The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Taursday Morning, Feb. 16, 1882.

C. G. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Publication Of the Laws.

We had not designed saying further about the publication of the laws. But upon listening to some of the bombastic twaddle urged by some of those at Annapolis, who oppose their publication through the newspapers, we are led to discuss the matter again.

The active opposition to publishing the laws through the press, strange to say, comes in the Senate from two Democratic senators. Brattan from Somerset, and Lloyd from Dorchester, seem to have staked their hope for glory upon opposition to the measure. Mr. Brattan opposes the publication of the laws upon two grounds,—first because their publication for the eyes of the people is unnecessary, and second because the country press, like the city press, can if properly managed, build itself up, and should not be paid by the State for advertising its laws.

We take the last proposition first, because, if the senator from Somerset had only had the comprehension to see it, he is opening up in such a statement, room for the strongest argument in favor of publishing the laws in the county papers, and for paying decently therefor.

We will take Senator Brattan's own county. Somerset is undoubtedly a poor county. There are, we apprehend, down there a great many poor people, and not many rich ones. Education is not as generally diffused in Somerset as in other parts of the State. We have never seen a copy of a healthy looking newspaper come from Somerset, and we say it with all respect to the press of that county. Why? Simply because there is not enough patronage in that county to build up a vigorous press. It is not the fault of the managers of the papers. A good newspaper cannot be run without a respectable income from some source. Whitelaw Reid, Chas. A. Dana, A. K. McClure,—no newspaper man in the country, however talented, could go down in Somerset, and establish a successful paper. All the patronage that could be secured in the county, would not perhaps amount to over $1,000 or $1,200 per year, while it would take $2,000 to pay the running expenses of a healthy country weekly.

Good newspapers are as much a necessity to any county, as good schools. They create and maintain an interest in home affairs, they encourage local enterprise, they induce intelligent people from abroad to settle in a community. In these days of enlightenment a county without its newspapers, is an object of commiseration. A county with poorly conducted newspapers is nearly as bad off. We think in all honesty that there is no stretch of justice when the state government encourages the country press by doing necessary work through its channels.

But to take up the Somerset statesman's other proposition—Is the publication of the laws, so that they may come under the eyes of the people necessary work.(?)

We think there is nothing more necessary than that the laws through some channel or other should be placed before the people. The State is not acting up to a proper ideal of justice to pass laws governing the people, without giving the people a fair opportunity of knowing what those laws are. Senator Brattan, nor any other member of the Maryland legislature has a right to assume that the people will pick up a knowledge of the laws by hearsay and accident. If the rule must hold good, that "ignorance of the law excuses no man," then there should be a counterbalancing rule, that no man should be allowed necessarily to be ignorant of the law.

The senator from Somerset, undoubtedly gave his real reasons for opposing the measure in the winding up part of his speech. He said that "in 1880, the laws were not published in his county in the two papers which he had selected." There is the senator,s reason in a sentence. He was deprived of the opportunity of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies. The bombastic speech with which he preceded this statement, was but to cover up the real cause of his opposition.

Of Senator Lloyd's speech there is but little to be said. When we speak of it as disconnected twaddle, we characterize it but fairly.

Of course there are gentlemen in both Houses, who have the pluck and the ability to defend the measure. They know that the measure is in itself, a proper and right one. Among these may be mentioned Senator Warfield, from Howard county. He clearly and tersely answered every objection on the part of the senators from Dorchester and Somerset.

To Pay Respects,

The Centreville Observer announces that it proposes to pay its respects next week to the legislative committee on printing, and more especially to Senator Hepbron of Kent, chairman of the committee.

Our Kent Senator we are sure, will feel himself highly flattered in accepting the respects of the observer, or of the senior editor thereof. If, however, the observer means as we presume it does, to breathe a threat of attacking Senator Hepbron through its columns, it had better be sure of being right before going ahead.

The senior editor of the Observer undoubtedly feels a natural soreness resulting from his failure to secure the legislative printing for which he made a persistent fight. But to a disinterested looker on, there would seem to be no just reason of complaint on his part.

