Kent News.

SATURDAY.....Oct. 4, 1890.

Sales to Take Place.

Monday, Oct. 13—Personal property of the late N. Voshell, by C. T. Westcott, adm'r.

Tuesday, Oct. 14—John D. Urie, attorney named in mortgage, will offer at public sale the house and lot at Betterton owned and occupied by Thos. E. Brice.

Saturday, Oct. 18—Valuable farm near Chesterville, by C. T. Westcott, mortgagee.

Same day—House and lot near Masseys, by J. D. Urie, mortgagee.

Wednesday, Oct. 15—Personal property of Thos. Rasin, near Still Pond, by John D. Urie, Trustee.

Tuesday, Oct. 28—Farm in Quaker Neck and dwelling house in Chestertown of John W. Hines, by M. deK. Smith, attorney.

Tuesday, Nov. 18—Two valuable farms in the first election district, by Wm. A. Cochran, Middletown, Del.

THE TARIFF.

What Is It?—How Does It Affect the Farmer, Laborer and Other Classes in Kent County?

From various sources has come the query: "What is this tariff?" "Please explain it to me," and other such questions. For the benefit of our readers we will endeavor to freshen their memory and perhaps advance some new point in reference to this iniquitous tariff, which is so undemocratic and disastrous to the progress of our whole country. A tariff in general may be defined as a schedule of taxes levied by the government upon all goods shipped to the United States. When this tax was first levied by the government it was for the purpose of *revenue* only, just as internal taxes are laid for the support of the government. A revenue tariff laid upon imported goods, with an eye to just taxation only, we hold to be right and necessary. But if this tax is laid for *revenue* only—for the governmental expenses—it is right that the people shall pay no more money in consequence of a tax being levied than just the tax itself, and the tax should be as low as possible to meet the demands for revenue, and thereby the amount of taxes will be greater by reason of increased imports.

But this use of the tariff has passed away, and instead of a tariff for revenue only it has become a tax for "protection" only. "Protective" tariff is now the kind of tax with which we have to deal and to which we will devote a small space. It is directly the opposite of a revenue tariff, and is laid with a view to raise the price of certain home commodities by cutting off foreign competition. All the arguments of protectionists in favor of their system imply, when they do not affirm, that the purpose of "protection" is a rise of price of the "protected" commodities, and always nearly to the amount of tariff placed on them. In the first place, a protective tariff levies very high taxes so as to exclude the taxed commodity altogether, or to raise its price by means of the tax to the point to which it wishes to bring up the price of the protected home commodity. If the foreign article has been taxed on coming in, the tax, of course, must be added to the price, and the price of the home article correspondingly tends to rise to the same point. For instance, if the price for shoes here and in England is $1.50 per pair, and the tax upon reaching here is 30 per cent., then we will pay about $1.90 for a pair of shoes. If this 30 per cent.—a high tax—is necessary for governmental expenses, as above stated, then we say it is right. But is it? If it is for the government, why not a low tax which will increase the revenue, as will be seen by the following example: In 1868 the tax on whiskey was $2 per gallon, and the revenue amounted to over $18,000,000; in 1870 the tax was *fifty cents*, and the revenue was over $55,000,000; in 1874 it was seventy cents, and the revenue was $44,000,000.

By protection the people see that their government is a respecter of persons; that rich and otherwise influential men can get laws passed for their individual benefit, and that the cry of thousands weighs very little against the unjust claim of one. They see that the legislator loses sight of the general good in the desire to please a few powerful constituents, and bribes, indirect or direct, enter strongly in the fight. They see the poor made poorer and the rich made richer by it, and it has been passed and was passed by Congress last week in the teeth of an unyielding and bitter opposition.

The protective tariff is not levied for revenue only, but for the monopolist and manufacturer. Who pays the tax? You do, reader. The *consumers* and not the importers pay the tax. It is almost impossible to tell how much of their forced contributions goes to the treasury and how much to the protected individuals. Hon. H. C. Burchard, of Illinois, unusually well informed and candid, has calculated and so stated in a speech some time ago that, of the contribution of each family, on the average $5 went to the treasury and $9 to the manufacturer's dividends. In general, the figures by advocates of protection are startling, and the wrong frightful. Suppose the annual domestic product of protected goods but $3,000,000,000, and the average duty by which they were protected but 40 per cent., and their own rise of price in consequence of the duty but 20 per cent., then the American people paid needlessly under the tariff $600,000,000 every year, not one penny of which goes to the treasury, but to the manufacturer and the legislator who places such taxes on the people. Is it any wonder they hold the power they do?

