The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Nov. 10, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

Election in Kent!

Large Majority

FOR THE

WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Last Tuesday's election in Kent resulted in a sweeping victory for the whole Democratic ticket. It will be seen that the lowest majority was 208, and the highest reached up to 290. At the Presidential election last year, the Democratic majority was 116. In 1879 the campaign was a hot one, and the Democratic party in that year carried the county by a larger majority than had been reached by any party before or since. There was nothing like as full a vote brought out this fall as in 1879, but the victory this year is one to be proud of.

The following is a table of the vote as cast by districts:

[redacted]

H. H. Gresham, for surveyor, had no opposition on the Republican ticket, and of course polled the full strength of his party.

FROM OTHER PARTS.

We have but meagre accounts of Tuesday's election, from other parts, at the time of going to press. Maryland, however, has gone overwhelmingly Democratic. Baltimore city gave a Democratic majority of upwards of 11,000. Dorchester, which has been considered one of the strongholds of the opposition, has gone Democratic by a majority of 300. The first and second districts of Queen Anne's give good majorities to the Democrats. Other districts not heard from. The whole State will probably go from 25,000 to 30,000 Democratic. New York State is represented as having gone Democratic. It is also pretty certain that the Democrats in Pennsylvania will elect their candidate for Comptroller of the State treasury.

THE movement in favor of reform in the agricultural law of England is quite as active as that in Ireland. It is silent and undemonstrative, but none the less determined for all that, and gradually, but somewhat stealthily, it may be said, are the great as well as the small landlords disposing of their properties. From every quarter of England comes the announcement of the sale of some hereditary estate which has lain in the family for ages, and in every case the announcement is accompanied by the most bitter lamentations against the depression in the value of land. The Duke of Westminster has already sold some of the most desirable portions of his property. He is said to have already realized over a quarter of a million by his sales, and he has expressed his anxiety to lessen his responsibility still further.

A TRAIN on the Northern Pacific was twice obstructed by buffaloes some days ago near the border line between Montana and Dakota, and was forced to come almost to a stand still. There were a number of soldiers aboard armed with repeating rifles, and nearly every passenger had one or more revolvers. They all joined in a brisk fire at the buffaloes, which numbered sixteen the first time and twenty to thirty the second; but the animals seemed wholly indifferent to the bullets. None of them fell or even showed signs of being wounded, and the train was unable to proceed until they saw fit to turn tail and scamper off.

WISCONSIN has been trying to destroy her wolves, wild cats, and foxes by offering a reward for every one killed, and within six months has expended nearly $8,000 in this way. But those who seem to know, say that the only result has been to increase the number of these animals, the reward offered for their destruction being an incentive to breed and raise them.

HONEST JOHN SHERMAN.

SOME TESTIMONY HE DIDN'T WISH TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The secret of John Sherman's singularly stubborn opposition to the submission to the Senate of testimony in the Pitney report may find a solution in what is said to be part of the sworn testimony which appears in to-day's Gazette. It will be remembered that Sherman demanded that the report should be sent, but not that the testimony, and was so strenuous on this point that the Senate divided on party lines after three days' debate, the Republicans coming to Sherman's assistance in the vote, while privately they expressed much surprise and some indignation at his course. It was said at the time that vindication by a strict party vote and no evidence carefully selected by the defendent in the case did not amount to much, and Senators on both sides were perplexed to understand why Sherman was so vehement in insisting that the investigation should take one particular and that a partial character. The Gazette to-day gives the explanations in what it styles "one of the several bits of testimony that Upton, Power, mLaphere & Co. managed to have taken by the committee of investigation for the purpose of arousing John Sherman's interest and so secure to them his powerful aid to influence their retention in office." It is an account of work done by one Paul Brown in Government time and paid for by the Government, while employed in the Treasury Department, and by order of Frank Hessler, superintendent of the treasury cabinet shop. The work was done on Secretary Sherman's stables and new residence in nineteen specified days, and was charged to the account of the Third Auditor's office. Register's office, National Bank Redemption Agency, Supervising Architect's office, and other divisions of the Department. Brown also swore that he had done other work for Sherman, of which he kept no account, but for which he was similarly paid at the rate of $3 per day. This is the testimony as given in the Gazette:

Work done by me (Paul Brown) in Government time and paid for by the Government, while employed in the United States Treasury Department, by order of Mr. Frank Hessler:

Worked May 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1878, on Secretary Sherman's stables, in Stanton alley. Charged to the Third Auditor's office. Making six large doors for Secretary Sherman. Charged to Second Auditor's office.

