The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Nov. 3, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:

THOMAS J. KEATING,
OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

Samuel Cacy,
Thomas A. Hulme.

FOR SHERIFF:

Robert W. Calder.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

1st Dist—Charles P. Loper,
2d " —Tilghman Shafer,
3d " —Richard C. Smyth,
4th " —V. Hendrickson,
5th " —T. Romie Strong.

Grand Rally of the Democracy

Of Kent at the Court House in Chestertown, Thursday evening, November 3, at 7 o'clock.

The following prominent speakers will be present to address the meeting:

Hon. BARNES COMPTON, of Charles county;
Hon. JAS. A. L. McCLURE, of Baltimore City;
J. UPSHUR DENNIS, Esq., of Baltimore City.

By order of the State Central Committee of Kent county.

NEXT TUESDAY.

Next Tuesday is election day. There is to be elected, one State officer—the Comptroller of the Treasury. There are also to be elected in Kent two delegates to the State legislature, a sheriff, five county commissioners and a county surveyor.

First comes our State Comptroller. Thomas J. Keating, of Queen Anne's county, has managed wisely and judiciously the State's finances. Charges have been made to the contray, but the charges have proved as bodiless as sea froth. Mr. Keating's statement of the facts of his administration has been placed openly and clearly before the public, and it has never been disproven, or even disputed.

For the legislature the Democrats have put in the field, Messrs. Samuel Cacy and Thomas A. Hulme, two practical-minded gentlemen, who understand the interests of Kent county, and who will represent her satisfactorily in the General Assembly.

Mr. Robert W. Calder, the candidate for sheriff, has filled the office before, and has his past experience to guide him in making a good officer. He will know, without having to learn, what his duties are.

For county commissioners, the Democrats have in the field, Messrs. Charles P. Loper, Tilghman Shafer, Richard C. Smyth, V. Hendrickson, and T. Romie Strong. Five straightforward, practical business men. Every one of them will make a competent commissioner.

Mr. H. H. Gresham, the Democratic candidate for county surveyor, is well qualified to perform the duties of his office.

Don't stay at home next Tuesday. Every young Democrat and every old Democrat should put his count in the ballot box. It is cowardly to shirk a responsibility. If the ticket does not exactly suit you, take into consideration that a ticket that would exactly suit you, would be dead sure to displease somebody else.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The municipal election in Baltimore city, Wednesday of last week, gave the regular Democrats a sweeping majority. For the first branch of the city council the regular Democrats polled a vote of 23,558. The O. L. D's. 5,909, the Republicans 6,310. The majority of the Regulars over the Old Liners was 17,639 and over the Republicans it was 17,248. Over the Old Liners and Republicans combined, the majority of the Regulars was 11,339. In the election for the second branch of the city council, the figures varied a little, but still gave the Regular Democrats a rousing majority over both the opposing tickets. The municipal election of Baltimore, of course foreshadows the sweeping victory that may be anticipated for the regular Democracy in the State election next Tuesday.

The Baltimore press took the result of the city election characteristically. The *American* of course came out with a howl of fraud. The *American* keeps on its staff a regular fraud editor, whose peculiar talent, and chronic state of mind are specially adapted to inventing ballot box frauds. If there had been a small majority, the *American* would have frothed at the mouth much more vigorously. But a majority of 17,000 rather took the spirit out of its blow. The *Sun* took the matter philosophically and calmly. A political earthquake never ruffles the *Sun*. The *Gazette* hurrahed, and trotted out a full-blooded Democratic rooster, that had recently been imported from Annapolis.

THE PRESIDENT has not appointed any permanent member of his Cabinet, except Judge Folger of New York as the head of the treasury department.

THE EXTRA SESSION of the Senate has adjourned.

THE CASHIER of the principal bank of Newark, New Jersey, succeeded in getting away with over $2,000,000 without the president or directors suspecting anything wrong.

THERE IS A QUESTION of veracity that arises between Mr. Seth of Talbot county, and the Hon. Michael Bannon. Mr. Seth says that Mr. Bannon in 1875, offered him $1500 or $2500 to support John Lee Carroll for Governor. Mr. Bannon denies the charge.

IT IS SAID that President Garfield rejected judge Folger as Secretary of the Treasury, because of his past not altogether untarnished record. Judge Folger is a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, and is as much a Conkling man, as President Arthur himself is.

LITTLE BILLY MAHONE is again making himself felt in the United States Senate. A dead lock was begun on last Friday over the confirmation of Mahone's Lynchburg postmaster. His P. M. will have to take hold under the appointment of the President as the Senate adjourned without confirming him. The question of his confirmation will come up again when the Senate meets in regular session.

