The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Dec. 29, 1881.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

On Thursday of last week, at about three o'clock P. M., suddenly and unexpectedly, Samuel E. Sullivan, the senior editor of the CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT died.

Mr. Sullivan, to all appearances, had been in the most vigorous health. On last Thursday morning he ate heartily at breakfast, and made no complaint except of a slight pain between the shoulders. He went over to the office, and remained till between ten and eleven o'clock. He made no complaint while at the office, but when he got back to his house at about half past ten, he said that he felt badly and laid down on the lounge in the sitting-room. He took a swallow of brandy, but soon vomited it up. He took another swallow and vomited that up. His wife then gave him ten drops of laudanum. He complained of feeling pain in first one part of his body and then another. He vomited several times during the morning. His wife desired to send for a physician, but he did not think it necessary. He said that he had never felt better than when he ate his breakfast that morning. At about two o'clock P. M. he felt so much relieved, that he went over to the office again. He remained only a short time before he was again taken with a vomiting. He sent one of the young men in the office after a physician and returned to his house. As soon as he entered Mrs. Sullivan noticed a strange appearance about his face, and he said in reply to a question that he felt very badly. He again laid down on the lounge, and the pain was so severe, that drops of sweat stood out upon his forehead. Mrs. Sullivan went up stairs and pretty soon Mr. Sullivan came up walking slowly, and when she asked him how he felt, he replied with a pause after each word,—"I don't know what to do." This was the last sentenced he uttered. He fell across the bed, with his face downward, breathed heavily, and in a few minutes was dead.

In disposition Mr. Sullivan was genial, unassuming, and fond of companionship. He was a man of good heart and of warm impulses. He has left behind him, few who were enemies,—many who remember him with kindliness, and who feel a regret at his death. He was a consistent church member, and an efficient worker in the Sabbath School.

At the time of his death, Mr. Sullivan was making preparation to dispose of his interest in the TRANSCRIPT to his partner, and to return to his farm in Queen Anne's county. The relations between the publishers of the paper have always been of a pleasant nature, and there was no other reason for the retirement of the senior, than his desire to retire. The proposition to dispose of his interest first came from him.

Mr. Sullivan was about fifty-two years of age at the time of his death. He was a practical printer, learning his trade in the office of the Centreville *Times*. From an apprentice, he became journeyman, and later foreman upon that paper. He further on purchased a half interest in the paper, and finally obtained entire control as editor and proprietor. He continued to publish the *Times* for some years, but sold out in 1858 or 1859 and engaged in the mercantile business in Millington, this county. He remained in business in Millington but a short time. In 1860 or thereabouts, he came to Chestertown and took charge as foreman of the *Kent Conservator*, a paper which had been established by Mr. Leeds Barroll. He remained on the *Conservator* till about the beginning of 1862, when he made preparation to start a paper at Cambridge, Dorchester county. In May, 1862, the *Transcript* was started by E. F. Perkins, Esq., and Mr. Sullivan was offered the position of foreman, which he accepted, and continued his connection with the paper, with a short period of intermission, until the paper passed under the control of Col. George A. Hanson. In May, 1878, Mr. Sullivan purchased the paper of Col. Hanson, and in January, 1879, sold a one half interest to C. G. Woodall. The firm of Sullivan & Woodall continued through three years, and was to have ended with the present year.

Mr. Sullivan was married in 1852 to Miss Margaret Shewbrooks, whom he leaves as his widow. He has also two daughters who survive him.

His remains were buried in the family lot at the Centreville Cemetry on Saturday last.

THE official navy list for Germany for the year 1882 has been published, and it appears that the entire fleet now comprises seven armored frigates, five armored corvettes, twelve unarmored spar-deck corvettes, five gunboats of the first class, one armored battery, thirteen armored gunboats, two still in process of construction, four torpedo boats, four mine layers, three gunboats of the second class, eight despatch vessels, a transport, eleven training and school ships, eleven vessels for harbor service, and eight pilot boats. There are at present five German men-of-war on the eastern Asiatic station, three on the Australian, two on the eastern American, and one on the Mediterranean.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

From the Sunday Herald, Dec. 18.

