KENT NEWS:

CHESTERTOWN - JUNE 25, 1887

Still Pond Agricultural Club.

CLUB ROOM, June 18, 1887.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Club met at the usual hour and entered at once on business.

Committee on baskets reported that good peach baskets were offered at 5c. net at any station on railroad, or wharf, clear of freight, and gift 32-quart crates at 29c. and 60-pint chests at 55c., delivered free of freight. Two hundred crates were ordered.

The committee appointed at our last meeting to ascertain the number of stock running the roads, within a territory then bounded, reported but nine cows and two horses, and most of these were owned by parties holding land and able to keep them. The club then figured out the following result:

Miles of road within said limits	29
Number of panels of fence required to fence these roads on both sides	30,624
Cost at $1 per panel	$30,624.00

So it appears it costs this neat sum to fence against these nine cows and two horses, or $2,784 to fence against one of these animals. This showing is certainly food for thought. The farmer in the purchase of his land buys to the middle of the road and pays taxes on it. Is it not a crying shame that he should be compelled, at such an enormous cost to fence against a few cows that trespass on his own land. There is no reason or justice in this state of things and it is only a question of time as to when all these fences will be removed and each party owning an animal will be compelled to keep it from trespassing on his neighbor. The worthy poor should be cared for in some other way. The farmer will be as liberal as any other class in almsgiving, but should not burthen himself in this unwarranted and unreasonable manner. The law only requires him to confine his own stock on his own premises. This is enough and this is all he will do in the near future. The injustice is too glaring to be borne with much longer; the tax too heavy for his purse. A permanent pasture will provide for the necessities of his own stock and he can dispense with nine-tenths of the cost of fencing. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this meeting that it would be economical to the farmer to dispense with all fencing, except what may be necessary to keep his own stock in place or from trespassing.

The club discussed the insect question. All were united in the opinion that something should be done to educate the farmer on this important subject. The necessity of information on this question is daily becoming more apparent. Insect pests are increasing in kind and numbers and if we fail to acquaint ourselves with the origin, life and habits of this multitude we cannot successfully war against their encroachments. For instance, in addition to the many enemies to pear culture a new one has made its appearance in this section this summer and a sort of scab is now to be seen on much of the fruit, which is undoubtedly myriads of very minute insects. Doubtless a remedy will be discovered as in the case of the slug—it being no longer a terrifier, as an application of white hellibore destroys it in an hour.

The club decided to establish an insect bureau to provide the necessary paraphernalia for a full-fledged laboratory requisite for experiments in this line, and by resolution Mr. G. W. Price was appointed to report at our next meeting the necessary plans, details and equipments for the establishment of such an institution.

Mr. J. Frank Wilson hopes he has a remedy to prevent the ravages of curculio. It is to create such a noxious odor in the orchard as will drive the insects away. Your correspondent really forgets what the ingredient to be used is, but thinks it is gas tar. An excellent idea if it will work out in practice, but he fears an odor of whatever kind that will drive his lordship away will be equally offensive to man and we are not ready to go. If there is a better place than Kent county, Maryland, he has not found it. [More again on this subject.]

Mr. G. W. Price suggests as a remedy to prevent the ravages of the peach grub or worm, that North Carolina tar be applied to the body of the tree at the surface of the ground. He claims that the winged insect that deposits the egg will stick fast in the tar, which ends its existence. This is simple and well worthy of trial.

I proposed to give you an account of our peach-growers' meeting at Still Pond, but our worthy secretary took notes with the intention of forwarding to you.

EUSEBIUS.

Dedication of Worton Chapel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—According to arrangement previously made, Worton Chapel was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the Sabbath afternoon of the 19th inst. The house was built on land donated by Mrs. Mary Diehl, contiguous to the school-house lot of that district. It will seat comfortably about 200 persons, and is neatly finished with a pulpit recess, and much of the labor was contributed by Richard S. Diehl and other neighbors.

At the dedication the house was crowded, many being compelled to take improvised seats on the shady side of the house outside. Among the visitors was the venerable Bro. Isaac Parsons, Capt. Colmary and Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., the latter of whom took part in the service of the consecration. The sermon was delivered by your townsman, Bro. W. R. Graham, and was one which will not be soon forgotten. His text was taken from Hebrews, 11th chapter and 15th verse, and was not only a faithful exposition of the passage, but impressive and touching. It was listened to with deep interest. The pastor of St. James' and its chapel, Bro. S. B. Treadway, then took the collection, which was entirely satisfactory, after which Bro. W. G. Skirven presented the house, and it was formally dedicated by the clergymen present.

