The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Mch. 24, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,

Editors and Proprietors.

The Democratic Central Executive Committee

Will meet at the Court House, on *Tuesday, 29th instant*, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. District Delegations in which there may be vacancies by death, removal from the district or otherwise, will please fill such vacancies so as to have a full representation of each district at the meeting.

A full attendance of the members is desired as business of importance will come before the Committee,

W. S. WALKER, *Chairman.*
Chestertown, March 21, 1881.

WHETHER there will be an extra session of Congress is yet an undetermined matter.

STANLEY MATTHEWS has gone to Washington to endeavor to push his confirmation through the Senate.

RUMORS of all kinds are still in the air, with regard to the building of a competing road from Baltimore to Philadelphia by the Baltimore and Ohio. As a matter of fact, nothing can be known, because the Baltimore and Ohio people keep their plans to themselves.

IT is now reported that Jay Gould is trying to buy a controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Allowing the report to be correct, the Baltimore *American* believes it to be impossible for Gould to secure an interest at any price, as a majority of the stock is owned by John W. Garrett, the city of Baltimore and the Johns Hopkins University, none of which will be likely to sell out their interest.

GENERAL GRANT has resigned the presidency of the world's fair, proposed to be held in New York in 1883. The subscriptions to the proposed fair did not come in rapidly enough to please him.

Grant makes a very fine figure-head. He is ever ready to preside over an undertaking, where there is a chance of reaping glory out of it, without the exercise of any special executive ability. But where judgment, good management and push are required, he is not of much use. New York will be most likely to put through her world's fair under a different sort of man from Grant.

THE Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday gives startling revelations as to the extent of body snatching in and around Baltimore. It seems that Baltimore resurrectionists have established a regular trade in dead bodies, and have been in the habit of shipping them to medical colleges hundreds of miles away.

The secrets brought to light last fall, in the investigation made, when it was discovered that the body of a young lady—Miss Jennie Smith—had been stolen, gave the Baltimore *Sun* a clue which it has since worked up and has found that bodies have been for some time shipped from Baltimore for dissecting purposes. The *Sun* publishes a list of letters showing that a trade in dead bodies was carried on between Baltimore resurrectionists and medical colleges at Atlanta, Georgia; Cleveland, Ohio, Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Ann Arbor, Michigan; and various other colleges beside home institutions. The Potter's Field, of Baltimore does not supply the demand of home colleges, so that the ghouls are of course compelled to rob private cemeteries in order to supply the demands of the trade. The extent of the robberies is difficult to determine. A letter from the medical college of Michigan university, stated that that school would require as many as 100 during the winter. This would seem to indicate that the trade was not at all a small matter, when the number of colleges to be supplied is taken into consideration.

The cause of medical science demands the use of human bodies for anatomical investigation. But there is no thought more revolting to friends of a deceased person, than the thought of the remains of a loved one being heartlessly cut and carved. It is not likely that prejudice against the custom will soon die out. There is in the breasts of people who are most enlightened as to the needs of science, a feeling of horror, when they think of the bodies of those dearest to them, being desecrated by the dissector's knife. If the public mind, in cities that have medical colleges, should become fully impressed with the belief that their dead are liable to be stolen, and their bodies desecrated, there will be a feeling aroused, that will be likely to compel medical colleges to seek other methods of teaching and illustrating anatomical truths.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Senate bill authorizing the sale of the Newark and Delaware City Railroad to P., W. & B. Company has passed the Delaware House of Delegates. The Newark and Delaware City Road is a part of the old Pomeroy and Delaware City Railroad, which was badly damaged by the great storm of October 23, 1878, and subsequently sold at sheriff's sale to Dell Nobitt, representing the Pennsylvania Company. Since then the Delaware end of the road has not been operated.

A DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

The distracted, quarrelling factions of the New York Democracy, lost the last Presidential Election to the National Democracy. The ill concealed jealousy of Randall and Wallace have not increased the Democratic strength in Pennsylvania. The Funders and Readjusters in Virginia have rendered a Democratic organization of the Senate extremely doubtful. These examples induce us to ask, what possible good can any man expect from a quarrelling party? Reform? that is too often the last refuge of a disappointed demagogue. Economy?—is the subterfuge of a sham integrity. Independent? that is but another name for a deserter. Change the managers? For what reason? Have they misapplied the public monies—or brought discredit upon public affairs—or disgraced the good name of the State? Has the party suffered defeat or even discomfiture at their hands? If none of these things have happened, why should the party exchange one set of managers for another? There was once another 'Ring' that directed the party in Maryland. Was it less bent upon having control than the present managers. Does not Governor Hamilton seek to pull down the present "Ring," merely to set up his own management?

