Chestertown Transcript.
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

Communication from "ex-Confederate" too late for insertion. Will appear next issue.

Nine Directors will be elected next Monday, May 3d, by the stockholders of The Chester Bridge Company, to serve one year. See advertisement in another column.

The Planting Season is almost over. N. BARNARD still will furnish trees at unheard of low prices, to clear his land. His advertisement is in this issue of our paper.

Religious.—Rev. T. E. Martindale, the newly appointed Presiding Elder of the Easton District, will preach (D. V.) in the M. E. Church of this town, on next Sabbath evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Kent Guards, through Captain Vickers, have invited the Governor's Guard, of Annapolis, to participate in a competitive target practice during the summer, for prizes which have been contributed by the citizens of Chestertown. This on the authority of the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of April 25th.

A Shelled Road.—Somebody, either with or without the authority of the town fathers has been hauling oyster shells from Mr. Rhinehart's packing house and depositing them on the road between the town and depot. If the same goodly disposed person could be prevailed on to strew his shells all the way from the depot to the wharf, High street would perhaps be in better condition next winter, than it has been in any previous winter for a long time

An Enthusiastic young school teacher, of the male gender, and who, we will venture to say, has not yet scored twenty-five summers, dropped in on us Friday afternoon after the association was over. He asked us what we thought of the Kent county school ma'ams. We told him we thought they were an altogether lovely and lovable set. He took off his hat, deposited it on our marble slab, and said,—"Them were his sentiments too. Especially Miss ———," he added. "What lips, what eyes, what a smile," said the young man enthusiastically. And when he took his hat off our marble slab and went out, we registered a solemn vow that the young man was struck—*bad struck.*

Fell by the Roadside.—Friday afternoon, as Mr. G. W. Jacoby was on his way from Chestertown to Galena, he noticed, just beyond Chesterville, a colored woman walking along the road, who, just before he overtook her, suddenly fell to the ground. Arriving at the spot, Mr. Jacoby found the woman apparently in a fit, and removing her to the side of the road, went to a colored family near by, and sent her assistance. She was removed to her home and a physician summoned, who pronounced her attack paralysis. Under treatment she revived, but a second attack, Sunday night, proved fatal. Her name was Rachel Thompson, and her age about forty-five.

An Election for Commissioners of Chestertown, under the new law, took place last Monday, and resulted in the selection of John K. Aldridge, James A. Pearce and Charles T. Westcott, Esqs. There were three tickets in the field, headed as follows:

The Citizens' Unpledged Ticket.
CHARLES T. WESTCOTT,
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE,
JAMES W. CHAPMAN.

For Commissioners of Chestertown.
GEORGE C. ADKINSON,
H. M. STUART,
JAMES A. PEARCE.

Town Commissioners.
J. K. ALDRIDGE,
T. W. RUSSELL,
C. T. WESTCOTT.

The vote stood: Aldridge 112; Westcott 90; Pearce 85; Chapman 77; Stuart 75; Adkinson 63; Russell 12. Mr. Russell's name was brought out without his knowledge or consent, and as soon as discovered, he publicly refused to run; hence his small vote. The new board is a good one, and is not pledged to any one for the office of bailiff. Politically, the board is constituted of two Democrats and one Republican, though the question of politics did not enter into the contest.

A Fire that would no doubt have consumed the dwelling of Mr. George H. Bennett, in this town, had it not been fortunately discovered before making much headway, occurred last Saturday night. As early as seven o'clock in the evening, smoke was discovered in one of the second-story chambers, and a search was made, but as no fire could be found it was supposed to have come from the chimney. As the night wore on, however, the smoke gradually increased, until, about ten o'clock, Mr. Bennett was summoned from his place of business, and saw at once that the house was on fire, but being unable to locate it, called in Mr. Milton Baker, carpenter, who became satisfied after examination that it was under the chamber floor, near the hearth. On removing a portion of the floor the fire was found, and by the application of a few buckets of water was extinguished. Several of the joists were very much burned, and it was found that the fire was communicated to them from the hearth, which was very dangerously constructed. A few years ago, in repairing the house, the carpenter allowed several of the floor-joists to extend under the hearth; on these some boards were nailed, a light coating of sand was spread on them, and then the hearth laid. A wood fire had been in use for a few days, past, and fire was no doubt communicated to the boards and joists through a crevice between the bricks.

