The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Mar. 16, 1882.

C. A. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Hopkins' University.

The final location of the Johns Hopkins University has been a subject of warm discussion for the last week or ten days in Baltimore city, and has excited interest throughout the State.

It seems that the majority in the board of trustees, have come to the conclusion that they are the real founders of the university, and that the desires expressed in the will, of the man who gave the money, are inconsequential.

That Johns Hopkins designed that the school should be established upon the beautiful country seat of Clifton, can not be doubted, as there is ample testimony to that effect. It is a matter of astonishment that the trustees appointed in his will, to carry out his plans, shall proceed to do as they please, with a cool indifference as to what he wanted, or what he didn't want.

Why should not the school be placed at Clifton? There has been no reasonable objection urged to its location there. The estate is almost within the city limits. It is pleasantly wooded, and with a little expense the grounds could be made surpassingly beautiful. There are over three hundred acres in the tract, which are ample for the building up in time of a university town that shall exist in its own atmosphere of learning, free from the dust and rust and racket of a great city. Few of the great universities of the age, are built in the close confines of a large city.

There is a general impression that in other respects than as to location, the designs of the founder have been disregarded. The Johns Hopkins is certainly not a school for the average seeker after mental training. It is a school for the very few, and the very scholarly few. It seems to be worked not with the design of training young men to think, but of taking young men who have already been trained, and giving them opportunity to use their faculties in original research. It is altogether a post-graduate school. It spends its immense revenues in gathering together a few scholars, who are not expected to travel the beaten tracks of learning, but to put their heads together and find out something new under the sun.

This may be a better school than Johns Hopkins had in view—certainly it cannot be claimed as the manner of university mapped out in his bequest.

Two Matrimonial Bills.

Our Maryland legislature refused to encourage matrimony by abolishing the marriage license. In this they probably acted from the belief, that matrimony already enjoys encouragement enough, and that if getting married were made too cheap it might be somewhat overdone.

On the opposite they have made home unpleasant for that species of Benedict, who has been in the habit of enliving his spirits at the expense of his Beatrice. In other words they have passed a bill to punish wife beaters by whipping.

The latter bill is undoubtably a just one. It will probably not often be enforced for it is a note worthy fact, that the women who are worst treated by brutal husbands are generally long suffering and loyal, and would sooner be whipped themselves than see their lords whipped.

This wifely trait is said to be so well understood by the policemen in the cities, that they rarely interfere when they find a man beating his wife, because if the husband is taken in charge, the abused wife immediately turns on the policeman with the shovel or the tongs, and makes it as lively for him as possible.

Floods in the South West.

It has been estimated that as many as 80,000 people have been rendered de[illegible] by the great South-west floods. [illegible] misery engendered can scarcely [illegible] imagined. The floods are grad[illegible]y subsiding, but they will leave [illegible] their tracks, starvation and death. The stench from drowned animals and dead human bodies is already becoming appalling, and will probably grow worse as putrefaction goes on.

The inhabitants of the flooded districts, have in many cases been compelled to eat the carcasses of drowned animals to prevent starvation. The destruction of property over hundreds of square miles of territory is as great as if swept by war and fire. The growing crops have been destroyed, and live stock and household goods have been swept away. The government has extended aid, which it is to be hoped will be supplemented by private charity.

GREAT strikes are taking place in numerous manufacturing and mining sections. In the Cumberland coal regions 5,000 men are on a strike, on account of a reduction of 50 cts. per ton for mining coal. A number of woolen mills of Massachusetts have reduced pay, and operatives have struck. At Troy and Albany, New York, Omaha, Salt Lake and Chicago, strikes in various industries have either been [illegible] are threatened.

ANOTHER European misunderstanding is heaving up. This time the trouble threatens between Austria and Russia. Bosnia and Herzegovina are the bones that are being growled over.

BALTIMORE is fighting for the benefit to be derived from being nearer the Western markets than other seaboard cities. She makes the very reasonable claim, that the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., having less distance to compass, has a right to charge less freight. New York wants distance left out of the count, and freights equalized.

Maryland Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS BOILED DOWN.

TUESDAY, THE 14TH INST.

The Senate had under consideration bills giving the Governor the appointment of County School Boards, instead of the Judges, as at present, and to lease the State cattle scales.

