Kent News.

SATURDAY.....JULY 19, 1890.

WYE CAMP will begin on Tuesday, July 29, and continue ten days, closing Friday, August 8.

WHEAT was selling for 87 cents yesterday in Chestertown, and was quoted at 91 cents in Baltimore.

The Republican State Congressional Convention for the first district will be held at Cambridge, September 4. Mr. Conklin has resigned as chairman of the committee and Mr. Thos. S. Hodson appointed.

TANNER'S RIVAL DEAD.—John Roth, who outdid Tanner in his celebrated fast, died Tuesday at the county asylum, having passed his 60th day of total abstinence from food of any kind or nourishment except a slight quantity of water, which was forced into his stomach mechanically every 24 hours. For such an absolute fast his record is no doubt the longest ever made.

Recently Roth worked at Scales Mound, in Illinois, until attacked by progressive paralysis two months ago, which incapacitated him for work and soon made it impossible for him to eat.

After a week of fasting he was brought to the county asylum on the 23d of May, and there lingered for 53 days without food.

AGAINST SUNDAY BASEBALL.—Judge McSherry filed in the office of the Circuit Court clerk at Frederick on Tuesday an opinion dismissing the petition of Manager Barnie's counsel in the Sunday baseball case, and remanding Mr. Barnie and Catcher Tate to the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, who is authorized to admit them to bail. The decision is based on the ground that baseball playing is a violation of the law prohibiting work on Sunday. Baseball, where the players are paid salaries and the spectators pay for admission, is, he thinks, bodily labor, and is not a labor either of necessity or charity. Whatever the baseball enthusiast may think of the decision, says the Baltimore *Sun*, the dispassionate observer will fully agree with the judge on one point at least—that baseball is bodily labor of the most energetic kind. It may be fun to the crowd, but to the old and sedate it looks like work, and very hard work, too, and the players probably find it so. After all, perhaps, they will be just as well satisfied to rest on Sunday.

BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Largest Wall Paper Factory in the United States Destroyed.

One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in Philadelphia for several years broke out about 4 o'clock Sunday morning in the turning and planing mill of H. T. Atkinson, of Tenth street and Susquehanna avenue. The wind blowing from the southwest carried the flames across Tenth street to the east side and Atkinson's lumber yard also caught fire. While the firemen were at work fighting the flames which were devouring Atkinson's two properties the wind veered around to southeast and the flames, fed by sheds and dry lumber which surrounded the planing mill, were carried against the extensive wall paper establishment of Carey Brothers which was separated from Atkinson's mill property by a narrow street. The upper floors were filled with paper which had been printed and spread on racks to dry and thus burned almost like powder. Long flaming sheets were caught by the wind and carried blazing through the air a distance in some instances of half a mile or more. Inside of an hour from the time the flames attacked Carey Brothers establishment it was a complete mass of ruins. The building extended from Tenth to Eleventh streets, a distance of 300 feet, and from Nevada to Colona streets, 120 feet, and was five stories high.

Carey Brothers estimate their loss at $500,000, the building costing $200,000 and their stock, machinery, patterns, designs, etc., being worth $300,000. Their insurance is $202,000. Mr Atkinson places his loss at between $75,000 and $80,000 on his planing mill property, stable and lumber yard. His insurance foots up $26,500, making the total very near $000,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A BIG BEAR KILLED AFTER A HOT CHASE.—Intense excitement prevailed last Saturday and Sunday among the guests on the mountain over the appearance of a huge black bear. The bear was seen early Saturday morning, and the alarm quickly spread. The guests of the Blue Mountain House and other resorts in the mountain became alarmed. Frightened mothers collected their children around them and would not permit them to leave the house until long after the report of the killing of the bear had reached them. The bear was at the Cliff house, at the summit of the mountain, when discovered, and was making his way down the mountain in the direction of the Blue Mountain House. A large body of men armed themselves with guns, pistols and any weapon of defense they could get hold of and started in hot pursuit. The search was kept up all day Saturday, and was not relinquished until darkness rendered it impossible to continue the pursuit over the precipitous rocks. The hunt was resumed early Sunday morning with hounds, and about twelve o'clock the hunters came up with the bear on Echo mountain. The dogs brought him to bay and kept him occupied until the hunters approached and opened fire. It is not known how many bullets found a lodging in his huge carcass, but one man, with a repeating rifle, said that he had hit the bear with six bullets. The bear weighed 800 pounds, and a wagon had to be sent from the hotel to take him down the mountain. It is probable his skin will be stuffed and mounted and placed on exhibition at the hotel. [A later account says that the bear was not killed, but made its escape across the Maryland line into Pennsylvania.]

