The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, May 12, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has been summoned to appear in a Maryland law suit. The Cumberland agricultural fair association have sued him for large damages, because he contracted to make a speech at the fair some years ago, and then did not come.

THE board of managers of the Maryland house of correction, held its annual meeting on last Thursday. Mr James A. Bruce, who has been the manager of the institution since its foundation, sent in his resignation, and Mr. F. J. Wheeler of Carroll county was unanimously elected in his stead.

GARFIELD took a sudden turn on Conkling last week, by withdrawing the names of all of Conkling's friends whom he had appointed to office in the State of New York. This brings out the fight to open territory. The matter cannot well be compromised now, without a clean backdown on the one side or the other. We shall know by the result who is to be the ruler in the Republican party.

IT is not difficult to understand why Conkling fights so desperately to retain appointing power in the State of New York. Conkling's own position depends upon the amount of patronage he has to distribute. Cold and selfish by nature, there is nothing in him to win to his cause disinterested support. In order to maintain his official life, he is compelled to bind to him from interested motives, those who have power in manipulating the politics of his State. To do this, he must control the immense government patronage that is to be given out in New York State. If this patronage should be cut off from him, Conkling's friends would desert him, and he would soon have to step down and out from his position in the United States Senate. His struggle to retain patronage is simply a struggle for life.

BALTIMORE is again having trouble with her belt—or rather the belt is this time having trouble with Baltimore. The people of the belt find it cheaper to live outside the city and pay county taxes, than it is to live inside the city and pay city taxes, especially as the city has heretofore allowed the belt to enjoy almost as many benefits as though its people really lived within the city. But Baltimore's fire board declared recently that the city fire department should no longer attend outside fires. This has brought a wail from the belt. Baltimore county is now trying to hire the city fire department to put out belt fires at the rate of $600 per month. The city fire board asks $1000 per month. Thus the matter hangs.

It is to be hoped the next legislature will give Baltimore her belt. It looks rather mean that the belt should derive a high valuation of property from being a part of a great city, and should enjoy all the benefits accruing therefrom, without being compelled to share in the expenses.

DELAWARE'S State debt amounts to $872,500, most of which she has recently refunded at four per cent. interest, the bonds at that rate selling at a premium.

It has long been the custom to point out Delaware as a modelly governed State, to laud the economy and honesty with which her finances have been managed. All this is proper and right. Delaware has been a modelly managed State. Her affairs have been conducted with economy and honesty, and the fact that she has a State debt of less than $1,000,000 is much to her credit.

But when we talk about Delaware's owing so little money, and about the comparatively small amount required to pay Delaware's annual expenses, we must remember at the same time that Delaware is a very small State.

Maryland has a State debt, over and above interest paying securities, of over $7,000,000. But Maryland has seven or eight times the population of Delaware, and has twenty times the wealth of Delaware.

If Maryland's debt were compared with Delaware's according to population, and divided by seven, then it would be a little but not much above Delaware's debt. But if the debts of the two States were compared according to wealth, and Maryland's debt were divided by twenty, then it would not be one-half as great as the debt of Delaware.

NOTHING would tickle the Republican party in Maryland more thoroughly than a real out and out split in the Democratic party. We doubt not that Republican politicians are watching with great anxiety every move in the Democratic camp. They are anxious to know just how much of a split Gov. Hamilton is going to make. They sincerely hope that the split may be wide enough for them to step in between and win.

It is much to be deplored that discord should exist in the Democratic party in our State. When acting harmoniously and unitedly, the party is so strong that it is sure to win. Gov. Hamilton may not intend to divide the party, but he has established head-quarters in Baltimore with ex-Congressman Henkle in charge, and this looks like an independent move. The further fact that Hamilton has associated with him several scheming politicians, who are well known place-hunters, looks again as though the fight were not altogether for the purpose of reforming things.

Allowing that the Governor is honest in his purposes, and that he is not seeking to establish a ring of his own, as has been charged against him, it is yet difficult to understand what he can hope to accomplish by inaugurating a reform campaign with reform leaders such as Bannon and Henkle. Henkle, it is understood, is managing Gov. Hamilton's campaign. Henkle and Bannon were the two prominent speakers at the first reform meeting held at Annapolis.

