Kent News.

SATURDAY.....Oct. 5, 1889.

To the Delegates to the Democratic Nominating Convention.

Having received the following letter from Mr. James T. Dixon:

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Sept. 21, 1889.

MR. E. F. PERKINS, chairman Democratic nominating convention: *Dear Sir*, After considering, I have decided not to accept of the nomination for commissioner of the fourth district. While I appreciate the kindness shown me by the convention, I am compelled to take this course from personal motives alone. With the best wishes for the success of our ticket this fall, I remain, very respectfully,

JAMES T. DIXON.

The convention will re-assemble on TUESDAY, Oct. 8th, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M., to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Mr. Dixon.

EBEN F. PERKINS, CHAIRMAN.

Sales to Take Place.

VENDUES.

Monday, Oct. 14th—On the "Caulk's Field" farm by J. D. Urie, trustee, the personal property of Montgomery Rankin and wife.

Wednesday, Oct. 16th—Personal property of Jas. and Elizabeth Rankin, near Fairlee, H. W. Vickers, trustee.

Thursday, Oc. 17—D. Cornelius Crew, in Still Pond Neck.

REAL ESTATE.

Tuesday, Oct. 8—C. T. Westcott, attorney for L. K. Stam, store-house and stock of goods.

Tuesday, Oct. 15—Wm. M. Slay, trustee, desirable residence on Queen street, Chestertown.

Monday, Oct. 14—Eugene Gooding, collector, small farm near Millington.

THE Baltimore City Democracy opened the campaign last Thursday evening with a grand ratification meeting.

GEORGE T. MELVIN, of the Annapolis *Republican*, has been awarded the contract for Legislative printing next winter. His bid, $11,900, was the lowest.

HON. FRANK T. SHAW is one of the Democratic nominees for the House of Delegates in Carroll county. The next House will certainly be an able body.

MR. ROBERT C. DAVIDSON, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Baltimore, is a member of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church and teacher of a bible class in the Sunday school.

THE Democratic State Central Committee, Hon. Stevenson Archer, chairman, opened headquarters at the Carrollton Hotel on Tuesday. Mr. Murray Vandiver, of Harford county, was reappointed secretary and treasurer.

THE returns from the elections held on Tuesday in the new States reveal no surprises. The two Dakotas and Washington were carried by the Republicans. While the contest in Montana is a close one the indications are that it has gone Democratic by a small majority.

THE Talbot county prohibitionists have nominated the following ticket: State Senator, James E. Harrison. House of Delegates—R. H. T. Councell, John W. Baker, E. Frank Sherwook. County commissioners—A Booth, Reuben McQuay, J. T. Saulsbury. Sheriff—Edward Hunt.

MR. LAURENCE THOMSEN, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, is dead, aged 70 years. Mr. Thomsen was prominent in church affairs, and for many years has been the senior warden of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. For a number of years he had been trustee of the episcopal fund of the Diocese of Maryland.

MISS GEORGIA V. STONE, a handsome young Baltimore woman, was shot in the head last Sunday afternoon by a young man named John Friese while out walking with another young man named Robert J. Mohar, from the effects of which she died Wednesday night. Friese is in jail. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the shooting.

IT is gratifying to learn that under the stringent enforcement of the laws polygamy has practically ceased in Utah. It has been a hard contest of morality against organized crime, but civilization has won. The same alertness is necessary, however, for Mormonism still retains its polygamous doctrines, and it will revive the practice if it has half a chance.

THE damage suit of Mrs. Henrietta V. Parvis against the P. W. & B. Railroad Company for killing her husband, Dr. John H. Parvis, Middletown, March 6, 1888, was concluded at Wilmington on Wednesday by a verdict for $1,000 for the plaintiff. This is the second trial, the first having resulted in a hung jury. Mrs. Parvis is the daughter of the late G. M. Hart of this county.

MR. BAYARD has very naturally refused to be a candidate for the Governorship of Delaware. He has served his party long and well in places of greater responsibility than the Delaware Governorship, and if he now wishes to get some rest in private life he should not be disturbed till the party has some duty for him to perform that is really commensurate with his abilities and his services.

THE Civil Service Reform League began its annual meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The address of President Curtis sharply arraigns the Harrison administration for violation of civil service pledges He says: "The never was a more comprehensive and significant declaration of reform made in a party platform than that under which the present administration came into power. But no party ever broke faith with itself and with the country more completely."

