The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Aug. 26, 1880

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

I. NEAVITT STEELE,
J. THOMAS C. HOPKINS.

DISTRICTS:

First District—LEVIN L. WATERS.
Second " —PATRICK WALKER.
Third " —JOHN R. McNULTY.
Fourth " —WILLIAM H. WELSH.
Fifth " —R. W. W. BOWIE.
Sixth " —WILLIAM R. PRICE.

WILMINGTON has a bright and sparkling Sunday paper, entitled the *Sunday Mirror*. It is edited by Mr. D. T. Bradford, brother to Rev. Father Bradford of this town.

THE author of "Tom Brown's School Days" is now in this country, in the interests of English emigration. He is looking out some desirable section where a large colony of English can profitably settle.

NEXT Wednesday, the first day of September, the Congressional Convention of the First District meets in Salisbury. Every county in the district with the exception of Kent has a candidate, and has sent delegates instructed to vote for home candidates.

DICK HARRINGTON, of safe burglary fame, made a Garfield speech in Wilmington last week, in the course of which he accused the Democratic party of an attempt to steal the right of personal liberty, when somebody in the back part of the hall asked him, "how about the safe burglary steal?" Richard had not a word to say about that.

A WRITER in the St. Michael's *Comet* asserts the almost entire extermination of the native wild fowl and fish from Talbot waters. The kind of fish that the writer principally deplores the loss of, is the rock fish, a fish formerly common to all tributaries of the Chesapeake.—Thirty years ago, he says, it was no uncommon thing to catch with hook and line during one tide, as many as thirty or forty rock fish from fifteen to twenty inches long. During the whole season of the present year, though he has fished nearly every day, he has not caught as many as a half dozen rock all told. The efforts of the fish commissioners to stock our waters with fish, he regards as of no consequence unless the fish are protected. The methods of protection which he urges, are the total abolition of the haul seine for three or four years, and then that such restrictive laws with reference to the catching of fish shall be passed as will prevent a depopulating destruction of them. With reference to wild fowl, he says that he has seen the Talbot creeks and rivers, "literally black with wild ducks of all descriptions—acres upon acres of our waters, for miles in extent were covered with them, where now there is never one to be seen." For the protection of wild fowl, he also urges the most vigorous measures.

SOME of our Peninsula exchanges have struck in afresh upon the subject of making a State out of the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula, including the two Virginia counties tacked on at the bottom. One of the papers—a Delaware paper—is so much in earnest that it is in favor of making the question a campaign issue this fall. With a population of 350,000, whose interests are pretty much the same, what a beautiful and harmonious little community it would make. With the broad Atlantic washing its southern coast, with a magnificent bay on each side of it, it would probably be the best watered State in the whole of the United States. With lands that for the most part may be made surpassingly productive, with a soil and climate adapted to the growth of numerous and profitable varieties of fruit and vegetables, with the best markets in the country easy of access, there is much that would seem to warrant that the Peninsula State would be rich and prosperous.

In spite of these favorable aspects of the case, it will probably be a long time before the consent of the Eastern Shore will be obtained to joining with Delaware in forming a new State. The Eastern Shore would look upon it as a considerable coming-down in dignity in leaving a State whose population aggregated very nearly 1,000,000 and helping to form a State in which the population summed up only 350,000. We over here in Maryland have a very great respect for Delaware. We feel very sorry for her, and truly pity her littleness. We sympathize with her in her natural ambition to grow bigger. Maryland, as well as Delaware, would like to have a little more territory. She has long had a longing eye upon the northern part of Virginia and the eastern part of West Virginia—just enough to give her western shore a rectangular shape; and she would not by any means object to adding Delaware to her Eastern Shore.

A CRY FROM WICOMICO.