The thanks of the community are due to the ministerial brothers for their services, to the large audience for their liberality, and to Prof. Charles H. Stratton, wife and daughter for their soul-inspiring music. Miss Sadie Stratton acting as organist. To Mrs. S. G. Lee the congregation is indebted for the use of her organ, and the favor is highly appreciated. May all who aided in the erection and final completion of this place of public worship find a great reward in that better country to which Bro. Graham so eloquently and earnestly directed them! Rev. Dr. Bates will fill the pulpit on Sunday 3d proximo, after which Bro. Treadway will occupy it every alternate Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M., the intervening days by local effort. Sabbath School every Sunday at 2 P. M. Bro. Blades, of Kennedyville, it is understood will officiate at Lynch's on alternate days.

June 21, 1887. SIMON SHARP.

Letter from Millington.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have had a heavy rain, raining all night, the ground, especially where it is low, is one bed of mire. Many fields of wheat were badly down before the last rain and now it will be impossible for them to get up. Were it to clear off now with sun and wind it would be impossible to cut for some two days—the horses would mire. We went from here to Chestertown on Tuesday last and saw a number of farmers cutting wheat—too green by two or three days of fine weather. The old lesson of last year learned them nothing.

The heavy wind on Sunday night greatly injured several peach orchards near this place, to the extent of one-third the crop. The peaches are falling off at a very heavy per cent, but it don't matter much, the railroad companies and commission men are generally able to stand it. The lightning struck the school-house near Mallalieu's mill on Sunday night last. It should be a warning to those in authority to put up lightning rods, if they are any protection the school children and teachers should have it, so put them up at once.

The corn is making a rapid growth and the fields have generally been well filled.

Sunday last was "Children's Day" at the M. E. Church here. The grand display of flowers showed much taste and culture on the part of the ladies. The exercises were good. The behavior of the children was very good. Mr. Stephenson, the preacher in charge, has much of a controlling influence over the young on such occasions especially when Mr. Mallalieu—the old gentleman—is on his right. M. R.

June 23, 1887.

The Still Pond Peach Meeting.

STILL POND HALL, June 16, 1887.

In response to a call for a meeting of the fruit growers of Kent, at 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order and E. P. Janvier called to preside and James S. Harris appointed secretary.

Col. Martin, of Delaware, was introduced and very forcibly addressed the meeting on the great importance of organization of the fruit growers of the peninsula and showing the loss to growers by not organizing before 1875; he has been in many counties of the peninsula in person and believes that 2,000,000 will not near count the number of young trees that have been planted on this peninsula during the last two years and observes an unusual amount of nursery stock on hand, which shows the great necessity for a more general distribution of the fruit. But above all other modes of selling fruit he advocated selling through the Exchange, which is a protection to the grower and is the cheapest mode of selling yet introduced and the Fruit Exchange is no monopoly. But we have not been able to induce to the peninsula a sufficient number of buyers to buy all the fruit raised, and with the great prospective increase of fruit in the near future it is found best to make additional arrangements for the even and general distribution of the fruit all over the country, and at the convention held at Dover a bureau of information and distribution was organized and unanimously endorsed, which alike protects grower and buyer by gathering information from both ends—that is, learning every morning before shipping time what amount of fruit is to go that day and where it is wanted to go, and by giving information from the markets avoid overstocking any of them. Arrangements are to be made by this bureau to distribute to twenty-five million people, and working in harmony with the Exchange and will materially aid the working of the Exchange, and the Exchange help the working of the Bureau of Information. Do not hesitate to thoroughly organize because the crop is not as great as it was a few weeks ago, because these great improvements cannot be introduced and perfected in a day and it is wise to organize and get under way with a small crop and be in readiness for the great coming crops.

Mr. Brown, of Wyoming, Del., was introduced; he spoke of the workings of the Delaware Fruit Exchange, which has been a great success and believes that if all the peninsula is planted in peaches the fruit can be disposed of at remunerative prices, and proceeded to the explanation of the new arrangements for extending the Exchange by branch offices or Exchanges all over the peninsula and offered an opportunity to organize branches all along the railroad. Information of the crop is to be gotten and sent to buyers all over the market country and they are to be invited to the peninsula, not to Wyoming alone but to the peach region of the peninsula, to buy any place where there are exchange offices.

Mr. A. N. Brown, secretary of the Delaware Exchange for 1886, was introduced and spoke of the benefits of the Exchange sales and proceeded to explain the reasons for having but one place of sale in Kent was that he was acting under instruction from the home office, but by orders from the home office places of sale can be established in many places with profit to all concerned. Does not want growers to lose sight of the fact that the distribution of the fruit is part of the Exchange system; but wants to work in harmony with the Bureau of Distribution, as the crop of all trees growing will be so immense that organization now is to the interest of all; wants all to work by one system and in harmony.