One of the worst things about protective duties is, that the forced contribution under them is usually drawn from the pockets of those who are least able to pay it, and passes over into the pockets of those who are best able to do without it and who cannot show the least claim to it. For instance the poor man pays 35 per cent. more duty on cheap bunting than the rich man does for silk. And as to the farmer, almost precisely one-half of the people of the United States, get their living from agriculture, but these cannot be benefited by protective duties because the burdens of it fall directly and indirectly upon them—directly, because many of the things they buy are thereby raised in price, and indirectly, also, because the things they sell are thereby depressed in price. The last is evident because the foreign market for our products is curtailed in just the proportion in which the American market for foreign products is curtailed by a restrictive tariff. By a recent census only 4 per cent. of all the persons engaged in industrial pursuits in this country were employed in the cotton, steel, iron, woolen and worsted industries, which are all highly protected. It therefore is the many farmers and laborers who pay and the few millionaires and monopolists who profit under protective tariff-taxes. Is this a right and necessary tax? We say not, and over five million voters in the United States voted against it at the last election. There is a way to free yourself of this high tax and unjust burden and that is by sending such men as Henry Page, Rusk, Rayner, Compton, Stump and McKaig to the House of Representatives, who will bend every effort for a reduction of tariff-taxes.

But some of our readers may want a more practical illustration of the burdensome tariff. Then let's go to any merchant in Chestertown and buy a bill of goods, as follows:

Articles.	Cost of goods.	Am't of tariff.
4 pair shoes	$ 8 00	$ 1 85
11 pounds shot	93	40
2 pounds powder (10c. per lb)	20	10
2½ pounds coffee	70	.....
27 pounds salt	40	15
5 gallons coal oil	1 50	25
11 spools cotton thread, 200 yds	57	21
1 yard ribbon	07	02
3 bunches cotton thread	10	03
1 package needles	10	02
1 pound yarn thread	50	20
16 inch file, 40c., 2 8-inch 30c	40	16
½ pound pepper	15	05
½ pound spice	15	02
1 box blacking	10	04
1 quire paper	15	03
78 yards cotton, domestic	4 73	1 93
18 yards cotton, bed ticking	3 60	1 28
20 pounds sugar	2 00	1 00
10 yards cotton flannel	1 00	36
25 yards wool flannel	6 25	2 65
10 yards jeans (wool and cotton	3 00	1 22
25 yards cotton checks	2 00	72
12 yards cottonades	2 40	86
28 yards prints	2 32	82
10 yards cotton shirting	80	35
10 yards cotton shirting, hickory	1 00	36
1½ yards cotton jackonet	60	17
1 lady's corset	75	20
4 pounds soda (1½ cents)	40	20
9⅔ gallons molasses (8 cents)	6 60	1 85
5 pounds nails (1¼ cents)	25	09
2 boxes felt gum wads	80	21
1 pocket knife	65	21
1 comb	10	03
1 package pins	10	03
1 box horn buttons	10	02
1 pair lady's lisle thread gloves	30	08
6 pounds soap	50	09
1 pound starch	10	05
1 pair suspenders	15	04
1 pair lady's cotton hose	20	07
6 yards jute bagging	80	38
9 pounds ties	45	12
1 3-gallon earthen jar	30	06
1 boy's wool hat	75	18
1 lady's straw hat	75	31
14 yards cotton lawns	1 86	66
2 pair cotton overalls	2 10	55
1 sacsucker coat and vest (cotton)	1 50	39
4 pair pants (part wool)	2 25	79
1 woolen shawl	3 00	1 40
1 brace and bit with 6 bits	4 20	1 30
6 chisels	1 80	47
4 steel shovel plows	1 60	50
6 sets door hinges	1 80	44
4 pairs trace chains (1¾ cents)	3 00	1 00
1 4-pound ax	1 00	26
1 bottle castor oil	25	16
1 box blue mass	40	08
1 ounce quinine, free	75	.....
1 bottle paregoric	25	06
1 bottle laudanum	25	07
1 bottle Dover's powders	25	05
Total	$84 44	$27 22

This would be the amount paid under the old tariff law, but by the McKinley bill passed this week by the Republicans the tariff would be increased four cents on every dollar's worth of goods. But possibly some one may say how about the employes in the mills? How about them, indeed! Almost daily hordes of foreigners come to America and apply to a factory for work and get it. It is these low-waged workers who are at present and who are destined to seriously hurt the mill employes and not a reduction of the tariff. If a high tax is to be levied put it on the foreigners who scramble to our shores. It is these who are hurting laborers and not the tariff. We are advocates of a low-tariff and will hail the glad day which is sure to come when it is laid for revenue only and not for "protection" to rich owners of mills, and, we might say, *rulers* of our country.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COL. WOOLFORD.

