The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Mch. 18, 1880

S. E. SULLIVAN. C. G. WOODALL.

SULLIVAN & WOODALL, Editors and Proprietors.

The Maryland Legislature.

TUESDAY, THE 9TH INST.

In the Senate on Tuesday, leave was granted Mr. Williams to introduce a bill to protect the interests of the State in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Mr. Sullivane introduced a joint resolution pretesting against the selection of the Sassafras route for the proposed ship canal. A bill was reported from the committee on education amending the general school laws. The joint report on public institutions was presented. It speaks favorably of all the institutions visited, except the Agricultural College, in regard to which the report recommends the sale of the State's interest.

The House, by a vote of 32 to 30, ordered that the committee on ways and means report on or before Thursday the bill to abolish the office of tax commissioner. Leave was granted Mr. McClure to introduce a bill to amend the jury laws relating to the counties, and strike out the word "white," so as to conform to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. A bill was passed, with amendments, to prevent the obstruction of aisles in theatres, churches, etc., in Baltimore, Cumberland and other cities. A number of unimportant bills were passed.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

The United States Supreme Court decision will be met on the color question, to some extent at least, by requiring that all jurors in the counties shall be tax-payers. A bill prepared by Attorney-General Gwinn has been introduced by Senator Fisher, providing that all the clerks of county commissioners shall prepare the jury list twenty days before term time after every general election from the tax books of the county. All the male taxable inhabitants known to be upwards of 25 years of age are made liable to jury service. Their names are required to be copied and certified to the courts, from whom the jurors are to be selected. The word white is not mentioned, nor is there anything to make distinction on account of race, color or previous condition; the only requirement being that the jury list shall contain the names of the male tax-payers over 25 years of age.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In both houses the bill to regulate primary elections is being prepared for immediate introduction. The Ohio law is used as the basis, and indeed many of its sections are copied entire. It requires that all voluntary political associations may call their primaries under the law or not. If called under the law the judges and clerks shall be sworn, and have the right to interrogate electors to ascertain if they come within the provisions of the call. A penalty is provided for perjury, fraud and violence on the part of judges, clerks or electors.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Senator Hepbron has introduced a bill making it the duty of the State board of education to prescribe and select the text-books to be used in all the public schools of the State except the city of Baltimore. Only one series of books on each subject taught shall be prescribed, and no change shall be made in any of the books so selected oftener than once in five years. Before determining on the text-books the State board shall agree with the publishers on a fixed retail price, from which booksellers, county and district boards, purchasing direct from the publishers to supply orders, shall have a discount of 33⅓ per cent. But the State board of education shall have no power to purchase for or name agents to supply books to the counties. The State board of education shall select the books in June next following the adoption of this amendment, and every fifth year thereafter in the month of June. But the books so prescribed shall not be put in use until the month of September, or beginning of the school year next following the time of adoption.—Boards of county school commissioners not complying with the terms of this amendment shall forfeit all right to the apportionment of State school tax during the time of such non-compliance. The only other State public school bill is by Senator Lloyd, giving the Governor the appointment of county school boards instead of the circuit judges, as at present, and requiring the county school boards to report once a year, in May, to the county commissioners. A bill of similar import was drawn earlier in the session by Mr. Hepbron. In the House of Delegates, Mr. Holmes of Washington, has a bill for compulsory education of children.

A BOARD OF PARDONS.

On Thursday, Senator Hepbron obtained leave to introduce a bill for a constitutional amendment affecting the pardoning power of the executive providing that the Governor shall not grant reprieves, commutation of sentence or pardons except upon the recommendation, in writing, of a majority of the proposed board of pardons, which shall consist of one citizen from each congressional district of this State, to be appointed every two years by the Governor, at the same time and manner that other State officers are appointed. Each applicant for pardon shall have a full hearing upon due public notice, and in open session. The recommendations and reasons for pardon, set forth at length, shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of State. The board of pardons shall hold its meetings in Annapolis, whenever necessary, and shall receive mileage and $5 a day for time of actual service. The bill also provides that this proposed amendment shall be submitted to the popular vote at the next general election.

TAX COMMISSIONER.

On Friday, the bill for the abolition of the office of tax commissioner was brought before the House for final vote, and was defeated by a vote of 37 to 36.

A PROSPECTIVE VETO.

Gov. Hamilton is considering a veto of the bill providing that license to sell goods granted by clerks of circuit courts of the counties and the Common Pleas of Baltimore City shall be good throughout the State. The object of the bill, which was drawn by Comptroller Keating, is to reach non-resident traders, by which upwards of $25,000 a year would be brought to the State treasury. It is believed that the Governor's objection is that under this license agents of city houses could go with samples, &c., to the county towns and drive out local traders. It is a matter of considerable doubt whether, under the existing law, there is any obligation on a clerk of court issuing license to sell goods to confine the operations of the license to the particular city or county in which it is issued. In order to meet the Governor's objection, however, a new bill has been introduced, embodying the language of the existing law and at the same time reaching non-resident traders.

