The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Taursday Morning, Mar. 15, 1883.

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Proprietor.

THE attention of the voting masses is being brought to centre more thoughtfully upon the evil of great monopolists and great monopolies. When one man accumulates a hundred millions of dollars in less than twenty years, the question of how he came by it is worth considering. There is such a thing as creating wealth, and there is also such a thing as absorbing wealth that others have created. Most rich men have absorbed wealth, rather than created it. Undoubtedly there are fair and honorable ways of absorbing wealth: also beyond a doubt there are unfair and unjust ways of absorbing wealth, and when a single man, as Jay Gould, shall have been able to accumulate in a comparatively short period an enormous wealth, it is well to turn public attention to the matter, so that the public may demand through their law-making representatives that such laws be enacted as shall check the concentration of great wealth and great power in the hands of one or a few. Legislation has been in the past largely in favor of corporations and monopolies, rather than in favor of the people. The Republican party by its acts of the past ten years has established itself as a rich man's party. That legislation has much to do in aiding or checking certain corporations in absorbing wealth, is shown by the fact that these corporations sustain lobbies at Washington and seek legislation in their own favor by every means known to them.

Notwithstanding the apparent efforts on the part of the New York *Sun* to kill off Gov. Cleveland as a possible candidate for the presidency, there can be no doubt to those who have kept an unprejudiced eye upon New York's governor, that his chances are growing more, rather than less promising. The impression was spread throughout the country that Governor Cleveland is a small man, who, by circumstances, was elevated to a great place. Since he has been in the executive chair, however, he has shown himself possessed of great force and positiveness of character and moreover of an unexpected acquaintance with the duties of his position. Even the New York *Sun* has been compelled to tacitly acknowledge the vigor which the new executive has shown.

It is a variously explained mystery, why the New York *Sun* should so suddenly turn an unfriendly side to Gov. Cleveland. Chas. A. Dana, the editor of the *Sun*, is noted as being one of the best haters in all America. Though the *Sun* ordinarily is the most fearless, unbiased, straightforward paper in the country, yet when the *Sun's* editor-in chief assumes a personal dislike to an official, the *Sun's* criticisms are warped out of all justness. This seems to be the case with the *Sun* regarding Gov. Cleveland. But in spite of the *Sun's* opposition, Gov. Cleveland is making an impress that reaches beyond the boundary lines of New York State.

THERE can be little difficulty in deciding as to whether Wiggins, the recently-born weather prophet, is fool or knave. Undoubtedly he is the latter. That part of the general public who have pinned their faith to Wiggins, have a better claim to the former title. Wiggins has an almanac which he would like the general public to take hold of and which is cram full of prophecies. His recent raving about the terrible storm that should sweep over the whole country on the 10th and 11th insts., was but to give notoriety to himself and to his almanac. Whether his storm came or not, Wiggins understood that there would be enough of credulous people excited by the hullaballoo to buy his almanac and thus fill his pockets. A more decided and positive refutation of a prophecy could not have been than that given to Wiggins by the weather of Saturday and Sunday, and yet Wiggins claps his hands and says, "I told you so," assuming that the very slight blow of Sunday, that took place along the Atlantic coast, was the terrible, devastating storm that he had been writing letters about for the past three weeks. Wiggins will be but another example of a humbug made rich by his humbugry.

GRADUALLY our older colleges are conceding the right of women to a broader education than that now afforded by the fashionable female boarding school. Harvard has provided an outside course for women, and Columbia has just followed her example. The outside course means that the female students are not admitted to daily recitations in the classes, but are allowed to pursue, under direction of the college faculty, a parallel course of study with that of the male students who are admitted to daily recitations. These female students are given at certain intervals, examinations, and when they shall have successfully passed all the examinations of the academic years, they are allowed the prestige of having fulfilled a course of study at the college. Some vigorous younger colleges have admitted female students to their classes on an equal footing with the male students: notably among these are Cornell and the University of Michigan.