As the election next Tuesday, so far as the state is concerned, is simply and solely for the selection of a head of the treasury, the question naturally for people to consider is: has the gentleman who asks their suffrages done his duty in the past? If not who is his accuser, and what the accusation? Everybody who reads knows that the books of his office have been thoroughly overhauled, and closely examined for the purpose of finding an excuse for opposing him. Was it found? Did they find a cent gone wrong? did they find law ignored in the public expenditures? did they find reckless extravagance in the use of public funds? They will not say so; they dare not. On the contrary they found *warrant of law* for every cent spent, and they find a *receipt on file* for every penny paid out. They found the books and papers straight, everything as it should be, and they found no valid excuse for opposing him. And as consistent gentlemen they have no candidate up in opposition. Now that is the condition of things, and with this condition of things the Democratic party comes before the people asking an endorsement of its candidate, and it feels confident of an overwhelming majority for him at the polls.—*Centreville Observer.*

SECRETARY FOLGER.

If the evil that men do lives after them it is to be presumed that during their lives at least it is a subject that may be fairly set over against them when they assume places of trust. Charles J. Folger, who takes William Windom's place as the Financial Minister of President Arthur's choice, has not been identified with the better elements of his party in his own State. When the Court of Appeals was organized in New York, in 1870, he was permitted a place on that bench by William M. Tweed, who thus paid in part many obligations renderded by the Judge as a legislator. In 1869 Mr. Folger was appointed Sub-Treasurer of the United States in New York by President Grant. On leaving the office he scandalized even the blunted sensibilities of the politicians of those days by sending in a bill against the government of a sum so great and a nature so unusual that every successive court to which the plea was presented rejected it. In other words, Treasurer Folger exacted emoluments never known to his office and incurred the suspicion of all right-thinking men. It was a revival of this indelicate attempt to take advantage of his position which compelled Garfield to relinquish his purpose of appointing him in his Cabinet.

Mr. Arthur, with less scruple, has seen fit to make the corner-piece of his Cabinet edifice the stone rejected by his predecessor. The well-wishers of the new administration had hoped for better things, though upon what ground such hope was based is not clear. Judge Folger is no worse or better than the conditions and associations most congenial to the new President. His selection for the Supreme Bench of New York was regarded as a gross impropriety, but his party named him and Tweed saw that he was elected. It is only fair to say that he has conducted himself with propriety on the bench. Though a lawyer of no marked pre-eminence he has escaped criticism, and this negative virtue at such an epoch counts for much. Though he may not illustrate the imposing office, which he owes to his intimacy with Arthur, as a Bristow or a Chase or a Dix has done, he will carry on its functions in cordial sympathy with the new order of things. Politically he is what may be called a Stalwart of the Stalwarts—standing for all that Conkling was and all that Conklingism would lead to.

It is not probable, however, that Judge Folger accepts the Treasury for keeps. His is not the cast of mind that courts mere political honor. He leaves an almost life position at very high compensation to accept a place that at best could be assured him but one term. It is as good as announced that he is to receive, in 1882, the place now nominally filled by Justice Hunt, who is waiting the time for retirement under the law. Judge Folger's occupancy of the Treasury may therefore be considered as merely temporary. The man, his methods and his appointment give the measure of the present regime. Mr. Arthur's desire to continue the Garfield beginnings and tendencies may be judged from this appointment—and since the new President is responsible for the outcome of the next three years and a half it is but rational that he should choose the instruments best adapted to his purpose. Judge Folger is a Grant man to the core!—*Phila. Times.*

The average English jailbird gets 260 ounces of food, the average pauper 166 ounces.

A DELAWARE TRAGEDY.

AN ENRAGED MAN SHOOTS HIS NEIGHBOR AND THEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIMSELF AND DIES FROM THE WOUND.

Great excitement prevailed in Kent county, Delaware, on Tuesday morning of last week, over a double shooting tragedy, committed on Monday evening, on the road from Frederica to Bower's beach. The facts of the case are reported as follows:

