, ...AD.,
...une 15, 1882
...ODDALL
...and Proprietor.

Civil Service Reform.

There are people who believe that the great party of the future is to be the "Civil Service Reform Party." There is a civil service reform organization in New York city, and a branch organization in every city of importance in the union. Magazine essayists are writing up civil service reform, in a very classic and cultured, if not in a very forcible manner. Pamphlets and circulars are being mailed all over the country by the civil service reform societies, and strong efforts are being made to make civil service reform a political issue. But somehow or other, civil service reform doesn't "boom." It's advocacy is confined almost exclusively to the magazine essayists, and to the more or less visionary political philosophers. There is no cry for civil service reform that goes up from the masses of the people.

The word "reform," to the minds of most people, signifies the changing of something bad, into something good. But "reform" strictly means to change, or form over, and might be the converting of something good into something bad as likely as the converting of something bad into something good. When the names of Brady, Dorsey, and some others who have adorned the civil service of the United States are called up, it may be thought difficult to change the civil service of the United States into anything worse than it is. If civil service reform meant the making it impossible for fellows like Brady and Dorsey to get into office, or impossible to steal, after getting in, it would doubtless appeal more strongly to public sympathy. But civil service reform, as advocated by the magazinists and political philosophers, means for the main part the creation of a lifelong set of office-holders. To be sure, it provides for a competitive examination for the filling of positions, but, the examination passed, and the man in, he is in for life. This is a little too much civil service reform for the American people. It has neither the smack of Democracy or of Republicanism in it. It means that the hundred thousand office-holders in the employ of the government, with no power in the hands of any man to put them out, so long as they should keep their figures from lying, would grow into a petty aristocracy, with class distinction and class arrogance. The five-hundred-dollar clerk would have his five-hundred-dollar airs, and carry around with him five hundred dollars worth of importance. The five-thousand-dollar official would assume a higher grade of importance and pomposity, to correspond with his salary. A life tenure of office may be a good thing in England, where class and caste are the main features of the government, but its adoption in this country would be a great stride away from republican simplicity. In fact, official life at the national capital, is getting a long way above republican simplicity already. With a president in the White House who prides himself more on the figure he cuts in society, than upon his knowledge in Statecraft, republican simplicity is likely to be a drug in the market.

If the magazine and review essayists can frame a system of civil service that shall insure honesty and efficiency let us have it, but let there be no life tenure tacked on to it.

THE great iron strikes throughout the country still hold out, and there seems to be no certain indication of the final outcome.

IMMIGRANTS are pouring into this country by every arriving ship. The immigration of this year gives indication of surpassing that of any previous year.

THE Baltimore baseball nine, is making this season, its customary record of failures. It is now traveling through the west, and is getting beaten every game.

HENRY W. STRAUGHN, editor of the Cambridge Era, died on last Friday evening, in the 47th year of his age. Thou[illegible] Mr. Straughn was the editor of [illegible] Republican Journal, he was popular in his county irrespective o[illegible] party affiliation. Judging the man from the paper he edit[illegible]ed, he [illegible] kind-hearted and genial. [illegible] the New [illegible] Republican [illegible]ork,—"For [illegible]rnell. For [illegible] George H. [illegible] new appor[illegible]y except that [illegible]ns; a cordial [illegible]ny Hall; down [illegible]rthur!"

[illegible] far off. On [illegible], he will [illegible] Two days [illegible] his mur[illegible]ident Gar[illegible] hat Presi[illegible] the obli[illegible]s placed [illegible]ll par[illegible] re[illegible] his

this year. Preparations are [illegible] made for the Oriole celebration, which is to be held in the fall. The grand army encampment meets in Baltimore next week. Baltimore is making considerable preparation to receive the military visitors, and all other visitors. It is expected that 15,000 militia will take part in the military parade. The meeting of the encampment commences on next Monday, and continues till Saturday

CONGRESS is said to be growing anxious to adjourn. As long as the weather keeps cool, Congress can get along without any adjourn talk, but our statesmen can't stand hot weather. When the thermometer ranges at ninety, there is much more comfort to be found at a watering place than there is to be found at Washington, and as comfort is a prime consideration with the average congressman, he is prone to go where most of that commodity can be found. Taking this view of the matter, hot weather is a great blessing to the country at large. Congress might otherwise never be prevailed upon to adjourn. The appropriation bills are yet to be passed, and several important measures are still awaiting consideration. But there is nothing like hot weather for expediting business in Washington.

