The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 27, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,

Editors and Proprietors.

MR. BANNON HATES FRAUD.

Mr. Michael Bannon, who loitered about the Capitol to-day, said his business was simply of a private character. He expressed himself quite freely over the official statement in the *American* of to-day of the true inwardness of the Kent county census. He said that it was an old and long cherished dodge of the Kent politicians to increase their representation in the House of Delegates. "I hate fraud," he continued with vehemence, "and I am glad to see this thing exposed. They tried it at the last census and failed, but said to themselves, 'we'll fix it this time, sure,' but missed it again, as I supposed they would. I lived in Kent thirteen years, and I know all their little tricks, and this thing is an old one with them."—*From Washington correspondence of the Baltimore American, of January 22d.*

Many who read the above clipping, will doubtless smile a broad smile—a very broad smile. It is of course a perfectly well known fact that the Hon. Michael Bannon hates fraud,—and hates it relentlessly. Hate is but a feeble word,—he 'loathes, abhors, his very soul with strong disgust is stirred," whenever he hears *fraud* mentioned. And the beauty of all this is that the Honorable Michael has been hating fraud now for more than twelve months.

It has, however, possibly never struck Mr. Bannon, that the fraud in connection with the Kent county census, is a fraud against Kent county.

It will be a difficult matter notwithstanding Mr. Bannon's avowed hatred of fraud in the abstract, to make the people of Kent believe that the county has in the last ten years, lost a thousand of population outside of the towns and villages.

With regard to Mr. Hurlock's enumeration, the facts are about as follows:—he had but a short time in which to review the territory, and was therefore compelled to make his search for people not enumerated previously, with a considerable degree of haste. He enumerated 435 names increase over the first enumeration. The special agent sent down by the census bureau, by comparing Hurlock's list with Numbers' list, decided that a large number of these names had already appeared in Numbers' enumeration, that others lived outside the district and that still others had moved into the district since the 1st of June, 1880. But there were 72 names given in Hurlock's list that did not appear in Numbers' list, that the government special found to belong to people who had been bona fide residents of the county on June 1st, 1880, and there were 84 names of which he could not find the owners in the short time he remained here, and therefore concluded that the names did not represent any real people.

If Mr. Hurlock, in his hasty enumeration, did find 72 people who are acknowleded to have been residents of the county when the first census was taken, and who were left out of that enumeration either from carelessness, incompetency or other reason, then it is at least reasonable that if a careful, and painstaking enumeration were made, more than 72 and perhaps more than 400 names not enumerated might be found. The first election district is a large district, and on account of its forest section and other peculiarities, it requires time, patience and care to enumerate it accurately.

Not only is it believed that the enumeration defrauds Kent out of her just population in the first district, but it is believed that an accurate enumeration would give a large increase over the number returned as the population of the second district.

If Mr. Hurlock did duplicate a large number of names, as the special agent says he did, it does not necessarily follow that he did it with fraudulent intent. An individual might at one time give in his name as J. T. Jones and at another time as John Thomas Jones; and John H. Smith might on some other occasion call himself John Smith. When it is considered how many people there are named Smith and Jones and Brown and Wright, beside a hundred other cognomens that are familiar wherever the English language is spoken, it will be understood, in taking an enumeration a second time, how difficult it is not to duplicate. Beside the difficulty mentioned above, there is a variety of colored citizen who never knows to a certainty what his or her name really is. It may be Sallie Potts or Sarah Potts, or Sallie Ann Potts or Sarah Ann Potts, and she is equally likely to give any one of these titles.

If the politicians of Kent county were, as the Hon. Michael Bannon assumes, desirous of having the population of the county go beyond 18,000, so that Kent might have a representation by three delegates in the State legislature, then for one thing at least the people of Kent county owe gratitude to the politicians.

That the population of Kent county is less than 18,000, no one can believe, unless he at the same time believes that outside of the towns and villages, Kent has lost 1000 population in the last ten years. If Kent has 18,000 population, then she has a right to the votes and the influence of three delegates in the legislature of the State; and that by a careless and inaccurate enumeration of her population, she should be deprived of this representation, is a fraud upon the people of Kent.

THE Baltimore city press, and the Baltimore city board of trade, have been entertaining for the past several days a large number of newspaper editors from Ohio.