FISH AND OYSTER BREEDING.

Mr. T. B. Ferguson, one of the fish commissioners, has written letters to Gen. A. G. Chapman, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, and George H. Williams, of the Senate finance committee, asking for an additional appropriation of $3,000 to establish an oyster-breeding park on the Chesapeake bay. Mr. Ferguson has asked to be heard on this propasition, having given much attention to this branch of fish culture, as well as stimulated the important investigations lately made by Prof. Brooks, of the Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Ferguson refers in his letters to the progress which has been already made in the artificial propogation of shad, herring, rock fish, salmon, &c., and says that attention is now being turned by the United States fish commission and himself to the white perch, sheepshead, sea trout, black fish and bay mackerel. For rock fish the males have to be caught some time before the spawning season and kept in ponds. He indicates that the United States fish commission intends in future to give great attention to hatching immense numbers of codfish for distribution along the coast northward from Cape Hatteras. With three thousand dollars added to the customary appropriation for the fish commission, Mr. Ferguson thinks much may be done towards replenishing the half-exhausted oyster beds of many localities in the Chesapeake. The matter is important enough to be considered even at this late stage of the session of the Legislature.

THE ABBOLITION OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER AGAIN BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The question of abolishing the office of tax commissioner was again brought up in the House on Monday, it having been discovered that the vote of representative Coulbourn had by mistake been recorded as voting *nay* whilst he claimed to have voted yea. On discovery of the error the Speaker ordered the journal to stand corrected, and the tax commissionership is again before the House.

Peninsula News.

Fred Douglass will lecture in Dover on the 26th instant.

Miss Gertie Bunnell is giving readings through the peninsula.

Seven new houses are now in course of erection in Harrington, Del.

Delaware City has purchased 75,000 bushels of oyster shells for its streets.

The strike on the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad has been settled amicably.

Ex-Governor Ponder has been elected one of the Town Commissioners of Milton.

Newark, Del., is going into the business of hatching chickens by steam this spring.

A writer in the Seaford *Index* speaks of Senator Bayard as "Little Delaware's dignitary."

A free dispensary has been opened at Cambridge—"the first one on the Peninsula," as the *News* claims.

Bishop Lay lost, in Elkton last week, his pocket book containing $12 in money and vavuable memoranda.

The Delaware Game Protective Association has recently distributed quail through Kent and Sussex counties.

The *Denton Journal* says that Denton needs a few glass fronts and a few other things to make it the first town on the shore.

Providence, Cecil county Paper Mill has been purchased by Wm. M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Record*, from the owner, P. J. Patton.

Bishop Wayman, of the African M. E. Church, will deliver a lecture at Dover on Thursday evening "in answer to Colonel R. B. Ingersoll." The subject will be: "Goliath, of Gath, Slain by Little David."

On Tuesday of last week there were shipped about one hundred shad from Cambridge to New York. These fish were caught in the Choptank river, and are at least three weeks ahead of their usual time in making their appearance.

The warehouse of the Del. R. R. Co., at Kirkwood, Del., was burned recently, together with 1,000 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of wheat, and other articles that had been left in the building. The loss is $1,000, and falls principally upon private parties. The origin of the fire is not known.

A firm at Frankford, Sussex, county Del., manufactures berry baskets, crates, butter trays and like articles from veneering taken from the native gum tree. The vessels are in one piece and pressed into various shapes. The factory employs 100 hands.

The Breakwater Light is responsible for the following: An old-fashioned wood chopping took place near Milton, on Thursday afternoon of last week, under the supervision of Messrs. Peter J. Hart and Charles Burton. There were ninety-two choppers in the party and they cut 450 cords of wood in four and a half hours.

Senator Bayard and N. B. Smithers have been asked to deliver addresses in Georgetown on next 4th of July, when such a celebration as Sussex never saw before will be made. It is understood that the otherwise inexplicable patriotic outbreak at Georgetown is really a bit of rejoicing at the exit of the gentleman now occupying Mr. Tilden's residence.

The strange spectacle of a father carrying the remains of his infant in a coffin under his arm was witnessed on our streets one day this week.—The gentleman, formerly a resident of Elk Neck, took the remains to North East for burial. We have been informed that the infant, though only a few hours old, had a full set of teeth.—*Cecil Democrat.*

It is stated that the survey for the proposed new railroad from Dover to Frederica will be begun by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company soon.