The Next United States Senate.

The success of the Republicans in Oregon, where they appear to have gained a Senator in place of Grover, Democrat, is a good stride toward positive Republican control of the next Senate. It is pretty clear that there will be a majority of Republicans in the new body; but of what particular Republican stripe they will be, or whether there will be anything like a solid Republican denomination, are questions for the future to solve. Unless the present Stalwart policy of the Arthur administration shall be greatly modified, it is safe to assume that under no possible circumstances will the next Senate contain an administration majority.

The following is a list of the Senators who will retire on the 4th of March next:

J. T. Morgan, D., Ala.	Wm. Windom, R. Minn
A. H. Garland, D. Ark.	L. Q. C. Lamar, D., Miss.
G. M. Chilcott, R., Col.	A. Sanders, R., Neb.
B. H. Hill, D., Ga.	E. H. Rollins, R., N.H.
David Davis, I., Ill.	J. R. McPherson, D. N.J
W. J. McDill, R., Ia.	M. W. Ransom, D., N.C
P. B. Plumb, R. Kan.	L. Grover, D., Oregon.
J. B. Beck, D., Ky.	H. B. Anthony, R., R.I
W. P. Kellogg, R., La.	M. C. Butler, D., S. C.
W. P. Frye, R., Me.	J. G. Harris, D., Tenn
J. B. Groom, D., Md.	Richard Coke, D., Tex.
G. F. Hoar, R., Mass.	J. W. Johnson, D., Va.
T. W. Ferry, R., Mich.	H. G. Davis, D., W.Va.

Iowa and Mississippi have already elected Senators without political change. Louisiana has already chosen a Democrat to succeed Kellogg, Republican, and Virginia has chosen Riddleberger, Repudiationist, to succeed Johnston, Democrat. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia will pretty certainly elect Democratic Senators. There is a shade of doubt about North Corolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, as polltical whirls are remotely possible there, but the chances are largely in favor of Democratic Senators. Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnessota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon and Rhode Island are reasonably certain to elect Republican Senators. Oregon reports a Republican Legislature elected on Monday last which makes a Republican gain. There is a shade of doubt about Colorado, Maine and New Hampshire, as political revolutions are barely possible in those States, but they can be reckoned only as Republican States, at present. The most doubtful State that has yet to elect its Legislature to choose a new Senator is New Jersey, where a successor to McPherson, Democrat, is to be elected. The chances seem to be nearly even, with odds slightly in favor of the Democrats.

The Stalwart wing of the Republicans will gain one in Illinois, in place of David Davis, one in Oregon in place of Grover, and one in place of Johnston. Riddleberger, the repudiation colleague of Mahone, may not be much of a Republican, but he will be heart and soul for Arthur and the Stalwarts as long as the spoils hold out. To these may be added a possible gain from New Jersey, making three and possibly four Republican gains to one Democratic gain in Louisiana. Judging the result from the present aspect of political affairs, the net Republican gain in the Senate, including Riddleberger, must be two, which would make the Senate stand on the 4th of March next, 40 Republicans to 36 Democrats. Of course, there are the largest possibilities of party revolutions, North and South, by next November, which may unsettle things generally both inside the Senate and in States which are to elect new Senators, but as things look to-day, Democratic supremacy in the next Senate is altogether improbable.—*Phila. Times.*

A WATER famine is threatened in Constantinople. The city depends for its supply upon reservoirs in the forest of Belgrad. These have been allowed of late years to slit up till they contain only about half what their constructors designed. At the same time the privileged demands upon the supply—namely, those of the palaces and barracks—have largely increased, and there is consequently a mere dribble left for the community at large. At the best of times the water supply of Constantinople was preposterously inadequate, being only thirty gallons per head per annum, or about 300 times less than that of the other capitals of Europe. What it may actually be now it is impossible to estimate.

