The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 5, 1882.

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

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

1882.

The beginning of another year! It is generally considered the proper thing, for a newspaper to start every new year, by drawing moral lessons from the year that has gone, and by giving moral advice to last through the year that is just begun. But the years come and the years go so rapidly, that moral advice, even though indulged in but once a year, will eventually grow monotonous.

The best advice we can think of to give to our readers, young and old, is to *be honest*. The advice is not so simple as it may appear at first thought. There are not many thoroughly honest men (or women) in this world. When the poet said, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," he was not talking at haphazard. There are plenty of people in the world who will not steal, who will not cheat, and who perhaps will not lie, except under a very severe pressure. But a man may avoid doing all these things, and yet not be a thoroughly honest man. to be thoroughly honest, one must be in all his acts and words, purely without guile or any manner of false pretense. There must be nothing done to make a false impression, even in small matters. Thorough honesty might even kill out what is ordinarily termed politeness, as politeness often requires a considerable sprinkling of deceitfulness. And it is chiefly in small matters that it is difficult to be thoroughly honest. To be thoroughly honest, the outward word and the outward act must always correspond with the inward thought and the inward feeling.

We conclude as we began by saying to our readers, young and old, *be honest*, and if you can't be honest, be as honest as you can be. In the conduct of the TRANSCRIPT through the coming year, we will endeavor to follow our own advice, and be as honest as we can be, but we are afraid at the start, that we will not be quite as honest as we ought to be.

A NEW REGISTRATION LAW.

Of all the measures that may come before the Maryland legislature this session, it seems the one of primary importance is to be the "new registration bill," or perhaps it is better to say the "new registration bills." Already there are two separate and distinct bills assured, and out of these there may come a third. What is understood to be Gov. Hamilton's bill, prepared by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, has been placed before the public, in an abreviated form through the columns of the Baltimore Sun. The bill is original in some of its features, and somewhat arbitrary in some of its provisions. One of the new features of the bill is the provision for four supervisors of election for each county and for each legislative district of Baltimore city, to be appointed by the Governor, two from each party. The bill also provides for the appointment of two registers for each election district, one to be taken from each party. The registers are to be appointed by the supervisors, and two judges of election, taken one from each party are also to be appointed by the supervisors. The arbitrary feature of the bill appears in the proviso that appointees are compelled to serve, whether they will or not, under heavy penalty if they refuse to serve. The supervisors are appointed by the Governor, to serve two years, without compensation, and nothing but ill health is to be a legal excuse for refusal or failure to serve. If any one appointed shall refuse or fail to serve for any reason other than ill health, he shall be subject to a penalty of $250. The judges of election and the registers that may be appointed, are also compelled to serve, no excuse but ill health being accepted. The penalty for failing to serve when appointed is $250. The compensation of registers is $20 a year in the counties, and $25 a year in the cities. The compensation of judges is $2 per day for each day of actual service.

Every political organization presenting candidates for the suffrages of the people, shall have the right to appoint two challengers of registration. These challengers also serve at elections, and are given exceptional privileges. The judges of election in each district are to be four in number, consisting of the two registers, and the two appointed judges. A new registration is to be every two years in the city and every ten years in the counties.

Most certainly from this bill Gov. Hamilton cannot be accused of being partisan. Judging from it, he might not even be suspected to belong to the Democratic organization, any more than to the Republican.

If the late President Garfield had given in national affairs, as much recognition to the Democratic party, or if his successor were now to give as much recognition to the opposition party as this bill of Gov. Hamilton's gives to the Republican minority in Maryland, he would undoubtedly be a political dead man as a result.

At the State Democratic nominating convention held last summer, resolutions were passed looking to the framing of a new registration law, and a committee was appointed by that convention, consisting of some of the ablest lawyers in Maryland, to draw up a bill providing for a new registration of voters throughout the State, that should cover all the short comings, and avoid all the defects of the old law. The committee consisted of Gov. Hamilton, Attorney Genl. Gwin, S. Teacle Wallis, Philip Francis Thomas, H. D. Fernandis, and ex-Congressman Roberts. The bill has since been prepared by the committee as named, with the exception of Gov. Hamilton and S. Teacle Wallis. If Gov. Hamilton had desired harmonious action in the party, he should have assisted in the framing of a bill by other representatives of the party. If the bill as framed by the committee appointed, had not come up to his ideal as the proper sort of a bill, it would have been time enough for him to have shown opposition after his advice had been disregarded. His refusal to act in connection with the committee, seems to imply that the only sort of a bill that will satisfy him, is one that shall be recognized as an exclusively Hamilton bill.

