The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Mar. 2, 1882.

C. G. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.

To Advertise or not to Advertise?

What is the good of advertising? I am running a business, and people will soon find out that I am running a business without being told through the newspapers. So where is the good of advertising?

In these days when every man in business is using every exertion to get to the front, no wide awake man stops to argue about the good of advertising. The experience of the last fifty years has settled that matter. The men who succeed are the men who advertise.

But what is the good of advertising?

The good of advertising is in keeping your name and your business constantly before the people. Not especially to inform them that you are in existence, and that you have opened a store, or a shop or an office. People may know all that by hearsay. To advertise is to give formal notice to the public that you are in business, that you are wide-awake, energetic and abreast the times. In these days, to advertise looks like going in to win,—Not to advertise looks like throwing up the sponge, and giving up the fight.

But there are men who succeed in business without advertising. To be sure. But those men are generally men of exceptional business qualifications. Possibly, also, they became established when competition was not as great as it is now. And we cannot tell how much greater success they may have attained if they had advertised.

If nobody advertised, then everybody would have equal advantages. But where some advertise and others do not, the advertisers are using a vehicle that gives an advantage over those who do not. If city business men seek custom through the columns of the country press, country business men must seek in the same manner to retain custom. The thirty or forty dollars, more or less, per year, according to space, paid for advertising, has grown to be a necessary expenditure to the live business man. In a desire to be economical, and to save the small amount paid for advertising, he may lose profits amounting to ten times as much.

The man who keeps his name and business constantly before the public may not succeed, but he stands a better chance than he who does not.

EX-SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING, has the refusal of a seat on the supreme bench, in the place of Justice Hunt, retired. The question is as to whether he will accept it or not. Opinions differ greatly as to his fitness or unfitness for the position.

PHILADELPHIA has given a sweeping victory to the Democrats in her recent municipal election. With Philadelphia Democratic, Pennsylvania becomes a possible Democratic State in a presidential election.

THE children of Brigham Young (speaking not after the flesh, but after the spirit) have been much stirred up this winter. The privilege of one wife, or a half dozen wives is again at stake. The apostles of the new dispensation, cling with unyielding pernacity to that tenet of their religion, which allows of much marrying. For session after session, the institution of polygamy, as practised by the Mormons has come before Congress for discussion. The legislature of Utah, which is mostly Mormon, has recently memorialized Congress, denying charges that have been made against the latter day saints, and claiming to be victims of religious persecution.

Literary Notices.

The Scientific American, which was burnt out by the great newspaper fire, which recently happened in the burning of the World building, N. Y., escaped with less severe loss than many of its contemporaries occupying the same building. It did not miss a single publication. Its new offices are located at 261, Broadway, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine for March is at hand. The most noteworthy articles are: The second paper by Barton D. Jones, entitled, "On the gulf coast;" "The burning of Columbia," by S. H. M. Byers, who was a prisoner at the place at the time of its capture by the Federals. There are quite a number of other interesting stories and sketches.

The "North East Record," a bright little paper, till recently published at North East, Cecil county, Md., has ceased publication, and the editor, Mr. Wilbur G. Brower, has accepted a position on the Morning News, of Wilmington, Del.

The March number of the Eclectic Magazine, contains quite a number of interesting articles, both of a scientific and literary nature. The opening article is by R. H. Hutton, and is entitled,—The biologists on vivisection. There is a new poem by Matthew Arnold, entitled "Westminster Abbey." There is an article on the character of Mary Queen of Scots, by Swinburne, the poet. The number contains numerous other essays and sketches.

The March number of The Century Magazine, has as a frontispiece a portrait of W. D. Howells, and further, there is a sketch of same author. The first article is entitled from Morelia to Mexico city on horseback, illustrated. There is a continued story from Mrs. Burnett, and a paper by Richard Grant White, entitled "opera in New York" The number is full of interesting stories, sketches, poems, and miscellaneous matter, and is as usually highly illustrated. Scribners may be had at the publishers' price at M. A Toulson's drug store.

Maryland Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS BOILED DOWN.

MONDAY EVENING FEB. 20TH.

