# The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 12, 1882.

C. G. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.


### A Change.

With this issue, the Transcript passes under the control of the junior partner, of the late firm of Sullivan & Woodall. It is a change that would have taken place, even if Mr. Sullivan had lived. It was the latter's desire for some time previous to his death, to retire from the paper. It was not the particular desire of the junior of the firm to become sole proprietor. He appreciated the additional responsibility, and the additional work that must be entailed by such a position. But, having undertaken it, he hopes and fully expects to be equal to the task.

During the past three years the Transcript has added many names to its subsciption list, and has had numerous other evidences of its growth in public favor. During the years to come, it hopes to add many more names to its lists, and to keep on growing in public favor.

### The Governor and the Commissioners.

Governor Hamilton's message is sweeping in its recommendation to abolish independent departments. He is very positive in his opinion, that at least the officers of insurance commissioner, and of tax commissioner, should cease to be, and that the Comptroller should be bound to perform the duties of these two departments. The Governor discusses the abolition of these two offices at considerable length, but when his talk is sifted, and his reasons are separated from his wishes, they are not found to be so numerous or so strong. His strongest argument is, that the heads of these two departments being appointed are not held to a proper responsibility or accountability to the people. This argument would better support a recommendation to make the offices elective, rather than a recommendation for their abolition. His objection to these offices as separate departments, on the ground of the three or four thousand dollars drawn by each as salaries, is puerile, even from an economic stand point. In the first place, if both these offices should be placed back under the management of the Comptroller, they both involve such large interests, that it would become necessary for the Comptroller to employ competent subordinates to manage them, who would draw at least most of the salary now drawn by these departments.

There would seem to be good reasons, which Gov. Hamilton ignores, why each of these offices should be continued as a distinct department. The assertion that they can be as well managed if made a part of the Comptroller's trust, is not borne out by the facts.

First take the department of tax commissioner. During its existence, a period of four years, it is claimed that it has added $18,000,000 to the taxable basis of the State. This claim has been publicly made, and has never to our knowledge been publicly contradicted. It is undoubtedly true that rich corporations endeavor to conceal property, and to evade in every possible way the payment of their just proportion of taxes. The farmer and the humble business man, who cannot conceal his property if he would, is compelled to bear an additional burden of taxation in consequence. It is the special duty of the tax commissioner to search out and to assess all manner of property that is taxable. If, as is claimed, he has succeeded by his vigilance in adding $18,000,000 to the taxable property of the State, he has thereby added $37,750.00 to its annual revenues. Deduct from this sum the salaries of $3,700 and there is a balance left to be paid into the treasury of $34,050.00. Allowing these statements to be true, it certainly cannot be argued that the Tax Commissioner's office should be abolished upon principles of economy.

The insurance interests of this State involve millions of dollars, and affect many thousands of people. The insurance companies that do business in this State, run into the hundreds. There are weak companies and strong companies; there are responsible companies and irresponsible companies. When a man insures his life or his property, he undoubtedly desires to insure in a company that is doing business upon bona fide assets and not upon false assets. He desires some tangible guarantee that the company he is insuring in is sound, and that his claim against it will be paid when it becomes due. The duty of an Insurance Commissioner, as we understand it, is to protect the public, by seeing that no company does business in the State upon false assets, or under false representations. The magnitude of the interests involved, would alone seem to justify the maintaining of the office of insurance commissioner as a distinct department. In most other States in the Union, it is a distinct department. The office is supported out of the fees, over and above which it annually pays a good large sum into the treasury. To our mind, Gov. Hamilton has given no good and sufficient reason why the office of insurance commissioner should be abolished.

There is another commissioner, or rather pair of commissioners which the Governor desires to get rid of. He strongly intimates that he does not think the fish commissioners are of any use.

In England and in France, waters that were nearly depopulated, have been restocked with fish by artificial propagation.