June 13 and 14, 1878, working on Secretary Sherman's stables.—Charged to Superintendent's office.

July 6, 1878, Working on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Organization Division.

July 13, 1878, working on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Register's office.

Aug. 29, 1878, working six-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house, and twenty feet of sash cord. Charged to Bureau of Statistics. Working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's office.

September, 1878, working six-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

September, 1878, working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's office.

Oct. 18, 1878 working four-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's stable. Charged to Marine Hospital.

Oct. 31, 1878, working three-eighths of a day at Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's file room.

Nov. 9, 1878, working three-eighths of a day at Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to making drawing boards for Supervising Architect's office.

Jan. 11, 1879, working one-eighth of a day on Secretary Sherman's stable reparing down spout. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

June 5, 1879 making and fitting fly screens for stable windows and door. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

June 6, 1879, working four-eighths of a day repairing doors for manure pits for Secretary Sherman. Charged to Marine Hospital.

The *Gazette* prints the following statement regarding Windom's investigation:

"Soon after Mr. Windom became Secretary of the Treasury he concluded that he would displace most of the Tycoons we have been discussing for several weeks past, and he resolved to commence with Upton and Lamphere. He had men selected for both of those places. At about the same time an energetic effort was being made to have the matter of Lamphere's books and some other things investigated, and as these things implicated the important Treasury officials Windom wanted to get rid of, he had resolved to grant the inquiry desired. Evidence sufficient to satisfy Mr. Windom that corrupt practices prevailed were submitted by persons high in position. Mr. Windom's investigating purpose became known to Upton, Power, Lamphere & Co., and they set themselves to work to achieve an investigation that would defeat it. Their most ungarded point was the custodian's office. It was there they all had done pretty much as they pleased, and that to their large substantial gain. They decided that the investigation should show some of its irregularities organized and put into execution by themselves. The responsibility was to be put on Pitney, who had regarded and implicitly obeyed Upton and Power as his official superiors, for he knew that he would be removed from his position unless he did so. That Pitney was their instrument is true. How willing a one a fuller and more honest inquiry must decide. The investigation never reached a legitimate conclusion, it being suspended by Mr. Windom. As to how this was brought about, Senator John Sherman is the best source of information. The inquiry was accidentally or incidentally made to squint toward an honorable gentleman in a very disagreeable way. Mr. Windom can tell, if he chooses, what arguments were used by his predecessor. At any rate, the first effect of his interference was to cause a suspension, with nobody hurt but Mr. Pitney. Then Lamphere, as a representative of the Tycoons, set afloat the statement that none of his firm would be removed, as they had Mr. Windom. The *Gazette* would like to know, you know, if it is true that John Sherman, as Gov. Charles Foster is reported to have stated, while recently in this city, refused to preside over the last Republican Convention in Ohio until the Administration first protected Upton, Power, Lamphere & Co., and stopped the investigation then in progress."

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following proclamation was issued from the Department of State to-day:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has long been the pious custom of our people with the closing of the year to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of the seasons, and to return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from whom they flow; and although at this period, when the falling leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our nation still lies in the shadow of a great bereavement, and the mourning which has filled our hearts still finds its sorrowful expression toward the God before whom we but lately bowed in grief and supplication, yet the countless benefits which have showered upon us during the past twelve months call for our fervent gratitude, and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord in His infinite mercy has most signally favored our country and our people. Peace without and prosperity within have been vouchsafed to us; no pestilence has visited our shores; the abundant privileges of freedom which our fathers left us in their wisdom are still our increasing heritage, and if in parts of our vast domain some affliction has visited our brethren in their forest homes, yet even this calamity has been tempered and in a manner sanctified by the generous compassion for the sufferers which has been called forth throughout our land. For all these things it is meet that the voice of the nation should go up to God in devout homage.