Other action on the part of the Governor would seem to imply that he hopes to have enough personal strength in the present legislature, acting in conjunction with the Republican minority, to give him legislative control. His organ, the Hagerstown Mail, sets forth editorially that the Governor will in distributing patronage, choose among his friends. In other words, Gov. Hamilton will use his patronage to build up a Hamilton party.

TRADE OF BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday, publishes a table of trade statistics of Baltimore for the past fourteen years. Baltimore's commerce has been almost entirely built up in that time. In 1867 Baltimore exported only 800,000 bushels of corn, and no wheat worth speaking of. After that her grain trade was small and fluctuating up to 1871. By 1875, Baltimore's grain export trade had increased to over 2,000,000 bushels wheat and 7,000,000 bushels of corn. Since then her grain export trade has been somewhat fluctuating, but large. In 1878 she exported 19,575,731 bushels of wheat and 17,978,538 bushels of corn. In 1879 she did the largest aggregate trade in the export of grain, that she has ever reached, shipping 32,138,624 bushels of wheat, and 21,333,385 bushels of corn. In 1880 she made a larger wheat shipment, but fell off in corn. The shipment of wheat was 33,801,156, corn 14,789,915. During the past year, there was a large falling off in both wheat and corn, the shipment being as follows.—wheat, 19,661,030, corn, 12,296,849. Perhaps the Vanderbilt railroad war had something to do with this result.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Baltimore Times, the new paper to be conducted in Baltimore, and about which there has been considerable surmise, made its appearance last Sunday morning in a double number. It is modeled typographically almost exactly after the New York Sun. So close has been the imitation, that without careful observation, one paper would be picked up for the other.

The Times is undeniably a handsome paper, considered as to typography and general make-up. The first number is also full of interesting reading matter, touching upon varied topics. It contains brief sketches of all the members of the Maryland Senate and House of Representatives. Like the New York Sun in make-up, if it proves like it also in intellectual vim and pointed terseness, its success is assured.

Two Maryland agricultural journals, make a change with 1882. The American Farmer, published by Samual Sands & Son, changes its form entirely and appears as a semi monthly.

The Maryland Farmer also makes a slight change, appearing in handsomer covers.

The prospectus of the Baltimore Sun appears in this issue. The sun spends a great deal of money to obtain news, and is a good newspaper.

The Baltimore Gazette continues to be. The Times failed to comply with its contract to purchase the Gazette, and the latter proposes to keep alive, and to be more alive it says, than ever.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, the new Attorney General, judging from his picture in the papers, looks as though he might belong to the 17th century rather than to the 19th.

HOWEVER peoples' sympathies may run in the Guiteau trial, there cannot be much difference of opinion on one matter, and that is that Mr. Scoville, the counsel for the defence, has shown himself to be an unexpectedly able lawyer, and Corkhill, the leader for the prosecution, has shown himself to be of very small mental calibre. He displays almost as much weak vanity as Guiteau.

YESTERDAY was opening day for the Maryland legislature. Little more could be done on the day of opening than to organize and get straight. A warm session is to be anticipated. The Democrats, working harmoniously, have a good clear majority. It is not to be presumed that they will work otherwise than harmoniously. Efforts have been made by Republican leaders, to form a coalition between Republicans and what are called reform Democrats. It is hardly possible that such a thing may be brought about, however. Even a reform Democrat ought to know the difference between bread and taffy.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE. HAMILTON AND ANTI-HAMILTON, WITH A HOPEFUL REPUBLICAN MINORITY.

The Maryland Legislature began its biennial session for 1882, at Annapolis, yesterday. There are many important matters to be discussed and acted upon by the present Legislature. The Baltimore Sun of Saturday outlines the important measures that are to be considered at this session, and also outlines the course that will probably be pursued by the regulars, the Hamilton wing, and the Republicans. The Hamilton programme is the statement of a Hamilton leader.