A DOUBLE BABY.—A special dispatch from Winac, Ind., says: Four weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hatfield, prominent society people, had born to them a double child, a most peculiar freak of nature. It is a pair of boy babies, whose aggregate weight is seven pounds. One child is perfect in every respect, while the second is without a head. Its lower limbs, body and left arm are perfect, but the left hand is without a little finger. Its right arm is merely a rudimentary growth of three inches, with a nail on the end of it, and resembles in appearance an index finger. Both children are well and hearty and seem to being growing and developing as one child. The attachment of the second child to the first by a fleshly union at the upper and outer side of the umbilicus.

THE new wharf of the Maryland Steamboat Company, Conner's, Dorchester county, is 2,240 feet long.

SPRING chickens are scarce. Gapes have very much depleted the flocks.

Work of the W. C. T. U.

A quarterly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called by the president, Mrs. J. W. Corey, and was held in the lecture room of the M. E. Church June 24. Five of the eight unions of the county were represented. Arrangements were made for the annual convention. It was decided that although Chestertown is more central and for some reasons the most suitable place, that on account of little interest and the small attendance here, the convention would meet at the Grange Hall, Fairlee, August 28. Arrangements are being made for a large and interesting meeting. During the morning session the executive committee will meet, officers be elected and reports of superintendents read. Dr. Willey and others will give addresses in the afternoon. Some interesting exercises of the Loyal Legions will be conducted by Miss A. L. Leaverton, county superintendent of that department. The evening will be devoted to a gold medal contest, participated in by the ten successful contestants for the silver medals.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, July 15. Full board present. T. J. Shallcross, president, reported in writing that he had delivered the bridge bonds to J. R. Carey, of the Provident Saving Bank, of Baltimore city, and obtained his check for the amount of said bonds, with the premium, payable to order of the county treasurer. An order was passed, appointing John A. Groves a committee for the purchase of fuel for the use of the court house and jail. After approving accounts for orders on the treasurer the board proceeded to the consideration of the levy for 1890 and fixed the rate of county taxes at 88 cents on the $100.

ORPHANS' COURT, July 15.—Wm. T. and Jeremiah Miller, administrators of John A. Miller, returned account of sales of personal property of their decedent.

THE MAGISTRATES' COURT.—Officers Duyer and Henley on Sunday arrested Henry Porter, Charles Rigby and Henry Sheppard, all colored, on the charge of disorderly conduct and fighting near the Bethelite camp. They were given a hearing before Esquire Johnson on Monday and each fined $1 and costs. Sheppard was further charged with a violation of the local option law, and for this he was lodged in jail, in default of $200 bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MEN.—Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palm's Business College, 1709 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for bread winners.

A STATESMAN'S SPEECH.—Ex-Thomas H. Watts addressed an audience of 1,500 people, principally farmers, at Butler Springs, Ala., on the 4th of July. He discussed at considerable length the question of legislation for the farmers and the constitution. He said the farmers of the country were demanding the passage by congress of a bill known as the sub-treasury bill, designed to relieve them of the depression which now existed in the agricultural interest throughout the country. There was not a sentence in the constitution, he said, which authorized the passage of that bill, even if it would relieve the farmer, which he denied. The constitution in its strict construction, he said, was the bulwark of the liberties of the people and their surest protection against oppression and tyranny, and it behooves everybody in the South to stand up for it. He did not believe in straining the constitution, for if it could be strained in one direction it could in another. Reverting to the farmers, he said it was a good thing for the farmers to meet and discuss their affairs. It accumulated information and gave them a better understanding of their general condition and of their necessities. He did not believe, however, in the farmers of the country as a class, opposed to everything else, going into politics. The high tariff received masterly handling from him and he depicted the evils which the farmers suffered from the iniquitous policy.

