The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Apr. 14, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

The Democratic County Executive Committee

Will re-assemble at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday, April 19, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. S. WALKER, Chm.

THE BOMB.

Gov. Hamilton has exploded his bomb. It is not a very dreadful bomb, but is perhaps as dreadful as the governor had means to make it. His supply of dynamite was short. The finances of the State of Maryland are in too sound a condition, and the affairs of the State, generally, have been too well managed by its law makers, to give much material for political bomb shells. There are few States in the Union whose State tax rate falls lower than twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, as it does in Maryland. There are few States whose legislatures have appropriated moneys less extravagantly or less foolishly, than have recent legislatures of Maryland. And there are few States whose public officers have given less occasion for outcry at the wrongful management of their offices, than have the public servants of the State of Maryland.

These being the facts, the materials for a very destructive bomb-shell were not to be had. And the Democratic party and the people generally, of Maryland, may rejoice that there is little material for a disintegrating bomb.

Lack of space prevents our giving in full the governor's manifesto. It is quite a lengthy document, and we have room for only a brief outline. It is in the form of an open letter in reply to inquiries from Messrs. John Gill, James E. Tate, John V. L. Findlay, E. L. F. Hardcastle and others, concerning proposed measures of reform, and asking information as to appropriations of moneys by the last legislature.

The Governor starts out by declaring that he wishes to make no personal issues. He thinks we can recur with satisfaction to the political canvass of 1879, when we had a united Democratic party, acknowledging the necessity for reforms and resolutely declaring its purpose to make them. The legislature met and adjourned, and he does not think the expectations of the people were realized in the reforms effected.

He does not propose to attribute blame for this to any one. The fact of failure lies somewhere, and it may be a general fault, for which everybody is somewhat to blame.

The constitution provides that no money can be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, and by a check countersigned by the comptroller. It has been the practice for each House of the legislature to appoint what number of clerks they pleased, and to have these receive their pay, generally, on order of the chairman of committee on claims or some other presiding officer. There was appropriated the sum of $120,000 to pay the legislative expenses of last session. This sum was overrun by $13,000.

There are 111 members in both Houses, and 105 officers and other employees. The stationery, mileage and per diem of members amounted to $57,767, the compensation of officers and employees to $59,276. 26 members were allowed $150 extra for services on the engrossing committee and additional pay was allowed to clerks of committees for general services. 19 officers of the previous session attended the opening of last session, and got paid for their attendance.

The Governor mentions 39 officers as the proper number for the two Houses and places compensation at $17,330. The legislative printing for the last session amounted to $38,000, and the publication of the laws to $33,150. He thinks these might be done for $40,000 less.

He thinks that not only should useless offices be abolished, but those that are not absolutely necessary to the public service.

The constitution provides that no debt shall hereafter be contracted by the general assembly, unless such debt be authorized by law, providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due; and also to discharge the principal of the same within fifteen years of the time when it falls due. These provisions he regrets to say have not been regarded.

But he regards as the most important reform of all, that there shall be pure, free and fair elections. He thinks an effective registration law is required to secure a fair vote, and a more efficient law against bribing, to secure pure elections.

The Governor winds up pretty much as he began, by saying that he means nothing personal.

This is about the whole inside of the bomb. We venture to say there is not another Governor of another State in the Union, that could not sit down and construct a more formidable bomb, by looking into the records of the past legislatures, of the State which he governs. The whole bomb, compressed to the dimensions of a nut-shell, will be found to be that the legislatures of the State of Maryland, in the opinion of the Governor, have employed more help than they needed, and have expended about $100,000 more money than they ought to have expended.

This is the Governor's opinion. Whether or not his opinion and his arguments are well founded, may be better determined, when the statements of those who are indirectly brought to task may be heard. One statement which he makes is calculated, if not intended, to mislead the public. He states that $120,000 was appropriated to pay the legislative expenses of last session.

He makes the stationery, mileage and per diem of members, and the pay of officers and employees to consume $117,043 of this amount, and he gives the legislative printing as an independent expenditure of $38,000. The fact of the matter is, that the cost of printing as well as the payment of employees, came out of the $120,000 appropriated for legislative expenses.