Jeremiah Scanlon, a neighboring farmer, went to Williams' house, about dark, armed with a shotgun. Entering the yard, he walked quietly up to the front door without attracting the attention of any one around the house, and knocked for admission. A light was burning in the kitchen. Scanlon stooping down and peeping through the window, was by this means able to see Williams advancing, to answer his summons. Drawing his gun to his shoulder, he waited until Williams reached the front room, when he shot at him through the window with fatal effect, the load entering the right breast near the shoulder, severing the artery, and causing the blood to spurt out in a crimson stream. Williams sank to the floor with a groan. Without waiting to see the effect of his shot he walked out of the yard and rapidly down the road, no one offering to interfere with him, so sudden had been all the incidents in the tragedy.—Apparently half frenzied with a desire to wield his instrument of destruction, he repaired to the house of John Saxton, about a quarter of a mile away, with the intention of shooting him. Fortunately, Saxton was not at home. A boy named Wash Blades, and a son of Williams, however, were in the kitchen, oiling harness. Attracted by the report of a gun they went out about ten minutes afterwards, and found Scanlon lying by the roadside, a short distance from the house, bleeding profusely from a wound in the groin. He was lifted up and conveyed to his home, and Dr. Whiteley, of Frederica, summoned to dress his wounds. He pronounced the case fatal, and said that he must die of peritonitis. Dr. Thomas Cahall, of Frederica, formerly of Wilmington, was called in to attend to Williams' wounds. He says that his condition is exceedingly critical, leaving but little hope of recovery.

Scanlon died from the effects of the wound on Wednesday at 11 A. M. The wound, it seems, was made by a charge of powder and the wadding, no shot being in the barrel. From the statements made by several boys it is now supposed that the wound inflicted was accidental. The boys, who were on the road, say that Scanlon, after leaving Saxton's place, was crawling around a hedge, drawing the gun after him by the muzzle. From what they saw they supposed the trigger was caught in the bushes, and the gun thus discharged. Timothy Scanlon, a brother of the deceased, who lives on Lockerman street, near Governors avenue, still holds to the belief that Mr. Williams shot his brother. Subsequent events prove the fallacy of this conclusion. Mr. Williams is in a fair way for recovery. The deceased was born in Ireland and came to this country twenty years ago. By thrift he managed to eke out more than a livelihood, and from his earnings bought the farm from John Saxton. From this purchase grew the dispute which caused an estrangement between Curtis Williams, John Saxton and himself, and which ultimately resulted in his death. He leaves a family of a wife and four children. The direct cause that lead to the shooting was a suit brought by Williams against Scanlon some months before the shooting. Scanlon was at the time engaged in cutting wood on the property in dispute. Two brothers of the Williams family, in passing by, ordered him to desist, as he was trespassing on their father's property. With an oath, Scanlon advanced upon one of the young men with up-lifted axe, when the other brother prevented a tragedy by knocking Scanlon down with a piece of timber. The suit that followed resulted in the binding over of both parties. Another suit to recover the property in dispute was brought by Scanlon against Williams. On Monday the court ruled the case from the docket, and Scanlon's rage led to the perpetration of the deed which proved fatal to him. The wound made in the abdomen is a large, gaping one, in which the width of two fingers could be inserted. The opinion of Williams' physicians that he will recover is received with feelings of satisfaction.

NEWS comes from Washington that Temporary President David Davis is giving days and nights of attention to a selection of a keeper of the Senate restaurant. Candidates for that place are required by Senator Davis to file credentials as to their gastronomic abilities and to send to him their bills of fare with prices affixed. This is a wise step. The intimate relations of gastronomy and statesmanship have hardly ever been appreciated by Senator Davis's predecessors. Who can tell what political animosities might have been prevented, what deadlocks broken, what bitter personalities averted, had the effect of the Senatorial stomach on the Senatorial brain been understood at an earlier period in our national experience? and who can foresee the far-reaching effects of a well-regulated diet on our destiny? Even the immediate possible effect of Mr. Davis's scheme on the actions of the Senate is incalculable. What a truly St. Jerome-like temper might not be imparted to the acerb Edmunds by a judicious administering of milk and honey! What a change would be wrought in the fierce Logan by a strictly vegetable diet! What suavity of manner might be imparted to the lean and Cassius-like Sherman by switching him off from contingent-fund lemonade to glucose and sweetmeats! There is the lank and sharp-tongued Ingalls, Sherman's physical counterpart, who used to sneer at the Jim Lane men in Kansas as the "bowel aristocracy," because its leaders were men of big girth at the waistband. He, too, might be rounded out until bitterness no longer rankled in his bosom. Little Mahone likewise might be developed by proper regimen until he should sleep o' nights and cease to thirst for Gen. Early's blood. And what phosphorescent sparkles might we not get from our own Warner Miller after a protracted diet of fish? But infinity opens as we speculate. By all means let the experiment be made!—*N. Y. Sun.*

FAMOUS VIRGINIA DUELS.