MR. STANLEY'S MARRIAGE.—The marriage of Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer, and Miss Dorothy Tennant took place at Westminster Abbey, London, Saturday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D. D., dean of Westminster; the Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archbishop of Westminister, and the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ripon. A large crowd gathered about the abbey and loudly cheered Mr. Stanley and Miss Tennant and the wedding guests on their arrival. After the service the party proceed to the residence of the bride's mother, in Richmond Terrace, where a reception was held in two large marquees, which were crowded. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Garnet Wolseley and Lady Wolseley, Sir Lyon Playfair and Lady Playfair, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Millais and a host of other well-known persons were present. The town of Denbigh, Wales, the birthplace of Mr. Stanley, was gaily decorated with flags in honor of the explorer, and at the hour set for his marriage all the church bells rang out merrily. The mayor of Denbigh sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Stanley on behalf of the citizens of the town.

A GREAT TARIFF-REFORM PICNIC was held at Plattsburg, Mo., Saturday last. There were at least 10,000 people present, representing many counties of Northwest Missouri. Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, was the principal speaker and made a strong speech in favor of tariff reform and in denunciation of the national election bill. Refering to Speaker Reed, he said: "A bold wretch, occupying one of the highest positions in the government, who tramples under foot the rights of minorities and thanks God for the opportunity, has made of the people's representative body a military camp in which the subordinates get their orders daily. But that Saxon spirit which has dethroned kings and broken sceptres will teach him the lesson which it has taught every usurper who has attempted to curb it." At the the conclusion of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for Cleveland and Mills.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, July 16, 1890, at the Ascension P. E. Church, by Rev. Joseph Fletcher, DR. HUGH FORSYTHE, of Baltimore, to Miss ANNA CROUCH, of Chestertown.

DIED.

In Baltimore, Saturday morning, July 12, 1890, at the city hospital, after a lingering illness, of tumor in the head, WILLIAM R., only and beloved son of Isaac and SUSAN A. Dayer, age 25 yrs., 9 mos., 9 days.

At Rest:

"Two hands upon the breast,
And labor is done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest,
The race is won.
Two eyes with coin-weights shut,
And all eyes cease;
Two lips with grief are mute,
And wrath at peace.
So cry we afterwards,
Low at our knees,
Pardon those crying prayers!
Father answer these."

A.

At Turner's Creek, July 2, 1890, CHARLES H., infant son of J. W. and Emma L. Newcomb, aged 1 year, 9 months and 23 days.

Darling Charlie, he has gone
Across the silvery sea—
Gone too a beautiful home in Heaven,
Where rest to us will soon be given,
With him forever we shall be.
From his lovely blue veined brow
Brush the wandering wave of gold,
Cross the little, slender hands.
For Charlie, dear, is resting now.—PA and MA.

Gone from earth, yes, gone forever;
Tear-dimmed eyes shall gaze in vain,
We shall hear his voice, O never!
Never more on earth again.—SISTER IDA.

Home is sad. O God, how dreary!
Lonesome, lonesome every spot;
Listening for his voice till weary,
Weary for we hear it not.—SISTER EMMA.

MEETING OF REFORM CLUBS.

Address to Voters of the State,

The Maryland Tariff Reform Clubs met in Baltimore on Tuesday. The conference was called to order by Thomas W. Hall, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Maryland Tariff Reform Club. On motion of Mr. Hall the conference appointed James Alfred Pearce, of Kent county, temporary chairman, and T. K. Worthington, president of the Maryland Tariff Reform Club, temporary secretary. These officers were afterward made permanent.

Mr. Pearce thanked the conference for the compliment paid him in choosing him to preside, and continued: "I did not expect to find so many persons present. But we are still comparatively few in number. We are here from a sense of duty, and not from any expectation of personal advantage. I hope we are the advance guard of an army whose bugle note will be heard throughout the land in the selection of Congressmen and of a successor to President Harrison. [Applause.]

"The question of tariff reform is a burning issue. At such a time as this it is the duty of men who are impressed with the importance of this reform to organize and let their representatives in Congress know that the people are alive to the issue. Happily in Maryland the advocates of an oppressive tariff have not obtained much of a foothold. We have but one congressional district, the sixth, in which it has been found possible to set it up, and in that district are some of the most fearless and aggressive tariff reform democrats. The success of McComas in the sixth district may be partly owning to his personal prestige, but there are indications now of his defeat. There is need for concerted action and outspoken words on the part of democrats to oppose this tariff evil and send their ablest men to Congress." [Applause.]

The secretary then read a number of letters from distinguished gentlemen indorsing the movement, including one from ex-President Cleveland.

