The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, July 13, 1882

C. G. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.

Get Registered.

The registration of voters commenced Tuesday. The registers will continue their sitting to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, giving three more days this week in which to register. Every voter, young and old, must register in order to vote next fall. We have got a new registration law, and this is an altogether new registration, that supersedes and does away with all former registrations. Those who fail to register anew, will not be able to vote next election upon the old registration.

About Advertising.

Have you got something you want to sell? How are you going to tell the public about it? Will you mount a goods box, and say to all within hearing distance, "Come over here. I have got something I want to sell you!" Have you got an enterprise that you want the public to take hold of. A concert, a lecture, a festival, an excursion? Anything that depends upon the public patronage for its success? How are you going to have people know it? Will you send a man around on a horse, to blow a horn, and announce the fact to the public? Will you depend upon sticking up posters, that can be seen by only a fractional part of the community?

If you wish to reach the public, you must reach it through the newspaper. Wide-awake, quick-witted business men understand this thoroughly. The slow people do not take it in so readily. There is no other means on earth for communicating with the public that stands on a par with the modern newspaper. It goes into every household, and it lays before every family the merits of what you have to sell, or of what you wish the public to take hold of. But the newspaper is only a method of communicating with the public. It does not insure that the public, after all, will patronize. If a merchant should publish in the papers that he is selling sugar at twenty-five cents a pound, and molasses at two dollars a gallon, he would undoubtedly gain notoriety, though he would probably not secure much custom. The first requisite in business is, that you should have something the public wants, which you can furnish on terms that are satisfactory to the public; and the second requisite is, that you should inform the public of the fact. Whatever you have to sell, whether it be a farm at wholesale, or a stock of goods at retail, the more the public knows about it, the better the chance for advantageous sale.

In conclusion, a newspaper's space is something it keeps to sell—not to give away. Few people would ask a merchant to make them a present of a hat or a suit of clothes, but there are people who will ask that their business be laid before the public, without any idea that they are asking anything valuable. It does not seem to be generally known, that every decent newspaper turns away a great deal of legitimate advertising, simply because the price offered is lower than the paper values its space at. This is the fact, however, and there are few papers that could not double their advertising, if they took everything that is offered, and at the advertiser's own price. No newspaper can cram its columns with half-paid advertising, and maintain a condition of health. It costs money, and considerable money, to run a newspaper, and the people who think that a newspaper is not very particular whether its subscribers pay up or not, and is always gratified at giving a free puff to a business enterprise, might just as well suppose that the doctor makes his pills for amusement, or that the lawyer pleads for his client out of pure benevolence.

War in Egypt.

THE English fleet in the Bay of Alexandria, began bombardment of the Egyptian forts early last Tuesday morning. The opening of hostilities has been for sometime looked for. News at the time of our going to press is meagre. The war thus commenced is likely not to prove a very long one, as Egypt is in no wise a watch for Great Britain.

The following dispatch, cabled later, indicates that the forts are no match for the gun-boats:

LONDON, July 12.—The correspondent of the Standard, on board the Invincible, at Alexandria, telegraphs at 7.40 A. M, as follows: "The Alexandra, Sultan and Superb opened fire upon the fortifications. The batteries at once replied, but their shots at first fell short of the ships. The rest of the fleet then joined in, and the action became general. After twenty minutes' canonade two of the forts ceased firing. The ships, as far as can be perceived, have not suffered any damage."

A dispatch from the same correspondent, dated at 9·10 A. M., says: "The attack on the forts has now been kept up two hours. Smoke hangs over the city along the line of the shore batteries and among the ships, it is difficult to see what damage has been done. It is certain, however, that the enemy has toward the palace. The streets are now deserted, the people having fled or taken refuge in cellars. There are no signs of a surrender so far."

A telegram from the Eastern Telegraph Company's steamer Chiltern sent at 11.15 o'clock this morning says: "The bombardment still continues. The forts are gradually being silenced. The Ras el Tin forts are suffering severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships Alexandra, Superb and Temeraire."

