The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Dec. 22, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

A CHAPTER FROM THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

A FAIR SAMPLE OF THE CAPERS THAT ARE DAILY CUT BY THE ASSASSIN.

The Guiteau trial drags along, and allowing that the jury, as a whole, may have constitutions strong enough to weather it to the end, it will yet take some time to get through with all the testimony. To give details of a whole week's trial would take up too much space, and would prove too monotonous, even to those who take a great interest in the case. Below we give a single day's proceedings, that of Friday, Dec. 16th, which is a very fair sample of what takes place daily in the Washington court room:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The court was called to order this morning promptly at 10 o'clock, but a tedious ten minutes followed before the counsel for the prosecution entered. The prisoner was not able to control himself all this time and he broke out:

"I understand Gen. Reynold, is sick this morning. I wonder if Corkhill is. He got more than he wanted yesterday. It is about time for Corkhill to get sick, and stay sick.

The District Attorney said that he desired to interrupt the cross examination of Gen. Reynolds for the present, and called to the stand Geo. D. Bernard, deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York. He produced the original record in the divorce suit of Anna Guiteau against Charles J. Guiteau. Mr. Scoville objected, but the objection was over-ruled and the decree was admitted in evidence. The District Attorney then read the record, which shows that in 1874 a decree of absolute divorce was granted to Anna Guiteau.

When the reading was concluded the prisoner explained that he had given his wife cause to sue for divorce on purpose to get rid of her, as he did not love her. He did it as a matter of conscience and principle.

J. S. Reynolds was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Scoville, who taxed him with practising deceit upon the prisoner. The prisoner frequently interrupted both the witness and Mr. Scoville, telling the witness that he was lying, and had played the part of a miserable spy, and abusing his counsel for the manner in which he conducted the cross-examination.

The witness said, in response to a question by the District Attorney, that besides the personal motive of curiosity, his reason for visiting the jail was to ascertain whether there was any socialistic plot in the assassination, and he was satisfied that there was not, and that Guiteau had no associate.

"That is enrirely too thin," said the prisoner. "You went there as the special agent of the Government. What is the use of your lying about it?"

Mr. Scoville looked over the memoranda from which the witness read yesterday, and discovered parts that had not been read, as, for instance, a declaration by the prisoner that he could rank with Conkling, Logan, and other Republican leaders.

"I never said," exclaimed the prisoner, "that I could rank with them; but as a matter of fact, I think I could."

The witness on being pressed by Mr. Scoville to state why he had made memoranda of his visits to the jail if he had not expected to make use of them, replied that it was to give correct information to the Attorney-General, and that after each interview he recited to the Attorney-General and the District Attorney what had occurred, using his memoranda for the purpose.

The District Attorney then read newspaper extracts which Reynolds took to the jail and read to the prisoner. They comprised telegraphic despatches from Senator Conkling, expressing abhorrence of the prisoner's act; also reports of interviews with Fred Grant, Senator Logan, and others; also editorials on the assassination. The reading of them by the District Attorney was interrupted by exclamations from the prisoner like these:

"That is false. Gen. Grant was always very kind and polite to me. He liked the ring of my speech."

"That is what Fred Grant says. He is a nice youth, is he not? He is too lazy to get a decent living. He is a dead beat—not I."

"I used to be a member of Beecher's church. He was supposed to be a virtuous man then, and perhaps he is now."

"I used to go up to Logan, pat him on the back, and say, "How are you, General?" and he would say, 'How are you, Guiteau?' He thought I was a good fellow. Then they all turned against me, just as Peter did when he denied the Saviour when He was on the cross and in trouble. But they have got over it now, and they are coming up like proper men.

"My life would have been snuffed out at the depot that morning if God Almighty had not protected me. I was thinking about it this morning when I awoke, and it seemed to me that that act was the most audacious thing a man could do—to shoot down the president surrounded by Cabinet officers and the police. I would not do it again for a million dollars. But I was in such a desperate state of mind under the pressure upon me that I could not have resisted it if I were to be shot down the next moment. My free agency was destroyed."

In reference to another newspaper extract speaking of Guiteau's boast that if he got the Austrian mission he would fill the position with proper dignity, the prisoner cried out:

"That part is true." [Laughter.]

Mrs. Ellen C. Grant of Fourteenth street, Washington, was the next witness. As she took the stand the prisoner said:

"Mrs. Grant is a very fine lady, and keeps a first-class boarding house. I own her $47. I will pay you very shortly, Mrs. Grant. If these men do not respond that I called upon yesterday I will call their names right out in meeting."