Cut up, as Maryland is by streams of water, the catching of fish should be a great source of wealth to her people. Maryland waters have undoubtedly become impoverished in fish in the last thirty years. If by any means the department of fish commissioner can be made more effective, it will be well. But the propagation of fish by artificial means, has not yet had sufficient trial in this State, to justify throwing it aside as a failure. Taking Chester River alone as an example, we think there is already some result of the fish commissioners' work perceptible.

### Our Maryland Legislature.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams of Baltimore county has been elected president of the Senate and Hon. Otis Keilholtz of Baltimore city has been elected Speaker of the House. Both gentlemen are well qualified to fill their respective positions.

A great cutting off of officers and employees has been made in both houses. Nearly all the principal officials who have in past years served the legislature, have been turned down, and new men appointed in their places. The alterations were not made because of incompetency or wrong doing on the part of the old officers, but in response to the strong demand for change.

The committees of the House and Senate, were to have been announced on Tuesday. Our late reception of yesterday's mail, prevents our giving the chairmanships of committees as announced. The following will prove to be, however, a reliable list of the chairmen of the committees: Senate—Finance, Vanderford; judicial proceedings, Bratton; corporations, Parsons; elections, Warfield or Gill; inspections, Bond; executive appointments Bians; printing, Hepbron; Chesapeake and tributaries, Cooper; engrossed bills, Lloyd; joint constitutional committee, Hepbron. House—Ways and means, Gittings, Baltimore county; judicary, Handy, Baltimore; corporations, Wiener, Baltimore; elections Veazey, Cecil county; claims, Harig, Baltimore; inspections, Morris, Baltimore; internal improvements, Dobbin, Howard county; militia, Bond, Anne Arudel county; engrossed bills, Stanley, Prince Geo's. county; Chesapeake bay and tributaries, Johnson, Dorchester county; joint constitutional committee, Wilmot Johnson, Baltimore county; printing, Banks, Baltimore county, or Duvall, Baltimore city. During this week the legislature may be expected to get down to active work. A bill providing for the taxation of mortgages, and a bill providing for a new registration of voters are the two measures of first importance that will probably come before the present legislature.

JOHN KELLEY is not considered the power in New York city politics that he used to be, but with three followers in the Senate and six in the lower House, he holds the balance of power in the Albany legislature, and was enabled to create a dead-lock in organization. The New York legislature stands, Senate, 14 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 3 Kelley men. In the House there are 61 Democrats, 61 Republicans, and six Kelley men.

### Forty Recommendations by the Governor.

THE SUBSTANCE OF A LONG MESSAGE.

The Governor sent his message to both Houses of the legislature, a little after twelve o'clock on last Thursday. It goes into the discussion of forty distinct topics, and is one of the longest messages ever submitted to a Maryland legislature.

The Governor opens by discussing elaborately the financial policy of the treasury department, reiterating for the most part, the arguments used in a recent discussion of State finances with Comptroller Keating, through the public prints.

After a long preliminary, the Governor finally gets down to cutting out work for the present legislature, and proceeds to cut it out with a will. Shorn of all why's and wherefore's, the recommendations of the Governor are as follows:

To reduce the numbers of tax collectors in the State from 84 to 24.

To make tax-collector's defalcation a criminal offense.

To appoint a non-paid commission to revise the tax-collection system and to report to the next General Assembly.

To reduce the fish commissioners from two to one.

To stop paying the secretary of the Senate $1,000 a year for recording the vital statistics.

To abolish the office of superintendent of the House of Correction telegraph, though no salary is paid.

To abolish the office of tax commissioner and salary of $2,500, with $800 for traveling expenses.

To abolish the office of insurance commissioner, who is paid by fees.

To abolish the office of commissioner of the land office (salary $1,500) and restore the records to the custody of the clerk of the Court of Appeals.

To abolish the weighers of grain and of hay and lease the scales.

To reduce legislative expenses and number of employes.

To stop paying extra compensation to clerks and employes.