The audience was favored with music by young ladies and was highly appreciated.

Mr. J. P. R. Polk, of Delaware, was introduced and spoke of the Bureau of Information and Distribution, which he has on the part of the bureau been laying before the people of the peninsula to let them organize and work it to success for themselves. Our interests demand that we rise in our might and organize for our protection by uniting. Our interests will be advanced and our influence felt. The meetings at all points where they have been held have unanimously endorsed the plan introduced here for the Information and Distribution Bureau and finds great interest is felt in the success of the system which is so plain. This plan has been laid before the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials and they approved it, and expect to accede to our request for a reduction of freight when we have a full crop. Buyers as well as growers who ship are protected by the bureau.

Mr. J. D. Brown, of Delaware, asked what the Fruit Exchange had done, and answered it by saying that we, as Exchange men, pay no more freight, no more commissions and get better prices at home than the shippers get in cities, with freight and commission to pay; wants to help distribute the fruit, but wants to distribute it by bringing buyers and their money here and let them distribute; thinks the time is near when all the peaches will be bought here at home; Exchanges has made for Wyoming vicinity $100,000 by saving freight commissions; enforced the importance of organization and selling at home and giving assurance to buyers of fruit at home.

J. P. R. Polk endorses the views of Mr. Brown and wants to sell at home. Those who have had the benefit know the advantage of home sales, but as Exchanges are not yet organized all over the peninsula we must distribute to a glutted market and are expected to become members of the bureau; wishes all to work in one great organization on the peninsula, as in union there is strength, and in division there is confusion.

E. P. Janvier, for the Maryland Fruit Exchange, said there was no conflict between the Delaware and Maryland Exchanges, and the Maryland Exchange wishes godspeed to the efforts now being put forth in the interest of peach growers.

Mr. Gardner, introducer of grain elevators in Baltimore, was introduced. He represented the East Baltimore Business Men's Association, and spoke in the interest of establishing better marketing facilities adjacent to railroad centres; read a paper in said interest and advanced the idea that the fruit interest tributary to Baltimore could not be extended profitably unless additional facilities be made; thinks Baltimore is so great a point for distribution that it is to the interest of fruit growers to coöperate with water transportation to dispose of what is not sold at Exchange.

Mr. W. Webb, of Dover, spoke of the Peninsula Horticultural Society. He said the organization of farmers a little over a year ago had brought a Horticultural Society to the Peninsula and an Exchange to the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Polk offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Fruit Growers of Kent county, Maryland, assembled in Still Pond this 16th day of June, 1887, appreciating the great advantages that would accrue to our interests if a central point in Baltimore, contiguous to the railroads, should be selected as a General Exchange, for the landing of all fruits and produce coming from the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, and for the sale of such products, so that they could be at once reshipped by railroad to distant points, do hereby request the B. & O. R. R. to to aid in the establishment of such an enterprise and we do hereby promise our hearty co-operation thereto.

On motion N. Barnard was appointed by the chair to attend the meeting of the East Baltimore Business Men's Association on Thursday evening.

JAMES S. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Items from Betterton.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A very heavy thunder storm passed over this section of the county last night, accompanied by heavy rain and wind. No damage, however, as yet has been heard of in this place, except a few small trees that were blown down or broken off. The storm, we learn, was very severe indeed in Still Pond.

Capt. Harvey Brice is having a very neat and attractive porch built to his residence, which will be quite an improvement. Mr. Thomas B. T. Brice is also improving his dwelling by raising one part of it a story higher.

Messrs. Jas. T. Crew and John H. Cozzin have returned home from their visit and are now ready for business.

Miss Annie Crouch will hold an entertainment Thursday evening, June 30th, in the evaporating establishment belonging to J. W. Keller at this place, admission tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of her school. This entertainment, we have no doubt, will be well worth going to. Messrs. Will Crew and Will Owens each have very important parts in this entertainment, and their display of talent should not be missed.

June 22, 1887. TREBOR.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday quote as follows:

WHEAT—Fultz, 88c.@93c. for fair to good; Longberry, 85@86. CORN—White, prime, 53c.@56c.; yellow, 48c.@49c. OATS—35c.

Senator Wilson on State Politics.