Mr. Jos. Farmon, living between Wilmington and Newport, is the fortunate owner of a cow, four years old, whose cream makes butter in three minutes by simply stirring it with a paddle. The cow is of "New York Mills" stock, has a calf about six weeks old, and her cream makes about eight pounds of butter per week. We give the above on the authority of an eye witness.—*Middletown Transcript.*

"NOTES BY THE WAY."

EVANGELISTS—WEATHER, WHEAT AND FRUIT—PHILIP PHILIPS—THE NEW CHURCH—PREACHING AND PREACHERS—THE COURTING BOYS—GRANGE—BIRDS AND FRUIT—SHIP CANAL, ETC.

The Evangelists are doing a great work at Chesterville—they will remain there this week. Many have been converted, and the altar is nightly crowded with penitents. We hope they will pay this section a visit before they leave the county.

We need not expect the weather to be settled until after the 21st.

Wheat is looking fine, and fruit buds are uninjured.

Philip Philips sang at Still Pond Methodist Episcopal Church last Friday night. There were about one hundred and twenty persons present, a good turnout considering the inclement night. His playing was very fine, much better than his singing.

The Building Committee have made arrangements for work to be commenced on the new church edifice as soon as the weather will permit.

Yesterday morning Rev. J. B. Merritt preached a most excellent sermon from the 27th verse of the 5th chapter of Daniel—"Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." In the evening he talked to a good congregation. Mr. Merritt goes to conference this week, but will return to Still Pond.

In the afternoon Rev. Sewell Hepbron preached at I. U., from the 5th chapter of Matthew, 2d to 13th verses. His discourse was as usual, plain, practical and instructive.

We expect Rev. F. T. Little to preach for us next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the school house.

Our "boys" are courting as hard as ever. It does not matter whether it storms or not—they are bound to go to school. It is said one gentleman's lady came twenty miles to see him the other day.

The Grange is going to be re-organized at Still Pond next Saturday afternoon. We predict a good Grange and one that will last.

The destruction of robins during the past week has been enormous. Thousands of them have been killed. It is too bad. How are we to raise fruit without we have birds to destroy the insect? Think of it, fruit-growers! We need a law to protect them. The English sparrow does no good—we want robins and blackbirds, &c.

Common sense and reason teaches us that the Sassafras is the route for the proposed ship canal—but the money of the present Chesapeake and Delaware canal stockholders will prevent the canal from going the Sassafras route. The Choptank route will be selected at double the cost of construction. During the last twenty years the Sassafras river has not been closed by ice for eight days during the winter season.

Our fishermen expect to commence shad fishing next week.

Many persons have planted their early vegetables. Clover seed in being sown

TECUMSEH.

Lynch's, March 15, 1880.

Worton, March 10th, 1880.

A LETTER FROM A WIDE-AWAKE JUVENILE—WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT THE PREACHER, THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND THE SEWING SOCIETY—YOUNG FARMERS, YOUNG DOCTORS AND OTHER YOUNG PEOPLE.

Dear Messrs. Editors: Although I am a little fellow, and as the little speech goes, "Hardly as high as the table," yet I manage to keep my eyes and ears open, and catch all that I am able. If those are not exactly the words, I don't mind much. I've tried to keep my eyes open watching to see something more from "*Incog*" but not seeing anything I thought I would try what I could do in journalism. Do you think your other Worton correspondent went to Colorado. I hear of so many going to Leadville, that I looked to see where that was and found it was in Colorado. I heard my brother say that a friend of his went from Delaware a poor young man, and now in three years he is worth one million of dollars. Just think of that! It is enough to make us all wish we were men.

Of course you know our preacher is married, and he has a nice *Little* wife too, to hear our girls talk. She looks at us boys in a way that I think I would like her for a S. S. teacher, but I wouldn't have my present teacher to know it for she is a good one, if she does say she will box our ears for pinching each other.

Mr. Little has another place to preach now at Lynch's, but it is small, and I'm afraid that after a while it will be, "boys get up and give your seat to somebody else," and then we will have to sit on the floor or go out of doors, and get into mischief. We boys feel that to be wrong, for we want to hear him and learn all we can, for you know Mr. *Transcript* they make men out of just such boys as we are. I sometimes think I'd like to be a preacher, but when I hear them have to beg for their pay, then I think I would rather be something that receives my week's or month's wages in a little yellow envelope without asking for it. Dont you think so?

The sewing society has been flourishing for the past few weeks, and such suppers as they do give! I have often thought that if a tramp was to drop in sometime he would think he was at a boss supper. But I guess you know that children under fifteen are not allowed, but sometimes a kind hearted mother who has a lot of bad boys, will say "bring your children," and then we too have a jolly time. We make good use of it, for it may be a long time before that mother's turn comes again. We gave three cheers for that mother the last time we went. Some of the places are so fine and particular that they don't want *us boys*, but there is one place that we are always glad when their time comes. That is away down in the Neck. They have boys there and don't think them nuisances either, but they let us have fun.