In the House a bill was introduced authorizing the city of Baltimore to go into the electric light busiaess. Report was made on the Edmondson avenue investigation, and bills were presented to modify the Baltimore county street opening laws. Two local prohibitory liquor bills were passed, also bills to regulate the sale of milk and exempting manufacturers from taxation in the counties.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate the tobacco inspection bill of the House was amended and read the second time; the cattle scales bill was postponed till Friday, and the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint County School Commissioners was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

In the House the Senate bill in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio five million loan was read a second time; the general appropriation bills were reported. Favorable report was made on the management of the Agricultural College; the wife beaters' bill was passed. Gov. Hamilton has approved the grand jury bill, the police holiday bill, allowing female employes to sit down when they are tired.

THURSDAY.

The Senate voted to give the Governor the appointment of County School Boards. The Senate also passed the House bill in regard to State tobacco warehouses, amended so as to give the board of public works the appointment of inspectors. The Supervisors of Elections bill was engrossed for third reading. This measure would make the supervisors elective by the Legislature instead of appointed by the executive.

The House of Delegates reversed the conclusions of several of its committees, but sustained the report of the ways and means against any reduction of the marriage license fee in this State.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate the bill reestablishing the compulsory weighing of cattle at the cattle scales was voted down. Conference committees were appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the glass ballot-box bill and the bill for a reduction in the cost of marriage licenses. In the House the bill for the extension of the city limits was reported, and made the special order for Monday. The Appropriation bills were made the special order of the day next Tuesday. The Tobacco Inspection bill, as amended by the Senate was non-concurred in by the House, and a Committee on Conference was asked for.

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

The Legislature reassembled. The Senate met at 8 P. M. and passed a number of bills, and on motion of Mr. Gill the rules were suspended and a bill was read a second time providing for the reduction of car fares on the street railways in Baltimore to five cents. In the House the bill enabling the mayor and city council of Baltimore to accept the Enoch Pratt Free Library was passed, and the bill for the annexation of the Belt to Baltimore was postponed until Tuesday. A spicy debate occurred on the bill to provide for five cent car fares on the street railways in Baltimore. During the morning session the House worked on a bare quorum, and at one time a call of the House was necessary. The House held an evening session, and both adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE FLOODED REGION.—The government steamer Anita has gone up the Yazoo river with 100 tons of provisions for the sufferers by the overflow in that region. The project of removing the people from their homes has been abandoned, and only those will be brought away who are actually imprisoned by the waters. Relief depots will be established at various points. The steamer Carroll brought 1,000 horses and mules from the Yazoo country to Vicksburg yesterday. At Tennessee landing the back-water is running over the levee into the river. There are thirty persons in the second story of a house at this place and not a foot of land in sight. James A. Logan and James B. Stone rescued ninety persons at Omega by means of skiffs.

Reports received at New Orleans from Tensas parish, La., are to the effect that every plantation is wholly or partially under water. The whole of Hurricane Island is completely submerged. The Landry crevasse, in Ascension parish, has not been closed, but continues to widen. It is now reported to be 115 feet wide. The water is backing up on lands in Ascension parish above the break and flooding plantations below in that and also in St. James's parish. A portion of the Burnside plantation is under water. At New Orleans the river has scarcely varied an inch in a week, standing eight inches below the high water mark of 1874.

BISMARCK'S trick in taxing American hams wraped in canvas as "cotton" goods calls to mind the expedient of Alexander von Humboldt, when in 1805, he was engaged, with Gay-Lussac, in experiments with atmospheric pressure in Paris. A great many tubes were needed in the experiments, and, these being costly in P[illegible] and subject to a high duty, Hum[illegible] had them imported, sealed at bot[illegible] and described in the bill of ladi[illegible] "German air." Air being non-dutiable they were allowed to pass in consideration of the use to which to be put.

Maryland School Census.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, has been furnished by Comptroller Keating with the last census report of the children in Maryland, of a school age,—i. e. between five and twenty years. The Sun correspondent has compared the report of 1880 with the report of 1870, and finds, instead of an increase, an astonishing decrease all over the State, of school children. The apparent decrease is probably the result of inaccuracy in one or other of the census reports. There can certainly be no such decrease in fact. Appended is a part of the article taken from the Sun,—