Notwithstanding the fact that Bro. Malone of the *Salisbury Advertiser* is himself a defeated seeker after Congressional honors, he makes a pathetic and soul-stirring appeal to the counties in favor of Rider, his rival. Just let the counties of the first Congressional District listen to this, and then keep from shedding tears if they can:

"The Salisbury Convention should nominate Mr. Rider because Wicomico is entitled. The Democratic party of Wicomico county with one accord say to our eight sister counties of the Eastern Shore, (Comprising the First Congressional District,) we have in the past aided in the nomination and election of your favorite sons, and the majorities of Wicomico have been acknowledged to be important factors in the election of State, District and Judicial officials, and nominees of the Democratic party.

We (speaking for and in behalf of the Democratic party of Wicomico) have helped you, Somerset, these many years in nominating and electing your Comptroller, United States Senator, District Electors, Tax Commissioner and Judge. We aided you, Worcester, in nominating and electing your Judges and your Congressman. We have supported you, Dorchester, in nominating and electing your Judges and Congressmen. Messrs. Rider, (our candidate for Congress) W. G. Gordy and A. J. Crawford helped you, Talbot, in the nomination and election of Samuel Hambleton for Congress. We voted with you, Caroline, when Daniel Fields was a candidate for the nomination to Congress. Kent had our support in the nomination and election of U. S. Senator Vickers, and Jesse K. Hines, Insurance Commissioner. Queen Anne's owes Wicomico a debt, for it was by the vote of Thomas W. H. White, Delegate from Wicomico, that General Tilghman received fourteen votes and was nominated, and it was no fault of Wicomico that he lost it, and Carmichael was afterwards nominated and declined. We also aided in nominating Thos. J. Keating for Comptroller, and cordially supported his election.

All this and more Wicomico has done for the candidates of our sister counties. But who has helped Wicomico? When we asked for 'bread' you did not even throw us a "stone," for Wicomico has had nothing—Judge, Congressman, Elector, Fish Commissioner, nor a State position of any kind, save and except two or three subordinate clerkships with non-supporting salaries, notwithstanding our appeals for recognition have been heard for thirteen years.

Peninsula News.

The Elkton fire department has purchased town ladders.

H. H. Prettyman has sold his interest in the Milford News and Advertiser to Henry L. Hynson.

Hillsborough boasts a boy ten years old who weighs 151 pounds. He has weighed 170 pounds.

W. Scott Way, of the Middletown *Transcript*, is going to call on the Greensboro' brass band—so says the *Free Press*.

Liver pad men have been doing up Middletown. The Middletown *Transcript* says they sold five hundred pads there.

Bishop Becker, who has been sojourning at Ocean City, Md., was nearly drowned while in bathing at that place. He was quite ill.

The fishermen in the creeks about the mouth of the Choptank have made some of the largest taylor fishings in gill nets this season ever known.

In 1870 Wilmington was the forty-third city in the matter of population in the United States; by the new census it becomes the forty-second. Hartford, Conn., takes No. 43.

One of a party of crabbers near Frenchtown a few days ago was a Newark lady who dreaded the bite of a crab. Presently one caught her by the foot and into the water she jumped. Such screaming and splashing has not been heard on the river for years. She was rescued.

Bishop Scott writes from his home at Odessa that he is "in fair general health but very helpless." "My left hand and forearm," he says, "are not only useless but are greatly in my way. I cannot dress or undress, or take my food, without help. The last hymn in the Hymnal is much in my mind:

"In age and feebleness extreme,
Who shall a helpless worm redeem?"

Mr. F. T. Gibson, of St. Michaels, and Mr. W. Valiant, of Baltimore, with three ladies, were out on Miles river sailing in a canoe last Thursday afternoon, and the sudden gust of wind that came up struck them with all sails standing and upset the boat in deep water. They were all thrown into the water, but succeeded in reaching the boat and clinging to it in rather an uncomfortable and perilous position until they were rescued from the shore.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

Though *Old Mr. Fogy* has long questioned woman's fitness to practice law, and her opinions concerning legal matters, no one has ever questioned her opinion concerning Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women freely affirm that the Prescription is a positive cure for those "dragging-down" sensations, and the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. The Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14, 1879.