NEW United States Senators for the 47th Congress have been elected as follows: From New York, Thomas C. Platt; from Massachusetts, Henry L. Dawes; from West Virginia, Johnson N. Camden; from Connecticut, Genl. Joseph R. Hawley; from Maine, Eugene Hale; from Wisconsin, Philetus Sawyer; from Delaware, Thomas F. Bayard.

The legislatures of several of the States that have to elect Senators have not yet determined upon their man.

S. S. COX'S reapportionment bill provides for a total of 301 representatives. This is an increase of eight over the present number. The manner of making the reapportionment is to divide the entire population of all the States by 301—the proposed number of representatives. This will give the number of population apportioned to each representative. Then divide the population of each State by the number required for each representative, and the number of representatives of each State will be given. In Maryland there will be enough population to make five representatives, and there will be after this a large overplus of population, which it is believed will entitle our State to retain six representatives.

EDWARD A. SOTHERN, who has for some time stood in the first rank among actors, is dead. Sothern was an Englishman, born in Liverpool in 1830, and first made his appearance upon the English stage, but without any success. He left England and came to America, and here attained his first success as an actor, in Dundreary. He had a run in Dundreary, after the play was revised, of 140 consecutive nights, in New York city. He afterward went to London where he played Dundreary for 500 nights, at the Haymarket theatre. Thus his greatest success was among the English people, among whom had also been his earliest failures.—Sothern attained success in the "crushed tragedian," and other plays, but was always considered at his best in Dundreary.

LITTLE DELAWARE is always giving the world something original. The latest thing over the border is dressing against time. A Camden girl, one Sunday morning, did her best, and got her bangs and hair pins and things arranged, and came down all dressed for church in twelve minutes. The Delaware press nearly went wild over this young lady. Her name was printed from the breakwater to the Pennsylvania line. The result of all this is, that dressing against time has become a mania with Delaware's fair damsels. One ambitious maiden has since succeeded in dressing in seven minutes; and now she and the twelve minute girl, when they meet on the street, don't speak, but only glare hatred and defiance at each other. It would be a good idea to exhibit these two young ladies at the Dover fair next season, and have them dress out in front of the Grand Stand, so that the outside world can bring their stop watches to bear upon the process, and thus decide who really is the champion quick dresser of Delaware.

AN Ohio newspaper urges a reform in the manner of numbering the hours of the day. Instead of reckoning the beginning of the day from midnight and counting up to twelve, and then commencing at one again and counting to twelve at midnight, there is no good reason to be offered why the day should not be made to begin at midnight, and when twelve o'clock M. is reached, instead of commencing at one again, keep on counting thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, &c., up to twenty-four, which would bring midnight and beginning of a new day. This method of counting time would prove much more convenient and much more rational. The number of the hour would always indicate the time of day, without any A. M. or P. M. attachment. Under the present system of marking the hours, if we should write—"It was twelve o'clock"—nobody under the heavens could tell whether it was midnight or midday, from reading the sentence. But if the hours should be numbered consecutively up to twenty-four, it would immediately be recognized that twelve o'clock indicated midday, as twenty-four would be the number to indicate the end of the day. One o'clock would only indicate the passage of one hour of the day,—now one o'clock may indicate the passage of thirteen hours, and five o'clock may indicate either the passage of five hours or of seventeen hours. And so all the hours of the day now have two meaning attached to them, which can only be made known by placing A. M. or P. M. after them.

Gen. Horace Porter entertained Gen. Grant on Saturday evening at the New York Union League. Jesse Grant, Gen. Arthur, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George M. Pullman and many others were among the invited guests. The bill of fare was a volume of four pages, in heavy boards faced with satin. On the front was a portrait of Gen. Grant printed in gold, and on the back a floral design painted by hand, no two being alike. They are said to have cost $5 each.

Peninsula News.

The Conference Academy at Dover, Del., has 105 students.

Middletown, Del., is endeavoring to organize a literary society.

A Milford trapper recently caught fifty-two muskrats in one afternoon.

All the inmates of the Sussex county Almshouse have been vaccinated.

Dressed alligator meat was offered for sale in the Berlin market last week.

In Snow Hill there is a young ladies' society called the "Order of the Garter."

The Greensboro *Free Press* starts upon its second year. It seems to be growing into success.

The *Delawarean* is rejoiced to observe that the whipping post is coming into favor in localities outside of Delaware.

