The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, June 10, 1880

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

THE Maryland State Convention met in Baltimore yesterday. We are not able at time of going to press to learn of its action.

THE Baltimore *Telegram*, which has, ever since 1876, kept at the head of its editorial columns the names of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks as its choice for President and Vice President, publishes in its last issue a supplement that gives in full the history of the shameful methods by which the presidency was stolen from the Democrats in 1876. The history was originally compiled by the New York *Sun*, and it shows how the Republican party has rewarded the men who were instrumental in accomplishing the great steal. Over one hundred of these men, comprising returning boards, presidential electors, party managers, personal agents and visiting statesmen, have been handsomely provided for, so that the amount of money they draw annually from the national treasury amounts to $254,115.00, or during the whole period of Hayes' administration the combined salaries of these tools will amount to $1,022,460.00. Among those now rejoicing in their reward are J. Madison Wells, president of the Louisiana returning board, who now receives a salary of $4,500, Thos. C. Anderson receives a salary of $8,000, and so the *Telegram* gives more than a hundred names that are notoriously familiar throughout the country, in connection with the Louisiana and Florida frauds of 1876, every one of whom are now filling a good fat salaried office.

THE CHICAGO NOMINEE.

The Chicago Convention has adjourned, and James B. Garfield, of Ohio, is the nominee. On Wednesday of last week the convention met, and from that till the end of the week it was a scene of continual wrangle, not so much as a vote being arrived at. On Saturday, however, the nominations were made, the nominees being Blaine, Grant, Windom, Sherman, Edmunds and Washburne. After nominating the convention adjourned till Monday. When the first ballot was taken on Monday the vote stood Grant 304, Blaine 284, Sherman 93, Edmunds 34, Washburne 30, Windom 10. All day Monday the balloting continued until twenty-eight ballots had been cast, with little variation from first to last. The highest vote Grant received was 309 and the highest vote given to Blaine was 285. Sherman's highest was 97.

On Tuesday the nomination was made on the 36th ballot; only four candidates being voted for as follows,—Garfield 399, Grant 306, Blaine 42, Sherman 3. Thus Garfield became the "dark horse" upon whom the anti-Grant forces combined. Garfield was a Sherman delegate, and was selected to propose Sherman's name in the convention. Grant's delegates stuck to him with little variation. The Grant leaders had doubtless done all that money and sharp wire-pulling could do for their favorite, but with all the resources in their power they never reached beyond 309 votes. If there is a man on the face of the earth today more humiliated than General Ulysses S. Grant, his condition is much to be pitied. Having traveled over the whole of Europe and a goodly portion of Asia, having been lionized every where and every where received as the *Great American General*, he came home and allowed a few trickey Republican politicians to endeavor to force him for a third time upon the American people as a ruler. These leaders of his came only near enough to giving him the Republican nomination to call universal attention to his failure. Conkling, Cameron, Logan and the other leaders will be disappointed—sorely disappointed, because it blots out to a great extent, their hope of future party rule; but what they have lost is nothing to what Grant has lost. While he lives the stigma of his attempt to grasp a third term of the presidency will cling to him, and when he dies it will go down in history as a blot upon his name. Future generations might have been allowed to forget the rottenness of his eight years rule, but future generations will never be allowed to forget his having been so grasping and so unscrupulous in his ambition as to have endeavored to break the precidents set by Washington and Jefferson.

General James B. Garfield, the nominee, is not entirely unknown, by sight at least, to the people of Chestertown. In 1864 he made a speech in the court house in Chestertown, and was on that occasion rotten-egged by a Washington College boy. Garfield is a self-made man. Like Lincoln and Johnson he has worked up by his own exertions. He started on his own hook as a farm laborer, afterward rose to the dignity of a driver on a canal, and later became a carpenter. By working mornings and evenings he attended a preparatory school and finally entered the junior class of William's College. After graduating and leaving college he became principal of a small college in Ohio known as Hiram College. He entered the army in 1861 as Colonel of an infantry regiment and in 1862 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, where he has remained ever since, until last winter he was elected by the Ohio legislature to the United States Senatorship in place of Judge Thurman; his term commences March 4th, 1881, so that after his defeat for the presidency he will yet have a six-years run in the United States Senate.—For Vice President the convention nominated by acclamation Chester A. Authur, of New York,

Blaine in this Chicago convention did not make the run that he made in 1876. In 1876 he started with 285 votes, nearly the same number he started with in this convention, and on the seventh ballot he received 357 votes, but on the eighth his opponents effected a combination upon Hayes and thus defeated him.