BEFORE THE WAR AND OF LATE YEARS.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The recent bloodless encounters on "the field of honor" in Virginia recall other and more fatal meetings in former days, when an insult could only be wiped out by the blood of the insulter, and when a man's "rank," if entitling him to notice at all, demanded in a way that admitted of no refusal what is known to the believers in "the code" as "satisfaction." A declination of a challenge then was followed by what is known as a "posting," and Bladensburg, beyond the border, has been made famous as the dueling ground of the politicians of an earlier day and generation. Pleasants and Ritchie and John M. Daniel and Roger Pryor, later on all editors and all politicians, were also a decade or so back all duelists. In those days the Richmond press was the moulder and fashioner of political sentiment, and the wordy warfare of its Whig and Democratic editors culminated not infrequently in a fierce summons to the "field of honor." The stories which are told of the antebellum duels put to the most vivid blush the mild and milksoppy performances of the nowadays Virginia politicians. The "code" stood in high repute then and the man who would not fight was regarded as unfit for the society of ladies and gentlemen.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

One of the most famous of the ante-bellum duels was the fatal one between Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, and John Hampden Pleasants, of the Richmond Whig. Ritchie was a Democrat and ran a red-hot Democratic paper. Hampden Pleasants was an uncompromising Whig. A personal attack in the columns of the one paper, responded to by a no less personal answer in the other, resulted in a challenge and a meeting. The scene was Belle Isle, the little islet in the James river at Richmond. Here, in sight of the city's busy streets, the two editors met and fought. They had each gone to the fray armed with dueling pistols and swords. The conditions of the fight, as agreed upon by their seconds, were that after the first fire with the pistols, if neither should be hurt, they should have recourse to their swords. The swords remained in their scabbards, for at the first shot Pleasants fell dead in his tracks. A no less notable duel was one which occurred many years before the Ritchie-Pleasants affair between Mason and McCarty. Mason was a member of that historic Virginia family of that name, to which belonged James Mason, the great Senator, and John Y. Mason, the Minister of the Confederate Government to France, who was captured by the Union Government from an English ship during the rebellion, in company with Mr. Slidell. Mason and McCarty were brothers-in-law. The feud between them was a political one. They fought on the dividing line of Loudon and Prince William counties. The weapons used were old-fashioned muskets, loaded with slugs. Mason's ball knocked the hammer off of McCarty's gun. McCarty's ball went crashing through Mason's brain.

THE WISES AS DUELISTS.

The Wises of Virginia have always been great duelists. Henry A. Wise, the distinguished war Governor, fought a duel just before the breaking out of the rebellion with Philip St. George Cocke. Their differences grew out of a canvass to a seat in Congress to which they both aspired. It is said that when they reached the "field of honor" Cocke undertook to jockey Wise's courage by saying: "I call heaven to witness that I am guiltless of this man's blood!" Wise replied: "You had better attend to your own blood, d—n you," and put his bullet into Cocke's thigh. Governor Wise's son, O. Jennings Wise, afterwards killed in the rebellion, fought a duel about 1860 with Sherrard Clemens, who at one time represented the Wheeling district in Congress.—When the difficulty between Clemens and Jennings Wise first arose, Clemens announced his purpose of not fighting. He was engaged at the time to a young lady, whom he afterwards married. She heard of his intention to refuse a combat with Wise and sent him word that unless he fought he should never marry her. He did fight, and Wise's shot lamed him for life.

A CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Since the war the resort to the "code" has not been so popular or so fashionable as it once was. People's ideas on the subject have of late years undergone a great change, and to refuse an invitation to fight, as was done some months ago by Mr. Button, a distinguished Lynchburg editor, is apt to be more commended and applauded by the Virginia people than an acceptance and a meeting. Politics are the breeders and begetters of duels. Now and then there has been an encounter on the fields for the sake of a woman's smile, but these have been few and far between. Since the question of the payment of the State debt of Virginia has arisen to agitate the minds of Virginia statesmen challenges have floated around like falling leaves in autumn. The laws of the State impose a disqualification to vote or hold office upon all who are concerned, directly or indirectly, with fighting a duel. But this does not seem to diminish the readiness of the average politician to rush headlong into the fray. In these recent encounters, most of which have been as harmless as ridiculous, some of the most prominent men of the State have been concerned. Since the birth of the Readjuster party of 1877 there have been some ten or twelve so-called duels in Virginia, resulting from politics, but they have nearly all lacked the flavor of "business" which characterized the meeting of the ante-bellum politicians.

A DANGEROUS WOUND.