The witness testified that the prisoner boarded in her house forty-one days, leaving on the last day of June. The witness never noticed in the prisoner anything indicating unsoundness of mind. She had considered him as intelligent as any one in her house. She noticed nothing peculiar about him.

When Mr. Scoville began to ask the witness as to her competency to form an opinion about insanity and whether she had expressed on opinion that the prisoner was insane, Guiteau broke out:

"Mrs. Grant is close mouthed, like myself. There is no use in quizzing her on cross-examination, Scoville. You are as stupid as a jackass this morning. You have not got brains enough for this business. Your place is in examining abstracts of title in Chicago. That is all you are fit for as a lawyer."

Mrs. Anna Dunmire, the prisoner's divorced wife, was then called to the stand. The prisoner denounced Corkhill for calling her.

This lady, he exclaimed, is married, has children, and it is an outrage for Corkhill to be permitted to call her and dig up her reputation, which I will have to do if she attempts to do me any harm. I ask the Court to stop this man Corkhill. He is an old hog. He has no conscience or character or sense, and he is using his official position to traduce this lady. If I were President of the United States I would kick that man out of office in two hours. I want to make a speech to President Arthur. There are scores of first-class lawyers in New York city whom he knows, high-toned, Christian, conscientious men, any one of whom would be a hundred thousand times better than Corkhill. I ask President Arthur as a personal favor and in the name of the Republican party to kick this man out of office at once. I made Gen. Arthur President, and I have a right to make this personal request of him. If he is the man I take him for he will act upon it.

The witness said she was married to the prisoner on the 3d of July, 1869, in Chicago. After they moved to New York her husband followed law and politics. He was engaged in the Greeley campaign, and expected as a reward to be appointed Minister to Chili.

The District Attorney asked the witness whether, in her association with the prisoner, she had ever noticed any insanity, and her reply was, "I never did."

The district Attorney (to Mr. Scoville)—You may take the witness.

The Prisoner—Thank you Mr. Corkhill; that is the decentest thing you have done on this trial. (Turning to Mr. Scoville)—Cut your cross-examination short, Scoville, and let us get something else.

Mr. Scoville—Have you said since the 2d of July last that you considered the prisoner of unsound mind when you lived with him? No; I never have said so.

The Prisoner—What is the use of going into that Scoville? You are a consummate jackass. I would rather have a ten-year old boy to try this case than you. You have got no brains; no conception. You cannot see a foot ahead of you. Get off the case, and I will do the business myself. I could have got three or four first-class lawyers to defend the case if you had not elbowed them out with your consummate egotism and vanity. You are taking altogether too much responsibility on yourself. I have got the heavy work myself to do before the Court and the jury.

As the prisoner finished this tirade, he bent his head on the table and indulged for some time in a quiet laugh.

Mr. Scoville resumed the cross-examination, and made some mistake in putting a question to the witness. He said promptly: "Excuse me; I was thinking of something else."

"I should suppose you were," said the prisoner, with a laugh. "You had better go home and go to bed. You have never got straight since the failure of your lecture the other night."

As Mr. Scoville continued to question the witness, the prisoner exclaimed: "What is the use of your going into this business. You are the biggest fool I ever met. (To the Judge)—I object to Scoville examining the witness any further. I object to it as a matter of law and as a matter of decency. He has got a lot of letters and other rubbish here, and expects to spread himself in the cross-examination."

Dr. Francis D. Loring, a Washington physician, testified that he had made a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. He has been in the habit of examining the eyes of patients for the purpose of determining whether or not the appearance of the eye gives indication of disease of the brain. He examined the prisoner's eyes at the jail on Nov. 30 and Dec. 6, and found nothing indicating an affection of the brain.

Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton of New York testified that for nine years he has made a special study of mental and nervous diseases, and has written extensively on the subject. He made three personal examinations of the prisoner. He found nothing whatever indicating any congenital defect. The head was slightly assymmetrical, or irregular, but that was a very common thing. He took measurements of the prisoner's head, of which he exhibited a diagram. There was no irregularity of contour. The skin had none of the appearances which characterize the skin of insane persons. During the examination the prisoner's manner was perfectly quiet, and answered politely and rationally the questions asked him.

Q.—State whether that examination would enable you to determine whether there was any mental disease if it existed? A.—It would so far as external appearances go.

Q.—And you did not find in the prisoner any external evidence of mental or physical disease? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you find in the prisoner anything indicative of any peculiar traits of character? A.—I found that he was eccentric, and probably ill-tempered. I judged that entirely from noticing his behavior in court. I think he is an eccentric man.