THE North Carolina Methodist who sang so loudly and discordantly in church as to annoy other worshippers, and was indicted as a nuisance, has won his case. The language of the Court is: "The disturbance of a congregation dy singing, when the singer does not intend so to disturb it, but is conscientiously taking part in the religious services, may be a subject for the discipline of his church, but is not indictable."

THE stone over a grave at Suffield, Conn., is cut into exactly the size and shape of the coffin underneath.

[illegible]al Disas[illegible]

Elsewhere we print a communication in which is set forth what we have reason to think is the opinion of numbers of people in regard to the country's [illegible]cial peril. The fear of an in[illegible]g financial crisis like those of 1837, 1857, and 1873 is widely prevalent; and our contributor only expresses what may be heard any day from other sources.

The Sun long ago began to point out that the prices of many of the securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange were excessively inflated, and to predict the decline which has been slowly but steadily going on in them for nearly eighteen months. Our warnings were based not upon vague apprehension, but upon a knowledge of the facts of each case. In the long run prices invariably come down or go up to real values, and investments are ultimately estimated in the market according to what they are sure to yield in the way of income, and no more. Railroads and mines and other like enterprises cannot long remain at a higher level than their net earnings warrant; and wherever such earnings are little or nothing, the enterprise justly gets at last to be regarded as worth little or nothing likewise. Hence the recent fall in speculative stocks, and hence the failure of all attempts to create a rise in them.

But, as may be seen from the communication we refer to, former panics were preceded by causes which are wanting at present. The collapse of 1837 was precipitated by the great fire of 1835, which destroyed an amount of property greater, in proportion to the wealth of the country, than ten times the same amount would be now. Excessive overtrading led to the panic of 1857, which, by the way, was short lived; while that of 1873 followed upon excessive railroad building, stimulated by the abnormal demand for transportation during the civil war, and following the exhaustion of the war itself. In every one of these three cases, credit and borrowing had been expanded to their utmost stretch. Values were universally measured by false standards, and the money of the country was a huge mass of paper resting on a slender basis of the precious metals.

Granting, now, for the sake of argument, that there is at present likewise a great speculation in stocks and merchandise, such as preceded the disasters of 1837, 1857, and 1873 it would not of itself be enough in our opinion to produce the results witnessed in those years. Unless general mutual credit and borrowing accompanies speculation, a collapse will cause injury to none but those immediately concerned. Nor does the excess of imports over exports in itself seem to us to be an indication of danger. It may be with this country, as it is with Great Britain, a proof that the world owes it more than it owes the world, and that it is only getting back what belongs to it. Bad crops are indeed to be feared as likely to diminish the means of consumers, and check trade; but there is no reason as yet to fear this calamity, and it is unwise to treat it as inevitable.

To our view, the situation should not cause alarm to anybody who is not excessively in debt and not embarked in enterprises barren of profitable results. We have sound currency convertible readily into gold. The country is rich, not only in natural resources, but in means for turning those resources into useful commodities exchangeable for other useful commodities. The railroads and manufactories and farm improvements for which, up to 1873 we were indebted to foreign creditors, are now either paid for altogether or encumbered only with obligations to our own home capitalists. The interest of money has fallen to a point which proves that production exceeds not only consumption, but the facilities for profitable investment. Any man who has good security to offer can borrow readily at 6 per cent. per annum or less in any of the older States, while corporations and municipalities in good credit do not find it necessary to offer lenders more than four. All this is in direct opposition to the state of things which prevailed in 1837, 1857, and 1873, and forbids us to expect that the panics of those years are going to be immediately repeated. A diseased imagination, dwelling exclusively upon the topic, may indeed discover grounds for prophesying such a disaster; but they will not bear the examination of unprejudiced reason.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FRUITS.

