Chestertown Transcript.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1880.

To Hancock and English Clubs.—Hon. A. P. Gorman, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, requests, through the *Transcript*, that each Hancock and English Club of Kent county, send to the State Committe, a list of the names of its officers and members, with their post-office addresses.

The reason of this request is, that the National Committee propose at the end of the campaign, to publish a book, with the names of those composing each organization inserted.

The lists of names can be sent to M. deK. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee for Kent county, and will be forwarded by him to the headquarters of the State Committee.

Dover and the State Fair.—Even the stranger who sets foot for the first time in Delaware, soon comes to realize that Delaware is a very small State. He soon finds that Mr. Jones who lives up in New Castle county, knows all about Mr. Brown who lives down in Sussex; and that Mr. Johnson who lives in Kent,—who has perhaps been to the State Legislature and is therefore a man of some importance,—has a handshaking acquaintance with every well-to-do citizen, from the Breakwater to the Pennsylvania border. This widespread acquaintanceship existing between the people of Delaware, is doubtless one of the reasons why so many people go to the State fair. It is located at the State capital, and near the centre of the State. The twenty-five hundred people from the North of the fair, go there to meet and have a social time with the twenty-five hundred who have come up from the South. There are, perhaps, from a thousand to two thousand people who are an exception to this rule. This thousand or two thousand, as the number may be, go there to see the races, to look at the short-horn cattle, or for other diversified purposes too numerous to mention. Whatever the drawing influences may be, it is certain that many people go to the State fair. During each day of the fair there was an attendance of from five to eight thousand people.

THE RACES.

Though at the fair on Thursday and Friday, we have to say that we did not see much of the racing. We saw Trinket on Thursday trot against time in 2:19¼. It was very prettily and evenly done, though an unpractised observer could not tell that she was making faster time than 2:35. There was much dissatisfaction expressed with the racing on Wednesday and more still on Thursday. The opinion generally prevailed that several of the races had been jockeyed. The races at the fair were won as follows:

First day—1st race, running race, purse $200, won by Vigor; time 1:05. Second race, running race for two-year-old colts, half mile heats, purse $150, won by Danichief; time 1:05. Trotting race, 3:30 class, purse $150; won by Grey Morgan; time 2:42. Second trotting race, 2:18 class, purse $1,000, won by Driver; time 2:23. Third trotting race, 2:29 class, purse $350, won by Elwood Medium; time 2:33½.

Second day—first race, colt race for four year olds, purse $100; won by Beulah; time 3:03¼. Second race, 2:34 class, purse $300; won by Mambrino Charter; time 2:31. Third race, Trinket trotted against time, purse $1,000 if 2:20 was beaten. Won on third heat in 2:19¼. Fourth race, 2:25 class, purse $500, won by Dora; time 2:28¼.

Third day—first race, 2:45 class, purse $200, won by Chester; time 2:30½. Second race, 3m. class, $300 purse, won by Buzz Medium, time 2:33½. Third race, 2:31 class, purse $700, won by Irene; time 2:32. Fourth race, 2:28 class, purse $350, won by Tom Bayard; time 2:33¼. This closed the races.

DOVER.

Dover is fast growing to be a beautiful town. The main street, that runs out toward the fair ground, is built up on each side with handsome residences. These houses, in many instances, are not costly, but are the results of good taste in the use of properly contrasting shades of paint. The same good taste applied to laying off front yards into grass-plots and flower-beds, gives the finishing touch, and transforms what might otherwise be an attractive cottage, into a beautiful home. Two of the handsomest houses in Dover, are the residences of Dr. Ridgely, and of Richard Harrington, Esq. The former is a solid brick structure, and was built some ten or fifteen years ago. The latter was recently built, and is a beautiful wooden structure, said to have cost $10,000.

The most notable public building in Dover is the $65,000 postoffice. It is a moderately handsome structure, but the stranger is apt to wonder how in the name of all that is queer, $65,000 was ever stowed away in its walls.

We in the first place registered at the Capital hotel. This we presume to be a pretty fair sort of a country hotel in ordinary times. Fair-time, however, is rather much of a strain on it. We got two meals there, dinner and supper. At supper-time, two ladies who sat at the same table with us, and whom we did not know, engaged in an animated discussion as to whether something which had been served up to them, was a broiled beef-steak or a mutton-chop. They gave the question a thorough investigation, but they never found out what it was they were eating. We were booked to sleep in a room with three other people. The clerk said that was the best he could do for us. We made an escape from this arrangement however.

THE CONFERENCE ACADEMY.