I want to tell you something, but you must not tell it so that our girls will know it. There is a young doctor in "*our circle*," and quite a gallant among the girls. Some of them get sick, *just to send for him*. He has had patients as far down as "Tulip Forest," but we don't think that it is right to take "taken territory," without Dr. H. has as much as he can do in Fairlee.

Some of our young men have taken farms for themselves, and when we see them riding around in their carriages, we wish we were old enough too. It is lonely for them if they have no girl to go to see, and one we hear has none. It is a pity, when there are so many girls want a "regular steady." I got that phrase from our cook. She said she had "a regular steady." If our girls knew that I said that, I don't know what would become of me.

Will you please tell me who Tecumseh is? Is he an Indian warior?

We have a nice school. Our teacher, Miss S. tries to teach us all she knows. We like Mr. Perkins too. When he comes we try to do our best, for we know it pleases her. I get more marks and scolding for my spelling than for anything else. I think I spell quite well for my age.

We heard that Mr. Jas. Skirven was going to marry a Philadelphia lady, for he is so lonely since he went away from Worton to live. We don't know that it is so, but we do know that he has a fast horse, and he needs one too, when he has so far to go at night.

Can you tell us whether Mr. B. has removed his business to Tolchester or not? We see him going that road so often in all kinds of weather. We have asked, but have always been told not to ask so many questions, and that is the way boys are generally put off.

Mr. Charlie Stephens has moved his wife and little boy Howard down to a place near Rees' Corner, where he bought. I am sorry, for I liked him, and now we shall not see him at church so often, but we are not going to forget him, if he is gone.

If you want to, you can print this, and ask if some of the other boys won't write, or girls either. I like the girls, if I do run when they come about. I see you had an invitation to a grange supper. You ought to have gone. I went once and it was grand, I tell you, but if you do go you had best take some Jamaica ginger or medicine of some sort. They seem to think there, that there is no limit to a man's stomach. Mr. Charlie H. would make an excellent member of the band, for he is a good *blower*. I have heard him often. But I must close. Don't tell any one who wrote this, I may write again. THYANDAGUA, DELAWARE CHIEF.

THE punishment of death, it is often asserted, has but little terror for the hardened criminal, who usually prefers ending his life on the gallows to a lingering existence within the walls of a prison. By criminals, however, who are not hardened, hanging is viewed with repugnance; and some striking evidence on this point is afforded by a scene which took place recently in the Sheriff Court at Dundee, Scotland. A deaf and dumb man was charged with an assault on his aunt, whom he slightly wounded in the neck with a knife that he snatched from a table in a fit of passion. The substance of the evidence having been interpreted to him, he admitted its truth, but would not plead guilty. His doggedness in persisting in his innocence arose, it was ascertained, from the fact that he labored under the impression that he was being tried for murder, and was sure to be hanged. The Sheriff found the charge proven, and passed a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment. On the sentence being communicated to the prisoner by means of the finger alphabet, he could not at first realize the fact that he was not going to be hanged after all; but on being assured by the interpreter that his life would be spared, his joy knew no bounds. Leaping to his feet, his face raidant with delight, he danced a *pas seul* in the dock, kissed his hand several times in rapid succession to the Sheriff, insisted on shaking hands with the interpreter, and walked out cutting the most grotesque capers as an expression of his intense happiness.

ACCORDING to the London Medical Press, those timid beings who are haunted by apprehensions of being buried alive, and who make testamentary provisions against such a contingency may now take courage, for science has supplied an infallible means of determining whether or not the vital spark has quitted the mortal frame. Electricity enables us to distinguish with absolute certainty between life and death, for two or three hours after the stoppage of the heart the whole of the muscles of the body have completely lost their electric excitability. When stimulated by electricity they no longer contract. If, then, when Paradism, as the treatment with induced currents of electricity for remedial purposes is called, is applied to the muscles of the limbs and trunk, say five or six hours after supposed death, there be no contractile response, it may be certified with certainty that death has occurred, for no faint, nor trance, nor coma, however deep, can prevent the manifestation of electric muscular contractility. Here there is no possibility of mistake, as there certainly was when the old tests were employed.

THERE are 900,000,000 acres of land in the arid regions of this country, all of which belong to the government, and it is proposed to make a part of this vast area fertile by means of artesian wells. Not more than three per cent. of it can be utilized practically. In Colorado alone are 40,000,000 acres capable of producing from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre if irrigated. The people of the West desire Congress to appropriate $50,000 for boring artesian wells, the land being the property of the government. Private enterprise will not undertake the experiment, but let the practicability of irrigation by artesian wells once be established and private purchasers will be found who will carry on the work of boring at their own expense. Some of the ablest geologists in the country have expressed the opinion that flowing wells can be obtained in many localities on the plains east and west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, under whose auspices special attention has been given to the subject, has recommended that artesian wells be sunk.