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

Dear Sir—I was treated by four different physicians without avail for disease of the liver and uterus. Some time ago I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription and Discovery, being at the time, confined to my bed. At first my improvement was slow but, I now find myself well after the use of four bottles of each of the medicines. With many, many thanks. I am, very respectfully,

MARY E. GRACE.

A KANSAS REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER ON GEN. GARFIELD'S CHARACTER.—One of the most serious results of the Credit Mobilier scandal is the loss of confidence which the people must inevitably feel in our public men. The very natural inference is that if such men as Colfax, Brooks, Garfield, Dawes, and Patterson have not been able to withstand the temptations of official life at Washington, the common herd long since must have become still more seriously tainted. This Credit Mobilier business has lifted the veil, and the people have caught a glimpse behind the scenes. They are shocked at what they see, and their indignation finds voice in a general judgement of condemnation. But this very recoil of the people is a favorable symptom. It shows that the public conscience is still sensitive, and that the people demand honor and integrity in their representatives. These Credit Mobilier gentlemen have escaped expulsion at the hands of their fellows in Congress, but they have not escaped the condemnation of that great court of the public by whom their cases must finally be adjudicated.—*From the Lawrence Journal, March 2, 1873.*

GARFIELD TRIES TO LEGISLATE GENERAL HANCOCK OUT OF OFFICE.

A FAITHFUL OFFCER TO BE REMOVED BECAUSE HE OBEYED LAW AND WOULD NOT GOVERN WITH THE SWORD.

In January, 1868, Andrew Johnson was President, U. S. Grant was General of the Army, and Winfield S. Hancock was Major General in command of Louisiana and Texas.

November 29, 1867, Hancock assumed command and issued his famous Order No. 40. It contained these words:

"When insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved."

From the *Congressional Globe*, January 13, 1868, page 436:

MR. GARFIELD. I ask unanimous consent to offer for consideration and action a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment by discharging one Major-General.

The bill was read. It provides that the Army of the United States shall be reduced by the discharge from military service of the Major-General, who was the last commissioned in that grade before January, 1868, to take effect from its passage, so there shall be but four Major-Generals in the Army.

MR. GARFIELD. I hope the bill will be allowed to come in, and then we can act on it in the morning.

Objection was made, and Mr. Garfield said he would bring it up the first thing on Monday next.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock was commissioned Major-General on July 26th, 1866, and he was the last person commissioned in that grade before January, 1868.

Thus we see that within six weeks after Hancock issued his order, No. 40, Garfield, being at the time chairman of the Military Committee, moved a bill to remove him from office. This was not to retire nor to pension him, but to punish him.

This bill was not heard of again, but House Bill No. 439 came from the Committee on Reconstruction on that day (January 13, 1868), through Mr. Bingham.

That bill contained the following sections:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States Army, not below the rank of colonel to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act, as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

The 5th section made any interference by force with the orders of the General of the Army (Grant), or any refusal or neglect to carry out the statute, a high misdemeanor, punishable by $5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

This statute aimed at compelling Hancock to obey the orders of Grant, the General, and not of Johnson, the President; and it empowered General Grant to remove Hancock if he obeyed Johnson and not Grant. It also gave the General of the Army full power to do everything he saw fit to do in each of the Military Departments without any control of the President.

Its real *animus* was the effort of Garfield, and those who acted with him, to subordinate the civil to the military power in all the South, and to remove Hancock because he recognized the law as superior to the sword.

The bill was put upon its passage, and the *Congressional Globe* of January 17th, 1868, contains the following speech from James A. Garfield in its favor:

"I call attention to the oath that every officer and enlisted man takes before entering the Army. It is in these words:

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States," * * * "and will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Army of the United States."

Now, should the President of the United States give to the humblest officer of the Army an order contrary to the Rules and Articles of War or to the law of Congress, the subordinate can peremptorily refuse to obey, because the order has not been given in accordance with the rules and regulations of the power which commands both him and the President.