The Prisoner—I am when I am abused. I have taken more abuse since I got into this court room than I ever did before in my life.

Q.—Was there anything peculiar about the prisoner's facial expression that would strike you as significant? A.—Nothing at all.

The Prisoner—I do not take much stock in these figurings of the head. It is the spirit (with a thump on the table to give emphasis to the word) that gets into a man, and that drives him to do or not do. Get acquainted with spiritology, Doctor, and you will get more sense than with your craniology.

The witness went on to say there was a great difference between the conduct of the prisoner in the jail and in the court room. In jail he was remarkably quiet and self-possessed, offering the doctors every chance to examine him. His manner and behavior in court made the witness think he was playing a part.

"I never play a part, Doctor," said the prisoner. "I go on the square. You and Spitzka do not agree. Spitzka is a much bigger man than you in the business. You are nothing but a sub." [Laughter.]

Q.—From your thorough physical examination of the prisoner, and your observation of him in the court room and in the jail, have you seen anything that would indicate that he is in any respect the victim of a hereditary tendency to insanity, or that there is in him any condition of mental unsoundness that would prevent his distinguishing right from wrong, or thoroughly realizing the full consequences of an act personally to himself and before the law? A—I believe the man to be sane, although eccentric, and to be able to distinguish between right and wrong, and to know the consequences of any act he may commit.

After the cross-examination had gone on for a little while the prisoner exclaimed:

"With all respect to the Court and jury, and to the witness, I do not think this kind of testimony amounts to a snap." (To the witness)—"How are you going to tell whether my free agency was or was not destroyed? I swear that my free agency was destroyed by the Deity, and how is the prosecution going to prove that it was not? That is all the point that the Court and jury have to pass upon."

In the course of a long cross-examination the witness was asked whether, in cases of congenital insanity, there are always external indications of it. He replied: "Not always, but usually. It is not a uniform rule."

He was also asked whether there was not in insane asylums many patients having the same symmetry and regularity of outward forms as the prisoner had. The answer was affirmative.

When the witness was asked what constituted insanity, the prisoner interposed, saying:

"I will tell you what insanity is. It is an irresistible desire to do something that you cannot help doing. That is my definition of insanity. I do not care a snap about the shape of the head, or in the way the tongue hangs. When a spirit comes over you and overpowers you (pounding on the table by way of emphasis) that is insanity.

Mr. Scoville said that he was not prepared to finish the cross-examination to-day, having relied upon Mr. Reed to conduct the cross-examination of the expert witnesses; and therefore the Court, at 2:40 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow, the Guiteau case going over till Monday.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PHOSPHATE BEDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From a letter to the Baltimore Sun.

There is an industry of this State that, aside from its great pecuniary returns, possesses an interest equal to that only of the coal mine, and which it resembles in the respect that while the coal mine is the storage of a past vegetation, more luxuriant and rank than we can conceive of, this is a catacomb where untold billions of years before man was, lie buried in beds and strata 6 to 30 feet below the present surface of the ground. When one looks back and sees how economic discoveries are made almost as soon as the want is felt, it does seem like something more than chance. Scarcity of wood as a fuel discovered coal; scarcity of bones for fertilizers brought to light the vast deposits of the bones of forms and species now extinct, that are found between this place and Charleston, twenty-two miles distant, and which go by the name of "phosphate beds." A visit to one the most prominent of the phosphate works, eight miles below Summerville, on the Ashley river, was made to-day by a party of Baltimore exhibitors of the Atlanta exposition, an account of which may not be without interest.

Arriving by wagon at the shipping point, where was the "washer" and offices, we were cordially invited to step on the engine of the narrow-gauge road, and ride to the works, three miles into the forest. The "works" are in a perfectly level, swampy pine forest, the trees all bearded with the long trailing moss so peculiar to Southern scenery. With the underbrush (a scrub oak) cleared off it was suggestive of a picnic ground, while the singing of the darkies at work seemed to be in unison with the murmuring pines overhead.