Now that the Republicans have launched their candidates before the people, the action of the Cincinnati Convention will be awaited with great anxiety. The Democratic party will perhaps have to work a little harder to beat Garfield than they would to beat either Grant or Blaine, but there is even yet much more than a probability that the Cincinnati nominee will live in the White House.

ROYLATY IN AMERICA.—Prince Leopold, the youngest of Queen Victoria's sons, is now on this side the ocean, visiting his sister, Princess Louise, wife of the Gov. Genl. of Canada. The royal brother and sister with their attendants last week visited Chicago to witness an American presidential nomination. The *Detroit Free Press* gives the following description of them as they landed in Detroit:

The special train from Niagara Falls, with their Royal Highness Princess Louise and Prince Leopold and suites, was to arrive at the little depot on the Windsor side at 8.30 last evening, and in anticipation a crowd that filled the platform and overflowed on to the tracks was collected as early as 8 o'clock. The train arrived on time, and after a few moments' stay was backed on to the Great Western Ferry.—The party came on deck evidently without regard to rank, but going down, as the ferry ran into the slip on this side, the gentlemen and ladies were preceded by the Princess, who bowed several times as she went down the stairway, while the gentlemen stood with uncovered heads. On this side the party at the rear of their car faced the headlight of the locomotive that drew them into the Third street depot, where they waited fifteen or twenty minutes before leaving for Chicago and good-humoredly allowed a small crowd to see all there was to see.

The most noticeable feature about the party was the entire absence of elaborate dressing or any indication of royalty. The Princess was dressed in black, with a white ruching about the neck. Her dress was rather short and, so far as a casual observer could determine, her jewelry was conspicuous solely by its absence. She wore a dark hat with a red facing in front, and on her hands were what a woman in the Third street depot characterized as: "Nothing but cotton, as sure as you're born."

The Princess Louise is not beautiful, but apparently she is a woman with a happy disposition that shines out in what would be called by many a "real good face." Good she certainly looks, and when she smiles she comes near to passing for handsome, which she undoubtly is not. Of all the conspicuous ones of the party she seemed least affected by her position. In manner, last evening, she was lively and seemed to take much interest in the surroundings.

Prince Leopold, who has a less intelligent face than his sister, is a fair-skinned young man, who looks younger than he is—27. He was dressed in a light suit, with the exception of his small, round, black hat. His dark hair has a tendency to curl and is parted very near the middle. A light moustache and goatee serve to relieve an extremely fair face, which would be handsome but for a certain heaviness that robs it of any intellectual look it might have. Generally he strikes one as belonging to the great ranks of the "extra harmless," though he is credited with being studious. His walk is something terrible; it reminds one of the old "Grecian bend" gait, but is, if anything, more mincing and, therefore, more comical. The Prince appears like an extremely amiable young man, however, and this he probably is.

CROPS IN FRANCE.—The following information with regard to the state of the crops in the south of France is given by the Republique Francaise: "Owing to the warm weather which has followed the late rains, vegetation is in a very promising condition; the pastures and cereals present a generally favorable appearance; vegetables look well, and vines do not seem to have suffered to any considerable extent, except from the attacks of the phylloxera, and the fruit trees are in an excellent condition. The latter, indeed, promise an exceptionally abundant yield, and if the trees do not suffer from hail-storms, there will probably be an unusually large quantity of fruit this year. Corn has reached a very high price in these parts, as well as in the rest of France. The same is the case with pigs. In the midlands, where the market was overstocked with American pork for a time, to the detriment of French pig-breeders, live pigs are selling at 1f. 20c. the kilogramme."