TANNER CAUSES MURDER.—A merchant of Cairo, Illinois, struck a mail-carrier of the same place over the head with a molasses jug in the course of a quarrel over Tanner's removal, with the result that the mail-carrier died an hour later. Tanner's power for evil did not cease, it appears, with his exit from office. He has become an issue, and will doubtless be the occasion of other brawls. It is to be hoped, however, that his friends will wield in his behalf weapons less fatal than molasses jugs.

A BOOM FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.—Dr. C. W. Chancellor, secretary of the Maryland board of health, has written an entertaining and instructive little book on the "Climate of the Eastern Shore of Maryland," considered with reference to its sanative and curative influence in pulmonary consumption and other disease. The subject is treated in a masterly and comprehensive manner, says the Baltimore *Sun*, and will do a great deal toward attracting the attention of the people of the country to one of the most healthy and delightful parts of this State. The notion that the Eastern Shore was unhealthy, which was started and spread in an unaccountable way, has been shown often of late to be without truth. If any person still believes the idle report Dr. Chancellor's book will soon convince him of the contrary. In the addition to this the doctor proves that with capital judiciously invested the Eastern Shore could be made a rival of Florida as a place of residence for Northern persons in winter, as well as a popular place to live throughout the year. The book is a boom for the Eastern Shore, and should be a great benefit to this thriving section of the State.

CONNECTICUT'S LARGE PEACH CROP.—A New Haven dispatch says: "The peculiar conditions which for upward of thirty years made it impossible to raise peaches in Connecticut have vanished, and the culture of this fruit has again become a large and important industry in Connecticut. Scientists would give a great deal to know what those conditions were and what led them to disappear. Fifty years ago the peach was as easily grown here as any other fruit the tree was as healthy and hardy as the apple or pear, and as universal. The fruit, was so plenty that it was fed to the swine. But suddenly there came a reverse in peach growing, and in a few years the fruit in New England, and especially in Connecticut, became almost extinct, and the power reproduction was lost. Experiment has exhausted all the reasonable means of solving the peach problem and left it unsolved. The mysterious scourge, whether in the soil or the air, has spent its force and passed away, leaving no definite clue to its origin behind. The crop that is now being gathered in Connecticut is so large and fine that it promises ample remuneration for the losses among growers of the last ten years. The largest peach orchards now in the State are not over five years old. They are at Berlin, Deep River and South Glastonburg. Probably 25,000 baskets of fine fruit are being harvested in Berlin alone. The orchards lie along the track of the Consolidated Road, and cars are left daily on a side track in anticipation of the enormous demand for transportation. A train is sent every day to Boston. Three hundred teams are at work in the orchards where the fruit is being picked. Six hundred and fifty bushels of fruit were harvested in one day. This is without doubt the largest amount of peaches ever picked in Connecticut in one day, and shows how important the peach has again become among the fruits of the State.

The LeConey Murder.

The coroner's jury in the case of Annie Leconey, who was found murdered in the house or her uncle, Chalkley Leconey near Camden, N. J., rendered a verdict that the girl came to her death by the hands of parties unknown to them. Eight of the jurors signed a paper alleging that evidence had been withheld from the jury by the coroner. Evidence of the guilt of Chalkley Leconey is however, becoming more positive. At a preliminary hearing since the inquest Garrett Murray, the colored farm hand, who worked for Chalkley Leconey, told under oath that on the morning of the murder he went to the stable, leaving Leconey and Annie alone in the house. Shortly afterward he heard a noise in the house like a groan or muffled scream. He then saw Leconey go from the house to the pump and wash his hands. Later Leconey came to the barn and got on the wagon with him to go to the field. Leconey then said to him:

"You keep your mouth shut or I'll shut it for you."

William Smith, a neighbor of Leconey's, testified that early on the morning of the murder Leconey came to his house and told him that he had a fuss with Annie and feared he had hurt her. He says Leconey told him to see Garrett Murray and tell him to keep his mouth shut or he would be killed. He also promised to reward both Murray and Smith after the funeral. These witnesses further say that they have not told all they know of the prisoner's guilt. The remaining facts will be divulged at the trial.

Hog Cholera Cure.

We have heretofore published a number of hog cholera "cures," but believe none of them have proven infallible. But they did no harm. Here is another. It may pay our farmers to try this simple remedy on their afflicted swine. Our informer says:

Every newspaper in the United States should occasionally keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cob, effectually scorch, and then give the diseased hogs free access to it. This was discovered by a Mr. Docks at the time his distillery was burned in Fulton county, Illinois. A lot of stored corn was in his distillery at the time of the fire and was injured as to be unfit for use and was hauled out and given to the hogs that devoured it greedily. Before they had partaken of this corn, several had died; after the second day's partaking not a single hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried in a number of cases and has never failed.