JUDGE DAVIS, the lately resigned president of the [illegible]nate, was to have wed yesterday [illegible]obability did wed a Miss Burris of [illegible], a maiden lady of some thirty-[illegible]. Although Judge Davis goes out [illegible] is hopeful of coming in again, and [illegible] degree of hope that presidential [illegible]ill strike him.

[illegible]ORE is talking about a great musical [illegible] after the manner of Cincinnati. It is [illegible]ven under auspices of the Baltimore Ora-[illegible]ociety, and is expected to take place on [illegible]26th and 27th days of April.

A FEW years ago the Department of State requested foreign Governments to prohibit Mormon emigration to the United States, because the Mormons come to this country to practice crime against its laws. Two persons claiming to be elders of the Mormon Church have now called upon the Secretary of State and requested that the terms of the circular to foreign Governments be so modified as to distinguish between the Mormon Church and its polygamous branch. They presented a memorial which sets forth that polygamy is no part of the faith of to-day, but is a "loathsome practice" of an offshoot from the true Mormon Church. One of the persons who waited upon the Secretary of State is Joseph Smith, a son of the founder and martyr of Mormonism. There are evidences in addition to this movement which indicate that polygamy is losing its hold on the Mormons. A few months ago the largest party of Mormon missionaries that has been sent out in many years sailed from New York. There was no polygamist among them, and they spoke freely and emphatically against polygamy. If they thus spoke in New York, it is not likely that they are now holding up polygamy as one of the benefits of the new religion which they are preaching in lands where the idea of a plurality of wives is contrary to the teachings which have prevailed for centuries. It may be assumed that there is little or no open preaching of polygamy by the missionaries who go to foreign lands. They pay their own expenses, usually, and are very independent. But so long as the true Mormon Church of which Elder Smith speaks permits the polygamist branch to stand as the type of Mormonism by reason of the prominence which the enormity of its practices gives to it, so long he and his anti-polygamist brethren will have no grievances against the Federal Government. Let them stamp out polygamy, and then the United States Government will probably modify its request that foreign powers prohibit the emigration of Mormons to this country.

"They say" that the President's idiosyncracy is the cut of his trousers—that he had a tailor on from New York to cut him a pair, and was so pleased with the immaculate fit of them that he made the man cut eight pairs before he left; also, that the material was first laid down on the floor and then the President was laid down on it, and when one side was cut the tailor deftly flopped him over as if he had been a griddle-cake and cut the other side.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Claims of the Eastern Shore.

THE SITUATION IN BALTIMORE CITY.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The approaching political campaign in Maryland will be preliminary to the election in November of the Governor, comptroller, attorney-general and members of the legislature. In October preceding this general State election, the city of Baltimore will vote for members of the council and for mayor. The Legislature when it meets will elect a Senator of the United States, the treasurer of the State and one police commissioner for Baltimore city. For nearly every county of the Eastern Shore there is a candidate. At least names have been mentioned in this connection as follows: Worcester, Judge E. K. Wilson; Somerset, Henry Page; Dorchester, Daniel M. Henry: Talbot, ex-Gov. Philip F. Thomas; Queen Anne's, Judge John M. Robinson and Thomas J. Keating; Kent, Richard Hynson; Cecil, Hon. James B. Groome, and there are others also.

Hon. Thomas J. Keating, the State comptroller, whose name is mentioned for the United States Senate, is from the same county as Mr. Wm. McKenney, of Centreville, who has lately received something of a boom for Governor. It is a long time since the Eastern Shore has had the Governor by popular election. Senator Groome was elected by the Legislature to fill Gov. Whyte's place when Mr. Whyte was chosen as Senator. Gov. Hicks was the last Eastern Shoreman elected by the people, and he went into office just before the war. The last comptroller elected from the Western Shore was A. Lingan Jarret, of Harford, whose term expired 1862. The State treasurer, it is believed, has always come from the Western Shore ever since the constitution of 1851 went into effect.

WHAT MR. KEATING SAYS.