Burned Out.—*One of the Most Sweeping Fires that has ever occured in Kent County.*—The residents of Quaker Neck, who live near to Mr. Comegys Brown, must have been much astonished on last Friday morning, when they happened to look in the direction of his home, to find that where on the previous evening there had been a comfortable and substantial house and commodious out buildings, there was nothing but ruined brick walls and curling smoke to mark the place. Such a sweeping and utterly destructive fire, rarely happens in the country. The fire commenced at the barn, and started as early as eleven or twelve o'clock. The out buildings consisted of stable, granary, corn crib, carriage house and meat house, and were closely adjoining each other. The fire commenced at the lower building, and the wind blew briskly and in the direction of the other buildings The first apprisal the family had of the fire was about one o'clock, when Mr. Brown was awakened by the glare of the light in his window. Then he looked out and found that the whole of his out buildings were on fire, he hastily aroused the family consisting of his mother, sister and younger brother, but by the time they had cleared the building, the kitchen was on fire. Aroused in the middle of the night, terribly frightened and bewildered as they must have been, with no means of fighting the fire—not even ladders and buckets, and the fire, fanned by a brisk wind, having already burned nearly to the ground the out buildings and made considerable headway on the kitchen, it was a matter of impossibility to stop it. Only a few articles of clothing and a few articles of furniture were saved. In the kitchen stairs a colored woman and her child were sleeping.—When the woman was aroused by the fire, she caught up what she supposed to be her child and hurried from the burning building. When she had reached a place of safety and had time to examine her bundle, she found that she had caught up nothing but bed clothes and that her child was left behind. She did not dare return for it, and it was burned with the building.—The burning of a home is always a dreadful sight to the most disinterested, and it must be inexpressibly dreadful for a family to see their own home crumble to ashes without the power to hinder it.

Mr. Brown's total loss will amount to over $4,000. The buildings were insured in the Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Company for $1,690.00.

Besides the buildings a most serious loss to Mr. Brown is the total destruction of all his farm machinery and implements, reaper, mower, drill, wheat rake, carriage, &c., together with a large quantity of meat, 125 bushels of corn, lot of wheat, blades, all his household furniture, five head of horses, one colt, and several hogs.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but must have been the work of an incendiary, though Mr. Brown cannot imagine the motive prompting so diabolical a deed.

The Odd Fellows' Anniversary.—By half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the Court House was crowded, and by eight o'clock it was packed. Each Odd Fellow had invited either "his sisters or his cousins or his aunts," or his uncles or his mother or his daughters, or his father or his wife or his particular friend, but as each Odd Fellow was scrupulously and exactly tied down in the number of his invitations, he could not by any possibility invite all of these, and perhaps in no instance could he invite as many of them as he would have liked. However, the audience represented much of youth and beauty, of age and wisdom. The choir of the M. E. Church—composed of R. K. Pippin leader, Miss Dollie Davis organist, Miss Delma Bordley, Miss Belle Pippin, Miss Lulie Harris, and Messrs. Thomas S. and J. W. Bordley—rendered the music, and everybody was delighted with the rendering. The selections were nearly all new, and it is enough to say of the choir, that it fully sustained its past reputation. "The Raven" was among the selections sung, and its vocal rendering was perhaps something new to most of the audience. It was listened to with close attention from beginning to end. The first speaker of the evening was Rev. S. C. Roberts. He took for his theme one of the principles of Odd Fellowship, "Truth." He showed in his discourse how in all the various callings of life the truth is always best and that it must ultimately prevail. He was followed by Mr. C. F. Stam, whose subject was "We must work." The speaker showed how that all that is to be desired in this world, or that is in anywise worthy of our efforts, is to be worked for either with the work of the hands or with the higher work of the mind. The next speaker was Rev. D. L. Greenfield, of Centreville. His address was upon the origin and progress of Odd Fellowship, with an outline of its breadth, scope and purpose. He showed the great good that Odd Fellowship has done in a quiet way in relieving distress. How that thousands and even millions of dollars are annually expended in the relief of widows and orphans. Mr. Washington Hudgins next appeared upon the speaker's stand, and created roars of laughter by his comic address. Indeed, Mr. Hudgins gained such a complete mastery over the risibilities of his audience, that it seemed only necessary for him to wink his eye in order to bring down the house. Mr. E. C. Reiche was the last speaker of the evening. He also took for his subject the origin of American Odd Fellowship, and showed some of the good which the Order has done and is doing. After each of the addresses the choir sang a selection, and altogether the evening passed away very enjoyably. All of the addresses were listened to with appreciative attention. We could not do justice to any of them by brief extracts, and hence have only given our readers an outline of the subjects. After the addresses were over, the "rushers," as Mr. Hudgins characterized them, had soon supplied the audience with cake and ice-cream, which was followed up by lemonade, so that the audience went home refreshed physically as well as mentally.