A close investigation and comparison of the Governor's statement, might show other inacuracies. One story is good till another is told. It will at least be wise to await developments, before jumping at conclusions.

NEW YORK is to have a grand musical festival to be held from the 3d day of May through the 7th.

MAHONE, ten days before the Presidential election, styled the Republican party "the grip sack party." But now that he has joined that party himself, and is walking in the path of rectitude, and acting under conscientious convictions he doubtless calls the party by some more friendly name.

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT is said to be at this time in America, visiting friends in Richmond, Va. Captain Boycott is famous from the fact that his name in connection with the treatment he received from the Irish tenantry under his charge, has given rise to a term that will be ingrafted into the English language.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* has changed hands, and is soon to appear in new form and dress. It is understood that Hon. George Colton, present owner of the Annapolis *Republican*, is to hold the entire business and editorial control. Mr. W. H. Welch, former editor in chief of the paper, is to retain his editorial connection.

LITTLE BILLY MAHONE has been so assiduously flattered and caressed by the Republicans, that he seems really to consider himself a sort of sainted hero. He writes to a man in Milwaukee, in connection with the course he has taken in the United States Senate, some stuff about the "path of right" and "conviction of having done his duty."

This is enough to make a cat smile, especially if the cat fully comprehended the situation.

When Billy talks so piously about paths of right, and convictions of duty, it might be supposed that his voting with the Republican party involved some great moral principle.

The great moral principle that controls Mahone is to get all the power and glory possible, by casting his vote as will best serve his selfish purposes, and by letting "convictions of right," paths of rectitude," and political integrity go to the—anywhere.

Peninsula News.

Delaware's watering place—Rehoboth—is expected to be more lively than ever this season.

A history of Cecil county, by George Johnson, Esq., is to be published sometime during this year.

8000 young Salmon were placed in the upper waters of the Big Elk, last week by commissioner Hughlett.

A movement is on foot to establish at Easton a flouring mill, with a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day.

A number of dogs have been attacked with hydrophobia at Smyrna recently, and it is not known how many other dogs have been bitten.

The Delaware game association met in Dover on Tuesday of last week. They decided to purchase 3000 partridges, provided they could be procured within twenty days.

The Cecil *Democrat* says that if there is to be another Peninsula railroad, let it be chartered by Maryland and start at Elkton, where it ought to be and should have been all the while.

Georgetown, Seaford, Cambridge and other towns in the lower Peninsula are without coal. Seaford has been burning oyster-shells as a substitute. The shells give out considerable heat, but are consumed too quickly.

Six new double dwelling houses are about being erected at the Providence paper mills, in Cecil county, for the accommodation of the employes. These, with what are already there, will form quite a lively little village.

Members of the Sussex county bar have petitioned Chief Justice Comegys to postpone the April term of court until June or July, on account of the prevalence of small-pox in that county. The Chief Justice has answered that he will postpone.

A young pedagogue of St. Martin's, Worcester county, in taking off his overcoat in church on Sunday night, dragged off his dress coat along with it. An old lady sitting near electrified those around her by calling out, "Hold on to your shirt, young man!"

The iron drawbridge spanning the Choptank river at Denton was broken down on Friday afternoon last by the schooner Dexter colliding with it, owing to the tortuous current. Communication with Ridgeley by direct route has thus been cut off. This is the third time the bridge has been broken.

This is the way the Elkton *Whig* explains it: "The real reason why people outside of Cecil county think Elkton is dead and has no trade is, because the merchants don't advertise. People not seeing the names of Elkton business men in the county papers, naturally conclude there is little trade here to advertise."

Francis Vincent says the last bear which ran wild in Delaware, was killed in Sussex county in 1850. The last deer was killed in the same county in 1853. He does not know the exact date of the death of the last wolf. Wolves roamed in such large numbers through the State and created such ravages that the county courts ordered that traps be procured for their extermination.

One day while waiting for his carriage at Havre de Grace, Jacob Tome spoke rather impatiently to the hostler, when the latter, a decrepit, rum-smitten hanger-on of the establishment, turned upon the rich man, saying: "Look here, Jake Tome, you needn't be so fusty; I knowed you, when you was nothin' but a hostler yourself." "That's true said the unruffled Tome, but I was a good hostler."