Mr. Keating, in a conversation with a representative of the *Sun*, gave his views on the Eastern Shore situation. He said the trouble has always been in State conventions that for every important position nearly every county of the Shore had a candidate, and that the nine counties never presented a solid front. Mr. Keating spoke of Mr. McKenney as a candidate for Governor. He said Mr. McKenney would make a first-rate business executive. He was an energetic merchant and a large land-owner and farmer. He is a man of wealth, and has never filled any public position except as a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Covington for Congress. Mr. Keating spoke in the warmest terms of his fellow-countyman, but he said for Governor there were several Western Shore counties which had put in claims for individuals who had claims to recognition. Besides this, there are several counties of the Eastern Shore which had put forward candidates for comptroller, among whom was J. Frank Turner, of Talbot. If the Eastern Shore is to have the Governor, the comptroller would have to come from the Western Shore. Indeed, he thought the proximity of the Western Shore to Annapolis would enable a comptroller from that part of the State to give closer attention to the business of the office than one from the other end of the bay. He could reach the capital more readily, and at the same time live at home, which the small salary requires him to do. As to the senatorship, the Eastern Shore would claim that as of right. He thought there would be great reluctance to break the existing compact—a law, not binding on Congress, it is true, but a law nevertheless in Maryland. He thought the Shore would not hazard its rights in that regard. It was out of the question, however, to expect the Governor and the comptroller as well as the Senator to be chosen from the one section, particularly as the insurance and tax commissioners are also from that part of the State, and both elected for four years. Even when the senatorial compact has been regarded the Western Shore has nearly always been obliged to step in as umpire and decide among the many individuals presented for the office. While this part of the State was looked to for large democratic majorities, he did not think personal rivalries or sectional feeling would exert any influence injurious to democratic party success.

A VETERAN'S VIEWS.

A regular democrat, who neither holds office nor wants office, and who recognizes fully the popular feeling, which will not tolerate bossism, machine rule or the control of public affairs by corrupt politicians, gives some interesting views on the situation. He was asked what he thought about the interview with Mr. McLane lately reported in the *Sun*, and of the expressions of Mr. Bannon. He said he thought Mr. McLane's views were broad and sound, and displayed excellent sense. He thought Mr. McLane was right in not permitting himself to be mixed up in any factional fight. He evinced knowledge both of men and of the present condition of the democratic party in Maryland, and all familiar with our politics could well understand how, to a man of Mr. McLane's experience and standing, the situation presented no attractive features. As to Mr. Bannon, the veteran said he had reason to believe that Mr. Bannon was as little disposed to abandon all claims to political patronage as other people who have been identified with politics. The sentiment which actuated the independents last fall has greater depth and breadth now than then. Mr. Bannon's calculations about transferring thousands here and thousands there are quite as reliable as the calculations of the machine in Baltimore city prior to the election for judges last fall. The veteran continued at some length to discuss the situation generally. The people, he said, are determined to smash all arrangements and combinations made by those who have been unduly prominent heretofore under the "boss rule," and by whose methods the democratic party has been debased and rendered contemptible. Neither Gov. Hamilton, Mayor Whyte, Senator Gorman, Police Commissioner Colton, nor any one else, nor all of them together, or by firms can "harmonize the party" if the old offensive and obnoxious elements are to have controlling or directing influence. The bad practices of individuals and combinations are too well and specifically known to permit of any compromise by, with or between such people. Appeals to every one to "stand by the regular ticket," which have been influential in past years, failed in effect last fall. The lesson should be salutary. The people are determined there shall be a thorough purging in municipal administration. They can be no longer deluded, either by the open appeals or the secret contrivances of practical manipulators. The occupation of these dextrous individuals is gone. If it be true that the so-called "leaders" of the democratic party desire to preserve the autonomy of the party they will not oppose such nominations as will command and receive the support of every good citizen. In reference to city affairs, especially, the party organization has been so much discredited that the least suspicion of taint will promptly call into active life an independent movement. The veteran realizes the situation thoroughly, and considers that the "regular" democrats will have themselves to blame if they again give the fortunes of the party into the hands of men who have merely used it for plunder.

A Square Back Down.