The House met, the Senate having adjourned until Tuesday. Bills were reported favorably to repeal parts of certain acts relating to the leasing of the State tobacco warehouses, and to provide for the appointment of Register in the counties after 1883. A large number of bills were passed, among which were bills amending the law of attachments, providing severe penalties for wife-beaters, and authorizing Baltimore to issue $500,000 in bonds to complete Lake Clifton.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate a substitute for the House message on the reapportionment of the Congressional districts was adopted, proposing to refer the subject to the Committee on Elections. Senate bills providing for the valuation and assessment of capital invested in mortgages, and exempting executors from giving bond were discussed, and the latter was made the special order for Thursday.

In the House there was a spirited discussion on a motion to suspend the rules and take up the Senate Grand Jury bill, with the House substitute, which was adopted. The bill reported by the city delegation was then adopted as an amendment to the Senate bill and passed. Both Houses adjourned until Thursday.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate the amended bill for the selection of grand juries in Baltimore was passed. The bill exempting executors under certain circumstances from giving bond was read first time, and the valuation and assessment of mortgage loans was laid on the table.

In the House leaves were obtained to introduce a large number of bills, and a number were read a first and second time, among them one to authorize the issue of Baltimore city stock to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000 for permanent public improvements. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of local bills.

The Origin of Reforms.

From the American Register.

The people make a mistake if they look to Washington for *reforms*. This is the seat of fogyism, and the fountain head of flunkyism. We flourish here under the shades of a monarchy and amidst its throngs of thousands of statelites and obsequious minions where thrift follows fawning. The ambassadors of monarchies and empires from other parts of the world are assembled here. It is not civil or polite to say or do anything offensive to them. And the devotees of "the wining and dining business" find it agreeable and policy even to compliment and flatter them. This was understood when the Government was first formed. Hence the provision in the first article of the amendments of the Constitution, and which indeed was made *a condition* in the original adoption of the Constitution by the States, that "*Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*"

The people being the real original source of power and for whose benefit the Government was established and is administered, should habitually assemble and take counsel together, and consider and discuss their public affairs. For this purpose they should have an organization and hold regular meetings in every township, precinct and ward throughout the United States, as "eternal vigilance on the part of the people is the price of their liberties."

If the people desire to take the sparkling diadem from the head of their monarch, let them move at once and petition Congress and their State Legislatures for an amendment of the Constitution taking away from the President the appointing power, and thus abolish the corrupting spoils system of office. And if they wish to remove the monarchical feature from our Government and make it a representative republic of the people, instead of a monarchical republic as it now is, let them petition for an amendment of the Constitution substituting a plural executive of five presidents to compose a chief executive council of five taken from different and distinct sections of the country.

A monarchy is a government of *one man*. Where all the powers of government are vested in one man it is an *absolute* monarchy. But where simply the legislative or law-making power, or the judicial power, or the executive power is vested in *one man*, it is a limited monarchy. Our Constitution vests *the executive power* of the United States in one man. (See Art. 2, Sec. 1, of Constitution.)

This makes the government a monarchy, an elective monarchy, *as to the executive branch*. And with the command of the army and navy and the militia of the States, the power of appointment and removal over more than a hundred thousand officers throughout the country, the annual collection and disbursement of three or four hundred millions of dollars of public revenue, the power to recommend legislation and veto acts of Congress, and other powers incident to the head and leader of the party in control, the President has become a monarch of immense power. The history of the world has shown an *elective* monarchy to be the most corrupt, and the very worst form of government which has ever existed. It is inseparable from implacable and corrupt factions and parties, which have invariably sooner or later destroyed the government in their inexorable struggles for the offices, honors and emoluments. The countervailing power and influence of a majority of the States alone have thus far saved our Federal Government from dissolution. But the domination of party has now got beyond the counteracting influence of the States.

It is said that our country has grown and prospered under our system of government. But the growth and prosperity of our country have not been produced by the government, but have occurred in spite of the government with all its burdens and grievous taxation and efforts to aggrandize the few at the expense of the many. The vigor and indomitable energies of our people, and the immense resources and productiveness of our vast country, aided by the many millions of emigrants flocking here from all other parts of the world, bringing with them money and labor, have produced our great element of prosperity.

The Army Retired List.