TOMATOES.—Two hundred and fifty acres of land is being planted in tomatoes at Frederica for S. W. Hall's cannery which with a fair yield will fill half a million of three pound cans. He usually packs large quantities of peaches, corn, etc. He is having made in his factory nearly 1,000,000 three-pound cans for this year's packing. Last year Mr. Hall packed over 900,000 cans, of which 150,000 were peaches, and 50,000 corn, all of which have been sold at advanced prices on former years' sales.

"NOTES BY THE WAY."

WHEAT HARVEST—CLOVER—CHERRIES—PERCH AND CRABS—THE NEW CHURCH—LOW WATER—IS IT THE ARMY WORM—PEACHES, AND WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM—"SENTINEL"—PEACH BASKETS, ETC.

The weather is very favorable for the ripening of wheat—some will do to harvest on Friday next. Some farmers are cutting clover.

Early cherries have paid well this season—the "Richmond" have done the best. They do not prove profitable until they are seven years old.

White perch and crabs are plentiful.

Mill ponds are in need of water—some mills have had to stop for want of water.

The plasterer was to commence work on the M. P. Chapel to-day. It will not be long before it is ready for dedication. The outside is being painted gratis.

Some farmers think that the worm that is destroying the wheat in some localities is not the army worm. It does not move like the army worm. This insect, whatever it is, is ravaging the wheat fields about Harmony and Locust Grove. It has eaten off the blades and beard and a good deal of the grain—in some fields it is eating off the late heads. Most of the farmers in the neighborhood of the above named places are ditching around their corn fields. The question is whether this worm is going to locate here permanently, like the potato-bug has. There are very few of these worms in this vicinity.

The prospective large crop of peaches is making growers think. Evaporators are talked of. Most of our laige growers expect to have them. We suggest canning-houses, too. By canning and evaporating our fruit we can make as much clear money as the Baltimore packer does, and save the cost of baskets and freight besides. Fruit growers have got to look more to their own interests. If we pack our own fruit we can have markets for it in Europe and the East as well as the packers that buy a great deal of it for almost nothing. What we want is the enterprise—it does not take a large amount of capital.

William Hepbron expects to have a warehouse erected here, soon, for agricultural implements.

Two of our young men went out last evening in the country—the one to look after the army worm and the other to eat clabber.

Mr. Wesley Perkins is sojourning here—it is thought he intends to locate. The other Mr. Perkins is a frequent visitor, and it is thought he intends to take one of our lady residents away soon.

"Sentinel," of the *News*, has had some fine strawberries this season. We suggest that he get some plants from that Man-on-the-Hudson that grows berries that measure from nine to twelve inches in diameter. "Purdy" says it is a lie—we don't know.

Peach baskets are being offered at eight cents—it is too much. It is said the manufacturers have combined—we think they have made a mistake. If they could sell last year at six cents, why not at the same this year.

TECUMSEH.

Lynch's, June 7, 1880.

Letter from Fairlee.

We can find nothing, Messrs. Editors, in the least degree sensational as news from the Fifth District. Like the renowned Wilkins Micawber, the people are waiting for something to turn up. The result of the laboring mountain now located temporarily at Chicago, will soon be known; then will begin the great discussion whether the thing is a rat or a mouse.

A rather novel suit at law has recently originated in the vicinity of Georgetown in this district. The colored preacher announced that at a time named by him a certain couple would be united in the holy bonds of wedlock in the church at that place. At the appointed hour the bridal party were on hand and a congregation in waiting to tender their congratulations; but minister B. had not been called upon to tie the hymenial knot. Instead of this, however, minister C., who had been previously engaged, performed the nuptial ceremony. Now, Parson B. sues the bridegroom for trespass on his ecclesiastic domain. The case will be tried in Chestertown, before a Justice, on Saturday next.