Political parties have ever required managers—they are called 'Rings' now, as formerly they were designated "juntas"—they direct its energies, and regulate its actions.—They give their time, their means and their intelligence to the guidance of the party. Without the directing hand of managers the party would be little better than a mere herd of voters without purpose or object. The National Democratic Executive Committee, and the State Executive Committee, are the recognized rings or managers of the party.

When the advancement of friends is sought within the party, and with the avowed purpose of yielding full and cordial assent to the decisions of the party through its usual and accepted machinery, there can be no cause of complaint. But to use the organization to obtain the honors and emoluments of position, and then to use the power and influence of the place thus obtained to break down the very management by which the honor was obtained, would, in private life, be deemed the basest ingratitude, and incur certain disgrace. Why should not such conduct be equally censurable and disgraceful in politics?

Political life is full of disappointments, there is always one man defeated for each man that is elected, and the proportion is ten fold greater in appointments. Are the disappointed to find consolation in open rebellion, and to pass the rest of their political life in seeking vengeance upon those members of their own party who preferred another Democrat? These are thoughts that address themselves at the present moment to the great mass of Democratic voters, who are about being asked to unite the different counties and Senatorial Districts of the State, in an effort on the part of Gov. Hamilton and a few other Democrats, to elect a new Ring, with his Excellency as Boss; to exchange manager Gorman for manager Hamilton—'to swap the devil for a witch.' We prefer the devil—he was the hero of Paradise Lost—he has individuality and personality—he has been a very much abused gentleman. We have no use for a witch—old women are good in their proper place, but politics is not the place for them.

The Democracy of Maryland having elected Mr. Gorman to the U. S. Senate owe it to their own interest as well as to justice to the Senator that he suffers no defeat at their hands until he has by omission or commission shown himself to be unfit for the place. Give him a fair and full trial, and sustain him at home that his influence and power may not be diminished in Washington. He *is* the leader of the Maryland Democracy, he is recognized as such in Washington; and as the leader of his party has weight and influence and power. We would not "flatter Neptune for his trident," but these are words of truth and practical sense. You cannot defeat the management in the coming election without emasculating your leader and destroying his influence and lessening his power to serve his party. "Is that game worth the candle?"—*Maryland Republican.*

Peninsula News.

Richardson & Robbins, of Dover, have broken ground for a new cannery.

Whe Island (Paca's) contains fifteen farms and a population of 150, but not a single public road.

Delaware's militia propose to attend the Yorktown celebration, going by sea to the old Virginia village.

Greensborough is preparing for a spring course of lectures, and Burdette, the Hawkeye man, is to be one of the attractions.

Three barges of seven hundred tons each are to be built at Cambridge for the agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Dr. R. F. Tull, corresponding secretary Cecil County Sportsmen's Association, has ordered from Florida 240 quail for propagating purposes.

The Crisfield *Leader* predicts a great scarcity of crabs this spring. The river shore is strewn with dead crabs, and it is therefore concluded that it will be late in the season before they become plentiful again.

William Jolly, a colored voter of Dorchester county, had his name drawn from the jury wheel last week, to serve in place of a white man who was excused. There is now only the name of one colored man remaining in the wheel.

Messrs. G. W. W. Haddaway and Henry M. Dawson, of Easton, and Jacob G. Morris, of Miles River Neck, whilst on a gunning expedition, down the Choptank, a few days since, succeeded in bagging one hundred and forty-six ducks and one goose. The ducks were principally red-heads and black-heads, with a few of other varieties. The most of the game was killed off Long Point.—*St. Michael's Comet.*

CARLYLE'S estate of Craigenputtock, which he has bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh, is now leased to his nephew, James Carlyle but no one lives in the plain, bleak dwelling but a shepherd who cares for the sheep on the estate.

A WIDE-AWAKE RUSSIAN.