We must not forget to mention that the Galena Lodge was connected with the Chestertown Lodge in giving the entertainment, and quite a number of Galena Odd Fellows and their invited friends were present. We give below a list of the official managers of the entertainment:

PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE OCCASION.

Chairman—C. H. Sparks, of Kent Lodge, No. 74, of Galena. *Chaplain*—James M. Vandyke. *General committee of Arrangements*—John W. Carroll, John Bordley, E. C. Reiche. *Doorkeepers*—John W. Carroll, James H. Thompson. *Managers of Refreshments*—Washington Hudgins, Samuel B. Armstrong, Wm. T. Sutton, Chas. I. Reiche, Wm. S. Carroll, Henry Thompson, Geo. C. Adkinson. *Ushers*—Charles W. Kennard, Thomas G. Wroth, R. A. Shallcross, Dr. J. K. H. Jacobs, A. J. Fiddis, G. W. Jacoby, A. C. Whaland, Walter H. Beck, Wm. T. Matthews. *Waiters*—James W. Chapman, Charles W. Kennard, Wm. T. Matthews, Esmer Wilson, A. C. Whaland, Walter H. Beck, Thomas H. Hosey, Ed. Peacock, A. J. Fiddis, Dr. J. K. H. Jacobs, G. W. Jacoby, Charles T. Dill.

Proceedings of Circuit Court, April Term. The Grand Jury recommended the discharge from jail of Daniel Kelley, Wm. Lawler, Patrick Mullen and Wm. Higgins, committed by a Justice of the Peace for violation of oyster laws—also the discharge of John W. McLeson, under bail for the same offense; and the discharge from jail of Wm. Lloyd, alias "Bud" Lloyd, (recently tried in Harford county for murder) committed by a Justice of the Peace on the charge of attempting a rape on Julia Starling; and of Joseph White, committed by a Justice of the Peace on a charge for a petty offense, and the court directed their discharge accordingly.

Annie G. Eno. by her husband and next friend, George A. Eno, vs. Emanuel Peters.—Bill filed on the equity side of court for an injunction and appointment of receiver. Tried before a jury, which have already been occupied nearly three days in receiving testimony, which had heretofore been taken before a commission. Hynson and Pearce for complainants, and Messrs. Vickers and Brown & Brown (the two last named from Queen Anne's) for respondent. Friday the jurors were withdrawn by consent; the jury discharged and judgement for plaintiff rendered the $3,800, as per agreement filed.

H. E. Cooper, collector of taxes for third district. Petition for an extension of time to complete collections. Order of Court granting extension of time for one year from April 20th, 1880.

Jno. R. Gray collecorr of taxes, of 4th district. Petition as above; Order of Court as above.

Jas. Brice late collector of taxes of 4th district. Petition as above. Order of Court granting extension of time for one year from April 21.

The Grand Jury recommended the discharge from jail of Wm. Steward committed on a charge for petty offense, and the Court directed his discharge accordingly.

There have been a number of indictments for violation of oyster laws, and other misdemeanors, found by the grand jury.

State vs. Capt. Frederick Smith, indicted for dredging for oysters on Sunday, and on forbidden grounds, on or about Dec. 28, 1879. Tried before the Court, and adjudged guilty. Sentenced to jail for ten days from April 23d. Hynson for defense.

State vs. Michael Egan, indicted for dredging for oysters on forbidden grounds, on or about January 8, 1880. The accused plead "not guilty," and was adjudged accordingly by the Court, before which he was tried.

State vs. same, indicted for dredging for oysters without license, on or about Jan. 8, 1880. The accused plead "guilty," and was adjudged accordingly by the Court, before which he was tried. Sentenced to jail for thirty days from April 23d.

The Grand Jury recommended the discharge from jail of Abe Whittaker and John Anderson, committed by Justice of the Peace for petty offences, and the Court directed their discharge accordingly.

State vs. Capt. George H. Schroeter, indicted for dredging for oysters on forbidden grounds, and at night, on or about March 6, 1880. Tried before the Court and adjudged "not guilty." Hynson for defense.

State vs. Samuel Everett, indicted for selling goods without license during the years 1879 and 1880. The State admitted a plea of "not guilty," owing to an error in not having his name registered in license book.

State vs. Benjamin Freeman, indicted for forging an order on John A. Stephens, a commission merchant doing business in Baltimore, for $50, and signing the name of Charles Long to the same, without his knowledge, on or about December 17, 1879. Tried before the Court, and adjudged "not guilty." Hynson for defense.