Ross was the name of a colored man who met a horrible death in the Lake's district, Dorchester, a few days ago. He was drunk and was driving a team of oxen towards home. His head fell between the felloes of one of the wheels and his neck was torn apart. The first pinch of pain evidently had sobered him, for the imprint of his teeth in the solid oak of the felloes showed that he had tried frantically to stop the wheel. But the oxen drew on and the man's brains were scattered in the rut.

Referring to the criticisms of the Philadelphia papers upon the new pilotage bill, the Delaware *Inquirer* says: "They are probably about half right." "About half right" is a Peninsula phrase that is much used when the full concession of a point is intended. "That hoss layin' over in the woods must be dead as a door-nail," said a Kent man to a Sussex man, as they were riding together. "Well, I kalkelate you're about half-right," replied the Sussex man; "I've smelt him for the last mile."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The correspondent of the Wilmington *Morning News* from Denton, during the Melvin Jump trial, thus speaks of Hon. John M. Robinson:

Judge Robinson has a strong, hearty, honest look about him, which rather inclines one to like him without knowing him; but after one has sat for half a day and has seen his prompt rulings and obtained an insight into his evident knowledge and aptitude in law matters generally, the tendency is to honor and respect him, just as the people of the counties do where he and his associates have administered the law for the past fifteen years. Judge Stump is pale and dignified, but a general favorite. There is a good deal of talent represented in the trial now before the court.

THE New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent thus explains the deadlock in the United States Senate:

It is difficult to keep a quorum of the Senate in the present deadlock, and for the purpose which causes it. Mahone's majority is tied up by the caucus. That unseen but despotic power holds it with a tight grip.—Mahone has ordered the party to stand in the way of all executive business; to block the wheels of the Senate; to hang up two hundred and fifty nominations, and to interfere with the regular course of justice.

The party has obeyed orders, because the so-called "constitutional majority" depends on Mahone's vote, and he demands the election of Gorham and Riddleberger as the condition precedent to any other action. The Democrats have daily proposed to go into executive session, so as to act upon the pending nominations and treaties. The Senate was convened for this object exclusively, and the committees were conceded to the Republican side in order to prevent delay.

But Mahone will not consent to go on regularly. He tells his confederates plainly: "I will not trust you out of sight. Elect my men, according to the contract, and afterward you can command my vote. If you refuse I will bolt and leave you in a minority, when the Democrats can reorganize the committees."

This is the true explanation of the deadlock. The Republicans have fallen into a trap, from which there is little prospect of escape at present. Some of them are weary of the contest, which becomes more odious the more it is exposed.

The country wants peace and repose, and this bargain not only disturbs both, but it threatens a reopening of the whole sectional agitation in a new controversy, the end and the results of which cannot be foreseen.

One man, and he an ex-Confederate, who declared in the Senate he had no apology to make for having sought to destroy the Union, holds the Republican side in the hollow of his hand. He dictated the nominations of Gorham, Riddleberger, and the others. He commands the caucus from an adjoining room. He ordains the party policy. Mahone is the Republican majority. Without him it could not exist. Hoar, Hawley, Dawes, Sherman, and the other Republican managers are the organs of Mahone on the floor of the Senate. He gave them prominence on the committees, and he can reduce them to the ranks. Therefore they are his obedient servants.

NEVADA farmers are in a quandary. When those in Carson valley began to plough they found that they were turning up whole beds of grasshoppers. The Virginia Chronicle says that if they cultivate the crops they will be eaten by the grasshoppers, and if they do not stir the soil they will have no crops. Farmers have suspended ploughing to consider the matter.

A New Jersey preacher, who was annoyed by the ladies of his congregation turning about in their seats, paused in his discourse to say: "Ladies, if you will give me your attention for a few moments, I will keep a lookout on the door, and if anything worse than a man enters, I will warn you in time for you to make your escape."

MARYLAND STATE FINANCES

The Hagerstown *Mail* is generally recognized as being Gov. Hamilton's organ. In a recent issue it contained an editorial in reference to State politics, that was supposed by many to be Gov. Hamilton's long talked of bomb. It contained strong insinuations as to the mismanagement of Maryland finances, especially of the State debt sinking fund.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has investigated the history of the State sinking fund, for which purpose Comptroller Keating and Treasurer Compton afforded him every facility. The books of the treasury department show that there has been no sinking fund to speak of since 1864. In 1863 the sinking fund amounted to $5,664,168, invested in 6, 5, 4½ and 3 per cent. State stocks. Under act of 1864 $4,409,074 of these stocks were canceled, leaving a balance of $1,155,094 uncanceled State stocks to the credit of the sinking fund. This fund was again increased up to 1872 to $1,704,187 of State stocks. The legislature of 1872 ordered the treasurer to cancel and destroy this whole amount. The amount of $154,550 Baltimore city 6 per cent. stock, which belonged to the State sinking fund, was also directed to be sold by the legislature of 1872.

But while directing the cancellation of the State stock held in the sinking fund in 1872, the legislature at the same time directed the comptroller every year to set apart to the credit of that fund $100,000 of any surplus that may be in the treasury over the expenses of the government, which, in addition to all sums otherwise accruing to the augmentation of the sinking fund, was appropriated to take up the existing debt of the State. The comptroller was also directed to invest in stocks or bonds of the State *at par or less* for the sinking fund, and in all cases to give preference to the overdue debt of the State. Under discretionary power vested in them the treasury officers from time to time carried to the sinking fund such amounts as could be spared from the general funds of the treasury, and also bought such stocks as they could. In 1873 $162,171 State stocks invested in the sinking fund were canceled and destroyed. In 1876 the House of Correction loan, $250,000 and the Normal School loan, $100,000, which had been purchased and held by the sinking fund, were canceled and destroyed. To the close of the last fiscal year there has been added to the sinking fund, since its destruction in 1872, the sum of $195,300 in State stocks.—This amount is all that stood to the credit of the fund at the close of the fiscal year.

The tax imposed to meet the interest and to provide for the ultimate redemption of the House of Correction and Normal School loans, as required by the constitution, was levied only for the years 1874 and 1875. The State taxes for these two years was 20 5–16 cents on each $100 of the assessable basis.—In 1876, when the tax on these two loans was dropped, the rate fell to 17½ cents, and was not increased until the creation of the treasury relief loan, ($500,000) in 1878, when it was advanced 1¼ cents, making the rate 18¾ cents, as at present. As a set-off to this treasury relief loan it will be remembered the State has acquired in the settlement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company $366,000 bonds of that company paying 6 per cent. interest.

The defense loan, the necessity for which in 1864 inspired the legislature to economize taxation by extinguishing so large a part of the sinking fund State stocks, bears 6 per cent. interest and matures in 1883. Its total is $3,326,750, and the legislature of 1880 has authorized three millions of it to be refunded at a rate of interest not above 4½ per cent., redeemable in 14 years. It is believed this loan may be refunded at 4 per cent., which will be a saving of $60,000 a year. The only past-due debt of the State of Maryland is $24,000 5 per cent. currency bonds, which fell due in 1880 and is now advertised to be paid off the first of this month, after which time interest ceased. No other debt will mature until 1885. The entire debt of the State for which interest has to be provided is $11,277,110, which, less 3,649,442 productive investments, leaves an actual debt or burthen on the treasury of $7,627,667.

While in no way responsible for the financial policy dictated to them by legislation and the force of circumstances, the present officers of the treasury think that the amount of debt redeemed, canceled and paid since 1872 is a fair offset to what would have been in the sinking fund under another policy and a heavy burthen of taxes. In six years, from 1873 to 1878, inclusive, the treasury has found cash to redeem $1,158,579 of the debt of the State and stop the taxes on it for interest. This debt included the $774,008 Susquehanna and Tidewater steling bonds.

WITH many of the settlers of the northwest the past winter has been a prolonged struggle for existence against the elements. A German farmer two years ago took up 160 acres of land near Big Lake, Dakota. Last year he raised wheat on 60 acres, getting 25 bushels to the acre, and received $1,200 for it.—Laying in what he considered an ample supply of fuel out of these proceeds, he set his house in order for the winter. Two other families decided to leave their own houses and to lodge with him as a measure of mutual protection and comfort. Very soon the ample supply of fuel was all consumed, and the three families had to bester themselves to keep from freezing. They dug railroad ties and telegraph poles out of the deep snow and burned them. After this source of supply had been exhausted, the two families that had quitted their own houses were compelled to take part in tearing them down; and the woodwork then went the way of the other fuel. Next followed the furniture. A neighbor named Becker finally harnessed five strong horses to a sleigh to force his way to the nearest railway station for a load of coal. He was caught in a snowdrift and two days later was found frozen stiff in his sleigh, his dog, dead, lying upon him, and the five horses standing dead in their tracks. His body was taken to his family, nailed up in a box, and placed in the grain loft, to be kept there until the ground should thaw sufficiently and allow of his burial. Another family of the neighborhood was saved from starvation by making soup of an ox-skin.

THE MELVIN JUMP TRIAL.

The Melvin Jump trial, which was commenced before the Caroline county court last week, and which had the appearance that it would be long in reaching a conclusion, came to a sudden close on last Friday by a compromise between the State and the defense. The court had decided that the letters claimed to have been written by Jump to Melvin's sister, were not admissable.

The compromise between the defense and the State, conceded on the part of the State the withdrawal of the count in the indictment, alleging intent to kill, making the offense assault and battery.

The State accepted the compromise on condition that the letters, photograph, accident insurance policy, trinkets, and in brief everything said to have been sent to Miss Sallie Melvin by Jump, should be burned, which was accordingly done later in the day in the presence of Messrs. Page, Gibson and George Melvin.

Judge Robinson delivered his sentence upon Melvin on Saturday. The court said that although they had taken into consideration all the circumstances of the case and its sad results, they could not forget the great provocation leading to the assault. This, together with the good character of the accused, as testified to, had induced the court to impose an entirely different sentence than would have been inflicted in a similar case under different circumstances. Melvin was then sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and be imprisoned in the county jail for sixty days. He received the judgment of the court with the quiet demeanor which has characterized him throughout the trial.

Miss Melvin did not appear during the trial. Her position throughout was extremely trying, but she bore it all like a martyr. Had she been placed on the stand there is no telling what course she would have taken, because if she had declared her innocence she would have injured her brother. She has been a recluse ever since the assault, seeing and conversing with no one outside of her family. Jump looks as if he were not long for this world.

The following was the last letter, over which the fight was made for admission of the letters as testimony:

"*Dearest Friend:* I am sad and lonely this evening. Oh, I long so much for your presence and friendly sympathy to cheer and console me. I do so earnestly desire to see and talk with you; yet a cruel world would seem to forbid our meeting openly. Then, dear friend, will you not permit me to wait for you in the branch on the south of your house on Thurshay evening, at 8 o'clock, if I can hand you this note in time. If not there, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and also on Saturday evening, at moonset, about 8.30 o'clock. After that the nights will be moonlighted. There can be no apprehension of annoyance from anyone, as I shall avoid observation, and am prepared. But, dearest friend, if you do not appear, and deem it best not to come, I will submit. Above all things I desire to please you. So if you do not come I will not think to blame you, although my disappointment should be deep and painful. Do not come unless you wish to, and it pleases you. I will wait until 9 o'clock, or later. If you desire to write to me you can use the postoffice without notoriety, as your letter will be handed to me alone, and without observation. Yours."

"Wednesday evening, September 16, 1879."

The Baltimore *Sun* correspondent says of the letters:

"The representative of The Sun saw and examined the letters.—While the general tone of them is sickly, they would be humorous if the seriousness of the sequel had not been so great. There is not a vulgar word in any of them. They show the intense and almost unimaginable infatuation of a man which is open to any construction, without actually proving guilt."

Is the fact that a Presbyterian minister has married a Catholic wife a sufficient reason for turning him out of his pulpit? This novel question came up in the Presbytery of Washington last Wednesday, on a petition from certain dissatisfied members of the North Church of that city, setting forth that their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, had contracted such a marriage; that in consequence several persons had already withdrawn from the church; and that others were anxiously waiting to see what the Presbytery would do. A trustee of the North Church told the Presbytery that it was growing rapidly under the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell's preaching, was in a sound condition financially, and would be only $23 a month poorer if all the malcontents were to withdraw in a body. A memorial from 87 members of the North Church was presented, protesting against any attempt to deprive them of their pastor as unwise and unchristian. The Rev. Mr. Ramsdell then took the floor in his own defence as a husband and a Presbyterian. He might have borrowed a hint from the witty Yankee parson who being taken to task for having married an unconverted young woman, replied: "I admit, brethren, that she isn't a saint; but she is a pretty little sinner, and I love her." The Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, however, took the matter seriously. He told the Presbytery that he believed his wife to be a sincere Christian; and that she sat under his preaching every Sunday; that they had family prayers daily; and that she even attended the weekly prayer meetings until she learned that her presence there was offensive to some of the members. True, she went to mass and to confession also, but he would never be satisfied until he made a good Presbyterian of her. As for himself, he was as stoutly opposed, on principle, to the Roman hierarchy as ever, but he believed many Roman Catholics were Christians. This explanation was not satisfactory to the Rev. Mr. Bittinger, who wanted to know whether it was allowable for Presbyterian ministers to marry idol worshippers; nor yet to Elder Drake, better known to non-Presbyterians as Judge Drake of the Court of Claims. The Elder reminded the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell that, in his ordination vows, he had denounced the Pope of Rome as anti-Christ. How, then, the Elder argued, could he marry a woman whose conscience was bound by the Pope of Rome? He offered a resolution dissolving the pastoral relation between the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell and his church, and declaring it to be the solemn judgment of Presbytery that "no Presbyterian minister has a moral right to marry a Catholic woman." After taking a night to sleep on the matter, the Presbytery rejected Elder Drake's resolution, and laid the whole subject on the table.—*New York Sun.*

MR. VANDERBILT AND MAUD S.—Notwithstanding our recent announcement that Maud S. would not be entered this season in races against other horses, nor allowed to trot at the same time with other horses, there is still talk of matches being made with her. In order to settle this question, we are able to give Mr. Vanderbilt's views substantially in his own words. The mare will trot no matches for money, while owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, against any horse. She is opened to trot against time only, and her owner considers trials of this kind the true tests of speed. One driver may by experience have many advantages over another in management and manipulation in a race, which would not avail him when driving alone. Mr. Vanderbilt means to give Maud S. a fair trial in every respect. He hears from her trainer that she is in splendid shape, and abundantly able to beat her record. She will trot on the same day and track with any other horse, for the amusement of the public, as she trotted last year, but will be exhibited in no other way.—*Spirit of the Times.*

THE Vienna papers say that the Princess Dolgorouka, the Morganatic wife of the late Czar, arrived in Vienna from St. Petersburg on Wednesday morning, the 16th ultimo, and went on the same day with her three children to Italy.—The express train takes fifty nine hours and three quarters to traverse the interval between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and it was therefore calculated that the Princess must have left St. Petersburg two hours after her husband's death.—She no doubt availed herself of the general confusion to quit the Winter Palace unnoticed, and traversed Russia under a false name. Her fear was lest she would be put into a convent and separated from her children. Her future is very sufficiently assured, there being over £6,000,000 sterling lodged to her credit in a Berlin bank. The last deposit of £1,000,000 was lodged in the bank only three weeks before the Czar's death.

A PALPABLE SHOT.—The New York World, referring to the petition of Gen. Mahone for an allowance of $25,000 per year as president of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, for the four years and more during which the business of the road was administered by receivers, and the General was engaged in working up his political readjustment schemes for his own advancement, says: "Mr. Mahone has put in a little claim for back pay as a railroad president at $25,000 a year, and does not offer the slightest encouragement to any proposition to scale it down and readjust it on a footing more favorable to the share-holders in the embarrassed concern. In his individual capacity, as a railroad president Gen. Mahone will not 'set his face towards the morning'—no, not to oblige all the Hoars in Massachusetts."

A granite monument is to be erected on the spot in Mexico where Maximilian was shot.

DIED.

FAIRCHILD.—Suddenly, on the 2d of April, in Baltimore, Mrs. R. C. FAIRCHILD, in her 60th year.

RUTH.—March 25, 1881, at the residence of her parents, No. 1714 N. 21st street, Philadelphia, EMMA I., wife of Jacob W. Bates, and daughter of W. T. and Rachel M. Ruth, aged 20 years, 13 days—formerly of this county.

CRADDOCK.—At "Park Hall," St. Mary's county, March 20, JOSEPH B. CRADDOCK, formerly of this county, in his 78th year.

To the Democratic Voters of Kent Co.

AT the earnest solicitation of many friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the House of Delegates at the coming nomination. Thankful for your hearty support and kind co-operation, trusting that I have not been a faithless steward of the people, I hope that I can confidently ask the people for a renomination, pledging myself to a faithful performance of the duties of a Representative, to do the will of the people, and work for the interest of the commonwealth. I also tender the pledge to support the successful nominees.

Respectfully, WM. H. FORD.
April 14, 1881.

The Great Inter Ocean SHOW

WILL EXHIBIT IN SMYRNA, Del., NEXT THURSDAY, the 21st day of April. A train will be run over the Kent County Railroad, giving those who desire an opportunity to see the show. 1t

The Maryland Biscuit Worker.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

WE claim for this machine that if the dough is properly prepared and good flour used, it will make better biscuit than by the old process. Less lard is required and less time consumed than by beating. It is easily worked, simple in construction and will not get out of order. A fair trial will convince any one that this machine will do all we claim for it. Call and see it. Take one home and try it and you will like it.

H. A. SPARKS,
Agent for Kent county,
Apr 14—3t. Opp Court House.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters of Administration C. T. A. on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ROBERT J. LUSBY,

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 18th day of October, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of April, 1881.

CATHARINE A. LUSBY,
CHARLES L. LUSBY,
April 14, 1881—4t. *Administrators.*

WILL YOU TRY!

WE are willing and anxious to have those, who are not convinced by never seeing the Ohio Chilled Plow work, to take one and try it in competition with any *chilled plow* in the market. You will try the Ohio for good work and lightness of draft.

KENNARD & CO.,
April 7, 1881. Chestertown.

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

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

THE BEST RAT TRAP—for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

B. F. FLEMING,
Dealer in Grain.

SCHUYLKILL LIME, quick and slaked, delivered by cars or vessel. Frequently pays for itself in the first crop. I refer to a few who have used my Lime: Richard Hynson, Esq., J. A. Pearce, Esq., Joseph Fowler, Round Top; Isaac Parsons, George R. Reed, Major B. T. Biggs, Robert Nicholson, H. W. Vickers, Major T. B. Hynson, John T. Mier, Jas. Beck of Geo., Bartus P. Hatcherson, Samuel Hurlock, Rev. E. B. Newnam, Rev. S. W. Thomas, Thomas Gale, David Hurlock, William Hurlock.

BITUMINOUS and ANTHRACITE COAL.
OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and split if desired.
Apr 14, 1881—y

NO BETTER FERTILIZERS CAN BE USED THAN
BAUGH'S DOUBLE EAGLE PHOSPHATE.

BAUGH'S Economical Fertilizer for POTATOES.
HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED.
For Circulars and Prices address
BAUGH & SONS,
20 South Del. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
103 South St., Baltimore.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE ACTION OF WARRANTED PURE
Dissolved Raw Bone
BUY IT!
of the Manufacturers, who warrant absolute purity and standard.
Lowest Prices.
BAUGH & SONS,
20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
103 South St., Baltimore.
Factory established over twenty five years.
April 14, 1881—2m.

LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT,
SYMMETRY OF PROPORTION,
STHENGTH AND BEAUTY
ARE ALL COMBINED IN THE
OHIO CHILLED PLOW.