To have all bills, &c., perfected and signed by the Executive and officers of the legislature before adjournment.

To economize in the matter of printing.

To repeal the act authorizing the publication of laws in newspapers.

To dissolve the oyster navy, sell the old steamer, or substitute for it a swift tug or from four to six steamers, and sell or transfer the eight sloops to the counties interested in protecting their own oyster preserves.

For a Maryland and Virginia oyster law for the Potomac river.

To modify the Maryland dredging and tonging laws.

To put a stamp tax, per gallon or bushel, on Maryland dredged oysters.

To abolish the present compulsory feature of Maryland tobacco inspection by State officers.

To reduce the number of directors of the House of Correction from 13 to 6 or 7, to serve for two years and be appointed by the Governor.

To secure an equitable distribution of taxes between mortgage debt and real estate.

To stop the contingent fund of the Executive and make instead specific appropriations.

For new registration and election laws.

To legalize primary elections.

For more perfect provision to count the votes in elections.

To prevent and punish election bribery.

To punish lobbying.

To elect the State treasurer by the people.

To give the appointment of police commissioners to the Governor.

To take away all appointing power from the legislature.

To deprive the judiciary of all appointing power.

To abolish the "dual or tripartite" appointing power of the Governor, comptroller and treasurer, as now practiced by them in the board of public works and State fishery force.

To revise the Chesapeake and Ohio canal repair loan act of 1878, so as to define more certainly the objects of this loan, or to prohibit the further issue of bonds under it.

Requiring town, city and county authorities to report their indebtedness to the Governor.

To extend the veto power of the Governor to distinct and independent items of expenditure in any appropriation bill.

To make it the official duty of the secretary of State to attend to matters connected with correspondence with foreign and sister States respecting inquiries about our industries, productions, resources, &c.

Authorizing an unpaid commission to give this subject some special attention.

In concluding his message, the Governor says:

In making this official communication I have confined myself to the strict line of my constitutional duty in refering only to our domestic affairs. In making suggestions and recommendations I fully appreciate the fact that some will honestly differ with many and some probably with all. There are differences of opinion upon all questions, and more especially upon those that relate to the details of government; but the frank and conscientious expression of them is always attended with good if not with accordant results.

### Two Differing Opinions upon the Governor's Message.

The Hagerstown Mail which is Gov. Hamilton's recognized organ, says of the governor's message: "We commend the entire document to our readers. It is an able paper, worthy of being read with care and consideration by every citizen of the State. The positions the Governor assumes are impregnable. His recommendations are for the observance of constitutional law, the maintenance of public faith and credit, and in the interest of law order, economy and good government. The entire document shows that the Governor, as far as he is concerned, proposes to keep faith with the people; that the platform of 1879 and his promises on the hustings are not to be disregarded, but to be observed in truth and in sincerity. The Legislature will have no possible excuse for disregarding his recommendations and failing to pass the measures of reform so much needed. Abuses and extravagances are pointed out with great distinctness, and the Governor urges their correction with all the earnestness of a true reformer.

The Westminster Advocate which is not recognized as being specially the governor's organ says: "the most discussed subject in the state for the past two years has been the taxing of mortgages, yet the Governor devotes less than one of the forty-six pages of his message to it. Upon all subjects treated he has most positive opinions except this, and he simply suggests that if the taxation of mortgages, "be deemed advisable," that there be an equitable distribution of the tax between the mortgage debt and the real estate covered by it; or in other words divide the tax between the mortgagee and mortgagor.

Upon the whole we are not pleased with the message. While the constitution requires the Governor to lay such matters before the legislature as he may deem proper, we think the Governor has overdone it. The chief recommendations, and all those of much importance, were made two years ago, and the Governor urged them upon public attention in a letter a few months before nominations for the present legislature were made. They were fully discussed in the press and upon the hustings, and the legislature, coming fresh from the people, know their desires in regard to them, and will act accordingly. The legislature is largely Democratic in both branches, and the state platform calls for a new registration and the legalizing of primaries. The people do not want inspections abolished, and this persistent opposition by the Executive is distasteful. It is the same with the abolishment of the Insurance and Tax commission offices.