A Boston swindler advertised for "a lady or gentleman to address circulars evenings at home," and to the thousands of persons who responded by mail he sent letters saying he would pay $7 a thousand for addressing envelopes. He added: "There are many who answer advertisements for mere curiosity; to protect ourselves against such a bore, we are obliged to insist upon a deposit of $1, which you can claim after the delivery of the first 1,000 circulars." The pay offered was so liberal that the dollars poured into his Post Office box at the rate of 200 a day; but he got none of them, for the Postmaster refused to deliver them.

NOT more than one out of every one hundred head of game brought to the markets of St. Petersburg and Moscow is shot. The others are trapped. Each peasant has a path in the forests, which is considered his especial property. This path is sometimes as much as thirty miles long, and on each side traps of all sorts and sizes are set, and wolves, foxes, martens, sables, badgers, hares, squirrels, rabbits, partridges, quail, and grouse are caught in great numbers. As it often happens that the owner of the traps does not visit them for weeks, game perishes without benefit to any one.

The fastest time ever made by a freight train between St. Louis and Texas has just been accomplished. There were twenty cars, with a thousand kegs of lager beer. Galveston and other Texas cities had run out of beer, and were thirsty; hence the hurry.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

SHADE, Athens county, Ohio.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years.

LORINDA E. ST. CLAIRE.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I write you about a most remarkable cure of a lady friend of mine Mrs. Ruthorn.—Since her marriage thirteen year ago, she has suffered greatly from uterine disease which caused sterility. She tried the most eminent physicians of this part of the country, who told her she would have to undergo an operation with the knife. Being afraid of this, she was induced by reading your Medical Adviser to take your Favorite Prescription and Pellets.—She used three bottles, as a result she entirely recovered her health and is the happy mother of a healthy babe.

Very truly yours, Mrs. JOHN McELROY.

EVEN if we are not smart, we know what to do when troubled with a Cough or Cold. No doctor bills for us. We take twenty-five cents, go to the nearest Drug Store and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One dose relieves us and one bottle cures us entirely. It is pleasant to the taste.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINS—EDES.—In the M. E. Church, Chestertown, on Thursday last, by Rev. Charles Hill, Presiding Elder of Easton District, assisted by Rev. E. B. Newnam, of Chestertown, Rev. John M. Collins, of the Wilmington Conference and junior preacher on Kent circuit, and Mamie A., daughter of Mr. John P. Edes, of this county.

STAATS—DAVIS.—Feb. 3, at the M. E. Parsonage in Galena, by Rev. J. E. Bryan, Mr. E. W. Staats to Miss Hannah E. Davis, both of Sassafras, Kent county.

DEATHS.

HALL.—At Centreville, on Thursday, March 4th, 1880, of pneumonia, Hellen Clabaugh Hall, second daughter of Josiah J. and Theodora F. Hall, aged 6 months and 4 days.

BLYMAN.—In Chestertown, on the 7th inst., Maggie A., wife of William F. Blyman, and youngest daughter of John and Mary A. Hall, in the 26th year of her age.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, March 7th, of membranous croup, Wilbur F., only son of Wm. H. and Mary A. Kirby, aged 6 years.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS favorable to the organization of a *NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION*, are requested to meet at the office of the Register of Wills in the Court House, THIS THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [March 18, 1880.

ORDER NISI.

HENRY W. ARCHER, versus E. SHEPPARD MORRIS AND WIFE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY. IN CHANCERY. JANUARY TERM, 1880.

ORDERED, this Fifteenth day of March, in the year 1880, that the sale made and reported by HENRY W. ARCHER, JR., Trustee, for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twentieth day of May next,—provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the twentieth day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $6,900.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

March 18, 1880—4t.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE the subscribers hereby give notice, that thirty days from the date hereof, we intend to petition to the Hon. County Commissioners of Kent county, to appoint Examiners to view and determine whether the public convenience requires that that part of the PUBLIC ROAD *leading through Still Pond Neck to Fishing Valley Landing*, between the J. W. Howard's road and the road gate of the farm of J. P. Davidson, occupied by William B. Harbourd, should be straightened and widened.

WILLIAM G. RASIN,
WILLIAM P. SMITH,
J. W. HOWARD,
And seventeen others.

March 11, 1880—tm. [N]

W. Register's

MARBLE WORKS,

Chestertown, Md.