Wherefore I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do recommend that all the people observe Thursday, the 24th day of November instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, by ceasing so far as may be from their secular labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, there to join in ascribing honor and praise to Almighty God, whose goodness has been so manifest in our history and in our lives, and offering earnest prayers that his bounties may continue to us and to our children.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

By the President:

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

GEN. D. H. MAURY ON THE MILITIA.—In a communication to the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, General Dabney H. Maury thus alludes to the volunteer troops at Yorktown: "Great benefits will result to the country from bringing together the volunteers of all the States in an encampment with the regulars. This is the first demonstration of the system, by which Great Britain has built up her militia and volunteer army of half a million of men, and has been for several years advocated in the volunteer conventions which have followed the meeting of volunteer officers called here in Richmond three years ago. I hope it will henceforth become an established rule of educating the militia forces of the State to assemble them annually in suitable encampments for drill and discipline, at such time and places as the Governor may indicate, and that the Secretary of War be requested by the Governor to establish a camp of instruction of regular troops to encamp and drill with the volunteers. There were volunteer troops at Yorktown quite equal to the regulars. I have never seen any regular regiment drill as did the Ninth Massachusetts. The New Jersey regiment and the volunteers of Michigan, Rhode Island, New York, and some others were quite up to the regular standard. The Virginia corps of Cadets far surpassed any other battalion upon that field. On drill, on parade, in the column when the army passed in review, that corps was applauded and admired beyond all other troops, volunteer or regular, and their personal deportment when off duty was as unexceptionable as was their conduct in ranks."

THE NINTH MASSACHUETTS.—The military commission sent to Richmond, Va., to investigate the alleged misconduct of the Ninth Massachusetts, while en route for Yorktown, on Saturday declined to give the agent of the Associated Press any information relative to the proceedings, inasmuch as they were ordered to make their report to the adjutant-general of Massachusetts. Mayor Carrington, of Richmond, who has been daily in attendance, also declined to have anything to say, at that time, though he will at the proper time make a full report. It seems, however, to be conceeded that the gist of the testimony is that the number of the soldiers of the regiment engaged in the alleged misconduct was from 50 to 75; that outrageous advancements were made towards ladies in the public streets; that many of the soldiers paraded one of the main thoroughfares in broad daylight with colored women of the lowest characters on their arms, embracing and kissing them; that they took possession of vehicles, putting the drivers off; that they invaded barrooms and helped themselves, refusing to pay for the drinks, and that they committed many other acts of wantonness. The officers composing the commission have shown every disposition to make their investigation as full and as searching as possible, and their report will doubtless prove that they have faithfully discharged their unpleasant duty.

A PARTY of mulatto girls appear at one Chicago variety theatre as "Yannabacke Geisha dancers, direct from the tea gardens of Tokio," and at another establishment, the same evening, as "genuine Comanche maidens," their natural color answering both purposes, though their features do not.

THE PROSPECTS OF BRITISH CONSERVATIVES.

The gain made by the Conservatives in the English municipal election held during the present week are noteworthy for two reasons.—They attest a complete absorption of the Irish vote, while the success achieved in many places where the Irish element is weak indicates that many Englishmen who supported the Liberal candidates for Parliament eighteen months ago are losing confidence in the Gladstone Government.

The accession of strength derived by the Conservative party from Irish residents in England itself, owing to the exasperating treatment of the Land League by the present Ministry, will be much more considerable than is generally supposed. The number of persons permanently settled in England who were themselves born in Ireland, or whose parents were natives of that country, is computed to reach two millions, and in all the manufacturing and commercial centres they constitute an important factor of the voting population. These Irish electors, at the general election in 1880, voted either for candidates of their own, or for such Liberal nominees as consented to make certain pledges to the Home Rule leaders. It could easily be shown by an analysis of the returns that had they then taken the course recently pursued at the municipal elections, they would have turned the scale in favor of Conservative candidates in a large number of constituencies. It is no credit to Mr. Gladstone's statesmanship that one result of his term of office is the incurable alienation from the Liberal party of a large and growing element of political strength.