To one who reads that article of the bill of rights of Maryland which says that "paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of government, but that every person in the State or persons holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the government according to his actual worth in real and personal property," these things must appear plain. First—that property, and not business, is the real subject of taxation. Second—that all holders of property ought to pay taxes on it. Third—that the tax shall be in proportion to the actual worth of the property. Aside from the forced construction placed on this article by the influence of the capitalist, disguised in spacious arguments addressed to the courts on fancied grounds of public policy, no doubt could exist that *all exemptions* were unconstitutional. Unfortunately the ideas of the great corporations and capitalists on this point were easily impressed on the judiciary, and found expression in the decided cases in the Appellate Court. But the masses have been more fortunate in the construction placed by the same court on the remaining clause of the article, it having been held that the taxation upon all property *not exempt* by law must be equal, because it must be "*according* to his (the owner's) *actual worth* in real and personal property."

The great struggle of the millionaire and great corporations has been to conceal either the existence of their property or to place upon it a value vastly below its "actual worth," and hence greatly disproportioned to the assessment placed upon other property owned by the masses of the people, and so situated that such concealment is impracticable, even if the owner was dishonest enough to desire it. Laws in past years were enacted to carry out the equitable provisions of the bill of rights, but they were entirely inadequate for the purpose. Aggregated wealth year by year escaped the just burden of taxation it ought to have borne, and the visible and tangible property, real and personal, patent to the assessor's eye, was assessed for *all* it was worth, and often at much more than it would bring in the market. The hand of the tax gatherer fell heavily on the small landed proprietor, or owner of personal chattels—in most cases the only means of eking out a scanty support for a large family. The man who owned a house or small, farm, or who had a horse and dray, or wagon and team, was thus compelled to pay taxes "according to his actual worth in real or personal property;" whilst the man who held stocks and bonds, and amused himself by collecting his dividends or interest, was not found out, and was not made to pay according to the same measure. Thus the poorer and middle classes were made to support a government to protect the rich. The masses, because poor, had "no great friends at court," no means to fee a lobby, and no influence to procure legislation to remedy the evil. It was the old story—the rich against the poor.

This movement of capital has not ceased; on the other hand, it is as rampant to-day as it ever was.

Flushed with past success some of the capitalists now seek to confine all taxation to real estate, and have found an exponent of their doctrines in a paper of this city. The bill of rights is to be further tampered with in the interest of that great financial ring called 'the capitalists.' All *personal property* is to drop from the tax duplicates. The holders of bonds, stocks, notes of hand, &c., are to enjoy immunity at the expense of the owners of real estate.

In order to accomplish this the Legislature is to make laws imposing the burden on the owners of city houses, and what is even more serious, the farmers in the country are to pay for a government to protect the capitalists of the city. The tax commissioner is to be abolished as a useless office, when there is no longer anything to require equalization. It will be "plain sailing" for the assessor when he has nothing to do but assess the value of real estate, and the rape of the rights of the masses will be accomlished when the owners of the soil are made *villains appendant* to the great money powers. In opposition to all this are the acts and the views of those who are laboring in the interests of the people at large. Consider for a moment what has been done by the present tax commissioner whilst comptroller of the State treasury and in his present office.

Whilst comptroller of the State treasury his attention was forcibly called to the great inequality in the tax basis, growing out of the legal exemptions and illegal evasions and concealment of property. He procured legislation to correct the evil and devoted himself unremittingly to the enforcement of that legislation. He met with vigorous opposition from the corporations and the capitalists, but heedless of both went straight on in the fearless discharge of his duty. Doubtless he incurred the ill-will of those who had hitherto escaped, but were, under his laws and action, compelled to bear their proper share of the public burdens. The results of his action are palpable. Prior to these laws no railroad in the State paid any tax to either State, county or city. After the passage of these laws the railroads still resisted taxation, and the commissioner fought them through the courts and sustained the State's supremacy over its own creations. Under these laws the railroads were compelled to pay $280,000 of taxes, and now pay annually from $40,000 to $60,000. The street railways pay no tax except the Park tax, provided for in their charters as bonus, until the tax commissioner properly assessed them, and though they resisted the assessment the courts sustained it, and $40,000 to $50,000 have thus been added to the treasury of Baltimore city in the last two years.

Since the creation of the tax commissioner's office, the assessable basis of taxation from corporations alone has by him been increased $18,000,000, a sum equal to the entire assessment of property in five of the smaller counties. These are the results worked out by an officer whose *especial* duty it is to look after the *assessment* of property, to see that none escapes which ought to be assessed and that an equitable assessment shall be made. This is the equalization pledged by the Democratic platform of 1878, which seems to have escaped the notice of the exponents of the anti-tax commissioner party.

