Kent News.

SATURDAY.....Dec. 21, 1889.

FOOTBALL.

A Little History—How It is Played.

"I enjoy watching the game, but do not understand it," is heard on all sides, and to give our readers some idea of how this game is played we write the following synopsis: Scrub games are played in almost every city, town and hamlet in the eastern part of the country. Of all the out-of-door sports employed by American students as a means of keeping the muscular end of their education abreast of the intellectual, football is the popular favorite.

The game is not new in the field of sports. More than 2,000 years ago the Greeks and Romans played a rough game of football, and the latter introduced it to the Britons. As cricket was the summer sport in England, so football became the national winter game. James I says: "It is meeter for laming than making able the users thereof." The roughness of the game made it to lag until about 1860, when a football association was formed in England. It was about 1872 when the game began to be played in this country. The principal organization is the American Inter-Collegiate Football Association. It would perhaps simplify matters if we deal with the subject under three heads, viz: field, players and the game.

The field is 330 feet long and 160 wide. The shorter line is the "goal line," in the middle of which is the "goal," two upright posts 18½ feet apart, with a cross bar 10 feet from the ground. In order to secure a goal it is necessary to kick the ball between the two posts and over the cross bar. From goal to goal, at intervals of 5 yards, are white lines drawn across the field parallel to the goal line. These are to aid the referee and umpire in measuring distances when there are penalties for fouls, etc. There are an umpire and referee for the game. The former watches the players and is judge of fouls and unfair tactics. The latter watches the ball, and his decision is final on all points not covered by the umpire.

The game is played by two teams of eleven men each, and in case of a disqualified or injured player a substitute takes his place. Seven of these are called "rushers." At the beginning of a scrimmage the rushers line up across the field. Roughly speaking, their duty is to break through their opponents' line, if the opponents have the ball, and tackle the runner; or, if their own side has the ball, to withstand the onslaught of their opponents and hold them in check, so that their runner will not have to contend. When the teams are lined up each rusher is required to look after the opponent directly in front of him. Every rusher has special duties to perform. The centre rush is usually the heaviest man in the line. He takes the ball after a down and snaps or rolls it back to the quarter back, who stands close behind the centre rusher ready to receive the ball and dispose of it as he deems advisable. The centre rusher must protect the quarter back by not allowing the opponents to get through the line and must always be ready to force a way through the centre of their opponents' line for his runners. The two rushers playing on either side of the centre are called guards. They protect the ball when it is being snapped back and aid the centre in opening a way for their runners. The tackles are next the guards as supporters. The quarter back is the life of the team. He has been selected on account of his shrewdness and activity. He gives the signals. The half backs are in the rear of the rush line covering the two sides of the field. The quarter back usually passes the ball to the half back, and brilliant playing is almost monopolized by these two. The full back stands farthest in the rear and is a sort of goal keeper. Usually the strongest and most accurate kicker.

The time of game is 1½ hours, each side playing 45 minutes from each goal. Ten minutes intermission between the two halves.

The toss of a coin decides which side shall have the ball at commencement. The ball is then placed in the centre of the field, and the side having the ball line up across the field directly behind the ball and facing their opponents, who are lined up ten yards in front of the ball. The game now begins in earnest. Usually the centre rusher "dribbles" (*i. e.*, formally touches it with his toe before picking it up to run) and backed by his comrades, starts toward the coveted goal. If he is tackled by an opponent and fairly held, the man tackling cries "held," and the man so tackled cries "down." The teams then line up as near as possible to each other and the struggle is continued. If, in their consecutive "downs," the ball has not been advanced 5 yards or moved back 20 yards, by the side holding it, the ball is forfeited to the other side. If the runner is tackled above the shoulder or below the knees it is a foul, and the opposition is entitled to 25 yards. It will be seen that the object is to carry the ball across the opponents' goal line, or force them to make a "safety." If it is carried over or kicked over and then held it constitutes a touch-down, and counts four points. The side making the touch-down must then try for goal. The ball is taken any distance out in the field, the opponents meanwhile remaining behind their goal line until the ball is kicked. One player holds the ball and another endeavors to kick it over the cross bar and between the posts. If successful, it is a "goal," and adds two points to the touch-down. A goal kicked from the field counts five points and is attempted in the heat of action, but is more or less a dangerous undertaking, as the opposing team is not restricted. A "safety" counts against the side making it. It is made when a player, guarding his own goal, receives the ball from one of his own team and not having time to kick it out in the field is forced to touch the ball to the ground behind.

THE COFFIN WAS LIGHT.—Capt. Taylor, of the Corsica, runs his tri-weekly trips with little to vary the monotony, but on last Saturday he relates quite an extraordinary occurrence which happened that morning. A sad looking company boarded his boat in Baltimore that morning for Rolph's wharf, about three miles from here, on the Queen Anne's side of the river. The party was composed of a mother, who had received a letter that her son had died and had been buried near Rolph's, her daughter and an undertaker, who was to take up the remains and carry them to Baltimore. When the party arrived at the landing the agent said he thought the son, who was named Peter, was not dead. The undertaker said he must be dead, and started toward Church Hill with the coffin. On the road he was informed that Peter was alive. The mother, daughter and coffin were then left in the road, while the undertaker started off on a jaunt to learn full particulars. Near Church Hill he met Peter alive and well, with a gun on his shoulder. A family reunion followed. When they returned to the wharf on their way to Baltimore the deck hands tenderly and reverently raised the coffin, and it was so light that it excited their curiosity. The family then appeared and explained matters. Peter was left in Queen Anne's. The boat was met in Baltimore by two of Peter's brothers, who wore broad pieces of crape around their hats. A letter announcing the death of the colored man was not signed, and it is not known who the sender was.

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.—So serious has been the epidemic of diphtheria in Clinton district that the county Board of Health of Morgantown, West Virginia, has ordered the erection of a large hospital in the infected district, and will send a competent staff of physicians to take charge of it. Many deaths have occurred.

ELKTON'S NEW POSEMASTER.—The name of Joseph Wells was sent to the Senate on Wednesday for confirmation as postmaster at Elkton. He was Mr. Creswell's candidate, while the Warburton wing of the party favored Wm. T. Smith.

Crumpton Brevities.

Death of Dr. Charles T. Cahoon.

The M. P. Church, of Crumpton, having been newly papered and painted inside, was reopened last Sunday. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. G. J. Smith, officiated. At night Rev. Mr. Dolly, of Chesterville, preached to a crowded house. At the close of the service, the small balance needed to finish paying for repairs was nearly raised. The building needs painting on the outside, which will be done in the spring. The interior has been very much improved.

Our postoffice has been removed to Hartley's shop, on Main street.

The Crumpton M. E. Church will hold a supper and festival during the holidays. Proceeds to go towards re-carpeting the church.

Capt. W. J. Kirby has moved into his new dwelling and store house at Pond Town, and has commenced the mercantile business.

The Crumpton cornet band is preparing for a musical entertainment to be given shortly for its own benefit. The band has rented the building recently occupied by the postoffice, and will fit it up as a practice room and public hall.

Mr. George Cannon, of Crumpton, is a born fisherman. When he by hook or crook or net cannot take from the deep the finny tribe, then every one else might as well lay aside their tackle and be content. Recently, beside large quantities of other fish, he has caught a dozen or more fine carp weighing from 8 to 16 lbs. On Monday he took one weighing the latter number of pounds. Enoch Clow, another fisherman, has also been quite successful this fall, but we have not heard of his taking any carp.

The oystermen have found it very difficult to obtain oysters this year because of the many larger buyers, and they now refuse to supply them to traders in the shell. They command 80c. per gal. shucked.

The hog cholera raged furiously in and around Crumpton. Many of the farmers had to cut the swine's throat to "save their bacon." Notwithstanding, pork sells at 6c. per pound.

Mr. David Clements, residing near Crumpton, was recently stricken with paralysis, but is now improving.

In knocking an axe off the handle one day last week, Mr. Edw. S. Bratton let it fall on his foot and nearly severed the large toe. Dr. Sheppard had to stitch it up and says it may yet have to come off. The patient is doing well. Ed has now two pets—a pet toe and a new baby. Let us hope he may get along well with both.

Mr. Geo. E. Harrison, adm. of Reuben Newcomb, dec'd, sold on Saturday the small farm situate near Pond Town, to Mr. John O. Hartley for $19.60 per acre. The home Newcomb property was purchased by Mr. W. W. Baldwin for $450.

James W. Greenwood, a respected and prominent farmer, residing near Kennedyville, died suddenly on Wednesday night last.

Mr. Samuel Chairs, residing near Crumpton, while driving a loaded wagon to Millington, on Monday, was thrown from a high seat to the ground, spraining his back and hurting his head considerably.

DEATH OF DR. CAHOON.

Dr. C. T. Cahoon, one of Crumpton's prominent physicians and her principal druggist, has been quite ill with inflammatory rheumatism and typhoid-pneumonia for several weeks past. Drs. Sheppard and Jacobs have entertained but little hopes of his recovery for several days past. At this writing (Wednesday, 9 P. M.) Dr. Cahoon is no better.

Thursday morning.—The Doctor breathed his last at 7.30 this morning. Just about a year ago the deceased was married to Miss Mattie Glanding, of Baltimore. They had scarcely got settled in their pleasant home ere the pale messenger separated them. Woman's love and devotion were never more clearly shown than in the case of this young wife in nursing her husband through his long and painful illness. The deceased came to Chesterville, Kent county, in 1880, and commenced practicing his profession. Remaining there two years, he changed his location to Crumpton, purchasing from Dr. Butler the property and drug store occupied by him. From that time until his death he continued in business, doing the principal drug trade of the town and confining himself mostly to office practice. Both as physician and druggist, he stood high in his profession and excelled in surgery. He was succeeding well, both in his practice and in business, and died possessed of a valuable town property. Professionally, socially and in business, he will be greatly missed. W.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—Full board present. On motion of Mr. Morgan, it was resolved, That when necessary to make a ditch in front of any person's property, the county will furnish the pipe to carry the water across the driveway, the owner of the property to keep the same in repair thereafter. On motion of Mr. Groves it was resolved, That in case of urgent necessity, and the district commissioner not being convenient, the clerk was authorized and requested to furnish orders to obtain supplies or have urgent repairs made in commissioner's stead. The board was further engaged in examining, approving and passing accounts for orders on the several collectors and for levy in 1890.

ORPHANS' COURT, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—All the judges present. Charles T. Westcott, adm'r of George B. Westcott, passed his first administration and distribution acc't.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT PHILADELPHIAN.—Franklin B. Gowen, ex-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was found dead in his room at Wormley's Hotel at Washington on Saturday afternoon. When found the body lay upon the floor and partly under a table near the centre of the room with a bullet hole in his skull and a pistol lying at his feet. The windows were fastened down with catches, and the arrangement of the dead man's clothing, the bed and other furniture in the room indicated that he had planned and committed a deliberate suicide. No reason can be assigned for the deed, and the announcement of it created the greatest surprise and consternation among the leading railroad officials and lawyers of Philadelphia and elsewhere.

AFTER deliberating for five hours the jury which tried Jake Kilrain at Purvis, Miss., last Saturday, brought in a verdict of not guilty of prize fighting, but guilty of assault and battery. Judge Terrel in sentencing him said that he had found Kilrain a gentleman and sympathized with him, but the facts were against him, and he sentenced him to pay a $200 fine and to serve a two months' term in the county jail. The sentence was lighter than Kilrain anticipated when he started South to stand trial.

A LAWYER CUT OUT.—Mr. John S. Groves, a young lawyer of Cumberland, Md., drew a will for Miss Margaret Steyer, aged 83 years. She was worth about $10,000. The will disposed of two or three thousand dollars to different persons and made the lawyer residuary legatee. The will was contested by a relative and the Orphans' Court set aside the residuary clause, which knocks the young attorney out of his seven or eight thousand.

The Verdict in the Cronin Case.

The jury in the case of the five men charged with the murder of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin at Chicago, May 4, 1889, rendered a verdict on Monday; after deliberating for three days. Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke are pronounced guilty, but the penalty is life imprisonment instead of hanging. This is accounted for by the fact that the Illinois law provides that a person convicted of murder may be put to death, imprisoned for life, or for a term of not less than fourteen years. Kunze, as an accessory, it appears, after the fact, gets but three years. Beggs is pronounced not guilty, the evidence against him being not at all conclusive. The substitution of life imprisonment for hanging—the penalty accorded to anarchists—is due, perhaps, to the fact that the evidence against the murderers of Dr. Cronin was altogether circumstantial. There was no eye-witness to the crime, as in the case of the Haymarket dynamite explosion. The Doctor was the victim of a deliberate plot, but so well had the conspirators laid their plan the murder was executed in the most perfect privacy and seclusion. But for the blunder in the disposal of the body the crime would probably never have been brought home to its perpetrators. Each of the accused, it was sought to be shown at the trial, had his own role in the bloody drama. Beggs, as presiding officer of Camp No. 20 of the Clan-na-Gael, was said to have appointed the committee which devised the assassination. O'Sullivan's special function was to provide a secluded house wherein the crime could be committed without danger of detection. Coughlin was to convey Dr. Cronin to the appointed place, and Burke was to deal the fatal blow. Kunze, who appears to be a rather dull-witted fellow, was an assistant to whom a subordinate part was assigned. It appears to be undisputed that the guilty parties had a fair trial.

The Farmers Organizing.

Mr. William A. Peffer, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, has made a study of the extent to which the farmers are organized into alliances, wheels, granges and other such bodies. He has brought together the statistics of the membership of each of these organizations, and has collected facts bearing upon their methods and purposes which show that the agriculturalists are in a much more complete state of organization than they ever were before, for the present associations far outnumber the membership of the old grange, and their growth shows greater spontaniety and a clearer purpose than was shown in the grange. Of the 4,500,000 farmers in the United States at least 1,000,000 is organized, and a movement is on foot to consolidate all existing organizations and extend them, whereby the organizers expect in a brief period to include in this consolidation not less than 4,000,000 farmers. Some of these associations have organized in the South west, some in other parts of the South and some in the West. Their general purpose is so to express the importance of the agricultural interests as to cause other interests to pay greater heed to the farmer. The complaint of all these organizations in substance is that the middlemen and money-lenders have, in one way or another, great advantage over the farmer, which advantage has been used to his impoverishment. All these organizations are secret, and although in a purely local sense none of them are political, in a larger sense they all have a political significance, inasmuch as they all look forward to an opportunity for the farmers' vote to change legislation which they conceive to be particularly averse to the agricultural interests.

Mr. Cleveland's Boston Speech.

Ex-President Cleveland's speech at the banquet of the Merchants' Association of Boston was a strong argument for ballot reform as a means of curing the evils that result from the efforts of a class of citizens to prostitute the suffrage to purpose of private gain. The speaker dwelt in the outset upon the character of Boston business men in former times, "independent and self-reliant, inflexibly honest and jealous of their commercial honor, they were willing," he said, "to chance their success upon their own effort and foresight." They watched the operations of their government and exacted from it economy and honesty, but did not dream of turning its taxing power to their private profit. Since their day the public conscience has become rather less sensitive. "A spirit of selfishness," said the speaker, is abroad in the land which has bred the habit of clamorous importunity for government aid in behalf of special interests, imperfectly disguised under the cloak of solicitude for the public good." There is a strong contrast, Mr. Cleveland holds, between the sturdy self-reliance of the Boston merchant of the past and the attitude his successors are invited to assume as advocates of high "protective" taxes, subsidies, &c., of which they are to be the beneficiaries. Selfishness is what the political trickster at present appeals to. "It begins," says the ex-President, "when a perverted judgment is won to the theory that political action may be used solely for private gain and advantage. Self-interest being fully aroused, agencies are used and practices permitted in the accomplishment of its purposes which, seen in the pure light of patriotism, are viewed with fear and hatred." Bribery and intimidation of voters, in a word, are employed without scruple by the school of protectionist politicians, whose idea of politics is wholly the satisfaction of individual greed. A corrupted and debauched suffrage is the instrument they employ to compass wicked ends. This perversion of the ballot is not in Mr. Cleveland's view, only "a phase of shrewd political management," but is a well-contrived scheme of the selfish to perpetuate their unjust gains. It has been encouraged by the honors bestowed by the administration upon those who boast of their use of corruption in aid of party supremacy. The remedy for the evil, Mr. Cleveland thinks, is ballot reform on the lines of the Australian ballot law. For this he declares in a most emphatic manner. When the voter is placed at the time of voting in a position where the buyer of votes cannot be sure of his man, the growing evil of our day will have encountered a fatal obstacle. Ballot reform is a means, therefore, to the end of tariff reform and of good morals in politics.—*Balto. Sun.*

THE contracts for the building of the new Baltimore sugar refinery at Curtis Bay were on Tuesday awarded to the well-known firms of builders, S. H. & J. F. Adams and Wm. Ferguson & Bro. The buildings are to be finished on or before June 30 of next year. It will take two or three months longer to put in the machinery. The refinery will demand one hundred and fifty cargoes of six hundred hogsheads of crude sugar annally, which will be brought from South America and the East and West Indies. While the root-beet sugar will be brought from European ports. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

HOG ISLAND FLATS will soon be opened to all the oystermen. Both branches of the Virginia legislature have passed the bill repealing the lease of the grounds to Mr. Lewis and it now goes to the Governor for his approval. The House defeated a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to go to Hog Island and ascertain the damages, if any had been sustained, by Mr. Lewis.

THE COLOR PROBLEM.

Ex-President Cleveland and Henry W. Grady at a Boston Banquet.

The Boston Merchants' Association gave their annual banquet on the evening of the 12th inst. and among the distinguished guests present were Ex-President Cleveland and Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, Ga., both of whom made addresses. Mr. Cleveland was greeted with long-continued applause, shouts and cheers, the entire assembly rising and waving handkerchiefs and cheering again. His address was in behalf of pure politics and those reforms in the ballot which are now engaging the attention of thoughtful men of all parties. The address aroused great enthusiasm, and his points were greeted with cries of "good" and applause.

Mr. Grady drew a brilliant picture of the natural riches and beauties of the South, and dealt with the problems that confront the Southern people. The following extract from his address will be read with interest by all:

The President of the United States, in his late message to Congress, discussing the plea that the South should be left to solve this problem, asks: "Are they at work upon it? What solution do they offer? When will the black man cast a free ballot? When will he have the civil rights that are his?" I shall not here protest against a partisan cry that for the first time in our history in time of peace has stamped with the great seal of our government the stigma upon the people of a great and loyal section, though I gratefully remember that the great dead soldier who held the helm of state for the eight stormiest years reconstruction never found need for such a step; and there is no personal sacrifice I would not make to remove this cruel and unjust imputation on my people from the archives of my country! But, sir, backed by a record on every page of which is progress, I venture to make earnest and respectful answer to the questions that are asked. I bespeak your patience, while with rigorous plainness of speech seeking your judgment rather than your applause, I proceed step by step.

We give to the world this year a crop of 7,500,000 bales of cotton, worth $450,000,000, and its cash equivalent in grain, grasses and fruit. This enormous crop could not have come from the hands of sullen and discontented labor. It comes from peaceful fields, in which laughter and gossip rises above the hum of industry and contentment runs with the singing plough. It is claimed that this ignorant labor is defrauded of its just hire. I present the tax books of Georgia, which show that the negro, 25 years a slave, has in Georgia alone $10,000,000 of assessed property, worth twice that much. Does not that record honor him and vindicate his neighbors? What people, penniless, illiterate, has done so well? For every free American agitator, stirring his brethren with baleful words of hate, I can show you a thousand negroes happy in their cabin homes, tilling their own land by day, and at night taking from the lips of their children the helpful message their State sends them from the school house door. And the school house itself bears testimony. The South since 1865 has spent $122,000,000 in education, and this year is pledged to $37,000,000 more for State and city schools, although the blacks, paying one-half of the fund. Go into our fields and see whites and blacks working side by side; on our buildings in the same squad; in our shops and factories. Often the black crowd the whites from work or lower wages by their greater need or simpler habits, and yet are permitted because we want to bar them from no avenue in which their feet are fitted to tread.

"They could not there be elected orators of white universities as they have been here, but they do enter there a hundred useful trades that are closed against them here. We hold it better and wiser to tend the weeds in the garden than to water the exotic in the window. In the South there are negro lawyers, teachers, editors, dentists, doctors, preachers, multiplying with the increasing ability of their race to support them. In villages and towns they have their military companies equipped from the armories of the State, their churches and societies built and supported largely by their neighbors. What is the testimony of the courts? In penal legislation we have steadily reduced felonies to misdemeanors, and have led the world in mitigating punishment for crime, that we might save, as far as possible, this dependent race from its own weakness. In our penitentiary record 60 per cent. of the prosecutors are negroes, and in every court the negro criminal strikes the colored juror, that white men may judge his case. In the North one negro in every 185 is in jail; in the South, only one in 446. In the North the percentage of the negro prisoners is six times as great as that of native whites; in the South only four times as great. If prejudice wrongs him in the Southern courts, the record shows it to be deeper in Northern courts. I assert here, and a bar as intelligent and upright as the bar of Massachusetts will solemnly indorse my assertion, that in the Southern courts, from highest to lowest, pleading life, liberty or property, the negro has a distinct advantage because he is a negro, apt to be overreached, oppressed, and that this advantage reaches from the juror in making his verdict to the judge in measuring his sentence.

"Now, Mr. President, can it be seriously maintained that we are terrorizing the people from whose willing hands comes every year one billion dollars of farm crops? Or have we robbed a people who twenty-five years from unrewarded slavery have amassed in one State $30,000,000 of property? or that we intend to oppress the people we are arming every day? Or deceive them when we are educating them to the utmost limit of our ability? Or outlaw them when we work side by side with them? Or enslave them under legal forms, when for their benefit we have been imprudently narrowing the limit of felonies and mitigated the severity of law? My fellow-countrymen, as you yourselves may sometimes have to appeal at that bar of human judgment for justice and for right, give to my people tonight the fair and unanswerable conclusion of these incontestable facts."

Mr. Grady spoke for over an hour with great force and eloquence, and his treatment of his topic evidently met the hearty approval of his hearers, for there were frequent cries of "Good!" "True!" and vigorous applause.

CANVAS-BACKS VERY SCARCE.—A communication from Havre-de-Grace says: New York buyers are taking all the ducks that can be supplied here, and not half the orders from Baltimore and Washington can be filled. The season has been the worst ever known. The canvas-backs are unprecedentedly scarce, and the red-heads are bringing canvas-back price. The approach of Christmas always doubles the demand, and this year they are heavier than ever. A very clever trick has been played with considerable success and profit. Ducks from Currituck Sound, N. C., and other big ducking waters down the coast have been quietly shipped to Havre-de-Grace and sold to eager New Yorkers as the real Chesapeake bird. In this way the Southerners get several prices for their ducks, since if they shipped to New York direct they would bring just about one-third of what is paid for them in Havre-de-Grace. Baltimore buyers have become suspicious, and the canvas-back duck has been taken from the bills-of-fare of the leading hotels and restaurants.

ELKTON'S NEW NATIONAL BANK.—The Second National Bank of Elkton opened its doors for business on Monday. It occupies a handsome brick building on North street, which was constructed for the purpose. The banking-room is believed to be the finest on the Maryland and Delaware peninsula. The officers are: President, Wm. T. Warburton; vice-president, Wm. M. Singerly; cashier, Col. Isaac D. Davis, until recently clerk to the county commissioners; teller, C. H. Johnson, formerly deputy sheriff.

CHARLES H. ANDERSON, a wholesale liquor dealer of Chester, Pa., recovered $4,500 in the circuit court of Cecil county on Wednesday for a broken leg. Anderson was struck by a north-bound train on the P. W. & B. railroad, near Chester Station, he having alighted from another train before reaching the place when the conductor by mistake called out "Chester!"

Sales to Take Place.

Dec. 21—Personalty, by R. D. Hynson, attorney.
Dec. 25—Personalty, by T. J. F. Smith.
Dec. 26—Personalty, by L. C. Justis, Jr., agent.
Jan. 7—Real estate, by Hope H. Barroll, assignee of mortgage.
Jan. 14—Real estate, by W. A. Miller, mortgagee.

The Local Market.

The local corn buyers in Chestertown yesterday were making purchases at following prices:

Yellow corn, No. 2	33c.	bushel.
" " Steamer	32c.	"
" " No. 3	28c.	"
" " on the cob	30@31c.	"
White corn, No. 2	35c.	"
" " Steamer	33c.	"
" " No. 3	30c.	"

No corn is offered dry enough to grade as No. 1.

For country produce the stores here were dealing yesterday as follows for

Dressed turkey hens	16c.	per lb.
" " gobblers	12c.	"
" ducks and chickens	10@12c.	"
" geese	10c.	"
Country sausage	12c.	"
Country butter	25c.	"
Eggs	20c.	a doz.

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

WHEAT—Longberry, good to prime, 80@81.
CORN—white and yellow, 34@40.
OATS—28@30.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

A Strong, Fibrous Man Physically, Mentally and Morally.

If the American people were not a great people—great in their moral as well as in their intellectual character—it would be impossible to account for the extraordinary popularity of ex-President Cleveland. It is the rule all the world over to let "the stricken deer to weep" unpitied and unfriended, to let the vanquished in the race go all apart to sing his sullen hymns of defeat; but here, at least, is one notable exception to the rule. Upon every important social, political or business occasion the ex-President is placed at the head of the feast; he is everywhere sought out and honored by his countrymen, and everything that he says is listened to and loudly praised or condemned by political friends or enemies. There is no other citizen in the country whose sayings and doings attract such general attention as do his. People who do not agree with him politically respect, esteem and admire him, and here is that loud and rabid, if not powerful, disciple of protection, Andrew Carnegie, proposing that "we" shall run him again for President. At the dinner given last week in Boston by the Merchants' Association of that city Mr. Carnegie said:

"Why not run our ex-President again? I, before the next time comes around, may accord him my distinguished support. Whether he is or is not renominated, this I delight in saying—that in any position, in no position, ex-President Cleveland carries with him the genuine respect of people of every shape of opinion and of all parties."

Mr. Carnegie is, if not a great man, the representative of those great industrial operations and of those economic opinions with whose opinions on the tariff ex-President Cleveland is at war, and, apart from that, Mr. Carnegie, from his position, is as good as another to show by reflection the state of public sentiment with regard to Mr. Cleveland. According to all ordinary rules, the ex-President, defeated, a quiet professional gentleman, should be unnoticed and unsung; but he is evidently not that kind of an ex-President. He is noticed, honored, everywhere, and for the very simple reason that his countrymen have recognized in him a genuine patriot, not a mere selfish politician; a courageous honest man, who dared to proclaim his principles at a time and under circumstances which made it perilous, and, as events proved, fatal to do so. Mr. Cleveland is a strong, fibrous man physically, mentally and morally, and his countrymen know that he is. Their regard for him is quite as creditable to them as it is honorable to him.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, ind. rep.*