AN AVALANCHE OF STRAWBERRIES IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times of Monday in an article on the outlook for fruits says:

"There was an avalanche of strawberries last week, and none were more astonished at it than those commission dealers most largely engaged in the sale of them. On Saturday the market was supplied with strawberries from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Strawberries sold on Saturday at about as low prices as the like quality will be sold for again this season, although there will be several days when they will again sell as low. The shipment of about 100 carloads per day from the Delaware peninsula nearly every day last week is the best evidence that a great abundance of berries have been grown. When strawberries sell for 5 cents per quart or less, as thousands of quarts of pretty good berries did on Saturday, it will not pay to ship from Maryland or Delaware. From the great strawberry producing sections of Maryland and Delaware, viz., Kent county, Del., and Kent and Queen Anne's counties, Md., only a very small proportion of the crop has been gathered, and doubtless the shipments from there during the early part of this week will be very great. The outlook for this week is therefore very cheering for the consumer, although the growers will scarcely be able to realize much for their labors.

"Peaches are becoming more abundant and better. They are coming principally from Georgia, and, from their appearance, the inference is that there will be a general crop throughout the season, and the markets will fall. While there will be no great quanity until the arrival of the peninsula crop—which will be a very liberal one at least—there will be a fair amount sent here from the Carolinas and Virginia. There will scarcely be any in this State. The Hudson river crop is a perfect failure for the first time in ten years, and there will be a very light crop in lower Jersey; but in Hunterdon county, of that State, in a section where the cultivation of peaches, although large, is comparatively a new enterprise, and where most of the orchards are young and vigorous, there is every assurance of a phenomenally large crop. The New Jersey apple crop is expected to be a good one, and in New York State one of the largest ever gathered."

Vitality and Vigor in the Democracy.

Is there vitality and vigor enough left in the Democracy to recuperate under the slanders and abuse heaped upon it by the mymidons of power? This is a pertinent inquiry just now. One of the subtle devices of the enemies of Democracy is to say that the Democratic party *is dead*, or it has not life and vigor sufficient to recover. And weak-kneed and disaffected Democrats give ear to this shallow artifice. It is true that the Democracy has been kept out of power a long time. But that has been by trick, stratagem, fraud, and usurpation by the party in power. But a good cause, involving the welfare and liberties of the people, is never to be given up on account of defeat. Summer soldiers and sunshine patriots will falter and blunder, and desert in an emergency. But the true patriot and philanthropist will die in the last ditch before he will surrender to the enemies both of the people and their liberities. The progress and development of free institutions have had to pass over a long, rough, and bloody road, and against the opposition of ill-gotten power, and the chicanery and fraud of unhallowed ambition, resisting it at every step.

The Democracy is the party of the people. The term itself signifies a government of the people. Those who want the reign of a few over the many, will of course oppose it in every shape and form, and by every device, fair or foul. But truth and right must finally prevail, and then the faithful will have their reward, not only in honors justly due them, but in the approval of a good conscience in a great cause, worth more than all the offices, honors, and emoluments of the government. —*American Register.*

The Russian Jews Looking to Syria.

From the Levant Herald.

In spite of the asserticns of the Russian papers to the contrary, we are sorry to learn from authentic sources that the persecution of the Jews in many parts of the empire continues. Rightly or wrongly, the Hebrew population has become convinced that it is the policy of the present Government to force them to emigrate, and this is borne out by the fact that there is no difficulty in obtaining passports; that already upward of 3,000 have emigrated to America; that the influx of refugees into Galicia continues; and that the Jewish papers published in Russia are not prevented from advocating wholesale emigration. In Roumania the legal disabilities under which the Jews are placed have rendered their position almost as intolerable as that of those in Russia. The enthusiasm which exists in the latter country in favor of an emigration en masse into Syria has spread to Roumania, and it may safely be said that at the lowest computation more than a million of Israelites have determined to seek an asylum in the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan from the ill treatment which they receive at the hands of his Christian neighbors.