State vs. Wm Price, indicted for the larceny of two chickens, the property of Susan Kennard, on or about December 22d, 1879. Tried before the Court and adjudged "guilty." Sentenced to jail for two months from April 26th. Slay for defense.

State vs. Benj'n. Elliott, indicted for the larceny of two chickens, of the value of $1, the property of Susan Kennard, on or about Dec'r, 22, 1879. Tried before the Court and adjudged "guilty." Sentenced to jail for two months from April 26. Hynson for defense.

State vs. Richard Robinson, indicted for burglariously entering the granary of John R. Gill and stealing therefrom six bushels of wheat, valued at $8.40, on or about January 22, 1880. Tried before a jury. Verdict "not guilty." Baker for defense.

August Kieserick and August Fuhman, natives of Germany, who declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, some time since, were duly admitted to citizenship, and subscribed to the necessary oaths.

State vs. James A. Potts, indicted for assault with a pistol, with intent to kill, on William Jury. Verdict guilty. Pearce for defense.

The Court appointed William M. Slay, Esq., one of the standing commissioners of the Circuit Court, to take testimony, who qualified by subscribing to the requisite oath.

State vs. T. J. Kernan, indicted for selling whiskey contrary to law, on or about March 1, 1880. Tried before the Court, and adjudged "not guilty." Hynson for defense.

The Grand Jury finished its labors on Monday, and was discharged.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court: The Grand Jury beg to report to your Honors that in the discharge of their duties they have visited and inspected the County Jail, and find that they found it in a cleanly condition. Its condition as regards security, adaptation to the comfort of the prisoners, etc., is so well known and has been referred to so often by preceding juries, that we deem comment superfluous.

A large part of the time of the session has been occupied in examining cases relating to violations of what is known as the Local Option Law, and while it is not in our province to suggest what provisions the law ought to contain, we may be permitted to say that sufficient evidence has been before us to satisfy us that the privilege conceded to or claimed by physicians of ordering liquor for medicinal use, has been, in many instances, grossly abused. Numerous cases have been recited to us, of orders or prescriptions having been given as the means and for the sole purpose of procuring liquor, and very often the party giving the prescription has partaken of the liquor thus obtained. We fully agree with the Court that this law should be enforced, but while the practice referred to continues, the law must needs be, to that extent, a nullity. Respectfully submitted.

W. N. E. WICKES,
April 26, 1880. Foreman.

Kent County Teachers' Association.—On last Friday, the 23d inst., the Kent County Teachers' Association opened its third quarterly session at the public school room in Chestertown, at ten o'clock, A. M. Out of a total number of 54 teachers in the county, there were 53 present, being only one absentee. The association was opened with prayer by Rev. E. B. Newnam. The first question for discussion was, "Give plan of keeping pupils well employed."

Mr. Crosby opened the discussion in a somewhat lengthy and an altogether humorous speech. He said he has failed many times, but the rule is simple. In the first place give the child something to do and something which he wants to do. He gave humorous illustrations of methods used to keep children employed when he was a boy. He said in those days a child's mind was developed through his backbone, and the methods of teaching were entirely beyond the child's capacity. The teacher to teach successfully must make the work simple and interesting.

Miss Indiana Comegys had 48 pupils last term; found it very difficult to employ them. Some prepare their lessons at home, others prepare them at school. Finds little trouble in keeping pupils employed in the morning but more difficulty in the afternoon.

Mr. W. F. Taylor encourages rivalry in his lower grades. When the little ones grow restless he sends them outside. With his higher grades he furnishes imperfect recitations. Finds it more difficult to keep the higher grades employed than the lower ones.

Miss Mamie Hazzard said that when she first commenced teaching she had difficulty in keeping pupils employed, but now she has no difficulty. She gives plenty of slate-work; she draws maps on black-boards and has pupils study maps at leisure times. She gives her little pupils plenty of out-door exercise. She spends most of her recesses in devising new things for the employment of her pupils.

Mr. Tonkin gives each pupil something that will please and instruct. He gives each grade as much work as he thinks will occupy its time. Mr. Tonkin gave at some length his method of classifying studies in the various grades.

Miss Ava Downes said she had under her charge only two grades. Finds some trouble in keeping them employed. Most of her work is done on black-board. She explained her method of instructing on board

Mr. Melvin said that he allows his lower grade pupils to fill in spare time by drawing heading of lessons and pictures on slates. When they have done a due amount of work sends them out of doors. In winter time gives them papers and pictures to look at: tries to keep them amused. In teaching smaller pupils geography he takes imaginary journeys with them to various countries. Requires larger pupils to tell what cargoes ships would carry in going from one port to another.