The editor of the observer, was allowed to, and did put in a second bid. His bid was for exactly the same amount as the bid of his competitor. But there were attending reasons, very much in favor of the other man. One of these reasons was that he had already done a great deal of the work. To have awarded the balance to a different contractor at the same price, would have created an unnecessary complication.

We shall await to hear what the Observer has to say, before entering into a fuller discussion of the matter, however.

From a Republican Standpoint.

Nearly the whole of the Republican membership of the Maryland Senate, concede the propriety of publishing the laws through the papers. They admit that not only does this method give thorough distribution to the laws, but that it fosters and strengthens the press, an institution that every State should desire to foster and strengthen. The only point of opposition the Republicans make is that the publication should be given alike to Republican as well as to Democratic newspapers. This demand from a Republican standpoint, is a perfectly fair one. The only argument against it is from precedent. No party in power has ever yet fostered the opposition party by giving it equal patronage. It is not done in national affairs, and it is not done in any State in the Union. Any party, once in power, acts upon the purpose of building and sustaining itself. If the Republicans were to come into power, it is a principle which they would undoubtedly stick to. While the Democrats are in power, it is not likely that they will give it up.

Senator Allston, the Republican senator from St. Mary's, in casting his vote last Friday, for the Democratic bill for the publication of the laws, gave an intelligent reason in a nut shell. He had voted for the Republican bill, providing for publication in the papers of each party, as a preferred measure. But that failing, he said he felt it to be a duty which he owed to the people of St. Marys' county to vote for the Democratic bill,—first because he thought all the work done by the legislature, should be placed before the eyes of the people, and second because he thought it to the best interests of his county that a home press should be encouraged and built up, even though it were a Democratic press.

Senator Lancaster of Charles, who belongs to the Republican side, also voted in favor of the Democratic bill, on the failure of the Republican measure. Though, as he said in a speech on the previous evening, he owed nothing to the Democratic press, which had shown up all his very few vices, and had concealed a thousand of his most glaring virtues.

Before closing this article, it may be pertinent to remark, that opposition to placing the laws before the people, through the newspapers, does not come from the most intelligent counties, such as Baltimore, Kent and Cecil, but from such counties as Somerset and Dorchester. It only corroborates what is well known to be a fact, that an intelligent people desires to see its newspapers strengthened and fostered, just as they desire to see their schools built up and fostered. On the contrary, an ignorant people care nothing about either their papers or their schools, and are indifferent as to whether either, live or die.

A Fatal Shooting.

Newspaper men have more shooting difficulties than any other one class of people. This is of course to be accounted for, not on the theory that newspaper men are more bloodthirsty than other people, but upon the fact that newspaper men are often compelled, in the legitimate pursuit of their calling, to discuss persons and personal matters. It sometimes happens, too, that newspaper men discuss persons and personal matters, when there is no proper reason for doing so.

On last Thursday evening A. M. Soteldo was fatally shot in the office of the Washington Republican, while engaged in a scuffle with Clarence M. Barton, one of the editors, Soteldo was the Washington correspondent of the Sanfrancisco Chronicle.

Whatever may have been the cause of the encounter, or whichever party may be most to blame, the result is deplorable.

A. M. Soteldo is supposed to have been shot by his brother, A. C. Soteldo, in an attempt to shoot Barton. Barton was shot in the neck, but it is supposed not fatally.

PRIZE fighting, notwithstanding the strenuous laws made in most of the States to suppress it is not yet suppressed. Paddy Ryan, of Troy New York, and John L. Sullivan of Boston, went all the way to Missisipi and as far down as the Gulf of Mexico, to find out who is the hardest hitter. It did not take long to determine. The first blow Sullivan got at Ryan is said to have settled the matter. They fought nine rounds however, and Ryan was badly used up, while Sullivan was scarcely bruised.

A New Registration Law.

The new registration bill has been passed by both Houses at Annapolis, and awaits the Governor's approval to become a law. It is a measure about which there has been much talk, and there has been an especially strong demand for the measure from Baltimore city. The bill passed the House on last Thursday by an almost unanimous vote. The measure was little needed outside Baltimore city' but its passage will not make elections any worse, if it does not make them any better in the counties.

Maryland Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS BOILED DOWN.

Monday Feb. 6th.—The House of Delegates reassembled pursuant to adjournment. A message was received from the Governor announcing that he had signed the Baltimore Precinct bill.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate a letter was read from the Police Board in opposition to the House bill granting seven days' leave of absence to members of the force every year. The bill allowing duplicate samples and a board of arbitration in State tobacco inspections was reported favorably and read. In the House of Delegates leaves were granted for the introduction of a number of bills, and the subject of city extension was under discussion. The Senate Registration bill was reported and read the second time.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate bills were introduced to punish the forgery of labels on canned goods, authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross other roads in building its Philadelphia branch, and reducing the rate of interest to be paid in refunding the defense loan. The bill to provide against the spread of infectious diseases was passed. In the House of Delegates a message was adopted to force an immediate settlement of the printing squabble, but the Senate staved it off. The House considered the Senate Registration bill on its third reading to the tenth section without changes.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate the bill amending the tobacco inspection laws was under consideration and postponed till Thursday next on a proposition of Mr. Gill to abolish the compulsory feature. The bill to provide for electing an inspector of mines by the people in Allegany and Garrett counties, instead of appointment by the Governor, was lost for want of a constitutional majority. The Senate passed quite a large batch of bills, some of which had been previously adopted by the House.

The Registration bill was passed by the House as it came from the Senate, without change, unanimously, all the members but two being present and voting. The printing contract, has been awarded to Messrs. Colton & Co. for $25,800.

FRIDAY.

The Legislature of Maryland disposed of the printing contest, awarding the contract to Luther F Colton at $25,800' which is a saving of $12,200 on the cost of the previous session. The Senate refused to repeal the law for the publication of acts of Assembly in the newspapers of the State, but manifested a disposition to reduce the cost one-half. Neither house has taken final action on the matter. Leaves were granted for a number of important bills, and the House of Delegates ordered the appointment of eight additional officers rendered necessary by the business of the session. Mr Johnson, of Baltimore city' proposes a constitutional amendment to secure new registration of voters when needed in Baltimore city or other parts of the State, separately.

MONDAY THE 13TH.

House of Delegates met at 8 P. M. Mr. Gittings obtained leave to introduce bill to fund the Maryland defense loan; Mr. Morris to punish persons defiling water courses and water supplies, Mr. Johnson providing that bills of sale shall not bar a land lord's right of distress. A number of house bills were read a second time. Unfavorable report on bill providing for election of school commissioners by the people was adopted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from St. Petersburg to a London paper: "The chief characteristic of the court at Gatchina has been 'low spirits.' The Czar feels depressed, and the whole court is consequently low spirited. The Czar does not work now so assiduously as he used to do formerly: often he sits for hours in his library staring vacantly before him. Once a counsellor was bold enough to suggest that he should accept the offer made by the Narodnaya Volya, which promises that Nihilism will abdicate and lay down arms if the Emperor will seriously take up the constitutional idea. The Czar's reply was that he did not believe the conspirators would keep their promises; that nothing was strong enough to prevent anarchy in Russia except the power exercised on the minds of the masses by the person whom they looked upon as a living representative of God himself. Russians could not be brought to venerate and obey a sovereign according to western notions. Were he to sacrifice his authority he would fall a victim to those who murdered his father. The Czar sometimes takes a walk in the park—indifferent to cold—attends church regularly, takes short drives at sunset, and indulges in a game at cards at night. The Empress corresponds with her relatives, and is sometimes rather agitated when her husband wishes to read the letters she receives from home, as the views held there are rarely palatable to him."

A NOVEL kind of fishing is practised by a diver at Burlington, Iowa. Clad in his suit, he descends into the river at a point where large numbers of catfish are gathered by an eddy, and catches them easily with an iron prong.