An Offhand Dialogue About Several Features of the Unknown.

From the New York Sun.

"Every day," said Mr Optimist, as he sat on a bench in Battery Green, gazing at Castle Garden, "every day we see thousands of European emigrants approaching our happy shores. What a glory to our country! What a stupendous addition to our nerve, muscle, and brain! The history of the past presents nothing like this great European exodus to America. In the early ages there was a great exodus of different tribes from Asia to Europe; but they were semi-savages, and came to Europe only to destroy both civilized Roman empires, and to check progress in other European countries, Russia for instance. Our emigrants are attracted here not only by our fertile soil, wide prairies, and climate, though these are not surpassed by those of any part of our globe; they are attracted rather by our triple freedom; political, social, and religious, and they can only further our liberties."

"Now," said Mr. Pessimist, "let us come to facts about your charming emigrants. The Russian Jews now flocking here were perfectly contented with life under the Czar's despotism, and had they not been mobbed by the peasantry, they never would have dreamt of this country. The Italian peasants who come here care far more about plenty of macaroni than about your liberties. The German's leave their fatherland because of militarism, overpopulation, and overtaxation. The Scandinavians are attracted here by our mild climate and fertile soil. The Irish come because they know that they can get something else than potatoes. Plenty to eat—that is what attracts the hungry European masses. Rebellious stomachs, and not rebellious heads, as in former times, bring them here. To satisfy their appetite the emigrants are ready to work for far lower wages than American laborers get. The increased emigration brings on reduction of wages, and that of course, cannot further the progress of our liberties."

"But our life," replied Mr. Optimist, "the spirit of our republican institutions, and the free public schools, like magic transforms the emigrants of all nationalities into free and enlightened citizens. Our vast land offers a home for all emigrants; Therefore they don't need to overpopulate the manufacturing cities or to compete among themselves."

"Our country though vast, is yet limited," remarked Pessimist. "In a score of years or so we shall have no free land to offer to emigrants. Then the history of the States of the Old World must repeat itself in the New—the rich growing richer, the poor poorer. Even now the number of millionaires here is out of proportion to the increase of general prosperity. And, as a rule, to make one millionaire is to impoverish a million. The area dividing the rich from the poor must become the arena of dangerous conflicts. Is there any antidote for that?"

"In the first place," replied Optimist, "our republican government, being a government of the people by the people for the people, will protect the interests of everybody. In the second place the geographical position of our country is favorable for the foreign trade. The time is at hand when our capitalists will find more profit in trading with foreign countries than in operations at home. In the third place, our country is agricultural as much as industrial, and this makes the people independent of any combination of capitalists. Lastly, our city workingmen and farmers are too intelligent to allow anybody to bring them to the verge of despair, where nothing but brute force can prevail."

"Government by and for the people is but a dream," said Pessimist, "far from being realized in our country. Our politics are in the hands of professional wire-pullers. Among our executive heads and lawmakers—ay! even on the bench—are corporation tools. Again, a few years ago a man elected as President by the people was cheated of his office and another man fraudulently put in his place. Besides, great wealth, whether acquired at home or abroad, will put the same abyss between the few rich and the many poor; there can be no peace between them. The rich will demand safety for their sacred rights, and cry for stronger government—a cry we have already heard. No; we have no guarantee against empire on one side and demagoguery on the other. I loathe to dispute the intelligence of the mass of our people, and yet experience shows they cannot get along by themselves without bosses, whether in politics or business."

"Now," exclaimed Optimist, "you may talk of public evils, but you must annihilate the people before you can plant an empire here."

