator.


Williamson the JEWELER;

Wants a word with you:— Yes, Nature does make mistakes. She is the oldest Optician, but she makes an eye now and then that is a misfit—ball and lens don't suit each other. So we have near-sighted folks, and far-sighted folks. Then, as years pass the eye loses the power of youth and needs help. So people wear specs. And we have the specs and the tools and the know-how to fit them with. Come and see. (See?) Fine Perescopic lenses—gold, silver, nickel, steel and rubber frames. All prices.

Now, dont get me mixed up with some one else; my shop is on Cross Street, just behind the big watch and specs on a post sign—J. S. Vandegrift's barber shop is next door. Watches next week. Yours Optically,

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
April 30, 1891. (See next week's adv.) JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

Our Corn Phosphate.

TRADE MARK

We Manufacture a Special Corn Fertilizer

that has been used for years with the greatest satisfaction. This goods is prepared especially for Corn, and not only makes a vigorous growth and matures well on good ground, but is said to prevent frenching, as well as makes good Corn on stiff soil. Corn is now a good price; nevertheless we are selling the Fertilizer cheap.

A. J HYNSON & REED
Grew over fifty bushels Corn to the acre with it last season.

MR. R. J. CATLIN, of Q. A.'s county,
Lofted two years ago 1700 bushels Corn off 26 acres where he used our Phosphate.

MR. WM. F. FORD, Ford's Store, Queen Anne's county, Md., says:
He has been using our Phosphate on Corn for six years, and likes it the best of anything he has ever used.

MR. ALLEN WALLACE, of Swedesboro', N. J., says:
I could tell to the very row where I used your Fertilizer on my Corn. When I came to mow my Grass where the goods had been used, there was such a difference in the crop that some of my friends asked me why I mowed part and let the other stand, when the truth of the matter was your Fertilizer made the Grass five or six inches higher. It was more marked from the fact that the rows ran diagonally across the field, and I could see the difference in the second mowing. I believe it to be grand good stuff.

MESSRS. W. M PETERS & SONS, Wesley, Md., March 18, 1891, says:
Your Corn Phosphate used last year by us and our tenants, acted better on Corn than anything we ever tried. Being a new goods our men were loath to take hold, preferring to use what they were accustomed to, but they did, and tested it alongside of Humphreys & Tilghman B. & Ross' C., both costing several dollars more per ton, and we all pronounced yours the best we ever used. You can ship us about April 10th fourteen tons more the Corn Phosphate, eight tons Truck Phosphate and two tons Fruit Grower.

FOR TOMATOES.

MR. R. S. EMORY, Chestertown, Md., says:
The one ton of your Extant Fertilizer purchased of you last Spring was used upon my Tomatoes, and gave entire satisfaction. I applied it by sowing broadcast and cultivating in. The crop was one of the nicest I ever grew, the fruit being large, smooth and perfect, and yielded fifteen tons to the acre. If there is a cannery to grow for this year, will want to use it again.

MR. JAMES R. MASSEY, of Darlington, Harford, Md., says:
He grew for the canners. Used our goods alongside of Dis. Animal Bone and Oriole Phos., and that his product netted $14 more per acre.

MR. EDWARD PLUMMER says:
He put his Young Peach Orchard in Tomatoes; used our goods; sold to Lynch's cannery in 1888, and they netted him $47 per acre.

MR. PHIL. PARKER, Swedesboro', N. J., says:
He used ours alongside of Mapes, that cost $44 per ton, and that ours was equal in every respect.

WE COULD GIVE THE NAMES
Of Hundreds who have used our goods on their various crops, and should you want to plant Potatoes, Cabbage or any kind of Vegetables, write for one of our Circulars.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

READ! A BIG CUT SALE. READ!

In order to Close Out what Heavy Stock I have on hand in Leather and Rubber Goods

FOR THE SPOT CASH.

I will sell 20-inch leg Men's double upper three sole Oyster Boot at $1.85! Former price $2.50.
20-inch leg full stock Boot at $1.90. Former price $2.50.

One lot Men's Calf Boots, sizes 9, 10 and 11 at $1.90, former price $2.50 and $3.00; Twenty-inch Men's Fine Veal Kip $3.00, former price $4.00; Men's Medium and Heavy Weight $1.40, old price $2.00; Horner's Snag-proof Rubber Boot, regular price $3.50, now $3.15; Men's Woonsocket, regular $2.75, now $2.40; and Boys' $2.00; Men's Rhode Island $1.90, regular price $2.50; Ladies' Rubber Shoes 25 and 35 cents, as to quality. One lot of Pell's & Pollock's Straight Goat, Hand-Sewed Shoes, former price $3.50, now $2.40; Machine-Sewed of same make, former price $2.50 and $3.00, now $1.90, first-class goods, but a little too heavy for spring. Lot of Misses Shoes, lace, 11 to 2, at 50 cents per pair. These broken lots must be sold if prices will do it. This is not a catchpenny advertisement. Call and be convinced.

Very respectfully, THOS. G. WROTH.
LEADER IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

N. B.—A Large Assortment of SPRING GOODS ordered and to arrive in a short time.

PLOWS! PLOWS!

PRICE REDUCED ON CHILLED PLOWS AND CASTINGS.

One, Two and Three-Horse Plows. The Roland Chilled Plow; the Norris Chilled Plow; the Damascus Chilled Plow; the Chesapeake Plow; and Castings for the above and Oliver Shears. Concave, Wiard, Wiley and other Plow Castings for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

FARMERS' HARDWARE.

Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Chain-Traces, Hames, Back-bands, Rope-traces, Plow-lines, Hame-straps and Strings. Grub Hoes, Pruning Saws and Shears, Pruning Axes and Hoops, Bench Vise, etc.

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes.

—FOR SALE AT—

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO'S.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of White-wash Brushes, Dust Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes