Kent News.

SATURDAY.....JULY 12, 1890.

Items from Betterton.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It has indeed been very dull around here, but it is beginning to be somewhat livelier now, as our "city sports" have already put in their appearance. Quite a large crowd of *fine* young business men of Wilmington, Del., spent the 4th at this place. They were certainly a jolly crowd. At night they gave a grand display of fire-works at a cost of about $100 which was witnessed by a great number of people from the country as well as by the citizens of this place. They were *grand*. This crowd have been spending their 4th here for several years, always stopping at the "Betterton House." This house is owned and managed by Mrs. Annie T. Spry, who knows how, and does, get up as nice a meal as can be gotten up in the country, if not better. Any one wishing a good perch and crab supper will do well to try one at Mrs. Spry's. When it comes to frying crabs and perch she is right there and can't be beat. Over 20 years experience at this place has made her perfect in that respect.

Perch and crabs are plentiful and of fine size. Now is the time to come perch fishing.

Miss Pearl Hedges, of Balto., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, of this place, has been very ill for some weeks past with rheumatism but is much better at present. Her niece, Mrs. Leewing, of Phila., is with her.

Mr. Geo. R. Mann, who recently moved over from Balto. to this place, was compelled to return to the city sometime since on account of sickness, and is now very ill at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Georgia Irving.

Mr. Wm. Jester was quite sick last week, but is getting all right again.

Mr. J. E. Young, of Wilmington, Del., spent the 4th with his father, Mr. John Young.

Mr. John Young lost one of his best hogs a few days ago by being torn almost to pieces by his neighbor's dogs. The hogs were unfortunately ignorant of the fact that they they ought *not* to cross the division line between their masters and their masters neighbor's farm although the neighbor has *no* fence. Consequently they crossed, hence the result—death to one, injury to others.

Now, Messrs. Editors, we would like for you to tell us. Is there any law against playing ball in the public road? We learned once from our State's Attorney that there was no law at that time against playing ball in the road, but advised us to be careful not to injure any property or play while any one was passing up or down the road. How is it now? We want to be on the safe side. JACK.

NOTES FROM GALENA.

Mr. Moffit, who got his thumb broken by a reaper a short time ago, had to have it amputated this week.,

A wagon with two horses attached got away from the driver at Mr. F. P. Cochran's and ran to Gaiena, where the wagon came in contact with a hitching post and broke it off as if it had been a pipe stem. The horses were soon afterwards stopped. Fortunately there was no serious damage to either horses or wagon.

There are quite a number of farmers in this neighborhood threshing wheat, but report says wheat is turning out very badly —15 or 16 bushels to the acre seem to be about the average where they expected 25 or more.

The weather up to Wednesday evening was excessively hot, the thermometer marking 98° in the shade. On Wednesday evening we had a very pleasant change, the wind veering to the north and blew quite a gale for a little while and ran the thermometer down to 75 in a short time.

The Phelps property was offered for sale by R. D. Hynson, Esq., and withdrawn at a bid of $1,765.

Some of our town people with some friends from a distance had quite a lively and pleasant time driving through the street; each thought his horse could trot the fastest (but neither could make it in less than 4½ minutes). You would have supposed from the actions of the drivers that they were driving a Dexter or a Maud S. Our friend Bob said if he only could get his steed down to working right he would have distanced his neighbor's spirited animal before he got to the corner.

There was a game of baseball played here on Wednesday afternoon between a Baltimore Outing club and the Galena-Locust Grove club. Score was 27 to 7 in favor of the Galena-Locust Grove club. Our home club is very much elated at beating a city club.

The health of the community is remarkably good, so say the doctors. Hope it may continue so. P.

Kennedyville Notes.

Threshing is progressing rapidly, and if the weather continues good one week more will find all the present wheat crop saved. The yield is poor, from 10 to 17 bushels being the average crop. Prices range from 86 to 90 cents at station. Fultz wheat is not near so good as bearded. There is a prospect of Longberry taking the lead in next fall's seeding.

Tomatoes are looking well, despite the dry weather.

The hay crop is the largest for many years, and is saved in splendid condition.

Corn is in danger if rain does not come within ten days. It will score a more complete failure than last year.

The Demorest contest for a silver medal at the M. P. Church last week was won by Miss Clara Vandyke, after a spirited contest. The contestants all read well. The judges had considerable difficulty in deciding on the winner.

John Barwick, who has been sick for some time, is around again.

Miss Minnie Hessner is still in a precarious condition.

D. U. Dewees is getting so he can crawl around the roof of buildings again. Malaria kept him quiet for some time.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE FARWELL, of Iowa, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He says the McKinley tariff bill as it left the House contains provisions that he would not support or defend for a nomination for any office. "To add," says Mr. Farwell, "to the high duties levied during the war an additional per cent. in these times of close competition and low wages is only giving the manufacturers opportunities to oppress the people by forming monopolies and trusts." John Thomas Waterhouse, of Cedar Rapids, in the same congressional district, a large property-owner and a Republican, says: "The McKinley tariff bill will kill the Republican party here."

Items from Fifth District.

On Wednesday, 2d inst., D. D. G. C. Ryan assisted by P. C. George Davis of No. 68, P. C. D. W. Crosby and K. of R. and S. C. Seagar, of No. 114, installed the following officers for Lankford Lodge 114, K. of P.: P. C., R. L. Hynson; C. C., J. A. Apsley; V. C., W. R. Hodges; P., Frank Collison; M. A., Edw. Beck; I. G., Charles Crouch; O. G., Wm. Hyland. The semi-annual report of the lodge makes a splendid showing and highly creditable to the lodge. They have 39 members and over $100 in bank after all expenses of the term are paid out.

On Saturday evening P. C. J. T. Stevens, having been deputized for the purpose by the D. D. G. C., installed the following officers for Chesapeake Lodge, No. 68, K. of P.: P. C., Capt. W. T. George; C. C., John Urie; V. C., John Wilson; P., A. Andrews, M. A., Edw. Jones; I. G., Peter Reynolds; O. G., J. W. Boyer. Each of these gentlemen will without doubt make efficient officers for the current term.

Capt. C. H. Stevens, of Green Lane, is erecting a fine dwelling on Grey's Inn Creek just below the factory of the Messrs. Leary & Son. Dr. J. W. McClary is doing the work assisted by the captain.

The Rock Hall baseball club consisting of W. Boyer, W. Scott, T. Hogans, J. Davis, F. Uric, B. Sewell, J. Hogans, F. Wilkins and B. Godman went to Tolchester on the fourth of July and played a game with the Kennedyville club, but were beaten 26 to 13.

Fishing with hook and line and crabbing is the order of the day here now, together with the excitement about the hitch in the appointment of a commander of the Helen M. Baughman. It is a pity that any party should be unfortunate enough to have control of such matters; but since such is the case, the best thing that the party can do is to make the appointment without respect to the masses, for whoever is made commander the party will be censured.

Well, Messrs. Editors, if Kent county can't furnish a candidate for the congressional honors, and since he must be a Democrat, let us have a good one; one that will be found in his place at all reasonable times so that no offensive legislation can take place without his protest, none is better than Col. Henry Page. He is a man who has been tried in various positions and always found faithful. He is the choice of quite a number here.

Yours for fair play and honest government. R.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, June 8th.—Full board present. Upon application James Brice was appointed constable of Kent county in and for 2d district. An advertisement was ordered to be inserted in the KENT NEWS and *Transcript*, prohibiting ball playing upon the public roads of Kent county, and requesting officers of the law to see to its enforcement. An order was drawn on Wm. H. Ford, collector, for amount of levy for jail bonds and interest, in his hands for 1889, which was paid. An order authorizing and requesting Thos. J. Shallcross, president, to deliver all of Kent county's bridge bonds to John R. Casey, Esq., treasurer of "Provident's Saving Bank," to whom they had previously been sold, and to receive the price therefor. Aldy Clements, Henry J. Gray and Sam'l. A. Merritt, examiners, appointed on Black's station road, having heretofore returned their report, the same was ratified and affirmed and the cost thereof, together with land damages and fences, was ordered to be provided for by levy in 1890.

ORPHANS' COURT, July 8th, 1890.—Present Judges Walker, Fisher and Moffett. Gustavus Startt, administrator of John N. Startt, and acting guardian to Jno. A. Startt, passed his final guardian account and filed release from James Bramble, guardian to said John A. Startt. Rachael Redmile, administratrix of Benj. Redmile, filed account of sale of the personal property of her decedent and filed a list of debts due the said deceased.

THE OCEAN'S UNDER-TOW.—Duffield Osborne, writing in *Scribner's*, says that doubtless we have all heard a great deal about this "under-tow," as though it was some mysterious force working from the recesses of a treacherous ocean to draw unwary bathers to their doom. As a matter of fact its presence is obviously natural, and the explanation of it is more simple. As each wave rolls in and breaks upon the beach, the volume of water which it carries does not remain there and sink into the sand; it flows back again, and, as the succeeding wave breaks over it, the receding one forms an under-current flowing outward of strength proportionate to the body of water contained in each breaker, and, again, proportionate in a great measure to the depth of the ditch. Where this latter is an appreciable depression, it can readily be seen that the water of receding waves will flow into it with similar effect to that of water going over a fall, and that a person standing near is very likely to be drawn over with it, and thus, if the ditch is deep enough, carried out of his depth. This is all there is of the much-talked-of "undertow" and the numerous accidents laid to its account.

JUDGE SPEER'S ORATION.—In a Fourth of July oration at Culloden, Georgia, Judge Emory Speer, of the United States District Court for that State, devoted considerable attention to the race question. Judge Speer, before going on the bench, was an independent and semi-republican in politics. He was appointed to his present position by a republican President. In discussing the race question he takes the grounds that the idea of negro domination in the South is utterly out of the question, and that "it is preposterous and idle to contemplate such a possibility." He cites a number of historical facts in support of his conclusions. He maintains that the industrial education of the negro will be of incalculable advantage towards his advancement and development, his usefulness to himself and to his country. "The wisest treatment of the race question," says Judge Speer, "is to let it alone. Hold the negro up to the full measure of his duty as a citizen, accord to him that just share of favor as a member of society which his conduct deserves and the laws accord him, and the problem will in God's good time effect its own solution."

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA TRUCKERS IN LUCK.—Vegetables are bringing a good price this season. There is no over-production and there is a steady demand from the West. On the wharves Tuesday Maryland and Virginia potatoes brought from $3 50 to $4 a barrel, an exceptionally good price. The steamers from the Wicomico river are bringing five or six hundred barrels a day from points that have recently developed the business. The boat from the Rappahannock river landings is bringing more than usual. A dealer says he sold a barrel of sweet potatoes, the second he had seen this season, for fifteen dollars. Anne Arundel tomatoes are averaging $3 a bushel, and the same vegetable from the York river is bring about $1 50. Cabbages, of which there has been a good supply, are worth from 2 to 7 cents a head. Maryland apples are not very plentiful this season, but at this time last year they were rotting on the wharves. Now they are selling from $2 50 to $4 a barrel, and from 50 cents to $1 25 a box.—*Balto. Sun.*

HAPPY LADY, 14 months and 6 days old on the 4th of July, and belonging to Edw. B. Emory, of Queen Anne's county, trotted a mile in 2.59½ on that gentleman's track on the fourth.

NATIONAL ISSUES TO THE FRONT.

The State Democratic Editors to Democratic Voters.

A speecial meeting of the Maryland Democratic Editors' Association was held at the Hotel Rennert last Saturday. Those present were: W. B. Usilton, of the *Kent News*; Frederick Sasscer, *Prince George's Enquirer*; W. H. Ruby, *Maryland Journal*, Towson; F. M. Cox, *Port Tobacco Times*; A. J. Almony, *Montgomery Advocate*; Edwin Warfield and J. E. Hill, *Ellicott City Times*; Frederick W. Baker, *Belair Ægis*; I. S. Wilson, *Marlboro' Gazette*; T. J. C. Williams, *Hagerstown Mail*; W. Scott Roberts, *Centreville Record*; Geo. W. Cruikshank, *Cecil Democrat*; Dan'l Bratton, *Cecil News*, and Charles H. Vanderford, *Westminister Advocate*. In the absence of President Joseph M. Street, of the *Harford Democrat*, Mr. Usilton, vice-president, presided. After some discussion it was decided to issue this address to the Democratic voters of the State:

"The approaching campaign is national entirely. Every principal involved is national. No State interest will be affected except in a national sense. Purely State matters therefore will have no place in the canvass. It is not our purpose in drawing the attention of the Democratic voters of the State to this matter to assert that no reforms are needed at home. While conceding this, we assert that the last Legislature accomplished much. No General Assembly for a quarter of a century had so many difficult problems and measures to deal with. The surprise is that so much good was accomplished when it is remembered that so many conflicting views had to be harmonized. With more of the spirit of concession and harmony, and the merging of the individual into the representative, better results would have been secured. At the proper time, if judgment, moderation and prudence are exercised, the Democratic party can be harmonized and solidified upon all State affairs.

"The Democratic party is now confronted with a national contest. The issues involved are paramount to State matters. If there be a contrary opinion, it will be conceded that the one must be met now, while the other cannot be before 1891. Even were the interests equal, and both had to be dealt with now, patriotism would demand concession, harmony and unity for the sake of national success. While holding to the doctrine of home rule, we also recognize that we are a part of the national Democracy. While State laws more closely affect us, still it would be selfish and unpatriotic for us to subordinate national to State interests. Defeat in Maryland will project the whole country to continued republican rule, with all its attendant evils. To check or reverse the arbitrary, unconstitutional and wild career of the Republican party in Congress needs earnest and persistent work. The party will not relinquish power willingly. The rather, it will have to be driven out by an unmistakable vote of censure.

"The stake in the coming contest is the right of the people to elect their own representative, free from federal interference; taxation for revenue upon constitutional basis; an honest expenditure of the public money; a sound and staple currency; reform in the civil service. These are the matters upon which the contest of 1890 is to be waged. They affect the whole people, and the importance of the contest cannot be overestimated.

"The Republican party in Congress has framed and the House has passed a federal election law contrary to the constitution, and which is designed to take away from the people the right to elect, untrammeled, their own representatives. While that party has always boasted that this was 'a government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' this measure is framed upon a contrary sentiment. It implies a lack of patriotism, a lack of honesty upon the part of the people and assumes superior virtues for federal over State officials. The promoters of the scheme, who forced it through the House under the caronce lash, have not lost faith in the people. They have realized that their acts have demonstrated the party's unfitness to rule, and the bill is designed to perpetuate their power in spite of public sentiment. The constitution never intended that Congress should assume any such power where the States had acted. The primary right to order and direct congressional elections is lodged with the States. The power of Congress is only secondary—a power to act should the States refuse or neglect to provide for the election of representatives. No such contingency has arisen, and it is usurpation, centralization and revolutionary for Congress to assume to interfere with the rights of the States.

"Not content to rely for further lease of power upon such a measure, the census enumerators were enjoined to secrecy in order to allow opportunity to juggle the returns of population in order to suppress Democratic representation in Congress and the electoral college, and further to bolster up protection by a skillful manipulation of statistics. Such a bill is only what might have been expected from a party that proceeded without rules for nearly three months in order to pack the House with unelected members to make sure of a safe majority to carry through partisan measures, that afterward clothed the speaker with a power more autocratic than ever before wielded in a legislative body in this country, and that has passed bills with less than a quorum, contrary to the constitution. No speaker of the House had ever been given such power as was conferred upon Thomas B. Reed, and he used it to the fullest extent in suppressing the minority and forcing his schemes through. No Congress that ever sat has been so partisan, so disregardful of the rights of the minority, so indifferent to public sentiment and been so lavish of expenditure.

"The House has passed a most iniquitous tariff bill that raises taxes to a point unknown in the history of the country. The people, without distinction, have demanded a revision of the tariff and reduction of taxation, and are given a law that will greatly increase their burdens and make them a further prey to trust and monopolies. The McKinley bill increased taxation from 47 cents on the $1 to 53. This is the average, but this increase does not disclose the inequalities and the unequal burdens, for the rates are made higher upon necessities and lower upon luxuries. By the bill trusts and monopolies are better entrenched, while the people are placed at furthur disadvantage—competition being shut out from abroad by a high wall of taxation, and shut out at home by a combination, born of greed and average, which the high wall makes possible.

"The expenditure of public money has been without a precedent in time of peace. Money has been squandered in unnecessary public buildings; on insignificant creeks and streams, in the river and harbor bill; in the increase of number and pay of federal employes; in coast defenses and in various ways. The most shameful extravagance has been in the matter of pensions. Not only has the civil list been heavily loaded, but millions have been wrongfully voted for pensions to soldiers of the late war. The demand for these appropriations came not from the patriotic soldiers. They contended for the preservation of the Union and a principle. But the demagogues, to bribe the soldier vote, have placed the camp-follower, the substitute, the deserter and the patriotic soldier on a footing, and voted pension to all. The pension appropriations last year were $109,000,000; for this year they will foot up $120,000,000, and for the next they are likely to reach $200,000,000.

"Civil service reform under republican rule is a mockery. The party has gone back to the worst days of Grantism, when nepotism reigned and public office was a reward for partisan political work of questionable character. Harrison has located in the federal service, as far as he could, all his relatives to the third and fourth degree, and while professing to favor civil service reform, he permits the law to be openly and shamefully violated and himself was a party to it in postponing putting the railway mail service under civil service rules until nearly every Democrat was replaced by a Republican.

"The Democratic party, upon the matter of civil service reform, is conservative. It would not build up a partisan civil service, nor a silver service aristocracy. All offices that give direction and interpretation to the policy and principles of the party should be at the disposal of the party in power. But as experience begets efficiency, mere subordinates should not be subject to change with every change in politics. The people are more concerned about the competency of the public service than in political opinions of those whose duties are of a subordinate character. Before establishing civil service reform upon these lines, however, we would fill the minor places from among all among all parties, according to the ratio they bear each other.

"In conclusion, let us urge upon Democrat of Maryland to prepare for the coming contest. Turn aside from personal ambition, turn from State matters, which are not urgent, to the contemplation of the great issues now confronting us, and prepare to do our duty, as unself, patriotic citizens, to the whole country. Let the primaries be above suspicion, and conventions give expression to the will of the people. With able candidates, considering the issues involved, Maryland should send a solid delegation of Democrats to the Fifty-second Congress."

SIGNING A CHECK BY ELECTRICITY.—One of the marvels of electricity, and one of the most striking of the Edison exhibits at the Paris exposition, was the little instrument which enables the operator to sign a check 100 miles distant. The writing to be transmitted is impressed on soft paper with an ordinary stylus. This is mounted on a cylinder, which, as it revolves, 'makes and breaks' the electric current by means of the varying indentations on the paper. At the receiving end of the wire a similar cylinder, moving in accurate synchronism with the other, receives the current on a chemically prepared paper, on which it transcribes the signatures in black letters on a white ground.—*Scientific American.*

THE youngest great-grandmother lives near Pomona, Cal. Her name is Francesca Cordolla, and her age but 50 years. She was married when but 15 years old, and her eldest daughter married when she was a little over 17 years old. Mrs. Cordolla was but 33 years old when she was a grandmother. Her eldest granddaughter was married in April, 1880, at the age of 15 years, and now a great-granddaughter is born.

A CITY WRECKED AND A PASSENGER TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.—The city of Fargo, county seat of Cass county, North Dakota, was visited at 2.30 Monday morning by a straight wind from the northwest, which blew down and uprooted many buildings and caused the loss of seven lives. Northern Pacific passenger train was blown from the track and many passengers injured.

DIED.

In Chestertown, July 9, 1890, FANNIE MAY, infant daughter of William A. and Fannie B. Burke, aged 1 year.

On Wednesday night, July 9th, WILLIAM MORGAN, infant son of Alexander and Sarah E. Taylor, aged 11 months.

At Rock Hall, July 3, 1890, of cholera infantum, JESSE KENDALL, only son of Jesse K. and Hester E. Middleton, aged 5 months, 2 weeks and 1 day.

At the "White House" farm, near Kennedyville, Thursday, July 3, 1890, EDNA MAY, youngest daughter of Frank and Mamie Sylvester, aged ten months. [Funeral this Saturday morning at 10 o'clock; interment at Kennedyville.]

July 3, 1890, HAYWARD MAXWELL, son of J. M. and Mary Severson, aged 6 months.

Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe on his gentle breast,
There our darling babe
So sweetly rests. MAMA.

At her son-in-law's, Samuel T. Newcomb, Friday, July 4, 1890, ELIZABETH REDGRAVE, aged 78 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Past her suffering, past her pain,
Cease to weep, for tears are vain,
Calm the tumult of thy breast,
For she who suffered is at rest. GRAND-DAUGHTER.

Call not back the dear departed,
Anchored safe where storms are o'er;
On the border land we left her
Soon to meet and part no more.
Asleep in Jesus! L. N.

In Baltimore, on June 26th, 1890, of meningitis, BLANCHE, youngest daughter of Mary and Simpers Tarr, aged nearly 19 months. [Centreville papers please copy.]

A bud the gardener gave us,
A pure and lovely child,
He gave it to our keeping
To cherish undefiled;
But just as it was opening
To the glory of the day,
Down came the heavenly gardener
And took our babe away. MAMA.

In Still Pond, July 4, 1890, MAGGIE E., wife of J. H. Robinson, aged 31 years, 5 months and four days.

A little talk with Jesus!
How it smooths the rugged road,
How it seems to help me onward,
When I faint beneath my load.
When my heart is crushed with sorrow,
And mine eyes with tears are dim,
There's naught can yield me comfort
Like a little talk with Him.

I tell Him I am weary,
And I fain would be at rest,
That I'm daily, hourly longing
For a home upon His breast;
And He answers me so sweetly
In tones of tenderest love—
"I am coming soon to take thee
To my happy home above." SISTER.

On Sunday, July 6, 1890, of cholera infantum, ETTA M., infant daughter of J. Frisby and Maggie Newcomb, aged one month.

Such a little break in the sod,
So tiny to be a grave;
How can I render so soon to God,
The beautiful gift He gave!
Heaven retains our lovely treasure,
Earth its lonely casket keeps,
And the sunbeams love to linger
Where our darling Etta sleeps. MAMA.

Near Chestertown, July 7, 1890, WILLIAM KILLMAN, aged about 55 years. The deceased was originally from East Rock Island, and served in the late war; he was wounded in the head with a piece of shell, and drew a pension from the government. He leaves no near relatives.

July 9, 1890, CHARLES WASHINGTON, son of James L. and Sarah A. Frazier, aged 13 years, 8 months and 20 days.

OF COURSE WE HAVE THEM

—AS—

LOW as the LOWEST.

PRICES to SUIT THAT of CORN AND WHEAT!

CHAIN and ROPE TRACES,
PLOW LINES, BACKBANDS,
HAMES, SHOVELS, SPADES,
FORKS, RAKES, &c., &c.,

Building Hardware!

Roofing, Spouting,
and all kinds Tinwork
DONE AT BOTTOM PRICES.

We have an experienced and first-class workman.

Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.
ADJOINING THE BANK.
mar20

Wind-Storms,
CYCLONES and TORNADOS

Have your property insured against loss and damage from WIND-STORMS, CYCLONES and TORNADOS, in the

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The cost is very small. Write to or call on

WM. H. McFEELY

for rates and particulars. All kinds of property insured against

Fire and Lightning!

in the Best Companies at the Lowest Cost. Can insure your life upon any plan you may desire.

Send for information.

WM. H. McFEELY,
Gen'l Ins. Agent,
Chestertown, Kent county, Md.
m31.

TAX NOTICE.

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

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

GREAT
REDUCTION SALE
—OF—

Best Made (our own) Clothing for Men, Boys and Children.

Men's Suits.....	$18,	were $25 and $28	
" "	$15,	" $18 and $20	
" "	$12,	" $18	
" "	$10,	" $14 and $16	
" "	$7½,	" $10 and $12	
" "	$5 and $6,	" $8	

Your dollar will do more than double duty in buying a Felt Hat, more particularly a Straw Hat, for man, boy or girl, of us.

Straw Hats, Men's.....	$ .95,	worth	$2.50
" " Children's..	$ .49,	"	$2.50
Felt " Men's.....	$1.98,	"	$3.30
High " "	$3.75,	"	$5.00

Men's Pants, perfect fitting, thoroughly and well sewed with pure dyed sewing silk, greatly reduced.

Men's Pant's, ...	$5.00,	were $6 and $7	
" "	$3.00,	" $4.50	
" "	$2.50,	" $3.50	
" "	$ .95,	" $2.00	

Boys' and Children's Suits, Shirt Waists, Hats, and all fixings ¼ off. Now is your time to buy.

In Men's and Boys' Furnishings, prices are now cut down.

Neckwear, 25 cents, was 50 cents.
Outing Shirts, 50 cents, were $1.
Umbrellas, $1.50, were $2.
Bicycle, Tennis and Outing Suits and Necessaries.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
AT REDUCED PRICES.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,
LARGEST
Clothing, Hat and Furnishing House,
5 & 7 West Baltimore Street,
1 Door from Charles.
Baltimore, Maryland.

Samples, Catalogues and Self-Measurements sent Free. July 12, 1890.

REMOVAL!

R. BERGEN

WHO HAS BEEN OCCUPYING THE CORNER STORE in the BURCHINAL BUILDING, now belonging to Charless S. Smith, has REMOVED to the

Store-Room Adjoining,

formerly occupied by W. T. Wright, where can be found a LARGE and VARIED assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, and Millinery.

Spring opening of Silks, Henriettas, Serges, Cashmeres, Cloths and flannels. Also a Beautiful line of

Trimming Silks!

to match all shades of Dress Goods. Also a complete line of

Notions and Fashionable Millinery.

Remember, I have removed NEXT DOOR to the store I did occupy.

R. BERGEN.
April 12, 1890. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Machinery Oils!

Castor Oil! Lard Oil!
West Vir. Black Oil!
AT BOTTOM PRICES.

at M. A. TOULSON'S
June 7, 1890. DRUG STORE.

COAL and WOOD!

WE WILL call the attention of the community to our stock of COAL and WOOD. And we will just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the

LEA WHITE ASH COAL,
WHICH IS THE BEST COAL

for general use that we can buy, and will sell at a small margin for the cash, but all bills which are not settled within 30 days interest will be charged from the day of sale. We also give

2240 Pounds for One Ton.
Office on Cannon St., near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY.
July 13, 1889—tf.

AGENTS to canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursery stock
WANTED. MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
Unequaled facilities. One of the *largest, oldest-established and best known Nurseries* in the country.
Address W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nursery.
Established in 1846. Geneva, N. Y.

HEATER'S Head and Machine-Made SHOES, in Congress, Lace and Button.
j14. For sale by T. G. WROTH.

WELL! IT IS ASTONISHING
—HOW CHEAP—
FRANK H. HARPER
IS SELLING GOODS. Some People Say it is
RECKLESS AND RUINOUS,
But He Keeps on Selling at
Low Prices and is Happy!

OUR GREAT REDUCTION SALE

BEGINS TODAY, and will continue until our Entire Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of Men's, Youths,' Boys' and Children's CLOTHING is disposed of. As we always give our patrons the advantage of these Reductions in early season, trust that they will appreciate the same as heretofore, and avail themselves of this Bona Fide Cut Price Sale early, while we can give you what you want in sizes. We intend to make this the most attractive sale of Clothing ever before offered to the people of Kent county, by making prices which, when you come in, you will see are Genuine Reductions, and we propose to verify our statements in print by demonstration, therefore we will not quote any fabulous reductions, but simply ask you to examine our stock and we will give you the Largest Concessions the goods will allow as to quality, which will be 20 per cent. Lower Than the Closest Prices You Will Get Elsewhere. We have had a remarkably good season and can now afford to give our patrons the advantage of close prices on the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock as all of it must be closed out as we have no room to carry goods from one season over to the next. Come in early and be convinced that we mean just what we say.

SHOES.

We will close what Tennis Shoes, Tan Color, Alligator and Goat Bals. out at Cost. These goods make a nice, cool, durable shoe at a very small cost. We handle only Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes, and not by being burdened with an accumulation of mixed stock, we can give you a Better Selection and Save You Money. We have a full line of the Hand-Made Goods which have been handled here for six years and are getting up a nice little trade on them. The Old Riveted Shoe needs no comment and people are glad to learn we can supply them with it, we have control of this Shoe for the county. Men's $3.00, Boy's $2.65 Shoes to Measure. Any thing you want.

A. FRIEDMAN,
July 5, 1890. *Chestertown, Maryland.*

—$10.00—
SUIT SALE!

We Inaugurate TODAY and for the Balance of the Season, the

Greatest $10 Suit Sale

EVER GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC!

We place at the disposal of those in want of CLOTHING our entire

Spring and Summer Stock

at far below the cost of manufacture, in order to close the whole stock out before the season is over. For $10 you can have your pick and choice of any suit in the house. These suits which we are not offering for $10 comprise some of the choicest and most desirable weavers on the market. All our $12, $14, $16 and even $18, suits

NOW ONLY $10.00!

Among these full suits are about 75 or 100 Fine Imported Black Corkscrews and Wide Wale English Worsted Dress Suits, which sell everywhere for $15, $16, $18 and $20. These, too, will go for $10. In fact everything in the house, in the most desirable style, can be had for a single $10 note.

NOW FOR OUR $7.50 SUITS!!

These comprise all Suits which sold for $8, $9 and $10, including All Wool suits in sack and cutaways, in black, blue and light colors, in plain and fancy weavers. This is the rarest chance to buy clothing ever offered to the people of Kent county, and we guarantee it to be a genuine and bona fide sale. WE ARE OVERSTOCKED with Fine Clothing, and offer this inducement to close it out before the season is gone.

Our BOY'S SUITS

aged 14 to 18 years, we are offering for only $5. We have over 300 of these suits, many of them worth double the amount we are asking for them.

CHILDREN'S SUITS!

We have the Finest Line of Children's Suits in the town, aged 4 to 14 years, which we are offering lower, far lower than you can buy them anywhere else in Maryland.

Remember, your best chance is to call early while the assortment is complete.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY,
BORDLEY'S CORNER.
June 14, 1890.

RAPID HARNESS MENDERS, laid Rivets in the Shade. Sold by J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.

JOINTLESS MATTING 25c per yard.
For sale by WESTCOTT & DODD.

WHITE BLANKETS from $1 per pair up.
J. H. SIMPERS.

M. A. TOULSON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

LARGE VARIETY
PATENT MEDICINES!
ANY FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!

The VERY BEST, and EVERYTHING that is kept in a well furnished Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT!
This is under my individual supervision.

Very respectfully,
M. A. TOULSON.

J. N. WHEATLEY.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Flour, Meal, Meat, Lard, Canned Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
of good quality and cheap.
Also a line of
DESIRABLE DRY GOODS

Country produce wanted.
It will pay you to give me a call before purchasing. J. N. WHEATLEY.

INSURANCE.

L. B. RUSSELL
—GENERAL—
Insurance Agent,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
OFFICE THREE DOORS ABOVE THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

FIRE!—LIGHTNING!—TORNADO!
LIFE! -- ACCIDENT!

Representing nearly $130,000,000
Jan. 10—tf.

Have you seen PHILIPPOTEAUX'S Wonderful
CYCLORAMA
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG?
If not, don't fail to see it when you visit Baltimore. It's worth a trip of 100 miles to *see Pickett's Great Charge of 17,000 men.*
If you do not see it you will always regret it.
Corner Mt. Royal and Maryland Avenues. Near Union Depot. Open day and evening.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

Amending the Charter of Millington.

CHAPTER 386.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments sections one hundred and fifty-three to one hundred and sixty-four, both inclusive of article fifteen, of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Kent county," subtitle "Millington."

SECTON 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sections one hundred and fifty-three to one hundred and sixty-four, both inclusive of article fifteen, of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Kent county," sub-title "Millington," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 153. *And be it enacted*, That the town of Millington, Kent county, Maryland, including the place known as "Sandtown," Queen Anne's county and the inhabitants thereof, are a body politic by the name and style of "The Commissioners of Millington," Kent county, Maryland, and as such may sue and be sued, and may have and use a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 154. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be three commissioners for Millington, Kent county, Maryland, all of whom shall be tax-payers upon real or personal property, who shall be elected for one year and who shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 155. *And be it enacted*, The male citizens living within the corporate limits of the town of Millington, in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, Maryland, who have been residents of said town for six months next preceding any election held under and by authority of this act of corporation, and who also shall be over twenty-one years old, shall elect by ballot, on the second Saturday in March, in each year, at some suitable place selected by the said commissioners in the said town, between the hours of two and five P. M., three suitable persons, residents of said town, as commissioners of said town, to serve for one year; commissioners shall give at least ten days' notice of said election, and any justice of the peace may preside thereat, and if no justice be present at the time of holding said election the commissioners may hold the same; if anything shall prevent said election from being held on day appointed, the commissioners shall appoint another day for holding the same, and shall give notice thereof at least five days previous thereto; and in case of death or resignation, the commissioners shall fill all vacancies in their own body which may happen within the year.

SEC. 156. *And be it enacted*, That each commissioner, before he begins to act as such, shall make oath before a justice of the peace for Kent county, that he will diligently and faithfully, to the best of his skill and judgment, perform the duties of commissioner of said town without favor, partiality or prejudice, and the certificate of said qualification shall be returned by the said justice to the said commissioners and filed and recorded among the proceedings.

SEC. 157. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners shall meet annually on the first Monday in April and on the first Monday in every month thereafter, and as much oftener as they think proper; not less than a majority shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, excepting adjournment; they may appoint a clerk to keep the minutes of the proceedings, in a well bound book to be provided by them for that purpose, and they may also appoint a bailiff who may be allowed to hold the office of collector of taxes for said town, giving bond therefor for the faithful performance of the same, and prescribe his duties, and shall pay said clerk and bailiff such compensation as they may deem reasonable, and may remove either of said officers at pleasure.

SEC. 158. *And be it enacted*, That they shall cause nuisances and obstructions that may interrupt the passage or injure the health of the inhabitants of said town to be removed from the streets, lanes, lots and alleys thereof; may provide for the mending, repairing and cleaning same, and shall have power to prohibit and punish by ordinance the placing of filth, dirt or other matter therein, and may also erect lamps in any of the streets, lanes and alleys of said town, and cause the same to be lighted at the public expense, and may pass all laws and ordinances for the preservation of the health of said town and prevent the introduction of contagious diseases therein, or within three miles thereof, they may also provide what may be necessary for the protection of the town in case of fire; they shall prohibit the running or riding of horses, or driving of carts, wagons or carriages unreasonably fast, prohibit the running at large of horses, cows, hogs or any cattle in said town, and may prohibit the firing of guns or pistols, or throwing lighted squibs, firecrackers, Roman candles or other combustible matter within the limits of said town, and make all necessary regulations in reference to pumps, wells, sinks and privies, and provide for the suppression of vice and immorality in said town.

SEC. 159. *And be it enacted*, That no person shall keep a dog or bitch in said town without first obtaining a license from the commissioners for that purpose, in the month of May for each and every year, paying at the time of the license being granted fifty cents for every dog, and one dollar for every bitch, and the owner of every dog or bitch for which a license shall be obtained, shall have a collar put around the neck of said dog or bitch, to which shall be attached a tag furnished by said commissioners, and every other dog or bitch found running at large in said town shall be shot or otherwise destroyed by the bailiff of said town; and the owner of every proud bitch shall be required to keep said bitch fastened up, under a penalty of two dollars; if any person or persons owning a proud bitch shall refuse to fasten up the same, the bailiff shall shoot or otherwise destroy it; if any person shall bring a dog or bitch into said town after the month of May in any year, he shall obtain a license within ten days thereafter, and pay for the same as hereinbefore directed, and place a collar or tag around the neck of said dog or bitch, or otherwise said dog or bitch shall be shot or otherwise destroyed; any person or persons refusing or failing to comply with this law shall be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar and fifty cents for each bitch, brought or kept by him in said town, in addition to the penalty of having the same shot or otherwise