After supper, we strolled up to the Conference Academy to call on the principal and his wife. We spent about two years of our youth under the training of Professor Skinner, and therefore felt somewhat at home,—so much so that we accepted an invitation to stay all night, and thus had the benefit of a comfortable bed and a comfortable room.

We were much pleased with the Academy building. It is a substantial brick structure, and is well adapted for school purposes. It has broad hallways, high ceilings and well ventilated rooms. The recitation rooms are arranged to connect with each other by sliding doors. Water is raised by a wind-mill to a large tank, and is thus supplied to all parts of the building. Hot and cold water baths are to be found on each story. Every room may be lighted by gas. The main building is intended only for boys, and has accommodations for about one hundred. The young ladies, of whom there are quite a number, are lodged in a separate building at some distance from the main building. This building is also carefully and comfortably fitted up. A lynx-eyed matron presides here, who keeps an eye on the boys. We took occasion to ask one frisky-looking boy if he ever made any visits down to that house. He shook his head mournfully.

Professor Skinner, the principal, has had a long experience in the management of schools, and is practical and energetic. His wife, who has charge of the painting and drawing department, is highly cultured. There are in all eight teachers employed at the academy, all of whom have been carefully trained for their work, and have established reputations as teachers. There are between ninety and a hundred students enrolled this term, who represent all parts of the peninsula. Many are from a much longer distance. There are several there from this county.

We bade the Conference Academy, Dover, and the Dover fair, adieu on Friday afternoon, and struck for Chestertown.

The Cecil County Fair commences next Wednesday, the 13th inst., and continues through Thursday and Friday. The purses in the races sum up $1675. The fair is managed on a liberal scale, and promises to be a highly interesting one.

A Singular Occurrence.—A swarm of [illegible] pitched on the hinder part of Mr. Par[illegible] Jump's buggy at Salem Church, during servi[ce] on Sunday afternoon. It was deemed necessa[ry] to remove the horse to a safe distance, and a[t] the close of the service the bees had not finally settled. Mr. J. had no alternative but to wait their good pleasure.

The Mass Meeting at Chestertown. Speeches By Hon. Geo. W. Covington, Levin L. Waters and Victor Baughman.

By two o'clock Saturday afternoon, a goodly number of people had assembled in Chestertown to attend the Democratic mass meeting. Many were doubtless kept at home by wheat-seeding, and the crowd was not therefore as large as it would otherwise have been. the court room, however, was crowded, and many in the back part were compelled to stand. M. deK Smith, Esq., called the meeting to order, and proposed the names of the following gentlemen as officers, who were duly elected:

President—Hon. Thomas A. Hulme.

Vice Presidents—Stephen Boyer, Samuel Hurlock, Nath. W. Comegys, Jacob Highley, Henry T. Jump, Rich. C. Smyth, William S. Walker, Wm. N. E. Wickes, David Jones, Dr. Samuel G. Fisher.

Secretaries—Henry S. McNeal, H. C. Chase, Benj. F. Beck, jr.

Upon taking his seat the chairman briefly thanked the meeting for the honor conferred and introduced our First District candidate for Congress.

HON. GEORGE W. COVINGTON.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Covington, our Eastern Shore nominee for Congress, is tall, somewhat portly—well proportioned in his build, and graceful in his manners. Having had a ride on the cars with him from Clayton to Chestertown, on last Friday night, we had an uncommonly good opportunity of observing him. Of one of his characteristics we have no doubt, and that is that he is possessed of an unbounded fund of good humor. In ordinary conversation there is an almost continual smile upon his features, and a continual twinkle about the eye, that tell that he has nothing particularly sour in his make-up; and that he relishes a good joke. In his manners he is simple, genial, and unaffected. We can well imagine him to be popular at home—as he is said to be—for we should judge that the most humble citizen might approach him with the full assurance of being kindly treated.

HIS SPEECH.

Mr. Covington said that though this was the first time he had ever set foot in the county of Kent, he yet felt that he was at home, because he felt that there is a tie of sympathy that binds together all Eastern Shoremen. Though he had never been among us before, he had long known of our people and our county, as being among the most prosperous in the State.