HON. HERMAN STUMP.—The Philadelphia *Press* has a sketch, with portrait, of the new men in the present National House of Representatives. The portrait of Hon. Herman Stump, member for the Second Maryland District, is quite a good likeness, and the sketch is as follows:

"Col. Stump is a handsome old-school gentleman, with snowy mustache and a ruddy complexion. For some inscrutable reason in the divine economy, he is still a bachelor. He made a strong fight for his nomination and election, supposing he would be in the majority and have a Democratic administration to assist him in making wise laws. He is of the Prussian family of Von Stumpf, which came to this country early in the eighteenth century, and purchased large tracts of land in what is now Harford and Cecil counties, Md., which the family have since possessed. He was born August 8th, 1835, at the family country seat, "Oakington," in Harford county. After receiving a classical education, he studied law with his cousin, Henry W. Archer, at Bel Air, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He was president of the State Senate in 1880."

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—BEGETS—
CONFIDENCE,

and because we have always made it a rule to give our trade something better than we promised for the money, their confidence in us grows right along. Here's a hint or two on Men's Suits: Lots have been still cut into; other lots sold way down, but we have 3,000 too many and they're to go.

$10, First-class Cheviot and Cassimere Suits were $15, now only $10.
$15, Splendid Cutaway and Dress Suits. Many were $18, $20 and $22, now only $15.
$20, Elegant Imported Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, now only $20. Cost you $30 elsewhere.

These are hints of what we are doing at

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

BOYS' and Young Men's Clothing!

We clothe more boys and young men than any other three houses in the trade. Why? Simply because we give best values for bottom prices.

FOR THE LITTLE BOYS—
Knee Pants Suits, Norfolks, Knickerbockers and all other elegant styles. Price $2.50 upward.

FOR YOUNG MEN—
4-button Sack Suits, 3-button Cutaways, Walking Suits, Prince Albert or Prince Charles Styles. Price $5.50 to $20.

You would hardly believe it possible to gather such a stock and styles as we show unless you beheld our wonderful assortment of Boys' Clothing. Moreover, we clothe YOUR BOY from hat to hose at

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

FURNISHINGS.

It is surprising what a little cash and a clearly expressed letter will do (if you can't call in person) towards fitting you out stylish and comfortably with Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and all the requisites and neat things of a gentleman's smaller wardrobe. Guarantee you a clear saving of one-fourth at least.

COME TO SEE US when you are in the city, whether to buy, to look or to rest. Our great establishment with all its convenience is at your service. And remember, our Clothing and Furnishings Stock is the largest in the South, and we save you ⅓ to ½ on every purchase you make.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,
5 and 7 WEST BALTIMORE ST.
1 Door from Charles St.
December 14, 1889.

1889 XMAS! XMAS! 1889

Hudgins' Bakery

WE have now on display the Finest and Most Beautiful Line of

DOLLS, TOYS and FANCY GOODS!

ever offered to the citizens of this town. Come and exame them and be convinced.

NUTS, FRUITS,

And CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS.
PURE CANDIES, MINCE MEAT, &c.

☞P. S.—SANTA CLAUS will make his appearance SATURDAY, Dec. 21. Bring your children and give him a welcome.
HUDGINS' BAKERY,
dec14-2t. Cross Street, Chestertown.

This Month

WE TURN ON THE ELECTRIC
!!!! LIGHT! !!!!!

To give publicity to the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES we are now asking

—FOR THE—

Best Made!
Best Trimmed!
Best Fitting!

—AND—

Most Stylish CLOTHING

TO BE FOUND IN
CHESTERTOWN!

Now Look at these FIGURES:

ON OVERCOATS:—A Genuine English Kersey Overcoat, perfect in fit, perfect in finish and lined for $8.75. This is the Overcoat we advertised last month for $10.00, and sold lots of them to customers who pronounced them the cheapest they ever saw. If they were cheap at $10.00 what are they at $8.75? This is only one of a hundred just such bargains in Overcoats. This month we will sell you a very nice Overcoat for a child from four to fourteen years of age for only $1.25, better grades for $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, &c. We will give you your choice of nearly 100 Children's Suits for only $2.00, many of which cost nearly double this amount to produce.

MEN'S SUITS in Sack and Cutaways, strictly all-wool. Hondreds of them for only $7.50. Many of them sold for $10.00, $12.00 and as high as $15.00. Come in and prove it. Don't buy them if you are not thoroughly convinced of the truth of what I say.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS.—There never was a finer line in our town than I have at present. All fresh and new, bought from Schloss Bros. & Co., the recognized leaders of Fine Clothing in America. They are Tailor Made in every particular, and far cheaper than you can buy them in the city.