It is not to be supposed that these consist only of persons of the poorer classes; large sums have been collected both in Roumania and Russia, while, in the latter country especially, many persons of means desire themselves to become landed proprietors in Turkey. Colonization societies have been formed both in Russia and Roumania, and, although the Hebrew has not hitherto been distinguished for proficiency in the pursuit of agriculture the success which has attended the efforts of the Jewish farmers who emigrated a few years ago to Manitoba augurs favorably for a similar experiment in Turkey.

Unfortunately, unexpected obstacles have met the intended emigrants at the outset. We understand they have been refused visa for their passports by the Turkish Consul-General in Odessa, and that the Roumania societies have also been informed that they will not receive permission from the Turkish Government to form settlements in Palestine. That Jewish colonies in the Pashalik of Jerusalem would in all probability be attended with much inconvenience we can readily understand, and we thoroughly appreciate the motives which may have induced the Turkish Government to refuse them this permission; but it seems to us that the formation of colonies of two or three hundred families each, in various localities scattered over Syria and Mesopotamia, in both of which provinces large tracts of rich waste land abound, could only be attended with advantage to the empire. An enterprising, industrous, and comparatively wealthy people, who have ever proved themselves loyal subjects in the various countries of their adoption, would develop regions which are at present desolate and unproductive, and be at once a new source of financial and material prosperity to the empire.

HARVEST GOODS!

HARVEST GOODS!!

GRAIN Cradles and Snaths, English Waldron Grain Scythes, Grass Scythes, Bush Scythes, Scythe Snaths; Hay, Straw and Manure Forks; Galvanized Muzzles for Horses and Oxen. Scythe Stones, Brass and Zinc Oilers, Monkey Wrenches, Malleable Wrenches; two and other gallons Field Kegs
at JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

Ice Cream Rates, for 1882.

10 Gallons and more, one dollar per gallon.
5 " $1.25
1 " 1.50
½ " .... .75
¼ " .... .50
WILLIAM PERKINS,
June 8, 1882. Chestertown, Md.

TIN Cups, Tin Plates, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, Wire Dish Covers, Fly Traps, Ice Cream Freezers, Horse and Cattle Pokes, for sale by
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

THE Excelsior Horse Poke, for sale by
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

HAMMOCK CHAIR, for sale by
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

SUPERIOR White Damask, and Turkey Red Table Goods at lowest prices.
J. H. SIMPERS.

MARRIAGES.

SWEETMAN—KIRKLEY.—June 2, at the M. E. parsonage, Smyrna, by Rev. J. D. Rigg, WILLIAM SWEETMAN and SARAH A. KIRKLEY, both of this county.

DEFORD—SMITH.—In Baltimore on the 13th ult., by the Rev. William H. Chapman, WILLIAM E. DEFORD, of this county, to Miss MARY E. SMITH of Baltimore.

WALLIS—PRITCHETT.—May 31st, in Wilmington, by Rev. Adam Stengle, JAMES W. WALLIS, of Crumpton, Md., and Miss KATE PRITCHETT, of Wilmington.

DIED.

RUSSELL.—In Chestertown, June 3, 1882, JONES ELLIS, youngest child of T. Waters and Benanna G. Russell, aged 5 month and 7 days.

STEWART.—Near Crumpton, May 28, CARRIE STEWART, wife of Thomas Stewart, aged 23 years, 3 weeks and 2 days.

HURD.—In Worton, June 5, WILLIE H., son of Charles and Annie Hurd, age 1 month and 1 day.

To Builders.

Proposals will be received by the board of County School Commissioners until June 27th, for building a frame addition to the school house at Kennedyville, 16x22, with a ten foot ceiling.

Specifications to be seen at the School Board office. E. F. PERKINS,
June 15, 1882—td. [N.] Sec.

Free Scolarship.

A competitive examination for the free scholarship in the Western Maryland College, under the Act of 1882, will be held at the school room in Chestertown, Friday, July 7th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For particulars call on the Secretary of the Board.

By Order of the School Board.
E. F. PERKINS,
June 15, 1882—td. [N.] Sec.