Since the days of Harrison and Vanburen, there has been no political campaign in which there was as hot a contest as there is being waged in the presidential campaign of this fall. In the campaign of 1840, there was no sectionalism, no appeal to prejudices, no arraying of one part of the country against another. In this contest we have to fight a foe who seeks to win by arraying the North against the South—to win by keeping up recollections of a strife that was ended fifteen years ago, and by keeping alive the prejudice, the hatred and the bitterness of the past. We are engaged in a conflict with a foe that has grown fat in power. We present against them a bill of many counts, and on the 2d of next November they will be tried and found guilty—they will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

Mr. Covington then gave a sketch of the Republican party from its beginning under Abraham Lincoln in 1860, on through the civil war. He explained how, after the war was over, Andrew Johnson, in filling out the unexpired term of President Lincoln, had endeavored to restore the South to her place in the Union: how his policy was defeated by a Republican Congress, and the president himself impeached. In their attempt to unseat President Johnson, they failed, but in their attempt to shut out the South from the sisterhood of States, they were more successful. Hungry carpet baggers from the North, were given power in the South, where they settled down like foul birds of prey, and fed upon the very vitals of an already impoverished country. Through ten long years these scalawag cormorants through a base system of taxation, drew and appropriated to themselves the substance of the South. Burthened, ground down, the very life-blood drained from her veins, the South groaned in misery under their rule. It was a worse and more devastating curse to her than war and pestilence. In 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of these United States, the reign of these Vampires ceased. They slunk away and betook themselves to hiding places. They are not inmates of a penitentiary, as they ought to be, but mark you they are not now inhabitants of the States upon which they preyed.

The speaker then quoted some figures to show the enormity of the Steals of carpet-bag rule in the South. In Alabama the debt of the State at the beginning of carpet-bag rule was, in round numbers $8,000,000, at the end it was $58,000,000. In Arkansas it was at the beginning $2,000,000, at the end it was $20,000,000. In Georgia at the beginning, $2,670,000, at the end $42,000,000. In Louisiana at the beginning $11,000,000, at the end $40,000,000. In North Carolina at the beginning, $12,000,000, at the end $35,000,000. In South Carolina at the beginning, $4,500,000, at the end $22,500,000. In Texas at the beginning, $200,000 at the end $15,000,000. The Republican campaign orators are fond of flinging into the face of the people the cry of "the Solid South." Taking into consideration the thievery and oppression, proved by the above figures to have been practiced on the South, under Republican rule, is it any wonder that the South is solid? Solid in the cause of local self-government. Solid in opposing fraud and corruption in high places.

He arraigned the Republican party for the corrupt administration of Genl. Grant. While to Grant himself there is traceable no positive proof of personal dishonesty, yet under him flourished Belknap, Babcock and the St. Louis whiskey ring, and as the advertising posters put it, other things to numerous to mention.—While there was perhaps no direct and positive proof of General Grant's complicity in the corruptions of his administration, yet there is much that leads to strong suspicion. McDonald, of whiskey-ring notoriety, has lately written a book, in which he says that Gen. Grant accepted from the ring, a thousand dollar bill in a box of cigars. But Gen. Grant was not in nomination and he did not wish to enter into any lengthy discussion of his character.

Mr. Covington then reviewed the Republican deputy marshal law. He showed how it had been used in the South and in the large cities of the North to influence elections. He especially called attention to its workings in the city of New York under the management of John I. Davenport. He spoke of the persistent effort made by the last Democratic Congress to repeal the most obnoxious features of the deputy marshal law. How in the first place these amendments were attached as riders to appropriation bills, and how President Hayes vetoed them, professedly because they were passed as riders; how Senator Bayard prepared an independent bill, which passed both Houses, and how Mr. Hayes vetoed that bill also, without having his former excuse for doing so. This deputy marshal bill is one of the questions before the people to-day. It is a question that must inevitably come before the next Congress, and which must go before the next President for his approval or disapproval. It is a question to be decided by the people of these United States, in the coming election, whether we shall have free elections or elections controlled and dominated by United States deputy marshals. He arraigned the Republican party for all the evils of the deputy marshal law, but over and above all he arraigned it as a party of fraud. Its record has passed into history, and will forever stain its pages. As being a party of fraud, he recited the history of the party's action in fraudulently seating Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair four years ago. He told the story of the corrupt returning boards in the South, and of the 8 to 7 electoral commission that voted every time against investigating the frauds practised by the returning boards; and finally he took up the record of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, the Republican nominees for president and vice-president. He showed how in the first place Garfield had gone to Louisiana as a visiting Statesman, how he had doubtless assisted in manipulating and doctoring the returns, and then how he had come back and had set as one of the fifteen composing the electoral commission, and had always voted with the eight against the seven, to investigate the action of the southern returning boards, to see whether there had been forgery and fraud or not. He gave the history of Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier, and of the part taken in and of the fee which Garfield himself acknowledges to have received from the De Golyer paving company. He read a list of resolutions passed by a Republican convention in Garfield's own congressional district, highly condemnatory of his record. He sketched Garfield's military record, and showed that his career in the army did not lead over bloody battle fields. Of Chester A. Arthur the speaker disposed, by showing the esteem in which he was held by the Hayes administration. He read a few letters and telegrams from John Sherman and R. B. Hayes, showing that Arthur was utterly dishonest and corrupt.