Before the growth of readjustment, when William E. Cameron, the present Readjuster candidate for Governor, was editor of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* and thought a native Virginia Republican the lowest of God's creation, an article in his paper brought him into collision with one of the most distinguished Republicans in the State, Robert W. Hughes, who has since been promoted to the post of Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern district. In the duel which ensued Cameron was dangerously wounded and carries his adversary's bullet in his body to this day. His political disabilities have since been removed by the Legislature, and nowhere among his present Republican supporters for the Governorship has he a warmer backer than in Judge Robert W. Hughes. Mahone has been of late years a participator, in the preliminaries at least, of a duel. General Bradley T. Johnson, now of Baltimore, but for a long time the head and front of the Virginia Democracy, once made arrangements to meet General Mahone and exchange shots. This was about the time when Mahone was understood to be endeavoring to buy the Legislature of Virginia to favor the schemes of the railroad of which he was then president and which he afterwards bankrupted. Bradley Johnson was a State Senator from Richmond. When the time for the fighting came Johnson was ready on the field, but in some strange way Mahone had been arrested. People here in Virginia, remembering his interrupted duel with Bradley Johnson, laugh at Mahone's refusal to fight Jubal Early on the ground of Early's not being sufficiently gentle. If there is any of the blue blood in Mahone's veins it is an unknown quanity to those who are best acquainted with him and his antecedents. His assumption of a superiority of social dignity over Early is regarded every where in his own State as a cloak for that discretion which is the better part of valor.

SOME RECENT FIZZLES.

Since the canvass of 1881 opened with the nomination at Richmond of John W. Daniel for Governor by the Democrats there have been several attempts at duels in the State. General Peyton Wise, of Richmond, a leading Democrat, and cousin of John S. Wise, the readjuster candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Virginia. The origin of the meeting was a speech by Lewis and the encounter was but a bloodless one. The fight between Scott and Campbell in Fauquier, in which the former was shot in the hand, and the attempted duels of Watkins and Ridgeway in Petersburg and Ward and Trigg in Southwest Virginia, growing out of the canvass, are so recent as to be familiar. The latest fiasco and fizzle in the dueling line is the very recent meeting between Riddleberger and George D. Wise. Dueling under the new regime has come to be funnier than a Punch and Judy show.

TAKING CARE OF THEIR FAMILIES.

According to their present understanding, the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the heads of bureaus, and all the high officials, with many of the subordinates, seem to think their first duty is to billet their families on the pay rolls of the Treasury. Secretary Hunt is already charged with four hopeful sons, and he has only been seven months in the Navy.

Mr. Blaine signalized his advent to the Department of State by making his son Assistant Secretary, as a conspicuous example of self-denial. He has been liberal, too, with more distant family connections.

Mr. Kirkwood has followed the scriptural injunction of taking good care of his household. In fact, all his colleagues, directly or indirectly, have helped to swell the pension list of nepotism.

For a son of Mr. Justice Harlan, a recent graduate of Princeton, the Postmaster-General at once found or made a vacancy worth $1,600 a year, which could only be reached in regular order by long service. Faithful servants are set back constantly by this system of gross partiality, which in the present instance is made more offensive because Judge Harlan has a salary himself of $10,000 a year and has another son in office.

Judge Swain is a rich man, but he has put a son in the Department of Justice. Judge Miller's son-in-law is District Attorney at Washington, and other members of his household are asking for place. Judge Bradley pensioned his son, and it is to be supposed the new Judges who have boys that will not work will follow in the footsteps of their illustrious associates.

We are fast creating an aristocracy of office holders, who claim that the Government should support their children, just as the younger sons of the nobility in England are grafted by diplomacy on the church, and the army and navy. This system may be very comfortable for the beneficiaries, but it is degrading to free institutions.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE famous Dalrymple farm of 75,000 acres in Dakota, is really made up of smaller farms, with separate ownerships; but all is under the management of Oliver Dalrymple, who owns 4,000 acres outright, and is likely to soon become a half owner of the rest. When he assumed charge the proprietors of the various tracts put in the land at a fair valuation and money enough to improve it, charging eight per cent. on the whole investment. The important provision was that, whenever the profits reached over and above the eight per cent. a year, a sum sufficent to repay the entire outlay, half the land should be his. At the time it was not supposed that much, if any more than the promised percentage could be derived from the farm, but the crops have been heavy, and nothing but a serious mishap will prevent Dalrymple from realizing his hopes within two or three years.