The principal matters of legislation will be new registration and election laws, and the legalizing of primary elections. A new registration bill, it will be remembered, failed at the last session of the Legislature. A police commissioner is to be elected in place of Gen. James R. Herbert, whose term expires, and a change in the police law will probably be asked, so as to allow the Mayor of Baltimore a voice in the board of commissioners. A State treasurer is also to be elected. A tax commissioner is to be appointed by the board of public works, while it is understood that a movement will be made to abolish the office. The tax laws will probably be revised in many particulars. An insurance commissioner will be appointed also, unless the law is changed making the office elective, as was proposed at the last session. The oyster laws passed by the last Assembly have been pronounced defective in many particulars by the courts, and the coming Assembly will be called on to rectify the mistakes of its predecessor in this regard, as also in reference to legal holidays. A change in the latter will be advocated by the banks. Many other measures of reform such as the abolition of useless offices, will be advanced. A change will be advocated in the printing of the laws by the newspapers. There is a vacancy by death in the Baltimore county delegation, and a new election will be ordered. The seats of the Anne Arundel county delegation will be contested, and the contest of Jones versus Chaney, from Calvert county, will have to be decided. The judiciary contest of Chew versus Brooks will also come up for action.

THE REGULARS' PROGRAMME.

There seemed to be no intention to change the regular democratic programme so far as the organization of the two houses is concerned. Mr. Keilholtz, who is a candidate for Speaker of the House, and Mr. John S. Gittings, whom the Hamiltonians thought of as their candidate for State treasurer, were both at the Barnum's Hotel conference. On Monday and Tuesday next it is expected nearly every democratic and republican member of the Legislature will be in this city. Then the strength of the independent movement, which the independent democratic elements are working to strengthen at every point, will no doubt develop itself for all there is in it.

THE HAMILTON WING.

The Hamilton wing, or those of the politicians who announce that they are carrying out the prepared programme of the Governor, have devoted themselves to an assault on the proposed caucus which is called for Tuesday evening at Annapolis, for organization of the Legislature. One of the Hamilton leaders outlines the programme as follows: "The ground is taken that the caucus is not regularly called, and that none but members of the Legislature have a right to call a caucus, hence democrats are not bound by it. The executive patronage will be used to promote the Governor's measures of reform, and the members of the Legislature who do not think themselves bound by an unauthorized caucus can get appointments for their friends. A persistent personal canvass is going on among the members, and they are reminded that such places as election supervisors, police and civil magistrates, election registers, tobacco inspectors, &c., &c., in the gift of the governor, can be secured by his friends. Those who ignore the caucus would meet in the House of Delegates chamber with the rest of the members on Wednesday. A motion to make Mr. McCosker Speaker, supported by the republicans, could be carried, and thus a substantial Hamilton victory would be secured. The Governor is satisfied that he has sufficient strength in the Senate to secure the confirmation of all his appointments and there is no need of a contest for the organization of that body. The State treasurer will be another of the objective points for the Hamiltonians, and there again the patronage and coalition question will tell.

GUBERNATORIAL PATRONAGE.

The Governor has all the patronage to give, the 'managers' have none. All members will want to serve their friends as long as they can, and they will not turn their backs on the power that has everything to give and cling to the side which can give them nothing. Politicians don't act that way often. The managers are not so well satisfied of victory as they pretend, I can assure you." This was about the purport of the Hamilton leader's explanation of the programme. He said the Governor is determined that none but friends to his measures will be recognized in parceling out the places in the gift of the Executive.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The republicans have also called a legislative caucus to meet at Annapolis on Tuesday evening. Their programme has not been made known. The chairman of the republican State central committee said yesterday his party expect or hope to have something in two or three of the committees. Some time ago he heard that independent democrats wanted republican help to organize the Legislature; He asked which one of the houses the republicans were to have control of for their assistance in giving the other to the independents. This seemed to be a new view of the case, and no answer was given. Since then he knew of nothing definite. The republicans, he said, are a known quantity. There is nothing indefinite as to who they are and to what they belong. Therefore, when it is proposed to talk for them as a unit, he thought it should be shown in what way they are to be benefited. To assist in changing one set of democrats for another set of the same party was not to be thought of. The republicans would like, in the interest of fairness, to assist in breaking up the schemes of the board of public works, and they think also a republican police commissioner is no more than they should expect. "No doubt all the republican members would endorse the Governor's registration bill, because it has many excellent things in it, including the minority representation feature." This central committee chairman was conservative in his remarks. He is always so in his utterances that may reach the public.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION LAWS.