In conclusion Mr. Covington held up the character of W. S. Hancock, and the upright career of Wm. H. English, in contrast to the besmirched records of the candidates of both the other parties.

In the above we have been compelled from lack of space to give little more than an out-line of Mr. Covington's speech. He was frequently applauded during its delivery. In the course of his speech, he made no refference to his own candidacy.

EVENING SESSION.

After the finish of Mr. Covington's speech in the afternoon, it was so late that it was concluded to postpone the other speeches till the evening. At half-past seven in the evening the Court House was again filled. The first speaker introduced was

VICTOR BAUGHMAN, ESQ.,

Editor of the Frederick *Citizen*. Mr. Baughman said that this was the first time he had ever had the pleasure of being before an audience of Eastern Shoremen. He found his audience pretty much the same sort of people that he had left behind him in Frederick county. In his ride from the steamboat landing through a portion of Kent, he had been much pleased to find lands as rich and as highly improved as those he had left behind.

Never before, my fellow-citizens, in the history of this country, has such a period dawned upon it. The contest of the present campaign can only present itself in one of two ways:—it either means the perpetuation of our Republican government as our forefathers made it, or the end of all that our forefathers fought for. In the city of Chicago, but a few months since, the Republican party met. Days of anxious waiting ensued. Care and turmoil and trouble spread itself through every day there held. In their blindness and confusion they selected one who has been branded by the Republican press, as the candidate of their party.

The speaker then reviewed Mr. Garfield's record, first in the army, in Congress, his connection with Credit Mobilier transactions, his bribery in the DeGolyer pavement contract, his career in New Orleans as a visiting statesman, and the stand he took on the electoral commission as one of the 8 against the 7. On the other hand he portrayed the harmonious convention which afterward met at Cincinnati, and the enthusiasm with which Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated. How ever since his nomination the Republican party has been looking for some little spot upon his record,—but they haven't found it. He stands to-day as pure and undefiled as any man who has ever been before the American people for the high office of President. From his earliest youth and through his years of manhood, there is nowhere recorded aught that tarnishes his fair name. Mr. Baughman then pictured dramatically Hancock's success at Gettysburg. He told his audience, how this battle upon which such great results depended, hung long in the balance; how, if the Southern army had been victorious it would have swept through the North, and the Southern flag would beyond a doubt have waved over Philadelphia and Boston; how, when the battle was almost given up, and the Southern army had almost won a victory, Hancock, though wounded and bleeding, cheered on to another charge, won the battle and saved the Union. The speaker showed in discussing Hancock's after war record, that he was not only a great soldier, but a great statesman,—one of the greatest the United States has ever produced. In proof of this assertion, he referred to the General's order No. 40, and to his letter to General Sherman concerning the Presidential trouble in 1876.

After reciting some statistical facts, and telling some amusing illustrative anecdotes, Mr. Baughman wound up by a tribute to our Congressional nominee. He said,—take care of your standard-bearer. He chose to-day in his modesty to say nothing of himself, nor of his opponent in the contest. He is honest, true, and honorable,—as pure as any man in your midst. The other man, Dr. Smith, I believe used to be a Democrat, but he flopped over to the other side when he thought he had a chance to win. Unfortunately, it was an exceedingly bad flop for him.

Mr. Baughman's speech was received at its conclusion and frequently during its delivery with applause. After he had taken his seat, the chairman introduced

COL. LEVIN L. WATERS,

Of Somerset, the Presidential Elector for the First Congressional District. Col. Waters said that he had never felt so much embarrassed before in his life. The gentlemen who had preceded him had passed entirely over the line of discussion which he had intended to pursue, and had picked the meat and left him only the dry bones to fall back upon. Like the other speakers, he had never before set his foot in Kent county. In his ride on the cars, through this beautiful county, on the day before, he had been convinced that all of these fertile and well-tilled farms, must necessarily be tenanted by an intelligent people. Col. Waters began his speech, by a presentment of the old Democratic doctrine of States-rights and free trade. This government is no more nor less than a Federal Union. Its rights and powers are limited. It possesses no powers, except those specially delegated to it by the States. Ever since this government began there has been a party which has endeavored to establish a more centralized government. The Democratic party as founded by Thomas Jefferson, holds that the nation exercises powers specially delegated and limited by the sovereign States. The same old question which has been at issue since the foundation of our government is again presented,—whether our government shall be as our fathers made it, or whether each State shall lose its individuality and its sovereignty and become swallowed up in a centralized nation.