THE GREAT GRANARY OF THE EAST COMPARED WITH THE GREAT GRANARY OF THE WEST.

From the Odessa Listok.

Each year it becomes more and more apparent that the United States is the greatest competitor of Russia in the European grain market. In the past few years Europe has not suffered, although Russia, her usual granary, has been famine stricken. Our transatlantic friends stepped in our shoes, and even surpassed us in readiness and ability to serve Europe with their grain, provisions, and other products. With his abundant crops and our famine last year, the happy Yankee became so bold as to count among his grain customers even us, the foster fathers of Europe. Weighty data force us to pay the utmost attention to our transatlantic competitor.

Let us begin from the beginning. As regards climate, soil, and natural wealth no country in the world resembles Russia so much as the United States. This point is very important. The Yankees are richer in everything. The United States till the soil with more ability and success. They raise much more wheat and corn than they want for their own consumption. Grain is one of the most important exports of the Union. In 1880 the Yankees exported $288,000,000 worth of grain. This alone proves that the United States is an agricultural country.

His experiments last year convinced the American that his corn can successfully compete with Russian rye even in Russian alcohol distilleries. Several thousand pood (equal to 40 pounds), of the American corn imported by distilleries in Poland had opened for the Yankee a new and profitable market for his inexhaustible stores of corn. The opinions expressed by prominent Polish distillers encourage him in his new enterprise.

Besides grain, American fields yield cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and rice. The export of cotton in 1880 brought to the Yankee $211,000,000, and of tobaco $18,442,000. The fertility of its fields is not, however, the sole source of America's wealth.

The Yankees produce much more provisions than they use, and their surplus they send to Europe. According to the official statistics for 1880, the United States exported $140,000,000 in provisions alone, which show an increase of $30,000,000 against 1879. The statistics show that as regards exportation of grain and provisions the United States surpassed the whole world, Russia included.

The Yankees owe a great deal to well organized internal communication. According to the *Iron Age* 7,027 miles of railroad were built in the United States in 1880. Nothing of the kind is possible in Russia.—There are 93,704 miles of railroad in the United States, seven times more than in Russia.

The Americans deplore the decrease of their ocean carrying trade. In 1860 American vessels transported 2,379,000 tons of goods; while in 1880 they carried only 1,314,000. If we take into consideration, however, with American sea-going vessels, their canal boats and baggage wagons, we see that the Yankees possess springs for pushing their foreign trade, of which Russia can only dream. Yet the Yankee is not satisfied with his merchant marine.—The idea that his vessels transport only 17½ per cent. of goods of the world seems to worry him, and he intends to invest more capital in ships.

In the United States, as well as in Russia, there are rich iron and coal mines. Everybody knows in what a miserable condition our mines are. The rich Yankee has worked his mines to the highest degree of perfection, built numerous factories, and manufactured a vast amount of machinery, tools and implements. These, of course, have a powerful influence on the development of agriculture. We know how much the American plough surpasses the Russian. The scientific farming of the Yankee is superior to the prehistoric methods yet practised here. His machine reapers surpass our manual reaping. His instantaneous transportation of grain to the seaports is far superior to our slow and neglectful transportation. This is no guesswork. It is a plain fact, which unmercifully destroys our illusions and vain hopes. The development and growth of Yankeeland are simply marvellous. Even the Englishman wonders at and envies the Yankee. The census of 1880 shows that during the last decade the population of the Union has increased over eleven millions, and it now contains over fifty millions of souls. Twenty States have each over a million of inhabitants, and there are twenty cities each numbering over a hundred thousand residents!

This indicates that a half of the population of the Union are farmers. We then have 25,000,000 of the educated, energetic, and well-to-do American farmers to compete with our ignorant and poor rural population. True, against each Yankee farmer we can put three peasants; but only a blind or prejudiced man will not see that one Yankee farmer, armed with his excellent agricultural machines and implements, with his strong horses, on his vast fields and under his propitious sky, in the end will secure far more grain and other products than our three peasants can do.