It is well understood that it was no part of the comptroller's constitutional duty to assess property. He was and is a collecting officer. There was no propriety in his assessing the property from which he was to collect the tax, any more than in his making the levy of the taxes, which is the function of the General Assembly. The wisdom and utility of his appointment is apparent from the above statement of results. He is an officer whose duty it is to protect the masses against the unjust concealment and evasions of the capitalists and great corporations.

Every dollar's worth of property added to the assessable basis reduces the rate of the levy. Note the effect of the increased basis in Baltimore city, as evidenced by the great reduction in the rate of the levy.

It is true the Governor seems to be opposed to the office. But why? Can it be for the same reason that the great corporations and capitalists are seeking to have it abolished? Can it be that he is opposed to the equalization of taxes—opposed to the Democratic platform of 1879—and is arraying himself at the side of the corporations against the masses? We should regret to think such should be the case.

True, the organ of the Governor, the Hagerstown Mail, complains that he has no hand in the matter of assessment. But would that be a healthy constitution which made the executive the fountain of all power and the repository of all the functions of government? When was it ever that a governor was invested with such powers as are vested in the tax commissioner? To what end would he be invested with a supervisory power over the tax commission assessment? Certainly no one can claim that the Governor of Maryland, whoever he may be, has any better claim to honesty or intelligence than any other officer.

We should be equally unwilling to think that there was any personal animosity prompting the crusade on the present tax commissioner's office; the charitable conclusion would be that the Governor is impressed with erroneous ideas about this office.

If the masses are to be protected and taxes are to be equalized, as the Democratic party pledged itself to do in 1879, then it is runious to abolish the office of tax commissioner. There must be a special office to perform the duty, and no cheaper method can be devised than the present, which only costs a salary of $2,500.

That would be a singular kind of economy which would abolish so valuable an office because of so trifling a salary; it would be to sacrifice the masses of the people to the avarice of the corporations and money kings. The Legislature can scarcely be induced to adopt so injudicious a measure and destroy the benefits of so much healthy legislation.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

MR. BLAINE'S FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

From Phil. Times Letter.

Last week began with two farewell entertainments, but as neither involved a permanent separation from the host and hostess giving it, both were very lively parties. The first was given by the retiring Secretary of State—Mr. Blaine and his wife—to their successors, Secretary and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who received the guests with them. The special purpose was to introduce the ladies and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps to the new Secretary of State and his wife, so there were very few members of the foreign Legations now stationed in Washington who did not attend. There was also a large attendance of our own officials, President Arthur spending an hour at the party just before midnight. The Chief Justice and several Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Congress and a few army and navy officers were present, most of them being accompanied by the ladies of their families.

Mr. Blaine merrily remarked to his successor, Secretary Frelinghuysen, as they stood side by side greeting the guests: "Our friends find it difficult to congratulate you without seeming to imply rejoicing that I have given place to you." "Oh, no," rejoined the new Secretary of State; "you will observe that they say to you that they are glad to see you, and to me that they are glad I have returned to Washington."

THE JAPANESE PARTY.

Nearly the same company (the President excepted) assembled on Tuesday evening at the Japanese Legation, when the Minister, Mr. Yoshida, and his wife gave a farewell entertainment, as they expect next week to start for Japan, to be absent six months, but hope to return here in the same capacity as now at the expiration of that time. Mr. Yoshida, who was educated in England, has long spoken our language fluently, and his wife learned it from their eldest child, now about five years old, who was born here and has yet learned no other tongue than ours. They have four children, all save one born here. The youngest was born at the Legation here about six weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida are very hospitable and they as well as the gentlemen of the Legation, move much about among their guests, especially at supper time, to make sure that all are served with refreshments. Mrs. Yoshida dresses in Parisian toilets as she has done since the first year after her arrival here, her native costume having, of course, made her the unwilling object of so much staring whenever she appeared in public that she was forced to give it up. At her party on Tuesday she wore a rich white China crepe eloborately embroidered in colors.