Senator Wilson delivered himself to the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* as follows: He pronounced himself in favor of State Senator E. E. Jackson for the governorship. He says Mr. Jackson will probably go into the convention with a solid delegation from the Eastern Shore, and it is not improbable that he may derive support from other sections of the State. He is well known in democratic circles and he has but few political enemies throughout the State. While in Baltimore the senator says he learned that the regular democratic managers have not yet agreed upon any particular candidate, but there seems to be a very friendly feeling for Mr. Jackson on every hand. Should the Eastern Shore delegation stand together, they might induce some of the Baltimore or Western Maryland delegates to join the Jackson forces. He says Mr. Jackson in the gubernatorial chair would have a good effect upon the finances of the State, as he is a shrewd business man, who looks far into the future, and possesses the faculties of a successful financier. With reference to some of the other candidates before the people, he says Mr. Roberts appears to have considerable following, and will probably make a strong showing in the convention. Some of the Baltimoreans claim that Mr. Roberts' strength is overestimated, while others contend that he has not yet shown his hand. The foundation for these assumptions can only be determined when the convention meets. The senator says he does not recall an occasion when so many eligible men were aspirants for the governorship, and as there is so much available material there should be no difficulty about selecting a good man. He says he has heard the name of Representative Compton mentioned in connection with the governorship, but he believes that Mr. Compton, while possessing all the qualifications for a good governor can be more useful to the State in Congress. He is rapidly building up an influence around him, and the longer he remains in Congress the more benefit to his constituents. "The fifth district could not," says the senator, "do better than to give Mr. Compton a third and a fourth term providing he will serve, and it might be beneficial for the other districts to continue to send their present representatives back to Congress so long as they perform their duties satisfactorily. The old system of only allowing a representative two terms in Congress belongs to the past in Northern and Western States. The latter have discovered that the longer they keep one man in Congress the more influence in behalf of his district he acquires."

CLEVELAND IN THE NORTHWEST.—The St. Paul *Globe* prints the result of a thorough canvass of editors and politicians in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Dakota and Montana for their preference as to President and Vice-President. More than 3,000 persons answered circular letters sent out. There is practically no opposition to Cleveland. The demand for his renomination by the democrats is unanimous. Mr. Blaine is the favorite with republicans, but there is a marked feeling of opposition to him in places. He shows up stronger in Dakota than anywhere else. In Minnesota he leads Sherman. In expressions from three States and two Territories his strength almost equals that of all other preferences, there being 113 for him to 138 for other candidates. Allison's local boom in Iowa swells his figures, while Sherman hardly shows up as well as was expected. Lincoln, Hawley and Allison have slight differences between them. The Sherman men generally divide between Allison and Hawley for Vice-President, and the Allison men divide between Sherman and Hawley. Lincoln seems to be a general favorite. Vilas has a clear race to get ahead of Carlisle. His own State saves him. Minnesota is evenly divided, but Iowa favors Carlisle.

A GOOD ROACH EXTERMINATOR.—Simple remedies are often very effective. A gentleman several years ago accidentally made the following discovery: He brought home a roll of tarred paper and placed it in a kitchen cupboard, intending to use it the next day. This cupboard was "overrun" with roaches. Other business took him away, and the tarred paper still remained stored there. His wife having occasion frequently to go to the cupboard noticed that there were no roaches that day and remarked the fact. Experiments subsequently proved that they would not come where the paper was kept. The gentleman knowing of a house where the roaches were troublesome, purchased for five cents half a yard of the paper, and induced the lady of the house to try it. The result was, not a roach has been seen since. This is certainly well worth the attention of housekeepers, who are unfortunate enough to be bothered with these pests. Cut the paper in strips and put them in the cracks and crevices around where the roaches appear from. Try it.—*Ex.*

MAXWELL TO BE HANGED.—Maxwell, alias Brooks, the murderer of Preller, is to be hanged at St. Louis. The supreme court refuses to reverse the decision of the court. Hugh M. Brooks, alias Walter Lennox Maxwell, made the acquaintances of C. Arthur Preller on an Atlantic steamer and decoyed him to St. Louis, where he murdered him with chloroform and then packed his body in a trunk. He robbed the remains and fled to Auckland, New Zeland, where he was captured and brought back. The murder occurred April 5, 1885, and was not discovered for eight days. Maxwell's defense was that it was an accident, and the defense hoped for a reversal on the grounds that the State introduced a detective in the cell with Maxwell, who wormed a confession from him.

A LAKE STEAMER BURNED—*Many Passengers Lost.*—The steamer Champlain, of the Northern Michigan Line, bound for Cheboygan from Chicago, burned at midnight on the 17th inst., between Norwood and Charlevoix at the mouth of the Grand Traverse bay. In ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire the passengers were compelled to jump into the lake. There were 57 persons on board, including the crew, of whom 24 were known to be drowned and 7 unaccounted for. Those saved floated an hour and a-half, when they were rescued by a yawl and fish boats from the shore. Several of those saved were badly burned.