While nobody, not even ward politicians, will deny that a new registration of voters is necessary to secure fair elections, it is not at all so certain the result will be different at Annapolis this winter from two years ago. The chief difficulty surrounding the question is to reconcile the conflicting interests of politicians, who ought to have no interests above those of the people. One great difficulty heretofore has been the indisposition of Representatives and Senators from the counties to put their counties to the expense of a new registration, when, as they all say, whether republicans or democrats, "the counties do not need a new registration." To obviate this difficulty it is understood the democratic party committee scheme will saddle the whole expense on the State. Practically there has been no registration of voters in Maryland since 1865—nearly 17 years ago. Revision laws were passed in 1868, 1870, and 1874. In 1876 an act was passed for a new registration, but the revisory features of 1874 were retained. The law of 1876 has not been satisfactory. The counties would perhaps yield to the wishes of the city and vote for new registration every year, but they object to being disturbed in their localities and put to cost, while the city has been kept from cleaning the lists by a construction of the clause of the constitution which declares that registration must be uniform throughout the State.

It is understood the democratic party bill, which has been drafted in conformity with the request of the State convention of 1882, proceeds on a basis of 78,000 voters of the whole city of Baltimore, to divide each of its three legislative districts into 60 precincts, with 433 voters in each. This will give the basis of 180 equal precincts, and it is argued it will make no difference if the city council does hereafter change the boundaries of the wards. As the registration officers in the counties will have an average of over 800 voters in each of the districts, and no more time for work than in the city, with greater territory to cover, it is assumed one register for each ward will be competent to do the work, as at present. But it does not make any difference how many officers are required, in view of the great and important object to be obtained. For voting we have now a total of 115 precincts, varying in the wards from 4 to 10, according to size and population, and 20 registration offices for revision, &c. The convention committee's scheme, it is understood, comprehends separate bills for registration and elections. As soon as the signature of Mr. Roberts, of Carroll, is affixed to it, in company with the names of Mr. Gwinn, ex-Gov. Thomas and Mr. Farnandis, the report will be in shape for presentation at an early day to the Legislature.

The Hamilton registration bill has been generally discussed. A regular democrat in the managerial body of the party said it would not be charged that the minority has been overlooked in the bill. He did not believe that even the Hamiltonian candidate for Speaker of the House would vote for a bill which made the minority equal to the majority, with a chance that by a "toss-up" the dominant party would be put underneath. He thought the bill has good features in it, however, and that minority representation in the proportion that the word itself implies would be a good thing.

It is understood to be in the range of probability, in fact is said to be on the regular cards, for the republicans to have minority representation in such places as the board of election supervisors, etc.: at least some republicans say so. The regular leaders, as stated, figure that the Western Maryland republicans will not assist at the triumph of the Hamilton wing in the Legislature, and they say that the united republican vote cannot be secured for any measure that democrats may offer. The fact is that both regular and independent democrats are sanguine of being at the legislative helm. This means that the new year has disappointments in store for some politicians.

CLOSE OF THE COTTON EXPOSITION—WHAT THE SHOW HAS DONE.

The formal closing of the great cotton exposition at Atlanta, Ga., which opened on the 5th of October, took place promptly at the appointed hour—3 o'clock—Saturday afternoon last. There was an immense attendance on the last day, and at 1.30 o'clock the judges' hall, which had been profusely decorated with flags for the occasion, was thrown open and a great throng entered. Bishop H. W. Warren, of the M. E. Church, offered prayer, after which letters of regret were read from several distinguished men. Director-General H. I. Kimball, to whose untiring energy and practical good sense much of the success of the exhibition is due, delivered an address, in which he declared that the splendid opportunities for and the far-reaching results in the various lines of "improvement," which was the grand central idea of the exhibition, were beyond enumeration or calculation; that American industries, productive and creative, had been shown at a higher degree than ever before in the history of the country. He paid an eloquent tribute to Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, and stated that every other cotton gin is but a modification or amplification of Whitney's principle. He also referred in terms of commendation to the cotton-cleaner, which, under the the direction of the best experts and manufacturers in America, has been declared the best device ever invented for the accomplishment of a universally desired end. Mr. Kimball closed by declaring that whilst with the exercises this exposition was ended, yet that it had just begun, and that its beneficent effects could not be measured. Senator Joseph E. Brown was expected to speak, but at a late hour was taken sick and could not fulfill his engagement. F. H. Norton of New York, read a poem, and Col. Wm. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, delivered an eloquent address on the benefits, social and otherwise, that will accrue from the exposition. Gov. Colquitt, president of the expostion, followed with an address, which closed with the signal for stopping the machinery. The machinery was stopped, amid the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells, at 3.18.