The agricultural department of the Denton *Journal* is henceforward to be under charge of J. W. Kerr of the Eastern Shore nurseries.

Petitions for the division of New Castle county, Delaware, are being circulated, and will be presented to the Delaware legislature.

The Middletown *Transcript* says that a new jail for *Talbot county* is to be built at *Denton*. That last drink was one too many, Bro. Way.

A Sussex county newspaper is already suggesting plans for a Fourth-of-July celebration. The weather must be moderating down there.

The Middletown *Transcript* keeps the Elkton and Middletown railroad subject alive. It is a pretty good project to write editorials about, Bro. Way.

There were five persons lying dead and awaiting burial in Elkton, on Saturday week—a circumstance, says the *Whig*, that probably never occurred before.

Cecil county has a "Turkeytown"—and Turkeytown has a debating society. Questions of great pith and moment are settled by the Turkeytown debators.

George Grinnage, an old colored man who froze to death near Centreville left six sons named Nehemiah, Jeremiah, Hezekiah, Obediah, John the Baptist and John the Divine.

The shipment of ivy and swampbrier roots, to northern cities, is a growing industry of Worcester county. They are manufactured into pipes, whip and cane handles, door knobs, furniture ornament, &c.

The Centreville *Record* has hunted up the Chinaman which the census gave to Queen Anne's county. He lives near Queenstown, deals in oysters, and his American name is Tom Tumel. He has shorn off his pig tail, and wears American trowsers.

A Denton man recently patented a machine to work Maryland biscuits. The primitive machinery for beating the biscuit consists of a woman, a stump and an axe, and it requires about half an hour's time to put the dough in proper condition. The new machine does the work in ten minutes.

At an early hour last Thursday morning the people of Easton were horror-stricken on hearing the news that the body of a large and finely developed new born white boy baby had just been found on the street, wrapped up in a piece of old muslin. It had evidently not been long dead, as it had not gotten entirely cold when discovered.

The Cecil *Democrat* refers the following questions to the Cecil farmer's club: "Why do not cows sit down to rest the same as dogs? Why does a dog turn around a few times before he lies down? Why does a cow get up from the ground hind end first, and a horse fore end first? Why does a squirrel come down a tree head first, and a cat tail first? Why does a mule kick with its hind foot, and a sheep with its fore foot?

The stockholders of the Centreville National Bank have re elected the following directors: Messrs. Wm. McKenny, John B. Brown, R. E. Feddeman, W. W. Busteed, James B. Palmer, James Bordley, J. Hearsey Hall, Richard T. Earl, Wm. H. Jarrel, Wm. H. Newman and Joseph E. George. At a meeting of the directors, Wm. McKenny, Esq., was elected president and John B. Brown, Esq., vice-president.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes: "Several years ago I was coming from Poughkeepsie by boat, and we stopped at Cornwall to take aboard the gentlemen who went early to business in New York. Instead of the usual number there were a great many people who rushed aboard in various stages of indignation and disgust. It was a perfect exodus, and we soon learned the cause. The night before, light bread was set in a Cornwell boarding house pantry to 'rise.' Bedtime came and all retired—all, at least, save a pet kitten, who prowled about and got into the pantry, and, finding the pan of bread, lay down thereon, and went quietly to sleep. The dough yielded gradually, and slowly but surely the kitten was engulfed, the batter closing over and leaving no sign. When morning came the bread was brought in hot. Imagine the scene—all the boarders seated at the table—when that loaf was broken open! They left in a body."

A JAPANESE RAILROAD.—Just twelve months from the date of the order given for its construction the first division—twenty-three miles—of the railroad in Yedo, the northern island of Japan, was opened to traffic, and trains are now run daily at a profit. The line is from Otaruai harbor, on the west coast, via Lapparo, the capital, to the Paroni coal fields. It cost $20,000 per mile, which includes rolling stock, motive power, machinery for terminal repair shops, etc. The English line built between Tokio and Yokohama cost nearly $200,000 per mile, and it took five years to complete eighteen miles. The Japanese officials are greatly encouraged by the prospect of an American system of rapid transportation.—This is the first American railroad in Asia, and was constructed under the direction of Joseph M. Crawford, a Pennsylvanian, all of whose assistants are Americans.