WHILE King Kalakaua has been roaming over Europe, it seems that heathen Chinese have completely invaded his kingdom. This is the very evil he wished to avoid. How to get rid of them now becomes the difficulty. His Majesty has been advised to throw them into the sea as fast as they arrive, but King Kalakaua is a humane Christian, and so endeavors to counteract the calamity by a contract with the Portuguese Government for the despatch of 3,000 Portuguese laborers. The Caucasian has evidently not fought his last battle with the Children of the Sun. There are only 65,000 inhabitants in the islands, 15,000 of whom are Chinese. At present not more than 3,000 Portuguese can be sent over, and thus the struggle for supremacy will be most interesting.

ILFRACOMBE, a lovely seaside place, seems to be the English Niagra. A gentleman who went there for his honeymoon says that before he had been at the Royal Clarence Hotel three days he was asked to occupy the head of the table, as being the oldest married man present, and he hadn't been pliced a week!

A VENETIAN gondolier descends generally from a long line of ancestors, who were for centuries boatmen. A gondola costs about $200. The father lays by week after week a small sum in order to buy his son one, and thus start him in life. The gondola costs about $60 per annum in repairs. The owner pays a tax to the municipality, according to the station to which he is allotted, and he is obliged to be there not only every day, but every third night. During the summer months he gains a dollar per diem; in winter almost nothing. When the gondolier goes home he has to cook and engage in other domestic avocations for his family. His wife, dressed in rags, with her hair in disorder, and a pair of old slippers on her feet, sits on her doorsteps looking to her husband to find her in polenta, and to cook it for her when earned. The food, consists of polenta and a handful of small fish, so small, indeed, that nothing remains of them except bones and skin when dried. On feast days, if the gondolier has been fortunate, they eat a little rice.—This, however, is an exceptional luxury, for rice is dearer than polenta. And yet these men are able to row without any apparent effort for many hours every day. They are well set, strong, and muscular, and their unkempt wives seem to be in the rudest of health. Physically, intellectually, and morally, they compare advantageously with the descendants of the Doges.

THE importation of live stock and fresh meat over the Atlantic was never so active as at present. The Iowa, the Victoria, the Toronto, the Manitoba, the Campania, the Bulgaria, and the Mississippi landed in one week alone, recently, at Liverpool, between them, 6,210 head of live stock for butchers' purposes, while seven other steamers landed 5,082 carcasses of frozen beef and over 600 carcasses of mutton. These carcasses, purchased in America for 7 cents the pound, were sold for 10 cents the pound. The attempts recently made by some London firms to get up a corner came to nothing, not on account of the perishable nature of the article so much as on account of the widely distributed competition and the impossibility of getting the Ring sufficiently extensive to cover the whole market.

THE chicken-hatching machine in the Paris Electrical Exhibition is an ordinary egg hatching machine, in which the heat is regulated by a thermometer, the surface of the mercury in which, as it rises or falls, acts by electric wires and a magnet upon a ventilator, which opens as soon as the heat rises to 104, and shuts when it begins to fall too low. It has been observed that machine-hatched chickens suffer from lonesomeness, and do not eat so well as those who hear a mother's constant voice; and so the ingenious proprietor of this machine is now constructing a telephone which will convey to his henless chicks, scattered in different cages about a meadow, the clucking of a central hen.

UNDER the will of an English dust contractor, a legacy of £2,000 was left by the testator to his doctor, to be paid only in the event of the testator living for two years after the date of the will, to be increased to £3,000 should he live for five years; and as the testator died a week after making his will, the bequest of course lapses. The plan of contracting with a doctor to keep his patient alive by offering him pecuniary rewards in an increasing ratio for continued existence is one that if generally adopted might produce the happiest results.

A MEETING of victims of Louis Napoleon's *Coup d'Etat* of the 2d of September—that is to say, of persons who suffered pecuniarily in consequence of that event—has been held in Paris at the Palais de l'industrie. The object was to elect three delegates who will watch, on behalf of those interested, the proceeding of the commission appointed by the Government to grant indemnities in this matter, as a tardy act of justice and restitution. The number of claims sent in up to the present time amounts to about 650.

A FEW weeks ago a large box attracted the attention of the traffic superintendent at the Birsula station of the Odessa section of the Southwest Railway. It had been sent off from Pultawa and was addressed to Odessa. It was opened, and inside was discovered the body of an aged Jew. Under the corpse was found a note, on which was written in the Little Russian language, "If you Jews will not quit the country living we shall send you out dead."

A WRITER on domestic life in Italy to-day says that, as a rule, "distrust and suspicion rule the ordering of an Italian household. No master or mistress usually believes in the integrity of any one in his or her employ, and the whole home life resolves itself in a kind of war of wits—a grim game of cleverness of theft matched by cleverness of detection." The servants are abominably treated—badly fed, abused, and scolded.