The New Registration Law.

On Thursday of last week, the new Registration bill passed the House of the Maryland legislature, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. The bill is a lengthy one, but its provisions may be summed up as follows,—

The registration bill as adopted by the Legislature provides for the appointment by the Governor of one registration officer in each election district in the counties, and twenty for each of the three legislative districts of Baltimore; three registers to be assigned to each ward after the redivision of the wards directed by the recent act of Assembly. Under the precinct bill there will be 180 precincts in the city, to be numbered regularly from 1 to 180, and the registration bill gives each register charge of three precincts, to be assigned to him in numerical order. At each regular session of the General Assembly hereafter the Governor shall appoint one register for each ward as then laid out. Register's during their sessions are clothed with the powers of justices of the peace, their terms of office both in Baltimore and in the counties to extend for two years from the first Monday in May following their appointment. Before the fourth Monday in May, 1882, the Governor shall cause to be denvered to the registers, through the sheriffs of the counties and the police commissioners of Baltimore, one registry and two poll books. Registers are to sit in Baltimore from the first Monday in June 1882, to the first Monday in July and for revision and completion of the registry for fifteen days from the first Monday in September and for three days from the first Monday in October, and ih 1883 and subsequent years for revision for fifteen successive days from the first Monday in September, and three days from the first Monday in October, with open doors from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. In the counties they are to sit five days after the first Mondays in July and August, five days after the first and second Mondays in September and the first Monday and Tuesday in October. In subsequent years in the counties, they are to sit five days after the first Monday in September and on the first Monday and Tuesday in October. Registers in Baltimore to receive $4 a day while at work in 1882, and subsequently $500 per annum, the pay in the counties to be $4 per day. Notices of times and places of registration in Baltimore to be published in six daily papers ten days before the first and seven days before the September and October sittings; in the counties to be given in two newspapers. Registers are to administer an oath to all applicants for registration, but no questions to be asked touching causes of disqualification not enumerated in the constitution. Where registration is refused, or names improperly entered after the close of registration or revision, appeal is given to any judge of a circuit court of a county or of the Supreme Bench in Baltimore. Baltimore registers, six days after the October sitting, 1882, must deliver the registry and poll books to the clerk of the Superior Court, with a certificate appended to each that it is correct in all particulars, and after 1882 shall make new poll books, the clerk of the court to deliver one poll book to the police commissioners on or before third Wednesday in October each year. The same applies in the counties to the registers, the clerks of the circuit courts and the sheriffs.

The sittings are designated the "first summer sitting," and the "September sitting," and the "October sitting;" no register to enter or strike off any name except during a regular sitting. One month before the summer sitting a census of voters in Baltimore is to be taken by the police commissioners, to be returned to the precinct registers before the summer sitting; a similar census to be taken in each September before the election of members of the General Assembly. Penalties for registration frauds by registers and others having custody of the books are a fine of $500, or three years' imprisonment, or both; and for frauds or violence attempted upon the registers, or interference with them, the same penalty. A fine of $500 is imposed for failure or refusal to qualify or perform the duties of register after appointment.

The Large States and the Small States.

On opening the debate in the House on the bill for apportioning representatives under the last census, the usual conflict arose between the large States and the small States. The latter complained that the former had combined to deprive them of their due share of members.

There seems to be no way of relieving the small States. Take New England, for example, which suffers a decline in membership under the pending bill. Those six States do not increase in population so rapidly as the Middle and Western States; and of course the membership of the former must be reduced.

It is none the less irritating, however, to the shrewd, ambitious Yankees to see their power in the House steadily waning. In a Congress with hardly half as many representatives as the next will contain Maine had eight members. It will now get but four. For a long while New Hampshire had six members. It now must take up with two. Vermont, which in days gone by had six, now drops to one. Rhode Island has always had two members. The pending bill gives the State barely one. The time was when Connecticut had seven. It will now stand at four. When Webster was first chosen to Congress from Boston, Massachusetts had fourteen representatives. The Shate has since grown in population, opulence and wealth. But in a House twice as numerous as that wherein Webster made his speech on the Greek revolution it can scarcely obtain twelve members. In short, under the pending bill, New England, which formerly elected one-eighth of the House, will be allowed to elect only one thirteenth of it during the next ten years.