A young Japanese girl who has been in this country since early in 1872 made her debut in society on this occasion. She is now about sixteen and has lived in the family of Mr. Lunnan (the brother-in-law of Major Ben Perley Poore) since she first came to this country, being one of several girls belonging to good families in Japan who were sent here to be educated. All save one of the others have returned to Japan. One or more attended Vassar College. The youngest, Ume, who, as I said, has been for over nine years in Georgetown, is very bright and seemed to enjoy all the concomitants of a debut in society as much as any American girl. She can sustain as lively a conversation continuously with gentlemen as any of our girls. She wore over white silk a simply made pink crepe dechine. She is to return to her native country with Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida, and naturally, having been too young when she left it to retain any vivid recollection of it or the friends and relatives thhre, she feels very sad at the prospect of breaking up all her associations here. When first she came here she grieved much for her mother, but Mrs. Lanman's affectionate care after a time assuaged her childish sorrow. Mrs. Lanman and she have so strong an affection for each other that the parting will be a most painful one, as it is unlikely Miss Ume will ever return here again.

The party at the Japanese Legation was the third large one given by a foreign Minister here within two months, and the others have been given at the French and Spanish Legations.

RAPID CHANGES AT THE CAPITAL.

These entertainments all have each more forcibly than its predecessor, reminded us of the much more than ordinary large number of changes that have taken place in a short space of time in our society. We have now the third Cabinet in nine months, the third President and the third Vice President, a brand new Speaker, with whom until his election to this high office most people were unacquaintee. There are three new Justices of the Supreme Court, including Justice Gray, the addition made this week. There are very many new Senators and Representatives. There will soon be a new Chief of the Coast Survey, and a new Paymaster General and Surgeon General of the Army.

In the Diplomatic Corps there have been eight Ministers and Charge d'Affaires who have presented credentials since the last of March of this year. Several of these have replaced gentlemen who had long been stationed here. Thus we have in very truth a brand new society.

The unmarried gentlemen holding high places here still continue more numerous than the married ones, and in spite of President Arthur's polite response to the suggestion that he would appoint no more unmarried men to fill vacancies in important offices, when he said he had been giving that subject very serious consideration, he has gone on nominating widowers and bachelors. The very day I talked with him he nominated Judge Folger, a widower, to be Secretary of the Treasury, and this week has nominated Judge Gray, a bachelor, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Ex-Senator Howe, whose wife died here last summer, to be Postmaster General.

Judge Gray will, I am told, be the largest man on the Supreme Bench, although most of the Justices are very stout men. He is not only stout, but is over six feet in height.

The new Postmaster General has a married daughter, Mrs. Totten, whose husband is a lawyer here. Her parents lived with her all the time he was Senator and her mother died at her house. Mr. Frank Howe, the only son of the Postmaster General, married in 1879 a lovely young girl, a native of this city, Miss Ella Ray, who was an acknowledged belle before her marriage.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Speaking of bachelors and widowers in society the question as to which class shall include the British Minister, Mr. West, has given rise to much gossip here founded on scandals sent across the water. The fact that the name of his daughter, Miss West, appears on the official Diplomatic list issued by the State Department this month would seem to settle the question in favor of having once had a wife, while some assert, as a writer in a New York paper has boldly said, that while he has children, their mother was not his wife. I refer to this merly to give in this connection the emphatic denial, more than one authorized to speak on the subject has said should be made. These say that Mr. West married in due form the lady whose daughter he will bring here and showed her every respect while she lived and has truly mourned her loss since her death. One of my informants, whose position is a high one, says he can vouch for these facts being true, and that his correspondents in European capitals where Mr. West has served have given him every reason to believe that the scandal is utterly unfounded. Sir Edward Thornton's family while he was still here as Minister, after the name of his successor was announced, told me that Mr. West was a widower. His wife it is said, was a ballet dancer, who, on her marriage with him, left the stage, but while his family, on account of her previous connection with it, did not, as I have heard, recognize her, there was nothing to be said against her good name. The daughter who is expected here, certainly has done nothing to warrant a social snub, still less to justify in in the public prints a discussion reflecting severely upon her mother. Miss West is quite young and has been highly educated.

AN OLD SCANDAL.