The white school population has fallen off in every section except Frederick county, where the increase is 6,462, and the combined counties of Allegany and Garrett, where the increase is 2,838. In the other sections the decreases are as follows: Anne Arundel, 3,530; Baltimore city, 3,873; Baltimore county, 1,542; Calvert, 2,022; Caroline, 1,067; Carroll, 909; Cecil, 1,857; Charles, 3,666; Dorchester, 3,226; Harford, 2,067; Howard, 1,339; Kent, 3,166; Montgomery, 2,331; Prince George's, 3,369; Queen Anne's, 2,250; St. Mary's, 2,856; Somerset, 2,895; Talbot, 2,109; Washington, 1,186; Wicomico, 2,453; Worcester, 2,309. On the other hand, the colored school population has increased as follows: Allegany and Garret, 94; Anne Arundel, 25; Baltimore city, 513; Baltimore county, 103; Carroll, 4; Charles, 67; Harford, 304; Howard, 216; Montgomery, 299; Prince George's, 638, St. Mary's 7, Somerset 2, and the decreases, Calvert 144, Caroline 57, Cecil 40, Dorchester 287. Frederick 385, Kent 682, Queen Anne's 223, Talbot 105, Washington 71, Wicomico 168, Worcester 20. The total decrease in the white school children throughout the State is 50,782; the total increase of the colored, 331. The great difference in the white and the small difference in the colored suggests the very pertinent inquiry as to whether the census of 1870 or that of 1880 was waong, or whether the natural developement among the white population is falling off, while that of the colored population is either at a standstill or slightly on the increase. One of the causes attributed for the falling off in the consus of white children is that within past years the natural propagation of the species is on the decrease, though it is hoped, in the interest of morality, that the fault lies with the census-taker by reason of neglecting to enumerate the small children, or failing to secure an accurate census because of the season of the year when it was taken. Evidently the census of 1870 was too large or that of 1880 too small. It will be noticed also that in the thickly populated portion of the State the decrease of whites is not in proportion to the relative population of the other counties. The census will make a marked difference in future distributions of the school tax, and Frederick county will receive a very large increase. The colored schools receive $100,000 of the school fund annually, divided proportionately, and the balance, about $400,000, among the white schools proportionately. If both the census of 1870 and 1880 are correct, the wide difference will start a number of inquiries as to causes.

State Appropriation Bill.

The ways and means committee of the Maryland legislature, on Wednesday of last week, reported the following appropriations for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1883,—

State officers—Governor, $4,500, secretary of State, $2,000; messenger, $1,000; comptroller, $2,500; chief clerk to same, $1,800; three assistants to same, $1,200 each; treasurer, $2,500; chief clerk to same, $1,800; assistant, $1,200; tax commissioner, $2,500; clerk to same, $1,200; State librarian, $1,500; commissioner of land office, $1,500; clerk to same, $1,200; total, $28,800.

Judiciary—Chief judges of first seven judicial circuits, $3,500 each, fourteen associate judges, $2,800 each; judge of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore, chief judge and four associates of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, $3,500 each; attorney-general, $5,000; commissions to attorneys, $5,000; crier of Court of Appeals, $900; State reporter, $1,000; Maryland Reports and paper for printing them, $5,250; total, $96,350.

Militia—For support of militia, to be expended under supervision of the Governor, $12,000, to be distributed as follows: Adjutant-general, 1,500; incidental expenses of office, 1,050; for twenty-one military companies, 450 each; pensions, 1,000.

Schools—Free public schools, white and colored, city and counties, and State Normal School and State board of education, 500,000, and whatever may be received to credit of school fund from tax on bank circulation, &c., and 34,069 36 interest on surplus revenue; donation to colleges, academies and schools, as per acts passed, 40,000. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 25,000; St. Mary's Industrial School, 12,500; Maryland Industrial School for Girls, 3,000; Colored Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, 8,500; Maryland Agricultural College, 5, (five dollars); for the instruction of indigent blind, 15,000; total, 638,174 36.

Reformatory and other Institutions—Maryland Penitentiary, 10,000; House of Correction, 25,000; Lying-in Hospital, 3,000; House of Refuge, 15,000; Boys' Home, 1,000; Colored House of Reformation, 10,000; Maryland Institute, 3,000; Maryland Hospital for the Insane, 20,000; Home of the Friendless, 3,000; Home of the Good Shepherd, 2,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 750; Hebrew Hospital, 750; State board of health, including secretary's salary, 2,500; State vaccine agent, 1,200, (including 600 salary;) total, 97,200.