IN Europe the clergy do not oppose cremation as strongly as formerly. The Protestant clergy in Gotha and in Munich, the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Manchester have declared in favor of it. The Roman Catholic priesthood in Italy does not oppose it. The Copenhagen Cremation Society, which counts 2000 members, recently applied to the Government for permission to erect and operate a crematory in one of the suburban cemeteries; the application was strongly approved by the Board of Health. Bodies recently exhumed in Danish burial grounds were found after thirty years to be yet in the first stage of decay.

### The Work of the Fish Commission.

So great is the fecundity of fish that it is calculated the progeny of a pair of herrings would soon pack the oceans were their increase unchecked. How rapidly fish multiply is attested by the operations of the State Commissioners of Fisheries with the California mountain trout. Starting in 1875 with 300 trout, the Commission had 47,000 young trout to distribute in 1878, 60,000 in 1879, and in 1880 had in the hatchery 250 five years old and 51,000 young. Last year 2,000,000 of the young were distributed, and this year there will be about 3,000,000 more to be put into the exhausted trout brooks of the State. Meanwhile the young previously distributed have begun to breed, and this summer the progeny of the original 300 will number many millions. Nothing short of such amazing fertility could have saved many valuable species of fish from complete extinction. As it is, waters once alive with fish have been depleted; but there is nothing in which care and effort secure such lavish returns as in fish breeding, and the labor of Fish Commissions in this State is creating a source of food supply that may be made practically inexhaustable.

The California trout is popularly known as the rainbow trout. It lacks the beautiful carmine spots of our native brook trout, but its dripping sides flash prismatic colors when drawn into the sunlight. It is hardy as well as beautiful. When the skin of a native trout is cut, there is a fungus growth from the wound, and the fish generally dies. But the California trout cut and slash each other at spawning time until their skin is ragged, and yet recover. They rise to the fly well, fight gamely, and in flavor compare with the native trout. They grow larger than the native fish, and can stand a warmer temperature. This last is an important consideration, for the cutting away of underbrush and the diminished flow of springs have in many places made the waters of streams warmer than they used to be. Indeed, Commissioner Roosevelt says that an exhausted trout brook can never be satisfactorily restored by native trout; yet the California trout thrive amazingly in it.

The German carp, introduced about two years ago, does not thrive so well in our ponds as further south. It cannot live when the water is thickly frozen over. However, it does not compare with trout as a food fish.

The species bred at the State hatcheries in the last year are the salmon, California salmon, salmon trout, brook trout, California trout, landlocked salmon, grayling, German carp, fresh water herring, and goldfish. Besides, the Commissioners have a number of hybrids, for they have had little difficulty in crossing species, even though apparently somwhat dissimilar. They have had a pond specially prepared for the breeding of frogs.

The Commissioners have leased property on Long Island near Cys Bay, where they will soon establish a large hatchery for both fresh and salt water fish.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### What We Believe.

We believe in the genuine principles of Democracy held by the fathers and founders of the Republic, those cherished principles which underlie the whole structure of our Government; and we believe that the Democratic party only can bring it back to the safe anchorage of the Constitution, to the paths of economy, integrity and fidelity to the people.