THE DELAWARE COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.—The committee of the board of trustees of Delaware College met in Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, June 22, for the purpose of electing a new faculty, but adjourned to meet at Dover June 30 without accomplishing their purpose. The applicants for the presidency were E. C. Cantwell, Oxford, Md.; Professor A. N. Raub, of Newark, Del.; C. W. Reid, formerly of Allegheny College; Rev. J. H. Caldwell, for re-election, and Professor Gould, of John Hopkins University. The decision of the Dover meeting will be reported on July 9 to a session of the entire board.

A COINCIDENCE.—While the Hon. John S. Wise is making his Fourth of July speech in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who beat him for governor of Virgina three years ago, will be delivering an Independence Day oration in Tammany Hall, New York. Both are good speakers, and in their efforts will doubtless reflect eredit on Virginia.

A BETHLEHEM fruit grower claims to have successfully grafted a peach shoot on a sassafras tree, and a new fruit of high flavor is expected. If this discovery should be confirmed, it will be a boon to a large area in the Southern States, where the soil seems to produce sassafras in abundance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

One Hundred Acres near Washington city, productive soil, good buildings; 166 Acres, in Accomac county, Va., good soil, and buildings of all kinds new, peach orchard; 300 Acres on the Potomac river, conveniently situated; 214 Acres in Calvert county, good soil, low price; several valuable farms in Kent county with large orchards, some of them fine water locations. Also, have a number of good farms to exchange for town or village property. We have a large list of farms of various sizes and prices, in different sections of Maryland and Virginia. Some RARE BARGAINS. Valuable timber lands. If you want a farm of any kind inquire of us.

JUDEFIND BROS.,
Mar. 19, 1887. Edesville, Md.

Thousands of cases of Consumption are cured every year by Acker's celebrated English Remedy. It is a guaranted preparation; if it does not help you it will cost you nothing. Try it. A single dose will show its good effect. Trial bottles 10 cts.
C. F. STAM, Druggist.

Railroad Collision at Havre de Grace.

Havre de Grace, Md., was the scene of a serious railroad disaster about six o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad depot and railroad track for hundreds of yards near it presented a horrible picture. The south-bound train, due at Havre de Grace at 5.58, left the station and ran but a few yards when it was met by the north-bound congressional fast express, running at a high rate of speed. A frightful wreck ensued. The fast express struck the baggage car of the south-bound train just as it crossed the switch below the depot, and crushing into the parlor cars behind it, turned two of them over and completely demolished them, causing a total wreck. The engine continuing on, telescoped a coach before it could be stopped. The people on the north-bound train were not hurt other than to receive some slight shock. The south-bound train of six cars was full of passengers, and nearly all of them were either dangerously or slightly hurt, but those in the overturned cars were the worst hurt. There was but one person killed in the accident, however. This was Mr. Alexander Gautrom, of Washington, D. C., about 20 years old, who was in the rear car where the engine stopped, and was struck by the engine and crushed between the seats. Before he could be released he was scalded to death by escaping steam. The passengers in the two parlor cars that were turned over included men, women and children, and all of them, with one or two exceptions, were hurt. The cause of the accident was that the congressional express was behind time, and running at a high rate, passed the signal tower. The signal was on, but the engineer says that the air-brakes refused to work. The engine was reversed, but too late for any use.

IT is said that Mr. John B. Brown will be presented by Queen Anne's county as a candidate for Senator Wilson's seat, when the time rolls round to again elect a United States senator for the Eastern Shore. Senator Wilson seeks the place, hence he is very anxious to have his personal friend Senator Jackson elected governor, so that he may have active gubernatorial influence to defeat Mr. Brown's aspiration. In order that such an arrangement may be nipped in the bud, it is said that Queen Anne's will not support Senator Jackson for governor, but will prefer to take her chances with a Western Shore governor, who may possibly support Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown is an able and a high toned gentleman, and would make a first-class United States senator. And Queen Anne's large democratic majority certainly entitles her to consideration, should she present her claims for the senatorship in the person of her favorite democratic leader.—*Easton Star.*

ATTACKED BY A BEAR.—Daniel O'Connell, of Stamford, Vt., while looking for cattle accompanied by his dog, heard a noise in the bushes near by, and turning saw a large bear coming toward him. O'Connell was unarmed, and running for a tree, grasped a lower limb, when the bear caught his foot and pulled him down. The bear then took a fresh hold, lacerating the calf of O'Connell's leg badly. O'Connell broke away and got into the tree, the bear this time following him. Both went out on a small limb, which broke, letting them both to the ground, where another struggle took place. The dog then tackled the bear, which was thus attracted from O'Connell, who was enabled to escape, and reach his home. O'Connell's wounds are very serious, but not necessarily fatal.