Notice to Teachers.

An examination for certificates to teach in the Public Schools of Kent county will be held at the school room in Chestertown, on Friday, July 7, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Punctual attendance will be required of candidates.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. PERKINS,
June 15, 1882—td. [N.] Sec.

Military Notice.

The Kent Guards will attend the Grand Army Encampment to be held in Baltimore next week, and will take part in the parade on Wednesday. Every member of the company is ordered to hold himself in readiness. Regular notice will be given in time to each man as to the manner and time of going to Baltimore.

By order.
T. S. BORDLEY, Captain.
GEO. S. VICKERS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Lot of FINE YOUNG CATTLE, among them SIX COWS with Calves by their sides. Also, one York Wagon, good as new. Terms to suit.
L. C. JUSTIS,
June 8, 1882—3t. KENNEDYVILLE, Md.

NOTICE.

During the meeting of the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to take place in Baltimore, Md., June 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th. It is expected that fifteen thousand militia will be in the Grand Parade on the 21st; this will draw thousands of strangers from all parts of the country to witness this grand parade. For the especial benefit and enjoyment of visitors, Albaugh's Holliday Street Theatre will be open during the week, every evening and two matinees, when the new and thrilling Military Drama, entitled TRIED and TRUE, will be presented for the first time in Baltimore. Visitors from our county should not fail to see this thrilling drama. June 15—2t.

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

GEO. W. JONES,

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 1st day of December, 1882, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1882.
DANIEL JONES,
June 1, 1882—4t. *Administrator.*

Auditor's Notice.

(No. 602 Equity.) JAMES BRICE, Assignee of GEO. B. WESTCOTT,
vs.
WILLIAM A. BRICE and MARY A. BRICE.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the lien creditors of William A. Brice to file their claims, "properly proven," with the undersigned, within two months from the date of this notice; after which time an account will be stated distributing the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate, sold in this cause.

By Order of the Court,
EBEN F. PERKINS,
June 8, 1882—5t. AUDITOR.

STRAW.

The Chestertown Straw Board Company desires to purchase Straw, either to be delivered at their mill or to be hauled by the company. Those anticipating a sale of their straw should have it well put up in stacks or ricks, so as to keep it dry and sound. It must also be free from chaff.

The company is now prepared to make purchases for future delivery.

For further information call on or address
C. T. WESTCOTT, Pres.,
or
T. W. ELIASON, Jr., Treas.,
Chestertown, Md.
June 15, 1882.

GRAND ARMY
ENCAMPMENT
AND
PARADE.
June 19--24, 1882.

Chester River Steamboat Co.

In order to give every one an opportunity to witness the ENCAMPMENT and GRAND FIRE WORKS from Federal Hill, the CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY will issue

EXCURSION TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL JUNE 24,
At the low price of
$1 ROUND TRIP.
June 15, 1882.

Ladies' Shoe Store.

A NEW stock of SHOES for Spring and Summer wear, just received at
MRS. KATE GILL'S

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.

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

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,
HARVESTING
MACHINERY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., }
May 31, 1882. }

TO OUR AGENTS:

The following is a true copy of a telegram received from Mr. D. M. Osborne, from Nashville, Tenn.:

"After two days' thorough trial, the Osborne wins over the Deering, Wood, McCormick, Buckeye and St. Paul Self-Binders. Its system of binding thoroughly vindicated. Compressors at large discount."

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.

Twine and Wire
FOR SELF-BINDERS,
AND MACHINE OIL.
For sale by
T. W. WICKES,
June 10—1m. CHESTERTOWN.

EXCELSIOR

Summer is here, and with its advent we announce our readiness to meet and satisfactorily fill all orders and requirements on the part of the public. In the width and length of Maryland there is no stock of Clothing for Men, Boys' and Children to equal the unrivalled assortment we now have to offer, whether in the matter of style, durability, finish or general excellence. Furthermore, every transaction is executed under the fair and square conditions originated by us: "Goods exchanged or money refunded." In other words, it is "satisfaction, or no sale!" To those living at a distance we say; if unable to personally visit us, write for our self measurement blanks, and trust to us to send you, C. O. D., as good a suit, and as perfect fitting one, as you could personally select.