The delegates from the Chestertown club were Messrs. James A. Pearce, Hope H. Barroll, J. M. J. Byron, H. W. Vickers and Dr. Samuel Beck.

An Address to the People.

The following address to the people of the State, which was read by Senator John S. Wirt, of Cecil county, was adopted by the clubs:

"It will be your duty to elect in November next representatives to serve you in the lower House of Congress for the ensuing two years. It is certain that, within the period of their service, those whom you will elect will be required to act upon measures of the utmost importance to the common welfare. It is vitaly therefore, that we should exercise the utmost care in the selection of candidates, as well as put forth your most earnest efforts to secure their election.

"Foremost among the questions to be considered will be that of tariff reform. This issue demands that the views upon the subject of the tariff held by your candidates shall be something more than a mere perfunctory adhesion to a party platform. You should see to it that they are men of earnest convictions, which will hold them true at all times and under all temptations to the practical application to legislation of the principles they profess.

"The cause of tariff reform is that of the democratic party, which, true to its traditions, has under the leadship of Mr. Cleveland wiselyand patriotically made this cause its own. It is true that there is a large and increasing number of thoughtful republicans who refuse to accept the high tariff policy of their own party, but the proceedings of the present Congress have left these patriotic citizens no alternative between the practical surrender of their influence in national politics and co-operation with the democratic party. It has, therefore, become the duty of all who believe that federal taxation should be reduced and not made an engine for the oppression of the many and the benefit of the few to vote for the democratic congressional candidates provided always that they possess the proper qualifications of personal character, ability and unquestioned fidelity to the principles of tariff reform.

"The tariff question of 1890 is not the tariff question of 1888. The tariff issue of 1888 was in regard to the Mills bill, a measure which sought to *reduce* the taxes upon imports from an average *ad valorem* rate of 47 per cent. to 42 per cent.; the tariff issue in 1890 is made on the McKinley bill, an act, which, as it passed the House, *increases* the average rate from 47 to nearly 53 per cent. Although the people in 1888 decided in favor of the reductions of the Mills bill by a popular majority of 100,000, the republican managers, placed in control by a system of voting which on this occasion defeated the popular will, determined to redeem the political obligations incurred in the purchase of the presidency by increasing a rate of taxation which in 1888 they had promised to reduce. The money of the tariff lords of the republican party had put that party in possession of the taxing powers of the government, and they proposed to use those powers 'for all they were worth.'

"A Speaker of the House was selected whose cynical contempt for law and precedent placed at their disposal an unheard of and ruthless legislative machinery. Rules were invented not to facilitate business, but to suppress debate and avoid deliberation. The ways and means committee abdicated at their bidding its constitutional function of informing the House of the ways and means to secure the revenue requisite for the support of the government, and consumed long months in ascertaining how much more than what was sufficient for that purpose should be raised by taxation of the people to gratify the greedy creatures who assumed to own the government.

"The result was to be anticipated.

"'No reduction,' says the report of the democratic minority of the ways and means committee, 'has been made in the amount of duties imposed under any schedule, except sugar and molasses. In all the thirteen schedules of dutiable goods, embracing almost every important article the people use, except tea and coffee, which have been free for many years, increases are made, and in many of them the increase is very large.'

"These increases characteristically fall most heavily upon the poor. Under the McKinley bill the lowest grades of woolen yarn pay a duty of 112 per cent., the more costly 72 per cent.; cheap blankets pay 106 per cent., the finest 72 per cent.; the cheapest women's and children's dress goods, with cotton warp, 106 per cent., the finest 73 per cent.

"The lowest grade of woolen cloth 125 per cent., the highest 86 per cent.

"The cheapest knit underwear from 112 to 133 per cent., and the most expensive 78 per cent.

"The lowest grades of woolen shawls 125 per cent.; the lowest grades of worsted goods 130 per cent., and the highest 90 per cent. All increases.

"The duty upon tin-plate, in which every poor man is so such interested, and the Maryland canner vitally so, is increased to a rate sufficient 'to close half the canning factories in the country, and to raise the cost of this article of general consumption by at least $8,000,000.'