It is a current report all over England that one of the Queen's children is heavily in debt, and some think hopelessly, unless Parliament shall generously vote to pay these debts with the public money, for it is pretty well known that the Queen will not pay them.

ALLEGED ELECTION FUNDS.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some gentlemen told me yesterday in Philadelphia the exact sums of money paid by several persons on the Republican side to carry the October States to elect Garfield. Jay Gould gave his check for $100,000. Afterward he gave $10,000 more. William Vanderbilt inclined toward Hancock at the beginning, but finally gave $20,000 to the Morton committee. Levi P. Morton gave $5,000. His partner, Bliss, gave $5,000. Afterward the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. gave $5,000. This is the extent, as far as known, of Mr. Morton's subscription.

James Keene was put on the Financial Committee. He was disposed to appear and be somebody, but recanted, did not attend; if he gave money at all, sent it directly to his object. A Democrat of general credit with his party gave $5,000, saying: "I give it as a citizen, regarding his and others' business interests, not as a Democrat, nor as a Republican." The Standard Oil Company made a $5,000 subscription, through whom I do not know, although Democrats are more conspicuous in it than Republicans. They took the view that a change of party would be prejudicial to production and commerce.

The Republican National Committee raised no money at all. At the suggestion of Dorsey, who wanted no insinuations made against him as the custodian of funds, the National Committee, made up of broken down politicians to some extent, created a financial board, at the head of which was Levi P. Morton. Strong working members of this unimpeachable committee were Augustus Koontz, said to have been the hardest worker upon it; Joseph Seligiman, James Bosler of Pennsylvania, Horace Porter, E. D. Morgan, Pierpont Morgan, and others I now forget. It was said at the outset that they would not take individual subscriptions for less than $5,000, and they generally adhered to it. This committee raised between $300,000 and $400,000. It was not subject to draft from any politician. What went to Indiana was sent there by Mr. Morton's cashier.

Among willing subscribers were Dinsmore, John Hoey, and the Express people; the Drexels, although nominal Democrats, gave, as they do to all political subscriptions where they approve the object. Don Cameron went to the committee, and asked them to give him personally $10,000 to take to Delaware for the purpose of beatieg Tom Bayard with it. The committee refused. Finally about that sum went to Delaware. Harry Oliver of Pittsburgh, iron worker, raised $10,000 to $15,000 in Pittsburgh by asking subscriptions and giving himself.

George W. Childs gave nothing. When Gould's friend, G. M. Dodge, was approached by the Financial Committee, he is reported to have said: "We (that is Gould) shall give nothing. We gave $25,000 in 1876 to Chandler's committee, and got ourselves kicked for it." He referred to Edmunds's bill against the Pacific Railroad. "We have taken care of individual friends of ours running for Congress, we do not feel under any obligation to give you a dollar." Afterward, becoming more interested in the campaign, and seeing an influence Garfield's defeat would have on certain iron and car contracts, Dodge spoke more cheerfully. The committee then told Dorsey to go and see Gould personally—Dorsey having been friendly to Gould, and vice versa, in the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Gould felt by this time that general interests were at stake, and gave his check for $100,000—probably the largest political subscription ever made. He said, it is reported, "I do not want my name to be used. It would probably injure Garfield."

A CATACLYSM.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE COMING DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.

A lengthy article has been going the rounds of the press, announcing the startling prediction that there was great danger of the world coming to an end some time during this year. This prophesy was a little more definite than the famous one of Mother Skipton's, for it detailed the manner in which the earth's destruction was to be accomplished.

This was in brief, that there is at present in the universe a body, small perhaps, in size, by reason of its distance from the sun, but almost inconceivably dense, by reason of the amount of matter which is crowded into it, which is proceeding directly toward the sun. Sometime during this year, the prediction alleged, this great mass would fall into our luminary, and the immense heat suddenly generated thereby would be sufficiently great to destroy all higher forms of life on the earth. It was very soberly stated that the people at the poles, although their temperature would be greatly increased, might possibly survive this terrible heat, and thus repeople the earth. The event thus detailed was called a cataclysm. It was either true or not true, and to settle the question, which certainly possesses considerable individual interest, a reporter has been examining the views of the naval observatory.

Prof. Hall on the subject: Prof. Hall, though able to discover Mars' satelites, has not yet found the comet which is to play an important part in the destruction of the world.