But New England finds compensation in the Senate, as do all the small States which look with envious eyes upon the increased representation of the large States in the House. New England will have only twenty-four members in the House, but she retains her twelve senators. The six States which lie immediately west of her, reaching from New York to Illinois, will have one hundred and twenty-five members under ths new apportionment, or more than five times as many as the six New England States; but they have only their twelve Senators.

The enterprising sons of the Pilgrim land know how to utilize their power in the Senate. Their twelve Senators are Chairmen of six first rate committees, and of five of the second class. But the twelve senators from the other six States just referred to are Chairmen of only two important committees, and of five of an inferior grade. And thus it has been ever since the Republicans controlled the Senate.

When the smaller States grumble at the larger because of their increasd membership in the House, the former must draw consolation from their comparatively superior power in the Senate.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Repudiation in the Northwest.

Some citizens of Dakota have presented a very serious objection against the admission of that Territory as a State. Dakota has attempted, unsuccessfully, to repudiate outright $200,000 of her bonds issued to help build a railroad, and, though the United States Supreme Court has decided against her, she has of late refused to pay the interest.

If Dakota can once become a State, with the precedent now established by Mahone and the Republican party, she will probably find little diffiulty in carrying out her scheme of repudiation.

This possibility is foreseen by those prudent citizens who resist her admission into the Union, and they pray that the sovereign powers of a State may be refused.

There is no valid reason for making this territory into a State anyway; but if she must come in, let it be with clean hands.

JOHN ROACH'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Tisdale, the agent of Mr. John Roach, is expected to sail for Europe during the present week to take the initial steps to establish a ship-yard in France, for the operation of which the New York shipbuilder and owner will furnish a moiety of the capital, the rest being supplied by native capitalists. It is proposed to make Bordeaux the centre of operations for the present, at least, with a view to the establishment of a line of steamships to ply between Bordeaux and Brazil, stopping, possibly, in New York to take up American products on the way home. If the venture should prove successful shipyards will be established at other convenient points. The object of this movement, as Mr. Roach explains, is to take advantage of recent legislation in France, intended to attract English and American skill and capital, and to make that country the principal centre of the ship building interests. English capitalists are already availing themselves of the opportunity offered.

JAKE PAINTER had his own way in Brown County, Indiana, for a number of years' and a bad way it was. His wife got a divorce and married again; but he drove away her husband and compelled her to return to him, frightening her so thoroughly that she remained. A neighbor offended him, and he retaliated by poisoning cattle, until the family moved away to escape his persecution. He shot three men who at various times opposed him, and escaped punishment through the cowardice of the witnesses. A few days ago he went to Thomas Robinson's house, near by, and demanded that Mrs. Robinson be given to him. It is not stated whether the woman regarded the proposed transfer favorably; but Robinson certainly did not, and when Painter threatened him with death for refusing, shot the bully dead.

A WEALTHY Cincinnati woman was accused of theft in a dry goods store. A lace handkerchief was between the bundles which she carried. She said it had got there without her knowledge. Being taken to a police station and searched, some feathers were found inside her cloak. She was released, and the matter was not at that time made public. Subsequently the clerk who had detected the theft wrote to the woman saying that his fellow employees were laughing at him because he had not prosecuted her, and that unless she gave him "satisfaction" he would disgrace her. She resolutely refused to be black mailed and the clerk is to be tried.

AN indignant member of the Connecticut Legislature, having made an earnest speech against the filthy practice of smoking and chewing tobacco in the handsome new Capitol at Hartford, was astonished at the next session of the House to find his desk filled and piled up high with a large assortment of strictly unadulterated, home-made cigars, varying, according to the Hartford Times, from "the genuine old Suffield long nine, to the choicest rolled cabbage seed leaf fillers." He was warmly congratulated by his fellow members upon his evident conversion to the use of the word. Attempts to prohibit smoking in the Capitol building have failed.