Contingent Funds and Incidental Expenses—Executive, 7,500; treasury department, 2,000; comptroller, 3,000; printing annual reports comptroller, 1,000; traveling expenses tax commissioner, 800; expenses attorney general's office, 1,300; land office expenses, 3,000; library expenses, 500; augmentation of State library, 2,500; State librarian for distribution of Maryland Reports 200; Court of Appeals expenses, 500; postage of executive and treasury departments, land office, secretary of Senate and chief clerk of House, 1,250; fuel and lights for public buildings and grounds, 5,000; total, 25,850.

Inspections—Five tobacco inspections, 1,800 each; ground rent on tobacco warehouses, 448 11; two inspectors of steam boilers, 1,500 each; mine inspector, 1,500; total, 13,948 11.

Commission of Fisheries—Salaries of two commissioners, 1,500 each; expenses, 10,000; total, 13,000.

Insurance—On State House, furniture and library, 1,000; Governor's Mansion, furniture and stables, 350, House of Correction, 400; Normal School, 200; tobacco warehouses, 1,000; rent of boxes Safe Deposit Company, 100; total, 3,050.

Miscellaneous—Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore, 50 each; register of Baltimore, 300; harbor and river relief board, 10,000; State library stationery, 150; two night watchman, State House, 420 each; person in charge of public buildings and grounds, 360; care of Court of Appeals, 1000; care of Governor's Mansion and furnaces, 600; keeper State House furnaces and assistant, 420 each; secretary of Senate and chief clerk of House, during recess, 3000 each; total, 13,940.

Public Debt—Interest on public debt, including costs of exchange, &c., 650,000.

The Star Route Cases.

Little by little the few remaining traces of the Garfield policy are disappearing. Colonel Cook's retirement from the prosecution of the Star route cases marks the final and complete change in that particular branch of the public service, and how much likelihood it leaves of any effective effort to bring the culprits to justice every reader may imagine for himself. Colonel Cook seems to understand the situation very clearly. He has hung on longer than his chief, but the event that MacVeagh foresaw six months ago has come to pass and Cook finds himself "frozen out." Holding a less prominent positon, he is freer to speak his mind than the ex-Attorney General; but it is probable that their views of the situation would not greatly differ.

Cook was the working man in these prosecutions, which were placed in his immediate charge, and he went to work with the assurance that the administration meant business, preparing the evidence and employing detectives and other agents to guard the interests of the government from the trickery common in criminal procedure. All this was done with the knowledge and approval of his superiors. But there came a change of administration and Cook found his position changed. The cases were still to be prosecuted, and he was to go right on with his work; but all the agencies of the prosecution were quietly displaced. Gibson, who knew more about the testimony than anybody else, was squeezed out first of all. The Detectives employed by Cook were removed. And finally, he says, the last indictments were not even shown to him. Naturally taking this as an indication that his services were no longer required, and recognizing that if he remained he would be simply retaining a public responsibility without any power to control the result, Colonel Cook very properly resigns.

If there have remained any doubts as to why Attorney General MacVeagh was anxious to get out of the Cabinet, the experience of his former sassistant will remove them. MacVeagh was able to insist upon his resignation, a change in the Cabinet being inevitable; but as Cook had been appointed for a special service, which was supposed to be unaffected by politics, there was no reason why he should abandon his case when he was invited to remain. He was Garfield's and MacVeagh's own attorney, and responsible for the Star route prosecutions. It was desirable, therefore, to have him remain for a time, at least; but gradually to get the case out of his control, so that when the prosecution should fail no blame would attach to the Stalwarts. Whether he has been "squeezed" too fast, or whether it has been decided that the public no longer expects anything from the Star route prosecutions and that Cook might as well be dropped, it is plain that he has found his position untenable, and like a self-respecting lawyer he has withdrawn. The next act of the Star route comedy will be awaited with interest'—*Phila. Times.*

Five Boys Suffocated in a Tunnel.

ST. LOUIS, March 17—Yesterday a horrible accident occurred at St. Joseph. Some boys were digging a tunnel in a hill on the outskirts of the city for boyish purposes. They took turns in working at it in small parties. The tunnel was several feet wide and had been pushed into the hill side about ten feet. At 3 o'clock some of the boys went away, leaving at work Michael Garrish, aged 17; Allen Failes, aged 9; Saml. Montgomery, aged 8; John Montgomery, aged 14, and Nicholas Kell, aged 13. When the boys who had left returned at 5 o'clock they found the mouth of the tunnel closed by a heavy mass of earth. Their cries to their companions brought no answer, and hastily they began to remove the earth. Two feet from the entrance the protruding hand of young Failes was encountered. An alarm was then given and soon hundreds gathered on the spot. The lifeless bodies of the five boys were unearthed in the presence of their anguished mothers and sisters. Michael Garrish alone showed symptons of life by faint pulsations of the heart, which ceased almost as soon as his body was exhumed. All the boys belonged to well-to-do families.