Miss Owens does not find much difficulty in keeping pupils employed. Finds more difficulty in having them do all that she requires them to do.

Mr. Barroll gave his method with each grade. In higher grades has them fill in their spare time in copying lessons upon paper from Reader, paying special attention to punctuation.

Miss M. Downes gives plenty of work and aims to make it interesting.

Mr. Starkey does not think that pupils should be taken from regular recitations. Should not give them anything to do until regular recitations are finished. Should always make a thorough examination of work done by pupil. In ascribing work for pupils, however, the teacher cannot be governed by any stated rule.

Miss Hattie Ringgold said that she has only the first, second and third grades. She employs the spare time of her third grade in slate exercises. She has first and second grades print lessons upon their slates, recite them, and then go out and play.

Mr. Bowers thinks it a subject of vast importance. It is a difficult matter to give a description of his plan of work. He sends his small pupils out when their work is finished. He gives them pictures to draw during spare time and when necessary appeals to their pride.

Miss Janvier thinks lessons should be made attractive.

Mr. Topping finds no trouble in keeping himself employed, but more in keeping the children employed. He came to the association with his ears open, and intended to appropriate any thing which he thought worthy of appropriation. Thinks that each pupil should have as many as six recitations a day. Has not time to attend to all of his pupils properly.

Miss Wilson does not find a great deal of trouble. Gives her pupils exercises to write or examples to work.

Mr. Pinkind said that he could endorse Mr. Crosby's theory, but was afraid the availability of the theory had not been demonstrated. It is a difficult matter to find work bearing upon lessons that is always pleasing to pupils. Every pupil has some study in which he excels and in which it would be easy to give him pleasant work. He makes a point of discouraging home preparation with exception of first recitation, and has them prepare recitations in school directly under his supervision. Notwithstanding this pupils have spare time.

Mrs. Stephens has her pupils practice principles of writing in spare time. Finds that it improves their writing much.

The President, in reply to a question which had been asked by Mr. Melvin, said that he thought any teacher would make a fatal error who should measure his standard of requirement by his brightest pupils. He agreed with Mr. Pinkind that preparation of lessons at home should be discouraged. Lessons are often improperly prepared at home. He thinks that if recitations are prepared in the school room and thoroughly prepared, there will be little spare time. Some pupils are brighter and prepare lessons sooner than others, but would not give those pupils extra work. Their mind needs rest. The younger pupils he should send out of doors after their recitations were thoroughly prepared and recited. With advanced grades he should give as much work as an average pupil can prepare. He thinks the question a very important one, because to entirely fill its requirements, is nearly the whole requisite for being a good teacher.

At this juncture Mr. A. N. Blaugh was called on by the president and delivered an address upon "Universal Education," which was listened to with interested attention, and which, with the writer's permission, we shall publish in a future issue.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first matter brought before the association in the afternoon was a third grade problem, which Mr. Pinkind wished to have a method for so simplifying as to give third grade pupils a practical and correct understanding of its manner of solution. Mr. Pinkind also asked the opinion of the association as to the proper accenting of certain words.

Miss Leaverton read an essay entitled, "The relation between Parent and Teacher." It was well written, well read, and a very practical discussion of the correlative duties of parents and teachers to children.

The second question for discussion was, "What are some of the important qualifications of a good disciplinarian?"

Mr. McNeal said that genuine healthy discipline is something of gradual growth. He had taught more than a year before he comprehended what proper discipline really was.

Mr. Wallace said that a good disciplinarian required common sense and a solid judgment. It requires judgment to determine how far discipline should be carried. It requires a knowledge of human nature, also firmness and courage.

Mrs. E. F. Clift said necessary qualities for a disciplinarian were love of order, united with firmness, kindness and tact. Mrs. Clift read an article from the *Maryland School Journal*, illustrating her views upon the subject.

Mr. Charles Pierson said that he understood the question as referring to mental discipline, and he mentioned some methods which he recommended as being necessary in mental discipline.

Mrs. Gilpin thinks that firmness, kindness and honesty are necessary qualities in a disciplinarian, combined with the ability to gain the confidence of the child.

Mr. Melvin said that a teacher to succeed as a disciplinarian should be able to control his emotions, and to keep possession of his faculties. Avoid vexation, be ready in decision and definite in purpose. Should possess a knowledge of children and of child motives.

