The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, June 16, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

The Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent county are hereby notified to assemble in their respective Election Districts at the usual places of holding elections therein, in primary meetings, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, INSTANT, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting five delegates from each of said Districts to a County Convention hereby called to convene at Chestertown on TUESDAY, the 21st day of June, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of choosing three delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention which is called to meet in Baltimore on Thursday, the 23d day of June, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of Comptroller of Maryland. The following gentlemen are requested to act as Judges of said Primary Meetings in their respective Districts, provided the meeting decides to ballot for delegates, and in the first and third districts the first named Judge will, at the hour specified, call the meeting to order, and preside until the selection of a chairman. The Judges have power to fill vacancies and appoint clerks.

First District—William Cacy, William M. Gilpin, Richard F. Moffett.

Second District—Daniel U. Dewees, H. Creighton Wallis, William S. Busick.

Third District—Samuel H. Crawford, James S. Gemmill, James C. Roseberry.

Fourth District—John R. Gray, J. Evan Thomas, William Ford.

Fifth District—R. Bennett Willson, Richard W. Jones, Thomas A. Hulme.

MARION deK. SMITH,
DAVID JONES,
JOHN F. BEEKS,
Democratic-Conservative State Central
June 9, 1881. Committee for Kent Co.

HAMILTON applicants for the comptrollership are becoming as plentiful as seedticks in a meadow. Of course these gentlemen are all reformers.

AMERICAN horses have won the two principal races of Europe this season. Week before last Pierre Lorrillord's Iroquois won the English Derby, and last week, J. Keene's Foxhall, won the grand prize of Paris. The purse in the Paris race is 100,000 francs, ($20,000). The entrance fees swelled the amount to $35,000.

THE Star route investigation goes on quietly, but it is claimed that the investigation is being made thorough, and that there is an honest purpose on the part of the Administration to bring the thieves to justice.

But there is more than one report concerning the matter, in circulation. It is said on the other hand that the investigation is going on quietly and tamely, and that there is no honest purpose on the part of the Administration to bring the thieves to justice. It is thought that the bringing of them to justice might reveal too much. Events will answer which of these two theories is the correct one.

THE little Caroline *Democrat*, owned and controlled by Philip W. Downes, has for some time been howling against the regular Democratic party. Of course it has been easy to understand what has been the matter with the *Democrat*.—Philip W. Downes has long been hungering for an office. The *Democrat* discovered early in the campaign, that the comptroller's office had been outrageously mismanaged. It contended that a man of high-toned principle and of well-known integrity should be put in the place. It now comes out in print, as most have suspected all along, that Philip W. Downes, the owner of the *Democrat* wants to be comptroller himself.

We would like to know how many good honest people of the State of Maryland, who know both parties, either personally or by reputation, believe that Philip W. Downes has a higher tone of principle or a more steadfast integrity than Thomas J. Keating. The good honest people in this State must be few indeed, who would be willing that Mr. Keating should step out of the comptroller's office, and that Mr. Downes should step in.

THE Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte has been nominated for Mayor of Baltimore, by a committee of one hundred Democrats, and also by the regular party through the regular primary elections. Senator Whyte represented Maryland in the United States Senate with conspicuous ability, and there is no doubt but that he will manage the affairs of Baltimore city with much wisdom. The Senator undoubtedly deserves all the popularity which he now has, but some six years ago, there was a so-called reform party that endeavored to fix upon him the odium of being an unscrupulous ringster. The so called reform party of this year, made haste to secure Mr. Whyte as its nominee for Mayor, that his honorable name and fame might add strength to its weak backbone.

Senator Whyte is now undoubtedly pretty much the same sort of man he was six years ago. But then he was bad enough to be a ringster,—now he is good enough to be a reformer.

Allowing Gov. Hamilton to be honest, the reform move of 1881 is aside from him, pretty much what the reform move of 1875 was,—a scramble of office-hunters to get on top. The scrambling gentlemen understand that Senator Whyte's strength is now calculated to give them a lift. Hence the big hurrah for Senator Whyte.