"It is the first time I have been made aware of the impending danger," he said, as he glanced over the article which the reportor showed him.

"But can there be any foundation for such a prediction?"

"Only in this, that I have seen somewhere a statement that the comet of 1862 would return about this time; but we know nothing certain. It is impossible to know anything positive about comets. We can only observe such a very small portion of their immense orbits that we cannot estimate their return with exact precision, but the likelihood of its falling into the sun or striking the earth, even if it did return, is infinitesimal."

"Do you think that the earth will ever be destroyed by a comet?"

"There is just about one chance in millions and millions that such a thing will happen, and if it did, in my opinion, no one need fear the consequences in the least; but these matters have always had a strong hold on the public. I remember as far back as 1843 a large comet appeared in the heavens. By a coincidence the Millerites about the same time predicted the end of the world, you may not believe it, but the appearance of the comet made a great many converts to that faith."

"Then you are not concerned about this prediction?"

"Not much. I do not care even to speculate about it, for there are many matters of far more value to which my time can be better devoted at night than thinking of the awful events which are going to happen."

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Paris has more than doubled since 1846, and Munich since 1852.

Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., is reported as owning more farms than any other man in the world. He has more than four hundred farms in New York, Illinois and Michigan.

A physician of Lowell, Mass., loaned an old book to a friend, who found in it a thousand dollar bond, which the doctor had placed there for safe-keeping, but forgot its place of deposit.

Mr. John H. Inman of Danbridge, Tenn., came out of the Confederate army at 20 with less than $100, and got a place in a New York cotton firm. He is now reputed worth $1,500,000.

It is said that the new trunk line, known as the Baltimore, Cincinnati and Western Railway, will touch 208 towns between Baltimore and Cincinnati, of which only twenty have now any railroad connection.

A convention of crows near Brulesburg, Pa., was recently witnessed by a man living near their roosts. There were several thousand of them, and the assemblage kept together six days. After that they suddenly flew away to the northward, in flocks of about three hundred, at intervals of about five minutes, and each flock had a leader.

A SHORT time ago some Russian peasants were drawing water from a well in Gadiatch, when one of them spied a picture of the Virgin floating on the surface of the liquid. They were soon joined by two village girls, who, the picture being pointed out to them, declared that, only two hours previously, they had seen it flying about in the air, and watched it as it gently descended in the well. This story spread throughout the district of Gadiatch like wildfire, and as soon as it came to the ears of the landowner upon whose property the "holy well" was situated, he lost no time in building a chapel over the spring. To this chapel the population of the district has since repaired in daily increasing numbers, leaving the churches empty of their congregations even on Sundays and saints' days, so that the local clergy eventually applied to the police authorities for an official investigation of the alleged miracle. In compliance with this inquisition, the Stanovoi of Gadiatch forthwith betook himself to the chapel, seized the miraculous picture and deposited it in the police office. Subsequent inquiry has brought to light the fact that the Virgin's counterfeit presentment had been purchased of a travelling peddler by the speculative landowner above mentioned, who had utilized it, with the assistance of his peasantry, for the creation of a sacred shrine upon his estate, and had already cleared a handsome sum by appropriating the money offerings of the prilgrims who had flocked to the "holy well" from all parts of the surrounding country. This ingenious gentleman is safely in prison, awaiting his trial for sacrilege.

The best physicians assure us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a reliable and never failing remedy. All druggists keep it. 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIAGES.

TARR—RUTH.—On Thursday, January 20th, at the residence of Mr. Thomas R. Price, by Rev. Mr. O'Neill, LUTHER TARR to Miss MOLLIE E. RUTH, both of this county.

GLENN—VICKERS.—Dec'r. 15, 1880, at the Parsonage of Chesapeake circuit, by Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., WILLIAM H. GLENN and Miss ANNIE E. VICKERS, both of this county.

TAYLOR—DWYER.—January 11, at the M. P. Parsonage in Worton, by Rev. F. T. Little, E. M. TAYLOR to Miss M. E. Dwyer, both of this county.

SENEY—CREW.—On the 18th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage in Still Pond, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, J. C. SENEY to MISS CLARA BELLE CREW, both of this county.

McCOLLISTER—COPPAGE.—On the 19th of January, by Rev. Mr. Gaver, CHARLES McCOLLISTER, JR., and Miss L. CORINNE COPPAGE, daughter of Benjamin Coppage, all of Queen Anne's county.