At this juncture the speaker drew his coat, remarking that there were no ladies present, and that it was growing too hot for him.

He discussed the standing and prestige of the country under Democratic rule up to 1860, when the Republican party went into power. The Republican party did not go into power in opposition to the great principle of the right of the people to govern themselves. Then they recognized and conceded this principle. But the party to-day is arrayed against this great principle. To show the sentiments of James A. Garfield, upon the question of States-rights, he quoted from one of that gentleman's speeches the following paragraph: "The government of "Jefferson is passing away, and the centralized "government of Hamilton is growing in favor, "and I am glad of it." This shows the opinion of the man put forward for President, upon the question of States-rights. The speaker then passed on to the discussion of the tariff. He said the most ardent free-trader can never hope to be free from a tariff, but the policy of the government under Republican rule has been to so regulate the tariff, as to make millionaires and to oppress the laboring man. He quoted the enormous tariff imposed on some foreign productions, and showed how instead of merely protecting home interests, they fostered huge monopolies, and utterly shut out foreign competition. To show the prodigality of the Republican party, he proved by statistics that the Republican party has given away more land to monster corporations, than was comprised in the whole of the thirteen original States of the Union. This land given to these corporations to aid them in building railroads, was sufficient if sold at government prices, to have built and equipped the railroads complete. The total number of acres thus given away, amounted to 206,000,000 of acres, or to 294,758 square miles.

The speaker then quoted from Mr. Conkling's speech, that "Garfield is possessed of the neces-"sary training and the habits of mind that fit "him for the presidency." He then took Garfield's record from the time he drove a mule on the canal tow-path, up to his nomination at Chicago, and elucidated the habits of mind that he really possesses.

Frequently during his address, and at its conclusion, he was roundly applauded.

The Kent Cornet Band, during both the afternoon and evening was on hand, and made the occasion more enjoyable from stirring music.

Mr. J. Day, of Kennedyville, took the first premium for evaporated fruit at the Pennsylvania State fair, held in the main Centennial building.

Rev. T. E. Martindale (we are requested to say) will preach at Piney Neck M. E. Church next Sunday, October 10th, at 10½ A. M. Quarterly Conference on Saturday at 3 P. M.

The Steamer Massachusetts advertises elsewhere her special schedule during the continuance of Baltimore's Anniversary celebration. The fare for the round trip is placed at $1.

Shot Himself Through the Heart.—Just as we go to press we learn that Mr. Walter J. Griffith, a well known resident of the upper part of this county, shot himself through the heart with a shot-gun, in his bed-room, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. We have no further particulars.

For the Sesqui-Centennial.—The Chester River Steamboat Company advertise in this issue that they will leave the various wharves on Chester river during the anniversary of Baltimore, one hour earlier than their usual time, and that excursion tickets for the round trip will be put at one dollar.

Fair and Festival.—As will be seen by reference to advertisement elsewhere in this issue, the ladies of the Methodist Protestant Church will hold a Fair and Festival at the Town Hall, commencing Wednesday, October 20, and they expect to make it the best, most enjoyable and attractive affair of the kind ever undertaken by them.

Baltimore Grain Market.—From the *Sun* of Tuesday, we make the following quotations:—Southern red wheat sold at 80 cts to $1; fair to good Fultz at 1 03a$1 06; prime do. at $1 07; choice at $1 08, good long-berry at 1 11a$1 12 and prime to choice at 1 15a$1 17. Southern white corn sold at 50a55 cents, and 50 bushels new hominy corn at 56 cents.

Anonymous.—We received for insertion in this issue, an interesting letter from a correspondent signed "Anon," without the real name being given. It is contrary to newspaper custom to print an article without being in possession of the real name of the writer—not for publication, but as a guarantee. If our correspondent will favor us with his or her real name, we shall be pleased to publish the letter.