In commencing for phosphate mining the first thing to be done is to "sound" the ground. This is simply driving an iron rod into the soft yielding ground till it strikes something, and that something is bones, always bones, for there is not a piece of stone as large as a hickory nut to be found anywhere. The boys when they see a squirrel cry out "chunk him," meaning throw a piece of wood at him. Should a deposit be found say within seven feet below the surface it is very profitable to get it out. Operations are commenced by digging around the space to be mined a wide ditch leading to a steam pump, so that it may be drained. Then a gang of men commence to dig a trench six feet wide, throwing the dirt to the outside. When the bed of bones is reached, which varies from six inches to two feet, a pick is used to loosen up the mass of bones and mud. These are thrown on the inside bank, from where they are carried by wheelbarrows to cars for shipment to the "washer," where a simple washing makes it the "fossil phosphate" of commerce. These bones, although called "fossil," are not strictly so, for "fossil" would indicate something turned to stone. They are preserved bones, with all the valuable elements of other bones intact, hence their great commercial value. The large bulk of the product are masses of undistinguishable forms, and it is only the harder bones such as teeth, that retain their shape and color perfectly, varying in size and form one-sixteenth of an inch to the marvelous. What they call sharks' teeth, four inches wide and as many long, are quite common, while we were shown the ivory, grinding tooth of some herbivorous giant of the past that was ten inches across the top, and knee-pans four and five inches in diameter are not unusual.

It was in 1866 that the value of these deposits was discovered and mining commenced. At first their use was gradual and their commercial value $5 per ton; now their great virtues as a fertilizer are known to the world, and, notwithstanding the improvements and economies developed in the mining, the demand has so increased that the price is $10 per ton. Russia grows her wheat fields with these bones and Egypt her cotton, while the great fertilizing industry of our own city is dependent on a constant supply of these "fossil" phosphates.

Where did they come from? and how does it happen that they are piled in such regular layers or strata? This is a question that the answer can only be guessed at, but that this place, now twenty miles from the ocean, was once an inlapd sea is unquestioned. We took from the black mud that overlies the phosphate deposits, oyster shells as perfect as though shucked yesterday, masses of little smooth round pebbles, sparkling with "Cape May diamonds," and which were rubbed so regularly by the action of the sea. Hence it follows the ground, must have been at one time raised up or elevated, and if it was done once it may have been done many times. Nine-tenths of all the bones too are of amphibious creatures. An immense basin, as it were, may have been gradually raised up and as the water drained off, the creatures struggling for life would seek the deepest parts till they become so thick that they floundered and perished. Now you have a mass of putrefaction, with the bones sinking in the mud to form the deposits, then form a reverse course or reaction, and before the bones had time to decay a sinking of the ground took place; it was again covered with water, from which the heavy black mud which overlies the deposits now deposited, and which acted as a preservative. This mud is so clearly deposited from water that one has only to look at it as it lies there to be convinced. Unlike ordinary earth, it is as fine as flour; pressed between the fingers it has no grit at all, but like well ground paint.

Land that was thought to be valueless except for the pine timber, and which could have been bought for five dollars per acre, now readily commands one thousand dollars, and the full extent of the deposits are only to be guessed at. In Summerville, which is eight miles from any known deposits, bones were found thirty feet below the surface—a depth that ten dollars per ton will not pay to mine. But the demand is so great, and increasing, that a much higher price than ten dollars is confidently predicted.

We left the works with serious thoughts. The pines so high up, with their tops swaying with a gentle rythm, seemed to speak in their weird harmonies of the life beyond; while at our feet lay the book of the past, upon one of whose pages we were reading of an age so distant, so unlike our own, so incomprehensible.

O. A. G.

GO SLOW!

Department estimates for the coming year exceeds those for the current year by more than forty million dollars. This is to say, Congress is asked to increase by between fifteen and twenty per cent. the present rate of Government expenditure; and the present rate is preposterously extravagant.

Gen. U. S. Grant and certain other private citizens of the United States, proposing to dig a canal through the Isthmus of Nicaragua, want Congress to guarantee them for twenty years an annual profit of three per cent. on their capital of from fifty to one hundred millions, that is to say, Congress is asked to involve the Government in pecuniary obligations reaching the maximum of $60,000,000.

Capt. J. B. Eads and other private citizens, proposing to build a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, desire to have a similar guarantee from the Government that their investment shall not be unproductive. If we remember rightly, the liability which the Eads party asked Congress last year to assume in their behalf was in the form of a six per cent. dividend on a capital of $50,000,000. We do not know yet in just what shape Capt. Eads's scheme goes to the Forty-seventh Congress; we are very sure, however, that it has the red, white and blue color of a truly patriotic undertaking.

Then Mr. John Roach and certain other patriots stand ready to build us a navy, provided Congress will give them thirty millions for that purpose.

The estimates are in for the improvement of the Mississippi River at a total cost of thirty-three millions. That means a hundred millions, and as much more as successive Congresses can be persuaded to stake on a scheme of engineering that is as irrational as it is expensive.