Mr. Blaugh said that it is absolutely necessary that the teacher should be orderly himself, and this, with the ability to keep children employed, is about all that is necessary to a good disciplinarian. The teacher is always impressing his character upon the school, and if the teacher is exact, prompt, and decided in all of his actions, the school will be exact and orderly in its department.

Miss Melvin said that a teacher should be able to gain the esteem of her pupils, and should be self-possessed, kind and just,—should avoid peevishness and cultivate cheerfulness.

Mr. Janvier thought that firmness, with perfect self-control and the ability to hold the tongue, were necessary qualifications; say only a word or two to a scholar and let that word carry a force. He approved highly of what he had heard.

Mr. Bowers said, as the teacher is so is the school. Show him an active, wide-awake teacher and he would show an active, wide-awake school; and on the contrary show him a dull, lethargic teacher, and he would show a dull, lethargic school. A teacher should not act the part of a tyrant, frowning and scolding always, but should be kind, generous and temperate.

Miss Helen Power—[the reporter failed to hear what Miss Power said.]

Mr. Barroll thought the principal qualifications were kindness mingled with firmness. He however objected to the theory that a teacher should have little to say to his pupils. He talks a great deal to his pupils, and takes much pleasure in it. (Mr. Janvier here explained that he meant when he had said that a teacher should speak in only a few words to pupils, that a teacher should put his commands in only a few words.)

At the close of the discussion of the afternoon session, the association proceeded to the election of new officers. E. F. Perkins was re-elected President of the Association; J. V. Crosby Vice President; A. N. Blaugh, Recording Secretary; and Miss A. E. Leaverton Corresponding Secretary. The Literary Committee reported the following questions for discussion at the next meeting:

1st. "How can the quarterly meetings of our Association be made more interesting and instructive to both teachers and visitors."

2d. "To what extent should drawing be taught and what is the advantage?"

After attending to business the Association adjourned.

Orphans' Court, TUESDAY, April 27, 1880.—Present, Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willson.

On application John M. Davis, was appointed guardian to George S. Clifton, who filed his bond in the sum of $800 which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

Thomas W. Wickes, guardian to Margaret S., Mary E., and John L. Wethered, returned his accounts for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, which were examined, passed as stated, and ordered to be recorded.

Wm. A. Cleaver, executor of Wm. Bowman, returned an account of sales of the personal estate of said deceased, which was received and ordered to be recorded.

Wm. Vannort, administrator of Mary A. Janes, returned his first and final administration account, which was examined, passed as stated, and ordered to be recorded.

Robert J. Lusby, acting guardian to John L. and Walter K. Hudson, filed his release from said wards. Received, and ordered to be recorded.

Scribner for May is full of interesting material on subjects of general or timely interest. In addition to the book notices, Literary Criticism is represented by Mr. E. C. Stedman's study of Edgar A. Poe, which touches with keen insight a subject of never-failing interest to Americans, and will tend to revive the general discussion of Poe. Accompanying this paper, as a frontispiece of the volume, is a large and striking portrait of Poe, beautifully engraved by Cole, from a photograph on wood of a daguerreotype taken a year or two before the death of the poet, in 1849. This portrait, it is believed, has never before been engraved; it shows better than pages of biography the genius and also the cynicism of Poe. Art Criticism is represented by a paper on "The Younger Painters of America," the first of three by Mr. Wm. C. Brownell. Modern Progress is represented by the second of Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne's papers on "The Growth of Wood-cut Printing." History is attractively represented by Schuyler's "Peter the great." Out-of-door Life is recorded in Burroughs' "Notes of a Walker." Timely Topics are represented by a paper on "Economic Defects in Christian Missions."

St. Nicholas for May opens with an important "Talk with Girls and their Mothers," by Washington Gladden, and contains the first installment of Noah Brooks's new serial for boys—a base-ball story, entitled "The Fairport Nine," and finely illustrated by Redwood.

Of complete short stories there are five, all with pictures: "Topsyturvy's Dream," a fanciful tale by Edgar Fawcett; "The Boy and the Giant," a Bible story retold by Susan Coolidge; "Sally's Soldier," a Decoration-day story, with pictures by Zogbaum; "Two More of the Major's Big-talk Stories," being a sort of modern Munchausen adventures in the desert of Sahara, with comical and spirited illustrations; and "A Term at the District School," from a girl-scholar's point of view.

There are two Natural History articles: "The Story of Lizbeth and the 'Baby,'" an account of horned lizards, with pictures from life by F. S. Church; and "Curious Facts Concerning Ants," with five illustrations.