He is Stricken Down With Paralysis and Expires in a Few Hours.

Col. Levin Woolford, State Tax Commissioner of Maryland, died shortly after one o'clock Monday afternoon at his home, in Princess Anne, from a stroke of Paralysis received between 7 and 8 o'clock that morning. He returned to Princess Anne from Annapolis Sunday morning, as was his weekly custom, to spend Sunday with his family. All day Sunday he was in cheerful spirits, and chatted pleasantly with his family and friends who visited him. His health seemed as good as usual. This morning, after making his toilet, he stepped into the yard, and there he was found by his son, Roger, who had gone in search of him to summon him to breakfast. He was entirely helpless and speechless. He was supported into the house and thence into his bedroom. Drs. Dale and Wainwright were summoned and soon discovered that he had been paralyzed, and that life could last but a few hours. Col. Woolford attempted several times to speak, but could not, and during the morning he lost consciousness. Absent members of his family were summoned, and around the death bed were gathered the entire family when the end came.

Col. Woolford was 71 years old, a native of Somerset county, and well known in democratic political circles all over the State. He was educated at old Washington Academy, and was admitted to the bar over forty years ago. In 1851, at the age of 32 years, he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court for Somerset County, a position which he held uninterruptedly until 1870. In that year he was nominated by the democrats for State comptroller and was elected. He served as comptroller for four terms, retiring in January, 1878, and immediately being chosen to the position as State tax commissioner, which was created at the legislative session of 1878.

Colonel Woolford was twice married. His first wife was Miss Atkinson, by whom one child, Mr. Arthur Woolford, survives. His second wife was a Miss Waters, sister of Hon. Levin L. Waters, of Princess Anne and by her are three children living, Mr. Roger Woolford and Misses Bessie and Lena. His second wife survives him. Col. Woolford always took a prominent part in church affairs, and for fifty years was vestrymen of St. Andrew's P. E. Church, of Princess Anne. He always represented the Diocese of Easton in the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also had been a delegate to the diocesan conventions. At the time of his death he was president of the Savings Bank of Somerset county, at Princess Anne which place he had filled since the bank was begun, about a year and a-half ago. He was a gentleman of genial manners and of general popularity.

Tolchester Line.—After this week the Emma Giles will make two trips weekly—Wednesday and Saturday. See new schedule for particulars.

Fishermen at Tolchester Wednesday caught 200 bunches of perch with hook and line. Among the fish was a good-size pike.

Hon. Henry Page, candidate for congress in this district, spoke to a large and interested audience in the court house on Tuesday night last. There were in the audience gentlemen from all parts of the district, who were entertained for an hour by the speaker in discussing the issues of the day, in the course of which the speaker eloquently portrayed the great injustice which the tariff imposed upon our people, as well as the great outrage which a Republican majority in Congress is inflicting upon the people of the whole country by increasing the burdens of an already overtaxed people. The people present showed their sympathy with the speaker's views by the vigorous applause by which he was frequently interupted during the delivery of his address. If the speech delivered here is a sample of what Mr. Page proposes to give the people of his district, we feel satisfied that his canvass will be distinguished for its large and enthusiastic gatherings of the people wherever he may speak.—*Easton Star.*

A Great Indian Uprising Predicted.—Captain Trimbleton, of the seventh United States cavalry, commandant, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, says the greatest Indian uprising of recent times is certain to come soon. The Indians, he says, have got the idea that the Great Medicine Man is coming to wipe out the whites and restore to them the ownership of the country. The result is that they have entered with the fervor of fanatics upon a series of incantations and religious orgies. The 5,000 Indians about Fort Sill have renounced Christianity, and he is certain that in a short time somebody will pretend to be the expected Great Medicine Man, and then the trouble will begin. He thinks all the United States garrisons in the Indian country should be doubled.

NOTES FROM GALENA.