THE production of "Patience" by amateurs is becoming common throughout the country. Fashionable young women are plenty to play the rapturous maidens; *Bunthornes* and *Grosvenors* are not hard to find, and the dragoons may be had for the asking; but women willing to personate "the not pretty but massive" *Lady Jane* are scarce in private life. A professional actress usually has to be engaged, and in some cases a man takes the part.

A MAN broke the ice at Bay City, Mich., while his hands were in his trousers pockets, and was unable to extricate them. But he hooked his chin over the edge of the ice, and so held his head above water until rescued.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. A few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer and another, until without advertising, its sale became immense. Druggists in every town in the Canadas and United States are selling it. No person suffering with a Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

MARRIAGES.

COLEMAN—ERDMAN.—On Feb. 8th, 1882, by Rev. J. P. Otis, WM. B. COLEMAN, of Chestertown, Kent county, and Miss ANNIE M. ERDMAN of Queen Anne's county.

DIED.

BRAMBLE.—At Fairlee, the residence of her husband, on Sunday morning, Feb. 5th, SUSANNA, wife of Henry Bramble, in the 47th year of her age.

FRANCE.—On February 9th, at the residence of William Bone, Esq., Balto. city, of Hydrocephalus, THOMAS DEGORSE, aged three months, only son of E. Pricie and Thomas D. France. Kent News please copy.

Cold in his casket bed
Our darling baby lies,
Eased in his aching head,
Closed are his eyes.

Another sweet flower has withered,
A gem from the earth set free;
A precious jewel shines in Heaven,
A star in Jesus' crown.

FOR SALE. Intending to remove to my country seat, my Dwelling and Premises, corner High & Mill streets, are for sale. Possession can be given at short request.
HARRISON W. VICKERS.
Feb. 9, 1882—4t.

NOTICE. We have made arrangements to leave Fairlee Mills, sometime in March. Having now a good head of water, we wish our customers to understand that we are prepared to grind their wheat, and we guarantee to give full satisfaction.
Feb. 9, 1882—4t. SPICER & BACON.

VACCINATION. Dr. T. H. Cooper, Homeopathic physician, keeps constantly on hand vaccine virus, fresh from the cow, and is prepared to vaccinate all applicants.
Office next door to L. K. Stam's furniture store, Chestertown, Md. [Feb. 2d—3t.

For Sale, Clover Seed. We are now ready to receive orders for Clover Seed, and farmers ordering early it will be to their advantage. JOSEPH W. THOMPSON.
Jan. 26, 1882—3t.

NOTICE. Services will be held at St. Paul's, Sunday, the 29th of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Services will be held at the same hour, every other Sunday thereafter, until further notice. Rev. S. C. Roberts will be in charge.
Jan. 26, 1882—3t.

For Rent for 1882. A good dwelling house on corner of Mill and Cannon Streets, Chestertown.
C. H. BAKER,
Jan. 19, 1882. Attorney.

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, Jr.

JUST RECEIVED,
MALIGA GRAPES, and FLORIDA ORANGES—at BELL'S,
Cor. High and Queen Sts.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
DR. J. A. CATLIN,
(Graduate University Pennsylvania.)
repectfully informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity, that he has removed to Chestertown and is located opposite Stam's drug store, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. The Dr. begs leave to state that he has practiced medicine very successfully for the last eight years in the adjoining county and has removed to Chestertown for the purpose of attending more faithfully to the duties of his profession. [Jan. 19, 1882—3m.

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

ABRAHAM HURLOCK,

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 19th day of August 1882, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of January, 1882.
JAMES W. BIRD,
Jan. 19, 1882—4t. *Executor.*

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY, IN EQUITY, JANUARY TERM, 1882.