The *Farm and Fireside*, published at Springfield, Ohio, gives the following recipe for a cure of the disease, and claims it to be one of the best used:

"Madder, 1 pound; resin, 1 pound; saltpeter, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; black antimony, ½ pound; copperas, 1½ pounds; asafœtida, ½ pound; arsenic, 2 ounces. As a preventative of disease give one tablespoonful of this mixture to five hogs twice a week. If sick give three tablespoonfuls a day. Pulverize all the ingredients well, and give with soft food."

NOVEL INVENTION.—An inventive genius of Talladega, Ala., has perfected a machine on which he will secure letters patent, the purpose of which is to take up the usual church collections on Sundays in place of the hat contribution box. The power is furnished by a small water motor. The contrivance consists of a series of small wires directly over each pew and attached to the ceiling. Along the sides of the building and also attached to the ceiling are two small wires running at right angles with the other wires, and to these wires he has attached two contribution boxes, suspended by another wire within easy reach of the occupants of the pews. The whole thing is set in motion by pulling a wire attached to the motor. The contribution boxes then begin to pass along the pews and receive the contributions. If there are vacant pews the contrivance is so arranged that by pulling a wire it can be made to skip any pew that has no occupant.

GOVERNMENT BONDS continue to be bought up by the Treasury Department, their wealthy owners receiving $128 for every $100 of them. In other words, a premium of twenty-eight dollars is paid upon every hundred dollars of bonds. There are no bonds redeemable, and this premium has to be paid to keep down the surplus in the Treasury and to prevent a financial crash, likely to result from a withdrawal of so much money from the channels of trade. This is one way in which the present high tariff robs the poor and enriches the wealthy. How long will a suffering people endure a law that operates so oppressively and unequally?

GEN. GRANT'S BURIAL PLACE.—Col. F. D. Grant, United States minister to Austria, has written a letter in which he intimates that if the nation, as represented by the federal government, should wish to remove the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant to the capital and build there its monument his family would accede to the plan, with the proviso that the last wish of the dead soldier, adhered to with characteristic tenacity under the most pathetic circumstances, should be carried out and a place at his side be reserved for his wife. This would indicate that Col. Grant has come to the conclusion that the projected monument over his father's grave at Riverside Park, New York, will never be erected.

STILL POND AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

A Rich Repast—Visitors—Value of Orchard Grass—What Means Shall Our Farmers Adopt to Better Their Condition?

STILL POND, Sept. 26th, 1889.

According to adjournment the Still Pond Agricultural Club met at the residence of Mr. E. B. Pennington on the above date.

The hour of meeting was well observed; the greater part of the members arriving in time to enjoy an hour of social converse before dinner was announced. The menu was according to the regulation diet; the table was artistically and tastefully arranged, beautiful flowers mingling with the tempting viands and one would be led to the conclusion from the justice done to this bountiful repast that the participants had been dieting for the occasion. All honor to our hostess, for well do we all realize that she has mastered the art of cookery and is entitled to the front rank with the many good sisters of our club in the all important business of systematic and methodical housekeeping, without which disorder and confusion dominate the household.

Rev. J. Martin, of Shrewsbury parish, favored us with his presence and our little band was instructed and edified by his words of good cheer, fellowship and hearty co-operation and sympathy with our undertaking. Mr. J. W. Hickman was also a guest and gave a graphic account of a Dutchman raising potatoes who never planted more than an acre, but who seldom raised less than 400 bushels to the acre. He highly approved of the Ladies' Club; predicted a grand future as a result of their enterprise; many good things would grow out of their efforts; where a dozen or more ladies put their heads together and champion any cause, success is the inevitable result. Mr. Hickman advised them to trade bonnets at every meeting, then each could sport a change of bonnet monthly and be in the tip of the fashion all the time, a change of cut or shape being the great desideratum; as any form is fashionable now days, even using them for cushions occasionally would not detract from their value, as the shape must be changed so often.

The ladies are now busy with their constitution and by-laws and some wag suggested that the following should be engrossed as one of said by-laws: Section 69.—Not more than two members shall be allowed to speak on any subject at the same time, unless upon very important and exciting questions, the president or somebody else, to decide who shall have the last word. This wag is now silent, and likely to remain so for a time.