Large schemes, large sums of money, large-hearted patriots! There is plenty of work in the Forty-seventh Congress for men like Randall and Holman.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A WIDOW, living in Paris, who had five children of her own to maintain, and possessed but meagre resources for the struggle of life, took pity upon a destitute orphan boy, whom she received under her roof. He learned a trade, won the esteem of his employer, followed the latter to America, and prospered there. He frequently sent money to his foster mother, but she had got into difficulties, out of which no way seemed open to her. When, however, she was just on the point of succumbing to her troubles, a carriage turned the corner of the dismal alley, where she lived, a gentleman and a lady alighted, and the former, after climbing the narrow stairs leading to the widow's garret, threw himself into her arms with the pleasant intelligence that he had returned a wealthy man, and that, with his wife's consent, he had come to bring his foster mother to live with him. He had inherited his employer's fortune, and he had determined to share it with the woman who had taken compassion on him years before, and had laid the foundation of his prosperity.

AT Zwicken, Saxony, spectacles have cured a very short-sighted mare of shying. How many poor animals have been beaten on account of a natural defect in the eyes

THE MORMONS IN THE TERRITORIES.

THE SAINTS CONCENTRATING IN IDAHO—THE GENERAL GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The Mormons now hold the balance of power in Idaho. They are taking up all the agricultural lands in the southern part of the Territory, and hosts of them are arriving every day. At present they vote the Democratic ticket, but neither party can count upon them long. The fact is, the Mormons in every Territory receive instructions how to vote from their headquarters in Utah. There the Gentiles, Republicans and Democrats alike, are combined against the Mormons; but in Idaho Mormonism is a party question. In his last message to the Legislature Gov. Neil denounced polygamy, and pointed out the necessity for more stringent legislation against it; but the Democratic politicians seized upon the opportunity to oppose the Governor's policy, for the purpose of securing Mormon support. In this they are successful; but they are losing, and must continue to lose, Democratic votes among the Gentiles opposed to the Mormons. The latter care nothing for either Democrats or Republicans.

In Idaho travelling is done principally by stages. The capital is situated about 260 miles from the nearest railroad. Of course it is a wild country, and there are a great many queer fellows among the miners and hunters. Any young fellow who is a good shot can make a living in Idaho. All he wants to begin business is a barrel of salt, a keg of nails, an axe, a saw, a hammer, a rifle, a shotgun, a supply of ammunition, some tobacco, a pipe, and a box of matches. He can bring a bottle of whiskey, too, if he is fond of luxuries. Then he can go to work and build himself a log mansion in the woods, and stay there for the rest of his life. Among the fellows who lead this kind of existence there are some who could not be tempted at any price to go back to civilization. Among the miners there are college graduates and scholars from all parts of the world wielding picks and working like your day laborers here. In fact, the miners are nearly all very intelligent men. They are a splendid set of fellows, full of energy and full of good nature. They are accommodating, too, willing to give you fun or fight, just as you please, and, while they are the most grateful people in the world for any little kindness, they are a mighty bad set of fellows to make mad. Singularly enough, though they are of all nationalities and from all parts of this country, they are substantially the same in character and disposition. They are bitterly opposed to the Mormons, because the latter have always opposed mining, just as they would oppose anything calculated to bring an influx of Gentiles into what they believe to be their territory.

The population of Idaho is increasing wonderfully. In 1870 it was less than 15,000; in 1880 it was over 32,000, and this year it has probably increased from 8,000 to 10,000. The increase is due in a great measure to the mining excitement in the neighborhood of Wood River and Salmon River.

There are very few women in Idaho, and the miners are inclined to marry. If any one of the Eastern States would send us down some of their surplus ladies, there wouldn't be an old maid left among them in twenty-four hours.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

JOHN SHERMAN DESIRES THAT IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITH CLOSED DOORS.

John Sherman has succeeded thus far in having the investigation into abuses in the Treasury Department conducted behind closed doors. It will rest with the Democratic members of the committee to decide the question whether the proceedings shall be published or not. Senators Allison and Logan, two of the Republican members, are decidedly in favor of permitting the investigation to be reported from day to day. Senator Davis of West Virginia, one of the Democratic members, also believes that there should be no secrecy about the matter. Mr. Cockrell is also thought to favor open sessions. If, then, either Mr. Beck or Mr. Ransom will vote with the others who do not wish to conceal the testimony or the manner of getting it, a majority of the committee will decide to open the doors. The three Republican members, Dawes, Plumb, and Hale, would conduct any investigation in secret if a member of their party was likely to be hurt by its disclosure.