As there is nothing new under the sun, so it is now recalled by a middle-aged lady here that in her youth a similar scandal was made public in regard to a foreign Minister. He brought a very attractive lady here with him and introduced her everywhere as his wife. Both were kindly received and had on their visiting list the names of the most irreproachable people in Washington. One fine day every one was astounded by hearing that Dr. Pyne, the rector of St. John's Church had that morning, at the request of the Foreign Envoy married him to the lady whom he had called his wife. Promptly the Envoy went to see every lady who had previously visited madame and explained to her why the marriage had never before been solemnized. It seems that her father had forced her to marry another, though knowing how her affections were pledged, and as soon as possible after the ceremony the faithful lover carried her off a willing captive, wedding dress and all. Not being able to get a divorce from the first husband they quietly bided their time, and as soon as the news came of his death summoned Dr. Pyne of whose church they were communicants, to marry them. He was as much astounded as others at the denouement, but, of course, could not refuse when no legal barrier existed to make them lawful man and wife. The explanations were not at first kindly received by society, and those who had visited at the Minister's house, while ignorant of the facts, ceased to do so. Then he issued invitations to a grand ball, and it is said but one lady invited declined to attend.

This week the new Chinese Minister and his wife are expected at the Legation here. She will be the first Chinese lady who has appeared in Washington society, but there was another Japanese lady here, the wife of a former Minister, before Mrs. Yoshida came.

MISS GRUNDY.

MR. TILDEN ON THE SOUTH.

LETTER IN ANSWER TO AN INVITATION TO THE ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your resolutions inviting me to visit the International Cotton Exposition as your guest, and designating Messrs. Robert Tannahill, John H. Inman, and M. B. Fielding as a special committee to communicate them to me. I have also had the honor of a personal presentation of a copy of the resolutions at the hands of those gentlemen, accompanied by Gov. Colquitt, the President of the Exposition, and Gen. Gordon.

It is with much regret that I feel obliged to deny myself the great pleasure tendered me with such distinguished courtesy. It would delight me to interchange friendly greetings with the citizens whom I should expect to meet at Atlanta, and to avail myself of so favorable an opportunity for observing with my own eyes the elements of industrial growth which promise a future of marvelous prosperity to the Southern States. Above all, I desire to contribute my influence, however inconsiderable, toward encouraging a movement to organized investigation and intelligence concerning subjects of vast interest, not to the South alone, but to our whole country and the world.

I may venture to hope that the public spirit which created and has sustained this Exposition is not exhausted but that the signal success of this first essay will induce similar efforts, attract increasing public attention to them, and secure for them wider cooperation and more perfect development.

The last time I visited those islands, which were the homes of most of our ancestors, I realized what a benefaction it was that had set in these heavens a sun which is generally radiant and sometimes blazing. It is what climatologists call the upward curve in the hourly and daily tides of heat, which makes our 450,000,000 bushels of wheat a sure crop, which ripens our 1,750,000,000 bushels of corn, and which enables us to grow 6,000,000 bales of the best and cheapest cotton.

The invention which separates by machinery the fibre of the cotton from the seed gave a new comfort to every fireside. Better clothing at less cost was a boon to mankind. The fact that one-half of the present cotton crop is the product of white labor has dispelled the illusion that the Caucasian race had been excluded by Providence from their natural share in so important a culture, and assures in the future an ample supply of labor from sources of indefinite extent. This result derives momentous importance from the fact that the actual culture of the cotton is now applied to less than one-thirtieth part of the lands embraced in the cotton belt.

The development of our agricultural industries will soon be followed by manufactures. A mature community, while it is enlarging the positive volume of its external commerce, increases the proportion of domestic manufactures which enter into the local consumption.

The advantages of a superior adaptation of climate, soil, and other spontaneous bounties of nature, and of a geographical contiguity to the market, are a legitimate protection to the local industries, founded on the greatest productiveness of human labor in supplying the wants of man, and upon the utmost saving in the cost of transportation between the producer and consumer. It contrasts with the artificial devices of legislation, always unskillful, and often perverted by selfish greed, which generally have the effect of diminishing the productive power of human labor, just as if the soil were rendered less fertile, or the climate less genial by act of Congress, in order to enable the deluded beneficiary to make some profit out of enterprises otherwise unremunerative.

The South is rich in natural capacities of production, as yet mainly unappropriated. To utilize these capacities is a beneficent process. Its results may come, not so fast or so soon as some may hope, but I predict that when they do come they will in their magnitude transcend the anticipations of the most sanguine. Your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Graystone, Dec. 17.