The farmers in this vicinity are very busy seeding wheat just now. They expect to put in a larger acreage than usual. From the quantity of phosphate that is being hauled through this place one would suppose the whole district was to be put in wheat.

Several persons from here are attending the Dover fair and a good many more would have gone on Thursday morning but as it rained quite hard the ones intending to go were kept back and gave up the idea of going at all.

Bishop Adams, of the Diocese of Easton, held service in this place on Tuesday evening last, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Duncan and Ware. There was a large congregation present. The Bishop preached an excellent sermon in which the congregation seemed to be deeply interested.

The Rev. Mr. Fosnocht is visiting friends in Galena. All seem to be glad to see him as this is his first visit since he left this charge in March last. Mr. F. seems to like his new place (Chesapeake City) very much; says he has a fine church and large congregation. Mr. F. is no drone and it will not be his fault if he does not increase his congregation.

Messrs. Gooding & Taylor are running a large force at their cannery just now. They are getting all the tomatoes they can handle.

Politics seem to be very quiet here, though some of the Democratic leaders say they want to bury the Republican party so deep this fall that the blast of Gabriel's horn will not resurrect them, especially in this district. If they are only kept under until then we will all be satisfied. Indeed the white Republicans amongst us show their despondency by their *downcast* appearance.

Our popular preacher, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, has been holding revival services at Locust Grove for the past two weeks with good success.

It is reported that some of the families that removed to Wilmington from here a short time ago are about to return.

Mr. Wm. A. Hyland just heard from his son Allie from Southampton. He had just arrived; had a very pleasant voyage. Seven days it took him to go over. P.

October 2, 1890.

Betterton Items.

Messrs. Editors:—Miss Annie E. Young died at the residence of her brother, Mr. John Young, Tuesday the 23d, of consumption. For more than a year she has been a great sufferer. She has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for many years, and died as she had lived. Her life was devoted to her church and to the comforts of those around her. She was always ready and willing to go to the bedside of the sick and suffering. She passed away peacefully and we feel sure, is resting peacefully with Him she so faithfully served these many long years. She was in her 59th year.

Mr. Scott Crownhart, of this place is quite ill with dysentery. Dr. James W. Urie, of Still Pond, is attending him.

Mr. Wilbur R. Brice, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Brice, of this place. Wilbur is president of the Mutual Aid Insurance company as incorporated under laws of Tennessee, March 7th, 1890. We wish him good luck.

Mrs. Capt. George W. Moore, (who by the way is *not* the Mrs. Moore that unfortunately had some trouble here a few weeks ago) returned home from a little trip a few days ago, much improved in health.

Mrs. C. H. Sullivan has returned home from a visit to friends in Baltimore county. Trebor.

Still Pond Farmers' Club.

September 25, 1890.

Eusebius writes: The club met at the house of N. Barnard and held a protracted session. Discussed many matters important to farmers. Interest in these meetings is increasing, but your correspondent, for want of time, must close without giving detailed account of the various matters that occupied the attention of the club. The following report of the committee appointed to investigate the leaf blight on pear trees will no doubt interest your readers. We are assured now that it is safe to plant pear orchards, as a sovereign remedy has been discovered that will destroy the bacteria that causes this blight. The report of committee is as follows:

Still Pond, September 25, 1890.

We having been appointed to examine and report to this club meeting the results of the different solutions to prevent leaf blight applied by spraying to the pear trees of Dr. Wm. S. Maxwell during the spring and summer just passed, under the direction of Prof. B. T. Galloway, chief of section of Vegetable Pathology of the United States, respectfull report that on September 11 we were met by the genial doctor and kindly shown the different lots of trees sprayed and tagged with dates of the several applications. The Doctor has a fine pear orchard of 8,500 trees of the leading varieties, including the Garber and Idaho, but the experimental applications were made on the Bartlett trees in different parts of the orchard. At the time of our visit, September 11, the larger part of the Bartlett trees had shed from one-third to one-half, and some trees nearly all of their leaves, from the effect of leaf blight, except those trees on which the experimental applications had been made.

Lot No. 1. Two rows of Standard Bartlett trees in an orchard sixteen years old were sprayed on May 29, only one application of an ammoniacal solution consisting of the proportions of

Carbonate of copper.....3 ounces,
Aqua Ammonia.....1 quart.
Water.....22 gallons.

These two rows had unsprayed trees on each side and showed plainly by the greater number of leaves on the trees the benefit of the one application.