Here is a story about Chandler, the present Secretary of the Navy which comes through a correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

"Secretary Chandler is a very rude man, and once in a while he gets a lesson in good manners. Not long ago, a number of persons, of whom he was one, united in buying some property. The understanding was that on a certain day the papers should be signed, the cash payment made, and the shares allotted. On that day, therefore, one of the men interested called at the Navy Department and mentioned to Secretary Chandler that the time for making the final arrangements had come. The Secretary was in a hurry, and in a bad humor as well, and said brusquely that he couldn't attend to it then—call the next day, accordingly, the same man called. Chandler was in an ugly temper and evidently looking out for some one to be the victim of it. He saluted his visitor by saying crossly:

"Well, you're in a tremendous hurry about that money."

"But, Mr. Secretary," replied his visitor "if you remember this was the day agreed upon."

"Well," sullenly remarked Chandler, "all I've got to say is, that you're in a great hurry to handle that money."

The man looked the Secretary full in the eye. "Do you know, sir," he said, "that I don't allow people to talk to me in that tone or that manner, and I would like to know what you mean by adopting it towards me when I come here upon a simple matter of business."

"Well, I think," responded Chandler doggedly, "that you are in a big hurry——"

"See here," said his visitor, who was not the kind of of a man to put up with insolence, "if you don't unsay that and apologize for it now, on the spot, I will give you the biggest thrashing you ever had in your life, right here in the presence of your chief clerk!"

And Chandler on the spot backed down, apologized profusely, and handed over the money.

A REMARKABLE material called "terracotta lumber" has recently been brought to notice in England. It is composed of the top layer of fire-clay beds and sawdust, exposed to heat and and pressure. Slabs, bricks, and boards of any shape may be moulded from it, and it is capable of being cut by edge tools, pierced by nails, sawn, and otherwise manipulated, just as wood is. But the strangest feature about it is that it stands, without any apparent effect upon it, a more intense heat than fire clay will bear; and for lining furnaces, for bridge walls in smelting furnaces, and other places of exposure to great heat it will be a valuable and almost inexpensive substitute for asbetos. Water seems to have no destructive influence upon it. Its weight is about that of an equal mass of cinder, and its color varies from light buff to fierce salmon. No doubt it will be found of great value for building purposes.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

A DISCUSSION BY THE NEW YORK SUN OF POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

But one more year will pass away before the election of a new President, and it is high time to take a survey of the field and see who may be the candidates of the two parties.

The most striking fact that looms upon the educated eye, is the disappearance from the scene of the great figures upon whom in former years attention has been chiefly directed. Gen. Grant, Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Conkling are now all out of the running; and to some down to lesser lights, John Sherman and William Windom are likewise eliminated. Indeed, the only man of any magnitude in the Republican party who descends to us from the earlier period, is Senator Edmunds of Vermont, who has just been elected President of the Senate. But he is likewise substantially unavailable. The Republicans are sure to carry Vermont any way, and the nomination of Edmunds would add nothing to their strength in the great Middle States, where they must get votes or perish.

Who is there, then, that the Republicans can take up with any cheerful hope of success? Under whom can they enter the contest in respectable array? Alas, there remains to them only a lot of men of the second order, such as Harrison, Allison, Hawley, Logan, Dawes, Don Cameron, and Ingalls. Of the whole crowd, Ingalls seems to be the one who possesses the talents out of which an original and effective statesman might be made. But would he be able to carry Pennsylvania or Ohio? Would New York be brought back into the Republican fold if Ingalls were the shepherd? Could he carry Indiana and be certain of Illinois? We are sorry to say that we fear not. His slashing style of attack has made him foes; and we believe there are some recollections of the past which might be summoned up to work him injury. Thus the one exceptional Republican becomes as the others, and this once mighty party, with its famous history and its gigantic exploits, seems to be reduced to the necessity of falling back upon some decent specimen of unassailed mediocrity, and going into the election with him foredoomed to destruction.