POULTRY KILLED BY SALT.—A few days ago Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Mr. David E. Wilson, of Wilson's Mill, Deer Creek, mixed up some dough for her young poultry, and upon feeding it to them to her dismay found that it killed some of them. About 75 young ducks, turkeys and chickens succumbed. It was afterwards discovered that a quantity of salt had accidentally gotten into the meal.—*Bel Air Ægis.*

THERE was a heavy gale at Crisfield, Md., on Wednesday afternoon. The wind was pronounced by many to be the strongest for a few minutes ever known there. Chimneys were blown down, windows blown out of the houses and buildings shaken so that in some instances the inmates went out into the streets. Several vessels were capsized while lying at anchor in the harbor, and the end was blown out of the depot of the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company.

THE Maryland court of appeals sustains the constitutionality of the bastardy law. Judge Miller wrote the opinion, which affirms the judgment of the circuit court for Frederick county in favor of the State. Judges Alvey, Bryan, Yellott and Robinson concur in the majority ruling, and Judge Stone dissents, filing a dissenting opinion.

MR. BLAINE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Blaine arrived at Southampton on the ship Ems on the 16th inst. He emphatically refuses to disclose his program. All his party are well. Mr. Pendleton, the United States consul, met the party at the wharf and conducted them to their hotel.

GREAT MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE,

Acme Hall! which was established a very few years ago, is now by far the largest Clothing house in Baltimore. Its rapidly increasing business has recently compelled the proprietors to remove to the immense premises recently occupied by the Wholesale dry goods house of Hurst, Purnell & Co.

To-Order Department.

All the leading makes and novelties in Woolens from this side as well as the other side of the ocean shown here. These we sell by the yard, or make to your measure by skilled artists who will please your taste and fit your body. It is a rare treat to see the artistic character of the work produced here.

The Men's Department

shows the grandest assortment of Suits, Overcoats, and single garments ever produced under one roof. Nothing you can possibly want is omitted and everything is warranted lower than any other house south of New York.

The Boys' Department

has always been a most interesting one but now is made complete by adding Hats, Caps, and Furnishings; all the newest, latest, most choice here already, and novelties added daily.

Prices, here as elsewhere, as usual the very bottom.

The Gents' Furnishing Dep't

is a new one with us, but will be marked with the same vim and care which has made the other Departments so successful. All the best makes and many manufactured expressly for us will be sold at the lowest possible profit.

ACME HALL,

OEHM & CO., Proprietors,

5 and 7 West Baltimore Street,

ONE DOOR WEST OF CHARLES ST.

N. B.—Waiting room for ladies. Baggage checked without cost to all visitors, buying or not.

Mail orders receive punctual attention.

April 9, 1887.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A large stock, carefully selected bought at lowest prices, which we offer at prices as low as can be found.

J. H. SIMPERS.

Trustee's Sale of

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, as trustee, will offer at PUBLIC SALE on

TUESDAY, 5th day of July, 1887,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

At the Voshell House in CHESTERTOWN, Kent County, Maryland, the

THREE FARMS,

AND

Town Property,

of which THOMAS B. HYNSON, late of Kent county, Md., died, seized and possessed, and hereafter distinguished by the Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

No. 1

Is Called 'Huntingfield.'

Its situation is distinguished for its magnificent water view and eligibility. It lies directly on the Chesapeake bay opposite the mouth of the Patapsco river, within a mile of the steamboat wharf on Grey's Inn creek, not far from Tolchester Beach, and in an air line not more than twenty miles from the city of Baltimore, with which it enjoys the advantages of a daily communication by steamers. It contains about

420 ACRES,

of which about 350 are arable, the balance in WOOD, TIMBER and MARSH; the latter affords a fine early pasture, and the former chestnut ample for erecting new and keeping in repair old fences.

The soil is in good heart and well adapted to cereals, fruits and vegetables. The arable land is divided into convenient tillages, Apple and Peach Orchards, and is substantially fenced.

THE PEACH ORCHARD

is six years old, and contains about 2,500 thrifty-bearing trees, and the Apple Orchard is in bearing.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A

Good Frame DWELLING

and the usual OUT-BUILDINGS, all in good repair.

No. 2

Is the "Nichols Farm,"

and lies directly on Chester river and Lankford bay, containing about

457 ACRES,

about 325 acres are arable, about 50 acres in WOOD and TIMBER, and the residue in marsh and shore. The marsh land it high and makes an excellent early spring pasture, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the county.