ALLOW ME to tender my sincere thanks for the past patronage of the public, and hope to receive their approval and patronage this present year. I am prepared to cut and finish every design in the marble business.

I have a very handsome assortment of my own finished

TOMBSTONES.

Some of the Latest Designs,

HANDSOMELY FINISHED,

COPIED FROM THE LATE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A large assortment for children, different patterns, some as low as $6.00, lettering included. Some fifty different patterns for grown persons, handsomely finished, some of them as low as $15.00, lettering included. Also, a fine line of different patterns, expressly for the

QUAKER BURYING GROUNDS,

very thick and heavy and handsomely finished of the best marble.

Marble Posts, marble Vases with Pedestal, Marble Coping, Tombstones and Monuments, of all sizes and styles.

Marble or Sandstone worked to order. I warrant all my work not to color or blister—time has no effect on it. I set up all of my work, thus relieving the purchaser of all trouble or risk.

Come one, come all, that are in want, and examine my work and learn my prices. I will be thankful. Don't send the money out of your own neighborhood.

Call and see me. I do not like to canvass for work, for I think it too sad a business to barter on with relatives or friends at home.

My work can be seen in all the cemeteries of Kent and the adjoining counties.

March 11, 1880—8m. W. REGISTER.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Hon. Board of County Commissioners, Examiners to enter upon the locality and proceed to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the

PUBLIC ROAD

leading from the upper end of High St., Chestertown, to Washington College, shall be extended to a point on a direct line from Cannon street—HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they will meet at said point, on

Tuesday, the 6th of April,

next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed to discharge their duty under a commission issued by said Board

WILLIAM H. STEWART,
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
BENJ. F. BECK,
EXAMINERS.

March 11, 1880—tm.

POCKET BOOKS, Rubber Bands, Lead Pencils, Gum Rattles, Pens and Ink, very cheap—at STAM'S DRUG STORE.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the "Mutual Fire Insurance Company," of Kent County, Maryland, December 31st, 1879.

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate and Ground Rents owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrances thereon	$40,510.00	
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	14,685.00	
Amount of all Loans (except mortgages) secured by Stocks, Bonds and other securities hypothecated to the Company for cash actually loaned by the Company	10,188.21	
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	1,352.00	
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank	13,519.93	
Amount of Premium Notes	115,197.00	
Total Admitted Assets		$195,452.14

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported, adjusted and unpaid	1,105.00	
Surplus to be returned to holders of Perpetual Policies	3,118.44	
Amount reclaimable on Perpetual Insurance Policies, being ninety-five per cent of the whole deposit received	33,163.00	
Total Liabilities		$37,386.44
Surplus as regards Policy-holders		$158,065.70
Total Income	$13,479.61	
Total Expenditures	3,651.49	
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on 31st December, 1879	1,846,440.00	
Amount of Policies written during the year 1879 in Maryland	140,654.44	
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1879	4,817.34	
Losses paid in Maryland during 1879	986.40	

STATE OF MARYLAND,

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS, MD., February 5th, 1880.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county, Md., to December 31st, 1879, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

March 18, 1880—3w

KENNARD & Co's "Sterling Phosphate,"

$23.00 CASH or $25.00 TIME.

HAVING been used with such great success last Spring on Corn and Vegetables, we have enlarged our Factory, added new and improved machinery thereto and again offer it to the farmers with every confidence in its great worth. We also announce the fact that our capacity will enable us to fill promptly and without a failure, all orders for our goods.

The following are a few of the many testimonials as to the benefits derived from the use of the "STERLING PHOSPHATE" last Spring:

Chestertown, Md., February 21st, 1880.

Dear Sirs: Your Phosphate that I used on my corn last Spring, gave me great satisfaction. I also used your wheat Phosphate last Fall, it is now looking as well as other phosphates on the same land at a higher figure. I expect to use your goods next Spring.

Yours truly, COMEGYS BROWN.

Chestertown, February, 1880.

KENNARD & CO.: In reply to your question regarding the action of your Fertilizer, I will just state that I have only tried it on sugar beets. I applied it to my beets last Spring, putting it in the drill before I planted the seed, and notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances to which the beets were subjected, the yield was far ahead of my most sanguine expectations.

Yours, &c., I. C. TAYLOR.

Chestertown, Md., March 5th, 1880.

MESSRS. KENNARD & CO—*Gentlemen:* I used your Phosphate last Spring on my corn; applied it at the rate of one handful to three hills, and where I put it the yield was about twenty-five bushels to the acre, and where I did not put any the yield was about ten bushels to the acre. On a portion of the same land I applied barn-yard manure, and the result was about twelve bushels to the acre. Where I used your stuff, the ear was large, well filled and I could not find a worm in a hundred ears, the grains were large and close together. Where I did not use the Phosphate a great many ears were wormy and poorly filled. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will use more this Spring.