It is a very interesting circumstance that, while the Republicans are in this reduced condition, the Democrats, who have so long played the inferior part, now stand forth comparatively well provided with experienced and competent men. Among these there is no doubt that in the public estimation Mr Bayard holds a leading place. He is a perfectly upright, independent, and highly accomplished statesman. It is true that, among politicians of discrimination and experience, there is a fear that his judgement is sometimes rather cranky and uncertain; but this is far from being sufficient to prevent his selection as the candidate of the Democracy. The fact which is most against him, is that he lives in Delaware, a little State counting only three votes in the electoral colleges; and that these are sure to be cast for the Democratic candidate, no matter who the man may be. For this reason the Democracy is quite likely to look elsewhere, and to seek for some one who may be relied on to carry New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Indiana, one or two of the large States without whose assured support the success of the Democratic ticket cannot be regarded as certain beforehand.

The three tidal-wave Governors—Butler, Cleveland, and Pattison—have been supposed to enjoy some prospect of getting the nomination; but so far as Cleveland and Pattison are concerned, their chances may be regarded as entirely wiped out. Concerning these two Governors public opinion has settled down to the conviction that they do not fit the bill. They have not the intellectual outfit that is desirable for a Presidential candidate. They must tarry at Jericho until their beards are bigger. This, however, is not true of Butler. No man is better provided with brains than he, few equal him in varied experience of public affairs. He has also an enthusiastic following in all parts of the Union; but, after all, it will not be forgotten that his return to the Democracy is only a recent fact, and that for many dreary years, when others were fighting against desperate odds the great battle of liberty and good government, Butler remained an adherent of Grantism, justifying and defending its most atrocious outrages. All the tidal-wave Governors may, then, be left out of our calculation for 1884.

Turning to the West, we find there among Democratic magnates four very conspicuous persons. First there is the veteran Thurman of Ohio, a man of high quality and wide experience, learned, able, imbued with Democratic ideas. It is true that only a few years ago he was led into the serious error of adopting, for a time at least, some of the absurdity of the greenback currency programme; but for this fault he has been severely chastened, and it need not now be much laid up against him. Indeed, no man would be more sure of being elected President than Allen G. Thurman, provided he could obtain the nomination of the Democratic National Convention. But to do this the Delegation of Ohio must be unanimously and earnestly and persistently combined in supporting him as their only choice. Can this be accomplished by his friends next year? We know not; but we know that, if it is not done, Thurman, too, with all his public services and all the prestige of his character and his ability, will be ruled out.

The other three Western aspirants of whom we have spoken are Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald, and Gen. Palmer. Either of them would doubtless make a respectable President, and Palmer would be likely to make a brilliant one. But so long as Hendricks and McDonald are both desirous of the nomination, neither can hope to win it; and while Palmer would everywhere prove a strong candidate, the rivalries which surround him in Illinois are, we fancy, likely to prevent that union and that zeal of the Democracy in his behalf which are necessary to give him the delegation and to carry his name in triumph through the ordeal.

Such are the difficulties which confront the older champions in the effort to bear off this supreme honor of politics. But there is a younger generation of Democratic athletes who may contend for the prize; and perhaps the most noteworthy of these is Randall of Pennsylvania, a man wise, conservative, fearless, the incarnation of economy and integrity in the administration of the public money. Certainly Randall would prove an available candidate, though his chances are, of course, subject to that unwritten law which exacts that a candidate must first of all be supported in the National Convention by the whole delegation of his own State. And Holman of Indiana, what a Jackson-like President he would make! Carlisle of Kentucky likewise possesses superior gifts, but he is too new and too untried, as yet, to be justified in a spring to the Presidency.

Among our Western men there is one of such real distinction and such steady power that any patriot might well be satisfied with an opportunity of voting to make him President. We refer to David Davis of Illinois, who has just withdrawn from the Senate, having served his country with advantage there as well as on the bench of Supreme court. But, fortunately or unfortunately, Judge Davis is not a party man, and, while the Republicans are not sufficiently bankrupt to make them willing to take him, the Democrats flushed with hope and confidence, intend, above all things else, to have a candidate of their own. Judge Davis would make a very valuable Chief Magistrate; but such is his habit of impartiality that if he were nominated by the Democrats, he might insist on having a Republican as the candidate for Vice-President; and if he accepted the Republican nomination, he would long for a Democrat to round out the ticket. This excludes Mr. Davis; and while it is, perhaps, rather unlucky for the country that he is so much more of a theorist than a politician, we dare say it may be more comfortable for him.