Mr. Allison, however, has said that, in view of the publicity of the charges, it would be better to have no concealment in the investigation of them, while Logan has asserted that if the charges are unfounded it can do no harm to have the testimony respecting them published each day, and if they are well founded the sooner the truth is known the better.

Sherman, however, is understood to be using every means to induce Senators Beck and Ransom of the committee to vote with the Republicans for a secret investigation. Mr. Sherman intends to show that these reports were merely backbiting rumors which spread from mouth to mouth in the Treasury. He wishes the committee to make a brief investigation and to make what will be a whitewashing report. Some of the witnesses who have been summoned say, however, that if the committee really wants the truth it will be easy to get it, and it will show a much more corrupt state of affairs than the Meline report hinted at.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ALL the female convicts in the Indiana penitentiary were turned over to Sarah Smith, a philanthropic Quakeress, seven years ago, for the purpose of testing kindness as a means of reformation. Success is claimed for the experiment. Two hundred women and girls are now under Mrs. Smith's care. They are required to perform certain work, from which they earn their own support, and they are kept within an enclosure, but there are no high stone walls, dark cells, barred windows, nor armed guards. Eight women assistants are all that she requires to control these prisoners, and severe punishments and deprivations are unknown. It has been proved, says an official report, that 80 per cent. of these convicts are so far reformed that on release they begin to lead reputable lives.

WITHIN a bow shot of the great town gate of Morat in Switzerland, stands a venerable oak more than five hundred years old. It was a full grown tree on the eve of the famous battle of Morat, when Charles the Bold held conference with his Generals under the shade of its wide-spreading branches. Twenty four hours later the leaders of the Swiss gathered round this self-same tree, and there offered up thanks to heaven for their signal victory. They despatched a messenger to Freiburg with the tidings, and, in conformity with a foregone arrangement, confided him a token by which the Federalists of that city might recognize him as a duly accredited envoy. This token was a leafy branch, cut from the oak in question. Its bearer put forth such speed in executing his mission that when he reached Freiburg he had but just strength enough left to gasp out his message, and then dropped dead on the ground, grasping his oak branch to the last. He was buried where he fell, and the branch planted on his grave, is at the present moment one of the largest and stateliest trees in Europe, having completed its four hundred and fifth year.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, the new Attorney-General, is badly scarred in the face, having been terribly burned when a child. He is, however, a large, portly man of striking appearance. In his dress he is peculiar. "His coats," says the Philadelphia Times, "are almost invariably light-colored, his vests are of velvet, and, being cut low, expose a shirt front of the finest cambric ruffles. His pantaloons, be they netrual-tinted checks or sombre black, are models of the tailor's art and his gaiter tops are invariably the whitest of white. He wears standing collars, a black stock, ruffled cuffs, and an old-fashioned fob chain, with a heavy gold seal. His white fur beaver hats, made on a modification of the old bell style, are worn alike winter and summer. His hats, clothes, and shoes are made in in London. In his study Mr. Brewster sometimes wears a blue cloth cutaway coat, but he oftener appears in a fancily embroidered velvet jacket, out of the short sleeves of which, protrude his ruffled cuffs."

There is an incorrigible little darkey down in Washington, Ga. He is nine years old, and is known as a horse thief, as well as being willing to steal anything else. His mother has tried to reform him by whipping him for the first half of the day, and hanging him up in a bag and smoking him the other half, but the inhabitants of Washington despair of his being a trustworthy citizen.

FOUR students at Wacousto, Wis., stole a farmer's gate. The college faculty condemned them to expulsion, or the alternative of whatever punishment the farmer might inflict. He sentenced them to chop four cords of his wood and deliver it to a poor widow. They did it to the music of a band and the plaudits of a crowd that watched the operation.

THE trustees of Tecumseh, Mich., passed an ordinance forbidding men and boys to loiter within fifty feet of a church door. This was intended to stop the practice of waiting at the vestibule for the girls to come out, numerous squabbles over the prizes having occurred. The spectacle of the eager beaux standing on the prescribed line, like a lot of soliciting hackmen, is said to be rather ludicrous.

THERE is a superstition among Pennsylvania coal miners that if any person whistles in a mine some disaster is sure to follow. The theory is that whistling drives away the good luck spirit, leaving the miners to the mercy of spirits of evil. A whistler was lately mobbed in a Lackawanna mine.

"I am getting just what I deserve," was the last remark of Richard Jenning, a Nevada murderer, before being hanged by a mob.

THE DEATH-RATE OF

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 sold last year without a single failure known.

MARRIAGES.

MULFORD—RODNEY.—At St. James Parsonage, December 8, 1881, by Rev. F. T. Little, FIRMAN J. MULFORD and Miss AGNASS VIRGINIA RODNEY, all of Kent county, Md.