Truly Yours, GEORGE W. LONG.

We also keep on hand at all times a full line of

Pure Dissolved and Raw Bone and other Chemicals

for manipulating, and respectfully invite the farmers to procure our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

OHIO CHILLED PLOW, The Victor!

Read the Plowman's Opinion and Come and Purchase of

KENNARD & CO.

Actual Results as compared with other Plows:

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT

OF JUDGES TO THE KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

The "OHIO CHILLED" plow was the lightest, and the "Advance" was the heaviest.

The "OHIO CHILLED" was 27.03 lighter to the cubic foot than the "*Oliver Chilled*," 33.57 lighter to the cubic foot than the "*Roland Chill*," and 169.08 lighter to the cubic foot than the "*Advance*."

and letters to and from plowman:

Chestertown, Md., March 6th, 1880.

J. E. NEWCOMB, ESQ.,—*Dear Sir:* You having been selected, by the Judges, as plowman in the late plow contest held on the farm of Mr. Wm. Morris, Tuesday, the 2d inst., we would be pleased to have your opinion of the "Ohio Chilled" and "Imperial" plow, entered by ourselves. Respectfully requesting an early reply, we remain, Very truly yours, KENNARD & CO.

Worton Station, March 8th, 1880.

MESSRS. KENNARD & CO—*Gentlemen:* In answer to your question of March 6th about the plows tried at Mr. Wm. Morris's of which I was plowman, I will simply state to you what I said to the Kent County Agricultural Club this afternoon, that of all the plows I handled, viz: the Advance, Roland, Oliver Chilled, Ohio Chilled and Gibb's Imperial, that the Ohio Chilled and Gibb's Imperial as sold by you were the best that I have ever handled. I state this in justice to your plows, not being pleased with them at first, am glad to say I was agreeably disappointed.

Very truly yours, J. E. NEWCOMB.

We also intend carrying a full line of

Agricultural Implements,

and are satisfied that it would be to the purchaser's interest to first examine our Stock and prices.

KENNARD & Co. Chestertown, Md.

March 11, 1880—y.

Great Discovery!

TO FARMRRS, HORSEMEN, And Others.

WE have succeeded in making a combination which will EFFECTUALLY CURE

SCRATCHES IN HORSES,

In From Two to Three Days.

This preparation has not been put upon the market hastily, but has been thoroughly tested by our leading horsemen.

By permission we refer to

Messrs. JOHN W. LOUD,
SAM'L. B. ARMSTRONG,
C. C. B. RASIN,
JAMES A. RUSSELL,
GEO. W. LOCKWOOD, Warwick, Cecil Co.

A fair trial is solicited. Price per bottle 50 cents.

COLIN F. STAM, DRUGGIST.

Feb. 26, 1880—tf.

WANTED:

20,000 lbs. Wool

EXPRESSLY FOR MALLALIEU BROS., MILLINGTON.

Deliver at any Steamboat Landing on Chester river, or at the Warehouse in Chestertown.

JOS. W. THOMPSON.

March 4, 1880—3m.

Ladies' Shoe Store

IN CHESTERTOWN.

Millinery and Fancy Goods

MRS. KATE GILL

RESPECTFULLY announces that she has made arrangements to keep in stock a general assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, Of Different Grades,

to which she invites the attention of all. She will give special attention to FINE WORK, including the latest and most desirable styles for Ladies' wear.

Parents are requested to call and see her excellent styles for Misses', Youths and Children.

She will also keep, as heretofore, a general line of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, and hopes by fair dealing and low prices to merit and receive the continued favor and patronage of the public.

Feb. 12, 1880. MRS. KATE GILL.

TO FISHERMEN.

Rubber Goods for Fishermen.

RUBBER KNEE BOOTS, RUBBER HIP BOOTS, full length, and RUBBER COATS—all purchased prior to the heavy advance in Rubber Goods, and all of the best makes. For sale by

WICKES & BROTHER.

March 2d.

VENDUE Notes and Notes of Hand for sale at this office.

Black Residuum.

This article has been used by a large number of Farmers in Kent county, on corn, in heavy clay lands with uniform success. The verdict of those who have used it is that

It secures a crop of Corn on such lands;

It is the cheapest goods on the market;

It is the most economical goods used;

No other goods approximates it in the profit derived from its use, giving sometimes three-fold as much corn as could be raised without it;

It prevents the insect from troubling corn.

I invite attention to a few Certificates and to a list of a few gentlemen who have used it:

Chestertown, Md., Jan. 10, 1880.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: I used your Black Residuum on my corn last spring. The field on which I used it was a heavy clay soil and generally frenches. I am satisfied its use paid me a clear profit of Five Dollars per acre. Respectfully, THOS. J. VICKERS.