Even an Englishman, notwithstanding the antipathy which many of them seem to feel toward Irishmen, the final outcome of Gladstone's Irish policy must prove a bitter disappointment. For what was the ultimate object of the legislation which occupied Parliament for so many months, to the neglect of all other public business? Obviously the Irish Land act was but a means to an end, and that end was the permanent conciliation of the Irish people. When Mr. Gladstone took office, it was given out that the era of mutual rancor and distrust between the two sister kingdoms had passed away; that the Irish problem was at last to be approached in a spirit of forbearance and generosity, and settled once for all on the broadest principles of equality. Mr. Gladstone meant, we were assured, to redress the usurpations and iniquities of centuries, and as the culminating act of his public career, to earn the heartfelt benedictions of the Irish nation. He had himself declared repeatedly that he regarded the Land bill as the great measure of his life, and looked forward to the perfect and lasting pacification of Ireland as his best title to remembrance. It may be that such high purposes were at one time active in his mind, but it is plain to all men that his methods have been strangely ineffective. His plans for the conciliation of Ireland have deplorably and irremediably miscarried. His Land act, even if one-half of the Irish peasantry should avail themselves of its concessions, has totally failed to compass his paramount and central aim. The very tenants who may see fit to make trial of its provisions, feel nothing but detestation for its author, nothing but renewed hatred for a country which has flung their chosen leaders into jail, and, while assuming to confer a favor, has literally forced it down their throats. To thoughtful and candid members of the Liberal party this must seem a miserable outcome of their chief's loud professions and of a twelve-month's work; and it would be strange if they did not begin to entertain misgivings touching Mr. Gladstone's capacity in point of temper or of intellect to deal with questions involving the welfare and tranquility of nations.

That Mr. Gladstone is himself humiliated and disheartened by the flagrant failure of his main design may perhaps be reasonably inferred from the rumors which are now rife concerning his contemplated withdrawal from the Cabinet, or at least from the onerous position he has thus far occupied. It is now some eight years since he drew attention to the fact that he was already an old man, and declared his intention of renouncing politics. Whatever motives may have prompted such a step at that time can scarcely seem less weighty now; and he may well shrink from encountering the new difficulties which his unlucky treatment of Ireland has engendered. Of course the Liberal party will endeavor to dissuade their leader from deserting them, and will conceal his wish to do so as long as they can, for the mere rumor of his withdrawal is a source of weakness. What we call the Liberal party to-day is a thing of shreds and patches, made up of elements essentially incongruous and mutually repugnant, agreeing, indeed, as to nothing except the advantage of holding office and a willingness to accept Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister.

There is not one of his supporters who could take the present Primier's place without entailing an immediate disintegration of his following. Take the latest recruit, Lord Derby, for example. He would suit nobody but the old Whigs, and to many of them his conversion would seem of too fresh a date to deserve such promotion. As for Lord Hartington, the Radicals were restive under his timid guidance in the last Parliament, and now that they have gained so much in strength and self-assertion, they would not brook his control. Mr. Forster's chance of the succession has been ruined by his performances in Ireland, which even from a party point of view have been palpably unfortunate.—We need not say that Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Charles Dilke, who represent the Radical wing of Mr. Gladstone's followers, could not hope to secure from the old Whigs any larger measure of recognition than is now accorded them. In truth, the Whigs are a good deal more likely to fuse with the Conservatives than to act with the Radicals after Mr. Gladstone quits the stage.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, constitute a relatively compact and homogeneous party, organized on the simple and perfectly intelligible principle that reforms have gone nearly far enough, and that it is the sensible course to put the brakes on for a while and let well enough alone. That sort of attitude may not be calculated to rouse enthusiasm, but men fall back on it sometimes when disenchanted and dismayed by the hollowness of fine professions and the dispelling of their dreams. We infer from the Conservative gains in the municipal elections that the English nation is now passing through such a species of reaction. The Conservatives are profiting by the faults of their opponents, and especially by the egregious blunders committed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster in their Irish policy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE IRISH.

In response to a cable despatch from Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, now in Paris, asking through Patrick Ford of the Irish World whether he would go to Ireland and advocate "No Rent," Wendell Phillips has sent the following:

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1881.