Mrs. M. M. Greenwood has added a drug department to her store, with Mr. W. Vannort as pharmacist. This should prove a great convenience to the people of this vicinity, as in cases of danger it will save time in procuring the remedies prescribed.

The political pulse beats slow and feebly at present, but after all the parties have nominated it will no doubt quicken to a torrid condition. If the great Democratic party of the nation would only array themselves solidly against the financial policy of the Republicans and, in consonance with the teachings of Jefferson and Madison, insist that the General Government should make the circulating medium of the nation; and, following the lead of Jackson, declare open war against the grasping monopolies and corrupting syndicates of this day, whose power overshadows that of the people, it would be no difficult matter to trap the mouse which the Chicago mountain may bring forth. I am probably stepping on forbidden ground, but I look in vain in the Democratic papers for the reproduction of the sentiments of the fathers of Democracy, or a repudiation of the perpetual national debt policy of the Shermanites and the advocates of Imperialism in the nomination and election of a third term President.

Yours for the right, PATRON.

Peninsula News.

Chesapeake City is to have an excursion to Tolchestor on the 18th of June.

Walnut street, Milford, is to be paved with 2,500 bushels of oyster shells.

Five artesian wells have recently been successfully sunk in Cambridge, Md.

All up and down the Peninsula the army worm has done damage to the wheat fields.

Soft shell crabs are plentiful and cheap in Lewes; first-class snappers 5 cents per pound.

Milford wants a lock-up—not for its own citizens, says the *Chronicle*, but for some of its unruly guests.

The Congressional appropriation for the improvement of Elk river has been increased from $5,500 to $12,000.

In the Conference at Cincinnati the Committee on Episcopacy presented a report declaring Bishop Scott non-effective.

Lightning has been very energetic about Centreville. It killed a pair of mules belonging to Wm. F. Parrott; a pair of heifers, belonging to J. E. Elliott, and stunned a dog belonging to George Smith.

The steam mills of Manners, Fisher & Co., at Seaford, was sold at sheriff's sale on Saturday, for $2,430, to Mr. Warwick, of Glassboro', N. J. It is said that he will convert it into a glass factory or a canning establishment.

A railroad contractor rode over the route of the proposed Elkton and Middletown road on Friday of last week with a view, we presume, of contracting for constructing all or a part of the road. On Thursday Chief Engineer Larkins, accompanied by Harry L. Carter, Esq., of Marley Mill, made a trip up the Little Elk as far as Providence Mill. It is understood that the route for a railroad to take in the mills on the creek will be surveyed in a short time by the P., W. & B. R. R.—*Cecil Democrat.*

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM.

The Chicago Convention on Saturday last adopted the following platform:

First.—We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved, after that the peace regained should be cherished; that the dissevered Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberty secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof: that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be encouraged.

Second.—The constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied, while the others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the nation and not by the State tribunals. [Applause.]

Third.—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional duty. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth.—The constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools. [Cheers.]

Fifth.—We affirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor, [applause;] that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity—polygamy—must die in the Territories, [applause;] that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develope and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth.—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress, or with the United States and its treaty-making power, the republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of the powers to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh.—That the purity and patriotism which characterize the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interposition between the people and proposed partisan laws.—[Cheers.]

Eighth.—We charge upon the democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage, and to obtain possession of the national and State governments, and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all effort to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent certificates and returns, have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of Congress, to secure at all hazards the seats of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courage in action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of government depend; have crushed the rights of individuals; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality. The equal, steady and complete enforcement of laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitution are the first duties of the nation. The dangers of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizens. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation cannot, with safety, relegate this duty to the States. The solid South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end the honest voters must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud; and we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of the Union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration to the national government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

After considerable opposition the following amendment was also finally adopted and added to the platform:

The republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointment to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform in the civil service shall be thorough, radical and complete; to that end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive departments of the government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service; that the tenure of administrative officers (except those through which the distinctive policy of the party in power shall be carried out) shall be permanent during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause, with due responsibility for the good conduct of subordinates, shall accompany the power of appointment.