The value of orchard grass came up for consideration, but as time and space is an object, I cannot give details of discussion; suffice it to say, the general sentiment prevailed that it was a paying crop, furnishing very early and late pasture. Allowing it to seed in mid-summer, a low average crop is 25 bus. to the acre, worth (average price) $1 per bushel. Will feed more stock to the acre than any other grass and is more valuable than clover.

The regular question, "In view of hard times and low price of cereals, what means shall farmers adopt to better their condition?" was discussed. Mr. James S. Harris opened the debate and said: It is not necessary to plant new crops. It is true wheat did not pay this year, the season proving unfavorable and for some time to come may not pay as well as some other things. Fruit and some other crops pay better. A mixed husbandry is best adapted to the farmers' interest. Economy is all important; methodical management is just as necessary. We must transact our business on business principles. Tomatoes is a paying crop if rightly managed; we should can this crop and save freight. If operating largely (as any of our farmers can do) freight on the tomatoes would cost $100 per day, or $2,000 per annum. This would go very far towards building a cannery and run it for one season, and a good profit is almost invariably realized from the canned goods. We must educate ourselves in new methods, keep up with the times, and do not wait for others to take the initiative; keep your wits about you and start first in laudable and paying enterprises. In fact, if farmers can't get along here they can nowhere else. A trip to the Western Shore recently, among the hilly and mountainous region, convinces me of this. There a great deal of the land is unfit for culture; patches are selected here and there for crops. Much of the land is standing on edge, too steep to walk up or down with comfort. We do not realize how well we are off here. Let the members of this club stay where we are.

E. B. Pennington: New crops are not especially necessary. Tomatoes are a paying crop; can grow from 6 to 10 tons to the acre, which pays better than grain; 5 to 10 acres can be grown with the usual farm force. Potatoes can be raised at 25 cents per bushel, and 400 bushels can be grown per acre. Would prefer raising tomatoes; it is less trouble. Berries pay well. Milk is a source of profit. Our creamery pays out from $1,000 to $1,200 per month. If it was not here we would lose one-half of this amount; encourage the creamery. Sheep do not pay as well as cows.

W. D. Pennington agreed in the main with the last two speakers, and was highly pleased with his experience with orchard grass. In fact, he made a very interesting and instructive speech, showing that he is fully up to the times in methodical farming—not lacking in any important feature of modern and advanced agriculture; but as your correspondent has lost his notes referring to his address, he must forego the pleasure of giving details.

N. Barnard said: In these times of close competition and low prices of almost all farm products, it becomes necessary to manage our business with more than ordinary care and prudence. We should utilize all new resources applicable to the farm that promise profitable results. We should keep a close eye on legislation and require of our law-makers to give us equal and exact justice. To become especially wedded to wheat and corn is almost sure to result in failure, as long as prices remain as they are, and the prospect of better figures is, in my opinion, away in the dim future, as the Western States can grow these products cheaper than we, and the railroads favor them to our detriment. It becomes necessary then (if we would succeed in our calling) to diversify our products and grow those articles which will yield the best profits. We must adopt some new plan to better our condition. We must become more thorough in our work, more watchful of our interests, more economical in our living. Strive to buy less and sell more. Pattern after a man of my acquaintance, who never goes to Chestertown but he brings home more money than he took there. Let us plant more fruit—apples, pears, peaches, quinces, gooseberries, small fruits of all kinds, asparagus, &c. Why, I knew a man who realized $8 per annum from a fence corner planted with horse-radish. We must take better care of our trees and plants; spend the same amount for manure and fertilizers per acre as we do for grain; prune our trees better; thin the fruit while small if too heavy a crop is set. In shipping, cull it carefully and uniformly, and by these means secure the highest prices. Then support our Exchange. It is the best institution ever offered to farmers. True, some mistakes have been made in its management; what else could be expected? Property holders, commission men, steamboat companies, (with one exception) hotels and saloons near Light street, all antagonized the enterprise; but I predict a glorious future awaits it. No better plan could be devised for the sale of our products. New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester and some other cities are now practising substantially our very methods; are daily selling oranges, lemons, bananas, raisins, dates, prunes, citrons, pineapples, nuts, and a variety of other commodities at auction. It is the most economical, expeditious and safest plan, and must in the end prevail. And let me add right here that the Exchange is not dead; it still lives and all expenses and rents are provided for up to July, 1890. Farmers, there is yet a bright future for us; but we must not remain idle; there is work to do. We must send men to represent our interests at Annapolis and in the councils of the nation. For I believe it is just as much the duty and privilege of the farmers to look after legislative material to the interest of agriculture as it is to look after the management of our crops. Again, our agricultural interests are jeopardized by great combinations styled trusts, which seek to limit all other productions except agricultural commodities, which in effect enhances the cost of everything the farmer has to buy. One item here will serve to illustrate. It has added from two to four cents per pound to the price of sugar, and many other articles of daily consumption are affected in like proportion; and thus the monopolies and trust companies are growing rich at the cost of the consumer, and thus our material interests are endangered, and unless the consumers of this country come to the rescue with the ballot our free institutions will at no distant day become a thing of the past. I believe universal suffrage (with perhaps some modification) is our only safeguard. This wholesale robbery of our people cannot long exist under its influence. In their greed the capitalists lose sight of the nature of our government. There is a deep-rooted prejudice among the consuming classes of all grades against combined capital and trusts. Some day their questionable schemes will be scattered to the four winds of the earth through the influence of the ballot box. Their schemes must and shall be crushed. The time is near at hand when no one can be elected to an office by popular suffrage who is connected with trusts or organized monopolies, and the time for such consummation depends upon the bold, fearless action of the victims. Again, our taxes are not uniform; the farmer pays more than his just proportion. One item will suffice to explain, viz.: A man may invest $5,000 in a store and pay a tax of something like $10 as a commercial license for the privilege, while one who invests this same amount in a farm pays about $95. Think of this. There is something wrong.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Still Pond Agricultural Club that the School Board of Kent county should make contracts with publishing houses for necessary text books for use in our common schools at wholesale prices, and that they be furnished to patrons at wholesale rates.