The soil is fine, in good heart and well adapted to grain, grass, fruits and vegetables. This farm has all the advantages of our most favored water situations. Upon it are several fine ducking points, and but a short distance off its shores both on the river and the bay, lie some of our finest oyster beds and fishing grounds; and is about two and a-half miles from the steamboat landing at Quaker Neck wharf, and a-half mile from the landing at Long Cove, on Lankford bay, and has a daily steamboat connection with Baltimore city.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE

A Commodious Dwelling

with Kitchen attached, and the usual Out-buildings, and fencing in fair condition.

A THRIFTY PEACH ORCHARD

of about 1,600 trees, about 4 years old.

The arable land is divided into six fields and two lot tillages independent of the peach orchard.

No. 3 Is Known as the

John Duyer Home Farm,

and is most eligibly situated, being two or three hundred yards from Worton Station on the Balto. and Del. Bay Railroad, about four and a-half miles from Chestertown, the county seat, and about four miles from the steamboat landing at Buck Neck, and has daily connection with Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore markets, both by rail and water.

IT CONTAINS ABOUT

376 ACRES,

all arable, except a strip of branch, which if cleared would make a splendid meadow.

The soil is of the best quality, being kind and answering readily to the slightest attention, and is well adapted to all agricultural products, especially peaches and pears.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE

A FRAME DWELLING

and the usual Out-buildings, and fencing in good repair. It is cultivated in six fields.

All these farms lie in Kent county, Maryland, No. 1 being in the 5th election district, No. 2 in the 4th election district, No. 3 in the 3d election district, and each enjoys the advantages of being near churches, schools, markets, mills, &c.

No. 4 is the

LOT or PARCEL of LAND

ON PRINCESS STREET,

in Chestertown, Maryland, have a front on said street of about 62 feet and a depth of 75 feet, and is divided into two lots.

ONE IS IMPROVED BY

A FRAME DWELLING,

with kitchen and wood-house, having a front on Princess street of about 36 feet, and depth of 75 feet, and is now occupied by Mr. Charles Estes as tenant; the other has a front of about 26 feet and depth of 75 feet, and is improved by a Frame Shoe Shop, occupied by Mr. S. Q. Moody.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fifth of the whole purchase money cash on the day of sale or on the final ratification thereof, at the trustee's option; another fifth six months after the day of sale; another fifth twelve months after the day of sale, and the residue or balance in two years after the day of sale. The whole purchase money, less that portion paid on the day of sale, to bear interest from that date, and be payable semi-annually therefrom. These terms not to apply to the Huntingfield estate, as there is an annual rent charge thereon of $300.00, payable to Mrs. Mary A. B. Brown, of Baltimore city; therefore $5,000.00 of the purchase money to remain unpaid during her life, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her life, and at her death the principal, with the interest from that time, to be paid to the trustee; provided she lives 5 years from the day of sale; but if she should die within that period, the principal is not to be paid until the end of the 5 years from the day of sale, with interest from the time of her death, payable in the meantime annually to the trustee. The residue of the purchase money to be paid one-fourth cash on the day of sale or on the final ratification thereof, at the trustee's option; another one-fourth 12 months thereafter, and the remaining half of the residue 24 months thereafter, all interest to be paid with each instalment of principal. All of the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser with a surety or sureties approved by the trustee.

RICHARD D. HYNSON,
TRUSTEE.

CHESTERTOWN, June 4, 1887—ts.

A Fearful Reduction in Clothing!

AT THE NEW CLOTHING STORE

OF

J. W. BORDLEY!

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING TOULSON'S DRUG STORE.

THE DULL TIMES has induced me to MARK DOWN every garment of Clothing in such a manner that parties desiring suits for the present season CAN SECURE BARGAINS. I will sell 20 to 30 per cent. Less than any other Clothing Store in Kent county. LOOK AT THE PRICES:

MEN'S SUITS $2 to $25! *YOUTHS' $1.50 to $20!*
CHILDREN'S 50c. to $5.

Give me a call and I'll give you GENUINE BARGAINS.

m 28. Respectfully, JOHN W. BORDLEY.

ECCE!

QUOD SCRIPSI, HOMINUM BENE FACERE!

Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Papers!

AND EVERYTHING IN THAT LINE.

In PAINTS I have a very varied Assortment. Artists' Material to begin with. Coach, Carriage and Car Colors, ground in Japan. Carriage Varnishes of many qualities. Full line of House Painters' Paint and Supplies.

---Very Best and Purest Liquid Paint---

by Half-pint, Pint, Quart, Half-gallon, Gallon and Barrel. Very Low Prices.

I Have a LARGE STOCK of WALL PAPER

on hand, and my stock is being constantly replenished with Very Latest Designs. Estimates cheerfully given and Paper Hanging furnished at reasonable rates, and all work guaranteed. Remember my STOCK is the LARGEST, my STYLES the LATEST and PRICES as LOW as ANY.