The Representatives of the people.

The United States Congress is composed of members taken from the various callings as follows,—

U. S. SENATE.

Lawyers	57	Manufacturers	3
Bankers	5	Miners	2
Railroad officials	3	General business	2
Profess. politicians	3	Farmer	1
Merchants	3	Editor	1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Lawyers	195	Railroad officials	3
Profess. politicians	19	Civil Engineers	2
Merchants	17	Miners	2
Editors	12	Mechanics	2
Farmers	11	Clergyman	1
Manufacturers	10	Capitalist	1
Physicians	5	Metallurgist	1

THE sheriff of Dallas county, Iowa, wears shabby clothes, and is insignificant in appearance. He had occasion to take a portly, well-dressed prisoner to the penitentiary. The convict, when they came into the Warden's office, coolly remarked, "Here's a man for you," and handed over the sheriff to be locked up. The trick was not successful; yet the sheriff had to submit to detention until his identity could be established.

A JOURNEY OF PERILS.

ENGINEER MELVILLE'S LAST LETTER FROM THE REGIONS OF ETERNAL ICE.

Supplementing the letter from Irkutsk January 1, in which he said he had asked for instructions to go in search of his commander, De Long, and others, whom he believed had perished at the mouth of Lena river, Chief Engineer Melville, of the ill-fated Jeannette, has written another communication to his wife, dated Yakutsk a week later, in which it appears that with great energy he had organized his expedition of relief and gone about a thousand miles nearer the icy Siberian wilderness, where the brave De Long and his followers have probably laid down their lives, with the everlasting snow for their graves. This letter, which traveled thousands of miles overland by post sledges before reaching St. Petersburg, was received on Saturday by the anxiously-watching wife and mother, and although but prolonging the uncertainty and bringing news of fresh dangers he was about to face, nevertheless brought with it enough gladness to make bright the little cottage home at Sharon Hill, in Delaware county, where three prattling children look daily for news that "father is coming home." The letter is as follows:

YAKUTSK, Siberia, Jan. 8, 1882.

DEAR HETTIE; My telegrams from the Naval Department, received a couple of days ago, give me power to remain here and continue the sad search for De Long and his comrades. Lieutenant Danenhower and nine men, who are to return to the United States, will leave to-morrow. I am fitting my expedition to go North again, and hope to get away in about ten days. I will take six months' provisions and arrange to have as much more sent me. I mean to search Artic Siberia from the Lena river to the Kolyma, on the sea coast. I hope to get through this summer and to reach the States in the fall or winter, although there are perils to face and it is hard to say when I will see Sharon. I am feeling old and sore. My bones ache, but a cruise to Brazil will thaw me out. I hope you are well and getting along comfortably. When you get this you will have the bright spring sunshine and the beauty of green trees about you—something we do not have here to cheer us.

I have nothing to write, dear Hettie, about the horrors of the past. The experiences of the past six months have been far from agreeable. You have, no doubt, seen the particulars in the newspapers. I expect the children are getting to be big girls and boys by this time. I trust they are growing in goodness as well as otherwise and hope to receive a letter from them to bring a little brightness into this far away land. I have written to the Secretary of the Navy about * * * * * I desire that you will write me once a month "until further orders," as they say in the navy. Good bye. Love to the children and hoping to hear from you when I get back, I am yours faithfully,

GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

I forget how far I am away from you and how long it takes the mails. You need not write after August 1882.

MR. KELLY SET DOWN ON.—Referring to Mr. John Kelley's alleged recent political mission to the South, the Savannah (Ga.) News says: "We sincerely hope Mr. John Kelley's efforts to influence the South on any political subject will meet with failure. A man who has three times deliberately sold out his party to the Republicans because he, forsooth, was not allowed to dictate to and guide the destinies of the Democratic party of his State, is utterly unworthy of confidence or influence. If we understand the spirit of the Southern democracy aright—and we think we do—the fact that John Kelley, the Tammany boss, is among our people opposing Mr. Tilden will prove more effective than anything else in rendering the Sage of Gramercy Park popular in this section."