WHITE—HOLLINGSWORTH.—On the 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Gaver, WILLIAM B. WHITE and Miss HELEN HOLLINGSWORTH, daughter of Colin F. Hollingsworth, all of Queen Anne's county.

ADKINSON—TARBUTTON.—On the 20th, by Rev. Mr. White, JOHN T. ADKINSON and Miss MOLLIE B. TARBUTTON, both of Crumpton.

DIED.

SKIRVEN.—JOHN T. SKIRVEN at his residence on Tuesday evening the 25th inst, aged 70 years. Funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m. at his late residence.

BYROM.—In Chestertown Jan. 26, ELIZABETH wife of James E. Byrom, aged 33 years.

NEAL.—At his residence in Sassafras, a few days ago, EBEN NEAL, at an advanced age.

GEMMILL.—Dec. 23, 1880, in Middlesex county, Va., after a short illness of pneumonia, Mrs. GEONGETTA GEMMILL, widow of John H. Gemmill, formerly of this county.

SHEETS.—Dec. 14, 1880, near Worton Station, PEARL SEYMORE, youngest daughter of James H. and Margaret I. Sheets, aged 10 months and 7 days.

SMITH.—January 14, at her residence in Eastern Neck, Mrs. KITTIE SMITH, wife of Richard L. Smith, in her 64th year.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary C. T. A. on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

WM. A. TAYLOR,

late of Kent county, Md. 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 25th day of July, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1881.

AUG. L. VANNORT, *Executor.*

Jan. 27, 1881—4t.

For Sale,

500 Bushels Clover Seed.

300 choice at $5 50
160 prime at 5 25
40 fair at 5

Also, *TIMOTHY and ORCHARD GRASS SEED*, for the cash only, at the warehouse in Chestertown.

JOS. W. THOMPSON.

Jan. 20, 1881—tf

ATMORS Mince Meat for 10 cts. per lb. at J. A. PERKINS

CALL and see our good Cigars, 2 for 5. J. A. PERKINS.

New Advertisements.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of Thos. Baker, deceased, in Quaker Neck, on

Friday, February 4th, 1881,

commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property:

FIVE HORSES,
Four Milch Cows,
ONE YOKE OXEN,
One Lot of Hogs,
ONE NEW WHEAT DRILL,
2 Farm Wagons, 1 nearly New;
OX CART, HORSE CART,
Large lot Farming Implements,
Corn, Corn Blades, Lot of Bacon.

Large lot of OAK LOGS, and about 3500 feet OAK PLANK, from 1 to 3 inches.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Such as Feather Beds, and Bedsteads, Carpets, Chairs, Sofas, Bureaus, Stoves, &c.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Adm., T. Baker, deceased.

U. A. C. Garrett, Auct. Jan. 27—ts.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR KENT COUNTY, STATE OF MARYLAND.

ORDERED on this twenty-fifth day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, that the sale of the Real Estate of the late Honorable E. F. Chambers, made by George W. T. Perkins, Executor, and within reported, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the twenty-ninth day of March next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent County, Maryland, once a week in each of three successive weeks, before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $24,110.28

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILLSON,
Judges of Orphans' Court.

True Copy—Attest:
JOEL C. SLATGHTER,
Jan. 27, 1881—3t Register of Wills.

RENOVATING FEATHERS.

THE undersigned has located in Chesfertown, on the corner of High and Mill streets, for the purpose of renovating by a patent process and the use of steam

Feather Beds, Mattrasses,

&c. By the means employed all the dirt is removed, the feathers are thoroughly renovated, rendered pure and fresh, and so enlivened that old beds are made almost as good as new.

For particulars and terms, apply to

J. C. MUMMERT,
Jan 20—tf Gardner Building.

Auditor's Notice.

C. A. LEARY, ASSIGNEE,
vs.
GEORGE H. THOMPSON AND WIFE.

No. 587 CHANCERY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late George H. Thompson, interested in the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in the aforegoing cause, to file their claims, properly authenticated, before the undersigned, within sixty days from the date of this notice, at which time I will proceed to state an account, distributing the proceeds among the persons entitled thereto.

By order of Court.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Jan. 21, 1881—4t. AUDITOR.