Louisa M. Alcott's serial, "Jack and Jill," describes how Frank and Gus ran away with a locomotive engine, and what fun the boys and girls had on Washington's birthday, with *tableaux, events,* music and a feast.

"Oriental Jugglery," an illustrated paper, tells of some wonderful tricks and feats by Hindoo jugglers. "A. D. 1695" explains, with the aid of pictures, an interesting piece of history. "How to Care for the Sick" is a practical article, giving young folks clear and safe advice concerning nursing, how to act and what to do in a sick room.

There are, besides, an out-door poem by Lucy Larcom; a humorous piece on "Ancient History," by Margaret Vandegrift, with illustrations by E. B. Bensell; some funny pictures by L. Hopkins; and two drawings by Addie Ledyard.

The Departments provides stories and pictures for the very little folk, and pictures, items, letters and puzzles for everybody.

The Leaders of Fashionable Dress and Low Prices.—C. N. OBRM & SON, proprietors of the largest one-price double Clothing House, Baltimore, now occupy two entire three-story buildings with their splendid stock of Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing. Having bought and manufactured their entire stock before the great advance of woolens, they are selling great bargains in every department for spring and summer wear, which none can afford to overlook. We feel it our duty to call the attention of our readers to this truly famous and reliable establishment, corner of Pratt and Hanover Sts. No one in need of clothing, ready-made or made to order, should fail to call on OBRM & SON and see the low prices at which the most choice and perfect fitting garments are selling.

Who would suffer with frosted feet when they can be cured by Roberts' Celebrated Embrocation? For this alone it is worth ten times the cost of a bottle, which is but 25 cts. It has a reputation of 40 years' standing. Sold everywhere.

Horsemen should always keep a bottle of Roberts' Embrocation in the stable, as it is a certain cure for Swellings, Bruises, Stiffness of the Limbs or Joints, Cuts, Scratches, old or fresh wounds. It acts like a charm, and makes a horse more valuable by its timely application. Do not be humbugged by so-called liniments. Try the one that has stood the test of 40 years. Price 35 cts. per bottle. For sale everywhere.

Why do you cough when you can find speedy relief in Sine's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound? It is the most efficacious remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases tending to Consumption, and has been sold over 40 years. It is especially adapted to children, as it does not nauseate, and can be used in sufficient quantities to effect a cure. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Ask your druggist for it.

Do not be deceived into buying so-called Cough Syrups that have been foisted on the market by extravagant advertising. Try the old reliable Sine's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or any Lung Disease, it is invaluable, and has been in the market over 40 years. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. For sale everywhere.

GOOD NEWS TO HORSEMEN AND OWNERS OF STOCK.—The price of M. B. Roberts' justly celebrated Horse Powders has been reduced to 25c. per package, which makes it the cheapest in the market, as it requires but a tablespoonful for a dose; a fact which has been overlooked by many when they purchase large packages of inferior powders, whose bulk is composed of material solely to increase their size. Roberts' Horse Powders have no adulteration, and contain only pure medicines. They are the only powders combining the three principles necessary to the health of horses—namely, Laxative, Tonic and Purifying. For horses that are foundered, overheated, hide-bound, or have lost their appetite, they are indispensable. They have been sold over 40 years. For sale at the druggists.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING
GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.
LUMBER
SHINGLES, SASH & C.
132 LIGHT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.
IN LOTS TO SUIT. LOW PRICES

Sparks'

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

One of the Largest and most attractive stocks of NEW YEAR'S GOODS ever seen in Chestertown.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—Casters, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Napkin Rings, Mugs, Goblets, Syrup Cups, Tea and Table Spoons—all *Triple Plate.*

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.—Toilet Sets, Vases, Mantle Ornaments, of various kinds.

BEAUTIFUL CLOCKS!
HANDSOME LAMPS!

FINE GLASSWARE.—Goblets, Tumblers, Mugs, Glass Bowls, Covered Dishes, Celery Glasses, Butter Dishes, &c.

Toys, Toys, Toys.
FANCY PAPER IN BOXES.

A full stock of choice Confectionery, Nuts, Fruits, Chow-chow, Pickles, Canned Goods, Mustards, Sauces, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Having a large stock of Cigars, we will sell them by the box at greatly reduced prices.

Be sure and call before buying your goods. We intend to sell everything very low.

Remember the place!

SPARKS',
Dec. 4, 1879. Opp. Court House.

B. F. FLEMING.

DEALER IN
GRAIN, LIME, COAL, WOOD, PEACH CRATES AND BASKETS,
Schuylkill Lime a Specialty.