Farmers, in the past year this plow has proven *ALL* we claimed for it. It is the *lightest* draft Plow, without a doubt, and the strongest. Take one home and try it in competition with any chilled or good plow made. We also sell the greatly celebrated

PERRY SPRING TOOTH HARROW.

This we claim, and are willing to prove, is the best Harrow made. Those that have tried them are delighted. We respectfully refer you to Robert Conly, Locust Grove; G. H. Leaverton, Lankford; Joseph Massey, Chestertown; George S. Biddle, Chestertown.

Kennard & Co., Chestertown,

SUPERIOR
SPRING PHOSPHATES
—FOR—
CORN and VEGETABLES,
MANUFACTURED BY
KENNARD & CO.
STERLING $25. P. P. GUANO $18. REDUCTION FOR CASH.

We are now prepared to furnish our Sterling and P. P. Brands of Phosphates for Spring use. Feeling confident that the past has fully demonstrated their value we do not deem it necessary to enlarge herein upon their merits, but can only say that having purchased our material of first hands, we can and do invite comparison of prices with any other goods on the market.

We have on hand a large lot of Kainit, which we imported direct and which, with any other chemicals we are prepared to furnish at reasonable prices.

The following parties can furnish any information relative to our goods:

W. O. SHALLCROSS,	WM. FORD,	W. W. STEPHENS,
ISAAC PARSONS,	I. C. TAYLOR,	R. HYNSON,
Rev. S. S. HEPBRON,	WM. VANNORT,	R. G. NICHOLSON,
G. H. LEAVERTON,	G. R. BECK,	W. B. PLUMMER,
DAN JEWELL,	G. T. WILLIAMS,	T. J. VICKERS,
B. F. CREW,	J. J. MASLIN,	B. F. BECK, Sr.,
Dr. S. BECK,	B. L. LEGG,	FRED. BARKMAN,
T. R. STRONG,	JAMES H. EDES,	T. R. HYNSON,
R. W. CALDER,	G. STARTT,	HYDE BROWN,
FRANK LAMB,	JOHN A. GROVES,	COMEGYS BROWN,

and many in all sections of the county.

Those in upper part of county can call on our Mr. Rivers at Galena, who has located there and to whom we have transferred our machinery business. [April 7—8t.

HOME Super Phosphate OF LIME,
RICH IN
SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE
AND
SALTS OF POTASH,
containing also a
Small percentage of Ammonia.
Manufactured Expressly
For CORN,
BY
T. W. Eliason, Jr.

Price $25 per ton, and interest on ten months time.
Discount for CASH.

In offering the above Fertilizer to my customers and the farmers generally, this, the second season of its manufacture, it affords me pleasure to be able to say to them that it did well last season, in some cases much better than fertilizers costing from eight to twelve dollars per ton more.

Last spring it was unammoniated. This season its value will be increased by the addition of materials that will give it a small percentage of ammonia, thus making it a complete manure.

Whilst doing this I have been careful to avoid any combination that will burn the corn.

This article is prepared mainly for high and drained lands.

When land frenches I know of no article that can compete in price or value with Black Residuum advertised elsewhere.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
April 7 1881.

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.

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

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.

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.'

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.

FERTILIZERS
FOR THE
SPRING OF 1881.

Dissolved Animal Bones,
" South Carolina,
Kainit Plaster,
Sulphate of Soda,
Peruvian Guano,

For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
April 7, 1881.

Examiners' Notice.

BY VIRTUE OF A COMMISSION issued by the Hon. Board of County Commissioners for Kent county, and directed by them, the undersigned hereby give notice; that on

THURSDAY,
The 28th day of April next,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

they will meet at LOCUST GROVE, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the Public Road leading from Chestertown to Galena, at and near Locust Grove, shall be widened.

T. J. SHALLCROSS,
T. J. PENNINGTON,
WM. W. STEPHENS,
March 31, 1881—4t EXAMINERS.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—Practical farmers know that lightness of draft in plows saves much flesh and weariness to their horses. It is therefore greatly to their interests to buy the lightest and strongest plow in the market, the Ohio Chilled Plow, as sold by KENNARD & CO.

GO TO THOS. L. HINES & CO'S. and examine his Fire-place Heaters and Cook oves. Sept. 16.

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