In a financial point of view the exhibition seems to have fully realized the anticipations of its projectors. The show had 21 acres of ground, covered with the exhibits of 1,800 exhibitors. During the time the exposition was in progress it was visited by at least a quarter of a million of people, drawn from almost every State and Territory in the Union. The cost of the buildings was about $140,000, and the total expenses about $250,000. About $115,000 was paid in as capital stock, $15,000 was realized from entry fees, $15,000 from the sale of privileges, $5,000 from miscellaneous sources, and $100,000 from gate receipts. The receipts will pay the debts of the exposition, and it is possible return the proceeds of the sale of the buildings to the stockholders. As the buildings ought to bring $30,000, it is possible the stockholders may get something like 25 per cent. when most of them did not expect to realize anything in that direction when they subscribed.

The local benefits which will accrue to Atlanta and adjacent sections are of course numerous and not to be despised. But there are more comprehensive ones, which arrest attention at a glance. The undeveloped wealth of the South has been placed before the eyes of the world. The specimens of Southern ores, woods and agricultural products at Atlanta were as varied as they were remarkable for excellence, and were carefully inspected by thousands of men who are always ready to invest in a good thing when they find it. Again, the minds of thousands of Northern men have been disabused in regard to the "social ostracism" said to prevail in the South, for the men of all sections met and mingled at the exposition, and claiming an equal heritage in and love for their common country. An effacement of sectional lines must result from such associations. An intelligent correspondent from Atlanta, who has watched the progress of the exposition from its inception, says while millions of dollars have lain idle in Northern banks, enterprises with enormous margins of profit have languished for the lack of money at the South. The disclosures of the exposition will tend to bring about an equilibrium in this particular, in that it has removed needless suspicion and disclosed boundless opportunities. Third, in bringing the farmers of the South face to face with all the improved machinery, implements and methods that experience, invention and modification have developed up to date. Exhibitors of windmills, wagons, improved guns, cotton cleaners, presses, stump-pullers, manure distributors, cotton planters, harrows, plows, wire and iron fences, and the thousands of inventions that have made farming profitable elsewhere, but were almost unknown in the South, report heavy sales. It is universally acknowledged that it was the best "selling" exposition ever held in this country. The result of these sales will soon be felt in better crops, made at less cost and handled more carefully.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A PERSISTENT COURTING MAN.

LOVE THAT ENDED ONLY WITH THE JAIL.

From the St. Michaels Comet.

Capt. John S. Sikes is well known in this section of Talbot as a dealer in shingles, of which he brings one or two cargoes a year in his vessel from North Carolina, where, it is said, he resides. His father was engaged in the same trade for years, and was also known hereabout. A few years ago the old man died, and the present Capt. Sikes succeeded to the business. For some time he has caused great annoyance to a family in this section by his persistent attempts to visit the house after he had been peremptorily forbidden to do so. About a week or ten days ago he arrived in Easton by steamer from Baltimore, took lodging at a hotel and engaged a fine team from a livery stable. He again commenced his persecution of the family alluded to by attempting to thrust himself upon them as a visiior; and on Monday he was ignominiously ejected from the premises after he had forced himself there. This caused him to utter threats, and to write threatening letters to several members of the family, in one of which, writing from Easton, he announced his intention of returning at three o'clock on Wednesday, presumably to carry into effect his dark and mysterious threats. The gentlemen of the family, who are among the first people in the community, then concluded that the man must be summarily dealt with, either by the law or by personal action on their part; but before taking the matter in their own hands they consulted the State's Attorney as to legal remedies. As Capt. Sikes had made threats, and had acted throughout in such a singular and strange manner, one of the gentlemen determined to get a peace warrant out against him, and accordingly, on Wednesday about noon, applied to Justice A. W. P. Robinson, of Easton, for such a warrant, which the Justice issued, and in a few minutes constable Grace had him in custody. Justice Robinson required a peace bond of $500, which Capt. Sikes was unable to give and accordingly was committed to jail. Bail was offered him by one or two citizens of Easton if he would promise not to go to St. Michaels, but to leave the county that night, which he peremptorily declined to do, but reiterated his purpose to visit St. Michaels Wednesday afternoon at all hazards. Afterwards, he reconsidered this resolution, and agreed to go away at once. Whereupon bail was offered, and Capt. Sikes departed.