To compete with the Yankee in the European grain market, we must study American methods of farming and introduce them among us. We must not forget that the Yankee keeps his eye on us. He calculates our losses from epizootics and epidemics, from drought and inundations, from hail and Siberian marmots, from grasshoppers, beetles, and other numberless evils. He regards our famine and other evils as circumstances favorable to his grain trade, and like a practical man he employs capital to replace us and to expel us from the European grain market. American consuls and agents residing in Russia send over the ocean despatches and reports concerning our crops, and the New York Exchange learns of this condition earlier than the majority of our own grain merchants.

Russia is passing over an ominious financial crisis. We hope that our affairs will be considerably improved, if the years of famine are followed by years of abundant crops. But the question is whether the European grain market will remain as open for us as it was a few years ago. This question deserves our immediate and earnest attention.

JAY GOULD AND THE B. & O. RAILROAD.

From the Baltimore American.

Reference was made in the *American* of yesterday to an editorial published in the New York *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday, which intimated that Mr. Gould "had his eye upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," and was, perhaps, negotiating for a controlling interest in the road, so as to secure an outlet at the seaboard for his great system of Western and Southwestern roads. It was clearly shown by the *Chronicle* that the Baltimore and Ohio would be to Mr. Gould an invaluable possession; and of this there can be no doubt. But how he can obtain a controlling interest it is impossible to see. As was stated yesterday, the capital stock of the company amounts to 147,000 shares, a majority of which would be 74,000. The city holds 32,500 shares, the Johns Hopkins University 15,000 and Mr. Garrett 35,000 shares; in all, 82,000 shares. It is thus impossible to secure a majority without the aid of at least two of these interests. A representative of the *American* yesterday saw several gentlemen most prominently interested, and the result may be briefly summed up in the statement that neither the city nor the Johns Hopkins trustees will sell out. That Mr. Garrett will not part with his stock goes without saying.

The city authorities declare that no proposition has been made to them for the purchase of the shares owned by the corporation, and that were one made, even at 205 or higher, it would be unwise to accept it. The investment is an excellent one, looking at it from a purely financial point of view. The rate of interest received is above the average current now, and the security is undoubted. Should they sell, what could be done with the money? It could not be used in paying off the debt of the city, for none of it is maturing. It would have to be reinvested, and in what? Government bonds alone would be permissible, and they would pay only 3 or 4 per cent., while even at 200 Baltimore and Ohio pays 5 per cent. But, aside from the financial feature of the question, for the city to part with its interest in the Baltimore and Ohio would be inadvisable, inasmuch as the interests of the city are so closely intertwined with those of the road that Baltimore should always retain its share in the property. The $3,250,000 was subscribed by the city to aid in building the road.—Through good fortune and bad fortune the city has stood by it. It issued its credit in the form of notes to pay for labor and materials when the road was in distress; it had more recently extended assistance to the extent of a loan of $5,600,000. The road, on the other hand, has done more for the development of the city than any other one thing, and the fortunes of the two in the future, as in the past, will be inseparably connected. Any one who will look back over the old resolutions and ordinances of the City Council will see that it was the clear intention of the city authorities year after year that the city should preserve its interests in the road perpetually.

One of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University said to a representative of the *American* that to his mind it was clearly an impossibility for anyone to gain a controlling interest in the road. No proposition to buy the estate's 15,000 shares had been made, nor had such a thing been considered by the Finance Committee. In this connection it may again be stated that Mr. Hopkins' clearly expressed wishes were that the stock should not be parted with, and furthermore that the unanimous consent of the board of trustees would be necessary before the sale could be made. Mr. Garrett is a member of the board. As to Mr. Garrett's own stock, it is understood that his will provides against the separation or sale of the 35,000 shares.

INCLUDING Judge Davis of Illinois among the Democrats, and Gen. Mahone of Virginia among the Republicans, each party has thirty-eight members of the Senate. Eight of the Democrats are from the Northern States—McPherson of New Jersey, Pendleton of Ohio, Voorhees of Indiana, Davis of Illinois, Fair of Nevada, Farley of California, and Grover and Slater of Oregon. The remaining thirty Democrats are from the Southern States.

Only two of the Republican members are from the Southern States, to wit: Mahone of Virginia and Kellogg of Louisiana. The remaining thirty-six Republicans are from the North.

It will be recollected that the four States represented by Messrs. Pendleton, Voorhees, Davis, Grover, and Slater, Democrats, voted for Garfield at the Presidential election, while the two States represented by Messrs. Mahone and Kellogg, Republicans, voted for Hancock.

Suppose the old doctrine now prevailed, as it did in the times when Democratic Senators always and Whig Senators often felt it to be their duty to obey the instructions of their State Legislatures or resign their seats. In that case five of the Democrats in the present Senate and two of the Republicans would have to change their course or give up their places. This would hold true in a very marked manner in the case of Mahone, for the right to instruct their Senators was regarded as sacred by all parties in Virginia. In the stormy epoch of Jackson and Van Buren, several Senators of that State yielded to the instructions of the Legislature by either voting contrary to their opinions or by resigning their seats.—However, this stern old State-rights rule went out with the rebellion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MAHONE AND THE REPUBLICANS.—If Mahone lived in any Northern State—barring Minnesota—every Republican Senator would fight him at home and denounce him in the Senate. If Mahone lived in Massachusetts, if he was the boss of an ignorant vote, if he had attacked the credit of the State and proposed the repudiation of her bonds, Senator Hoar would fight him day in and day out, at home and in Congress, in caucus, convention and at the polls. Mahone is all these things in Virginia, and the fact should have moderated Senator Hoar's enthusiasm.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republ. ind., rep.*

TROUBLED ABOUT MAHONE.—The Mahone problem is the subject of much speculation among representative men of all parties. As time wears on the unanimity of Republicans as to the grandeur of the recent Senatorial victory disappears. A good many are beginning to fear that the receiving of Mahone into immediate and full fellowship of the Republican party will identify it to some extent as a national organization with the local debt question of Virginia. This, whatever may be the market value of the Mahone coalition for breaking up the solid South, it is believed very desirable to avoid. A Republican Senator remarked to-day: "While we did very well to get the vote of Senator Mahone, and in my opinion just what we should have done, it is going a little too far to claim Mahone as a full-fledged Republican and the Readjusters of Virginia as a branch of the Republican party, in full fellowship. I hope to see the Virginia Senator continue to act with us. Since what has occurred I think he will. Yet the Republican press is inclined to make Mahone a young convert who had become suddenly convinced of the error of his ways and enthusiastically embraced religion. If they are right who take this view it would probably destroy our chances of winning Virginia, for the disaffected Democrats would return to their old party. If they are wrong, as I believe, it is calculated to react on us upon Mahone's first display of independence. In either case all this jollification is very apt to place the Republican party in a false position, by which it would lose more friends in the North than it will gain in the South."

CO-OPERATIVE DRESS ASSOCIATION.—Miss Kate Field's co-operative dress association has at last been started, the shares have been put on the market, and the enterprise is largely advertised in the New York papers. There is said to be already 2,000 subscribers, and it is expected the stock ($250,000) will speedily be taken. The Sun has already spoken of this enterprise and the energetic lady who has it in charge. There are many good features in the scheme, but so far co-operation has not been successful in this country. It owes its success in England to the fact that it substituted the cash system for the vicious custom of London shopkeepers in giving long credits and charging prices arranged by collusion with servants. But in this country the cash system has long been in vogue, and we do not employ middlemen or servants to any great extent in our transactions with shopkeepers. In other words, we have remedied in advance the evils which co-operation in England has tended to check. A co-operative store in this country would find it hard work to undersell the regular storekeepers, and none of the many granger stores which have been started have terminated in any conspicuous success. By all means, however, let Miss Field's scheme be fairly essayed. If it should result not only in dressmakers' reform, but in dress reform itself, the civilized world will be disposed to rise up and call her blessed.

LOGAN DAMERON applied for a pew in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, the most fashionable edifice of that denomination in St. Louis; but his preliminary deposit of money was returned to him, with the information that the official Board declined to rent him a seat. It is said that the refusal was brought about by Brothers Scruggs and Cupples, who are wealthy merchants and leading Methodists, and with whom Dameron, also a foremost Methodist, had once quarrelled in a church affair. Last Sunday Demeron entered the church with a camp chair under his arm, marched up the centre aisle, and seated himself conspicuously close to the chancel rail. An usher invited him to occupy one of the many empty pews but he said that he would not use a seat which was not his own. He joined with great unction in the exercises, singing quite loud, though tunefully, and reading the responsive verses of Scripture in a strong, clear voice, but did it all with perfect decorum and apparent fervor. His conduct, nevertheless, ruined the services, for he commanded the attention of the whole congregation, and caused a great deal of tittering. He declares that he will be a regular attendant, and will sit on his chair until the officers rent him a pew.