Lot No. 2 Two rows in the same 16-year-old orchard of standard trees were sprayed same date as No. 1, on May 29, only one application of the Bordeaux mixture, consisting of the proportions of

Sulphate of copper.....6 pounds.
Lime.....4 pounds.
Water.....22 gallons.

This lot of trees, like No. 1, has unsprayed trees on each side, but shows many more green leaves than No 1. Both those lots have shed the leaves in the tops of the very tall trees.

Lot No. 3. Trees sprayed May 6, May 16 and May 28 with the Bordeaux mixture. Sept. 11 trees were full of leaves with their natural green color, and also well filled with strong looking buds.

Lot No. 4. Trees sprayed May 6, May 16 and May 28 with ammoniacal solution, Sept. 11 trees full of leaves with their natural green color, and also well filled with buds.

Lot No. 5. Trees sprayed May 6, May 16, June 10, June 23 and July 8 with the Bordeaux mixture. Sept. 11 trees well filled with leaves, but discolored with a bluish coating; plenty of strong buds.

Lot No. 6. Trees sprayed May 6, May 16, May 26, June 23 and July 8. Trees well covered with green leaves and plenty of strong buds.

Several other lots of trees were showed us that had been sprayed with other solutions, but as most of the leaves on these trees had a scorched or scaled appearance on their eddes, we omit any detailed report of them.

We find those trees sprayed three times with the Bordeaux mixture and those sprayed three times with the ammoniacal solution have been sufficiently protected from the leaf blight without any visible injury in any way to the trees.

These applications have been made by using the Little Giant Pump and Nixon Nozel, manufactured by the Nixon Nozel Manufacturing Comgany, Dayton, Ohio. The pump cost $8, and can be attached to a barrel or a hogshead and placed in a dearborn or a wagon with a man and nozel, directing the spray to a row on each side will make about work of any Kent county orchard.

The Doctor informs us that the retail cost of these chemical is about.

Carbonate of copper.....60c. per pound,
Sulphate of copper.....10c. " "
Aqua ammonia.....35c. per quart.

He also informed us that a proper application for a full grown standard tree requires from three-quarters of a gallon to one gallon of these solutions, and smaller trees a less quantity in proportion to the size of trees. Respectfully submitted.

James S. Harris,
H. L. Crew,
E. B. Pennington,
W. D. Pennington.

Chestnuts are Ripe.—The first appearance of Chestnuts in our market were on sale this week by Mr. Wm. R. Maul at ten cents per pint. They are said to be quite plentiful and no doubt since the bridge is free boys from town will not confine themselves to Kent. Chinquapins are also ripe and abundant. Boys should be careful lest they trespass upon forbidden land.

Orphan's Court, Sept. 30, 1890. Present Judges Walker, Fisher and Moffett. James Roy Micou, administrator of Mrs. K. H. Morrison, filed release from the distributee of the estate of his decedent. Mrs. Penelope Pennell, passed her first and final administratrix account.

Teachers' Association.

The first meeting of the scholastic year was held last Saturday, September 27, and forty of the fifty-five teachers were present. Mr. Topping, chairman of the literary committee, submitted the following questions, which were adopted to be discussed at the meeting in November:

1st. How, and to what extent, should we teach Physical Culture in our schools?

2d. What recitations or exercises in which the whole school, or the greater part of it, may engage? How should they be conducted?

The first question on the program was called up for discussion: How can a Teachers' Reading Circle be managed in connection with our Teachers' Association in this county? No one present seemed to think that a reading circle and the association could be conducted together. If a reading circle was organized in Kent county it would have to be conducted independently of the association. The examiner read a letter from Mrs. Newell, secretary of the Directors of the State Reading Circle, urging the organization of a circle in Kent county, and presenting some facts and statements as to work done and what was expected to be done. Mr. Starkey read a letter from Mr. J. B. Hazell, of Sudlersville, explaining the plan of conducting the reading circle in Queen Anne's and particularly in his immediate neighborhood. The examiner read a circular explaining the plan of organizing.

Mr. Topping moved that we organize District Reading Circles, and this motion was carried without any opposition. The president appointed the following as organizers for their respective districts:

First district, Henry Tonkin, Millington, Friday evening; second, Isaac R. Starkey, Kennedyville, Friday evening; third, Samuel W. Wallis, Catt's Corner, Friday evening; fourth, Wm. G. Fallowfield, Chestertown, Thursday evening; fifth, Miss Shaw, Edesville, Friday evening.