GENERAL GRANT'S best friends must feel disgusted whenever Grant puts his mouth into politics. He is back from Mexico, and a Chicago reporter has interviewed him on the Conkling question. Grant talks with the vehemence of a drunken man about what Garfield owes to Conkling, and what himself owes to Conkling, and what should have been done for Conkling, and how outrageously Conkling was treated in not being allowed to make all the New York appointments.

Grant has gained his reputation for wisdom, mostly by keeping his mouth shut. Whenever he opens his mouth for any considerable length of time, his reputation suffers. His talk with regard to Conkling reveals the fact that Grant looks upon the presidency of this great nation, not as a trust from the people which is to be administered in the best interests of the people. He rather considers it as a prize won in a lottery, or as a streak of good luck that the possessor has fallen heir to. Holding these views he looks upon the first obligation of the President as being to divide up his good luck with those who have helped him to win it.

One of the most satisfactory considerations in connection with Conkling's downfall, is that Grant goes with him. It takes the bottom out of the third term scheme.

THE Conkling fight at Albany keeps on, and from present appearances is likely to keep on for some time longer. Since our last issue, a new feature of the fight has been developed. Chauncey M. Depew, the leading anti-Conkling applicant for Platt's place has been charged with bribery,—or rather the charge has been directly made against Senator Sessions, one of Depew's supporters. A representative by name of Bradley affirms that Sessions gave him $2000, with the understanding that he—Bradley—should vote for Depew. Bradley handed the $2000 over to Speaker Sharp, and made a statement of the transaction before the joint legislature. An investigating committee has been appointed, and an investigation is going on slowly. The friends of Depew claim that the bribery charge is simply a cunning move on the part of Conkling, to fix the crime of bribery upon Depew, and thus to ruin his chances.

Depew is reported as being as undesirable for senator as Conkling. Though he does not possess Conkling's talents, and hence does not possess Conkling's power for evil, he is yet skilled in trickery, and in corrupt party practices. Added to this he is the attorney of William H. Vanderbilt's New York Central Railroad. He may therefore be expected to cast his influence in the United States Senate, in favor of the monopoly, interests. This is more than Conkling did.

Peninsula News.

The town tax of Elkton, is thirty cts. on the $100.

A Protestant Episcopal chapel is being erected at Ocean City.

The county levy in Dorchester county has been fixed at 86½ cents on the $100. The county and State tax aggregates $1.05 on the $100.

Elijah Sterling, a Crisfield lunatic nearly murdered his wife with a hatchet. He is now chained in the Princess Anne jail, and will be sent to Spring Grove Asylum.

Two sisters of Mrs. Janison of Cecil county, who recently hanged herself, charged that she was murdered by her husband. A jury investigation, however, established the innocence of Mr. Janison.

The Princess Anne Herald figures out the result to each shipper of strawberries as follows: Commission merchants, two-fifths; railroad companies, two-fifths; the shipper's share, one-fifth, and he is lucky to get that.

The Elkton gas works are dilapidated, requiring two thousand dollars for repairs, and the finances so reduced that the company cannot afford the expenditure. The stockholders threaten to close up the business and leave the town in darkness, unless there is an increase in the number of consumers.

MR. WILCOX, of Chincoteague Island, on Tuesday, made a haul that "astonished the natives" and threw into the shade all the trappings of all the factories put together.—Throwing out his seines, he was just in time for an unheard of school of drums, which usually swim close to the bottom, but in this instance were near the surface. His crews secured between 50,000 and 100,000 large fellows, loading two schooners. After their vessels could hold no more, it was with difficulty that the men could recover their seines.—Chincoteague Island was nearly covered with fish; in fact, Peter, and Andrew his brother, together with James and John, in the days of miracles never made such a haul, for their nets broke, presumably, under a much smaller pressure. Mr. Wilcox gave them away to white and black, and a large surplus remained undisposed of. There being no oil in drum fish, the factories can only use them for "chum."—*Onancock Virginian.*

The uncertainty of human affairs is very great. A farmer near Dover, after a ramble through his peach orchard, went and bet a jeweller $30 that there wouldn't be twenty-five peaches in the whole orchard. The jeweller took the bet, and, to make the matter doubly sure, offered a colored lad $5 if he'd find those twenty-five peaches.—Actuated by feelings somewhat akin to those supposed to have existed in the breast of the now deceased Stephen when he picked the pin up in front of the brown stone bank, the lad searched and researched, and found ten. He said nothing, but quietly slipped around to another orchard where there were a few peaches, and, filling his hat with the other fifteen, stole back and grafted the whole lot. He then tied rags on the trees to mark the peaches, and went and got his $5. When the jeweller came to claim his bet the fun began. All hands are now on a still hunt for that colored boy—*St. Michaels Comet.*

Will Grant go to Albany? Let us wait and see.

MALARIA.

ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Extract from a lecture by Dr. C. W. Chancellor reported in Baltimore *Sun*:

Malaria is an invisible and diffusible vapor, generated apparently under certain circumstances of heat and moisture, in stagnated water and in damp soils, particularly when accompanied with rank vegetation. Diseases thence arise, which form the peculiar scourge of hot climates, and even of cold climates in hot seasons of the year. It is well known that marshy districts are peculiarly unhealthy. It appears, from tables drawn by Mr. Maret, in which a comparison is made between marshy and mountainous countries, that one-half of all born in a mountainous district live to the age of 47, whereas the same proportion, in a marshy parish, live only to the age of 25. In the hills one in 20 of all that are born live to 80; in the marshy districts only one in fifty-two attains that age. In most of the counties of Maryland a certain number of the inhabitants annually fall victims to malaria, while in certain districts of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore the distemper is so prevalent at times as to interfere, in a measure, with agricultural pursuits,

In the summer months malaria is peculiarly destructive. It usually commences about the beginning of June, and does not terminate until the severe autumnal rains in September or October. It unfortunately encroaches every year on other parts of the State where it was formerly unknown, and there is a pecularity in the line in which it advances and in the mode of its progress which hitherto the inhabitants have not been able to explain. It is now generally conceded that this great source of human misery may be abated, if not completely extirpated, by adopting the following measures: 1. Draining the land; 2. Cultivating it; 3. Employing calcareous manures; 4. Embanking land apt to be overflowed; 5. Procuring wholesome drinking water.

DRAINAGE.

From the statistical account of Scotland it is shown that wherever the land has been thoroughly drained, intermittent and remittent fevers have disappeared. There are no less than thirty parishes in Scotland to which this observation is applicable, but for our purpose it is only necessary to give a single instance, from a parish in the county of Fife. Before the land in that parish was drained, the families who lived near a pool of stagnant water were subject both in the spring and in the autumn to intermittent fevers of from twenty-five to thirty-five days continuance. Whole families were to be seen at the same time, in such distress that none of them could assist the others. But since the stagnant waters have been completely drained these diseases, to which the inhabitants were formerly liable, and the sad train of complaints connected with them, have been unknown. What a boon to the people it would be if the same course were pursued and the same desirable end attained with reference to the bog lands of Maryland! What greater blessing could be vouchsafed to the inhabitants of the marshy districts of the State than the sight of luxuriant crops adorning the places where the eye has long been accustomed to see stagnant water, and where noxious vapors, pregnant with death and disease, are now so usual.

CULTIVATION.

Next to drainage, cultivation is the great means by which malaria can be most effectively eradicated and the salubrity of the air improved. When land is pulverized and well cultivated it absorbs the rain more quickly and in greater abundance than in its uncultivated state, hence less moisture will arise in evaporation. Increased vegetation also diminishes evaporation, for water is absorbed in considerable quantities by the plants themselves; and in proportion to their luxuriance they not only diminish the reflection of the sun's rays, but keep the air cooler and more temperate during the heats of summer and autumn. As a sanitary measure the proper cultivation of the ground is of the first importance. It contributes not only to lessen malaria, which is the cause of augues and other febrile diseases, but it also produces a state of the atmosphere which is favorable to the promotion of health.

CALCAREOUS MANURES.

In marshy soils the use of calcareous fertilizers is of the highest importance. The effect of lime in improving the health is hardly to be credited. It absorbs noxious matters and annihiliates any deleterious properties which the soil may possess; and it may be relied upon as an established fact that a soil full of calcareous matter never produces an unwholesome atmosphere.

EMBANKMENTS.

Much flat and rich land is apt to be overflowed during the rainy seasons of the year which at other periods are perfectly dry, and such land when loaded with moisture must necessarily be favorable to the production of miasma. The only mode of preventing such a calamity is by means of embankments, drainage and cultivation. Where these are insufficient, windmill pumps may be necessary. They are extensively and successfully used for this purpose in Holland and parts of Germany.

WHOLESOME WATER.

One of the chief means of promoting and preserving health in marshy districts is to procure healthy water to drink. This is an object, however, to which little attention is generally paid in marshy districts from the supposed impracticability of obtaining good water. Any such difficulty is now completely obviated by the improved modes of digging wells, by which water may in almost any locality be procured in the greatest perfection. Of the important effects resulting from the use of good water there is a noted instance in Essex, England. A well was dug about 500 feet deep, by means of which excellent water was procured, and by using it the health of the inhabitants became so much improved that they found little occasion for the skill of a physician. A physician at Walden, in Essex, declared that the inhabitants in that parish, after the well had been dug and good water obtained, became so much improved in health that instead of receiving from many farmers one, two or three hundred dollars a year, he scarcely got from his former patients as many shillings.

Thus it appears that when a country is liable to malaria it may be completely gotten rid of, or at least its mischievous effects materially diminished. And this is not a mere theoretical assertion, for the advantages of such measures have been proved in the most satisfactory manner by the experience of marshy and fenny districts in England and Holland. Before they were properly drained strangers hardly ever ventured to visit them from the certainty of being subjected to the ague.

Three hundred years ago all of Holland west of Amsterdam and north of Rotterdam was a series of lakes and swamps, divided by narrow stretches of drained land. To-day in that whole area there is only sufficient water left for interior navigation. The Beemster lake of 16,000 acres was drained to a depth of nearly 20 feet, and it has ever since remained one of the most fertile and healthy districts of the earth. Thirty years ago Haalem lake, covering 44,000 acres, was brought to the same condition, and it is in contemplation to add to the dry land of the kingdom 480,000 acres now covered by the waters of the Zuider Zee.—The reclaiming of these districts offered difficulties with which those of the swamp lands of Maryland can bear no comparison. In Holland, where the reclamations during this whole century have averaged about 4,000 acres a year, the motive for undertaking these works has been almost solely to secure land for agricultural use; the motive here, where it is necessary to reclaim only a comparatively small area, would be principally for improving the health of the State, compared with which an agricultural use is insignificant.

ANNAPOLIS AND WEST POINT.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT THE NAVAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

The morning of Friday the 10th opening with rain put a damper to all the exercises at the Naval Academy; but in spite of the weather, as early as 10 o'clock citizens and strangers began to pour into the Academy. At 11 o'clock the President and party arrived in a special train, accompanied by Admiral Porter and staff. Admiral Balch, Superintendent of the Academy, the Board of Visitors and a large number of officers of the Academy, in full dress uniform, received them.

Arm in arm with Secretary Hunt the President walked up the main avenue to the parade ground, where the battalion of cadets was drawn up to receive him. As the President appeared a salvo of cannon sounded from the Santee, the band played "Hail to the Chief" and the battalion presented arms. The President stood and watched the evolutions of the cadets, surrounded by members of the Cabinet, the Governor of Maryland and many officers of the Academy. The President was then escorted to the residence of Admiral Balch. The chapel in the meantime filled with spectators and the cadets rose as the distinguished guests entered. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Wallace and then Senator Morgan, of Alabama, addressed the graduates, in which he congratulated them in behalf of the Board of Visitors. He spoke of the necessity of the government building more ships to protect commerce. President Garfield was next introduced by Secretary Hunt. "The world," he said, "is open to you, and if it does not bring you success then you are lazy and hopelessly incompetent." Secretary Hunt followed with some words of advice and then the diplomas were awarded. The graduates then made haste for their new coats, the battalion hurried to the armory, while the band stood by and played sweet tunes for the gratification of the distinguished visitors. The ball this evening was a grand success.

In consequence of the heavy rain storm the graduating exercises at West Point on Friday were held in the chapel and the building was crowded with cadets and visitors. To the right of the pulpit sat the Secretary of War, General Sherman and the Board of Visitors. The cadets occupied seats in the main body of the chapel and the band in the gallery. At 11 A. M. General Howard introduced Dr. Laws, president of the University of Missouri, who made a prayer, when General Greene, president of the Board of Visitors, was introduced and addressed the cadets. He congratulated them on the completion of their task and told them that their new duties would require their utmost exertions to meet the expectations of their country. After General Greene's address the band played the Turkish patrol, after which General Howard delivered the diplomas to the graduating class. He then introduced General C. C. Augur, who also delivered an address, congratulating the class upon the close of their labors. Secretary Lincoln followed and then General Sherman spoke to them of their future duties. Secretary Lincoln left for Washington to-night. The graduates are rapidly leaving.

WHEN Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was in Virginia City, Nevada, recently, a number of reporters invited him to join a party which was to explore the lower levels of Ophir mine. Ingersoll innocently agreed to go along, not suspecting that the wags proposed to show him the salutary effect of intense heat. The wonders of the Comstock were visited in turn and directly Ingersoll found himself alone with a guide whose ability to withstand heat had given him local notoriety. While the two were thus standing a miner rushed out of a drift to the right. "Where are you going?" asked Ingersoll. "To h—l, to cool off," was the reply. "Let's get out of here by another drift," said the lecturer to the guide, and the latter smiled pleasantly, for Ingersoll had fallen into the trap set for him. They went into the drift on the left, which was abandoned, and into which poured streams of so hot air that few miners could bear it. When Ingersoll returned to the party he was shirtless, drenched with perspiration and scarcely able to walk. When he recovered breath he said to Mrs. Ingersoll: "I have been to a place hotter than ——." "Robert!" "Yes, dear; I was only going to remark that it was hotter than ——."

THE Rev. Edward Everett Hale says that the revision of the New Testament "will end forever the idolatry of a book which has been a dead weight on Protestantism for three centuries."

WESTERN STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.

DECKS SWARMING WITH INDIANS WHO TERRORIZED THE WHITE PASSENGERS.

The wife of a prominent resident of Helena, Montana, who has just arrived in Chicago, had a remarkable experience on her voyage down the Missouri River. Upon the steamboat with her were some forty other passengers. They had all boarded the boat at Fort Benton, the head of navigation, and no intimation was thrown out by the officers of the craft that any Indians were to be taken on. At Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, twelve hundred Indians were awaiting transportation to Standing Rock Agency, and three steamboats were engaged for the service. Five hundred were assigned to the boat on which the Montana lady had taken passage, the remainder being divided between the other two boats. Fifteen soldiers accompanied each steamboat.

The Indians overran the cabin, raided the tables with beastly voracity, and exerted a sort of terrorism over the few pale-faces. The redskins didn't lose any time or vituals by observance of table etiquette when the gong sounded. If a white man, by sheer alertness or agility, beat an Indian to the table, the Sioux would turn the joke on him by driving him out of the seat, which was generally vacated without resistance. The ladies enjoyed no privacy at all. The Indians would bolt straight into anybody's stateroom. The soldiers, exhausted by long sentinel duty at Duford, lounged sleepily upon the hurricane deck, while the Sioux made free to pick up their muskets and play with them.

When the fleet arrived at Old Fort Berthold there was a prospect of a free fight and a massacre for a little while. At that landing there are several thousand Gros Ventres. They and the Sioux are enemies.—For half a century they have cherished a hope of being able some time to wipe each other out of existence. As soon as the Gros Ventres recognized their old enemy they raised a fiendish yell and made a formidable demonstration against the boats. The Sioux were also wild with excitement, and several of the chiefs seized muskets belonging to the soldiery and rushed on shore, calling excitedly to their people to rally and clean out the foe. The soldiers succeeded in driving the chiefs back to the boats, and the fleet steamed out under an uproar of fiendish yells. On one of the boats the Indians held a war dance, to the terror of the passengers.

WILLIAM MURPHY'S drunkenness cost him his wife, in Pittsburgh, twelve years ago. Soon after getting a divorce, she married William Campbell, who last year died and left her a large fortune. Her second venture in wedlock was happy as well as pecuniarly successful, and Murphy seems to have come to a realization of the worth of the woman he had lost, for he reformed in a measure, and proposed to her as soon as she was a widow. She declined his suit, and he swore that she should never be the wife of another. She lately married Newton McClarren. Then Murphy shot her, but with such an unsteady aim that she was not mortally wounded, and killed himself.

JESSE TIPTON was committed to jail by Justice Talbott in Baltimore on Saturday on a curious charge. Officer Barney had arrested Tipton at eleven o'clock on the previous night while the latter was in the act of smashing an "Indian" in front of a cigar store. Tipton had been drinking and the cigar dealer was unable to persuade him that the wooden warrior was harmless. "Let 'im take down his hatchet, then," said Tipton. A crowd gathered in front of the store and roared with laughter at the odd spectacle. The only damage sustained by the Indian was the loss of one ear, while Tipton "barked" his right hand in several places.

THE track of the circuses this season is marked by such items in the rural newspapers as this from a Michigan journal: "A Lakeview farmer sold his oxen to lift a mortgage, went to the circus, saw exactly where the 'little joker' was, bet and lost $65 quicker than he could wipe his chin off." The swindlers are usually in league with some of the circus employees, and it is said that a monopoly of the gambling devices is in some cases sold, like the side show and candy privileges.

MOSQUITOES have made their appearance in South Belgravia. Mr. O'Shaugnessy, M. P., was stung by one of these insects the other day, and erysipelas supervening, is now prevented from attending to his Parliamentary duties. It is believed that the mosquitoes have been brought to this country in the luggage of American travellers.

"E. B." writes to the Wine and Spirit Review that while eminent divines like Dr. Howard Crosby assert that the wines of the Gospel were real fermented wines, fourth or fifth rate divines, on the other hand, are unable so to read the sacred book. Meanwhile "the Creator himself quietly smiles," &c. This correspondent seems to have exceptional information.

AN advertiser in a Washington newspaper wants a position in any of the Government departments, and offers one-third of his salary for the place. Another says: "Will give any one $50 and 10 per cent. for the first four months who will get me work in any of the departments at a salary of from $60 to $75 per month."

CLARA FOLZ, the San Francisco woman lawyer, being told by the opposing counsel in court that a woman's proper place was at home raising children, retorted: "A woman had better be engaged in almost any business than raising such men as you are, sir."

IT is said that the check given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in payment for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, $14,949,052, was the largest ever drawn in this country.

HOUSE linen in Germany lasts a very long time from being so seldom washed. It is a sign of wealth to wash such things but four times a year.

"IF a doctor has the luck to find out a new malady," said Oliver Wendell Homes the other day, "it is tied to his name like a tin kettle to a dog's tail, and he goes clattering down the highway of fame to posterity with his attachment following at his heels."

ILLINOIS has a new law relating to deadly weapons. It prohibits the sale, gift, loan, or barter to a minor of any weapon capable of concealment on the person, and requires dealers in such weapons to keep a complete registry of their sales for public inspection.

PARSEES around the "Towers of Silence"—whither the corpses of Parsees at Bombay are taken immediately after death to be devoured by vultures—will often wait and watch until every atom of the flesh of those they love has been consumed by the birds.

ON a hollow tree being thrown down some weeks ago in England, two owlets were found, for whom their considerate parents had provided two young rabbits, two good-sized rats, more than twelve mice, and several birds.

THE wife of Prof. Ko of Harvard has begun to compress her baby's feet in the Chinese fashion, and the cries of the little sufferer are heard day and night by the neighbors.—The Cambridge anti-cruelty society is about to interfere.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt *similar* names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., *it never has failed to our knowledge.* Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

MARRIAGES.

BENJAMIN—WEBSTER.—At the Methodist Protestant church, Kennedyville, on the 9th instant, by Rev. W. T. Valiant, Mr. E. G. BENJAMIN and Miss LENORA WEBSTER.

POTE—ROBINSON.—At the residence of the bride's sister, at Smithville, May 4, 1881, by Rev. F. T. Little, JAMES V. POTE, of this county, and Miss MARTHA ROBINSON, of Sussex county, Del.

DIED.

BRICKNER.—At Lankford, May 30, 1881, HENRIETTA, wife of B. Brickner, aged 62 years.

REED.—Near Hanesville, June 7, ELLA CARTHARINE, daughter of S. Amos and Sarah A. Reed—in her 8th year.

LAMB.—Died on the morning of the 10th, Mrs. ELMA A. LAMB, wife of Jas. Thos. Lamb, and daughter of the late John E. Gale, and Martha his wife, late Martha Meeks.

Her sufferings were protracted and severe, but in the new Heaven and new Earth, "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." H. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at his residence near Chestertown, on Friday, May 27th, Mr. THOMAS P. DIXON, in his sixty-fifth year.

When a good man dies how deep and widespread is the feeling of grief and bereavement! This amiable gentleman was one of "nature's noblemen,"—better than that, he was a good Catholic. Quiet, conscientious and unobtrusive, he was yet conspicuous by his virtues, possessing a most benevolent heart, and a rare delicacy of feeling, which elevated him in the respect of all, and especially endeared him to his friends.

He lived for others, and the absence of selfish motives in all that he did secured him the confidence of all who came in contact with him. For years his large family enjoyed that serene happiness known only in pious households; and many friends will long remember the heartfelt pleasure of their visits to his house in the days when our Catholics frequently assembled in it for worship, before the building of the Church. His name, and that of his lamented wife, will ever be treasured in our memories and associated with holy recollections.

In the latter part of Mr. Dixon's life many crosses and bereavements came to try his piety, but he bore them with calm and edifying Christian patience.

His consistent life, and peaceful, happy death, console us with the hope and belief that he has gone to a great reward!

May his soul rest in peace! M.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JACOB CARROLL,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 13th day of December, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June, 1881.

MARION deK. SMITH,
June 9, 1881—4t. Administrator.

Examiners' Notice.

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

A PUBLIC ROAD SHOULD BE OPENED

from the outer gate of the Bruff Farm, and running through said farm to a point on Swan Creek opposite Humphrey's Point; and to condemn and establish A LANDING OF ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE, at the terminus of said road. They will meet, on

Monday, the 11th day of July next,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the first named point, to discharge their duty under said Commission.

SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD,
LAWRENCE A. THOMAS,
GEORGE S. BIDDLE,
June 9, 1881—tdm Examiners.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON,

Corner of Main and Queen Streets,

Will be open every day on and after Thursday June 2d.

Cream, Water Ices and Custard, 10 cents per plate; furnished to families at following prices: One pint, 20 cents; one quart, 35; one-half gallon, 60 cents; one gallon $1.15.

Picnics and festivals supplied at reduced rates.

All the best flavors will be used in manufacturing.

Plain and fancy cake. Foreign and domestic fruits in season.

A Saloon fitted up especially for ladies.

Store will be open from 7:30 A. M., till 11 P. M.

D. B. STEWART.
June 2, 1881.

Something Nice.

Cold, Sparkling SODA WATER!

A Most Refreshing and Delightful Beverage for Warm Weather!

We are sure we can please you from our great variety of Syrups.

Also, ON DRAUGHT—

VICHY WATER,

which is refreshing at all times. We sell both these waters at 5 cents per glass.

COLIN F. STAM,
May 26, 1881. Druggist.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, Horse Muzzles, &c., for sale by THOS. L. HINES & CO.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
On Kent Island,
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county, in equity, the undersigned as Trustees, will sell for the purpose of partition, at Public Sale, in front of W. C. Taylor's store, in Stevensville, on said Island, on

SATURDAY,

The 16th day of July, 1881,

between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., all

Those Valuable Tracts of Land,

KNOWN AS

"Kent Point,"

AND

Sedge Field,
OR WESTERN BAY FARM.

KENT POINT, or Farm No. 1, contains

175 Acres of Land,

more or less, and being the extreme Southern farm of said Island, is bounded on the South and West by the Chesapeake Bay, and on the East by the Eastern Bay, and on the North by the real estate of Thomas R. and John Cray, and at present occupied by James F. Cray.



The improvements consist of a GOOD FRAME DWELLING and necessary Outbuildings.