Now, if Congress can make laws assigning special duties to subordinate officers, such as judge-advocates, quartermasters, and barrack masters, what new doctrine is this that it may not also assign special duties to the General of the Army? The volumes of statutes are full of laws of Congress commanding all classes of officers to perform all kinds of duties. It is now proposed to require of the General of the Army the performance of a special duty, namely the duty of directing the operations of that part of the Army which occupies the States lately in rebellion. If the General should neglect this duty the President, as commander-in-chief, can call him to account for such neglect, but he cannot prevent his obedience to the law.

So much for the constitutionality of this section. I now come to inquire why this legislation is needed. It is because this Congress, in its work of restoring to their places the States lately in rebellion, authorized the President to assign the officers of the Army to the duties prescribed in the law: and the President has made such use of that authority as to obstruct and delay the restoration of those States.

Without violating the letter of the law he has been able, in a great measure, to hinder the full and efficient execution of the law. His acts and those of his advisers are, to-day, the chief obstacles to the prompt restoration of the rebel States, and Congress proposes to remove those obstacles by transferring the power to the hands of one who has shown his loyalty to the country, and his willingness to obey the laws of the Union.

Mr. SPEAKER, I will not repeat the long catalogue of obstructions which he has thrown in the way by virtue of the power conferred upon him in the reconstruction law of 1867, but I will allude to one example, WHERE HE HAS FOUND IN A MAJOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY A FACILE INSTRUMENT with which more effectually to obstruct the work of reconstruction. This case is all the more painful because an *otherwise meritorious officer, who bears honorable scars, earned in battle for the Union*, has been made a party to the political madness which has so long marked the conduct of the President. This General was sent into the district of Louisiana and Texas with a law of Congress in his hand, a law that commands him to see that justice is administered among the people of that country, and that no pretense of civil authority shall deter him from performing his duty, and yet we find that officer giving lectures in the form of proclamations and orders on what ought to be the relation between civil and military departments of the government. WE SEE HIM ISSUING A GENERAL ORDER IN WHICH HE DECLARES THAT THE CIVIL SHOULD NOT GIVE WAY BEFORE THE MILITARY. We hear him declaring that he finds nothing in the laws of Louisiana and Texas to warrant his interference in the civil administration of those States. It is not for him to say which should be first, the civil or the military, in that rebel community. It is not for him to search the defunct laws of Louisiana and Texas for a guide to his conduct. It is for him to obey the laws which he was sent there to execute. It is for him to aid in building up civil governments, rather than preparing himself to be the presidential candidate of that party which gave him no sympathy when he was gallantly fighting the battles of the country."

The bill passed the House—yeas, 121, all republicans; nays, 45, all democrats—James A. Garfield voting yea. (See House journal p. 219.)

THE Hon. John Sherman has left Washington and the duties for which he draws a salary, in order to take the stump for Garfield. He expects to be away from his post for about a month. He has "put himself at the disposition of the Republican National Committee"—meaning, we suppose, that he has hired himself out to make campaign speeches, for which he will receive compensation, as Carl Schurz does.

In the last campaign speech which John Sherman made he had the exceedingly bad taste to sneer at Gen Hancock as a man "fed at the public expense." Gen. Hancock receives a salary from the Government for certain services; so does the Hon. John Sherman. The chief difference between the cases of the two men is that while Gen. Hancock holds the post that gives him his dinners by virtue of honorable service and regular promotion, John Sherman owes his to a gang of scoundrels in Louisiana, whom he helped instigate to crime.—*New York Sun.*

WHAT IS THERE IN THE TONE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?—What is there in the tone of the Republican party that sounds like justice and fairness toward all parts of the country?

Is there one leading Republican who is really willing the South should have a fair show in our national Government?

How long can we expect to maintain peace and enjoy prosperity if at this late day we adopt the policy—long since disclaimed by all parties—that the Southern States are to be treated as conquered provinces? And yet what other notion is entertained by the Republican party?

"No North, no South, no East, no West"—this national and patriotic sentiment does not appear to prevail any longer in the ranks of the Republicans. They seem to have substituted for it the words, "*No South*; trample the South under foot."