The experience of twenty years of Republican rule, with its long carnival of crime, corruption and debauchery, should induce the American people to pause, and calmly consider the question whether the best interests of the country do not imperatively demand a change, as well in the policies as in the practices and characters of our rulers. A long lease of undisturbed power is almost certain to engender and bring to the surface the meanest and basest passions of those who wield it, and history may be searched in vain for a single instance where a party grown corrupt by the long possession of office and power was ever willing to institute, or able to carry out, any measure for the genuine reform of abuses which had grown up in the hot-bed of vice and corruption, sustained by the vile, the venal and the cowardly. The only remedy for such abuses as have blackened the record of the Republican party, is to be found in the free and fearless use of the surgeon's knife, and this can never be looked for at the hands of the afflicted patient. Reform must come, if it comes at all, from the outside. The prison-house of so many hideous secrets of crime must be laid bare to the public gaze. The veil must be torn from the faces of the false prophets who have beguiled the people with honeyed words, while with the iron hand of the robber, they have remorselessly plundered the Treasury, dishonored the Government, and covered the American name with humiliation and shame. The only party, then, to which the people can look with reasonable confidence for this much-needed reform, is the grand old Democratic party, which has "braved the battle and the breeze" for more than three quarters of a century, and is now preparing for another struggle with its old adversaries, the cohorts of centralization, extravagance and fraud, for the preservation and perpetuation of constitutional government and the principles of civil liberty.

To enable the Democratic party to successfully resist and overthrow these public enemies, we need thorough organization, discipline, and the elimination of all minor and non-essential issues from our political creed. Our bond of union must be the protection of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Government from the assaults, open and concealed, of the bitterest foes of each. For twenty years these sappers and miners have been busily at work, laboring to destroy the foundations of the Republic, with the purpose of building upon its ruins an empire to be ruled by a successful soldier, who will ride rough-shod over the liberties and personal rights of a people who were born free. Even now the Capitol, and every department is honeycombed with corruption, and each succeeding day brings to light startling discoveries of some newly-developed official villainly, and these disclosures follow each other with such rapidity, that the public has ceased to regard them with more consideration than is accorded to some idle wonder of the hour.

Believing that the continued domination of the Republican party will surely prove fatal to our form of government, its institutions, laws and traditions, it is the religious duty of every Democrat in the land to labor incessantly for the overthrow of the corrupt, reckless and insolent organization. Deprive the Republican party of the control of the patronage and offices of the Government; take from it the Treasury of the Government with the privilege to plunder and the power to corrupt and to coerce, and it will die of inanition, while its demise will be hailed with delight by the people it has insulted, outraged and plundered.

To accomplish this desirable end, however, it is necessary to compact the Democratic party, to heal all dissensions in our ranks, to discard all sectional issues, to know no North, no South, no East, no West, but to remember that we have a country to love, a Constitution to venerate, and a Union to protect and defend at all hazards, against all comers. If the Democrats of all sections can be banded together in this spirit, if they will forego all personal preferences, and look alone to the common good, they have only to perfect their organization and discipline to become irresistible. Thus organized, the Democratic party will be borne into power upon the topmost crest of a great popular tidal wave, and then the many and much needed reforms in all departments of the Government will be honestly enforced, then we shall see the administration of the Government elevated once more to that high plane of purity, patriotism, and official integrity, upon which its founders placed it, and which characterized official life at the capital before the saturnalia of vice and villainy was inaugurated by the Republican party.

Believing in the absolute necessity of driving corrupt men from high places, we need scarcely add that this journal can be relied upon for any aid it can render in expelling the Republican party from power. —*From the American Register of Jan. 7th.*

### Our Forests.

A new Ohio idea is that of holding a national convention for the consideration of means for the preservation of our forests. The proposition is to invite the general Government, the States, scientific and agricultural societies, and other associations interested in saving our timber from wanton destruction, to discuss the whole subject of forestry.

It is unquestionably a subject of importance. Our forests are now thinned out at a rapid rate, and in the most prodigal way. Many thousand acres of woodland are annually burned over, mostly by accidental fires, but often intentionally, to make clearings. Railroad ties consume every year a vast amount of growing timber. An enormous quantity, too, and some of it of the most valuable species, is needlessly used up for firewood. In all parts of the country the waste goes on.