As a
SPECIAL OFFER
We agree with customers from a distance to pay one half the traveling expenses incurred on exhibition, of the ticket or tickets vouching for the same. Make your purchase before exhibiting your ticket, and thus convince yourself that we share with you the expenses of the trip.

"Excelsior" is the only Clothing House in the United States that makes this great offer! Bear in mind that our Furnishing Goods Department is one of the finest in the land, and that the lowness of our prices is a matter of surprise to all.

Do not forget the cardinal principles of our house, the rounds of our ladder of success
Fair Dealing!
One Price!
Permanent Popularity,
Satisfaction or no sale!
With unrivalled stock and facilities, and selling at the
Lowest Living Rates
We ask you to call upon the
"EXCELSIOR"
S. W. Cor. Balt. and Light Streets
Largest Clothing & Furnishing Establishment in Maryland.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

MARTHA P. HEPBRON,

late of Kent county, Md. deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of November, 1882; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May, 1882.
SEWELL S. HEPBRON,
EDWARD W. HEPBRON,
May 25, 1882—4t. Executors.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,
Baltimore, Light and German streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.

RATE REDUCED TO $3 00 and $2 50 per day according to location of rooms for all above Parlor floor.

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 it doors.

Electric Light recently introduced.
F. W. COLEMAN,
March 30, 1882—y MANAGER.

MILL NOTICE.

WE wish to inform our old friends and the public that we have removed from the Fairlee Mill to Chestertown Mill, and having a plenty of water, and the mill in good order, we are ready to

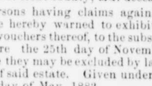
Make Good Flour and Meal,

and GUARANTEE to give perfect satisfaction in turnout. We have new cleaning machinery and can make good flour from poorly cleaned grain.

We do not allow boys to grind wheat for our customers, nor any common miller. We have one of the best millers in Kent county, Mr. W. T. Holding, who is well known to the people of Kent.

We will say to those that have good wheat, that we will take back any bad flour we may make and pay market price for the same. Try us, and see what we can do with the old and so-called "played out mill." We are very thankful for all past favors, and, if favored here, will do our best to please.
Resp'y., SPICER & BACON.
April 27, 1882—3m.

Chester River Steamboat Company
SPRING AND SUMMER
ARRANGEMENT.



On and after Monday, June 5th, 1882, the steamer B. S. FORD will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the above named Landings.

On and after the same date the steamer
GEO. LAW
will leave Baltimore for Crumpton and the intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Returning, leave Crumpton for Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M., stopping at above named landings.

Freight received daily.
GEO. WARFIELD
May 19, 1881 President.

FULL SUPPLY
Of Champion Reaper Repairs
AT A. BELL'S,
Corner High and Queen Streets.

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

Public Local Law

OPERATIVE in KENT and QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the January Session, 1882, and published by the authority thereof:

Catching Fish in Chester river and its Tributaries.

CHAPTER 333.

AN ACT to repeal, amend and re-enact Section one of Chapter One hundred and fourteen, of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act to better regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish in the waters of Chester River and its tributaries lying within the counties of Kent and Queen Anne, in this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections one of chapter one hundred and fourteen, of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to better regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish in the waters of Chester River and its tributaries lying within the counties of Kent and Queen Anne, in this State," be and the same is hereby repealed, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take, capture or destroy fish in the waters of Chester River or its tributaries in Kent and Queen Anne counties by seines, drag nets, fish baskets, fish pots, weirs, pound nets, fykes, or any other means or contrivance which is now known or used in capturing or destroying fish, or which may hereafter be invented for that purpose, from the first day of June to the first day of October, except with hook and line, provided, however, that seines or nets may be used for the taking of taylors and mackerel fish, provided the meshes of such nets or seines are in the bar not less than one and seven-eighth inches or in the mesh less than three and three quarter inches.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same is hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify, That the aforgoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1882.