"Ah!" said Pessimist, "degeneration, or, to use a milder term, transformation will do better. Horace Greeley used to say. 'Young man, go West,' but few nowadays go West except emigrants. The sons of our farmers go East to the large cities and get corrupted. The children of the rich go to Europe and get yet more corrupted, or civilized if you choose to call it so. A morbid tendency in imitating the manners and habits of European aristocracy is taking hold of the descendants of plain people who believed there was no title superior to that of American citizen. Many a Smith and Brown nowadays keep flunkeys and revel in heraldry and buffoonery. Talk of equality and democracy in these times! We ourselves have germs of evil and decay, and the many nations that are come here bring other such germs—all of which will work jointly for the same end. Phœnicia and Carthage perished, Greece and Rome, Venice and Genoa perished, and many other less glorious republics. How shall this republic escape the same fate? Even now behold the signs. Luxury is creeping into every house, rich and poor alike. Family life is fast losing its charms. Nowadays we have no great families as we hear of in old times. Rome once had to reward the parents of big families, but I fear the Jews and other emigrants would take the prize here. Religion with us has degenerated, and the most noted American preacher of to-day is Bob Ingersoll."

"This notion," said Optimist, "that every State must perish, is nonsense. A State founded on slavery or serfdom, on military or caste rule, on foreign trade exclusively, is doomed to perish; but not so a State with popular freedom, equal rights, public virtue, and full supplies of the means of life. The future of the republic is safe, and I prophesy a glory of which we to-day have not the remotest idea!"

Candidates.

N. Y. Sun.

We find in the Times a conversation with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, reported from Chicago, of which the following is the most interesting portion:

"Will the Democrats as a party nominate a candidate for President?"

He replied, "Certainly."

"Who will it be?"

"Why, Hancock, of course. I don't see who else could be named."

"And the Republican candidate will be—"

"Blaine," replied Mr. Black, readjusting his eye-glasses and gazing anxiously in the direction of the Grand Pacific dining room. "I think it will be Blaine. Things begin to point that way; but you can't tell what the Republican party will do."

We have had a great deal of respect for Judge Black's talents as a prophet ever since the early spring of 1880, when he prophesied to us that Gen. Garfield would be the Republican candidate. Our answer was that it was impossible; that no convention could ever nominate for that office a man with a record so unwholesome and so beyond controversy as Garfield's; but Judge Black persisted in his prediction, and the event showed that he was right.

Certainly nothing now seems more improbable than that Mr. Blaine should be taken by the Republican National Convention. He has already failed twice in that Convention, and two such failures do not offer any guarantee of subsequent success. However, a prophet is a prophet; and we listen to Judge Black with reverence, even when his vaticinations appear to contain a great deal more of imagination than of solid wisdom. Perhaps it may be Blaine after all.

The prediction that Gen. Hancock will be the Democratic candidate may certainly be correct also; yet it is one that very few other men would be likely to make with such positiveness. Gen. Hancock has many noble and admirable qualities; but infallibility or even great ability is not to be reckoned among them.

We fancy that the nomination of Jeremiah S. Black would be received among Democrats with a great deal more enthusiasm and confidence than that of Gen. Hancock.

The Leader of the Egyptian Disturbance.

From the London Standard.

ALEXANDRIA, June 23.—To-day I had an interview with Arabi Pasha. He was surrounded by about a score of officers. They, with the other native visitors, treated him with a deference not easily distinguishable from servility. His bearing was quite haughty; it was, indeed, full of overweening self confidence, and perfectly assured as to his position as an indispensable personage in the present crisis. He displays no desire to communicate his views to England. "My friends Blunt and Gregory," he is fond of saying, "have told all that there is to tell that is true. What is the use of asking me to recapitulate their observations?"