A number of well-meaning ladies and gentlemen waited on Lord Spencer and Mr. Mundells the other day in London, discoursing long and pleasantly on the manufacture and ingredients of food for the working-man, and describing what a delightful thing a well-cooked dinner is for his elevation. And then they requested that it might be made law that all girls attending State schools should undergo a course of instruction in cooking nice dinners. The deputation forgot one trifling condition, that many of the poor have no dinner to cook, and that their fathers often think themselves well off if they can get a bit of cheese and a crust of dry bread for dinner after a hard day's work. As Chrysos says in the play, the sitting attitude does not leave much scope for variety of posture, and stale bread and cheese afford little opportunity for daintiness of cooking. Mr. Mundella gave the visitors to understand that they talked a good deal of cheap nonsense, and would do better if they could manage to put their benevolent views in practice within the private spheres accessible to each.

THE friends of a poor man at Stillwater, Minn., gratuitously dug a grave for his dead child, but the sexton refused to permit the funeral procession to enter the cemetery, on the ground that he had been cheated out of the job.

ENGLISH sparrows have thriven so well in south Australia that now a Government commission recommends a reward for their heads or eggs.

COUNT DE LESSEPS became a widower at 68, with a numerous family. A few years later he was in the habit of visiting a family in Paris which comprised five sisters. One day he observed that he had undergone great dangers and difficulties among the Arabs, because they could not conceive how a man could live without a wife. The prettiest of the sisters innocently asked, "Why, then, do you not marry again?" "Because I am too old. Besides, if I were to fall in love with a young girl it would be absurd to think that she would fall in love with me." "Who knows?" observed the questioner, Lesseps told his young listeners about the rose of Jericho, which after dried and placed in water, again burst out into bloom. Soon after he obtained one of the roses and presented it to the young girl. In a few days she appeared with the reblossomed rose in her hand, which she gave to the Count, saying, "See what a miracle the water has effected upon the rose; it is the blossoming of love in old age." Their eyes met, and he, believing that she had a meaning in what she did, said, "If you really dare venture to share the remaining years of an old man, here is my hand." But for this marriage it is very uncertain whether he would have undertaken his laborious task at Panama. She is always at his side, and has been his chief help and support throughout his arduous conflicts with politicians, money lenders, engineers, and laborers.

THE change in the appearance of Gambetta is thus described by a French contemporary, who calls it an "Autumnal sketch:" "Gambetta's change *au moral* is not perceptible, but the alteration in his physical appearance is visible to the most careless observer. Where is the young orator, poetical, long-haired, fresh-colored, and confident? The features have sunk, and their outline become hard and strongly marked; the contour of the countenance has drooped, and is no longer round, and the hair which was once the crowning glory of the whole figure, has entirely lost the magnetic power of which Gambetta's friends were once so proud. The lion's mane, with which, in moments of oratorical wrath, he was wont to strike terror into the hearts of his enemies by a threatening shake is gone! His partisans hail its disappearance, however, as a favorable sign, a bald pate being always considered the sure token of a rise to ministerial power."

THE fashionable photograph, though showing a slight alteration of taste in the market, is still as much an institution as ever in London. The ballet girl with economic drapery is disappearing, and even the professional beauty is becoming rather a drug. But men of mark are the rage now, and the collector who does not have Lefroy, John Bright, and the Archbishop Croke is out of joint with the times. The pleasantest thing of this kind produced for a long time is a cabinet portrait of Mr. Gladstone, playing with his grandson on his knee. The air of thorongh content and good nature on the two faces is very finely brought out by the lens, and it is difficult to say which looks the more pleased and proud of the other—the child of seven with the laughing eyes and dimpled mouth, or the hale old man of seventy who bends over him.

A VIRGINIA farmer has eleven children named in the consecutive Latin numerals from "Primus" to "Undecimus"; at the birth of his tenth boy the latter was named "Decimus Ultimus," or tenth and last, but, somehow, another son followed, and was dubbed "Undecimus."

THE Readjuster organs in Virginia have announced their policy to be as follows: "If there are not enough Readjusters to go around in filling the offices, then abolish the surplus offices."

WHY WILL YOU allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size, 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

MARRIAGES.

BLYMAN—RUTH.—At the M. P. Parsonage, by the Rev. W. J. Neepier, on Dec. 27th, Mr. WILLIAM F. BLYMAN to Miss CATHARINE B. RUTH, all of Kent county.