Approved May 3d, 1882.
J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.
JOSEPH E SETH,
j3-3t. Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

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 lady's nice 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.

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.
Jan. 12, 1882. A. [illegible], Agent.

RATES OF ICE, for 1882.

3	lbs.	5 Cents,
5	"	8 "
7	"	10 "
10	"	15 "
16	"	25 "
20	"	30 "
25	"	38 "
35	"	50 "
50	"	70 "
100	"	$1.25

By the C[illegible] cent per lb.
[illegible]ublic's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM PERKINS,
June 8, 1882. Chestertown, Md.

TR[illegible]LA
Poul[illegible]ds!
[illegible]
Wh[illegible]
Ligh[illegible]
Plym[illegible]
Houdans[illegible]
Pekin Duck[illegible]
Two settings of [illegible]
I shall have no [illegible]
Eggs for sale.
April 13—2m.

WHITE GO[illegible]
NANSOOKS, Plaids, Lace Strip[illegible] Lace Stripes, India Lawns, [illegible]ens, Piques, Marseilles, Basket Go[illegible]
For sale by T. W. EL[illegible]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD P[illegible]
J. K.

LUMBER LUMBER.

HAS in yard and for sale at the lowest rates the market will allow, a large stock of

White Pine and Virginia Pine
LUMBER
embracing in part:

White Pine Barn Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet;
" " ½ " " Weatherboarding;
" " ¼ and ¾ Plank;
" " Dressed Boards, Culls and Picks;
Virginia " Boards, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet;
" " ...ed ing, dressed and undressed;
" " Flooring, No. 1 and 2;
" " ...cantling, joist, billstuff & railing;
Georgia " Sill stuff, from 16 to 32 feet;
Hemlock Fencing;
White Pine 2x3 Railing;
" " 3x4 do.
Cypress Shingles; Laths, Pickets.

He also keeps in stock an assortment of

DOORS, DOOR FRAMES, GLAZED SASH, WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS, CROWN MOULDINGS, BAND MOULDINGS, O G MOULDINGS, BEADINGS, &c.

☞ Do not buy your Lumber from home, and then discover that you would have saved money by purchasing in your own home market. Give me a call.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Chestertown, Nov. 3, 1881.

To Parents,
TEACHERS
And Scholars.

YOUR attention is now called to our very superior stock of

School Books and School Supplies

generally, which we have ready for the opening of the schools.

OUR PRICES ARE THE VERY LOWEST.

We know we can sell you these goods cheaper than you can get them elsewhere. We request a comparison of prices for the truth of this statement.

SLATES, STATIONERY, PENS, INK, CHALK, SPONGES, COMPOSITION BOOKS, PENCILS,

In fact everything required by the pupil, purchased by us in large quantities and sold very cheap.

Give us a call at THE CORNER DRUG STORE, and look over our stock.

Colin F. Stam
Aug. 25, 1881. DRUGGIST.

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.

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.

Special Notice!
SOMETHING LONG NEEDED
SUPPLIED AT LAST

W PERKINS has fitted up hi Lady's Parlor, for the Winter; and ladies from the country, or elsewhere, will find a warm room, when they come to town with their husbands or friends, and do not wish to wait in the stores, or to call on friends, while their gentlemen companions are attending to business matters, in which they can sit, and read, and pass away their time; free of charge.

Lunches Served at All Hours.

He also has an upper room, properly fitted up, in which dinner and supper can be privately furnished at all times, at short notice, and moderate prices.

P. S.—All meals served in the upper saloon will be at an extra charge.
Dec. 18, 1879.

SPRING GOODS.

FESH STOCK JUST OPENED.

A Full Line of
Dry Goods,
HATS, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

HORSE COLARS, PLOW BRIDLES, HALTERS, &c.

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.

THOMAS J. MANN,
April 27, 1882. opp. the Bank.

SPRING and SUMMER
MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GO[illegible]
[illegible]URS, K[illegible]

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