THE census has been taken all over France, but the result will hardly be known before the middle of March, as the drawing up of the various statistical tables will entail much labor. Meanwhile it is interesting to look back into the past and see what progress the population of this country has made in the way of increase since the beginning of last century. In 1700 it was not quite up to 20,000,000; in 1801 it was a little over 27,000,000; in 1866 there were 38,000,000 of Frenchmen; but the year 1872 showed a diminution of nearly 2,000,000. The war and the losses and misery which it had entailed, coupled with the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine, were the cause of this substantial decrease. In 1876, however, matters had already begun to improve, and the census taken in that year raised the figures to exactly 27,000,000. It is hoped that this year's census will show that the population of France has increased even in a greater proportion, and that it may be found to have risen to 38,500,000, the highest number ever yet attained.

THE native journals in India are beginning to republish Land League speeches, and in several of them in the Mahratta district a full translation of the no rent manifesto is given. Extracts from Mr. Parnell's addresses are quoted approvingly, and there is a prospect of a Land League being started in Hindostan. With the present religious and fanatical organization to form a nucleus, such a body would be a formidable engine for the British Government to cope with.

SUDDEN wealth has had a bad effect on a Boston stock speculator. Formerly he was well behaved. Now he keeps his house lighted from attic to cellar all night long, and passes hours in smashing costly china and glass. Occasionally he opens the windows, and yells like a lunatic. Officers who entered the house lately found bushels of broken articles. He goes to his office in the daytime quite soberly.

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.

BENNETT—PARSONS.—At the M. E. Parsonage on the 29th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, JOSHUA BENNETT, of Kent county, Del., to MISS ANNIE L. PARSONS, of Kent county, Md.

HODGES—LECOMPT.—Dec. 21st, by Rev. Geo. Leary, at his residence, near Edesville, RICHARD A. HODGES and MISS MAGGIE A LECOMPT, both of this county.

HODGES—JONES.—Dec. 23d, by Rev. George Leary, at his residence near Edesville, JOHN T. HODGES and MISS FANNIE JONES, both of this county.

DAVIS—CANNON.—Dec. 22, by Rev. J. T. Vanburkalow, J. M. DAVIS, of Kent county, and MISS ELLA M. CANNON, of Queen Anne's.

DIED.

MILVIN.—In Chestertown, Friday morning, Dec. 30, after a long illness, Mrs. MARY A. C. MILVIN, wife of J. Wesley Milvin, aged 32 years.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly at Sassafras, Md., Dec. 8, 1881, Mrs. SARAH A. JOHNSON, in the 71st year of her age.

CECIL.—In Millington, Dec. 22, THOMAS L. CECIL, of apoplexy of the brain, in the 65th year of his age.

COMEGYS.—Near Massey's, Dec. 20, ALBERT PERCY, eldest son of C. E. and Kate Comegys, aged 2 years, 5 months and 23 days.

COLEMAN.—Suddenly, in Chestertown, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, Mrs. MARY D. COLEMAN, in her 68th year.

KREBS.—In Baltimore, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, J. WESLEY KREBS, aged 34 years, beloved husband of Sallie C., and youngest son of Julia A. and the late Henry W. Krebs.

BORDLEY.—Dec. 22, in Baltimore, after a short illness, JAMES A. BORDLEY, aged 8 years, 22 days, only son of R. G. and Mary V. Bordley.

NOTICE. There will be service at St. Paul's next Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., conducted by Rev. S. C. Roberts 1t.