The Fair which has been in progress in the basement of the Catholic Church up town, closed on Saturday evening. It was not a success. The following were the fortunate ones:

No. 237	Buggy	J. R. Sowers
" 10	Double Gun	Samuel Pierson
" 11	Single Gun	Harry Wilkins
" 26	Gold Watch	Miss Laura Lloyd
" 69	Silver do.	Charles Jones
" 61	Cottage Furniture	Dr. Dickinson
" 62	Gold Ring	S. A. Copper
" 72	50 lbs. Rio Coffee	T. G. DeFord
" 6	Silver Knives	C. W. Kennard
" 14	Silver Table Spoons	Annie Bramble
" 39	Pound Cake	T. A. Hulme
" 3	Silver Tea Spoons	S. A. Shuster
" 6	59 lbs. Brown Sugar	T. D. France
" 50	55 lbs. White Sugar	Wm. Frasier
" 35	China Tea Set	T. W. Wickes
" 4	Gold Thimble	Mrs. E. J. Rogers
" 73	Barrel of Flour	Wm. T. Miller
" 35	Cake Basket	Mary Ziegil
" 16	Lamp	M. Dilhofer

What Might Have Resulted in a Dreadful Accident.—On Friday night of last week, the excursion train on the Kent road, that connected with the excursion train on the Delaware road from the Dover fair, on the down trip got in the rear of two horses, between Lynch's and Worton. The horses were frightened, and held to the railroad, running directly ahead of the engine. The head-light enabled the engineer to see a considerable distance ahead, and for more than a mile, the horses were kept clearly in view. Suddenly, in the wood between Lynch's and Worton, they disappeared. The engineer knew that there was a trestle-work bridge in this wood, and he thought that the horses might have been caught in it. He stopped the engine and went ahead to investigate. Sure enough, both the horses had attempted to run over the trestle-work, and had missed their footing, their legs dangling beneath, and their bodies resting across the trestles. Nearly all the passengers got off the train to assist in getting the horses out of the difficulty. The ravine was about ten feet below, and nearly all the lookers-on supposed that either the necks or the legs of the horses would be broken in getting them out. Strange to say, however, both the horses were got out without much injury. Mr. John W. Startt seized the horse nearest to land by the tail, and by a vigorous twist, assisted by an effort on the part of the horse, succeeded in twisting him out of the dilemma. He landed all right below on his feet. By the use of a rope, the other horse was also rolled over, and landed likewise on his feet. If the engineer had not suspected that the horses were in the bridge, and had attempted to run the train over, the whole would doubtless have been thrown to the bottom, and the probabilities are that many lives would have been lost.

Orphans' Court, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1880.—Present, Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willson.

Letters of administration c. t. a. on the personal estate of Anna H. Darragh, late of New Castle county, deceased, were granted and committed into Wm. N. E. Wickes, who filed his bond in the sum of $7000, which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

Letters c. t. a. on the personal estate of Susan Darragh, late of the city of Norfolk, Va., dec'd, were granted and committed unto Wm. N. E. Wickes, who filed his bond in the sum of $14,-000, which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

Sarah Jervis, executor of John Jervis, deceased, returned the inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of said deceased, which was received and ordered to be recorded.

Wm. D. Burchinal, guardian to Catharine L. Lively, returned his final guardian account of said ward, which was examined, passed as stated and ordered to be recorded.

The court will adjourned to meet on Tuesday Oct. 19, and also on Thursday, Oct. 21, 1880.

St Nicholas for October completes the seventh volume of the magazine. And, by the way, the publishers announce that the increased size and number of the pages in this volume make necessary the binding of it in two parts, each containing the monthly issues for half a year.—Louisa M. Alcott's serial story, Jack and Jill, illustrated by Frederick Dielman, is brought to a happy end in this number, with pleasant surprises for the reader, and Noah Brooks's continued base-ball story, The Fairport Nine, illustrated by A. C. Redwood, closes with the decisive championship game. "H. H." concludes her two-part record of what she entitles The Naughtiest Day of My Life; and What Came of It; Robert Lewis illustrating the installment with a picture of the naughty child a prisoner in the garret. The complete short tales, this month, are five in number: Hap; Ludovick's Rock's; A Great Man and a *Green* Beast; The Major's Big-Talk Stories; Zack's Excursion Trip; Charity Carter's Picnic. Some Man eaters and their habits are described by Ernest Ingersoll and pictured by Hermann Faber, Susan Anna Brown gives some practical hints How to Save Time, appropriate to the season of shortening days. Many funny rhymes and comical pictures appear throughout the number. The large type pages for Very Little Folk tell a laughable story of a little negro boy whose supper rolled down stairs. Jack-in-the-Pulpit discourses with cheerful wisdom on various matters and things. The Letter-Box contains interesting letters and items from the boys and girls themselves; and the Riddle-Box has two pictorial enigmas and a number of other bright puzzles. $3 per annum Scribner & Co., N. Y.



A REMARKABLE 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 27¼ 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. Phosphate.



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 development 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 seasons 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, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Aug. 19, 1880—3m.

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., HARRISON & BRO., Crumpton, Md. T. W. ELIASON, Jr., Chestertown, Md., August 5, 1880—2m.

LUMBER.