EUSEBIUS.

THE THREE AMERICAS.

Conference of Delegates from the United States and Governments of the New World.

A conference was opened in Washington on Wednesday of a unique and interesting character, which, if the hopes of its promoters are realised, will prove one of the most important events in the commercial history of the western hemisphere, and one which, in any event, will attract the current attention of the civilized world. This is the Pan-American Congress or Congress of the Three Americas, namely, North America, Central America and South America. It is composed of delegates from Mexico and from most if not all of Central and South American nations, who are met by ten representative citizens of these United States, appointed by our government as distinguished leaders in the commercial, industrial, political and financial interests of the country.

On Thursday the representatives will set out on a tour through the country, during which the principal cities and other points of interest will be visited. The trip will last six weeks, and the congress will reassemble for business in Washington on Tuesday, November 12, and will then be prepared to take up the solid work of the session.

The International Congress is called to consider important questions, but it has no power of final action. It can only consult and recommend, though it is hoped and expected that its findings will have important practical effects. The matters to be deliberated upon as laid down by the Enabling act, and as defined by the invitation issued by the government, are specified under eight heads, as follows:

1. Measures to preserve and promote the prosperity of the several American States.
2. Measures towards the formation of an American customs union.
3. The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States.
4. The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of independent American States; a uniform method of classification and valuation of merchandise, and a uniform system of invoices, and the sanitation of ships and quarantine.
5. The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, patent rights, copyrights, and trade marks, and extradition of criminals.
6. The adoption of a common silver coinage, to be issued by each government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States.
7. An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan of arbitration.
8. And such others subject relating to the welfare of the several States represented as may be presented by any of said states.

Baltimore Legislative Ticket.

The following is the Democratic legislative ticket for Baltimore city:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Chas. J. Philbin, of the first ward, real estate broker.

Edward D. Fitzgerald, of the second ward, renominated, lawyer.

M. A. McCormick, of the fourth ward, capitalist.

Thomas B. Fox, of the fifth ward, teacher and sec'y of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Wm. Frazier, of the sixth ward, florist.

John B. Keplinger, of the seventh ward, renominated, lawyer.

Senator John B. Wentz, dem., holds over.

SECOND DISTRICT.

For State Senate—John P. Poe, of the eleventh ward, State codifier and ex-school commissioner.

Geo. Colton, eighth ward, renominated, journalist and ex-police commissioner.

J. Harry Preston, ninth ward, lawyer.

Henry Bargar, of the tenth ward, renominated, carpenter and builder.

Charles H. Carter, of the twelfth ward, son of Hon. Bernard Carter.

Harry C. Cox, of thirteenth ward, bookkeeper, son of ex-city councilman Cox.

J. Henning Jones, of the twenty-second ward, master painter.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Eli J. Henkle, of the fourteenth ward, ex-Congressman and physician.

Sam'l A. Downs, fifteenth ward, builder.

W. H. Brown, of the sixteenth ward, feed merchant.

Walter A. Cox, of the seventeenth ward, B. & O. Locomotive engineer.