THE DUTY ON BLANKETS.—One feature in Mr. Tucker's tariff bill is commendable, and that is the proposed reduction of duty on blankets. The theory of the tariff is that its object is revenue, while the protection afforded by it is merely incidental. Practically, however, the revenue is not regarded at all. The Sun has several times illustrated this in various articles. Another illustration is afforded in the case of all-wool blankets, the duty upon which, equivalent to more than 40 cents per pound, is prohibitory. The total revenue from imported blankets during the years 1878 and 1879 was $4,026, averaging $2,013 per annum. This shows that less than one thousand pairs of blankets are imported per annum. It is estimated that the annual demand of the country for blankets reaches twenty million pounds, but it is safer, for purposes of calculation, to put the figures lower. Let us suppose that ten million pounds of blankets will meet the annual demand. The duty on blankets valued at more than 40 cents per pound and not more than 60 cents is 30 cents per pound, with 35 per cent. advalorem. A pair of English blankets of the average quality costs in England about nine shillings sixpence, or say $2 25. The duty amounts to $2 28, thus bringing up the price to 4 53. A pair of American blankets of the same weight, but having a cotton warp, sells for 4 50. The price of the American article, inferior as it is in quality, is thus doubled to the home consumer by the tariff. In other words, taking the annual demand at two million pairs of blankets, the American people are taxed $4,560,000 on this single article in order that the government may realize 2,013 in revenue. These are facts which speak for themselves.—*Baltimore Sun, of Monday.*

Jews, Mussulmans, and Christians now live in harmony in Palestine, and a non-Mussulman seldom suffers in any respect on account of his creed. Even the red fez is not obligatory on non-Mussulman Government servants. European clothing is now common both with men and women, and many of the latter may be seen dressed in the latest Paris fashions. The pashas no longer move about in constant state, but may often be seen on foot in the streets with only one or two attendants. European furniture, chairs, sofas, and tables are now common. Great bells are now allowed to be tolled in the Christian churches; old Christian churches have been restored and new ones built in Jerusalem, Nazareth, Tiberias, and elsewhere. So also have a number of synagogues, especially in Jerusalem, been built during these twenty-five years. All this progress must not be taken as a sign of any laxity in religion on the part of Mohammedans, who have during this time built many new mosques, and otherwise shown themselves as much attached to their religion as ever. Justice, also, is much more impartially administered, and the old barbarous punishments have been abolished. In Jerusalem the Sanitary Department is in charge of a German physician, and building affairs are in the hands of a German architect.

THE PROPAGATION OF CARP.—An experiment in the growing of carp commenced in 1878 in the Arsenal grounds at Washington, D. C., has been very successful. The pond is in a low, marshy place, and was originally intended for an ice pond. It is nearly an acre in extent, and is fed by a small pipe from the water main. The carp originally furnished by Professor Baird were forty-eight in number, but half of them were removed to other ponds. The young carp hatched a year ago, and now in fine growing condition, were 5,000 in number, 4,000 of which were removed to other experimental pools by Professor Baird. They now vary in size from 4 to 7 inches in length, and are as tame as any domestic animal or fowl. In this particular they differ from any other of the fish family.

☞ A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose, with "stopping up" of the nose at times, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, imparied hearing, irregular appetite, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh in its worst form and stages. It its pleasant to use and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs. So sure a cure is it that its former proprietor offered for years in all the principal newspapers of the land a standing reward of $500 for a case it would not cure. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

A correspondent of the Ladie's Floral Cabinet tells how she has succeeded in having a beautiful ornament and a plentiful supply of strawberries in a small yard attached to her house. She took a common flour barrel and planted it six inches in the ground, having previously bored about fifty inche holes around the sides. She put good, rich earth in the barrel, set the roots with the stalks out through holes, filling up with earth as she proceeded, until the barrel was full. This spring her barrel was completely covered with fruit, and as pretty an ornament as any one could desire.