The Democratic voters of Maryland will not expect reform from such reformers, any sooner than they will expect milk out of a gate post.

ONE of the reasons that ought to convince the people of this country that the Republican party has been in power long enough, is the squabble for distribution of patronage, that takes place at the beginning of every presidential administration. Conkling and others of his class, assume the part of feudal lords, who must have a set of vassals and retainers, and must moreover possess a large amount of official patronage upon which to support their followers. Under Grant's administration the feudal system flourished without hinderance. The lords who did vassalage to Grant, had given to them in turn the power of creating and supporting a retinu of underfollowers. The recommendation to office was not fitness or ability, but fidelity to those who gave position. Under Grant, every form of official corruption thrived and flourished.

When Mr. Hayes came into the presidency, he made some feeble efforts towards breaking up the system of vassalage. He was met by warfare from Conkling and the Republican Stalwarts. His weak backbone was soon broken.

Garfield, though he made many concessions to Lord Roscoe, yet did not yield the retainership most desired by his Lordship. For this reason the United States Senate was kept for week after week in a State of donothingness. And for this reason, the present disgraceful wrangle is going on between the President and Conkling.

Surely it is time the Republican party was out of power, since its aim seems to be not to govern the country wisely and justly, but to contend over who shall and who shall not have the giving out of official patronage.

BANNON AND HENKLE.

A FEW years ago the fight in the Democratic party was "anti-ring" against the "ring." Michael Bannon and Dr. Henkle were head devils in the ring. Gov. Hamilton was anti-ring. In 1879 the old ring was dissolved, the best elements in it going for the nomination of William T. Hamilton for Governor, Bannon & Co. opposing. Mr. Hamilton was elected Governor. As soon as he was elected, he most unaccountably turned his back on his old friends and formed an alliance with the worse elements of the old ring, Michael Bannon, Dr. Henkle & Co., who have now formed another ring, to run Gov. Hamilton's reform machine. If any are green enough to suppose they can get honest reforms under the lead of Michael Bannon, they are welcome to enjoy their verdancy. He never went for anything yet that had not money in it, and a good deal of it, too, for Michael, and he would now be with the party managers had they consented to make him Speaker of the last House of Delegates; but Mr. Gorman had too much astuteness to consent that such a notorious old ring corruptionist as Michael Bannon should be made Speaker. Mr. Bannon is again a candidate for the next legislature, and will doubtless again be a candidate for Speaker next winter, and is using Gov. Hamilton's reform machine simply to promote his own personal ends.—This is the long and short of the present reform movement in Anne Arundel county, and the people in the other counties should understand it without delay. Dr. Henkle was nominated for Congress and thrice elected, by what was then known as the ring, but as soon as the ring dropped him, he became a heavy Michael Bannon reformer. He is the lobby agent for the Sassafras route ship canal, a New York concern in opposition to Baltimore, and hopes to use the reform cry to give him a backing to strengthen his hands for the canal lobby, out of which he expects to make a fortune to the injury of the city of Baltimore. That is just what is in the Bannon-Henkle reform movement. If Gov. Hamilton expects to accomplish any reforms valuable to the people of Maryland through such agents, he must be a most credulous statesman, and in the end will find that he has been badly sold. They may aid him to break down the Democratic party, but that is the most that can be expected of them. —*Easton Star.*

Easton dedicated her new Masonic hall last week. There was a large turn out of Masons from various points to witness the ceremonies. There was an excursion steamer from Baltimore, that took over members of the order together with their families and friends, to the number of 500.

The deepening of the Choptank between Denton and Greensboro, was begun on last Friday. Congress appropriated $5,000 for the purpose.

THE UNEASIEST MAN.

Just now the least enviable official situation on earth is that occupied by the Russian Czar. Whether that unhappy gentleman is more of a ruler than a prisoner or more of a prisoner than a ruler is a puzzling question which he must find difficult of settlement. Personally his subjects have no greater objection against him than they would have against any other individual who might happen to be Czar. Officially he is heartily hated by so large a proportion of the people over whom he is trying to rule as to make his existence more of a horror than a pleasure.

Were the Czar a common prisoner in an ordinary county jail his lot would be attended with some discomforts, but by no means as many or as great as those which he now suffers. It would be pleasanter to receive the plainest prison porridge and brown bread at the hand of an honest jailer who would not be suspected of poisoning him than to feast on regal diet when there is a strong suspicion that each dish may contain a fatal dose. At present the poor Czar has less freedom than is enjoyed by the poorest newsboy or the most delapidated tramp. He is locked for safe-keeping in his country castle, thirty miles from St. Petersburg. By day and by night he is surrounded by armed guards. When he goes out he wears bullet proof underclothing. When he eats he is like a boarder who comes to the second table. His subordinates have the first taste of every article of which he partakes. If they do not drop dead on sampling the food prepared for him, he takes the risk and eats. But even in this slow way of breakfasting he has no certain assurance that he is not swallowing something deadly. Most of the poisons which act quickly are apt to be discovered by their unpleasant taste. The vengeful fellows who are lying in wait for his life may be administering slow poison, which is none the less certain for not being rapid. The Czar knows not but that his chief cook is a Nihilist in disguise and that he may be dosing every meal with baneful drugs which will prove fatal a few moments hence both to his Majesty and to the poor fellows who have had to do the sampling. Eighty cossacks stay awake in the rooms through which he must pass in order to seek slumber in his burglar-proof bedchamber. He enters the bed room, the windows of which are closed with solid iron shutters, like those of a vault for storing merchandise. Before retiring to what is officially called rest he pulls off the outside knob of the door, so that not even his guards can effect an entrance unless he opens to them. The late Czar used to have an armed soldier where he slept. The present Czar refuses this aid to slumber, preferring to be alone. It must be unpleasant to have an armed man in one's bed room. Far more delightful would it be to hire a well-conducted ghost to stalk around the room and sit at the foot of the bed when weary.

Present indications are that the Czar's discomforts will increase rather than diminish. The sending of twelve thousand convicts to Siberia will not make matters more lovely at home. These are not burglars or murderers or pickpockets, but for the most part persons whose crime is that they have spoken against the Czar and his manner of doing business. They leave behind them many times twelve thousand friends and relations who are pledged to make it hot for the Czar. Thousands on thousands of troublesome peasants want the land they have been occupying and clamor for its ownership. The whole population of several large provinces announces itself bitterly opposed to the Czar and determined not to obey him. The course adopted by the Czarina is calculated to increase rather than to allay the popular discontent.

Under these untoward circumstances it is easy to see that there is neither pleasure nor profit in being Czar. If his Majesty aims at the enjoyment of peace, quiet, comfort and a freedom from the fear of Nihilist bullets and poisonous pies he would do well to throw off the empty honors of such royalty as is his and make quick passage for the shores of Juan Fernandes or some other equally desolate island.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Peninsula News.

Camden camp is to be held this year ten days, commencing with August 5th.

Five burglaries have been committed at Princess Anne within a few weeks.

Captain Cooling, of Chesapeake city, aged 83 years, died while leading in prayer at a prayer meeting.

The big hotel which is soon to be opened in Dover has been refused a license by the court to sell whiskey.

A Smyrna cow, bitten by a mad dog some five or six weeks ago, went mad last week and was killed.

The average cost of maintaining the Dorchester county almshouse for the past ten years has been $2,000 per annum.

The lawyers of Princess Anne file so many demurrers that one of the judges the other day remarked that "Princes Anne beats any place for demurrers and dogs that he had ever seen, read or heard of."

Georgetown, Del., had a famous 4th of July celebration last year. Seaford proposes to celebrate this year, and is already raising a fund to that end. One prominent merchant has already subscribed ten cents.

The gross receipts of the county treasury of Dorchester for 1880 were $69,220.91; disbursements, $67,148.16; cash balance in bank Jan 1, 1881, $2,072.75. The treasurer is of the opinion that the levy for 1881 will be about $2,000 less than that of 1880.

FOUR poor Philadelphia housewives joined in the purchase of a whole barrel of flour, and found it considerably cheaper than their previous practice of buying a few pounds at a time. They extended the plan to other supplies, and then to additional members. Next they hired a room and a woman to superintend the purchases and distribution. Fifty families now get all their groceries through this association at the lowest wholesale prices.

NEARLY all the Republican politicians in New York are sitting in a row on the fence waiting to find out which side they shall drop on. They will know the moment action is taken on the Robertson nomination.

MR. TILDEN AT THE DOG SHOW.

From the Courier-Journal.

The dog show, which lasted four days of the week just ended, was a great affair. The crowds were continuous and thronging; and, among those who might have been seen any and every day, sauntering up and down the aisles, inspecting carefully the kennels and passing familiar observations with the keepers, was the figure of a man who could hardly pass anywhere without attracting attention. This gentleman wore an easy-fitting black suit, silk hat, and light surtout, and was always accompanied by a valet, sometimes by a friend. He had several dogs of his own on exhibition, and one of these took a first prize. He is a great authority among the dog people, and a conceded master of dogology. They say he is as good a judge of dogs as of men, and that he is not to be deceived by externals. The name of this person is Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden is as hale and hearty as he was six years ago, when, as Governor of New York, he reorganized the Democratic party of the nation upon a series of live issues, and put it in the field to win. He takes an active interest in public affairs; but he declines to have anything to do with active politics.—Though but sixty-seven years of age, and apparently good for twenty years more, he prefers to devote these latter to the recreations of a mind capable of the highest aesthetic enjoyment, and so, in consequence, he devotes the leisure which he can snatch from the personal supervision he gives a large estate, to the embellishment, within and without, of his two dwellings, the one in Gramercy Park, the other, Graystone, above Yonkers on the Hudson. Just now he is decorating the grounds of these. During the winter, however, he made many purchases of pictures and rare and curious books.

It is Mr. Tilden's opinion that, had he been inaugurated to the place the people elected him to fill, he would now be in his grave, and, as life is as dear to him as to other people, he feels that the loss of the Presidency was a possitive gain, and, so far from sulking, he is the happiest and most placid philosopher in the world. His gift of speech, too, is yet undiminished, and his talks upon great questions are full of the old scintillating wisdom and shrewd epigram. He is a Democrat of the most undoubting school, and, while he thinks the rowdy-dow in the Senate much out of proportion to the issue and event possible thereto, he believes the party should hold to the principles of '76 and '80, and make an out-and-out fight on them in 1884.

THE Rev. Mr. Anthony, a San Francisco Methodist pastor, said in a lecture pertinent to the unvailing of the Farragut statue: "A man was present who positiveiy tied the ropes around the Admiral when he was in the maintop at the battle of Mobile. I would not believe it if a thousand men told it to me, for Farragut told me that he never was lashed to the masts at all. He did not think the story at all creditable to him. 'Why should I be tied?' said he. 'Were they afraid I would run away?' The truth of it was that during the fight there was so much smoke that he could not see from the deck, and so, taking his speaking tube, he ascended the shrouds, round after round, keeping above the smoke as it rose, so as to tell his gunners where to direct their fire, and these were his exact words about it to me, long afterward: "I was well nigh up to the maintop when the battle was over, but certainly I was not lashed there.'"

CONTRADICTORY accounts of Mexico are being given by present travellers. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "It is not simply an impoverished country, with great natural resources which have been exhausted, for no degree of agricultural and commercial distress is beyond the possibility of recuperation. This country is naturally poor. Volcanic fires have blasted its surface. Vast sections, hundreds of square leagues, are but extinct craters." A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal is equally positive that Mexico is not poor and arid, but "if inhabited by our race, in five years, with such a population and only of an equal number with that which Mexico now has, the mineral and agricultural exports alone would nearly equal all the exports of any other country of the world."

THE Truth Society, the largest and most democratic of the Swiss trades unions, have presented a petition to the Federal Council praying them to maintain the right of asylum inviolate. At the same time they disclaim all sympathy with collective anarchists' theories, and express their strong disapproval of the views advocated at the late Socialist meeting at Zurich. According to the Suisse Liberale, the Russian Minister at Berne has demanded of the Federal Council the expulsion of some ten or twelve refugees, subjects of the Czar, who are concerned in the management of the Revolte, a Socialist paper which is published every fortnight at Geneva. The Geneva police have refused permission to certain of the refugees to placard the walls of the city with a denunciation of the execution of the five individuals who were concerned in the murder of the late Czar.

HODSCHA-AHMET, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for having translated the Bible into Turkish, and for having circulated it in the States of the Sultan, escaped from the prison at Chio after the earthquake. The prison was thrown down by the violence of the shock, but Hodscha-Ahmet was not hurt. He managed to get on board an English vessel anchored in the harbor, and he is now in London.

THERE is no law in Illinois legalizing any kind of woman suffrage; but at Rockford separate ballot boxes were provided by the City Council for women to vote, merely as an expression of their opinion, on the question of liquor license or prohibition. They gave a majority of three to one for prohibition.

The Cambridge News says that "while the cook was absent a few moments a cow entered a kitchen on Muir street and ate all the bread that was baked for supper and then broke the dishes."

ALEXANDER III., the new Russian Emperor, is in the habit of working in his study at night. He prefers candles on account of the softness of the light they give.—Among those placed there were some which, like the bonbons forwarded to Alexander II. a short time before his death, contained an explosive substance. The Prefect of Police got scent of this, and at once repaired to the Palace, where his Majesty was engaged, as usual, in his study. Rushing into the room he blew out all the candles, and then ordered lamps to be brought. The Czar naturally looked amazed, and thought the Prefect had got mad, but the cause of his strange conduct was soon explained. The candles were conveyed to the laboratory of the Prefecture, where they were found to conceal poisonous and explosive matter.

PRINCE KRAPOKINE has long been a prominent leader among the Jacobin section of the Russian revolutionists. It is nearly four years since he published his pamphlet maintaining that it was a waste of time to discuss the ideal of the social edifice of the future; the duty of the hour was destruction pure and simple. Of late, however, the Nabat or Tocsin, to which he contributes at Geneva, has somewhat departed from that Nihilistic conception, and the programme which it expounded some twelve months ago was by no means purely negative. "Genuine Russian revolutionists," according to the Tocsin, "intend to destroy the monarchy and organize the State on the basis of Communism and equality. The Russian people through its National Assembly will settle its own destinies, and the hour of their deliverance is nigh."

GLIMMERING lights and subdued noises were heard night after night near Alleghany, Pa., and superstitious residents dared not go out after dark for fear of seeing ghosts. After several weeks of conjecture and excitement, a stalwart Alderman led out a party of investigaters. They moved stealthily, and came unawares upon six men, who, by the light of dark lanterns, were making a deep excavation on the river bank in search of treasures, which tradition said were buried there. The diggers had been guided by a clairvoyant, who had impressed upon them the necessity of secrecy. If discovered, she said, it would be of no use to dig any more until the rising night; and the work must be accompanied by certain mummeries.

THE fight between Brooks and Love, miners, at Nelsonville, Ohio, was a savage and premeditated duel. They fell out while at work in the mine, and agreed to meet next morning, armed with revolvers. A crowd gathered at the appointed time and place, and nobody attempted to heal the quarrel, while partisans of the antagonists incited them to the encounter. Brooks fired first and the bullet passed through Love's body. "Give it to him back, Love," cried one of Love's friends, and Brooks received a wound in the breast. The spectators yelled like factions at a prize fight, and the combatants kept on firing until the revolvers were emptied. Both men were mortally wounded.

THERE is a body of believers in modern miracles at Seaford, Canada. The members use what they call sacred oil in addition to prayer in curing sick persons. A man who had almost been persuaded to join them fell ill, and thought he was going to die. He promised that, if their oil and prayer saved him, he would surely unite with their church. While they were ministering to him a surgeon performed an operation on the patient. He improved at once, and in a few days was well. The question is, What cured him? He says the sergeon did it, but the miracle people claim the credit, and have passed a resolution accusing him of repudiating his promise of conversion.

THE landlord of the St. Cloud Hotel, Louisville, received the following telegram: "Tell James Crow to take the young lady to Jeffersonville and get married before midnight or all will be up." He learned from the clerk that Crow was a guest of the house, and had gone to the theatre. He hastened to the theatre, and induced the manager to announce from the stage, between acts, that if Crow was in the house he would receive information by going to the box office. Crow responded promptly to the summons, and lost no time in taking the girl to Jeffersonville, across the State line, where they were married. Her father arrived an hour too late to interfere.

NEW ORLEANS is stirred anew by an acrimonious discussion of the origin of the Creole families which hold social sway in that city. New Orleans was originally a military colony, and the first women brought were from European houses of correction. Several later cargoes were of a better class. Not only were both sorts made wives by the French settlers, but Indian and negro girls also readily found husbands. The controversies arise from efforts to trace lineage back to the better emigrants, rather than to the convicts, the negroes, or the natives.

IT is announced, as if by authority, that the Grant people in the Washington departments must go. The most of Conkling's friends will soon begin to feel that the immense Senator has put his foot in it.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS says that the stories of Ex-Candidate English's wealth are greatly magnified, adding that "his figure is not above a million dollars."

WILLIAM MAHONE is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Republican caucus. It ought at least to provide funds for a suitable monument to his memory.

IT is the easiest thing in the world to get along with Senator Conkling if you let him have his own way.

GOOD NEWS.

No more Chills and Ague in this section. Our Druggist is selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the cure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Intermittant or Bilious Fevers. The Proprietor of the AGUE CONQUEROR has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sale is immense in Ague Districts. It purifies the blood, Liver, and other Secretory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had them for years. Entirely vegetable preparation. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle. Two doses will stop the chills.

MARRIAGES.

STENGLE—CLARK.—At the M. E. Church in Still Pond, on Thursday afternoon last, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, Rev. A. STENGLE, pastor of Union M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del., to Miss GULIE CLARK, of Still Pond.

SPARKS—NEWNAM.—On the 4th of May, at Trinity M. E. Church, Baltimore, by Rev. E. B. Newnam, assisted by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Harper, JOHN N. SPARKS and FLORENCE J. NEWNAM, daughter of Rev. E. B. Newnam.

DIED.

HAYES.—April 23, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. P. Vandyke, near Betterton, Mr. ROBERT H. HAYES, in his 69th year, formerly of Cecil county.

REDUE.—In Baltimore, at the residence of her son, John H. Redue, on Sunday, the 1st instant, Mrs. LOUISA E. REDUE, aged about 77 years.

IVENS.—At Worton Station, May 3d, JOHN HENRY, son of J. W. and Araliuda Ivens, aged 5 years and 11 months.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

The "Crown" Freezer, as sold by Thos. L. Hines & Co., is the best in the market. They are cheap, and every one warranted.

THOS. L. HINES & CO.

Spring and Summer Millinery.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS has all the latest and most fashionable styles of Millinery and Fancy Goods, in great variety, and at very reasonable prices. She invites the ladies to call and look at them. STAMPING done as usual.

May 12, 1881—3t.

Notice.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, THE 18th INSTANT, travel will be suspended over the bridge at Brown's Mill (lately known as Whaland's Mill,) near Chestertown, for four days, more or less, the arch of said bridge during that time undergoing repairs. By order of County Commissioners.

May 12, 1881. H. M. BROWN.

For Rent,



The well known Hotel in Chestertown known as the VOSHELL HOUSE, with ample stables and grounds. Also, several very desirable business offices in the basement of the Hotel. Will be rented as a whole or separately. Possession of Hotel June 10, 1881.

CHAS. T. WESTCOTT, Atty.,
May 12—tf Chestertown, Md.

Tolchester Beach.

ON AND AFTER MAY 18, 1881, steamers

Nellie White and Pilot Boy

Will leave Tolchester at 10:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

After May 24th daily, except Sunday, will leave Baltimore, Pier 9½, at 8:15 A. M. & 2:30 P. M.

The *NELLIE WHITE* for beauty is second to no other.

Excursion Tickets, good until used, 75 cts.
" " good only on day issued, 50c
Fare each way 40 cents.

This is the shortest and cheapest line to Baltimore, giving the people of Kent county nearly three hours, and return the same day.

WM. C. ELIASON,
May 12, 1881—tf MANAGER.

Look for the Best!

YOU'LL FIND THEM
By Calling On
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

We Claim to Make as Good
CULTIVATOR TEETH
AS CAN BE MADE.

We have been doing it a long time, so the people say, and it is they we are trying to please.

BUY OUR
IRON-FRAME CULTIVATORS.

They beat anything in that line of implements. We invented it ourselves, and believe it to be the best. As an evidence of it other parties are trying their very best to imitate it, and leave the old ruts.

☞ The following well known farmers have used them, and we do not hesitate to refer to them and many others:

T. A. JACOBS, ABRAHAM HURLOCK,
CAPT. E. B. WOODALL, WM. H. STEWART,
GEORGE W. DAVIS, THOMAS J. VICKERS,
S. J. ROSEBERRY, THOMAS J. TUCKER,
S. A. MERRITT, W. F. MASSEY.

Now, the question is from whom will you buy, the inventor or imitator?

Prices have been reduced. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
May 12, 1881. Chestertown.

Examiners' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that under and by virtue of a Commission issued to them, by the Hon. County Commissioners of Kent County, to view and determine whether the public convenience requires that a

PUBLIC ROAD SHALL BE OPENED,

as set forth in a petition of sundry citizens of said county, as follows: Beginning at or near School-house No. 6, and running the division line between E. J. Watson's (formerly the Worrell) farm, and Thomas S. Wickes's (formerly the Whaland) farm, and the division line between William H. Stewart's and Mary J. Dood's lands, to the Worton road; thence down the Thomas' (now Lecates's) lane, and through the land of Stephen Lecates—thence with the division line between Josiah Lusby's and the land of the heirs of John Lusby, to School-house No. 4: Hereby give notice that they will meet at School-house No. 6, on

WEDNESDAY,
The 15th day of June next,

at 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge their duties under said commission.

JAMES W. HURTT,
WILLIAM S. WALKER,
SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD,
May 12, 1881—tdm [N] EXAMINERS.

Auditor's Notice.

CHARLES ROLPH
vs.
JOHN W. STARTT ET UX.

No. 594 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court For Kent County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of the said John W. Startt interested in the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in the foregoing cause, to file their claims, properly authenticated, before the undersigned, within two months from the date hereof.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
April 28, 1881—4t AUDITOR.

NOTICE.

DURING the remodeling of the P. E. Church, Chestertown, services will be held every Sabbath morning in the court house, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the chapel every evening, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

Sunday school will be held morning and afternoon at the usual hours in the chapel.

May 5, 1881.

John Wanamaker's STORE.

The greatest variety of goods in one establishment in the United States.

Dress Goods, Silks, Ladies' Suits, Shawls, Underwear, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Shoes, Linens, Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, Housekeeping Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, etc.

Goods sent all over the United States by Mail, and Samples sent when requested.

GRAND DEPOT, The whole block, 13th & Market Sts. PHILAD'A.

"RISING SUN"
SALOON,

ON BRIDGE ST. NEAR CROSS, CHESTERTOWN,

IS fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen with all the delicacies, usually found in the Saloons in the city.

In the Ladies' Saloon, Ladies will be served with Cake, Ice Cream, Oysters in all styles of cooking, Terrapins, Crab, Beef-Steaks, Fried Ham, all the delicacies of the season, at the shortest notice.

In the Gentlemen's Saloon, Gentlemen will in addition be served with choice cigars.

☞ Parties will be supplied with every thing needful for refreshment tables and Ice.

☞ Families supplied with Oysters, Ice Cream, Water Ices, Custard, &c., by the gallon upon reasonable terms.

PRICES OF ICE CREAM AND CUSTARD:

5 gallons or more, $1.00 per gallon; 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, $1.25 per gallon; ½ gallon, 65 cents; 1 quart, 40 cents; 1 pint, 25 cents.

ICE

in large or small quantities for sale, and delivered every morning to regular customers in Chestertown.

PRICES OF ICE:

5 pounds for 5 cents; 12 pounds for 10 cts.; 30 pounds for 25 cents; 60 pounds for 50 cts.; 75 pounds for 60 cents; 100 pounds for 75 cts.

The long experience of the subscriber as a caterer, justifies him in asking a liberal patronage from the public.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
May 12. Proprietor.

JOHN C. SUTTON.
Agent for
THE
OSBORNE
Self-binding
HARVESTER.

Same Machine Uses Either
TWINE OR WIRE.
Six Years of Unexampled Success.

Binds Tighter—Ties a Firmer Knot—Less Complicated—Less Liable to get Out of Order than
ANY OTHER BINDER.