At the same time he so far unbent himself as to converse a little with me. He said:

"I attribute all the evils of the present crisis to Malet, Colvin, and several of the correspondents of the English newspapers. They have all with one accord made it a point to mislead the English public by persistent misrepresentations. England had the whole truth from Blunt and Gregory, but she preferred to believe, not these honest men, but the lies, official and unofficial, to which she has lent a too ready ear. Let her, then, take the consequences of her folly. I hold her responsible. I warn you, however, you will not find Egyptians as easy to deal with as Afghans, or Zulus, or Ashantees—in fact, England has not the faintest idea of the peril in which she stands the moment she dares to meddle with the rights and liberties of the Egyptian people, who all support me because they are with me. I will hold my course regardless of any one, and I will resist to the death every pretence on the part of the enemies of Egypt to interfere with her affairs."

I then asked Arabi if he considered that everything was now satisfactorily settled. He replied:

"No. I cannot regard any settlement as satisfactory till the fleets of England and France are withdrawn."

I further asked him if it was true that he aimed at ruling Egypt himself without the Khedive, and when I did so he cast around him at the officers an uneasy and furtive glance.

He answered: "That is a base calumny."

There was nothing in Arabi's manner to indicate that he had any idea of the expediency of being conciliatory to anyone about him. He seemed to me to pose as a dictator flushed with victory, and in command of inexhaustible resources and invincible troops.

A MEDIÆVAL dinner was recently given in Basle in honor of the mediæval collection in that city, and to augment its funds. The guests, 120 in number, were summoned by the blare of trumpets to the table, which was splendid with old plate and drinking vessels loaned by the venerable guilds of the city. The first course was beer soup of the middle ages, and the last was "gofren" and "genisbrod," baked after the models exhibited in early German pictures. Wine of the middle ages was not to be had, but a loving cup of Markgrafter of the vintage of 1715 was sent round the table. Two pianofortes, made in the years 1720 and 1750, furnished the accompaniments to the songs in a tone "remarkably thin, but at the same time exceedingly tender and refined." The guests wore modern garments, but the servants were appropriately dressed and the furniture of the hall and the decorations of the table, to the smallest detail, were conscientious reproductions of the middle ages.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. SCOVILLE.

SHE WANTS HER BROTHER'S "POOR BODY" TO SELL.

The whole Guiteau family are undoubtedly about as crazy as the man who was hanged. The same love of notoriety, coarseness of feeling, and general crankiness sticks out in the actions of both the brother and sister left behind. The following is the latest letter from Mrs. Scoville that has been made public:

SHELDON HOUSE, CHICAGO July 8.

Rev. Dr. Hicks, Washington:

Dear Sir—I hear horrible reports as to the disposal of my poor brother's body. I understood it was to be left quietly where it was buried until it should be thought safe for us to remove it to a suitable place for interment. The paper which I signed said that we should have the privilege of removing the body whenever we desired to do so. That contract has been violated by the removal of the body to the Museum without my permission. I, for one, care most decidedly as to everything connected with his body, his life and his memory. I care nothing for the doctors' quarrel on the autopsy. Dr. Lamb's report is conclusive evidence of his insanity; but, aside from that, I can, if necessary, call a witness who saw the autopsy and will tell the truth, and who says there is no shadow of a doubt of Guiteau's insanity, as proved by what he saw at the autopsy. Of course such evidence destroys the will, the donation of the body, the book, copyright and all. I think I understand why the copyright was wanted, why notes of his last hours and sayings were wanted, why the story of the poisoned pellets and the poisoned bouquet were started. Some people think the Guiteau business is ended, but, as the shout went up from the crowd as the signal announced that Charley Guiteau was hanging in mid-air, I said the Guiteau business has just begun. The Stalwarts have put their foot in it. Why? Because many people believe that every official, from the President down, knew he was as crazy as a loon. It would have been cheaper for the Stalwarts to have taken care of Guiteau. Their purpose, as I understand it, was to allay any suspicion of any complicity anywhere in the murder of Garfield. How have they succeeded? The course they have taken has been the very one to arouse suspicion. Now, Mr. Hicks, I appeal to you to take such a course as will protect the President, and through him the Stalwarts, from any suspicion in the future. I should be very sorry to have the Republican party wrecked by a suspicion. My poor, crazy brother was just crazy enough to take a hint conveyed to him by artful politicians, and carry it out successfully, just crazy enough to impart his secret to one who would never be suspected of being his confidant, and who did not himself realize the importance of what he was told, but who conveyed it to one who did realize the whole purport of the revelation, especially when taken in conjunction with several letters conveyed secretly by this same person for the poor, crazy man from his cell to his sister. He took this way of pestering her. Murder will out, and this came out after the poor fellow was in glory. I have some letters from Charles which I shall very soon have published. I have a mortgage of $500, now over due, on my household goods, and I am negotiating with a clothing firm to buy Charles' hat, etc., for enough to meet the interest. Starvation and want stare me in the face, unless I can realize something from his effects. The most important part of his estate is the copyright of his book and the market value of his poor body. Nothing but dire necessity induces me to think of my brother's body as an article of traffic, but as it has already been desecrated, I now offer what remains of his mutilated body to the highest bidder for cash. My feelings have already been shocked and lacerated beyond restoration. Now I desire to have you surrender to my legal representatives, in Washington, my brother's remains, copyrights and everything left by him. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) F. M. SCOVILLE.