SUTTON—RIEGEL.—Dec. 21st, 1881, at the Oxford Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Harper, GEO. W. SUTTON, formerly of Kent county, to ANNIE M., daughter of Mr. John Riegel.

RODNEY—URIE.—Dec, 14th, at the residence of the officiating minister, by Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., THOMAS RODNEY, Esq., and Miss HENRIETTA URIE, all of Kent county, Md

BROWN—LAMBERT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Chestertown, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, ARTHUR M. BROWN to Miss DEBORAH, daughter of Wm. H. Lambert, Esq.

MIDDLETON—MIDDLETON.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Dec. 21st, 1881, by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, JAMES E. MIDDLETON to Miss SARAH R. MIDDLETON, all of Kent county.

DIED.

SULLIVAN.—Suddenly, in Chestertown, on Thursday last, SAMUEL E. SULLIVAN, senior editor of Chestertown Transcript, in his 52d year.

COLE.—At his residence in Millington, on the 11th of December inst., LEWIS F. COLE, after a short illness of Bright's disease of the kidneys, in the 35th year of his age.

McCURD.—At the hotel of F. H. Greenwood, at Massey's, very suddenly, on the 15th Dec., inst., of meningitis, JOHN McCURD, aged about 35 years.

FAIR! FAIR!

THE ladies of the Cathoic Church will reopen their fair in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, THE 30th inst., and continue it for two or three evenings.

The public generally, and friends of their church are invited. Dec. 29—1t.

Fair and Festival.

ST. DENNIS' congregation will hold a Fair and Festival in

Horsey's Hall, Galena,

commencing on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4th,

AND CONTINUING FOR SIX NIGHTS.

A Handsome Silver Tea Set, Gold Watch, Gun, &c., will be disposed of. All are invited.

ADMISSION.....5 cts.

Dec. 29, 1881—2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, in the Voshell House yard, at Chestertown, beginning at one o'clock on

TUESDAY, January the 10th, 1882,

the following Personal Property:

6 HEAD FARM HORSES and BROOD MARES;

10 HEAD OF CATTLE,

2 STEERS, three years old in the spring;

ONE ALDERNY HEIFER, Three years old;

7 Head Short Horn Cows, five in calf by Registered Short Horn Bull, and two with calves by their side. They are good milkers.

ONE POLAND CHINA BOAR, pure bred, six months old.

5 CHESTER WHITE BOARS, pure bred, six months old.

TERMS OF SALE—For all sums of $10 and under the cash will be required; for sums exceeding that amount a credit of 8 months will be given on notes with approved security, made payable at the Kent National Bank.

W. FORD.

J. W. CARROLL, Auct.

Dec. 29, 1881—tds.

SPRING DALE

PURE RYE WHISKEY

FIVE YEARS OLD,

50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Rockbridge Virginia Pure Whiskey,

THREE YEARS OLD,

$2 a Gallon.

H. ROSENHEIM.

375 *West Baltimore street,*

Between Eutaw and Paca streets.

P. S.—Persons wishing to get my Spring Dale and Rockbridge Rye Whiskey should either send their orders by mail or come in person. When they trust their orders to Porters of steamers, they take the orders to other places and represent that they get my whiskey, because they make large commissions at other places.

Sept. 15, 1881—6m.

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.

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, *Executrix.*

Dec. 22, 1881—4t.

"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.

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

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

"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.

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,

The most perfect Base Burning and Illuminating Fire Place Heaters of this age, now more popular than any other Stoves of the kind in the country. Call and examine the above Stoves and prices at JOHN K. ALDRIDGES'.

A large assortment of HEATING STOVES at very low prices, for wood and coal.

THE NOVELTY BASE BURNER, entirely new, and a very desirable Parlor Stove. Call and examine it

THE NEW SILVER MOON, *Parlor* or *Double Heater*, for heating 2 or more rooms.

OUR PRIDE SOLAR LIGHT and many other kinds of STOVES for sale at City Prices.

We offer the IMPROVED EXCELSIOR COOK STOVE for wood or coal, and guarantee a perfect Baker, and cannot be excelled.

THE NEW JASPER, Niagara, Quaker City Washington and Splendid Range, and other Cook Stoves and Ranges, which we guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.

Oct. 13, 1881. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

PAINTS.

We offer to the people of Kent

The Girard Ready Mixed Paints,

acknowledged, by all who have used them, to be the best