LOUIS K. STAM,

June 4, 1887. Paint, Wall Paper and Furniture Store.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BUSINESS OF 1886.

REVENUE ACCOUNT:

Premium Receipts	$15,507,906.04
Interest Receipts	3,722,502.24
TOTAL INCOME	$19,230,408.28
Paid Death Claims	$2,757,035.97
" Endowments	559,075.01
" Annuities, Dividends, and Surrender Values	4,311,119.11
TOTAL PAID POLICY-HOLDERS	$7,627,230.09

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT:

Amount paid Policy-holders since organization	$96,627,220.09
New Policies Issued in 1886	22,027
New Insurance Written in 1886	$85,178,294.00

CONDITION JANUARY 1st, 1887:

CASH ASSETS	$75,421,453.37
Liabilities	67,346,926.12
Surplus (Company's Standard)	8,080,527.25
Surplus by State (N. Y.) Standard	15,549,319.53
Policies in Force	97,717
Insurance in Force	$304,373,540.00
Increase in Assets, 1886	$8,557,132.05
Excess of Interest Over Death Claims in 1886	905,466.27

The Seven Advantages of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Non-Forfeiting-Tontine Limited-Endowment Policy.

Do not Insure until you have seen full particulars of this Policy. Do not fail to write the nearest AGENT AT ONCE.

FACTS AND FIGURES:

1. **The New York Life** was the first Company, and for thirty-five years the only Company to omit from its policies the clause making them void in case of suicide. Very few companies do it now. Being convinced that most suicides are the result of insanity, and that many cases of accidental death and murder cannot be distinguished from suicides, the New York Life adopted, in 1850, one rule for all—namely, the prompt payment of every claim not vitiated by evident fraud.

2. **The New York Life** was the first Company to recognize the policy-holder's right to a paid-up insurance, in case of a discontinuance of payment of premiums, by originating and introducing, in 1860, the first non-forfeiture policies—the beginning of the modern non-forfeiture system—which has become a part of the insurance statutes of the country. On the present volume of business, the saving to policy-holders, by reason of the non-forfeiture principle, as originated and introduced by the New York Life, is over five million dollars per year.

3. **The New York Life** issues a greater variety of policies than any other Life Company, thereby adapting its contracts to the largest number of people. It has lately perfected a return-premium feature, under which many of its policies are issued with guaranteed return of all premiums paid, in addition to the amount originally incurred, in case of death during a specified period.

4. **The Returns of the New York Life's Tontine Policies** that have matured have been larger than those of any other company (whether Tontine or Ordinary), comparison being made between policies taken at the same age and premium rate, and running through the same period of time.

5. **The Policies of New York Life**, as now issued, are notably free from restrictions as to occupation, residence and travel, and claims are paid upon receipt and approval by the Company of satisfactory proofs of death.

S. D. HOWLAND, Dept. Supt. Agencies.
GEORGE C. BOWERS, H. C. WYSOR, JOHN H. KRONIGER, O. O'B. STRAYER, } Special Agents.
Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, NO. 8 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

J. E. JACOBS,
General Manager Southeastern Dept.

W. H. GIBSON, Gen'l Agent for Eastern Maryl'd, Centreville, Md.

May 21—1m. W. H. McFEELY, Agent, Chestertown, Md.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

AGENT FOR

R. J. BAKER & CO.,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High-Grade Fertilizers!

AND

PURE CHEMICALS FOR ALL FORMULAS.

ANALYSES:

PURE GROUND RAW BONE:	PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONE:
5 to 6 per cent. Ammonia,	*3 to 3 1-2 per cent. Ammonia,*
50 to 52 per cent. Bone Phosphate.	*32 to 36 per cent. Bone Phosphate*

It is no longer a question for the farmer to determine wether Fertilizers pay him or not; it but remains for him to determine the kind and quality which pay him best. We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We sell it separate or will manipulate and mix it to order according to any formula which may be required. Our brands of Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates we guarantee to be made of the best and purest materials, and which have stood successfully the test and competition of 40 years, we respectfully commend farmers who are not governed in their purchases by the low prices regardless of the more important considerations of quality.

We have also a Carefully Prepared Fertilizer for Peach Trees, Corn and Oat Fertilizer, BIRD GUANO AND POTASH.

Pure Dissolved South Carolina Bone Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Agricultural Salts, Ground Plaster, and all Chemicals used for FERTILIZING PURPOSES.

Special Formulas Compounded.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH. FREE ON BOARD IN BALTIMORE.

All Orders Promptly attended to by addressing

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

March 12, 1887—7m. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND