The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, June 23, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

THE COLLEGE ORATOR.

This is the season when the college graduate is thundering forth his high art oration upon "Life's future," "The Real and the Ideal," "The hidden beauties of creation," "Through trouble to the Stars," &c., &c., &c.

It is astonishing how much grandiloquence the general run of school orator can crowd into his oration. He scorns a common-place subject, and he scorns to write anythihg that has a common sense sound. He talks much about the "glorious expanse of the heavens," "the wondrous immensity of space," "the fathomless depths of old ocean," and the more sonorous his sentences, the more beautiful they are to his ear. If he can lug into his speech a few Latin and Greek quotations, his soul swells with pride at his accomplishment.

The school orator must soar, and the higher he soars, the more at home he feels. But there is one indignity that he sometimes has to suffer. After he has wrought out his highly poetical oration, and submits it for criticism to some unpoetical professor, his most lofty passages are often marked out or changed into horribly common place English. For instance, when the talented college boy writes—*Heaven born genius cannot be held to earth. With magical pinion she will mount above the clouds, and pluck glory from the ethereal heights among the stars,*—and the unpoetical professor changes the passage to—*Hard work with good common sense are sure to win. In the long run they will bring honor and distinction.* This change causes the orator's heart to sink, and he feels that shorn of its true glory, his oration is not worth the speaking.

The school orator in most instances feels that he has got in him the springs of "true genius." He is fully resolved that when he leaves college, he will "mount on magical pinions and pluck glory from the etherial heights among the stars." The probabilities may be that he will finally come to retail soap and sugar over a counter, but nobody could make him believe this on the night he delivers his oration. When he steps to the front of the stage, and with graceful gesticulations and a bold voice wades through his oration, and when his sisters and his cousins and his aunts who have come to see him graduate, greet the close of his effort with rapturous applause, and send him up seventeen huge boquets, he feels that he is already beginning to get up among the stars. It appears to him that all through life he will meet with applause and boquets. Poor boy, he cannot realize that when on some future occasion he rises to address the "gentlemen of the jury" that the court, the jury and even the opposition counsel will feel a great pity for him on account of the bosh he is talking. He does not consider the fact that his sisters and his cousins and his aunts will not go through life with him, bearing for him boquets and applause.

But if he lives, experience will bring him down to a common sense level. If he has got anything in him, experience will eradicate his grandiloquence and Tomfoolery, and teach him that he can only win by hardwork and common sense. If he has not got anything in him, experience will, just the same, take all the grandiloquence and Tomfoolery out of him, and teach him to put a proper valuation upon himself. He will probably find out after awhile, that his proper calling is to make the least amount of corn and pumpkins, produce the greatest amount of pork; and that he is not destined "to mount on magical pinions above the clouds, and pluck glory from the ethereal heights among the stars."

In spite of charges of bribery Depew continues to hold his strength in the Albany legislature. If one half of the evil that is said of him is true, he is several shades worse than Conkling.

The Democratic convention for nomination of Mayor meets in Baltimore to-day. The probabilities are that Comptroller Keating will be nominated by a large majority of the convention.

Gov. Hamilton has been singing for fair elections and honest primaries.

The Hamilton faction in Dorchester county elected a delegation for Mayor opposed to Mr. Keating, and the Cambridge *Chronicle* tells how it was brought about in Cambridge district. "While the friends of Mr. Keating were quietly gathering to vote at the primaries, the Meekins supporters to the number of six or seven, slipped into the orphans' court room, called a meeting, elected a president and secretary *viva voce*, moved and carried by acclamation their ticket and adjourned *sine die*, all within five minutes and without the slightest suspicion on part of their adversaries, and when a few minutes later, the Democracy begun to assemble in considerable numbers to ballot for delegates, they found the platter swept clean, and the majority returned to their several homes sadder and it may be wiser men."

Gov. Hamilton has been singing for fair elections and honest primaries. If Gov. Hamilton's followers have already come to resort to such contemptible tricks in carrying primaries, what future fair dealing can be expected of them.

Of all the follies ever committed by any one who claimed any political sagacity, is the folly of Governor Hamilton and his friends in making an issue in the party at this time about the State sinking fund. For many years the people paid a State tax of 25 cents on the $100, to support the State government, put the interest on the public debt, and create a sinking fund; at the same time the counties supported their own public schools without any aid from the State. The legislature cancelled the State bonds standing to the credit of the sinking fund, reduced the State debt by several millions, and reduced the State tax. Now the State tax is but 18¾ cents on the $100, and 10 cents of this is for public instruction, leaving the State tax, exclusive of the school tax, at only 8¾ cents on the $100. The policy that brought about this result to the relief of tax payers, had the approval of all parties in the State since 1864. Now where is the sense in getting up an agitation in the Democratic party now about the sinking fund? We repeat a greater folly could not be committed. The destruction of the sinking fund is a matter of the past, and there let it rest.—*Easton Star.*

A SPEECH THAT DECLARES MUCH.

The speech made by Senator Tuthill, before the Albany legislature, declares a knowledge of wide-spread corruption that has been used in favoring the interests of Chauncey M. Depew for United States Senator. The speech is as follows:

Mr. President: I desire, sir, to be excused from voting, and to briefly state my reasons. From the beginning of this contest my vote has been cast in one direction. I have endeavored to be consistent, not only with my convictions, but with my record.

For two years I have consistently given my voice and my votes for all measures tending to relieve the people from unjust discriminations, and from unequal and inequitable taxation. In this course I have reason to know that I am fully sustained by my constituents. In all these efforts I have been baffled by this same corrupt power which confronts us to-day. To continue to oppose this overshadowing power is still a duty which is clear to me, and for the performance of which my constituency will, as is right, hold me to a strict accountability when they come to fully understand the painful and shameful facts being uncovered by the investigation now being had. I have advocated a caucus, in accordance with all former usage, to nominate candidates for whom Republicans could unite in voting.

But all attempts in this direction have been defeated. What influences, I ask, have been brought to bear to prevent Republicans from conferring together? Who have prevented us from having a caucus? Men who have undertaken to represent and to speak for the national Administration. Overwhelming corporations have been present everywhere. Whom have they attempted to put into the Senate of the United States? Why have they feared and refused to attend a Republican caucus to pass upon their candidates? Can it be possible that Republicans were to be kept thus disorgapized in order that corruption might do its perfect work? that men were to be forced into a position of individual liberty in order that material influence might be attempted before a party pledge should bind them?

The taxpayers who are robbed by unjust taxation, and the farmers and business men who are robbed by dishonest rates and charges, will answer why all these bold and high handed proceedings have been taken. They are only a part of a general and constant raid upon the Republican right.

It is an open secret that the candidate of the corporations is and has been for years their head lobbyist. A. D. Barber has been his confederate and associate, and Edwards and the rest of the gang are the lieutenants in their work of infamy and corruption. The room of A. D. Barber has long been the headquarters and den where legislation is bought and sold, and where certain legislators gamble with lobbyists and claim agents, and where a game of cards is made their veil to cover naked bribery.

I know enough, sir, of what I am saying to take the responsibility of saying it. If those who frequent Barber's room for such purposes complain of this statement, let them put me to my proof. Let a committee of the joint convention be raised and I will furnish the names of the witnesses who will uncover this foul nest of legislative bribery.

I go further and say that in this corrupt canvass which has been made here and which is not yet ended, Barber and his corrupt agents have been controlling and leading managers, managing to put into the Senate of the United States their chief, the man who supplies them with their money to corrupt and debauch the representatives sent here by the people. No administration, sir, can afford to be represented by such a candidate pushed by such men resorting to such means to break up the Republican party and to betray and disgrace the State.

From the day the first ballot was taken every hour has made clearer the wickedness and dishonesty of the opposition set up ostensibly in the name of the Administration.—Disclosures day by day fill the public ear and the public heart with shame and present the issues whether monopolies or corruption funds and plunder are to rule and decide the question now pending before us.

For my part, confirmed and fortified by all that has happened, I take my stand more firmly than ever in favor of men whose hands have not been stained by corruption and whose canvass does not proceed by bribery, lobbyists, patronage, or corporation dictation. Matched against these men, whose names have no stain, is one of the last of all men whom the Republicans of this State would trust in the United States Senate.

Chauncey M. Depew for years has been the man who has labored to prevent all honest legislation to equalize taxes; to honestly adjust railroad freights, and to give their just rights to interests opposed to railroad monopolies. To think of sending him to represent the State of New York in the highest legislative body in the world would be bad enough standing alone. But the idea of sending such a record to triumph by such means, and sustained by such combinations as support him, would in my judgement be an indelible wrong and disgrace to the Republican party of the State.

Those of us who have stood together, being baffled in our efforts to maintain the immemorial usage of that party, have adopted the only practicable and efficient way to avert the triumph of a corrupt lobby to save the State from a deeper and more foul disgrace than was ever attempted during the reign of Tweed when corruption held high carnival in this capital, and money filched from the people controlled every avenue of power. I withdraw my request to be excused from voting and vote for Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Davis on Lincoln and Himself.—A report of a recent interview with Jefferson Davis, printed in the Port Huron (Mich.) Commercial, contains the following:

"One story was to the effect that about the time of the conference at Hampton Roads Mr. Lincoln had in some manner conveyed an intimation to Mr. Davis that the North would be willing to pay $100,000,000 for the liberation of the slaves, on condition that the Southern States would undo the act of secession.—This story Mr. Davis was emphatic in pronouncing entirely unreasonable. 'I always respected and admired Mr. Lincoln,' he said. 'He was a wise man and a good man; he understood the law, and he knew that there was no authority given him to make such an offer. Neither would it have been in my power to accept it." In the course of the conversation Mr. Davis was asked in relation to the propositions that have been made from time to time to elect him as Senator from Mississippi, if he had ever given encouragement to such a scheme. 'All the people of the State were willing,' said Mr. Davis, with the air of one who felt sure of the fidelity of his friends. "I believe I was the only man who objected. You should remember that I wrote a letter positively declining. That letter was published. It is of record. It belongs to the past. I am a private citizen now, and feel that the past should be let alone. I am willing to abide by the record."

Secretary Lincoln.—Personally Mr. Lincoln bears little resemblance to his illustrious father. He has the same mild look in his eyes and the forehead is something like his father's, but these are the only points of resemblance. Mr. Lincoln has a lithe, well-knit frame of medium height, with quick, graceful action. He dresses fashionably and wears his clothes as though he were sure of his tailor's skill. He wears full beard and moustache, which are well kept. His manners are extremely affable and courteous, though quiet. He has a fashion of getting to the point of anything readily and is not disposed to waste time in delays and procrastinations. When he reaches a question he decides it. He is always accessible to those who have business with him, but he is too busy himself to allow his time to be wasted on prefaces and appendixes, so to speak. In the department he is very popular, not the less so, I am sure, because he expects every officer and employee to do his duty. His habits are as modest and unpretending as his manners and personal appearance. —*Ramsdell's Washington Republican.*

Maryland Cities and Towns.—A bulletin issued from the census bureau gives the following as the population of the cities and towns named, in the State of Maryland: Cumberland, 10,693; Frederick, 8,659; Annapolis, 6,642; Hagerstown, 6,627; Waverly, Baltimore county, 3,790; Westminster, 3,341; Easton, 3,005; Hampden, Baltimore County, 2,962; Havre de Grace, 2,816; Salisbury, 2,851; Chestertown, 2,359; Cambridge, 2,262; Lonaconing, Alleghany County, 2,147; Port Deposit, 1,596; Catonsville, 1,712; Millington, Baltimore County, 1,628; Williamsport, 1,503; Westernport, 1,468; Pocomoke City, 1,425; Chesapeake City, 1,402; Huntington, Baltimore county, 1,395; Towsontown, 1,916; Snow Hill, 1,276; Sharpsburg, 1,260; Govanstown, 1,217; Laurel, 1,206; Centreville, 1,196; St. Michaels, 1,175; Berlin, 1,055. In West Virginia: Parkersburg, 6,582; Martinsburg, 5,335; Charleston, 4,192; Huntington, 3,174.

Strangers arriving in Vienna have been subjected for some time past to rigorous scrutiny. They are required to fill out a report giving their name, residence, destination, business, and similar particulars, within twelve hours after their arrival. The report must be in their own handwriting, unless they cannot write, and in that event it must be filled out by the proprietor of the hotel personally. The police call twice a day for these reports, and, after comparing them at the central station, send detectives to shadow such travellers as furnish cause for suspicion. In special cases further inquiry, notice to take a speedy departure, or arrest may be ordered. In quarters of the city where hotels are numerous, there are bureaus devoted specially to the supervision of strangers. All this since the slaying of the Czar.

The Tilton Family.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton recently became a grandmother, a child having been born to her daughter Florence, who resides in London. Mrs. Tilton is still living in the house in Brooklyn which her husband's agent reuted for her several years ago. Her mother, Mrs. N. B. Morse, and her son Carroll, who has abandoned his notion of studying for the ministry, and obtained a position in a mercantile house, and her youngest son Ralph live with her. Mr. Tilton has not visited his wife in two years. Mrs. Morse recently astonished Beecher by appearing in Plymouth Church at the memorial services held in connection with Mrs. Ovington's death.

The audience which gathered in Rochester to hear Talmage lecture was so small that he refused to appear.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Secretary Schurz Sums Up His Idea of a Rational Policy.

1. The greatest danger hanging over the Indian race arises from the fact that, with their large and valuable territorial possessions which are lying waste, they stand in the way of what is commonly called "the development of the country."

2. A rational Indian policy will make it its principal object to avert that danger from the red men by doing what will be most beneficial to them, as well as to the whole people, namely, by harmonizing the habits, occupations and interests of the Indians with that "development of the country."

3. To accomplish this object it is of pressing necessity to set the Indians to work, to educate their youth of both sexes, to make them small proprietors of land, with the right of individual ownership under the protection of the law, and to induce them to make that part of their lands which they do not need for cultivation profitable to themselves in the only possible way, by selling it at a just rate of compensation, thus opening it to general settlement and enterprise.

The policy here outlined is apt to be looked upon with disfavor by two classes of people—on the one hand those who think that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian" and who denounce every recognition of the Indian's rights and every desire to promote his advancement in civilization as sickly sentimentality; and on the other hand that class of philanthropists who, in their treatment of the Indian question, pay no regard to surrounding circumstances and suspect every policy contemplating a reduction of the Indian reservations of being a scheme of spoilation and robbery gotten up by speculators and "land grabbers."—With the first class it seems useless to reason. As to the second, they do not themselves believe, if they are sensible, that twenty five years hence millions of acres of valuable land will in any part of the country still be kept apart as Indian hunting grounds. The question is whether the Indians are to be exposed to the danger of hostile collisions and of being robbed of their lands in consequence, or whether they are to be induced by proper and fair means to sell that which, as long as they keep it, is of no advantage to anybody, but which as soon as they part with it for a just compensation will be of great advantage to themselves and their white neighbors alike. No true friend of the Indian will hesitate to choose the latter line of policy as one in entire accord with substantial justice, humanity, the civilization and welfare of the red men and the general interests of the country.

WHAT CHAUNCY M. DEPEW REPRESENTS.

From the Allegan Journal.

Mr. Depew's availability arises solely from the fact that he is Vanderbilt's chief railroad attorney and lobbyist at Albany. The force behind Depew is the monopoly interest, which demands and is now striving for complete political control of the national Government. The demands of this oligarchy may be thus summed up:

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Granger cases, which affirmed the right of the people, through their Legislatures, to control corporations, was one of the most important declarations of public rights since the Declaration of Independence, and indications have since been frequent that the monopolies have decided upon a settled programme to:

1. Elect a President in their interest.

2. Reconstitute the Supreme Court, and reverse the Granger decision.

3. Pack the Senate of the United States.

This would give them control of the executive, judicial, and legislative departments of the Government and the production and commerce of 50,000,000 people would be at the mercy of a few men! who, to use the words of the united Senate Committee on Transportation Routes, "recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action other than corporate aggrandizement."

Under the guise of supporting the Administration, the whole strength of the railroad interest is now being put forth to secure the election of two railroad Senators from New York. The legislative attorney of the New York Central Railroad, Mr. Depew, who has, perhaps, done more than any other man in the State to corrupt and degrade its politics, is already named as the most prominent candidate, although this may, as in former contests, be simply to retire at the proper time and throw the railroad strength in favor of some less prominent rail road man.

There is a fox terrier which some time ago made his appearance on the London, Brighton and South-west Railroad, and attached himself to the conductors of the trains with such pertinacity that about 18 months ago he was presented with a collar inscribed, "Jack, London, B. and S. West R. R. Co." One day he was watched, when his movements were found to be as follows: He arrived from Brighton by a train reaching Steyning at 10:50; there he got out for a minute, but went on by the same train to Henfield. Here he left the train and went to a public house, not far from the station, where a biscuit was given him, and, after a little walk, took a later train to West Grinstead, where he spent the afternoon, returning to Brighton in time for the last train to Lewes. He generally sits close to the conductor and looks out of the window.

Burrell was for many years a circus performer. He always said that he disliked the business, and meant to quit it as soon as he found his daughter, for whom he was constantly looking. His wife had eloped from him in 1867, taking along their child, then two years old, and he hoped some time to recognize the girl among the crowds that he daily saw at the performances. In Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago, he discovered a face that he felt sure was the one he had been seeking. He deserted the show, employed detectives to hunt out the girl's history, and collected a great deal of evidence of her being his daughter.—She believes so, and wishes to join Burrell; but the family who had brought her up refuse to relinquish her, and the case will go to court.

The rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church stipulate that the profits of the Book Concern, which are heavy, shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than "for the benefit of the travelling, superannuated, superannuated, and worn out preachers, their wives, widows, and children." The disbursements of the money under this rule has been in the hands of the Bishops. The next annual conferences will act on a proposition to turn the profits over to the conferences, pro rata, for distribution, and to compel an annual dividend of all the profits not actually needed for capital.

Mrs. Frechette describes the Princess Louise in Harper's as not only an artist, but a model housekeeper. The daughter of the Queen does not think it beneath her dignity to go into the laundry and instruct the maids concerning their duties or to give an occasional eye to the marketing when it is brought in. A friend of Mrs. Frechette was lately dining at Rideau Hall, and during the dinner she remarked upon the excellence of the oyster pates to one of the ladies in waiting to the Princess. "Yes," she replied, "they were made by her Royal Highness."

The Cherokee Indians, the most civilized nation in the Indian Territory, number 20,000 actual citizens. They support one hundred and seven schools, in which the instruction is given in English, a boys' high school, a girls' high school, an orphan asylum, an asylum for the insane, blind and indigent and other public institutions. Out of 5,169 men over eighteen years of age, only sixteen are hunters and five fishermen, three thousand five hundred are farmers and the rest are professional men, merchants, mechanics and laborers. It will not do to call these fellows savages.

A San Francisco undertaker made a contract to bury the city's pauper dead for sixty cents each. As that price would not begin to cover the cost of the regulation coffin and the digging of a grave, much curiosity arose as to the expected source of profit. The matter is now clear.—He advertises for relatives or friends of every pauper who dies, and keeps the remains as long as possible for recognition. In half the cases somebody comes forward to pay well for a burial elsewhere than in the Potter's Field.

Out of 101 Derbys, a Prince of Wales has won once, in 1788; a royal duke, York, in 1816 and 1822; other dukes, ten times; lords, twenty-two times; a foreign count once, 1865; a foreign baron twice, 1871 and 1879; a foreign prince in 1875, and an American sovereign in 1881. Other winners have been English commoners.

Vasily Tchoomak, aged 96 years, has just died in the hospital of the Odessa prison, with the reputation of having in the course of his existence committed, alone or in conjunction with others, eighty murders, and also of having escaped no fewer that five times from Siberia.

The Piccolo of Naples states that Queen Margherita has expressed her wish not to be attended either by guards or by carabineers when she drives or walks out in that city. Her virtues, her beauty, and the affections of the people, adds the Piccolo, are sufficient protection for her.

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.

KENNARD—BOON.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, on the 16th instant, by Rev. T. H. Haynes, Joseph A. Kennard and Miss Mary C. Boon, both of this county.

FOARD—ROBERTSON.—At Christ Church, Port Tobacco, June 1st, by Rev. G. Williams, S. B. Foard, of Chestertown, and Lizzie C., daughter of W. H. Robertson, Esq., of Charles county.

DIED.

REED.—J. Morgan, only son of S. Amos and Sallie A. Reed, departed this life, June 19th, 1881, aged 6 years, 8 months and 17 days.

COOPER.—Near Urieville, June 18th, 1881, Alfred H., son of Joseph and Josetta Cooper, aged 16 years.

TAYLOR.—At his residence in Millington, on the 11th of June, after several years of extreme suffering, John H. Taylor, aged about 79 years.

KENNARD.—In Kennedyville, May 31, 1881, Willard V., son of Joseph T. and Addie E. Kennard, aged 1 year, 3 months and 26 days.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF KENNARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent and full power conferred upon J. Frank Connelly and Thomas G. DeFord to adjust all outstanding matters connected with the business of the late firm.

C. W. KENNARD,
J. FRANK CONNELLY,
THOS. G. DEFORD.

MESS. J. FRANK CONNELLY and THOS. G. DeFORD will continue the business of manufacturing the Imperial, Sterling and other brands of Phosphate, together with Chemicals, &c., at the old stand, trading under the firm name of CONNELLY & DeFORD.
June 23, 1881—4t.

MESS. C. W. KENNARD & H. C. CHASE

Have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in Phosphates, Chemicals, etc., at Massey's X Roads, Kent county, Md., trading under the firm name of C. W. KENNARD & CO., with Office and Warehouse in Chestertown, Md.
June 23, 1881—4t

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.

E. T. Comegys,

DEALER IN

GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE,

MARYLAND.

NEW WHEAT

WANTED,

For which I will pay

THE

highest market price

I will also advance Cash to responsible Farmers, who may need it to assist them in Cutting and Threshing their Grain.

E. T. COMEGYS,
June 23 Office at Locust Grove.

E. T. COMEGYS,

Locust Grove, Md.,

DEALER IN

GRAIN, COAL, LIME, FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENT, for Kent county, for THE CELEBRATED

McCORMICK SELF-BINDER AND IRON MOWER,

The BEST and SIMPLEST machine on the market.

E. T. COMEGYS,
LOCUST GROVE,
June 23, 1881. KENT COUNTY, Md.

THE
Standard Sewing Machine

—:o:—

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

It is an exact copy of the Singer Family Machine, and we will send to any person the $50.-60 style for $20.00, with the privilege of a full examination before buying. We also keep in Store all the best makes of Sewing Machines, with a full assortment of Needles, Parts and Oil, and Repair and Improve all kinds of Machines in the best manner and at the lowest prices for good work.

Persons wanting Agencies or Circulars will please address

BYLES & SMITH,
No. 638 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 24, 1881.

The Florence Sewing Machine Company's New Machine,

"THE CROWN."

is now ready for Agents and Dealers.

—:o:—

Old Style Florence Machines taken in exchange, or thoroughly repaired on reasonable terms. Also, the

FLORENCE OIL STOVES.

Agents wanted in every county. Address

BYLES & SMITH,
No. 638 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Jude 24, 1881.

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.*

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.

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.

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.

Full Particulars.

On the 1st of this month our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at Oak Hall was seven hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-one cents.

$743.175.81

These are the exact figures.

Where is there another such stock to select from?
The old house has been remodeled.
The old hands (most of them) are still there.
The old principles of just and right prices, sound goods, fashionable styles, substantial finish, are strictly adhered to.

John Wanamaker

Who founded the business, is at Oak Hall every day looking after things, and in all the history of Oak Hall it was

never so wide awake

to push up its high standards and drop down to lowest prices.

An old-time greeting to our friends everywhere, and another cordial invitation extended to come to Oak Hall.

Wanamaker & Brown,

OAK HALL,

Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

Postscript.

The last new thing we have done is to open a **TEN DOLLAR ROOM,** where we have gathered a great lot of full Suits, suitable for dress or business, which we shall sell at $10.

You can judge of the cheapness of our stock by seeing what we can do for $10. W. & B.

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.

FARM 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.*

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.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8205-0342