Is this right?—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE DOVER CONFERENCE ACADEMY.—This Institution has had a remarkable growth during the past two years, having nearly doubled the enrollment within that time.—The property being leased to the Principal on the "sliding scale" basis, the rents have advanced with the increase of attendance. The rent paid the Trustees, for the school year ending July 1st, netted nearly $1000.

The prospect for the coming year is excellent. The number of applications for catalogues and information is beyond precedent. All the indications point to a prosperous year for the Academy.

The Faculty will remain the same with the exception of the department of Natural Science and that of English branches. The first named chair is to be filled by W. M. Griffin, A. B., the other by C. S. Conwell, A. M.—*Conference Worker.*

A recent issue of a Russian newspaper contained nothing but advertisements and the following:—"Through a cause of our own, the original articles prepared for this issue cannot be published, therefore we publish only advertisements."

If you select good and healthy food for your family, you should also look to the welfare of your Baby. For all troubles of early childhood nothing is better than Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIAGES.

PRICE—HOLLIDAY.—On the 12th inst., at the M. E. parsonage, Smyrna, by Rev. T. H. Haynes, Clarence Price and Miss Jennie Holliday, both of this county.

DEATHS.

HOLTON.—In Baltimore, on Friday last, Dr. T. S. Holton, formerly of Chestertown.

BELL.—In Jersey City, August 19th, W. E. C. Bell, formerly of Chestertown.

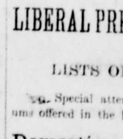
New Advertisements.

FESTIVAL AT LYNCH'S!

THE Ladies of Lynch's and vicinity will hold a Festival at the new M. P. Church at Lynch's, on the evenings of *Thursday, Friday and Saturday*, September 2d, 3d and 4th, for the purpose of raising funds to furnish the Church. SUPPER each evening 25 cents; Oysters, Ice-Cream, Cake, etc. Come and help us. 2t

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION
—TO—
CAPE MAY
On Wednesday, Sept., 1st,

1880, over the Kent County, Smyrna & Delaware Bay R. R. to Bombay Hook, thence by the BAY STEAMER

THOMAS  CLYDE

To CAPE MAY.

Excursion Tickets—Chestertown and Worton, $1.75; Lynch's, Still Pond, and Kennedyville, $1.50; Black's, Lambson's, and Massey's, $1.25. Children under 14 years 75 cents. Clayton, Smyrna, and Bombay Hook $1.00. Children under 14 years, 50 cents.

Leave Chestertown 6.00, Worton 6.20, Lynch's 6.25, Still Pond 6.30, Kennedyville 6.45, Black's 6.55, Lambson's 7.05, Massey's 7.20, Delaneys 7.30, Bingham 7.40, Clayton 7.50, Smyrna 8.05, and Bombay Hook 8.30 A. M.

The Steamer will arrive at Cape May at 11.00 A. M. and leave at 4.00 o'clock, P. M., giving excursionists about

FIVE HOURS AT CAPE MAY.

The Queen Anne's and Kent R. R. will connect at Massey's, and the Delaware and Chesapeake R. R. at Clayton.

Breakfast and Supper will be served on the boat at low rates. Music and Refreshments on board.

Should the morning prove to be a rainy one, it need not affect those who desire to go, as they will be under cover all the way, and in all probability reach Cape May in sunshine. The committee pledge themselves to use every possible means to make this the Grandest Excursion of the season. A train will run direct from the steamboat landing to Cape May, thus avoiding the tedious ride in the street cars and hacks.

FRED. GERKER, Lessee
Kent Co. Smyrna & Delaware Bay R. R.

DELAWARE
STATE FAIR
IS OPEN TO THE WORLD!
Exhibits Especially Invited
FROM
ALL SECTIONS
OF THIS PENINSULA.
This Will Be the Largest
and
Finest Exposition of
Agricultural and Mechanical
PRODUCTS AND DISPLAYS OF
LIVE STOCK
EVER HELD ON THE PENINSULA.
A GRAND LADIES DEPARTMENT
and Division of Cereals,
FINE BUILDINGS. AMPLE SPACE.
NO ENTRY FEE!
Premiums $10,000.
Now is the Time to
PREPARE YOUR EXHIBITS.
Fair Commences September 27.