By a vote of 35 to 17, the Senate, on Thursday, passed the bill to put Ulysses S. Grant, a rich civilian, on the retired list of the army, where he does not belong. This was not done for the purpose of giving him additional honors, but in order that he may pocket, as pay for a sinecure office during the rest of his life, more than ten thousand dollars a year. The same day Gen. D. H. Rucker, who had been nominated and confirmed as Quartermaster-General only the week previous, was put on this retired list, and Col. Ingalls was named as Quartermaster-General in his place, in consumation of a plan under which both Gen. Rucker and his predecessor, Gen. M. C. Meigs, have now gone upon the retired list, with the rank and pay of a grade higher than they had prior to this arrangement.

With such uses of the army retired list for mercenary ends, it is likely to become a favorite method of giving life incomes at the expense of the people, in opposition to the purpose for which the list was created.

Not long ago another peculiar use of the retired list occurred. Brig. Gen. Ord was withdrawn from active service, against his desire, under provisions of the statute permitting the President, in his discretion, to place upon the retired list any officer who has attained the age of sixty-two years. Major. Gen. McDowell was retained on the active list, although he was older than Ord, and although he had already reached the highest rank it was possible for him to hold. The only reason for this discrimination against the junior officer was that, though exceedingly popular in the service, he had less personal influence with the Administration than Gen. McDowell. Congress sought to indemnity him by retiring him on the rank and pay of a higher grade, that of Major-General; so that the outcome was additional expense to the Government.

In the case of Gen. Rucker, however, the facts are much more striking. Gen. Meigs was retired when 65 years old, on the score of his age; and yet Col. Rucker, who was 70 years old, was appointed and confirmed to succeed him. And now we find the real and permanent candidate for the office, Col. Rufus Ingalls, appointed to it, while Rucker has been triumphantly transferred, on the rank and pay of a Brigadier to the retired list. The whole matter was the result of a bargain arranged, as it is understood, with his customary audacity, by Col. Rucker's son-in-law, Lieut. Gen. Phil H. Sheridan. But the absolute disregard of public comment in this trade is best shown by the promptness of Rucker's retirement after his appointment, and after Meigs had secured from Congress the retired rank and pay of Major-General. The transaction, so far as the Treasury is concerned, sums up that there are now two Brigadier-Generals and one Major-General to be provided for annually, where before there were one Brigadier-General and two Colonels.

The army retired list was established under specific limits of numbers and conditions of entry, so that it might aid the deserving, but not be abused, nor become a national burden. It was to be wholly for army officers in service on the active list, and to carry only three-fourths pay, because it required no work, and the officer could increase his income by the use of his leisure. Now we see its purposes perverted by personal trades and Congressional connivance for securing extra pay, while the Senate thrusts upon it from civil life, as an object of public charity, a wealthy capitalist and banker, who has lately received an outright gift of a quarter of a million dollars.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HENRY WATERS of Youngstown, Ohio, believed in ghosts, and had a peculiar dread of them. His weakness was known to his acquaintances, some of whom planned a practical joke at his expense. They drew the bullets from the pistol which he kept under his pillow, and then, in the night, he awoke to see a white-robed figure standing at the foot of his bed. Although dreadfully frightened, he suspected that it was a joker. Drawing his weapon, he took aim and said: "I shall fire when I count three. One—two—three." The intruder made no response, and Waters pulled the trigger. No impression was made of course, and five more shots were fired. The mock ghost laughed hoarsely, and threw six bullets on the bed, as though he had supernaturally caught them. Waters shrieked in terror. Then the ghost threw off his disguise, and the other merry-makers burst into the room to laugh at their victim. But he still gazed fixedly. The shock had made him insane. Three weeks have elapsed without a restoration of his reason, and it is not expected that he will ever recover.

THE PACKING BUSINESS IN MAINE.—The packing business in Maine has reached immense proportions. There are sixty-one corn canning establishments, with an annual production of about 22,350,000 cans. The packing of fish is roughly estimated at 2,500,000 cans of lobster, and clam annually. The sardine business, which had its origin four or five years ago, in a small shop at Eastport, has attained vast proportions, there now being fifteen or more factories in operations at different points in the State, and others are projected. Several factories are also quite extensively engaged in the canning of meats, chiefly mutton. Others are at present canning apples, while immense quantities of blueberries and other small fruits are put up at the various establishments throughout the State during the summer season.

Mr. Conkling in the Supreme Court.