The books to be used in the course of the first year are Swett's Methods of Teaching, Allen's Mind Studies and Mackenzie's Nineteenth Century, of which suggestions and outlines will be furnished to each circle. These books can be gotten at reduced rates. On motion of Mr. Tonkin, the secretary of each reading circle is requested to report to each association the number and names of members, the meetings held, the progress in reading and such other matters as will be of interest.

The second question was discussed next and reads as follows: What are the greatest needs of our schools, and how can they be supplied?

It was stated that thoroughness in the acquisition of knowledge and a greater effort to secure independence in work and thought, better readers and consequently more time for reading were some of the many needs of our schools. In teaching the 7th grade, especially in schools having but one teacher, to avoid neglect of the lower grades more time was needed to teach these studies. Teachers are not required to teach the 7th grade studies in large schools, and it sometimes becomes a question of either neglecting some of the studies of the smaller children or declining to receive any children above the 6th grade.

After the discussion of the question had closed, Swett's Meths of Teaching relating to Directions for School Government and the nature and effect of punishments was read and freely commented upon.

After some further remarks from the examiner in reference to a correspondence with Dr. Chancellor concerning vaccination, admitting pupils to the 1st grade as provided by a regulation of the State Board of Education, and the limit to the time for which a substitute may be employed, the association adjourned.

MARRIED.

October 2, 1890, at the M. E. Parsonage in Chestertown, by Rev. Dr. Willey, JOHN TAYLOR and Mrs. SARAH HANCE.

DIED.

At Edesville, on September 11th, 1890, WILLIAM FISHER, aged 7 months and 7 days, infant son of T. Hepburn and Mary Hodges Stavely.

On Monday, Sept. 23d, of consumption, at the residdence of her brother, John C. Young, Miss ANNIE E. YOUNG, in the 59th year of her age.

At his residence, Pondtown, Queen Anne's county, Sept. 28, 1890, Captain WILLIAM S. KIRBY, in the 76th year of his age.

In Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, FLORA MAY, wife of John Allston, and daughter of James M. Pote, of this county, aged 32 years.

"Tis hard to break the tender cord
Where love has bound the heart;
'Tis hard, so hard to speak the word,
We must forever part.
Dearest sister we have laid thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace,
But thy memory will be cheerished
Till we see thy heavenly face.

On Monday, Sept. 29, 1890, at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Walraven, BERTIE, youngest child of Charles W. and Emma Stephens, aged 21 months.

"I'll take these little lambs, said He,
And I will them in my breast,
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be forever blest.
"Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve my love;
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above."

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

TOLCHESTER LINE!

On and after Wednesday, October 8th, 1890, weather permitting, the steamer

EMMA GILES

WILL LEAVE TOLCHESTER BEACH EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

Leave Tolchester Beach at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Leave Baltimore - at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received in Baltimore daily.

Special.—Comfortable Waiting Room for Passengers. Plenty of Stable Room for teams. By this Route passengers have 3½ hours to spend in Baltimore and return same day.

For further particulars apply to

W. C. ELIASON, Pres't,
Oct. 4, 1890. Pier 16 Light Street, Balto.

"PRIDE OF ENGLAND!"

—IMPORTED—

Cleveland Bay Stallion,

Registered Number, 161.

Is of a beautiful Cleveland Bay color, stands 16 hands 1½ inches high, and will weigh 1,300 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. He comes down a long line of the best producers. The American Farmers' Stock Book, in speaking of the most desirable strains of horses which have been the result of careful and scientific breeding, in coming to the Cleveland Bays, says: "We come next to a class of horses always held in the highest esteem for their many valuable qualities. It is a horse that is now bred to a degree of perfection that leaves little to be desired in all that goes to constitute size, style and ability to perform any labor that may be required, except the heaviest drudgery. The Cleveland Bays are good carriage horses, good and stout wagon or plow horses, and they match together about as easy as Dorem cattle, commanding as they do plenty of stamuch thorough blood with excellent size and constitutional vigor. Unfortunately they are rare in the United States, but since their introduction into the West they have been steadily growing into favor. They are remarkable for their pure bay color, dashed only at the fetlocks and in the forehead with white. We have good authority for our admiration of this splendid animal. Canada has of late years become celebrated for finely-bred and finely-matched carriage horses, which is due to the sagacity of some Canadian breeders, in selecting Cleveland Bay Stallions for sires."