A REMARKABLE stampede is in progress toward the Beni River in Bolivia, unexplored until last winter, when Dr. E. R. Heath ascended it, and discovered vast forests of chincona and caoutchouc. Fully 10,000 men have since gone there, and the export of rubber alone has risen from 15,000 pounds to 75,000 with promises of 6,000,000 next year. Dr. Heath is sanguine of finding rich deposits of precious metals and medicinal plants along the Madre de Dios.

THE superintendent of the Binghamton Juvenile Asylum is a firm believer that a propensity for crime is hereditary. He cites the case of a boy whose parents and grandparents were thieves, but who had never known them nor their ways, and had been reared most carefully. Kleptomania was developed in him, however, and he will steal things which cannot be of any value to him, simply from impulse.

Not only did Queen Victoria go to see a play at her son's Scotch home, but on a subsequent evening she was his patner in a dance at a ball there.

A penny edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been published in London.

John Z. Heiner stole $20,000 from a telegraph company by whom he was employed in Philadelphia, but his apparent contrition, and the influence of friends, saved him from prosecution. One of the friends was John Wanamaker, the wealthy merchant and philanthropist of that city who gave him employment as an auditing clerk, and believed he was thoroughly cured of dishonesty. But he was not. By means of a conspiracy with several employees, Heiner lost no time in beginning to rob Wanamaker, and now he will go to prison. It is said that his wife, disgusted at his ingratitude, warned him in vain to stop the thieving, and finally informed against him.

THE American negroes now performing as minstrels in London do not encounter any of the social prejudice which they are accustomed to at home. "The spectacle," says a correspondent of the *Clipper*, "of colored men and white women walking arm in arm up Piccadilly is one that is calculated to daze gods and men. How it affects the swells, who have been in the habit of making Piccadilly their pet promenade, I can only conjecture."

AMONG recent finds at Pompeii were several amphorae, on some of the largest of which was written the exact date of the extraction of the wine contained within, and on smaller ones the names of the wine. Among these names two were very curious, that of "Muscatel nut" and that of "Pepper"—of course written in the Latin language.

A London contemporary informs us that when a man is in straitened circumstances he is now said by society to be "impy"—*i.e.*, impecunious Swift opposed the word "mob," a contradiction of *mobile volgus*; but the sneers of the great Dean did not prevent its general acceptance. "Impy" has less to recommend it than "mob."

MONDAY last was the twenty-ninth anniversary of Daniel Webster's death. It is proposed in Boston to celebrate the centennial of his birth on the 18th of January next.

A 7-year-old boy in Harrisburg, Pa., while "playing circus," a few day ago, stood upon his head so long, that he was attacked with the brain fever, and died in a few hours.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist..... and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—RINGGOLD.—At St. Paul's Church in this county, on Tuesday, November 1st, by Rev. S. C. Roberts, Mr. R. STERLING JONES to Miss HATTIE W. RINGGOLD, both of this county.

JARMAN—FRIED.—On Thursday, the 27th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage in Galena, by Rev. W. M. Warner, Mr. THOMAS S. JARMAN and Miss HANNAH M. FRIED, both of this county.

Baltimore Weekly Sun please copy.

DIED.

PENNINGTON.—At Locust Grove, of malarial fever, Oct. 21st, JOHN PENNINGTON, aged 21.

BRADLEY.—At Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md., October 29th, 1881, Mrs. LURENNA E., wife of John J. Bradley.

Centreville and Easton papers please copy.

MASSEY.—On Oct. 21, 1881, of inflammation of the bowels, NANNIE, only child of Harrison and Sallie Massey, aged 11 months and 16 days.

KENDALL.—In Fairlee, Oct. 24, 1881, PEARL TRACY, infant daughter of Azariah M. and Agnes Kendall, aged 4 months.

ASHLEY.—In Baltimore, Oct. 25th, GEORGE A. C. ASHLEY, aged 4 years, eldest son of Wm. H. and Victoria Ashley.

FARMERS

AND all in want of a good and useful Machine, will do well to call and purchase

THE ENTERPRISE COMBINED STUFFER, Fruit, Lard and Jelly Press.

LEVER SAUSAGE STUFFERS.

Lard Cans, Lard Cans.