LEARY—MEGEE.—In Baltimore, on the 24th of November, at the Harford avenue M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. J. J. G. Webster, J. F. LEARY, of this county, to KATIE F. MEGEE, of that city.

DIED.

WEBB.—In Baltimore, on December 12, 1881, ANN ELIZA, in the 70th year of her age, widow of the late Jacob Webb.

USILTON.—In Chestertown, December 13th, 1881, CLARENCE W., son of Richard S. and Henrietta Usilton, aged 3 years, 1 month and 9 days.

KENNARD.—In Still Pond, on the 26th of November, WILLIE, the only child of William and Mollie Kennard, aged 2 years, 3 months and 3 days

A LADY WANTS A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS. Would prefer to begin with small children.
Address and other information can be furnished at the Transcript office. [Dec 22—tf

NOTICE. All persons interested in St. Paul's Church, are requested to meet at the vestry room, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of dressing the church.
By order of the Vestry,
Dec. 22, 1881—1t.

NOTICE. Came adrift, on the shore of the subscriber, a BATTEAU, sixteen feet long, lead colored bottom and sides, and white gunwale. The owner will prove property and pay charges. R. B. WILLSON.
Dec. 22, 1881—3t.*

WANTED, FOR A CASH BUYER, A GOOD ALDERNEY COW.
Apply at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.
Dec. 15, 1881—3t.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent county will not again hold a session until TUESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF JANUARY, 1882.
J. C. SLAUGHTER,
Dec. 22, 1881. Reg. Wills.

NEW STORE!

HAVING opened a NEW STORE at the old stand of Lambert Sisters, opposite the "Kent News" office, I am now prepared to furnish the public with a full line of

GROCERIES,

Such as FLOUR, MEAL, Buckwheat, Syrups, Molasses, Meat, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, No 1 Mackerel, Corn and Tomatoes, canned; Hominy, Rice, &c. Also, a pretty line of

DRY GOODS,

Such as PRINTS, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, KERSEYS, &c.
Also, a very choice line of

Cigars and Tobacco.

The Finest CIGAR in Town for 5 cents!

and other articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call and convince yourself. I will do my best to please. I will be glad to have you call and examine my stock.

W. H. LAMBERT.

☞ *The Highest market price paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.*
Dec. 22, 1881.

NEW GOODS
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS!
At BELL'S,
opposite the Bank.

A supply of ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, APPLES, CURRANTS, CITRON, CANNED GOODS, FLOUR, BUCK WHEAT, HOMINY, BEANS,

GROCERIES,

Which I offer CHEAP for CASH.
Call before purchasing.
JOHN BELL,
Dec. 22, 1881—1t. Ag't.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.
The undersigned having been connected with a leading Business College, is prepared to give instruction in Book-keeping, Accounts, &c., as taught in such Colleges. Apply for further information to A. E. TWIFORD.
Dec. 22, 1881—3t.

NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on *MONDAY, JANUARY the 2d*, 1882, at 11 o'clock A. M.
N. G. WESTCOTT, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1881—3t.

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

JOHN R. BECK,

late of Kent county, 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 30th day of July, 1882, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1881.
HANNAH A. A. BECK,
Dec. 22, 1881—4t. *Executrix.*

"EXCELSIOR."

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE in the State conducted on principles that protect the buyer, and insure a fair transaction.

The only Clothing House in the State that is strictly and unalterably ONE PRICE.

The originator of the idea, and the only Clothing House in the State that will give a written guarantee to exchange an unsatisfactory garment at any time, or, failing to completely suit the buyer, return the purchase money.

The only house in the State that has

Five Distinct Clothing Departments,

each a complete establishment in itself.

The only Clothing House in the State that has Original and Excelsior Styles, copied from none, equaled by none.

The only house in the State that manufactures an immense stock of CLOTHING for all ages and sizes. Sells direct to the retail buyers at a slight profit on the cost of production. Marks goods in plain selling figures, and at prices to suit all.

"FAIR DEALING,"
OUR STANDARD.
"ONE PRICE,"
OUR ANCHOR.
"Permanent Popularity,"
OUR GOAL.

EXCELSIOR
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. W. Cor. Baltimore and Light Sts.

Largest Leading Clothing Establishment in Maryland.
Dec. 15, 1881.

"OUR MOTTO."
GOOD GOODS. LOW PRICES.
E. W. F. Simpers.

Choice Family Groceries
A SPECIALTY.