The loss of timber is only one of the evil consequences of this wanton destruction, against which we have so often cried out. The proportion of woodland in many regions is too small for the proper protection of agriculture. The lessening of the forests is having an injurious effect on the climate, and it interferes with the farmer in many ways. Once the trees are felled, too, we may have to wait for a generation before a new growth of equal size will take their place. Very likely that new growth will be of much inferior timber; and where forest fires have occurred the calcined soil, as may be seen in many regions, will support only the poorest and meanest of scrub oak and underbrush.

The great enemy of the growing timber is fire. Forest fires both here and in Canada, grow more numerous as railroads increase; but the prodigality of farmers also needs a decided check.

We doubt if the Cincinnati convention can devise a remedy for these great evils. Practical measures are not likely to be started in such a gathering; We rather expect from it a vast amount of theorizing; but its mere assembling will do good, we hope. It will fix the attention of the people on a subject in which they ought to have the greatest interest, but about which they do not think much.

How to prevent forest fires will be the gravest and most difficult question before the Cincinnati convention.

THE burning of the Ring Theatre in Vienna has had the effect of diminishing the attendance at all German theatres, just as the Brooklyn fire did in this country for a few weeks in 1876. In Salzburg, two weeks ago, only thirty or forty persons composed an audience. At the Thalia Theatre in Hamburg, where usually there is not even standing room on Sundays, there were only fifty persons present at a Sunday performance, three weeks ago. This theatre is in an exceptionally bad condition. The gallery at the Stadt Theatre was almost empty. In Breslau the fire had a similar effect, and in Prague it was found necessary to close the local theatre because no one came to see the play. The theatre in Presburg, an old, remarkable structure, was closed by the police, who found that it was a regular mantrap. In Pesth there were no audiences, and in Baden, near Vienna, one night not a single ticket was sold. A single reporter composed the entire audience.

PHILADELPHIA has a reputation for susceptibility to titled foreigners. Columbus O'Donnell of Baltimore, a young man of wealth, good looks, and polished manners, thought it would be fun to spend a few weeks in Philadelphia society in the character of a French duke. He registered at the St. George Hotel as "Le Duc d'Engen," got himself introduced at the Philadelphia Club, and, as he spent money freely instead of borrowing it, his pretensions were not questioned until somebody recognized him.

German emigration in the year 1882 promises to become even more colossal than in the past year. Already about fourteen thousand tickets have been taken by vessels leaving Bremen alone in the early spring for the United States, and every day additional passages are being booked by that route. This does not include Hamburg, whence an almost equal number of emigrants will come to this side of the Atlantic.

THE new belief which has become dominant in the empires of Germany, Russia, and Austria is that the Jews are at the bottom of all the mischief occasioned by the spread of Nihilism throughout the east and north of Europe. And it is the knowledge of this fact which has caused the prosecution of the Jews by the rabble and the lukewarmness of their defence by the authorities. Judaism is acknowledged at last to be the greatest power of all in politics on account of its command of wealth, and its hold thereby over every Government in Europe. The children of Israel are knit together in a bond of free masonry, and, it is charged, are using Nihilism for the end they propose, of scaring European sovereigns into submission by the necessity which the most powerful will ere long find themselves under of borrowing money from Hebrew hoards. In the end they will be compelled to remove those restrictions with which the Hebrew race has so long been burdened.


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.

BENNETT—LOCKERMAN.—At the M. E. Parsonage, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, THOMAS BENNETT and MISS ELIZABETH J. LOCKERMAN, both of Kent county, Md.

RASIN—JEWELL.—At the M. E. Parsonage, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, THOMAS F. RASIN and MISS ALICE R. JEWELL, both of Kent county, Md.

JONES—TAYLOR.—Dec. 29, 1881, at the pastor's residence, by Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., THOMAS E. JONES, Esq., and MISS ANNA B. TAYLOR, all of Kent.