THE Government of the Sandwich Islands is ostensibly lodged in King Kalakaua and a Parliament, but in reality the larger planters are said to control everything. Claus Spreckels lends the King money, and can do as he pleases with him. The Judges and all officials are said to be ruled by these large sugar growers. Under such a condition of things, the rights of laborers and immigrants receive little protection. Practically many of the women who are persuaded to go there as domesties from foreign countries are treated like slaves, being bought and sold as though they were inanimate chattels. A girl who arrived there on a sailing vessel from Finland was sold by her master for $75 to a fellow passenger on the voyage. A negro and a Norwegian each bought girls at the same price from men to whom they were under contract of service. A man who had bought a girl in this way sold her on going away to a missionary. The Hawaiians deny that this is slavery, but practically there is little difference; so, at least, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

THERE is unquestionably more politics to the square foot in the State of Maine to-day than in any other State in the Union, not even excepting Pennsylvania. Already five political State conventions have been held, and a call has been issued for the sixth; five full State tickets are in the field, and probably another will be added to them. They are labelled respectively, in the order of their appearance, Straight Greenback, Temperance, Regular or Fusion Greenback, Republican, and Democratic, with the dissatisfied temperance men yet to be heard from.—*Phila. Times.*

Malaria, Chills and fever, and Bilious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy; never fails to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and chill breaker, sugar coated; containing no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually clean the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 Cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau Street, New York.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—DOWNEY.—At Ellicotte, July 5, by the Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., Lawson T. Smith and Miss Sallie A. Downey, both of this county.

DIED.

SKIRVEN.—Saturday, July 1, at "Tulip Forest," Edith Mary, infant daughter and only child, of W. G. and Elizabeth Skirven, aged 16 months.

WHALAND.—In Chestertown, June 16th, 1882, Jennie, infant daughter of Dr. Chas. W. and Jennie B. Whaland, aged 9 months and 13 days.

BENTON.—In Millington, June 27, 1882, Mrs. Amanda M. Benton, the wife of V. E. Benton, in the 55th year of her age.

Dearest mother, then has left us,
We thy best most deeply feel
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the spark of life is fled,
And in Heaven we hope to greet thee,
Where no more farewell tear is shed.

H. B.

NOTICE.

Providence permitting, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Locust Grove, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, July 16th. Rev. Bishop Andrews, D. D., will preach at 10 A. M. and Rev. D. H. Carroll, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach at 8 P. M. A children's service will be held at 3 P. M. Addresses by Revs. J. B. Merritt, J. E. Bryson, C. W. Prettyman and others. H.

NOTICE.

My wife, Sarah Jane Butler, has left my bed and board without any just cause, and I forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by said wife. I also warn all persons from harboring my said wife as I will prosecute to the full extent of law any one who disregards this notice.