Chestertown, Nov. 16, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: I was very much pleased with the Black Residuum I purchased of you last spring. I used it on heavy clay lands on which I had never before succeeded in getting a crop of corn. It acted like a charm, giving me an excellent crop wherever I put it. I shall want more of it next spring. It paid me a great deal better than any goods I have ever used. Respect'y, R. C. SMYTH.

Chestertown, Nov. 25, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: You ask me for the result of my experiment with your Black Residuum. In reply, I used the Goods at the rate of about 250 lbs. per acre, costing me per acre $1.70 cts. I left part of my land without applying the goods for the purpose of ascertaining its value to me. After shelling my corn I found that my land where the Black Residuum was used has given me fifteen bushels of corn to the acre more than the land on which I did not use it; estimating corn at 50c. per bushel, I have made, clear of the cost of the goods, five dollars and eighty cents per acre. The land on which the experiment was made is a heavy clay soil and generally frenches. This year, where the Black Residuum was used, I had no frenched corn, while right by the side of it, where I did not use your goods, my crop was very much hurt by the frenching.

Respect'y, EDWARD SLAUGHTER.

Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: I used your Black Residuum, mixed with super phosphates, on corn last spring. I was very much pleased with the result; was troubled scarcely at all with insect, and my corn crop was largely increased. I am satisfied that its use paid me handsomely. Respectfully, J. P. NICHOLSON.

Chestertown, Feb. 25, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, the "Residuum" obtained of you last season, was applied to corn, to prevent frenching, a handfull to three hills, with results entirely satisfactory. It is the most economical article I have used for that purpose.

JOHN W. COREY.

Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: I used on my corn the Black Residuum I purchased of you last spring. It gave me entire satisfaction, *and have never used any goods that approximates it in the profit derived from its use.* I used several other goods costing me considerably more money, but your Black Residuum gave me a much better crop than either of the others.

BARTUS TREW.

Chestertown, Feb. 21, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: I have used your Black Residuum for several seasons, on lands that usually french corn. No corn frenched where I applied it. It gave me twice as much corn as I would have raised without its use. I do not know of anything that begins to approach it in value, on such lands, for corn. I mixed it with a super phosphate.

Respectfully yours, WM. T. NICHOLSON.

Chestertown, Feb. 19, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: I was very much pleased with the Black Residuum and super phosphate that I purchased of you last spring. I used them on part of my field which usually had been in the habit of frenching. I could perceive no signs of frenching where I applied it, and regretted very much that I did not use it on my entire field. It paid me handsomely, much better than another goods used, well known in the county, which cost me considerably more money.

Respectfully, JOS. RASIN.

Chestertown, March 15, 1879.

Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—

Dear Sir: I can confidently recommend your Black Residuum for corn on lands that usually French. I have used it for several years and have seen the results of its use in a number of cases, and have never known a hill of corn to french where it was applied. Its low price renders its use very profitable, more so than any goods I have used.

Respect'y yours, SAMUEL BECK.

Millington, Md., Feb. 14, 1879.

T. W. Eliason, Esq.—

Sir: Your letter received. In regard to the relative merits of your phosphate tried by me on corn, I will say to you that I used it on timothy sod, a piece of land that had been mowed for three years. I gave it a fair trial alongside of ——; also, ——, of your town. My opinion of the action of the three phosphates is in favor of yours: the corn started off faster, made a better growth all the time, and also had a better color, it being a very black green. My son, H. C. Hendrickson, who superintended dropping the three phosphates, was particular in applying it, and he could show me the very row where yours was used without looking for the stake that marked it; also, when the corn was fit to husk, my opinion was that where yours was used it was eared the best. The fact is, it made more corn and more fodder than where the other two were used. In applying, I mixed the Residuum and the phosphate thoroughly together. The quantity used was a handful to three hills, or about 200 lbs. to the acre. I consider it a good article for corn. Respect'y yours, P. HENDRICKSON.

The following is a list of the names of a few of the many gentlemen who have used it, and to them I beg to refer for further information as to its merits and value:

R. HYNSON, ESQ.,
ANDREW WOODALL,
W. W. STEPHENS,
ROBERT NICHOLSON,
JOSEPH RASIN,
T. A. STRONG,
GEORGE R. BECK,
WILLIAM FORD,
P. HENDRICKSON,
THOMAS FOWLER,
JAMES SHUSTER,
JAMES BECK, of GEO.,
JOHN T. SKIRVEN,
LEWIN USILTON,
JOHN W. COREY,
S. VANNORT,
ISAAC PARSONS,
JOHN BRICE,
GEORGE S. DIEHL,
R. J. LUSBY,
W. G. TREW.

March 11, 1880. T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

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