SIR: I receive with humility the summons you send me—well knowing that, in any circumstances, I could not do a tenth part of what your partiality makes you think I could.

But in this case, humanity, civil liberty, constitutional government, and civilization itself claims his best service of every man.

Ireland to-day leads the van in the struggle for right, justice and freedom.

England has forfeited her right to rule, if she ever had any, by a 300 years' exhibition of her unfitness and inability to do so. The failure is confessed by all her statesmen, of both parties, for the last hundred years.

Discontent, poverty, famine, and death are her accusers.

Her rulers cannot plead ignorance. Their own shameless confessions, repeated over and over again, admit that England's rule has been unjust, selfish, and cruel. She has planned that Ireland should starve, hoping she would then be too weak to resist.

To-day, while her Government tramples under foot every principle in English history that makes men honor it, the world waits in sure and glad expectation of her defeat, confident that her overthrow will be the triumph of right, justice, and civilization.

The three thousand miles of ocean that separates us from her shores enable us to judge her course as dispassionately as posterity will judge it a hundred years hence; and we see the mad blunders of her Government as posterity will see them.

Let Ireland only persevere in her sublime patience, keeping ever within the limits of peaceful agitation, and her victory is certain.

With unbroken front let her assault despotism in its central point, rent. Honest rent is the surplus left after the tenant has lived in comfort—material, intellectual, personal, and social comfort. Ireland owes none to-day; certainly not to a class whose Government is the prison and the bayonet.

How cheerfully would I do my part! How gladly would I share in the honors of such a struggle! But the state of my health obliges me to give up public speaking. I can only bid you God speed, and pray for your speedy and complete success.

Yours, very respectfully,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League.

ARTHUR'S UNSETTLED PRIVATE BUSINESS.—When the New York Republican State Convention met in New York city the unsettled law business of President Arthur required several days of the most assiduous labor to settle and close it up, and it is doubtful whether he would have been able to settle it at all had it not been for the timely aid rendered him day and night by Conkling, Logan of Illinois, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Blair of New Hampshire, Jones of Nevada, and others who knew just what attention the President's private affairs needed.

The election takes place in New York on Tuesday next, and President Arthur has discovered that much of his private business remains unsettled, notwithstanding the efforts made to close it up a month ago. He has, therefore, deserted the Capital for New York, taken rooms on the same floor with Conkling at the Fith Avenue Hotel, and it is known that he can't possibly close up his confused private affairs until after election day.

One of the chief business troubles of the President is to ascertain whether it would be better for him and his stalwart friends to elect o defeat the Garfield Republican State ticket in New York. Mr. Conkling became ill with a throat affection about the time the Garfield Republicans ran away with the convention, and the stalwart sore-throat has become so general that not one of them has been able to speak for the Garfield ticket. Whether President Arthur shall direct his attention to heal or aggravate the stalwart sore-throats is the private business probably that vexes him, and it is now probable that the healing process won't begin until after the election and the defeat of the Garfield State ticket.—*Philadelphia Times.*

BUILDING has been going on in Paris of late almost as actively as in New York. Spacious mansions are rising beyond the park of Monceau, near the Trocadero. Very high rents are asked, but doubts are expressed as to whether persons disposed to pay them will be forthcoming, and meanwhile there is a dearth of house accommodation of a humbler sort. The masons, carpenters, &c., are loudly demanding higher pay. They declare that all this building proves the wealth of the country, and assert that they ought to share in it. On the other hand, many well-informed persons aver that this building boom is simply due to a plethora of capital in the hands of persons who are afraid to sink it in investments which might be more seriously affected by a political convulsion, whereas a house, even if empty for a while, may pay again in time.

AN account of a Chicago funeral says that the burial casket "was made to conform as far as possible with the comforts the occupant was wont to surround himself with in the home he has left."

THE silver wedding of Abraham Eichold and wife, in Chicago, cost $20,000. The festivities occurred in a large hall, the music, decorations, and supper were of the best, and no presents were accepted.

WHEN STONEWALL JACKSON WAS FRIGHTENED.