RYAN CHALLENGED.—Patrick Ryan, the winner of the Goss-Ryan prize fight, has been challenged by Peter F. McOwen, of Readfield, N. Y., to fight a rough-and-tumble contest for $250 or $500. McOwen is the captain of a canal boat, with a cargo for Buffalo. He is a large, well-built man, thirty-five years old, and weighs over two hundred pounds. He has no record, but is anxious to make one. Along the line of the canal he is known as a "hard hitter." He is impressed with the belief that he can whip Paddy Ryan, and is anxious to make a match with him.

A Sheffield manufacturer is reported to have told his workmen to vote just as they pleased—"in fact I shan't tell you how I'm going to vote," he said. "After it is over I shall have a barrel of beer brought into the yard." ["Hear, hear!" shouted the men.] "But I shan't tap it unless Mr. Wortley, the Tory candidate gets in."

CAMP AT REHOBOTH.—Presiding Elder Todd on Thursday leased the Rehoboth camp-meeting ground for forty days and about the first week in July will inaugurate a series of meetings to continue for four weeks. The preachers of Dover district will conduct the services.

Doctors are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup: it contains nothing injurious and is always reliable. To be had at all the drug stores in our city. Price 25 cents.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS.—In Spaniard's Neck, Queen Anne's county, May 31, JOHN W. CHAMBERS, in the 57th year of his age.

JONES.—In Baltimore, on Monday, May 31, MARY F., wife of Edward C. Jones, aged 33 years and 4 months.

New Advertisements.

100,000 100,000

PEACH BOXES

Can be bought by early application to

BACON & THORINGTON,

June 10—4t. Buck Neck Wharf.

LARD OIL,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF

LUBRICATING OILS

used in Harvesting and Threshing grain, at the lowest prices, for sale at

T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE,

June 10. Chestertown.

MACHINE OILS,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST FIGURES,

—AT—

Kennard & Co's.,

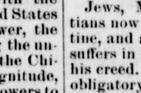
June 10. Opposite Voshell House.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION

FROM

Crumpton to Bay Ridge,

On Thursday, June 24th.



THE STEAMER CHESTER, which is now in a splendid condition, will carry an excursion from CRUMPTON to BAY RIDGE, (near Annapolis), leaving Crumpton at 6.30 A. M., Chestertown 7.30 A. M., Booker's 8.15 A. M., Grey's Inn 9.30 A. M., and Queenstown 10.30 A. M.

Superior Stringed Music

has been engaged.

COMMITTEE:—Dr. S. C. Dudley, Finley Roberts, Capt. D. Friel, James T. Dixon, L. K. Stam, Father Bradford.

TICKETS.....$1.00

Children under 13 years.....50

June 10, 1880—1e

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Poison! Poison!

London Purple

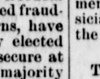
AND

Paris Green

Will effectually drive away Potato Bugs. Sold in quantities to suit the purchaser, at the very lowest rates.

June 10. C. F. STAM, Druggist.

THE ROCKWELL HOUSE.



The undersigned respectfully notifies his many patrons and the public generally that he has had this Restaurant thoroughly renovated and fitted up in style and arrangement to please the fancies and tastes of the most fastidious. He has improvised a Parlor in his Restaurant for the reception of guests of either sex that desire to regale their appetites with

ICE-CREAM,

(made by Painter of Baltimore, and others,)

FROZEN CUSTARD, WATER ICES, &c., &c.

He is also prepared to serve all the Delicacies of the season in their season, at prices within the reach of the less fortunate pecuniarily.

TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES on Ice, and choice CIGARS and TOBACCO always on hand.

☞ Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms. Travelers sent to any part of the Peninsula. Horses fed and properly cared for. Respectfully,

JOHN W. STARTT,

June 10—3m. Proprietor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOHN W. REDGRAVE,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21th day of December, 1880; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1880.