COURT ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of George W. Reynolds & Co., as agents for Capt. Tucker, made by Richard H. Corbaley, late a Collector of Taxes for the First Election District of Kent county, Maryland.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county.

THE Report of Sale and proceedings in the aforegoing case having been read and considered, and the same appearing to have been regular, and the provisions of Law in relation thereto having been complied with, it is thereupon, this seventeenth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, ordered that the sale made and reported by Richard H. Corbaley, late a Collector of Taxes, as above set forth, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the first day of April next: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks prior to the first day of March next.

JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

January 20, 1881—4t

1881.

E. W. F. Simpers,

(Opposite Stam's Drug Store,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Would call special attention to stock of

GROCERIES

as follows:

MOLASSES, SYRUP, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, RICE, BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, HOMINY, CHEESE, PRUNES, PICKLES, CHOW-CHOW, OAT MEAL, CANNED GOODS, COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF.

Our motto—GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
Chestertown, Md.

Market price paid for country produce.

Jan. 13, 1881—y. E. W. F. S.

NEW CURRANTS,

8 cts. per lb. HUDGINS' BAKERY.

STOVES CLEANED and REPAIRED, at short notice—at

Sept. 16 THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

COAL HODS, SHOVELS and POKERS, At J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

THE best New York Buckwheat Flour for 4 cts. per lb. at 85 cts. per bag. J. A. PERKINS.

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

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, January 10th, 1881, until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.	Passenger No. 1. Daily.	Mixed No. 3. Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Chestertown	8 00	2.00
Worton	8.15	2.20
Lynch's	8 25	2.30
Still Pond	8.30	2.40
Kennedyville	8.45	3.00
Blacks	9.00	3.15
Lambson	9.15	3.30
Masseys	9.30	3.45
*Delanys	9.45	4.00
*Bingham	9.55	4.10
arr Clayton	10.05	4.30
leave "	10.36	5 04
" Middletown	11.10	5.30
" Wilmington	12.07 p m	7 04
arr Philadelphia	1 16	8.25
Baltimore	3.28	9.20
New York	4.45	3.45 a m

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger No. 2. Daily except Thursdays.	Mixed and Pass'gr No. 4 and No. 5 Thursdays only.	
LEAVE	A.M.	A. M.	P.M.
New York	8 15	4 20	1 00
Baltimore	9 45	7 00	3 00
Philadelphia	11 45	8 10	5 15
Wilmington	1 05 p.m.	9 25	6 30
Middletown	2 06	10 02	7 35
arr Clayton	2 30	11 02	8 02
leave "	2 40	11 10	8 10
" *Binghams	2 55	11 25	8 25
*Delanys	3 00	11 40	8 35
Masseys	3 15	11 55	8 56
Lambson	3 30	12 10 p. m.	9 05
Blacks	3 40	12 20	9 15
Kennedyville	3 50	12 35	9 25
Still Pond	4 00	12 45	9 30
Lynchs	4 05	12 50	9 40
Worton	4 10	1 00	9 45
arr Chestertown	4 30	1 15	10 00

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train to and from Baltimore change cars at Wilmington or Delaware Junction.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

Trains run on Philadelphia time, which is 5 minutes faster than Baltimore time.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates from all Stations for Wilmington or Philadelphia, good for two days, and to Baltimore, good for four days.

FRED. GERKER,
Sept. 23, 1880. Lessee.

GROCERIES AT CITY PRICES.

We have on hand a First Class Stock of

Groceries and Provisions.

Sugars, Teas, Coffies, Flour, Lard, Hams, Sugar Cured Shoulders, Breast Meat, Side Bacon, Sausage, Mince Meat.

Tobacco of all grades, Cigars, Snuffs, Pipes, Pickles, Buckwheat, Beans, Hominy, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned String Beans, Canned Crabs, Salt Mackerel, Corned Shad, Smoked and Salt Herring, Molasses, Syrups, Pure Cider Vinegar, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citron, Candies, Apples, Onions. Sweet and Irish Potatoes.

We aim to keep a *first class* stock of

Vegetables.

Give us a call.

J. A. PERKINS,
Opposite the M. E. Church.

P. S.—Country Produce wanted for trade or cash. Jan. 13, 1881—y.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

WE hereby notify our friends and the public generally, that we have opened a

NEW STORE

at the room recently occupied by Mr. S. Merritt, alongside of Mr. J. K. Aldridge's hardware store.

We hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

INAUGURATION.

January 1st, 1881.

A

Bargain Sale

—OF—

CLOTHING

NOTE SOME OF THE REDUCTIONS:

For Men

$12.00	OVERCOATS REDUCED TO	$10.00
14.00	" "	11.00
15.00	" "	12.00
20.00	" "	16.00
25.00	" "	18.00
25.00	" "	20.00
19.00	SUITS REDUCED TO	16.00
ODDS AND ENDS OF SUITS TO		$10.00

For Youths

$10.00	OVERCOATS REDUCED TO	$ 8.00
11.50	" "	10.00
8.00	ULSTERS "	5.00

For Boys

$ 5.00	OVERCOATS REDUCED TO	$ 4.00
6.50	" "	5.00
8.50	" "	6 50
12.00	" "	10.00
10.00	" "	8.00
7.00	ULSTERS "	6.00
8.50	" "	7.00
9.00	" "	8.00
11.00	" "	10.00
12.00	" "	10.00

For Children

$ 4.00	SUITS REDUCED TO	$ 3.50
5.00	" "	4.00
7.00	" "	6.00
6.50	" "	5.00
7.50	" "	6.00
3.50	ULSTERS "	2.75
4.00	OVERCOATS "	3.50
5.00	" "	4.00
6.00	" "	5.00
7.50	" "	6.00
ODDS AND ENDS OF 7.00, 8.00 and		$9.00
OVERCOATS REDUCED TO		$5.00.

If at the above prices you are not thoroughly satisfied with your purchases, you are privileged to return the goods for exchange or the money.

B. R. HILLMAN & Co.

One Price Clothiers,

166 *W. Baltimore Street,*

Jan 6, 1881. Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby gived that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

LEWIN USILTON,

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 subscribers on or before the 14th day of July, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of January, 1881.

HARRIETT M. USILTON,
JOSEPH R. USILTON,
Jan. 13, 1881—4t. *Administrators.*

IF you want a first-class Flour enquire for Clifton at J. A. PERKINS.

DOOR MATS—very cheap—at THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

1881 JANUARY 1881

NEW YEAR.

New Goods!

Heavy Woolens for Winter Weather.

Wickes & Brother

INVITE ATTENTION to their present well assorted stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods and Other Merchandise

to meet the calls of the season, and particularly to full lines of WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, KERSEYS, CASSIMERES, and Ladies' and Men's UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS, &c.

Their Stock is mostly First Class, and is being sold very close to people who are disposed to get full value for their money, and who know that the best is often the cheapest.

Chestertown, January 1, 1881.

WICKES & BROTHER

Have now on hand a splendid stock of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Policemen's Coats, Boots, &c., and Gunning Caps. December 9

Heavy Winter Overcoats, Ulsterets,

—AND OTHER—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Now being received, and offered at attractive prices, by

WICKES & BROTHER.

January 1, 1881.

Gentlemen's Every-day Boots,
Mens' Heavy Boots

For Farm Wear, and Boy's Boots, all of them of the very best makes ever put on this market, warranted to give complete satisfaction to people who understand the importance of keeping the feet thoroughly protected in winter weather, and now on sale with

WICKES & BROTHER.

Chestertown, January 1, 1881.

The LARGEST and Most Varied Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS IN TOWN can be found at

SPARKS',

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Consisting in part of

Fine Plated Ware,

Bohemia Glass-ware, Vases, Toilet Setts, Jewelry Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks Work Stands, Dressing Cases, &c.

A Splendid Line of LAMPS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Fine Glass Ware.

Goblets, Setts, Celery Glasses, Covered Bowls, Pickel Dishes, Bread Plates, Cake Stands, and anything you may need in that line.

TOYS! TOYS!

To suit all ages. Wagons, Sleds, Tin Toys in abundance, and the largest stock of DOLLS ever seen in Chestertown, and the Cheapest.

CONFECTIONERY

of all kinds. Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, Cocoa-nuts, Chow-Chow, Pickles, Sauces French Mustard, Conserved Fruits, Malaga Grapes, and everything at lowest prices.

Cigars and Tobacco,

A fine line, try them.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS.

We still sell good Clocks at small profit. Come one and all, and look at our stock before buying. It will pay you.