Entries may be made after September 1st, by letter. For catalogues, particulars, etc., Apply to

D. P. BARNARD, Jr., Sec.,
Aug. 26, 1880—tf. Dover, Del.

$5.00 REWARD.

THERE STRAYED from my premises, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., a BROWN MARE COLT, two years old last spring. She has a white spot in the forehead, and one white hind foot. I will give a reward of five dollars to any one who will inform me where I can get her.

SAMUEL TODD,
Aug. 19, 1880—3t. Galena, Kent Co., Md.

Proposals for Privileges.

PROPOSALS will be received until *WEDNESDAY, SEPT. the 1st*, for exclusive privileges as follows at the Kent County Agricultural Fair: The Eating, Ice Cream, Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigar, Soda and Mineral Water departments, Music and Horse Pound.

All proposals must be in writing and must be addressed to the Kent County Agricultural Association. No other will receive attention. Those desiring privileges not above named must also apply by letter to the Association, P. O. Chestertown, Md. [Aug. 19, 1880—4t.

NOTICE.

Messrs. GOULD & GIPE,
OF THE
Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Co.,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., wish to call the attention of the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity to their

CELEBRATED MUNN CABLE ROD,

furnished by the old reliable Pennsylvania Co. Rods without couplings, and guarantee perfect protection, paying all loss or damage from lightning where their rods fail to protect. They refer to some well known and reliable citizens of Kent county, (all of whom have employed them) as regards their protection and manner of doing business:—R. S. Griffith, George Kennedy, of Kennedy's Mill, J. W. Peacock, of Sassafras; J. F. Whittington, Millington; Dr. Dulaney, Galena; Dr. B. S. Roseberry, Wm. Comly, of Locust Grove. These are a few of many. Give us a trial and we will please you. Can be found at Armstrong's hotel, Chestertown.

Aug. 19—3t GOULD & GIPE.

PORCELAIN PRESERVING KETTLES at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

CROQUET SETS, Base Balls and Bats, cheap, at SPARKS'.

POSTPONED
ADMINISTRATOR'S 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, 2d of Sept.,

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 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,
Administrator of the late Jas. B. Hance.
E. E. MILLER, Auctioneer.
Aug. 19, 1880—tds.

Kent County
AGRICULTURAL FAIR!

THE *KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY* will hold its

TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

On its Grounds, Worton Station, near Chestertown,

On Sept. 14, 15 and 16, 1880

LIBERAL PREMIUMS OFFERED

AND

LISTS OPEN TO ALL.

☞ Special attention is called to Premiums offered in the Department of

Domestic and Household Manufacture.

Trials of Speed:

First Day—Tuesday.

FIRST TRIAL.....Premium $100.00

For horses that never beat 3:30; three in five; $60 to first, $30 to second, $10 to third.

SECOND TRIAL.....Premium $300.00

For horses that never beat 2:38; best three in five; $180 to first, $90 to second, and $30 to third.

Second Day—Wednesday.

FIRST TRIAL.....Premium $150

For horses that never beat 3 minutes; best three in five; $90 to first, $45 to second, $15 to third.

SECOND TRIAL.....Premium $400

For horses that never beat 2:29; three in five; $240 to first; $120 to second; $40 to third.

Third Day—Thursday.

FIRST TRIAL.....Premium $200

For horses that never beat 2:48; three in five; $120 to first; $60 to second; $20 to third.

SECOND TRIAL.....Premium $50

For four year olds; two in three; $30 to first; $15 to second; $5 to third.

CONDITIONS:—Entrance fee ten per cent. of the purse. Five or more to enter; three to start. All the races are trotting races, mile heats, to harness; best three in five, except purse No. 6, and will be conducted strictly according to the rules of the National Trotting Association, to which this Association belongs.