WILLIAM THOMAS BUTLER.

July 6, 1882—3t.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

CAROLINE PERKINS,

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 12th day of January, 1883; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1882.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Executor.

July 13, 1882—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

SALLY M. PERKINS,

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 13th day of January, 1883, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1882.

CHAS. H. BAKER,
Executor.

July 13, 1882—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JESSE LAKE,

late of New Castle county, Del., 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 22d day of December, 1882; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1882.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS,
Administrator.

June 22, 1882—4t.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County, June 20th, 1882.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of Abraham Harlock, late of Kent county, deceased, made and reported by James W. Bird, Executor of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22d day of August 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 20th day of July next.

Report states the amount of sales to be $6,500.

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

True copy attest:

JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
Register of Wills.

June 22, 1882—4t.

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,
AUDITOR.

June 8, 1882—5t.

FERTILIZERS

BROWN CHEMICAL CO

BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS AND PURE FERTILIZERS!

Tip Top Bone Fertilizer. Bone Meal. Dissolved Bone. Potash. Ammonia.

And ALL HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

For $12 a Farmer can buy a FORMULA (320 lbs.) of POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS!

This, when mixed at home, makes ONE TON of SUPERIOR PHOSPHATE, equal in plant life and as certain of successful crop-production as many high-priced Phosphates

NO EXTRA EXPENSE. No trouble to mix. Full directions.

POWELL'S CHEMICALS have been thoroughly tried, give universal satisfaction, and we offer leading farmers in every state as reference.

Send for pamphlet giving full information of analytical and selling value of all fertilizing material.

What the leading Agricultural Journals of the Country say of us:

American Agriculturist, N. Y., Feb., 1882: "The above firm is of best repute in the own city and their guarantee is good."

Farm Journal, Phila., Feb., 1882: "Brown Chemical Co. of Baltimore is a very old and perfectly sound concern."

American Farmer, Baltimore, March, 1882: "Brown Chemical Co. of this city are doing a large business in their special Fertilizers, and present numerous and emphatic testimonials as to their results."

ROTARY KNIFE

PEACH & APPLE PARER

furnished to the merchants of Kent and adjoining counties at factory prices, and for sale, by the dozen or single, to packers and individuals at *reasonable prices*, by

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

Cape May!

First Grand Excursion

OF THE

"EXCELSIOR MUSICAL ASSOCIATION"

of Chestertown, Md.,

TO CAPE MAY.

Wednesday, July 19, 1882,

ON THE PALACE STEAMER

THOS. CLYDE,

Leave Chestertown	6.00 A. M.	fare R. T.	$1.50
" Worton	6.20 "	" "	1.50
" Lynch's	6.25 "	" "	1.45
" Still Pond	6.30 "	" "	1.45
" Kennedyville	6.35 "	" "	1.40
" Black's	6.55 "	" "	1.50
" Lambson's	7.00 "	" "	1.25
" Massey's	7.15 "	" "	1.25

Children, under 12 years, from above points 75c.

Leave Delaney's	7.30 A. M.	fare R. T.	$1.20
" Bingham's	7.35 "	" "	1.20
" Clayton	8.00 "	" "	1.00
" Smyrna	8.15 "	" "	1.00
" Rothwell's	8.20 "	" "	1.00

Children, under 12 years, from above points 60c.

Arrive at Cape May about 11 A. M. Returning, leave Cape May 4 P. M., giving

Five Hours at this Popular Resort.

Full Military Brass Band all the way to Cape May. A splendid string band for dancing on the steamer Thos. Clyde.

Among the attractions at Cape May for the 19th of this month, is the Grand Encampment of the noted 5th Maryland Regiment M. N. G. To witness this regiment in full dress parade, during a battalion drill, is alone worth the amount of money required to purchase a ticket.