In these cursory remarks we have not hitherto referred to the great leader of the Democracy, but this has not been because we have forgotten him. If Samuel J. Tilden were in such a state of physical vigor as to be able to endure the toils and fatigues which will weigh down the strength of a reforming President, it is not too much to say that no other candidate would be even thought of. His matchless intellectual qualifications, his vast knowledge of public questions, his entire identification with the vital principles of Democracy, render him the most eminent among living American statesmen, while the dignity, the patience, and the patriotism with which he has borne the worst and greatest of political wrongs, make him to-day the peculiar representative of republican institutions, and indeed, of popular self-government itself. How his calm and enlightened mind seems to tower aloft in a serener atmosphere above the clouds and fogs of our current politics! History in her records will render to his character that ample justice which the people of the United States have not been able to render to him in person.

DR. MUDD'S BITTER MEMORIES.

RECITING HIS SUFFERINGS IN THE TORTUGAS FOR DOING AN ACT OF HUMANITY.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd of Bryantown, Charles county, Md., who died a few weeks ago, left in manuscript a treatise on epidemic diseases. He wrote:

"In July, 1865, I was sent a prisoner for life to the military prison at Fort Jefferson, better known as the Dry Tortugas, an island of coral formation in the Gulf of Mexico. Tried by a court martial, an unlawful tribunal constituted for the purpose of conviction, the same that hanged an innocent woman, I was convicted on the testimony of paid and perjured witnesses of a crime the conception of which I never harbored or entertained. By such a tribunal I was pronounced guilty of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, when all the world knew, and the members of that iniquitous and law-defying military commission knew it as well, that my only offence consisted in setting the leg of a man whom I did not at the time know to be a fugitive from justice, and with whose insane act I had not the slightest sympathy. I had done merely an act of charity, from which no true physician would shrink, no matter what the consequences might be. For this I was banished under a life sentence from my wife and children, from home, friends and society and immured in the gloomiest and most distant prison in the United States. For this I was bound in chains like some savage brute, denied for a long time healthy sustenance, and forced at the point of the bayonet to perform menial and offensive offices which I will forbear mentioning. The iron entered my soul. Even now, though, on restoration to my family and social circle, I am brought back to life and to some portion of all that which was lost by four years of banishment, the recollections of these years of mental and physical sufferings and the nature of what I endured on that barren coral reef, accursed and plague-smitten, rises before me at times like a horror of great darkness, and will never be effaced as long as memory remains."

The yellow fever broke out on Aug. 18, 1867. "There were then at the Dry Tortugas," wrote Dr. Mudd, "five companies of the Fifth United States Artillery, a few civilians employed in the Engineer Department, and about 200 guard prisoners. These last consisted of deserters from the Federal army, bounty jumpers, &c. The roll of State prisoners consisted of Messrs. Arnold, Spangler, Cloghlin, and myself. There were also some Confederate prisoners, prominent among whom was Col. St. Leger Grenfel, sent there for life by sentence of a military tribunal for alleged complicity in the abortive attempt to release the Camp Douglas prisoners. It is generally supposed that he was drowned in the attempt he made to escape from the island." Dr. Mudd tells how the post surgeon, Dr. J. S. Smith, was stricken with the disease. In his delirium he refused all medicine or treatment and died. Dr. Mudd was the only person on the island who possessed a knowledge of medicine. His fellow prisoners of State urged him to do nothing, one of them remarking, "The yellow fever is a square deal, in which the keepers take an equal chance at death with their prisoners, without regard to age, color, or previous condition of servitude." Dr. Mudd, however, offered his services to Major Stone, in command of the post. He remained in exclusive charge of the hospital for some time, and during that time he says he did not lose a patient. He cited his experience in support of the doctrine which he advocated in his work. It is that epidemic disease of infection are not propagated by floating germs, but the absolute contact with infected material, so that the isolation of patients is an absolute prevention of the spread of the disease. He furnished the draft of a quarantine act based on this theory.