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

Terms:—$15 for the season, to be settled during the season. Liberal terms made with parties breeding two or more mares. He will make the Fall season in Kent county, commencing Monday next, Sept. 15, 1890. All mares taken this Fall and not proving with foal will be given a Spring chance free of charge. Terms for next Spring will be $25.

James A. Russell,
Sept. 13, 1890. Manager.

GORMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

His Name Brought Out in Connecion With the Presidential Nomination.

The New York *Morning Journal* of Sept. 28 contained the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

The talk of who is to be the Republican candidate for President, occasioned by the re-election of Speaker Reed by such an increased majority two weeks ago, has now started the same sort of speculation among the Democrats. Until very recently the only candidates spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination were Cleveland and Hill. The two tickets were Cleveland and Campbell and Hill and Gray.

Since a canvass made by the *Journal* of the members of Congress as to their perference between Cleveland and Hill there has been a great change of opinion among the Democratic Statesmen here. During the past week a new ticket has been sprung, and it meets with considerable favor. It is:

For President, Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.

For Vice-President, George Hearst, of California.

The suggestion of this ticket has struck a responsive chord among the Southern Statesmen, who feel very grateful to Senator Gorman for his masterly leadership of their party in the Senate during the past few months.

Still, it must not be understood that the South loves Cleveland less than it ever did. He is still their candidate, but they are beginning to fear that it might be unwise to renominate him in the face of the opposition of Governor Hill and his friends. They are also about ready to admit that Hill will control the New York delegation to the national convention, in which case they fear Cleveland's nomination by other States would be an insult to New York.

As for Governor Hill, the Southerners swear that they do not want him, and that if nominated he could not carry the solid South. Besides, in their opinion, Hill will exhaust himself in defeating Cleveland.

Under the condition of affairs existing in the Empire State, the feeling is growing strong in Washington that it would be wise to select a candidate from outside the State of New York. That being necessary, two thirds of the Democrates here say that the Maryland Senator would be the most available candidate to head the ticket.

In Gorman's favor is mentioned the fact that he is a national character, possessing all the elements calculated to enthuse Democrats. Besides, he is conceded to be the shrewdest politician in the Democratic party. His freinds claim that he stands with his party where Tilden did and that he is to-day the successor of the "Sage of Gramercy."

Senator Gorman's admirers assert that the fact that he belongs to Maryland, at solidly Democratic state, is not to his dissadvantage, as Gorman is a national character and bigger than any state. Last, but not least, it is claimed that Cleveland could not object to him, and there is every reason why so sterling a Democrat should meet with the enthusiastic support of Governor Hill.

Realizing that the great West has come into possession of the balance of power, and is in the future able to demand whatever she desires from national conventions the same people who have started the Gorman boom are also booming Senator Hearst for second place on the ticket.

The California Senator, while making no pretenses as to oratory, is regarded as one of the clearest-headed men in the Senate. It is believed by his friends that he could be depended upon to carry the states on the Pacific coast.

Senator Hearst's fortune is immense, and, being one of the liberal men in the country, it is not likely that the Democrats would lack for money with which to defray their campaign expenses.

John O'Day, the Democratic leader of Missouri, has already declared himself in favor of this ticket.

Baltimore Market.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday quote as fotlows:

Wheat—Longberry, good to prime, 98c@$1.00.
Corn—White and Yellow, 56@58c.
Oats—40@43½c.

CECIL COUNTY FAIR

—1890—

ELKTON, October 7, 8, 9 and 10.

WHAT YOU WILL SEE THERE. SPLENDID EXHIBITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS:

The Hay Monument, The Grange Exhibits,
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Vahle's Birds, The Japanese Village,
The Baltimore Fifth Regiment Band,
The Delaware Cadets Drill,

Daily Trotting and Pacing Races!

Exhibit of American Union of Farm Implements Japanese Athletes and Jugglars, Great Poultry Exhibit, Florida on Wheels, The Modern Kitchen and Mrs. Rogers Lectures, the Dog Show, Tight Rope Walking and Trapese, and many other amusements.

JOHN PARTRIDGE,
s20tf. Secretary.

Geo. B. Westcott. Chas. L. Dodd.

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a16-3m.