OF the philosophers of Great Britain, Berkeley was Irish, while Hume and Adam Smith were Scotch as was also Mr. Mill by immediate descent. Mr. Bain, of course, is also Scotch. Of the properly English names, Bacon was partly western in blood, Hartley was a native of Yorkshire, Malthus of Surrey, and Bentham of London. Mr. Herbert Spencer comes from Derbyshire. To the west belong Hobbes, a native of Wiltshire; Locke and Cudworth, natives of Somerset; also the late Mr. Bagehot, a native of the same county. Among living writers, Mr. Galton belongs by birth to Warwickshire men. Some of these names had perhaps been better included in the general class of men of letters, among whom we may rank Lamb of Lincolnshire descent, and Hazlitt, a native of Kent. On the other hand, Sir Thomas Browne Addison, Dr. Johnson, and De Quincey are all western men. Of the historians, Gibbon and Grote are both Kentish, but the latter was on his father's side of Flemish, and on his mother's of Huguenot extraction. Macaulay, of Highland Scotch descent on his father's side, had a Somersetshire mother. Mr. Froude is a native of Devon, Mr. Freeman of Worcestershire.

THE project of a railway between the north and south of Australasia is now fairly under way, and will reduce the time between England and Sydney by thirty days. The principal section of the northern part is already completed. It is 312 miles long, and runs between Brisbane and Rome. Between the latter point and the Bay of Carpentaria there are yet 837 miles to construct. The line will connect with that between Roehampton and Emeraldtown. There are still gaps to fill between Brisbane and Sydney, and Sydney and Adelaide. The road will link together the principal cities and most peopled regions of the great island, with the exception of those in the work. A syndicate has been empowered by the Legislature of Queensland to construct all the road within its domains, and will receive 4,000 acres of public land for each kilometre or three-eighths of a mile built.

A PRETTY servant girl in a Rochester boarding house won the the ardent love of two boarders.—Both desired to marry her. She was puzzled to choose between them, and further complicated the affair by accepting first one and then the other. The rivals at length agreed to meet her in a room together and get her final decision. When the momentous occasion came, one tried to influence her by drawing a knife and declaring that he would not survive a refusal. The other, not to be outdone, placed a pistol at his head and swore that he would blow his brains out in case of disappointment. She took the dagger man, however, and the pistol man allowed himself to be disarmed, though he vows he will die on her wedding day.

GEN. D. H. HILL one of the Confederate leaders, is now president of the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville, in that State, at a salary of $3,000 a year. He told a reporter the other day that the war seemed far back in history to him. "His form is erect," says the reporter, "his dark blue eyes sparkle as brightly as ever, and the only trace which time has left upon him is to change the color of his hair from black to iron gray."

GOOD PAY.—The finance committee of the Philadelphia councils has recommended the passage of an ordinance fixing the pay of the city solicitor at $15,000, without fees.—Heretofore the salary of this officer has been $3,600, but the fees added have made the office worth about $20,000, whilst by the provisions of the new tax bill $15,000 additional would be added.

DIED.

LUSBY.—At his home near Kennedyville, on the 21st of March, ROBERT J. LUSBY, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning at the residence. Interment at Chester Cemetery.

DECOURSEY.—In Philadelphia, on the 9th instant, SAMUEL W. DECOURSEY, in the 70th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

BLACK CASHMERES, Black Silks, Black Satins. Black Alpaca worth 50 cents, price 25 cents. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

NOT wishing to carry a stock of *LAMPS* through the summer, we are selling them very cheap. Call at SPARKS, March 24, 1881 opposite Court House.

WHITE TABLE LINEN DAMASK; Unbl'd. " " " Turkey " " " Napkins, Towels. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Cigars and Tobacco,

For prices and quality can't be beat.

CHINA TEA SETS, at 4, 6 and $8—the cheapest ever offered in town. SPARKS.'

CORSETS.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET—Indestructible Hip. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

WE are still ahead in good cheap *CLOCKS* SPARKS.

WHITE GOODS.

NANSOOKS, Plaids, Lace Stripes, Figured Lace Stripes, India Lawns, Madras Linens, Piques, Marseilles, Basket Goods. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

NOTICE.

Application to widen road.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they intend, thirty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Hon. Board of County Commissioners, to add 30 feet to the width of the Public Road, known as

CRUMPTON LANE,

the division line between the First and Second Election Districts.

J. W. JARMAN,
JOHN G. MIERS,
RD. F. MOFFETT,
March 24, 1881—4t And others.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS.

Building Lumber of all Kinds.

DO NOT BUY AWAY FROM HOME until you are satisfied that you can do better than at home.

Bring me a bill of the Lumber you may need, and I think I can save you money. Try it!
March 24, 1881 T. W. ELIASON, JR.

READ AND REMEMBER.

SPARKS'

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

Is the place where you can always find a large stock of

CONFECTIONERY

French Candies 25, 30 and 40 cents per lb.; Fine candy, in 1lb. boxes, 45 cents per pound. Plain candies of all kinds. Oranges 30 to 35c. per dozen; Lemons 25 cents a dozen.

Cakes and Crackers.

Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Chow-Chow, Pickles, Sauces, Extracts, Chocolate.

SPARKS'.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS

For Spring of 1881.

HAMILTON EASTER

& SONS,

199, 201 & 203 Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE,

HAVE now ready for sale A COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS adapted to the wants of Wholesale and Retail purchasers. Their assortment includes goods of every class, from low-priced to the most expensive and fashionable; embracing much the largest and most varied assortment ever shown in Baltimore. As they are LARGE IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN GOODS—one of the firm visiting Europe twice a year to purchase direct from the Manufacturers—they are enabled to offer goods of that class at prices much to the advantage of their customers.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Can purchase from us a class of Goods not kept in houses doing an Exclusive Jobbing Trade, such as SILKS, DRESS GOODS, and the BETTER CLASS of Goods generally, cut in lengths to suit them, AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

The price, in PLAIN FIGURES, marked on every article.

We aim to give every purchaser full value for the price paid.

Baltimore, March 24, 1881—3m

SWISS EMBROIDERY, IRISH TRIMMING, TORCHON LACE, VALENCIENNE LACE, DeAlencon Lace, Bretoune Lace, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

POCKET BOOKS; Combs; Brushes; Notions; Paper and Envelopes, we are selling out at cost. SPARKS.

Notice to Farmers.

HUBBARD'S

Standard Bone Super Phosphate.

A LEADING FERTILIZER FOR ALL CROPS.

MANUFACTURED OF

Pure Dissolved Bones, Nitrogen, Potash and Peruvian Guano,

Rendering it one of the most concentrated and Valuable Manures ever sold on the market.

We have for sale at our Works, of our own Manufacture, Pure Bone Meal, Pure GROUND BONE,



Pure Dissolved South Carolina PHOSPHATE.

ALSO,

POTASH, KAINIT AND FERTILIZING SUPPEIES.

☞ Highest Price Paid for ANIMAL BONES Delivered at our Factory.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
March 24—10t. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SPRING 1881!

JUST OPENED AT THE

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

OF

MRS. KATE GILL

A Fine Spring Stock of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

SHOES!

Our stock has been selected with much care and from the very best city manufacturers, and is strictly FIRST-CLASS in every department. Prices very low.

We call special attention to our

Children's School Shoes, Ladies' Fine Gaiters,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button, in every variety.

We guarantee all our goods to be as represented. Call early while our stock is full. At the old stand, nearly opposite Voshell House.

March 24, 1881. MRS. KATE GILL, The Ladies' Shoe Store.

GENTS. ENGLISH Super Stout Half Hose; " " " Fine " " " FINE LAUNDRIED SHIRTS. For sale by *T. W. ELIASON, Jr.*

LADIES' BALBRIGAN HOSE; " ENGLISH Iron Frame Hose; Misses Fancy Colored Hose. For sale by March 24 T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

A Large Line of Ladies' Misses, Children's and Infants *SHOES*, and of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Fine and Heavy Shoes. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

WM. LEA & SONS and C. A. Gambrill & Co's. Best Grades of Flour. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

A LINE OF FINE *TOBACCOS.* For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

GARDEN SEED.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

LANDRETH'S

CELEBRATED

Garden Seed

Of the finest quality, all FRESH. Also,

ONION SETS.