Never before in the history of Cape May excursions have so many attractions been offered as will make this trip the most delightful one of the season. The bathing at that time will be as fine as any time during the season, and those fond of a pleasant trip should not fail to go with us.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Prof. P. C. Orem, H. Clay Brown, J. W. Bordley, Wm. R. Pippin, Walter Pippin, Jas. T. Dixon, Wm. A. Biscoe, J. Edgar Fiddis, Chas. Smith, Wilbur Thomas, P. A. M. Brooks, Amos Kelley, Hiram Dugan, J. Wesley Perkins, J. Frank Connelly.

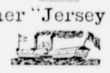
HONORARY COMMITTEE:

Wm. S. Walker, Thos. S. Wickes, Dr. Saml Beck, C. H. Baker, T. B. Hynson, W. H. Beck, Jas. Brice, M. deK. Smith, Capt. H. W. Vickers, S. H. Blackiston, Josiah Ringgold, Jr., A. J. Hynson, Capt. T. S. Bordley, Wilbur Eliason, Lieut. T. G. DeFord, E. W. F. Simpers.

P. S.—There will be a special committee appointed to attend to all baskets, without trouble and without charge to excursionists. 1t.

THOMPSON'S LINE.

Steamer "Jersey Blue"



Leaves Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M., stopping at Quaker Neck, Emory's wharf, Earle's wharf (Corsica Creek landing), Hooper's wharf Centreville, arriving in Baltimore at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Baltimore, Hughe's Quay, every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and Saturday at 11 P. M., stopping at above places.

Freights handled carefully and charges moderate. For further information apply to

JOS. W. THOMPSON,
Manager.

July 13, 1882—tf.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

ON THE STEAMER B. S. FORD.

The THOMAS WILDY ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., will give their second EXCURSION on

Thursday, July 13, 1882,

on the Splendid Steamer B. S. FORD, leaving Chestertown at 7 o'clock; touching at Rolph's, Quaker Neck and Booker's.

There will be military and cotillion music for the occasion.

The committee will spare no pains to make it the most attractive and pleasant excursion of the season.

Refreshments on the boat. The boat will return about eleven o'clock.

Tickets, 50 Cents: Children, 25 Cents.

to be had at the boat, or of committee.

COMMITTEE:

C. F. Stam, Dr. J. A. Catlin, J. W. Chapman, W. Hudgins, E. C. Reiche, John Bordley, A. J. Fiddis, Walter H. Beck, J. F. Connelly, Samuel L. Rawleigh, N. Leiberman.

July 6—2t.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS

With every facility we are now prepared to receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by

J. R. CLEMENTS, AGENT,
Chestertown Granary.

July 6, 1882—tf.

Eureka!

W. H. LAMBERT.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, Notions, Queensware, and Groceries a specialty,

Such as SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, Syrups, Cocoa, Chocolate, all kinds Canned Goods.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

and Shoulder, Dried Beef,

Choice Family Flour,

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

all at LOWEST prices. Give me a call.

July 6, 1882.

Kerosene or Coal Oil Stoves.

The Golden Star Oil Stoves, the Most Successful Stove Ever Used.

12 *Reasons why you should use the GOLDEN STAR, in preference to all other Oil Stoves:*

1st—It has always been found reliable.
2d—It does all we claim for it.
3d—It is clean, neat, and convenient.
4th—It is made to last many years, and will continue to work well.
5th—It combines all the important improvements, and has patented devices found in no other stove.
6th—It furnishes great power, for the space occupied.
7th—It is warranted to be as represented.
8th—It costs but little for fuel and makes no dirt.
9th—It is a treasure in hot weather, which you cannot afford to dispense with.
10th—It costs but little to buy it and try it.
11th—It costs no more than the worthless and unsafe imitations.
12th—The double stoves are so constructed, that each stove can be used separately.

THE GOLDEN STARE OIL STOVES,

for sale at manufacturers prices, by

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE,
Chestertown.

June 29, 1882.