MY STOCK OF CLOTHING IS LARGER than it ever was and Must Move, and my object in giving these extremely LOW PRICES is to move the great bulk of it before January. If you don't want to buy, come in and look, so that you can tell your neighbor who may want to buy, what we are doing.

Respectfully, &c.,
T. S. BORDLEY,
Dec. 14, 1889. BORDLEY'S CORNER.

Office Local Board of Health,

DECEMBER 12th, 1889.

Complaint has been made to me, as the executive office of the Local Board of Health, that parents and others had permitted children under their charge to attend school when exposed to contagious diseases.

The prevalence of German Measles (Rothelyn) in our midst, undoubtedly is due in a large measure to want of proper care in this direction. Whilst German Measles is one of the mildest of contagious diseases it is not free from danger by any means, and if teachers, parents and others are derelect in their duty in mild diseases, they will prove so when the trouble is of a more serious and dangerous character. We publish below an extract from the law governing such cases, and earnestly hope some regard will be paid to its injunctions. It is not the desire of the board to deal harshly with any one, and hope it will not be necessary to do so:

Chapter 55, laws of 1882, sec. 5. "And be it enacted, That any person, parent or guardian or other party, who carelessly carry about children or others affected with infectious disease, or *who knowingly or willingly* introduce infectious persons into other people's houses, or *permit children* under their care to attend any *school, theatre, church* or any public place where they will be brought into contact with others, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars in each and every case."

Respectfully,
W. FRANK HINES, M. D.,
d14-3t. (T.) Sec'y Local Board of Health.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD,
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 10th day of June, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 3d day of December, 1889.

MARY J. ARCHIBALD,
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD,
JAMES ARCHIBALD,
Dec. 7, 1889—4t. Executors.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County.

ORDERED, this 26th day of November, 1889, that the sale of the Leasehold of George B. Westcott, deceased, made by CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, administrator of said deceased, in pursuance of the order of this court, under the provisions of the laws of Maryland, within reported, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of January next:—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county once a week for three successive weeks before 26th day of December next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2,030.00.

W. S. WALKER,
R. F. MOFFETT,
S. G. FISHER,
Nov. 30, 1889—4t. Judges of the Orphans' Court.

TAX NOTICE.

All tax-payers of the FOURTH DISTRICT are notified that the taxes for 1889 are now over due and for 1888 are long in arrears. Settlements must be prompt. I will be at the Court House EVERY TUESDAY, and at home on SATURDAY.
d7-tf. H. M. STUART, Coll.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, Nov. 27, TWO COLTS. The owner is notified to come forward, pay charges and take them away.
THOS. F. HURLOCK,
d7-3t. near Chesterville.

Closing Out Sale
—OF—
PERHAPS the LARGEST STOCK of
General Merchandise!
IN THE COUNTY,
—BY—
GEORGE W. HARPER,
STILL POND,
Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1889.

Notions,
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Furniture,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS
Mattings,
Hardware,
Tinware,
Clocks,

BOOTS & SHOES

In fact everything usually kept in a first-class store, including a good line of
--CHRISTMAS GOODS--
Suitable for young and old.

☞Intending to quit the Store Business I shall offer my Entire Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Everything to be Closed Out at Once. This sale will prove of great interest to those who purchase for cash.

GEO. W. HARPER,
CORNER STORE, STILL POND.

To the Ladies, Only!

LOOK, NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET THE BEST
Sewing Machine Made
FOR THE LEAST MONEY!
—THE NEW—
{HIGH-ARM}
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 9.

The only machine made in the world that makes a Lock-Stitch without the use of a shuttle. I have sold 94 this year, all of which give perfect satisfaction. I have them in Walnut, Oak and Cherry Woodwork, CHEAP FOR THE CASH, and will give FIFTEEN MONTHS on the Installment Plan to pay for one. Old machines taken in trade.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Thanking the public for past favors I solicit a share in the future. Give me a call. Address

CHAS. J. REICHE,
Nov. 16, 1889. Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

Feed and Provision Store!
EDWARD J. WATSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has opened a new store on High Street, next to the Express Office, in Chestertown, and will keep on hand a

GENERAL STOCK OF
Groceries and Provisions
FEED, HAY,
CORN, CHOP STUFF,
OATS, MEAL, FLOUR, &c.,

will be furnished at short notice at lowest prices.
GROCERIES of all kinds: Vegetables, &c.,

I shall endeavor to keep a General Feed and Provision Store, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage. E. J. WATSON.
Feb. 2, 1889.

J. N. WHEATLEY.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!
Sugar, Co