Nearly all of the land is arable, and most of the fencing is of CEDAR RAILS. The soil is fertile and productive, and adapted to the growth of grain, grass, vegetables and other produce, and is one of the most desirable farms on the island.

NARM No. 2,

"SEDGE FIELD,"
OR
"WESTERN BAY FARM,"

Contains 170 Acres of Land,

more or less, is beautifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and at present occupied by James Cook.

The improvements consist of a FRAME DWELLING

With Outbuildings in good repair and most of the fencing is plank. The land is productive and in a good state of cultivation. This property offers a splendid opportunity to persons desirous of purchasing homes or as an investment.

Terms of Sale.

FARM No. 1.—$500 of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in 3 equal instalments of one, two and three years, with interest on the deferred payments from January 1st, 1882.

FARM No. 2.—$1000.00 of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years, with interest on the deferred payments from January 1st, 1882.

The deferred payments on both tracts to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers with sureties to be approved by the Trustees. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

A. RANDOLPH WEEDON,
B. PALMER KEATING,
JAS. H. COSTIN, Auct. TRUSTEES.
June 16, 1881—tds.

C. F. STAM,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

PREPARES MEDICINES

from the choicest

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRUGS.

Physicians' Prescriptions

always a specialty, being prepared in the neatest and most scientific manner, with the assurance of perfect accuracy, at reasonable prices.

The preparations of the celebrated Dr. Squibb are always used in dispensing our medicines.

NOTICE!

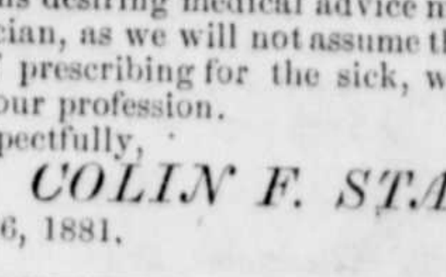
Persons desiring medical advice must consult a Physician, as we will not assume the responsibility of prescribing for the sick, which is foreign to our profession.

Respectfully,

COLIN F. STAM,
May 26, 1881. DRUGGIST.

Chester River Steamboat Company

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



On and after Monday, May 23d, 1881, the steamer **B. S. FORD** will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the above named Landings.

On and after same date the steamer GEO. LAW will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Crumpton and all intermediate Landings.

Returning, leave Crumpton at 6 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, making same Landings.

GEO. WARFIELD,
May 19, 1881 President.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

MARY L. JOHNSON,

late of Kent county, Md. deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of November, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1881.

MARION deK. SMITH,
May 26, 1881—4t Executor.

Beautiful!
Artistic!
Antique!

FINE MAJOLICA, WEDGEWOOD, and CHINESE WARE.

A large Show Window full!

Stop and look as you go by.

Also, a case inside our store full of beautiful SILVER-WARE of the very finest Triple Plate.

☞ We are glad to have you come in and look. You are always welcome.

COLIN F. STAM,
May 26, 1881. Druggist.

A VERY large lot of Barbed Fence Wire on hand, and cheaper than ever.
THOS. L. HINES & CO.

CUTLERY.—A very large and superior stock of Pocket and Table Cutlery, on hand and for sale at low prices, at
THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

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, 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.

"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 MACHIN.

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.

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.

NEW FRUIT, Raisins, Currants, Citron.
Nov 11 At SPARKS'S.

STONE MILK PANS, Jars, Earthen Flower Pots, Terra Cotta Stew Pans, Tin Milk Pans, Water Pots, &c., for sale by THOS. L. HINES & CO.

WIRE SCREEN for windows and doors of all sizes. Call and purchase, so that you may not be annoyed with flies for ten years to come. Sold by THOS. L. HINES & CO.

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

WHEAT CRADLES and SCYTHES, Grass Scythes and Snathes, Scythe-stones, &c., for sale by THOS. L. HINES & CO.

HYLAND'S CULTIVATOR TEETH, with and without Reversible Points—for sale by THOS. L. HINES & CO.

CORSETS.

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

THE Spring-Tooth Harrows, so highly endorsed, are sold by KENNARD & CO.

WHITE GOODS.

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

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

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

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

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