OSCAR WILDE is lecturing a second time in some Western cities. On these reappearances he wears a suit of black velvet, knee breeches, black silk stockings, white gloves and a bunch of lace at his throat. The new lecture is on the æsthetics of dwellings, and contains a passage on American taste, which, as delivered in Chicago, is reported as follows; "When the lecturer entered a room in America he saw a carpet of vulgar pattern; he saw, perhaps, a cracked plate on a wall a peacock's feather stuck behind it; he sat down on a badly glued, machine-made chair that [illegible]aked upon being touched; he [illegible] gaudy gilt horror in the s[illegible] a mirror, and a cast iron [illegible]sity for a chandelier. Eve[illegible] he saw was made to sel[illegible]

[illegible]AN SYRUP."

[illegible] in the world was ever giv[illegible] curative qualities as Bos[illegible]RUP. In three years two mil[illegible]dred thousand small bottles of [illegible]ere distributed *free of charge* by [illegible]his country to those afflicted with [illegible] Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that GERMAN SYRUP will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the Canadas and United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

DIED.

WALLIS.—Suddenly, of paralysis, at his home in Queen Anne's county, near Chestertown, Friday evening, March 17th, W. W. WALLIS, in the 60th year of his age.

LOUD.—Near Chestertown, March 16th, 1882, MARY J. LOUD, in the 44th year of her age.

FRANCIS.—At his residence on the bay shore, adjoining Tolchester, on Wednesday night, of heart disease, JOHN WILLIAM FRANCIS, aged 27 years.

NEWCOMB.—Feb. 23, 1882, ISAAC THOMAS, son of Wm. W. and Alice S. Newcomb, aged 3 months and 8 days.

BECK.—On Wednesday morning, March 22d, AUGUSTA M. BECK, daughter of James L. and Alberta Beck, aged two years, nine months and five days.

T. W. WICKES,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FRESH STOCK

—OF—

LANDRETH'S SEEDS

which he asks a comparison of Prices and Quality with other dealers.

T. W. WICKES.

March 23, 1882.

NOTICE. Bishop Lay will officiate at St. Paul's at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April the 11th. March 23—2t.

FOR SALE. A handsome Family Coach, nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to R. E. KNIGHTON, March 23—3t.* Galena, Md.

FOR SALE. I have a fine lot of Pea Fowls which I will sell by the pair on reasonable terms. S. M. WILKINS March 16—3t. Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE. On the first of next April, we will leave Fairlee Mills, and will take charge of the mill near Chestertown, belonging to the Straw Board Manufacturing Company. Mar. 16, 1882—3t. SPICER & BACON.

AT PRIVATE SALE. 2 Dwellings on High street, Chestertown, one with store-room and ground attached. Well located. Terms made to suit. C. H. BAKER. March 16—3t. Attorney.

FOR SALE. 50,000 Osage Orange Plants. Well grown. $2.75 per M. R. G. NICHOLSON, March 9—4t. Hanesville, Md.

CAUTION NOTICE. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating or dealing in any money, for any note purporting to to have been given by me to the Banner Wind Mill Company, or to any one as their agent, as said note was fraudulently obtained from me, and I shall not pay the same. JAMES A. TOULSON. March 23, 1882—3t.

$50 REWARD For the arrest and conviction of the person or persons that unlawfully entered the Warehouse of Chester River Steamboat Co., at Chestertown, on Friday night, March 3d, 1882. GEO. WARFIELD, March 9—3t. President.

NOTICE. About 6000 Peach Trees yet 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 subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOHN W. FRANCIS,

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 21th day of September, 1882; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1882.

HARRY S. FRANCIS, March 23, 1882—4t. *Administrator.*

PETITIONERS' ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the undersighed petitions, hereby give notice, that in *Thirty Days* from the date hereof, we intend to apply to the Hon. County Commissioners to open a

PUBLIC ROAD

in the 1st Election District, to begin at or near school house No. 10, on public road form *Peacock's Corner* to *Cypress Bridge*, thence through the lands of Henry Burris's or Samuel Hurlock, and the lands of John F. Whittington and Mrs. Dulaney, and through the private road of Samuel Hurlock to intersect the public road leading from Massey's to Millington.

JAMES J. SPEAR,
SAML. R. STEPHENS,
F. H. GREENWOOD,
March 23, 1882—5t. and 29 others.

PETITIONERS' ROAD NOTICE.

WE the undersigned citizens of Kent county, hereby *give notice* that we intend, *thirty days* from the *date hereof*, to apply to the County Commissioners of said county, to widen and improve the Public Road from Parson's mill to Still Pond Creek, at that point known as "Sandy Hill," near said creek, in the Third Election District.