John J. Walsh, of the eighteenth ward, sup't Chemical Fertilizer Works.

John T. Mason of R., of the twentieth ward, lawyer and ex-Confederate sailor.

Senator Adams, Democrat, holds over.

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

WHEAT—Longberry, good to prime, 83@88.
CORN—white and yellow, 40@42.
OATS—24@27.

Sale of Drift Logs.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers will sell at Public Auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the shores of the farm known as "Elendale," situate on Eastern Neck, Kent county, Maryland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day Oct., 1889, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, a lot of WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK LOGS and LUMBER which have been taken up and secured and duly advertised by us. Terms of Sale—CASH.

D. A. SMITH,
LAVINIA SMITH.

s41-4t.

At Private Sale!

TERRACE COTTAGE, in the VILLAGE of STILL POND, Kent co., Md.

Frame House, containing seven rooms, built three years ago; painted and papered; with a summer kitchen, coal and wood-house combined; a pretty iron-railing front; location high and dry; lot contains more than a quarter of an acre. For particulars apply to G. B. KRUSEN, on premises, or C. B. KRUSEN, opposite.

jy6-3m.

FOR SALE or RENT.

ONE of the MOST DESIRABLE and PLEASANTLY SITUATED DWELLINGS in CHESTERTOWN, corner of Maple Avenue and Front Street, near the bridge; 14 rooms, with bath-room, hot and cold water, 3 good dry cellars, two large and beautiful yards, one with fountain; best, largest and earliest garden in town, two arbors of choice grapes, stable, 25x82 feet; corn house, meat house and hennery. A pump of good water in the yard. Terms liberal. Possession given October 15, 1889.

WM. J. VANNORT,
or JOHN D. URIE.

s7-tf.

Philadelphia's Great Storm.

It was a few minutes after 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon when a heavy black cloud first made its appearance in the northwest, and as it spread it attracted general attention. People crowded the sidewalks watching the approach of the storm and shuddered at the flashes of lightning as they played through the sullen masses. The reverberation of the thunder could be heard and large drops of rain began to fall, but in a short time the storm burst with all its fury. First came a pouring rain which flooded the gutters to their utmost limit, and soon after the storm of hail fell upon the city. Stones as large as walnuts were showered upon the streets, and for fully fifteen minutes in some localities it continued to fall with unabated fury. Windows facing the storm which were unprotected were shattered, even the sashes in some instances being knocked to pieces. Hot-houses were leveled and the plants and flowers cut down and fairly driven into the earth. People on the streets sought shelter from the driving storm at the first convenient place of refuge, and women and children huddled together in the houses fearful for their lives.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, 1889, at Christ Methodist Protestant Church, Chestertown, by Rev. W. R. Graham, B. F. HENLEY and Miss NETTIE L. EDWARDS, both of Chestertown.

DIED.

At his residence in Piney Neck, on the 3d instant, of pneumonia, JOSEPH MASLIN, aged about 39 yrs.

Suddenly, Oct., 2, 1889, MARY, aged six years, daughter of Jacob T. and Laura Shallcross. Funeral will take place Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of W. O. Shallcross, Locust Grove. The interment will be made at Still Pond.

In Baltimore, on the afternoon of September 28, 1889, Dr. R. S. ROWE, aged 34 years, youngest son of Rev. R. S. and Lavinia Rowe.

On Sept. 27, of dysentery, HOWARD MEEKS, aged 22 months, and 13 days, the only child of Charles R. and Sadie W. Brown.

In Baltimore, on October 3d, at 9.15 P. M., WILLIM A., youngest son of Capt. A. L. and Mrs. E. J. Colmary, in the thirtieth year of his age.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

IN PURSUANCE of the requirements of Section 23 of Article 19, of the Code of Public General Laws, I herewith publish the following list of accounting officers in Kent county, who are in arrears to the State of Maryland, and liable to publication under said law, together with the amount due by each as of this day.

L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

NAME.	YEAR	PRINPL	INTEREST
Geo. S. Biddle, late coll'r	1885	620 33	102 41
Medford M. Rasin, "	1886	895 62	93 18
James T. Lamb "	1886	464 19	
Medford M. Rasin "	1887	2,156 22	217 20
J. Frank Wheatley "	1888	1,291 47	47 64
Eugene Gooding "	1888	911 13	27 33
G. Oliver Roeder "	1888	3,108 04	124 32
James W. Ivens "	1888	2,042 70	81 72
Jno. W. Parsons, late sh'ff	1885	25 00	5 83

Oct. 5, 1889—ts. [T]

[NOTE.—Since the receipt of the above notice Mr. Medford M. Rasin has paid $1,402.15, which sum will reduce the above to that extent.—EDS. NEWS.]