For sale at Lowest Prices, by

T. W. WICKES,
March 17 DRUGGIST.

REMOVAL.

J. A. Perkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the store-room recently occupied by S. B. Foard & Co., where he proposes to keep a First-Class Stock of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as Hams, Shoulders, Side Bacon, Lard,

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA,

Buckwheat Flour, by the sack, barrel or pound.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, PIPES.

Canned Goods:

Canned Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Peaches, String Beans, of best quality. Pickles, Spices, Soaps, Beans, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Syrups, Molasses, Pure Cider, Mackerel, Herring, Corned Shad, Apples, Crackers, Candy, Nuts, Prunes, Citron, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, &c.

Give us a call and try our goods.

☞ *Country Produce wanted* for cash or trade.

J. A. PERKINS.
March 17, 1881.

Collector's Sale for Taxes.

BY virtue of authority conferred on me as Collector, by the Act of Assemby of 1874, chapter 483 and of the Acts of Assembly in force, I have levied upon and taken for taxes for 1879, amounting to

County Tax on $700	$5.50
State Tax on "	1.32
	$6.82

due from William Barrett, or on property assessed to him and in his name, the HOUSE AND LOT in Chestertown, on Cannon street, near the Methodist Protestant Church, and now occupied by Caroline Ward: and I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1881,

I will expose the said Lot of Land and House thereon, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said taxes due and owing, together with the interest thereon, and the cost of advertising and making said sale.

JOHN R. GRAY,
March 17, 1881. Collector for 1879.

Dr. T. H. Cooper & Bro.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

Office at the Voshell House,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

ALL CALLS attended to promptly.
March 10, 1881—3m*

IF you want a good Manure Fork, call at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

KEEBLER'S Pound, Fruit, and Sponge Cake—at SPARKS'S.

ROUND and SQUARE BREAD BOXES, TOILET SETS, Table and Floor Mats, Granite Iron Ware,

Glass Oil Cans, a large assortment of Waiters; Red Cedar Buckets, Wash Boards, Cedar Tubs, and a large assortment of *WOOD-WARE*—a
March 10, 1881 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

STAM'S

Drug Store

LANDRETH'S Garden Seed!

Fresh and Genuine.

Purchased directly from the Seed Farms of Messrs. Landreth & Sons.

PEAS, BEANS, SUGAR CORN, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, RADISH, MELON, BEET, CUCUMBER, OSAGE ORANGE, and numerous other varieties.

Seed Growers can depend upon the reliability of these Seed. Our large experience in the Seed Trade enables us to buy at close figures and sell at the same.

We respectfully beg you to call and examine our stock.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 17, 1881. DRUGGIST.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Those in want of cheap and good goods will do well to call and examine before purchasing in the city. We think our prices will compare favorably with the lowest city prices. We have on hand and are receiving the following:

CARRIAGE, COACH, WAGON and CART Rims,

Hickory Spokes, Oak Wagon and Cart Spokes,

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND CART HUBS.

Carriage Shafts, Poles with Circles,

Neck Yokes, Double and Single Trees, Cultivator and Plow Handles; Pick Handles, Shovel, Fork, Spade, Hoe, Rake, Ax, Brush and Hatchet Handles, *Wholesale and Retail*, by
March 10 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Kent County Commissioners'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Kent County, will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

The 1st day of March, 1881

at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 17th day of May next,

for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have the assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, the 24th of May next, NO ALTERATIONS OR CORRECTIONS in the Assessments will be made for the present year.

COLLECTORS

OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES for each Election District,—and a

KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES

will be appointed on

Tuesday, the 12th day of April next.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS against the County are requested to present the same on or before

TUESDAY,

The 7th day of June next,

otherwise they will be excluded from the Levy of this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are requested to be made out in a clear manner and itemised, and rendered under oath.

☞ ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant, and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—ALL PERSONS NEGLECTING to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

THOMAS P. DIXON,
C. P. LOPER,
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
RICHARD C. SMYTH,
T. ROMIE STRONG.

Attest:

T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
March 3, 1881.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8205-0286