WM. W. PARKS,
GEO. T. WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. MILLER,
March 16, 1882—5t. and 30 others.

NOTICE.
TO THE YOUTHS OF KENT CO.

A FRIEND of Kent Co. Agricultural Association (through the Society) offers a premium of $20.00 to the youth who shall raise the best crop of corn this season. The Association offers a premium of $13.00 for the 2d best crop, and $7.00 for the 3d best crop. Competitors must comply with the following conditions, viz.:

1st—The amount of land shall be one-fourth of an acre; that no fertilizer containing animal organic matter shall be applied. Any salt, such as nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia, may be used: Stable manure may be applied.

2d—Competitors must be residents of Kent county, and less than twenty-one years of age, and shall give in writing over their true names, the mode of tillage, in full, including the time of planting. The crops shall be measured by a committee appointed by the Society, who shall make full report in writing, stating the amount and kind of corn grown, the character of soil and such facts as may be of interest to agriculturalists.

3d—Competitors must report their names to the Society in person, or through the secretary in writing at some meeting prior to the first Monday in June next.

HENRY T. MASSEY, March 16, 1882—3t. Secretary.

TO THE FARMERS OF KENT CO.

The time is coming for REAPERS to be talked about—what kind to buy, &c. Agents are numerous and always ready to tell the superior merits of their different machines. While they listen to the talk of all, I hope they will remember some of the superior merits of the McCORMICK. I would like to see personally every farmer who contemplates purchasing a machine, but my business will not allow me to be away from my post so much, and as I am the only one selling THE McCORMICK, I would like every farmer to see the machine. I have one in my ware-house at Locust Grove, where I shall always be pleased to show said machine free of charge, and shall be ever grateful for orders for machines that I *guarantee to give satisfaction.*

I do not ask the Farmer to settle in any way until he can tell me the Machine comes up to what I represent it and gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. I refer you to the signers of the certificate in this paper under the head of "Attention Farmers."

If the McCORMICK Harvester and Binder will not sell itself by its own good merits then no machine ever can. Call and see it before allowing yourselves to be talked into giving your orders for inferior machines. The more you see the more you will know.

Yours, &c., E. T. COMEGYS.
March 23—6t.

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS. Full Stock, Low Prices. *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

GLASSWARE and Queensware, Floor and Table Oil Cloths. *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

SUGARS, Teas, Coffees, Cheese, Flour, Syrup Rice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, at very low prices. *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

SEED POTATOES—'New York Early Rose' for sale by *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

$66 A week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [March 23.

"LISTER."

Persons who intend to use FERTILIZERS on their Corn and Potato Crops or Fruit Trees, are invited to an inspection of the samples of the various preparations of LISTER & BROS. W. N. E. WICKES.
March 23, 1882—10t.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

—TO THE—

OLD, ESTABLISHED, RELIABLE

COMMISSION HOUSE of

E. E. BERGEN,

Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9 CENTRE MARKET, Newark, N. J.

—DEALER IN—

QUICK SALES. Fruits, Veg. & all kinds Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Calves, &c. RETURNS.

References to parties in your vicinity given when requested.

WE GUARANTEE

Payment for all empties for which we can not produce R. R. Co's. receipts.

PATRICK HENRY

Knew of no way of judging the future but by the past. Neither do we. As a guarantee for honorable dealing in the future we refer you to our past record. Consignments solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. Daily quotations during fruit season.
March 23, 1882—6m.

WITH THE BUDS OF SPRING

"EXCELSIOR"

buds forth into another great enterprise, and to the acknowledged perfection of its

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing Departments,

adds a GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS BRANCH

which will outrival anything of the kind ever seen in the State of Maryland.

An unrivalled line of SPRING CLOTHING, at the *LOW PRICES* that have made "EXCELSIOR" a household word for hundreds of miles, now ready.

A matchless stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Rubber Garments, Umbrellas, etc., retailed at wholesale rates.

We have won public approbation in the past; we shall strive to merit it in the future!

EXCELSIOR ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

S. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & LIGHT STREETS,

Largest Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods Establishment in Maryland.

THE FIRE

Will Not Interfere With Our Business.

OUR OFFICE IS NOT DAMAGED,

Only a Portion of Our Yard No. 1 Being Destroyed.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO

Fill All Orders Promptly.

Having a Good Stock in Our Other Yards.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.