An Anecdote by Gen. Jackson, of West Virginia.

I recollect asking "Stonewall," who was my cousin, if he had ever been frightened in war. He said yes, once he had been considerably under a sense of fear. It was in the City of Mexico. A chest containing a large sum of money had been put in Lieutenant Jackson's charge, and to be perfectly secure of it he ordered it carried to his headquarters, in an old abbey or convent, and laid down there alone in the room with it to sleep, a sentinel walking the corridor outside. He had been there in bed only a few minutes, and was getting drowsy, when he distinctly heard something under his bed, which lifted up as if a man was secreted there. Jackson said he leaped out of bed and drew his sword and examined the bed and room in vain. Jackson then supposed he had been possibly dreaming and resumed his bed. Just as he was thinking it was all a mistake his bed lifted again, plainly and with some force. He started forth a second time, sword in hand, and behold! nothing was there. "This time," said he, "I was scared, indeed, till my attention was called to a shouting outside in the street, and then I found that it was an earthquake passing under the City of Mexico that had lifted my bed up and given me such apprehension."

PEACHES.—That luscious fruit, the peach, is likely to be as scarce next season as it was this year.—Many trees that were badly frozen last winter were cut off with the expectation that new tops would grow upon them. They rapidly recovered during the early summer, but their growth was checked by the drought so that very few fruit buds formed on the new tops. The yield from such trees will fall off eighty per cent. Trees that survived the severity of last winter budded late, and their growth was feeble. The recent hot, dry weather has so drained the life from them that many will never recover. The buds which usually appear before frost are shrivelled.

It is thought that the drought has affected all kinds of fruit trees so seriously that the prospects for the season of 1882 are discouraging.—The extraordinary dryness of the air has prevented the formation of fruit buds. Horticulturists will do what they can to alter these conditions by mulching and manuring.—*New York Sun.*

THE other afternoon in London a quain' custom was observed at the office of the Queen's Remembrancer at the Royal Courts of Justice, where the formal services due to the Crown on behalf of the Corporation of London in respect of certain of their property were duly rendered.—Proclamation having been made as follows: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called the Moors in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service," the City Solicitor presented himself, and cut one fagot with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook. Proclamation was then made: "Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called the Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor, in answer to that, counted six horseshoes and 61 nails, the Queen's Remembrancer saying "Good number." With that the proceedings ended.

THE peculiar real estate venture at Wayne, thirteen miles from Philadelphia will bring together a population of 3,000 in another year. The company bought 600 acres for $250,000, and spent $100,000 in landscapes gardening, $50,000 for a water supply, and enough in drainage to swell the investment to $500,000. The building lots are an acre each, and the purchaser is bound to select one out of twenty striking designs for a residence, costing $2,000 to $8,000. Picturesqueness is further provided for by fixing the exact spot on which the house shall stand, and locating the trees to suit the landscape. A first payment of a third part of the cost of the land and improvement is all that is required, the rest remaining on mortgage on easy terms. There will be no barrooms.

THE immunity of the notorious James family of Western bandits from prosecution arises, it is now said, from the fact that they reside in Kentucky, and do none of their robbing in that State. So long as they cross the border into Missouri to commit crimes, and are peaceable when at home, the sentiment of the community is that they are good citizens and ought not to be disturbed. Their home is in Nelson County, but whenever a stranger begins to make inquiries about them he is speedily made to comprehend that his life is in danger. The Jameses are ignorant and brutal, but very venturesome and cunning. Their depredations have brought in considerable wealth, and they are said to be proud of their reputation as plunderers.

SOME years ago, when an enormous defalcation took place in London on the part of the Treasurer of a public company, it came to light that he had for years avoided taking a holiday of more than a day or two, the object evidently being that no thorough examination of his accounts should be made. Thenceforward that company, and many other companies, insisted on all their subordinates taking holidays, and their books are thoroughly overhauled by competent accountants. The case alluded to, and also that of a man who for years carried on gigantic frauds on the Crystal Palace Company, had the salutary effect of causing firms to rigidly investigate the accounts of their cashiers, &c., irrespective of long service and cordial relations.