OEHM'S ACME HALL

BEST-MADE

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING.

After all, it's as much in the "how" as in the "what" you sell to people that brings people to you and keeps them there. The humblest farmer-boy is treated as courteously and served as faithfully by as the richest merchant; and our promises are always realized.

READY-TO-WEAR.

You can search the trade through; but you'll see no such Clothing as that made by us. We've the stock, style, facilities and workmen.

Business Suits from.....$ 7 to $10
Walking Suits from..... 10 to 25
Dress Suits from..... 10 to 35

The newest, neatest and nobbiest styles known.

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

JUVENILE CLOTHING.

But in Juvenile Clothing — there's where we have the whole course, inside track and all. No excuse for dressing your boy like a circus freak; give him a show, with us.

Suits for small Boys.....$2½ to $ 7½
Suits for older Boys..... 5 to 12
Suits for young men..... 7 to 18
Overcoats from..... 1½ to 18

and every possible pattern, backed by highest style. The boys know us and they'll tell you where to buy. Our Hattery is beautiful. Every newest design, every proper material.

Jockeys, English Jockeys,
Tams, Glengarys,
Helmets, Jerseys.
and the newest notion
the Berlin Student Cap
from 50 cts. to $2.50.

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

OVERCOATS.

Overcoats like our this year's make you'll never see. Our leadership shows itself here. Of course we won't argue the necessity for the Fall Overcoat; common sense and the edict of Fashion says you must have it. Onrs sweep from $6 to $30.

Style and neatness from.....$ 6 to $10
Style and beauty from..... 10 to 20
Style and luxury from..... 15 to 30

and you can't duplicate them for much more.

FURNISHINGS.

Our all wool, hygienic, undyed and faithful-fibre Underwear is in elegant stock at popular prices. Will save you many a cold this Winter. In fact we can meet your wishes or preferences at every point. Our CUSTOM department is a special feature and one that is out-stipping itself this season. Send for catalogue, self-measurements and samples. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

5 and 7 West Baltimore Street,

1 door from Charles Street.,

Oct. 5, 1889. BALTIMORE, MD.

Taxes in First District.

NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the First District that the books for the present year are in my hands, the bills are made out, and the TAXES ARE NOW DUE. Prompt settlements will save interest, cost and much worry to all concerned.

For the conveniences of tax-payers I will be in Millington on Saturdays; Galena on Tuesdays, and Sassafras on Wednesdays.

WM. H. FORD,
COLLECTOR.

Aug. 17, 1889—tf.

Today We will be Closed until 6 p m

A FORTNIGHT has passed and we are in Possession of the FINEST LINE of

FALL CLOTHING

Ever Exhibited in Chestertown, Maryland.

SOME became impatient—thought our delay was a little longer than necessary, but it takes time, especially when you select your own designs and have them made to order. Those that were waiting for the arrival of our Fall Suiting are fully convinced that they saved at least 20 to 25 per cent. by buying of us.

Our Stock is Complete and We Guarantee Our Prices To Be Lower Than Any Other House.

FALL HATS in a variety of styles and shapes, from 25c. up to $4.00. Our $2.00 Derby Hat should prove a great leader. CAPS, we have a nice assortment consisting of Fur, Polos, Jockeys, Windsors and Silk. UNDERWEAR—without exaggeration we have the Finest Line in town—they are made of Camel's Hair, Natural Wool, Cashmere Wool, Goat's Wool and Fine Australian Wool. NECKWEAR—Light and Dark Effects 25c., regular 50c. quality.

Our $3.00 PANTS are attracting the attention of shrewd buyers. We have some left, will have others next week. Take a look at our $8.00 and $10.00 SUITS before you buy, they are nobby. Our Merchant Tailoring Department is increasing, famous for artistic work and moderate prices.

A. FRIEDMAN,

Oct. 5, 1889. The Leading Clothier of Chestertown.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

J. H. COULBOURN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Eggs, Poultry and Live Stock a Specialty.

No. 318 North Front Street, - - - Philadelphia, Penna.

☞We do not handle Green Fruit or Vegetables of any kind. je29-y.

—THE—

Nominations are Made

The Candidates Are Selected and We Are Going to Fight to Win. Our Platform is

Solid Goods,
Lowest Prices,
Latest Styles,

Comfort and Durability!