THE OPINION OF TWO REPUBLICAN JOURNALS.

The New York Tribune and the Times, the two leading Republican papers of the country, denounce the nomination of Mr. Roscoe Conkling as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. The Tribune in a leading editorial article declares that Guiteau "has made a Supreme judge as well as a President," and then assigns the following reasons why the nomination is "notoriously unfit:" First—Mr. Conkling has no standing at the bar to entitle him to be even thought of in connection with the Supreme Bench; he has been retained in no cases save those which came in the way of pay for political influence, and the appearances he has made in court have been enough to provoke the contempt and ridicule of real lawyers." Second—"Mr. Conkling is unfit for the Supreme Bench, or for any bench, because he is not a man of judicial temper. Everybody, friend and foe alike, know him as an intense, red-hot partisan, who never sees or can see more than one side of a question. Such a man may do good service in some places but he is no more fit for a judge than he is for a bank-note engraver or a Sunday school superintendent." Third—"This nomination is grossly unfit, because it is a flagrant abuse of the appointing power to use the Supreme Bench to pension a broken-down politician who has made himself to the last degree odious to the people. If he must be provided for at the public expense, it should be after the manner he himself recommended. This is what he said about Collector Robertson to Garfield: 'Send him abroad to some second-class consulship; and I will go into the lobby and hold my nose while he is confirmed.'"

The New York Times is equally pointed in its condemnation of the appointment. It says no act of the President had done so much as the appointment of Judge Gray, of Mass., as associate judge to beget confidence in his motives and purposes as the head of the national administration, but confesses that from Judge Gray to Mr. Conkling "is a long step downward, and it will be strange if this latest nomination does not go far toward forfeiting the respect which the President had gained by his first judicial selection." The Times adds: "Mr. Conkling is certainly not a great jurist; he is not even a learned lawyer, whatever success he has gained at the bar has been as an advocate. As to the judicial temperment, hardly any man whose character has been so fully exhibited before the public has given less evidence of it. The most friendly summing up of his qualities which should have a decent regard for the truth would have to admit that, whatever else he may be, he is not by nature, by study or by experience a man fit for the exercise of judicial functions in the court of highest jurisdiction and ultimate resort in this nation. Hence, without prejudice, it would have to be conceded that this appointment is conspicuously one 'unfit to be made.'"

Useful Hints to Peach Growers.

A correspondent of the New York Sun names the following remedy for fruit trees that are troubled with borers:

The fact is well known that all or nearly all, the bearing peach trees in this region of country are more or less infected by the borer, a destructive white worm or grub about an inch in length, which bores into the bodies of the trees, and attacks the roots also, causing serious injury to the trees, and their ultimate destruction. The presence of the borer is always indicated by the gum found on the trees.

The writer (who has had many years' experience in matters pertaining to fruit trees) would in good faith earnestly recommend to peach growers generally the free use of sulphur in reclaiming their trees in the following manner, viz.: Bore one or more holes in each tree, say one or two feet from the ground, two or more inches in depth, according to the diameter of the tree, with a three-quarter inch auger, then fill the holes with the flowers of sulphur, and solidly plug each hole with a pine plug, and saw it off close to the body of the tree. A careful examination of the roots of the trees should also be made, and the grubs found under the bark removed. A half bushel of wood ashes should be spread round the base of each tree. In the absence of wood ashes, use lime as a substitute. This work should be done early in the spring, before the sap begins to ascend from the roots, the reason for which must be apparent to all.

J. H. BOSTWICK.

Barling Slip, New York, Feb. 22.

A CONSIDERABLE sensation has been produced in Austrian medical circles by the recent appearance in the drug market of a new narcotic, hailing from Queensland, and at present only known to the trade by its quaint native name of "pitchery-bidgery," it is indigenous to northern Australia—a sort of stunted shrub, from three to four inches in height when full grown, and bearing blossoms of a waxy texture, white in color and flecked with pink spots. The flowers are picked in the month of August, dried, packed tightly in canvas bags, and then subjected to a high degree of pressure, which imparts to them the consistency of cake tobacco. By chewing a small plug of this substance relief is speedily obtained from bodily fatigue, hunger, and thirst. A large dose of pitchery-bidgery produces absolute insensibility to pain. Pitchery-bidgery, administered in minute doses, acts as a stimulant; in larger quantities, as a powerful sedative. But it has the peculiar property of enabling those who take it habitually to withstand fatigue and undergo physical exertion upon a low diet.