ON the petition of Stephen Boyer, ordered on this sixteenth day of January, 1882, that the said Stephen Boyer give notice of the filing of his petition in this court, to be released and discharged from the further execution of the trust created by the Will of William J. Griffith, late of Kent county, aforesaid, deceased, which trust was confided to the said Stephen Boyer by an order of this court, dated June 12th, 1879; by publication in some newspaper published in Kent county, State of Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the tenth day of February, next; and if no good cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twentieth day of February, next, this court by its decree will retire, release and discharge the said Stephen Boyer from the further execution of the aforesaid trust.
JOS. A. WICKES.
True Copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
Jan. 19, 1882—4t.

M. A. TOULSON,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Personal attention paid to the compounding of prescriptions.
The most approved patent medicines kept on hand.
SCHOOL BOOKS A SPECIALTY.
M. A. TOULSON,
Feb. 2, 1882. BORDLEY'S CORNER, Chestertown, Md.

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

LADIES' BALBRIGAN HOSE;
" ENGLISH Iron Frame Hose;
Misses Fancy Colored Hose. For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

THE BEST RAT TRAP—for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

ORANGES, Lemons, Dates, Figs and Prunes at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

BABY DOLL Carriages and Wagons—at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

IMPORTED SOUR KRAUT at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

ACCORDEONS, Mouth Harps and Doll Babies—at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

T. G. WROTH. W. E. ALDRIDGE.
WROTH & ALDRIDGE
Have opened a New Store in Chestertown, next to J. K. Aldridge.

Every thing New, bought for Cash, at Best Cash Rates, and will be sold accordingly.

We keep a Full Line of Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Segars and Tobacco, Crockery, and Everything usually found in a First Class Store.

A nice lady's Kid Glove will be sold for a dollar. Every pair guaranteed not to rip or tear.

Eggs, Butter, Lard, Poultry, and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, at highest market prices. Give us a trial.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.
Feb. 16, 1882.

A FEW WORDS OF INTEREST
—TO—
BUYERS.

We have more goods than we desire to carry and wish to reduce our stock before making invoice. Some of these goods you no doubt need, and we intend it shall be your interest to call and see us and buy them.

AND

From Saturday, January 14th, for a few weeks, we offer on our entire line of DRY GOODS, excepting Domestics, and on our entire line of NOTIONS, and on our entire stock of Childrens', Misses' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, a

DISCOUNT OF 12½ PER CENT.

On all purchases amounting to $1 and over.

Intending to discontinue the sale of HATS we make a

DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.

On Men's Youth's and Boy's Boots, *Special Low Prices.*

☞ Our stock is large and we invite your examination of it.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
Jan. 19, 1882.

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.

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.

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.

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

FARMERS' HARDWARE—for sale by
THOS. L. HINES & CO.

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.

"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.

EXTENSIVE STOCK
—OF—
Dry Goods.
FALL OF 1881.
HAMILTON EASTER & SONS
Nos. 199, 201 and 203,
BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE
Have now on hand, and are constantly adding to their very Extensive Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Articles in every department of a regular DRY GOODS BUSINESS, adapted to the wants of purchasers generally.
Their stock of the most
FASHIONABLE FOREIGN GOODS,
has been selected in person from the best sources in Europe, thereby saving to retail purchasers from us, the profits usually made by importers.
Our assortment of
DOMESTIC FABRICS
and STAPLE GOODS generally, have been purchased to great advantage, after an experience of over 50 years in the trade, during which time we have built up a large business by Fair Dealing and giving at all times and *to all purchasers*, full value for the price paid.
The prices in plain figures marked on all our goods, from which there is no deviation.
Sept. 29, 1881—3m.

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.

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.

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 guaranteed. 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.

RYE BREAD, ROOLS, Pies, Rusks and Cakes of all kinds fresh daily—at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

TAFFY of all flavors, and Fresh Crackers at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

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.

WE keep as large and fine a stock of Cigars as there is in town. SPARK'S

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.

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

WHITE TABLE LINEN DAMASK;
Unbl'd, " " "
Turkey " " "
Napkins, Towels. For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

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