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.

Brown, Bailey & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

ALL KINDS of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Peaches a Specialty.

Special attention to the return of Empties. Reports of sales daily. Remittances once a week,

NO. 3 CAMDEN ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

REFERENCES—Capt. Wm. D. Burchinal, Chestertown, Kent county, Md., Jas. S. Harris, Esq., Still Pond; Daniel Crew, Still Pond; Eugene M. Bonwell, Esq., Still Pond; B. Brown, Esq., Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Md.; Wm. McKenney, Centreville, Queen Anne's co., Md.; Emory & Seavett, Baltimore, Md.; Traders National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Having a sufficient force of able and experienced salesmen, we are enabled to guarantee highest prices and promptness generally. We only ask a trial to convince the fruit growers of Kent that we will do what we promise.

July 13, 1882—2m.

BROWN, DE WINTER & BROWN,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

51 & 53 Fulton Row, West Washington Market, N. Y.

SOUTHERN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

PEACHES A SPECIALTY.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH—RETURNS TWICE EACH WEEK.

REFER TO

Produce Commission Dealers in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also, to shippers in your locality, and Irving National Bank, our city. Correspondence and consignments solicited. [June 29—tfo.

J. S. CHAMBERLINE & CO.,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants.

No. 5 Market St., and No. 5 Clinton St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Market Quotations, Stencils, and Information sent on request. June 29—tfo.

The Enterprise

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

—OF—

Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.

To Farmers and Merchants,

And the PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE Enterprise Transportation Company having secured the Large and Fast Propeller "Sarah," are prepared to carry every class of Freight, and handle the same carefully and with dispatch.

THE STEAMER "SARAH,"

On and after July 10th, 1882,

until further notice, will leave Crumpton every Monday and Thursday for Baltimore, stopping at Sprys', Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown and Newman's, returning every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Steam Barge

A. J. Whitney, will make regular trips to Baltimore from Morgan's and South East Creek.

The company is also prepared to receive and carry GRAIN by sail vessel, at short notice from any point on the river or bay.

AMPLE FACILITIES

For Storing Grain & Freight,

of all classes, at Crumpton, Sprys', Deep Landing, Chestertown and Bens Point.

On application, Bags will be furnished to shippers for delivering grain (all freight carried at reasonable rates).

For further information apply to the Agents at the wharves, or the president.

R. J. FOARD, Prest.

The company is building a new boat to be put on the line for the peach season.

July 6, 1882—tf.

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.

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.

HARVEST IS UPON US!

AND

FARMERS MUST HAVE

Machine Oil!

GO TO

THOS. L. HINES & CO.

and get prices for the different grades.

A full supply on hand, and selling very low.

T. L. HINES & CO.

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 Cake, 1 cent per lb.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM PERKINS,
Chestertown, Md.

June 8, 1882.

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,
Chestertown, Md.

June 8, 1882.

SPECTACLES 15 cts. Eye Glasses 25 cts—at Spark's.

Lubricating

OILS!

VERY LARGE STOCK!

EXCEEDINGLY

LOW PRICES,

—AT—

L. K. STAM'S.

THE EASTERN SHORE

Marble Works,

CHESTERTOWN, KENT CO., MD.,

fronting Market Space, between the Transcript office and the Armory.

PARKER & McFADDEN

HAVE OPENED A

New Marble Yard

IN CHESTERTOWN,

and by

Doing First-Class Work,

at Reasonable Prices, they hope to secure the patronage of the public.

The public are requested to inspect our work, and ascertain our prices before going to the city or elsewhere.

D. McFADDEN, the practical member of the firm, has had large experience in the best Marble works in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and claims to be able to turn out the

FINEST WORK

IN

Carving Lettering and Sculpturing.

PARKER & McFADDEN.

N. B.—Old tombstones and monuments cleaned, re-set, re-lettered, and made virtually new, at reasonable prices.

June 22, 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,