THE 577 Chinamen arriving in San Francisco in one steamer had all been vaccinated before leaving China, according to a certificate from the United States Consul at Hong Kong; but the Quarantine officers said that made no difference, as a city ordinance required them to be vaccinated after arrival. The immigrants, refusing to submit, were barricaded on the main deck, and dragged out one by one through a narrow passage to be operated on. Some fought desperately, and were badly hurt by the clubbing they received.

IN swell Parisian society it is not the fashion now to dance much.

Must The Chinese Go?

The San Francisco Call summarizes the statistics as to "cheap Chinese labor" in that city, gathered by the trades and labor unions, which show that there are more than 5,000 Chinese employed in laundries conducted by Chinese, 8,500 Chinese cigarmakers, 7,510 in the manufacture of clothing, 5,700 in the boot and shoe trade, and Chinese scattered in all the trades and occupations by which white men and women earn a living. As household servants, the Call says, "the Chinese are employed in the greater part of our wealthy families, in hotels and boarding houses and on board vessels, and everywhere else where there is menial work to do. Manufactures and merchants, who are now feeling the pressure of Chinese competition as well as laborers, look eagerly to Washington for relief." The greater trouble about "cheap Chinese labor" is, we think, attributable to the fact that their employers force down their wages. There is no doubt the Chinese would be very glad to secure the same wages "Melican man" does, but he can't do it. "Melican man" won't pay it to him. When employers become entirely just in this respect—when they pay women for their labor as much as they do men, for instance—then no one will think "the Chinese must go."

FASHIONABLE London's latest craze is a mania for poker playing. "Large sums," it is said, "are lost and won and some well-known ladies are pointed at as regular players." The introduction of the game into England was due to Gen. Schenck, who thus distinguished himself while representing the United States at the court of St. James. His success was a signal triumph for American diplomacy and caused a good many British statesman to open their eyes. It was almost as unique in its way as Gen. Hurlburt's pronunciamento in Peru. Doubtless the general regards the present revival of poker in London drawing-rooms as in some sense a personal vindication of himself and feels that he has not exactly lived in vain.

THE South and Southwest regions tributary to the Mississippi Valley have been inundated by a flood which seems to have had but few rivals since Noah's day, and business communication and travel is generally interrupted throughout the entire district and greatly disturbed even as far North as Chicago. The maxum of overflow has been reached in the Valleys of the Ohio and the Lower Missouri and their tributaries and the waters are receding, but on the Lower Mississippi it is evident there will be greater and more widespread damage done than has been reported for years.

THE Washington policeman who arrested Guiteau after he had shot President Garfield has received an offer from a New York showman to travel and exhibit himself. The policeman, however, seems to have a pretty level judgement, for he declines the offer to make an exhibition of himself. There seems to be a determination to get something or other connected with that affair on exhibition.

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S father is said to have been a preacher of extraordinary force and eloquence. The Louisville Courier-journal learns that on one occasion "he so vividly portrayed the tortures of hell that the whole vast audience was swayed like trees by a strong wind." He began his sermon that day at one o'clock in the afternoon and ceased speaking at sundown.

THE London Truth thus describes the style of waltzing now in vogue in England: "There is a decided effort being made to do away with anything like the elegant trois temps movement, and instead, the athletes of the ballroom put their bodies to the work of dancing much in the same manner as they do in the game of football, holding their helpless partner firmly at arm's length, and using her, as occasion offers, as a kind of 'battering ram.'"

THE Rev. Ezra Winslow of Boston, whose forgeries and flight made a great stir years ago, is still living in Buenos Ayres. He lived there awhile unidentified, under the name of Low, and became superintendent of a Sunday school; but the church turned him out on learning who and what he was. He married a wealthy woman, became a successful politician, and is now living sumptuously.

THE case of the 4-year-old boy who became an invalid through inveterate smoking, his parents having given him all the tobacco he wanted, is interesting the faculty of the Surgical Institute in Indianapolis. They have deprived him wholly of the weed, and hope to cure him of spasms, trouble which his habit has caused. He has smoked an average of ten cigars a day for a year.