FARNBOROUGH HALL, the new home of the Empress Eugenie, stands in grounds of 260 acres; well timbered, with splendid gardens, and amid a charming homelike country. The estate was bought for her for £50,000, although it is said that the mansion alone could not have been built for much less than £90,000. Alterations are being made which were originally estimated to cost £17,000, but it is probable that nearly three times that sum will be expended. The property belonged to the late Mr. Longman, the publisher, who had made it very beautiful.

JEWISH papers in Europe are actively discussing the question of colonizing Palestine. The *Jewish Messenger* says that if the Russian refugees had been sent to that country, instead of to America, the colonization scheme would have received a powerful impetus. But the unhappy emigrants from Russia would have been in a bad way on reaching the shores of the Holy Land. They would have none there to extend them the generous aid and practical sympathy which their brethren have shown them here. And they would have been leaping out of the frying pan into the fire in leaving the despotism of Russia for the rapacity of the Turkish thieves who rule Palestine.

A MAN had a curious race for life near Meriden, Conn. He swallowed a large dose of morphine, intending suicide, but quickly changed his mind, and started for the nearest physician, who was two miles away. He felt the dangerous drowsiness stealing over him, and ran with all his might. The exercise kept him awake, but his mouth became parched, his eyes filmy, and his strength less. He stopped to pray, but an instant of delay warned him that, unless he depended on miraculous help there was no time to be lost on his knees. He at length stumbled into the doctor's office, and fell senseless on the floor, but was saved by energetic treatment.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S business was bad at Crawfordville, Minn., and he planned to better his circumstances by producing some supernatural phenomena. First, hiring the only tavern in the village, so that he might be prepared to profit by the crowds which he expected to draw, he used his camera to surreptitiously throw a luminous figure of the Virgin Mary on the front of the Roman Catholic church. There was great excitement, but the priest discovered the trick, refused to become a partner in the enterprise, and drove the operator out of town.

The hope once entertained that Postmaster-General James might make his department self-supporting will have to be abandoned, although the deficit contemplated for the new budget just prepared is less than a million dollars, and the reductions introduced in the service are very much more. The Star route service alone has been cut down $1,575,000. This enormous reduction illustrates the discretionary power of the executive chiefs and their lieutenants, and explains how Mr. Brady could for years waste public money with impunity.

THE FRENCH WINE PRODUCT.—The latest review of the French wine trade estimates the yield this year at about 40,000,000 hectolitres, (the hectolitre is twenty-two gallons.) This is less than the average (50,000,000) of the last ten years, but the deficit will be made up by Italian wines and those made in France from dried raisins. Of these latter we shall doubtless receive a liberal supply here.

LITTA, the opera singer, who made an artistic success in Europe and here, seems to have failed to turn her fame to financial account. She is now at her home in Bloomington, Ill., in impoverished circumstances. After repaying the money advanced by friends for her musical education and supporting her mother and several sisters, she says that all her earnings on the stage have been absorbed.

A JOURNAL published at a Jewish charity fair in Cincinnati takes the ground that it is the Jews who are exclusive, and tells them they ought to be more tolerant of Christians. "We assert ourselves," it says, "as a 'peculiar people,' and, except in our business associations, hold ourselves aloof from the Christian world."

IN a Montreal breach of promise suit, it was shown that the pair agreed upon a day for marriage, and marked it in a calendar of her diary, and that he twice surreptitiously rubbed out the mark and put it a month ahead. She caught him at it on the last occasion, and sought by a recourse to the law to compel him to keep the original promise.

IVAN TOURGUENIEF, who is now on a visit to England, has made progress with his forthcoming novel. Its aim is to show how strongly marked is the line, how deep is the gulf, which divides the Socialism of Russia from that of the west of Europe.

A WOMAN at Marietta, Ohio, on reading of somebody having committed suicide by means of a towel, remarked that she did not understand how it could be done; but an hour afterward she was found choked to death in exactly the same manner.

THE only place where cremation seems to be thoroughly established is Milan, where about 150 bodies have been burnt since the cremation was built—scarcely a year.