Thomas Matthews & Son,

Corner of Canton Avenue and Albemarle Street,

OPPOSITE THE PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, AND No. 88 NORTH HIGH ST., BALTIMORE.

White Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber for Building,

DRESSED LUMBER AND FLOORING,

SHINGLES, LATHS, PALES, etc.,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound is very pleasant to the taste, and the oldest and best remedy in the market for coughs and colds. A splendid medicine for the baby. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

No more sick Chickens. Save your poultry and cure them of disease, by using Roberts' Poultry Powder. It has never failed to cure Cholera, and all diseases to which fowls are subject. Price 25 cents per package.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.'S

No. 1 Ammoniated

Superphosphate of Lime and Potash,

COMPOSED OF

Dissolved Animal Bones, Acid Phosphate, and Salts of Potash and Soda.

Guaranteed Not to contain a SINGLE POUND of adulterating Material, but on the contrary Every article used in its manufacture is a FERTILIZER.

PRICE: $32 PER TON CASH. $34 per Ton on Time.

The success this article met with last year was such that I was unable to supply the demand for it; and it is gratifying to be able to say that to-day *it is more highly esteemed by those who used it the past season than it was then.*

So far, wherever there has been a COMPLETE TEST of the value of this goods, as compared with other manufactured goods on the market, by actual measure and weight of wheat grown that has come to my knowledge, No. 1 has proved itself fully equal to, and in a number of cases better, than other goods costing much more money; in one case giving *Eight Bushels of Wheat to the Acre more than* —— ——, costing $5 per ton more than No. 1.

Please read carefully the letters appended:

CHESTERTOWN, MD., July 20, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your inquiries concerning your "No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate," I would say that I am pleased with it. It gave me a *much better* yield of wheat than —— ——, and —— —— costing me *five dollars more per ton than yours.* I cheerfully recommend its use, believing it to be equal if not superior to any goods on the market.
(Signed) THOMAS P. DIXON.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., July 16, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.:—In answer to your inquiry concerning your "No. 1 Ammoniated Superphosphate," I would say, that it has given me *entire satisfaction.* I used it by the side of a goods costing me $5.00 per ton more, and applied the two goods on the same field, at the same rate per acre, the land being same quality on which both goods were used. I threshed the two parts separately; the part on which your goods was applied gave me *EIGHT BUSHELS OF WHEAT MORE TO THE ACRE* than the other goods; the wheat having, also, a prettier color. I regard your goods as fully equal, if not better, than any on the market.
(Signed) J. E. NEWCOMB.

FAIRLEE, July 15, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your inquiry as to the results of your No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate, on my Wheat, this last season, it gives me pleasure to be able to say that I am very much pleased with it. I regard it as a No. 1 article.
(Signed) JOHN P. NICHOLSON.

CHESTERTOWN, July 17, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* Your No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime has given me complete satisfaction. With its use my yield of wheat was better than I ever had before. Your goods is, in my estimation, equal to any on the market *without regard to price.*
(Signed) Yours, J. W. PRICE.

CHESTERTOWN, July 8, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* I used your No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate on my wheat last fall with other goods costing me five and seven dollars per ton more. I am satisfied that your No. 1 did as well for me as any of them; and regard it as second to no fertilizer on the market for wheat.
(Signed) Yours, respectfully, S. LECATES.

CHESTERTOWN, July 20, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Sir:* Your No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate has given me *entire satisfaction.* I used it on my wheat the past two seasons, and am satisfied that it is a first-class article.
(Signed) ROBERT NICHOLSON.

CHESTERTOWN, July 24, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* I used your No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate two years ago on my wheat, and also —— ——, costing me five dollars per ton more. The results were such, that I abandoned the —— ——, your goods doing so much better for me. This last fall I used it by the side of two others, both costing me considerable more than yours. It gave me *much more* wheat than one of these goods, and was fully equal to the other in yield. I take pleasure in saying that I am very well pleased with it. It drills nicely; and I expect to use it again.
(Signed) SAMUEL G. LEE.

CHESTERTOWN, July 24, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—In reply to your inquiries concerning the results of your No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate, which I have used upon my wheat the two past seasons, I would say that the first season I used it, it was by the side of —— —— ——, costing me seven dollars per ton more than yours. After cutting and threshing my wheat, I was satisfied that your No. 1 gave me a *much larger yield*, and a *finer, plumper grain.* So marked was the difference, that I discontinued the use of —— ——, for your goods. Last fall I used it by the side of —— ——, costing me five dollars more per ton than your No. 1. I applied it at the same rate per acre. After threshing my wheat, I found that your No. 1 had given me 3½ bushels per acre more, and a fuller, better colored grain. Of course, with these results I am pleased with it, and shall use it again.
(Signed) Yours truly, E. J. WATSON.