BUTCHER KNIVES, BUTCHER KNIVES, CULLENDERS, &c., &c.,

At the cheap Hardware and Stove Store of

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, Nov. 3, 1881.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

HAS in yard and for sale at the lowest rates the market will allow, a large stock of

White Pine and Virginia Pine LUMBER,

embracing in part:

White	Pine	Barn Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet;
"	"	Rabbitted Barn Boards;
"	"	½ " Weatherboarding;
"	"	¾ and 4/4 Plank;
"	"	Dressed Boards, Culls and Picks;
Virginia	"	Boards, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet;
"	"	Siding, dressed and undressed;
"	"	Flooring, No. 1 and 2;
"	"	Scantling, joist, billstuff & railing;
Georgia	"	Sill stuff, from 16 to 32 feet;

Hemlock Fencing;
White Pine 2x3 Railing;
" " 3x4 do.
Cypress Shingles; Laths, Pickets.

He also keeps in stock an assortment of

DOORS, DOOR FRAMES, GLAZED SASH, WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS, CROWN MOULDINGS, BAND MOULDINGS, O G MOULDINGS, BEADINGS, &c.

☞ Do not buy your Lumber from home, and then discover that you would have saved money by purchasing in your own home market. Give me a call.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Chestertown, Nov. 3, 1881.

Lime for Sale.

Having purchased

THE LIME KILN

at the Railroad Station at Chestertown, Md., formerly owned by Levi Fiddis, Jr., I am now prepared to sell either

Slaked or Quicked Lime

for Building purposes, at the following rates at the kiln: Slaked, 6c. per bushel; quick, 12c. per bushel.

WM. PERKINS.

Oct 20, 1881.

KENT COUNTY

STATEMENT OF Receipts and Disbursements FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,

FOR THE

Year ending September 30th, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Sept. 30th, 1880	$3227.46
State School Tax	9471.44
State Free School Fund	1687.33
County School Tax	11754.84
State appropriation to col'd. schools	4432.96
Oyster Licenses { White schools	772.85
Oyster Licenses { Colored "	82.50
Cash on claim refunded	.20
	$31429.58

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salari	$20673.43
Fuel	1354.12
Incidental expenses	151.24
Rent	50.00
Books for indigent pupils	16.98
Building school houses	942.25
Repairing " "	958.93
Furniture, Blackboards and Stoves	377.98
Check book and Certificates	14.80
Salary Sec., Treas. and Examiner	1200.00
Per diem of School Commissioners	270.00
Account books and paper	9.66
Printing and advertising	93.50
Colored teachers' salaries	4283.46
Fuel for colored schools	423.17
Registers and Reports	47.87
Slating for Blackboards	20.50
State Association	10.00
Expenses out of the county	33.28
Postage and envelopes	28.58
Teachers' Institute	137.84
	$31096.69
Balance cash on hand	332.89
	$31429.58

On the 30th of September, 1881, there was due from the several collectors of County Tax, exclusive of interest, as follows:

Rd. F. Moffett for	1879	$ 31.11
*Same "	1880	2446.60
†D. U. Dewees "	1880	250.00
Dan'l E. Jewell "	1880	100.00
‡T. C. Maslin "	1880	601.19
		$3428.90
Moses Lambson, for old schoolhouse		40.00
		$3468.90

* Since paid in part.
† Since paid.
‡ Since paid

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, October 25th, 1881.

We hereby certify that we have examined the aforegoing report of EBEN F. PERKINS, Treasurer of the Board of County School Commissioners for Kent county, and the books and papers, with the vouchers upon which it is based, and find it correct.

R. W. JONES,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
COMMISSIONERS.

Oct. 14, 1881—3t.

New Millinery

FOR

FALL & WINTER,

MRS. KATE GILL

Has just opened her NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK, of the latest and best shapes of HATS.

New and magnificent line of

Shaded Plushes, Shaded Ribbons,

New Styles Watered Ribbons.
Handsome Ostrich Plumes
and Tips of all varieties,
and all the LEADING NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.

Also, a fine assortment of kid, silk and Berlin GLOVES. Full assortment of Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Saxony Yarn; Zephyr Knit Coats and Hoods for infants and children, with other notions just open. Please call.

Oct. 27, 1881. MRS. KATE GILL.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

PESRONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned will sell, at Public Sale, at his residence near Chestertown, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 9th day of November, 1881,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

Six Head Good HORSES;
ONE COLT THREE YEARS OLD;
One Yoke of Good Work Oxen;
Six Head of Milch COWS;
ONE BULL;
Two Yearling Bulls;
20 head Native Ewes, 2 Bucks
Ten head of Shoats;
ONE MILL WAGON and Harness,

1 Farm Wagon and harness, 1 Ox-Cart and Yoke, 1 Corn Dray, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Soap Boiler, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Cider Press, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Feed Box, 1 Corn Crusher, 1 Roller; Plows,