THERE were 2,361 cases of desertion from the United States army last year; 318 more than for the year previous.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Are you troubled with Ague, Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Remittent or Intermitting Fever, Night Sweats or any disease that comes from Malaria or disordered Liver and Hot Suns? If so, procure a bottle of Green's Ague Conqueror, which is an acetic extract of strong tonic roots, combined with Sulphate of Magnesia, etc., and positively contains no Quinine, Arsenic or other poisons. It purifies the blood, cleanses the liver, spleen and other secretive organs so effectually that the chills will not return. *We have never found any case of Fever and Ague it will not cure.* Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. One large bottle has cured as many as five in one family. Sold by all druggists and dealers every where.

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.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE—ANDERSON.—On the 1st of November, by Rev. Mr. VanBurkalow, JOHN E. GEORGE and Miss ELVIRA ANDERSON, daughter of Joseph C. Anderson, all of Sudlersville.

BUSTED—WILKINSON.—On the 3d of November, at the M. E. Church, Centreville, by Rev. J. P. Otis, CHARLES A. BUSTERD, junior editor of the *Observer*, and Miss MOLLIE G. WILKINSON, daughter of Capt. John Wilkinson of Centreville.

CANNAN—FOGWELL.—On the 26th of October, at the Chesapeake Parsonage, by Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., ARTHUR W. CANNAN and Miss LYDIA A. FOGWELL, both of this county.

SOPER—SWARTZ.—On Tuesday, October 25, 1881, by Rev. T. VanBurkalow, WILLIAM T. SOPER, of Matthews county, Va., to Miss KATIE SWARTZ, of Queen Anne's county, Md.

DIED.

IRELAND.—October 16th, CECELIA, infant daughter and only child of James T. and Katie Ireland, aged 22 months.

GO TO THE

Town Hall,

—IN—

GALENA,

AND BUY YOUR

Furniture,

STOVES AND CARPETS

AT CITY PRICES.

A well-selected stock always on hand. An examination of stock and prices is requested before purchasing elsewhere.

THOS. H. HORSEY.

Nov. 5, 1881—3m.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at her residence near Chesterville, on

WEDNESDAY,
November the 23d, 1881,

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

8 HEAD OF HORSES, some of them good Brood Mares;
1 PAIR OF MULES;
1 YEARLING COLT;
7 HEAD OF MILCH COWS;
1 SOUTHDOWN BUCK;
9 HEAD OF EWES;
1 CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED;
1 BICKFORD & HOFFMAN DRILL, nearly new;
1 GRAIN FAN;
1 CORN SHELLER;
1 SLEIGH;
1 ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE & HARNESS;
1 DEARBORN AND HARNESS;
1 FARM WAGON AND HARNESS AND HAY RIG;
1 HORSE CART AND HARNESS;
1 WHEAT RAKE;

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, Grub Hoes, &c., and numerous other articles.

LOT OF TIMOTHY HAY,
CORN BLADES,

1 LARGE No. 10 COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS;
2 BARRELS CIDER VINEGAR;

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Should the weather prove stormy on the above date the sale will take place the first fair day thereafter.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all sums over $10 a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, payable at the Kent National Bank of Chestertown. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

CATHARINE A. LUSBY.

U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r. Nov. 10—tds.

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;
" " ¾ " Weatherboarding;
" " ¾ and ⅞ 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; Lathe, 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.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

EDWARD M. WILKINS,
vs.
SAMUEL M. WILKINS, B. N. S. WILKINS, E. B. JONES AND FANNY L. JONES HIS WIFE, AND OTHERS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY. IN EQUITY. OCTOBER 19, 1881.

COMMISSION TO DIVIDE CERTAIN REAL ESTATE OF THE LATE COL. EDWARD WILKINS.

THE COMMISSIONERS having made division and reported their proceedings in the said cause,—It is hereby ordered that the said return and proceedings of the Commissioners be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown by the twentieth day of December next: provided a copy of this Order shall be published in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the twentieth day of November, 1881.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

October 20, 1881—4t

The Largest

MOST COMPLETE

—AND—

Cheapest stock of LAMPS

AND FIXTURES

IN KENT COUNTY,

At SPARKS'.

Opposite the Court House.

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