LOST. Left somewhere in Chestertown a Black Alpaca Umbrella, with a light colored wooden stalk, and knobby at the hand hold. There was no name on it. Finder please leave it at Transcript office. Dec. 5—tf.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the late firm of Sullivan & Woodall, publishers of The Chestertown Transcript, will please call at the office and settle their accounts as soon as possible, as it is desired to speedily settle all affairs of the firm. Jan. 5, 1882—3t.

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.*

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.

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 TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters Testamentary of the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JACOB HIGHLEY,

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 subscribers on or before the 7th day of July, 1882; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of January, 1882.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Jan. 5, 1882—4t. *Executor.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

HANNAH CULP,

late of Kent county, Md. deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of July, 1882; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of January, 1882

WILLIAM S. CULP,
Jan. 5, 1882—4. *Administrator.*

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

SAMUEL E. SULLIVAN,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 7th day of July, 1882; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 3d day of January, 1882.

MARGARET SULLIVAN,
Jan. 5, 1882—4t. *Administratrix.*

☞ The business pertaining to the estate of S. E. Sullivan, will be transacted through E. F. PERKINS, Attorney for *Margaret Sullivan*, administratrix. MARGARET SULLIVAN.

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.*

FORD'S
BAZAR,
51 W. Baltimore Street,
4 DOORS EAST OF GAY STREET.

THE GREAT BAZAR FOR USEFUL AND FANCY HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FINE TRIPLE PLATE SILVER WARE.
Fine Rolled-Plate Jewelry.
Cutlery, Novelties & Notions,
CLOCKS, LAMPS, VASES, TOILET & SMOKING SETS in great variety.
Selling Goods at Bottom Prices.
Remember the place, 51 W Baltimore St.
All Goods Warranted as Represented.
Jan. 5. 1882.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.
The Largest General Store in the United States.
One block, from 13th St. to City Hall Square and Market St., including 1301, 1303, 1313, 1315, 1317 and 1319 Chestnut St.
STOCK AMOUNTING TO NEARLY $2,000,000 ALWAYS ON EXHIBITION
Samples and Descriptive Catalogue sent free when requested.
Absolute faithfulness by both parties the basis of all transactions.
GRAND DEPOT PHILADELPHIA

The Baltimore Times,
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
W. B. HAZELTON, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTON RATES.
Daily, $6, with Sunday Edition; $6.50; Weekly, $1 a year; Sunday $1. Postage paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
Ordinary Advertisements, per line, 25c; Two Lines (14 words) or less, 50c.; Three Lines (22 words, or less, 75c.; Business Notices, before Marriages and Deaths, per line, 50c.; Special Notices, after Marriages and Deaths, per line, 30c.; Reading Matter, with "Adv.," Third page, per line, 75c.; Reading Matter, with "Adv.," First or Second page, per line, $1.

The Weekly Times.
Advertisements in Weekly, 50c. per line. Preferred Advertisements, 75c. to $1 per line.
No Display and no Cuts Received.
TERMS.—Transient Advertisements, Cash in Advance. Contract Advertising, Bills Payable Monthly.

1882. THE SUN. 1882.
BALTIMORE,
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, CONSERVATIVE.
FULL OF NEWS and SOUND IN PRINCIPLE.
THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.
ITS PAST THE INDEX OF ITS FUTURE.
CHEAPEST & BEST NEWSPAPER KNOWN.
THE WORLD'S NEWS IN COMPACT FORM.
AN ANTERPRISING, ACCURATE AND TRUSTWORTHY NEWSPAPER.
RELIABLE MARKET, STOCK, FINANCIAL AND SHIPPING REPORTS.
SPECIAL HOME AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
THE SUN STANDS IN THE FRONT RANKS OF JOURNALISM.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL, INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE FREE.

One year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Four Months	2 00
Three Months	1 50
Two Months	1 00
One Month	50
Three Weeks	38
Two Weeks	25
One Week	13

SINGLE COPIES BY MAIL 3 CENTS.
AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, "THE SUN," By REASON OF ITS LARGE CIRCULATION, AND BEING UNIVERSALLY READ, IS MOST VALUABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF ADVERTISERS.
A. S. ABELL & CO., PUBLISHERS
THE SUN IRON BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

BLATCHLEY'S B. and G. PUMPS—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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.

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.

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.

"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.

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