Lumber Dealers,

March 23, 1882. NO. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF.

MOGEES' SCHUYLKILL

AND

PLYMOUTH ROCK

QUICK AND SLAKED LIME.

MANUFACTURED AT NORRISTOWN, PA.,

EXPRESSLY FOR AND FOR SALE BY

B. F. FLEMING, Chestertown, Kent Co. Md

THIS LIME has been used largely by the farmers in Delaware and Maryland, and has given the quickest and best results of any Lime on the market. It has frequently increased the crop the first year enough to pay for itself. We can delver at short notice, either by Railroad or water, and on very accommodating terms. We defy competition.

REFERENCES:

Isaac Parsons	James Beck of Geo.	Wm. W. Stephens,	Robert Nicholson,
Stephen Lecates,	Geo. R. Reed,	Hyland P. Smith,	Stewart Matthews,
H. W. Vickers,	Richard Hynson,	Mjaor T. B. Hynson,	C. T. Westcott,
Col. G. W. Spencer,	John G. Miers,	W. J. Vannort,	W. H Stewart,
Wm. Morris,	John F. Dodson,	D. E. Jewell,	J. W. Greenwood,
G. W. Jones,	J. W. Jones,	C. H. J. Sparks,	Col. R. C. Johnson,
T Ronie Strong,	John Brice,	W. Tilden Brice,	James L. Beck,
R. Bennett Willson,	Wm. Stevens,	A. Lexander,	C. C. Wood
George Beck,	Joseph Rasin,	W. N. E. Wickes,	Jackson Wickes,
C. A. Leary,	John A. Groves,	J. Frank Baker,	Geo. H. Snitcher,
J. W. Potts,	Robt. T. Stevens,	Burris Subers,	Rev. E. B. Newnam,
Thos. R Green,	Amos W. Lynch,	J. B. Ford,	Maj. B. T. Biggs,

and many others too numerous to mention.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

CELEBRATED KENNEDY LIME.

Which was sold by the late Jacob Highley, and which was prefered by a good many farmers.—The same on very accommodating terms.

B. F. FLEMING,
Wholesale Dealer in Schuylkill, Quick and Slaked LIME
Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.
March 16, 1882.

BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA.

The best variety for forcing under glass, and the best for early sowing in the garden.

☞ On account of its exceedingly dwarf habit, it can be grown in Hot-beds, like cucumbers or lettuce.

Voluntary Testimony in Favor of Bliss's American Wonder Pea.

From Henry Ward Beecher, July 14, 1881.—Your Peas are wonderful, none others so good. I do not mean to plant another year any others, early or late. They beat the Alpha in earliness and out of sight in flavor.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, *Pres. American Pomological Society, Ex-Pres. U. S. Agricultural Society*, June 8th, 1881.—My AMERICAN WONDER *is a wonder*, equal in sweetness and richness to the Champion of England, which is all that could be desired.

T. W. WICKES.
March 16, 1882.

GRAVELY Best Tobacco always can be had—at Spark's.

ROPE and Chain Traces, Plow Lines, Garden and Field Hoes, Rakes, &c., for sale by. T. L. Hines & Co.

Smoking Tobacco, Pipes of all kinds from 1 cent to $2.50—at Spark's.

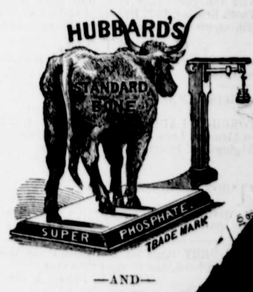
CONFECTIONARY! We always keep a large stock of the very best goods to be had. Foreign Fruits of all kinds. Jellies, Pickels, Chow Chow, French Mustard, Chocolates, Cox's and Nelson's Gelatine, Cakes, Crackers and Nuts, SPARKS', opp. Court House.

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.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [March 23.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF



—AND—

PURE GROU[illegible] BONE

CHESTERTOWN, MARY[illegible]

☞ Higest cash price p[illegible] for Crude Bones delivere[illegible] at our factory.
March 16, 1882—10t.

SEED POTATOES—Just Received. A fine lot of Vermont Early Rose, at BELL'S, cor. High and Queen Sts. Also, Fresh [illegible] of Cranberries.

WANTED—*COUNTRY PRO[illegible]* E. W. F. S[illegible]

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at hom[illegible] made. Costly Outfit free. Addre[illegible] & Co., Augusta, Maine. [Mar[illegible]

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