WM. N. E. WICKES,

June 10, 1880—4t *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of Chester River Bridge Company invite proposals to furnish White Oak Piles, straight and sound, of the following dimensions and number, viz:—eight piles twenty-five-feet long, eight thirty-ft., ten thirty-five feet, and four forty-feet long, to square not less than eight inches at the small end, to be delivered on the lot known as "Bridge Hill," in Chestertown. Communications may be made either by letter or in person, to

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,

June 3, 1880. President.

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES of the Methodist Protestant Church of Kennedyville will hold a *FESTIVAL*, for the benefit of the Church and Sabbath School, on the Church Green, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 10th, 11th and 12th days of June. May 20, 1880.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.

THE REPUTATION OF THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE

OF

A.-C.-Y-A-T-E-S-&-C-O.

FULLY ESTABLISHED.

FOUR YEARS OF SUCCESS IN PRODUCING FIRST-CLASS.

C-L-O-T-H-I-N-G.

INCREASING SALES AND SPREADING POPULARITY. THE RESULT OF OUR EFFORTS TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC.

AN OPEN DOOR TO ALL AT THE

LEDGER { CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STS. } BUILDING.

P-H-I-L-A-D-E-L-P-H-I-A,

THE FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Literary Revolution and Universal Knowledge.

An Encyclopædia in 20 Volumes, over 16,000 Pages; 10 per cent more matter than any Encyclopædia ever before published in this country, and sold, handsomely and well bound, in cloth for $10, in half morocco for $15, and printed on fine heavy paper, wide margins, bound in half Russia, gilt top, for $20—an enterprise so extraordinary that its success, beyond all precedent in book publishing, may be fairly claimed to inagurate a *Literary Revolution.*

THE LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE is a reprint of the last (1879) Edinburgh edition of "Chamber's Encyclopædia," with about 40 per cent. of new matter added, upon topics of special interest to American readers, thus making it equal in character to any similar work, better than any other suited to the wants of the great majority of those who consult works of reference, and altogether the latest Encyclopædia in the field.

Specimen Volumes in either style will be sent for examination with privilege of return on receipt of proportionate price per volume.

Special Discounts to all early subscribers, and extra discounts to clubs. Full particulars with descriptive catalogue of many other standard works equally low in price, sent free.

Leading principles of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE:

I.—Publish only books of real value.

II.—Work upon the basis of *present cost* of making books, about one half what it was a few years ago.

III.—Sell to buyers direct, and save them the 50 to 60 per cent. commission commonly allowed to dealers.

IV.—The cost of books when made 10,000 at a time is but a fraction of the cost when made 500 at a time—adopt the low price and sell the large quantity.

V.—Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing, and strong, neat binding, but avoid all "padding," fat and heavily-leaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value.

VI.—To make $1 and a friend is better than to make $5 and an enemy.

Standard Books.

Library of Universal Knowledge, 20 vols., $10.
Milman's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., 2.50
Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., 1.50.
Chamber's Cyclopædia of Eng. Literature, 4 vols., $2.
Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols. 1.50.
Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cents.
Young's Bible Concordance, 311,000 references (preparing), 2.50
Acme Library of Biography, 50 cents.
Book of Fables, Æsop, etc., illus., 50 cents.
Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cents.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cents.
Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 50 cts.
Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cts.
The Koran of Momamed, translated by Sale 35 c
Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cts.
Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cents.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress, illus., 50 cents.
Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cents.
Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 c
Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Alden, illus., $1.
Acme Library of Modern Classics, 50 cts.
American Patriotism, 50 cents.
Taine's History of English Literature, 75 cts.
Cecil's Book of Natural History, $1.
Pictorial Handy Lexicon, 25 cts.
Sayings, by author of Sparrowgrass Papers,
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works, 75 cents.
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Bib. Literature, 2 vols. 2.
Rollin's Ancient History, 2.25.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, illus., $1.
Works of Flavius Josephus, $2.
Comic History of the U. S., Hopkins, illus, 50 c.
Health by Exercise, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50 cts.
Health for Women, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50. cts.
Library Magazine, 10 cts. a No. $1 a year.
Library Magazine, bound volumes, 60 cents.
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Each of the above bound in cloth. If by mail, postage extra. Most of the books are also published in fine editions and fine bindings, at higher prices.