"The framers of the McKinley bill with a fine irony entitled:

"'A bill to reduce the revenue and equalize duties upon imports and for other purposes,' no longer restrained by a surplus which they have squandered, and seeking safety from the wrath of the people in a federal election law which substitutes partisan federal juries and the bayonets of the soldier for a free ballot-box, do not 'reduce,' do not 'equalize,' but they never lose sight of that 'other purpose,' viz., to extort from the people great fortunes for a favored class.

"It is such legislation that you will be called upon to rebuke and condemn by your votes in November. The McKinley bill is the definite expression of the tariff policy of the republican party. It is a policy that deliberately ignores the distress of the agricultural classes as it does of all consumers; it turns a deaf ear to the needs of the manufacturers of one section to favor those of another, and it denies to all manufacturers the benefit of foreign markets by the refusal of the demand for free raw materials and by inviting the retaliation of foreign peoples and governments.

"It is for you, as democrats, actuated by the true spirit of democracy which President Cleveland has revived in the past, to see that such a system shall this fall receive its death blow at the ballot-box, whether the soldier or the supervisor stands at your elbow. The American people is greater than its army, greater than the few whom the soldiers or the supervisor will represent. Organize your tariff reform clubs in every district, and guard them against every approach of the enemy, whether he comes as foe or in the guise of friend. Let none but the staunch and tried friend of tariff reform control the organization and direct the march of your great party, which, under Grover Cleveland, has come once more to the relief of the people, against whom the party of monopoly and federal aggression is today arrayed as never before.

"And we earnestly appeal to the voters of the State, irrespective of party, to protect themselves and those dependent upon them from the material and moral injury threatened by the McKinley bill. It is an issue that rises above mere partisanship, and in that spirit we seek your aid."

Nearly every county in the State was represented, and at night there was a public gathering at the Concirdia, where stirring addresses on tariff reform and the federal election or force bill were made by Congressmen Crisp, of Georgia, Hamphill, of South Carolina, and Wilson, of West Virginia.

—$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 200 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.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1890.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTERTOWN," in the town of Chestertown, in the county of Kent, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the statues of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 31st day of May 1890.

(SEAL) E. S. LACEY,
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

June 7, 1890—9t.

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.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.

—WANTED:—

All the NEW WHEAT

I can buy, delivered at any station on the railroad, for THE WM. LEA & SONS CO, BRANDYWINE MILLS, Wilmington, Del. Farmers look to your interest and allow me to make an offer on your grain before you sell. *As I am buying direct for the manufacturer, with a low rate of freight to Wilmington, it is reasonable* to suppose I can PAY MORE for grain than those who buy to sell again.

July 12, 1890. E. T. COMEGYS.

WANTED! WANTED!

100,000

BUSHELS NEW WHEAT

DELIVERED AT ANY POINT CONVENIENT TO SELLER, FOR WHICH WILL PAY

HIGHEST CASH PRICE.

Give me a call before selling.

Also, have on hand a lot of

Good Peach Baskets!

which I will sell for cost.

J. C. SUTTON, Jr.,
BLACK'S, MD.

Jy5-tf.

J. HERMAN IRELAND,

KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

GRAIN,

COAL, FERTILIZERS

—and all kinds of—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A full line of CARRIAGES, DAYTONS and ROAD CARTS always on hand. Also, the celebrated ROSS FEED CUTTERS, the STAVER BUCKEYE CORN and COB MILLS, MARSEILLES ADAMS POWER SHELLERS.

I AM PREPARED TO BUY

NEW WHEAT, in any Quantity!

Having removed from Locust Grove, I thank my friends for their patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

J. HERMAN IRELAND,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

Jy12-tf.

BELTING!

FOR GOOD

LEATHER BELTING,
RUBBER "
COTTON "
LACE & LEATHER HOSE.

THRESHING MACHINE BELTS.

—GO TO—

J. E. RHOADS & SONS
3d & Orange Streets,
Wilmington, Del.

Mention KENT NEWS.

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 this section 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 by not being burdened with an accumulation of mixed stock, we can give you a Better Selection and Save You Money. We heve a full line of the Hand-Made Goods which have been handled here for six years and are getting up a good 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,
Chestertown, Maryland.

July 5, 1890.

When in the City be Sure to Call

—ON—

DUBREUIL, MOBRAY & CO.

527 and 529 West Balto., Street,

FOR MEN'S YOUTHS', BOYS' AND —CHILDREN'S—

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS and HATS.

Good Suits for Men at $6.00, $7.50, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00, $13 50.