CALL and see the bargains we offer in Dress Goods. Lasting Top, Button Gaiters, in all sizes, price 75c. and 98c., and our Tobacco at 35c come before they are gone.
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CALL and examine our celebrated RIVETED SHOE, in Congress, Lace and Button, all sizes.
j14. THOS. G. WROTH.

A DOUBLE BREASTED and DOUBLE BACK UNDERSHIRT for 50 cents.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

A LOT OF SHOES, all sizes, from 25c. to 50c. per pair.
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OUR BLACK RIB HOSE, in Misses and Ladies, from 5½ to 9's, we offer very cheap.
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CHILDREN'S, LADIES' AND GENTS' GAUZE SHIRTS. Choice Country Hams.
may31. WESTCOTT & DODD.

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J. H. SIMPERS.

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Such a line of Suits, Overcoats, Furnishings, and Men's and Boys' Requirements for top and under wardrobe, has never before been shown in Baltimore under one roof.

Sack Suits, from..... $5 to $15
Business Suits, from..... $8 to $18
Walking Suits, from.....$10 to $25
Dress Suits, from.....$10 to $25

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Overcoats Whether the neat and dressy Top Coat for Fall and early Winter, the thicker Coat for comfort, or the Ulster or Storm King to defy the weather, our styles and prices will please you. These Overcoats include Kerseys, Meltons, Thibets, German Cloths, Beavers, Chinchillas, and all the best of Imported and American weavings.

Prices from $5 to $25.

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Boys' Wear From the Shirt Waist and Kilt to the richest effects in suits for young men, we have made rare and elegant provisions. Our Juvenile Department is a treasure house of Style and Beauty in Boys' Suits at right prices.

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That Hat Department is a well stocked branch where everything useful and comfortable, attractive and unique can be found. Foreign Novelties in headwear a special feature. Our $1.49 and $4.98 qualities are wonders in style and cheapness.

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Furnishings Colder days call for warmer Underwear See our wonderful values. Neckwear, Shirts, Cuffs, Collars, Handkerchief, Gloves, and all other requisites of a gentleman's wardrobe, at "way down" prices.

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Samples And Self-measurements sent promptly on application. The courtesies and conveniences of our Great Store always at your services when in the city.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS

5 & 7 W. Baltimore Street,

Near Charles, - Baltimore, Md.

October 4, 1890.

Collector's Sale of Town Property.

By virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me as collector of municipal taxes of Chestertown, Md., I have seized and taken into execution

All that LOT of LAND on northwest side of Queen Street, in Chestertown,

Kent county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Horace M. Stuart, Wm. Robinson and others, and fronting on said street 50 feet, with a depth of 30 feet, more or less, and being the same lot of ground which was devised to Rachel Sampson for life and remainder to Harriet and Emily Sampson by the last will and testament of Lavinia Hanson, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased, dated May 22, 1849; admitted to probate November 11, 1851, and recorded in Liber "Wills J. F. B., folios 343, &c.," and which was assessed to Rachel Berry (formerly Sampson) in '83, '86, '87 and '88, and to Rachel Berry (formerly Sampson), Emily Carter (formerly Sampson), and Harriet Anderson (formerly Sampson) in 1889 and 1890. And I hereby give notice that

On TUESDAY, the 28th of October, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

in front of the Court House door, in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., I will sell for cash said property at Public Sale, to satisfy and pay the taxes now due and owing me as collector. The said property assessed in

1885 to Rachel Berry at $150 @ 25c..... 38c.
1886 " " " 35 ..... 53c.
1887 " " " 25 ..... 53c.
1888 " " " 25 ..... 38c.
1889 to Rachel Berry, E. Carter and H. Anderson at $225 @ 30c..... 68c.
1890 to Rachel Berry, E. Carter and H. Anderson at $225 @ 30c..... 68c.

together with interest due and to become due thereon and costs.

Jos. N. Wheatley,
s6-ts. Collector of Corporation Taxes.

Collector's Sale of Town Property.

By virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by collector of municipal taxes of Chestertown, Md., I have seized and taken into execution

All that LOT on Queen Street, extended, in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Thomas Barroll, H. M. Stuart and others, fronting on Queen street 18 feet with a depth of 60 feet. Same lot of land being conveyed to Deborah Sudler by deed from Wm. Robinson dated July 15, 1871. And I hereby give notice, that

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of Oct. 1890, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.,

in front of the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, I will sell for cash said property at Public Sale, to satisfy and pay the taxes now due and owing