IT SAVES all your Grain.
Cuts LODGED as well as standing Grain.
Saves Hiring and Feeding Poor Binders.
It needs no Compressor; therefore does away with that much machinery.
No extra "tomfoolery" machinery.
Cuts a Wider Swath—6, 7 or 8 feet.—Take your choice,

AND REMEMBER
There are MORE OSBORNE BINDERS at work on the Peninsula than all others combined.
Have worked longer and GIVEN BETTER SATISFACTION.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
IN CHESTERTOWN,
HAVE A FULL LINE OF EXTRAS.

JOHN C. SUTTON
Has at Locust Grove Station
Extras and Machines, and
HIMROD,
THE OLDEST BINDER MAN ON THE EASTERN SHORE, TO HELP YOU THROUGH THE HARVEST.
May 1, 1881—tf.

Ladies' Shoe Store.

A NEW stock of SHOES for Spring and Summer wear, just received at
MRS. KATE GILL'S.

Spring, 1881.

E. W. F. SIMPERS.
DRY GOODS.

MUSLINS, PRINTS, Shirtings, Dress Goods, White Goods, Percales, Lawns, Cottonades. NOTIONS, a full stock. Glassware and Queensware.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
A Specialty,
as follows:

Green and Roasted Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Cheese, Rice, Chow-chow, Oat Meal, Spices, Canned Goods, Corn Starch, Mackerel, Pure Cider Vinegar;
SUGAR CURED HAMS.
FLOUR by the barrel, sack or pound.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Call and be convinced that we are selling Goods cheap for CASH.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
May 5 Chestertown.

SHEEP SHEARS, SHEEP SHEARS.

IF you want a good pair of Sheep Shears, call at JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

OARS AND OARLOCKS—for sale by T. L. HINES & CO.

Spring
Announcement
—OF—
Louis K. Stam.

Please Read Carefully.

In painting your buildings it is always to your advantage to select the Best and Purest of materials.

I have house and carriage Paint and Varnishes, all kinds, of the best quality that can be obtained, viz:—John W. Masury & Sons, and John Lucas & Co's. It is guaranteed neither to CRACK, PEEL nor BLISTER, and to last in any weather. It has stood the test here for eight years.

My Spring designs of WALL PAPER are most beautiful and have been selected with great care from the largest Houses of New York and Philadelphia.

Garnet, Cherry, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Drab, Pearl, and many other colors of Window Shadings. Shades made to order to fit your window.

Protect your Barns and other Buildings by using Washes. I have all the different earth Paints for such work and will give directions to mix the wash.

Paint Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Kalsomine, &c. Full Stock. VERY LOW PRICES.

Full assortment of FURNITURE. Goods delivered to your houses free of charge, and satisfaction guaranteed. Don't fail to call when you visit town. You will be received politely.

Just below C. F. Stam's Drug Store, and adjoining Mrs. Ellen Melvin's.

Louis K. Stam,
April 28, 1881. Chestertown.

SPRING!! HO, FOR THE SPRING! HO, FOR THE
PIERCE'S Cash boot and Shoe Store
—JUST RECEIVED AT— —A LARGE STOCK OF—
Ladies, Misses, Men's, Boys and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers,
For Spring and Summer wear. We also take orders for Fine Custom Work. Fits guaranteed. One low-est price to all. Fair dealing. No misrepresentation.
T. D. PIERCE Opposite the Bank, Chestertown, Md.
April 28, 1881—y.

"THE SUMMER COOK."
FLORENCE
OIL STOVES.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND SIMPLE.

THE FLORENCE is the *only Stove* of the kind that received a CENTENNIAL AWARD. It cannot be exploded and is beyond *all doubt* the very *best* and *safest* in the market.

Persons who intend buying will do well to remember this.

Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the office of the
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
April 28, 1881—3m.

THE STANDARD
SEWING MACHINE.

This New Machine is offered at about one-half the price of the old style Machines, and is warranted for three years.

"THE CROWN."

A new light-running, large arm Machine, *elegantly finished.* LIBERAL terms to agents, which we want in each COUNTY.

Address
BYELES & SMITH,
General Agents,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
April 28, 1881—3m.

NOTICE

To MERCHANTS and Others Taking Out License.

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PERSONS applying for Licenses on and after the first of May next, that only such money will be received in payment thereof as the Kent National Bank will receive on deposit. Trade Dollars are not received on deposit at said bank.

SAMUEL BECK,
Clerk of Circuit Court.
April 28, 1881—3t

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