A BANQUET in a steam boiler was recently given by a German manufacturer in the duchy of Baden to celebrate the completion of one of the largest steam boilers in the world. Inside the boiler a table was arranged for thirty guests, while racks for the cookery and wines were placed along the sides.

THE rope with which a convict descended from the window of his cell and escaped at Jackson, Mich., was made of small pieces of tarred twine, taken from bundles of staves in the cooper shop. To gather the material and form the rope required months of sly, hard work.

A MINNESOTA mob did not lynch the man whom they had intended so to punish. He argued with them a while, and then gave them $5 to buy beer. They were convinced that he was not so bad as they had supposed him to be.

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 getting it. No person suffered with a Sour Stomac, 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.

SMITH—DIEHL.—At the M. P. Parsonage, on Feb. 22, 1882, by the Rev. W. J. Neepier, DANIEL W. SMITH to Miss MAGGIE M. DIEHL, both of this county.

LECATES—MEREDITH.—In Wilmington, Del., 605 Monroe St., Feb. 22, by Rev. A. Stengle, JOSEPH R. LECATES, of Kent county, Md., and Miss MARY L. MEREDITH, of Wilmington, Del., but formerly of Suddlersville, Queen Anne's county, Md.

YOSHELL—PALMITER.—At Milford, Del., on the 28th of Feb., 1882, by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, O. B. YOSHELL, teller of the First National Bank of Smyrna, to Miss LAURA FINDERMAN PALMITER.

DIED.

FRAZIER.—In Chestertown, at the residence of her son-in-law, Milton Baker, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, 1882, Mrs. EUGENIE E. FRAZIER, consort of the late Samuel Frazier, in her 68th year.

SHRIVER.—At "Airy Hill," near Chestertown, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1882, JOSEPH C. SHRIVER, in the 43d year of his age; and on Friday, the 17th, his wife, ELIZA M., in her 40th year, both of typhoid fever, leaving four children to mourn their loss.

HURLEY.—At the residence of Mr. J. F. Crew on Thursday evening, Feb. 16, JOSEPH HURLEY, aged 60 years.

LECATES.—Near Fairlee, Jan. 31, of membraneous croup, JOHN RAYMOND, youngest son of James M. and Mary E. Lecates, aged 5 years and 26 days.

WIGGINS.—In Worton on Feb. 19, at the residence of her brother, J. E. Crew, of typhoid, SARAH A., wife of Thos. H. Wiggins, aged 24 years 8 months and 19 days.

NOTICE. About 6000 Peach Trees for for sale. Also, a general assortment of Nursery Stock. Would exchange for a good young horse or mare. N. BARNARD, Stanley P. O., Kent Co., Md. March 2—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOSEPH C. SHRIVER,

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 25th day of September 1882, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of February, 1882.

DAVID E. SHRIVER,
WILLIAM FORD,
Feb. 23, 1882—4t. *Administrators.*

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR KENT COUNTY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1882.

ORDERED, that the sale of part of the Real Estate of Wm. Bowman, deceased, made and reported by William A. Cleaver, Executor of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the 25th day of April next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the 21st day of March next.

Report states the amount of sales to be $50.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILLSON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

Test: JOS. C. SLAUGHTER, Reg. of Wills.
Feb. 23—3t.

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.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. J. A. CATLIN,

(Graduate University Pennsylvania,) respectfully 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.

BELTING.—We can furnish Rubber or Leather Belting all sizes, as cheap as can be bought in the city. Call, examine our stock, and get our figures. T. L. HINES & CO.

FARMERS SUPPLIES.—Our Stock is complete. Plow Lines, Traces, Castings, Forks and Shovels, Hoes and Spades, and farmers Hardware generally, as low as the lowest. Give us a call. T. L. HINES & CO.

JUST RECEIVED—
DEEP SEA MACKEREL
Fresh Macherel in cans, Fresh Lobster in cans, Sardines—at BELL'S,
cor. High & Queen Sts.

Thomas J. Mann
HAS OPENED
A NEW STORE
IN CHESTERTOWN,
opposite the Bank.
He keeps a full line of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
and all other goods usually kept in a first-class store.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices. Will also exchange goods for all kinds of Stock, such as horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.
Feb. 23, 1882.