Mr. B. F. Fleming: I used Mogee's Schuylkill Lime on corn last spring. It slacked more to the bushel, acted quicker, and gave me the best satisfaction of any Lime I have ever used.
GEORGE H. SMITCHER.

Mr. B. F. Fleming: We have used Mogee's Lime for three successive seasons. It slacks more, contains less core, acts quicker, and we believe it is the best Lime in the market.
JOS. S. FOWLER, Round Top.

REFERENCES:
James A. Pearce, Esq., Chestertown; Robert Nicholson, Hanesville; Robert G. Nicholson, Hanesville; Hyland P. Smith, Smithville; Stephen Lecates, William Vannort, Jesse Morris, Chestertown; William T. Nicholson, Worton; James L. Beck, Walter Beck.

This Lime will be delivered by cars or vessel to all Stations and Landings on the Peninsula.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Don't fail to come and see me before purchasing.

Orders by mail promptly executed.
B. F. FLEMING,
Office under Voshell House,
April 1, 1880—y Chestertown.

TO THE LADIES

MRS. E. N. MELVIN,
Adjoining Louis K. Stam's,

HAS now in store a BEAUTIFUL LINE OF GOODS specially for the Ladies. She invites the attention of all in want of

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars AND CUFFS,

to her newest and prettiest styles and low prices.

Childrens' Dresses and Underclothing
Ready-made and made to order.

HAMBURG EDGI GS A SPECIALTY.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS, the best in use, constantly on hand.

Pictures, Picture Frames, Oil Chromos, Mottoes,

in great variety and very beautiful.

Also, ZEPHYRS and CARD BOARD, and numerous other articles that you may see by calling.

All goods bought low and sold at small profits. Come and see.

MRS. E. N. MELVIN,
Jan. 29, 1880. Opposite the Bank.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

AS I INTEND TO QUIT BUSINESS, I will sell my entire stock of Goods

At Cost,

consisting of

Canned Goods, Nuts, Raisins, Candies, Spices, Extracts, Pickles; Lamp Shades and Chimneys; Toys, Dolls, Combs and Brushes, Jewelry of all kinds.

IN PAPER WE HAVE

Legal Cap, Bill Cap, Letter, Note, and Box Papers.

ANY ONE WANTING CHEAP GOODS, had better come soon.

V. BURGESS,
Jan. 15, 1880—tf. Opp. the Bank.

Miles' Patent Safety Pin.

Made from the best brass spring wire, with a complete and perfect protection for the point, in the shape of a round shield, formed from sheet brass, the whole being Nickel Plated and handsomely finished.

This Pin is a perfect one and the best in the market.

We also control the sale of COLE'S PATENT HAT AND COAT HOOK.—These Hooks are made from the best Swedes Iron Wire, flattened, with points barbed. They are easily driven and give excellent satisfaction where they are in use. We are the exclusive manufacturers of the above named Pin and Hat and Coat Hook.

Correspondence solicited.

DOUBLE POINTED TACK CO.,
108 CHAMBERS ST., New York City.

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.

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 with relatives or friends.

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

March 11, 1880—8m. W. REGISTER.

Kent Co., Smyrna & Del. Bay R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton.

On and after Monday, November 10th, 1879, until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. LEAVE	Passenger No. 1. Daily. A.M.	Mixed No. 3. Thur'dy. P.M.
Chestertown	8 15	3 00
Worton	8 30	3 15
Lynch's	8 40	3 25
Still Pond	8 45	3 30
Kennedyville	9 00	3 45
Blacks	9 10	4 00
Lambson	9 20	4 10
Massey's	9 35	4 25
*Delanys	9 50	4 40
*Bingham	10 00	4 50
arr Clayton	10 15	5 00
leave "	10 22	5 09
" Middletown	10 56	5 45
" Wilmington	12 13 p m	7 05
arr Philadelphia	1 15	8 20
Baltimore	3 35	9 25
New York	4 45	3 45

GOING SOUTH. LEAVE	Passenger No. 2. Daily ex. Th'y A.M.	Mixed No. 4. A.M.	Pass'gr No. 5. Th'sdy P.M.
New York	8 15	4 20	1 00
Baltimore	9 45	7 00	3 06
Philadelphia	11 45	8 00	5 15
Wilmington	1 10 p m	9 15	6 30
Middletown	2 11	10 21	7 38
arr Clayton	2 35	10 51	8 06
leave "	2 45	11 00	8 10
arr *Binghams	3 00	11 15	8 22
*Delanys	3 10	11 25	8 30
Massey's	3 25	11 40	8 45
Lambson	3 40	11 55	9 00
Blacks	3