AS full Stock as can be found in town, consisting in part as follows:
SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES
SYRUP, CHEESE, HOMINY,
BEANS, GRITS, OAT MEAL, RICE, PRUNES,
RAISINS, CURRENTS, CITRON,
MINCE MEAT,
'HECKER'S' SELF-RAISING BUCK WHEAT.
A full line of
Canned Goods,
PRESSED CORN BEEF,
FLOUR BY THE BARREL OR SACK,
TOBACCO and CIGARS.
Would also call attention to our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
Chestertown.
P. S—WANTED—50 Cans Lard.

C. M. LUCAS

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of the latest and most fashionable designs in Jewelry, consisting of—
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
EAR RINGS,
BREAST PINS,
LACE PINS,
PLAIN RINGS,
SET RINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
STUDS,
BRACELETS,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS, &c., &c. Also,
ROGERS & BROS. SILVER WARE,
Embracing many beautiful and useful articles, suitable for
Wedding and Christmas Presents.
Chestertown, Dec. 8, 1881.

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

GRAIN SHOVELS and Bar Half Bushels at
J. K. ALDRIDGE

DON'T

Go away to buy Christmas Goods when you can find a choice selection at STAM'S DRUG STORE.

Elegant Novelties, Prices Right. *No fancy profits.* The question is what shall I buy? Come and we will tell you. Come soon, before the rush. Choice is greater now, hurry less.

Vases and Toilet Sets in abundance. Plush Goods of the finest quality, and artistic workmanship. Porcelain Roses of French importation, $1 less in price than same goods in Baltimore. Silver Ware, the largest and most varied stock ever seen in Chestertown.

Colognes and Perfumeries of choicest odors. Stationery in beautiful boxes. Books for the old and young. Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Bibles from 20c. to $5.

For children we have little fancy articles too numerous to mention, and books for them in bright and illuminated covers—one of the best we will mention (Chatter Box), which we have made a specialty of, and will sell you very cheap.

Gold Pens and Pencils. You already know the quality of these goods, they are made by Aikin, Lambert & Co., of N. J.

We extend to one and all a cordial invitation to visit our store, we can give you a comfortable seat while you examine goods.

Respectfully,
COLIN F. STAM.

☞ We forgot to mention above that we had received an extra lot of Fine Majolica Ware, which we intend to sell without regard to cost.

1881. Christmas Goods. 1881.

WE are now opening one of the finest assortments of goods, suitable for the Holidays, ever brought to Chestertown. In our

CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT

we have everything you may call for, and in quality second to none, and we intend to sell as *cheap* as any house on the Eastern Shore.
FOREIGN FRUITS we make a specialty.
Nuts, Pickles, Chow-Chow, Jellies, Chocolates, Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

We know that we have the largest and best selection we have ever had, and we intend to sell them, and don't want 100 per ct. profit, either.
Dolls! Dolls!! Dolls!!!—We have over 200, ranging from 5c. to $4. Call early and get one.

Beautiful, Useful, Ornamental Presents

suitable for old, middle aged or young.
Toilet Sets, Vases, Jewel Cases, Celluloid Combs and Brushes, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, Writing Desks, and many other goods too numerous to name.
CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!—Don't forget we are still in the clock business and selling very cheap.
Handsome China and Tea Sets and Chamber Sets.
Lamps! Lamps!! Lamps!!! of every kind and description, and all we ask of you is to call and we will convince you that we are selling lower than any house in town.
We offer no baits, but if you will call in we will sell you a bill of goods (if you want them) on which you can save from 5 to 10 per cent. at least.
SPARKS', opp. Court House.
Dec. 8.

The Campaign Has Opened!
AND WE INTEND TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE THROUGH THE
HOLIDAYS.

WE have just received the largest lot of
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, &c.,
ever offered in this market, which we intend to sell at prices that will surprise all. While Fruits of all kinds have advanced in price, you will wonder how we can afford to sell so cheap. The secret is—We buy large lots, from first hands; we buy at our own prices. Get the prices of Fruit from other stores and then call on us, and when you return home you will carry with you the worth of your money, and also carry with you a smiling face. All through the Holidays, in fact, you will smile every time you think of the great bargains you made at
HUDGINS' BAKERY.
P. S.—We shall open, December 1st, a fine assortment of TOYS, BABY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, FIRE WORKS, ACCORDEONS, NOTIONS, FRUIT CAKE, POUND CAKE. Also, a large lot of FAMILY MINCE MEAT cheap. *HUDGINS' BAKERY.*
Nov. 24, 1881—6t.

Spears' Golden Sun
—AND—
NEW GOLDEN SUN