Dress Suits at $12.00, $13.50, $15.00 and $18.00, Custom Made and fit perfect.

Boys' Suits $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00, which are stylish and perfect fitting.

Imported Goods at $6.00. $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00, real gems.

Hats of Lates Style and in Greatest Variety.

Furnishing Goods of all Styles, Prices, and Qualities.

Tech, Four in Hand, Windsor Scarfs, Summer Underwear in Balbriggan all wool, &c., Hosiery, Gloves, &c., at Popular Prices.

6 Shirts to Order at $6.75.
9 Shirts to Order at $8.22.

FIT GUARANTEED.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Also Proprietors of Globe Steam Laundry.

May 17-3m.

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.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

April 12, 1890.

SALESMEN WANTED —AT ONCE—

to sell our choice Nursery Stock. Salary and commission and steady work to earnest workers.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
MT. HOPE NURSERIES, ESTABLISHED 1840. Rochester, New York. Jy19-4t.

THRESHING MACHINES

A Specialty.

Simplest, Most Durable, Economical and Perfect in use. Wastes no Grain; Cleans it ready for market.

ENGINES, HORSE POWERS, SAW MILLS, Force Feed Grain Drills, Hay Presses, &c. Send for Catalouge and Special Price.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.,
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

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.

mar20 ADJOINING THE BANK.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT. CHAS. L. LODD.

WESTCOTT & DODD,

(Successors to N. G. WESTCOTT.)

WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR LARGE STOCK THE LATEST STYLES IN

Dress Ginghams

CHALLIES IN ALL STYLES,
OUTING CLOTHS, DRAPERIES,
WHITE GOODS, HATS and CAPS.

CHILDREN'S, MISSES', LADIES',

YOUTH'S and MEN'S SHOES.

Also, a Full Line of Groceries.

We solicit the patronage of the old customers of the house and of our friends and the public generally.

m10. WESTCOTT & DODD.

"PRIDE OF ENGLAND,"

—IMPORTED—

Cleveland Bay Stallion,

Registered Number, 161.

IS a beautiful Cleveland Bay color, stands 16 hands 1½ inches, and will weigh thirteen hundred pounds in condition. He is stylish, fine action and perfectly quiet. In the combined qualities of action, beauty and endurance, he is acknowledged to stand unequaled as a stock horse for farm and carriage purposes. Has only served a few mares, but has proved sure with them. He comes down a long line of the best producers.

PEDIGREE:—Sire, Mark T.; by Moonstone; by McQueen's Rattler; by Horn Pipe; by Fox Hunter. Dam by McQueen's Rattler; second dam by Horn Pipe; third dam by Fox Hunter: fourth dam a superior coach mare.

TERMS:—Fifteen Dollars for the season, to be settled during season. Liberal terms made with parties breeding two or more mares. He will make the spring and Fall seasons in Kent county, commencing Monday next, March 31, 1890.

JAMES A. RUSSELL,
MANAGER.

mar29-5m.

TAX NOTICE.

All tax-payers of the FOURTH DISTRICT and notified that the taxes for 1889 are now over due t 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.

d7-tf. H. M. STUART, COLL.

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, Mayland, 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 dog, and two dollars 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 destroyed.

SEC. 160. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners may pass all laws and ordinances necessary to give effect and operation to the powers vested in them, and impose such fines, penalties and forfeitures for breach of their laws and ordinances as they may think proper not exceeding five dollars for any one offense; and said commissioners shall forthwith define and locate the limits of said town, and shall have same filed and recorded in the clerk's office for Kent county for reference and safe keeping; and the said commissioners may pass all laws and ordinances necessary for grading, regulating, paving and repairing the foot-ways in the streets, lanes and alleys in said town, and impose a tax on any lot fronting on any street, lane or alley, for the purpose of grading, regulating, paving and repairing the foot-ways in front thereof, or compel by fine or otherwise the owners of any lot to pave or repair the foot-ways in front thereof agreeably to the ordinance to be passed by them, and shall have power to open and establish new streets, lanes and alleys, and straighten and widen old streets, lanes and alleys, and to provide for the payment of damages and expenses incurred for opening and widening or straightening the streets, lanes and alleys as aforesaid, by laying and assessing the same generally upon the whole of the assessable property of the town or upon the property of person or persons to be benefited thereby.

SEC. 161.