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.

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

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

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

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

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, as executor of Jacob Highley, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at Kennedyville, on
Saturday, the 11th inst.,
16 Head of SHEEP,
1 Driving Horse
THREE COWS;
ONE YORK CARRIAGE WITH HARNESS
9 TONS OF HAY;
1 Cook Stove with Utensils, 1 Range, Household and Kitchen Furniture.
TERMS.—All sums of $10 and under cash. On all sums exceeding that amount, a credit of six months will be given, on note with security, approved by executor.
RICHARD HYNSON,
Executor of Jacob Highly, dec'd.
March 2, 1882—2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, as administrator of Joseph C. Shriver, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on
Wednesday, the 15th inst.,
at "Airy Hill" farm, about three miles from Chestertown, the following Personal Property:
5 Horses, 2 four years of age, both Good Farm Horses.
2 Gray Mares, 7 years old, both good for cart, wagon, and plow, and both good drivers and easy kept.
1 Sorrel Mare, Alice, 7 years old, in fole, said to be an extra driver, and good for farm use.
5 Head of Cattle.—3 Cows, one said to be Pure Short Horn. 2 Heifers, 1 coming in milk soon.
9 Good Shoats, Half Polond China.
FARMING UTENSILS—1 Horse Cart, nearly new; 1 Family Carriage, nearly new, with harness; 1 Good Wheat Drill, 1 Corn Sheller, half interest in wheat rake, and half interest in Fan, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., with Gears, 9 Hoes with Forks, Rakes and Drill Hooks and other Farming Implements too numerous to mention.
Lot of Old Iron; 2 Half Barrels of Vinegar,; 50 Bushels of White Corn in the ear. About 2000 lbs. of good Corn Blades. 1 Lot of Clover Hay. 3 dozen chickens, 4 ducks and 4 turkeys; lot of chicken coops.
Household and Kitchen Furniture, including 1 good cook stove with utensils; 1 small wood stove; 1 nearly new double barrel gun; American Sewing Machine; 2 tables, chairs, beds, bed clothing, bedsteads, carpets and other Household Furniture.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under cash. For above that amount a credit of six months will be given, on notes with satisfactory security, made payable at Kent National Bank.
WM. FORD,
Administrator of Jos. C. Shriver, dec'd.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct. [March 2—2t

Kent County Commissioners'
ANNUAL NOTICE.
THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Kent County, will meet at their office in Chestertown, on
TUESDAY,
The 7th day of March, 1882
at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour
EVERY TUESDAY,
Until the 16th day of MAY Next,
for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.
All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have the assessments corrected and adjusted.
After Tuesday, the 23d of May next,
NO ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in the Assessments will be made for the present year.
COLLECTORS
Of State and County Taxes,
From each Election District,
and a
Keeper of the Standards of the Weights and Measures
Will be appointed on
Tuesday, the 11th of April next.
All persons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before
Tuesday, the 6th day of June next,
otherwise they will be excluded from the levy of this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are requested to be made out in a clear manner and itemized, and rendered under oath.
All Applications for Pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant, and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.
N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.
T. R. STRONG, Pres.,
C. P. LOPER,
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
RICHARD SMYTH,
V. HENDRICKSON.
Attest: T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
March 2, 1882.

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.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,
Baltimore, Light and German streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.
RATES REDUCED TO $3 00 and $2 50 per day according to location of rooms.
Extra Charges for Parlors, Bath and Double Rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built Hotel in the city.
ELEVATOR runs continuously to all floors
All lines of city passenger cars pass its doors.
F. W. COLEMAN,
March 10, 1881—y MANAGER.

J. H. SIMPERS,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS.
We buy our goods to the best advantage in price, and are satisfied to sell at small profits.
NOTIONS.
We can, and do therefore, sell everything in our line at rock-bottom prices.
Boots and Shoes.
We give the highest market price for butter, eggs, lard, poultry, &c., in exchange for goods.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
Hats and Caps,
Queensware and Woodenware,
GROCERIES
We keep full line in all departments; and will sell at lowest prices. A call solicited.
J. H. SIMPERS,
Feb. 23, 1882. Chestertown.

T. G. WROTH. W. R. 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.

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.

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.

BABY DOLL Carriages and Wagons—at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

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