Descriptive Catalogues and Terms to clubs sent free on repuest.

Remit by bank braft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address

AMEICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,

JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager. TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the farm of the late James B. Hance, near Galena, Kent county, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, 10th of June,

all of the Personal Property of the said deceased, consisting of

4 Head of Horses,

two of which are Fine Drivers,

CATTLE, HOGS: FARMING UTENSILS.

Such as

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators

2 Mowers, 1 Buckeye Reaper,

nearly new,

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, a lot of old Iron and many other articles too tedious to mention. Also, the

Wheat Growing Upon Three Fields

of 18, 17 and 8 ACRES EACH.

A small lot of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, when the Terms will be made known.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,

Admistrator of the late Jas B. Hance.

E. E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

June 3, 1880—tds.

GRAND EXCURSION TO ANNAPOLIS and WASHINGTON!

FRIDAY, June 11th, 1880.

The M. E. Sunday School of Chestertown,

will give their first grand excursion of the season on the New and Commodious Steamer

B. S. FORD

TO ANNAPOLIS,

thence by Annapolis and Elk Ridge R. R.

To WASHINGTON.

The steamer will leave Chestertown at 5 45 A. M., Rolph's 6, Booker's 6¼, Quaker Neck 6¾, Corsica 7 and Kent Island 8½, reaching Annapolis 10.30 A. M.; leaving Annapolis at 11 o'clock by the A. & E. R. Railroad, reaching Washington at 12.30, giving excursionists

FOUR HOURS

In the Capital of the United States!

The excursionists will be landed on Pennsylvania Avenue, midway between the Capitol Building and the President's House. This is an opportunity never before offered the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to view the Capital of the State and Nation. The Public buildings will be open, affording the excursionists ample opportunity to see the interior of the Capitol, President's House, Treasury, Post-office, War and Navy Departments, Patent Office, Smithsonian Institute, and Corcoran's Art Gallery, and the uncompleted National Monument.

CONGRESS WILL THEN BE IN SESSION.

To see this Body in session and view the Capitol and Grounds is fully worth double the price of the ticket.

The excursionists will leave Washington at 4.30 P. M., reaching Chestertown at 10.30 o'clock, giving all a delightful Moonlight Trip up Chester River.

Breakfast, Supper and Refreshments can be had on the Boat.

TICKETS to Washington and Return, $2. Will be sold at the Wharves on the morning of the Excurson.

TICKETS $1, to Annapolis and return.

REV. E. B. NEWNAM,
CHAS. H. BAKER,
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
JAMES E. TAYLOR,
MARION deK. SMITH,
Committee.

June 3, 1880—2w.

R. K. Pippin,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Chestertown, Md.

IS prepared to erect BUILDINGS of every description at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He employs good mechanics, and his work is done in the most substantial and satisfactory manner.

Persons contemplating building are respectfully invited to get his estimates before contracting with others.

May 27, 1880. R. K. PIPPIN.

DO not forget, after looking everywhere else for a good Clock, to come and price them at SPARKS'.

NEW SUMMER GOODS

NOW BEING OPENED.

WICKES & BROTHER beg leave to inform their Trade and Buyers generally that they are opening this week a Purchase of Merchandise made a few days since, and which, with Stock already in store, enables them to exhibit full and desirable lines of Goods in

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

SHOES and HATS,

HEAVY AND LIGHT GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy dry Goods,

all purchased for close cash, with every advantage secured by the late shrinkage in values, and offered to prompt paying people at very short advances.

In qualities and prices comparison is challenged with any other well regulated establishment in Kent County.

Chestertown, May 31, 1880.

TOLCHESTER BEACH! 1880.

STEAMER

Pilot Boy.

On and after May 20, 1880, the PILOT BOY will leave Tolchester TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10:15 A. M., and 5:30 P. M., arriving in Baltimore about noon, and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Pier 9½ Light street