Heats in each day's races will be trotted alternately. Where eight or more horses start in a heat, the distance will be 150 yards, and to continue so through the race. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, will be entitled to only one premium.

All entries must be in writing, and all entries not actually received at the hour of closing are ineligible, except entries by registered letter bearing postmark not later than the day of closing, or entries notified by telegraph, telegram to be actually received at the office of sending, at or before the hour of closing, and such telegram to state color, sex and name of the horse, and class to be entered, and also to give the name and residence of the party making the entry.

Entries close Tuesday, 9 P. M., September 7th. Entries to be made to the Kent County Agricultural Association, Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland.

JOS. H. HOSSINGER,
Aug. 19—tF PRESIDENT.

Washington College
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
FOUNDED 1782.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN

Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Instructions in a full College course; special studies for those who do not desire a full course. There is also a Preparatory class.

Board per week $4; room-rent $5, fuel $4 to $6 for the session. Tuition: English $40; English, Classics and Mathematics or Modern Languages $50; for all branches $60.

For circulars address

WM. J. RIVERS, PRINCIPAL.
Aug. 19, 1880—3t.

St. John's College—Free Scholarship.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the School Board will receive applications for a FREE SCHOLARSHIP in St. John's College, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, instant. The scholarship entitles the holder to *Board and Tuition*. All applicants must produce before the Board satisfactory evidence of their moral character, and of their inability, or the inability of their parents or guardians, to pay the regular college charges, (Acts of 1878, ch. 315) amounting, with other necessary expenses, to about five hundred dollars.

Applicants must be prepared to enter the Freshman class, in at least *Mathematics and English* studies; and appear at the school room in Chestertown for a *competitive* examination, on *FRIDAY*, the 27th day of *AUGUST* instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., promptly. By order of the Board.

Aug. 19 E. F. PERKINS, Sec.

LIVERY
AND
EXCHANGE STABLES,
Cannon Street, Chestertown.

THE undersigned has just opened a large Livery and Exchange stable, and having a number of excellent vehicles and fine drivers, is prepared to accommodate the public with first-class teams at moderate prices. Orders left at my residence will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. H. DAVIS.
Aug. 5. 1880—tf.

Western Maryland
COLLEGE

For students of Both Sexes. Twenty-seventh year begins Sept. 7th, 1880. Healthy location, thorough instruction, and reasonable charges. For Catalogue, address J. T. WARD, D. D.,

Aug5—6t President, Westminster, Md.

25,000 Bushels of Shells

To be burned, the Lime from which will be sold cheap, if delivered within the next sixty days.

This lot will close out the stock of one of the firms for which I am agent. As the next will not be so cheap, now is the time to buy.

Delivered anywhere on the Chester or Sassafras rivers.

Aug 5—3m WM. PERKINS, Agent.

W. A. E. WICKES.
Agent for the Sale of
Lister's Standard Phosphate.

This Phosphate, so extensively used, is offered to the Wheat Growers of Kent county, at Lower Rates than heretofore.

The merits of "*LISTER'S PHOSPHATE*" are so well known and universally acknowledged, that the publication of certificates is deemed unnecessary.

Any Farmer who has used and tested it, is referred to as to its qualities as an IMPROVER, a Grain Producer and a great promoter of the growth of Clover, &c.

Early orders are solicited.

☞ In my absence, information can be obtained at *WICKES & BROTHER'S*, and orders left with them will receive prompt attention.

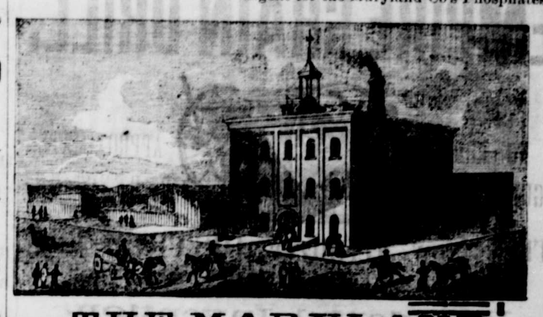
It is in good condition for Drilling.