BERGER—TAYLOR.—Dec. 28, by Rev. Geo. Leary, at his residence near Edesville, Mr. THOMAS W. BERGER and MISS ALICE E. DAVIS, both of this county.

### DIED.

ROCHESTER.—At the residence of Ben. J. Taylor, near St. Paul's Church, MISS ANNIE ROCHESTER, aged 87 years.

COMSTOCK.—Dec. 31, at the residence of Jas. Smith, near Pomona, JACOB H. COMSTOCK, of consumpton, aged 24 years.

BOWERS.—Passed into rest, Jan. 4, at 908 West 6th st., Wilmington, Del., JAMES L. BOWERS, in the 72d year of his age, formerly of this county.

ROSEBERRY.—Dec. 26, 1881, EMMA GRACE, aged 4 years, 10 months and 4 days, youngest child of S. J. and Emma E. Roseberry.


**CLERK WANTED.** Wanted an active, industrious young man of pleasant address, and one who has had several years experience as clerk in a store.
Apply with reccommendations to
T. W. ELIASON, Ja.

**FOR SALE.** 10 Tons of Prime Timothy Hay; 4 Good Horses; 2 Fat Cows.
Apply to L. C. JUSTIS,
Jan. 12, 1882—3t. Kennedyville.

**NOTICE.** Expecting to leave Fairlee Mills, sometime in March next, and having now a good head of water, we wish our customers to understand that we are fully prepared to grind their wheat, and we guarantee at the same time, to give perfect satisfaction.
SPICER & BACON.
Jan. 12, 1882—tf.


### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Saml. E. Sullivan & C. G. Woodall, in the printing business, has been dissolved by the death of the former.

C. G. Woodall, the surviving partner, will settle the business of the firm.

C. G. WOODALL.
MARGARET SULLIVAN,
Adm'rx. of S. E. Sullivan, dec'd.

**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.

**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 on 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 of Administration 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.*


## NEW GROCERY
—AND—
## FEED STORE!

corner of High and Queen streets, Chestertown.

## FAMILY GROCERIES,
ALL KINDS
OF
CANNED GOODS:
100 Bushels of White Potatoes,
*In First Class Condition,*
now in the cellar.
SUPPLY OF OTHER VEGETABLES
WILL BE RECEIVED DAILY,
and furnished Fresh and Good.

Our Motto:
Low Prices,
Cash Rates,
and Quick Sales.

P. S.—Will continue to keep on hand Castings for the Advanced Chilled Plow, also, Champion Reaper repairs.
A. BELL,
Jan. 12, 1882. Agent.

## 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.

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.

## 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.

DON'T FORGET to call at John K. Aldridge's and look at the largest assortment of Stoves, Hardware, Woodware, Tinware, &c., in Kent county.

A LARGE Assortment of Coal Hods, Shovels and Pokers, at
Oct. 13. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

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

## 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.

## "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.

## 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. These Paints are put up in pint, quart, and gallon cans, ready for use. Every can fully guarantee'd. Should any one find them other than as represented we will furnish, free of charge, any other paint desired.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 1. THOS. L. HINES & CO.

## FARMERS
AND all in want of a good and useful Machine, will do well to call and purchase
THE ENTERPRISE COMBINED STUFFER,
Fruit, Lard and Jelly Press.
LEVER SAUSAGE STUFFERS.
Lard Cans, Lard Cans.
BUTCHER KNIVES, BUTCHER KNIVES,
CULLENDERS, &c., &c.,
At the cheap Hardware and Stove Store of
*JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.*
Chestertown, Nov. 3, 1881.

A Large Line of Ladies' Misses, Children's and Infants *SHOES*, and of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Fine and Heavy Shoes. For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, Ja.

LARGE STOCK GLASSWARE,
CHINA TEA SETS,
China Chamber sets—at SPARKS',
Sept 30 opposite Court House.

WIRE SCREEN for windows and doors of all sizes. Call and purchase, so that you may not be annoyed with flies for ten years to come.