This is Not a Political Issue with us, but Protection to the

Farmer and Laborer!

or any Other Person Who will Come and Buy Their

BOOTS and SHOES

of us and pays the cash we will protect him on every thing he buys that has a sole. Get our Prices, compare them and save your money. Boots and Shoes are our candidates. Get your tickets early under Stam's Hall, at M. T. GOSLEE's, and if not satisfactory will refund your money.

M. T. GOSLEE

The Shoeman under Stam's Hall.

Sept. 7, 1889.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

BUILDING LUMBER.

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, CYPRESS FENCING.

THE LARGEST STOCK, OF SEASONED LUMBER, IN THE COUNTY,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES

☞DO NOT BUY without giving me an opportunity to make estimates for you.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

March 9, 1889.

To the Ladies!

YOU can easily get your DRESS GOODS at home and you can very soon get them soiled, but you cannot have them cleaned or dyed at home, but if you go to

MRS. KATE BRADLEY'S,

three doors below the postoffice in Chestertown, you will find the prices for Cleaning and Dyeing and she will inform you that you can have such work done at the

—NEW YORK—

Steam Dyeing, Scouring and Repairing Co.,

No. 307 N. Howard St., Baltimore,

where your work will be done at short notice. Remember we Steam and Reline your Plush Coat, which makes it equal to new, at a very small cost.

R. LEE NEWNAM, PROP'R,
No. 307 N. Howard Street.

s14-6m.

TAKE NOTICE

Tax-Payers of the Fifth District!

THE TAXES ARE NOW DUE; the tax-book for the Fifth District is in my hands and I am ready to receive the amounts due for 1889. All who have taxes to pay will find it very much to their interest to pay promptly. The law is so strict that I am not allowed to indulge even though I were so inclined. For the accommodation of tax-payers I will be in Chestertown on the first Tuesday in each month; at Fairlee on the first Monday in each month; at Rock Hall every Saturday afternoon, and at home at other times.

WM. H. COLEMAN.

Aug. 17, 1889—tf.

25c. Will buy a Pound of Good Natural Tobacco at J. L. McFEELY'S.

1889. —THE— 1889.

TENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF

The Cecil County Agricultural Society

—AT—

ELKTON, MD.,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

REDUCED RAILROAD FARES.

Liberal Cash and Special Premiums!

Running and Trotting Races Each Day!

SPECIAL AMUSEMENTS:

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, BASE BALL and TOURNAMENT!
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, ATHLETIC SPORTS!
under the auspices of the Warren Athletic Club of Wilmington, Del.

For catalogue or other information apply to

JOHN PARTRIDGE,
SECRETARY.

Sept. 14, 1889—4t.

BARGAINS

DRY GOODS!

Fancy Notions,
Fine Shoes,

STYLISH CLOTHING

WRIGHTS',

Burchinal Building.

WM. T. HICKS,

Undertaker and Funeral Director,

GALENA, MARYLAND.

I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now prepared for the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. Caskets, Coffins, Shrouds, Burial Robes &c., kept constantly on hand and furnished upon short notice at prices to suit the times.

With three years' experience I can guarantee to execute all orders in a satisfactory manner.

☞Bodies kept without ice.

apr7-tf Respectfully, WM. T. HICKS.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON

IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in

Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.

Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

ROCK HILL COLLEGE,

ELLICOTT CITY, - - MARYLAND.

CONDUCTED by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Scientific, Classical and Commercial Courses. The Modern Languages and Drawing are taught without extra charge. Board, tuition and laundry per session of five months, $130. Day scholars $30. The scholastic year begins on the first Monday in September and ends on or about the last Thursday in June. For further information address

jy20-3m. BROTHER DENIS, PRES'T.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philada. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. BEST Equipped. Best Course of Study. Circulars free if you name this paper.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

1889. STEAMERS 1889.

EMMA. A. FORD, CORSICA, B. S. FORD.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1889,

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown and intermediate landings on Chester river.

RETURNING will leave Pier 7, Light Street Wharf at 11 A. M., alternate days.

The Steamer B. S. FORD

Will leave Centreville daily, (except Sunday), at at 7 A. M., stopping at Kent Island, Rock Hall (direct) and landings on Corsica river. Will leave Kent Istand at 8.30, Rock Hall 9.15, arriving in Baltimore 11.15 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Pier 7, Light Street Wharf, at 3 P. M., arriving in Centreville at 7.15 P. M.

The Steamer CORSICA

Will leave Crumpton every Tuesday,