CHESTERTOWN, July 13, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your inquiries concerning your No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate, I would say, that I am very much pleased with it. I used it by the side of goods costing me, in one instance five dollars per ton more, and in the other six dollars per ton more than yours—the latter being a goods very popular and of long established reputation. Your No. 1 gave me, I am satisfied, the *largest yield.* I regard it as the *best* goods on the market.
(Signed) Yours, &c. J. S. TREW.

CHESTERTOWN, July 15, 1880.

MR. T. W. ELIASON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* I have used your No. 1 Ammo. Super Phosphate, for the two past seasons, with *entire satisfaction.* Your goods doing for me much better than anything else I tried, I consider it the best goods on the market.
(Signed) Yours, JOHN F. COPPER.

Ohio Chilled Plow.

For lightness of draught, durability and superior work, this Plow cannot be equaled and has never been by any yet introduced; this may be considered by some a broad claim, but a trial will soon convince as to the correctness thereof. All who purchased of us last spring were so much pleased that they seem to delight in talking about them to their friends, and this fact alone has made for us a number of sales even this early in the season, hence it can be truly said that the OHIO CHILLED advertises and sells itself.

The following parties can furnish any information:

W. W. Stephens,	D. C. Blackiston,	Isaac Matthews,
Wm. Stewart,	Thos. P. Dixon,	W. G. Skirven,
G. S. Biddle,	Jas. T. Dixon,	Samuel Brown,
T. Romey Strong,	J. Robinson.	Jas. Gemmill,
T. J. Vickers.		

Bickford & Huffman's

Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills.

The PIONEER DRILL of AMERICA.

These Drills are so well known and in such universal use that it is not necessary to advertise its many points of superior merit, and we simply insert this more as a notice of the change of agents than as an advertisement of the Drill. Call and see us before purchasing.

Perry Spring Tooth Harrow.

Improvements in agricultural implements having finally reached the Harrow, we now present to our friends and patrons, claiming for it the great advantage of being both a time and labor-saving implement. Our neighbors of other States and counties of this State inform us that they are fast taking the place of the old solid tooth and from their representation and our own judgement, we firmly believe that ere long they will have entirely displaced all the old ones ever amongst us. Try one and judge for yourselves.

All of the above are for sale by

KENNARD & CO.

August 5, 1880. Chestertown, Md.

IMPERIAL and ACIDULATED

PHOSPHATES!

In First-Class Order for Drilling.

$30.00 TIME and $27.00 TIME.

$2.00 Reduction for Cash

MANUFACTURED BY

KENNARD & CO.

THE late crops where the above were used are the strongest possible testimonials, and it is with pleasure we can say that our goods have equalled, and in may cases, surpassed any article in the market, and along side the old standard brands they have been proven to be of the most superior quality.

The low price at which we sell is alone attributable to the fact that we pay no commission to agents, and are satisfied with a close margin ourselves.

Our Factory is always open to the farmers, and a cordial invitation is extended them to visit us there and inspect for themselves.

We also carry a full line of chemicals which with any special mixture desired we will furnish at Baltimore prices.

We might insert numerous testimonials, but prefer to hold them at our office subject to the perusal of all, and simply add the names of a few who have used our goods and to whom we respectfully refer as to their merits:

JOHN GALE, Worton, Md.	S. AMOS REED, Worton, Md.
W. C. STEPHENS, "	J. RASIN BECK "
Dr. SAMUEL BECK, Hanesville,	CHARLES STEPHENS, Hanesville,
GEO. S. BIDDLE, Chestertown,	ED. B. JONES, Chestertown,
Squire JOHN USILTON "	D. SHRIVER "
C. WICKES "	WM. FORD "
JOSIAH RINGGOLD, Jr. "	G. W. T. PERKINS "
G. H. LEAVERTON, Lankford,	L. A. KENDALL, Lankford,
EDGAR A. STRONG, "	Capt. JNO. HADDAWAY, do
COMEGYS BROWN, Bakerville,	THOS. BAKER, Bakerville,
J. POLK DeCORSE, "	Hon. THOS. A. HULME, Fairlee,
JNO. MILLER, Lynch's,	DANIEL B. NIELL, Lynch's
GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Lynch's	JAS. W. SKIRVEN, "
J. C. ROSEBERRY, Still Pond,	D. C. BLACKISTON, Massey's,

J. SCOTTON, Massey's.