August 19, 1880—3m.

A REMARABLE WHEAT YIELD.

John N. Endwoods, living on the Oldham Massey farm, one half mile east of Chesterville, realized last harvest the following yield of wheat: On 10 acres he seeded 1 bushel and 1 peck to the acre, used 300 lbs. of the MARYLAND CO'S PHOSPHATE to the acre, and reaped a yield of 33 bushels of wheat to the acre. On 25 acres he seeded 1 bushel of wheat to the acre, used 200 lbs. of the same fertilizer to the acre and reaped 24 bushels of wheat per acre, making in all a crop of 920 bushels from 27½ bushels seeding. His fertilizer cost him only $30 per ton on time. Who can beat it? Beside the above named grower we refer also to Albert Medders, Chesterville, and Medford Copper, who threshed the wheat, and others of the neighborhood who will testify to the correctness of the yield.

T. W. WICKES,
Agent for the Maryland Co's Phosphates.



THE MARYLAND

Fertilizing & Manufacturing Co.,

Are prepared to furnish the following well-known Brands of Fertilizers:

"Ammoniated Super Phosphate."

A Complete Manure for ALL CROPS, adapted to Lands

that require a full development of the Crop, both Straw and Grain.

"ALKALINE SUPER PHOSPHATE."

An article very rich in SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF LIME and the ALKALINES.

"DISSOLVED PHOSPHATE."

A High Grade SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The ALKALINE and DISSOLVED PHOSPHATES have special reference to the growth and developement of the Grain, and are intended for lands that produce a sufficient growth of Straw, but small crops of Grain. They have been used for several years by some of the best farmers of Maryland and Virginia, alongside the highest grades Ammoniated Phosphates, and in some sections have almost superceded them.

The Fine Mechanical condition of our FERTILIZERS is such, that they Drill readily, and we recommend the use of the Drill as being the most profitable way of applying Fertilizers.

We refer to the following persons who used the above goods last season:

John C. Sutton, Garrett Foxwell, W. Hurlock, J. Hodgson,
S. W. Aldridge, Noble Pennington, Richard Smith, J. Newcomb,
Levi Fiddis, Sr., William A. Wood, Samuel Coppage, John Noland, and others.

☞ All orders should be left at once with

THOS. W. WICKES,
Sole Agent for Kent County,
Aug. 19, 1880—3m. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

TO WHEAT GROWERS

THE undersigned, PIONEER in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city, and ORIGINATOR in 1858 of the Formulas and processes of manufacture of

'Excelsior' & Ammoniated Phosphate

So well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers, as manufactured by him, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.

The above are the most concentrated FERTILIZERS ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

For growing Wheat, it is the universal opinion of the farmers of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of these FERTILIZERS manufactured by me, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

With my present advantages and superior facilities for manufacturing, I challenge competition with any Fertilizer sold in the United States, in Quality, Mechanical Condition and Price.

By strictly adhering to my Original Formulas, using only the most concentrated materials, and superintending in person their manufacture—as for the past *twenty years*—

Uniform Quality is Guaranteed.

☞ Farmers, to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE, prepared according to my Original Formulas established in 1858, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
Originator and Manufacturer,
107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE BY

Capt. A. WOODALL, GALENA, Md., T. W. ELIASON, Jr., CHESTERTOWN, Md.;
HARRISON & BRO., CHUMPTON, Md. August 5, 1880—2m.

B. R. HILLMAN & CO.,
Strictly "ONE PRICE"
Clothiers,
166 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

CONFERENCE ACADEMY

Fine location, ample grounds, new and modern buildings, pleasant rooms. Ladies board in a separate building under the care of the Faculty.

THE SAME ADVANTAGES FOR BOTH SEXES.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 6th, with increased facilities for intellectual development. For Catalogues, address R. H. SKINNER, A. M., Dover, Del.

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