An Alabama Preacher Who Gave Golden Silence only to His Congregation.

From the Selma Times.

Rev. J. S. Pevy, a Methodist divine in charge of the Brown Station circuit, was to have filled his regular appointment at the above named place on last Sabbath. At the usual hour he entered the pullpit, kneeling, as is customary with ministers, to offer a short prayer, but remained in that position fully fifteen minutes, when he arose and opened the services by reading a hymn, which was sung by the congregation. He then offered a short prayer and immediately read the second hymn, when he closed his hymn book, opened the Bible and, placing both hands on the same as if resting, remained in that position fully half an hour, during which time the congregation sang three more hymns. He was then asked by a member to close the services, to whom he paid no attention, but remained motionless and speechless. The congregation in the meantime dismissed itself, a few gentlemen remaining better to acquaint themselves with the strange actions of the pastor. Not replying to any interrogatories he was finally taken hold of to be seated, when he rather abruptly pulled away and seated himself.

He was finally induced to accompany them to the residence of Dr. J. C. Groves. He spoke not a word to anyone until the next morning, when he appeared and asked for a pen and ink, as he wished to attend to a little business, and from that time on he seemed to have returned to his semi-unconscious state. At one time during the day he entered the room of Mrs. Groves and on day issued 50 cents; good until used, 75 cents; Children, 6 to 12 years old, half price.

W. C. ELIASON,
March 15, 1883. Manager.

Plows! Plows!

Concave Plows No. 9, 10 and 11,

ALSO,

MINOR and HORTON.

We are closing out at Prices that will

ASTONISH THE FARMERS!

ALL KINDS OF POINTS,

SHEARS, EXTRA MOULD BOARDS and LANDSIDES, in fact,

ALL KINDS OF PLOW CASTINGS

sold at a Low figure.

Remember also that we have a large lot of Double, Single, and Three Horse Trees.

All kinds of HARROWS, Twin, Double A's and Single A's

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
March 15, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

Garden Seed!

Fresh, Genuine and Reliable.

We have just received a Fine, Large Assortment.

PRICES LOWER
than last season.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 1, 1883. Druggist.

CORN FERTILIZER!

THE HOME IMPROVED.

In Fine, Dry Condition for Drilling

Price $25 per ton.

MANUFACTURED & FOR SALE BY

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
March 8, 1883.

CORN PHOSPHATE!

FOR SALE BY

T. W. WICKES,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
March 1, 1883.

Garden Seed!

Landreth's
and other
CHOICE SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,
T. W. WICKES'
DRUG STORE, Chestertown, Md.
March 1, 1383.

Flower Seeds

OF ALL KINDS

—AT—

T. W. Wickes'
DRUG STORE.
March 1, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

WHITE GOODS.

NANSOOKS, Plaids, Lace Stripes, Figured Lace Stripes, India Lawns, Madras Linens Piques, Marseilles, Basket Goods.
For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr

MARRIED.

NICKERSON—HADAWAY.—At the residence of Mr. Tilghman Shafer, Kennedyville, March 7, 1883, by Rev. A. J. Walter, DAVID T. NICKERSON to Miss IDA P. HADAWAY, both of this county.

DIED

ELIASON.—Suddenly, about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mrs. SUSAN ELIASON, wife of Thomas W. Eliason, in the 64th year of her age.

COMEGYS.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, 1883, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. W. Rose, Talbot county, Md., Mrs. A. R. COMEGYS, widow of the late Sam'l Comegys, in her seventy-first year. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

CROUCH.—In Baltimore, March 5, after a short and painful illness, JOSEPH T. CROUCH, in the 55th year of his age.

MULFORD.—In Galena, Sunday, March, 4, 1883, it was the will of our Almighty Father to call unto his bosom RHODA W., beloved wife of Capt. Wm. S. Mulford.

HORSE DISEASE.

Having had experience with Horses that have been subjected to the disease now pervading our shore, and being so successful, I offer my services in the treatment of same.

G. W. C. SHUSTER.
March 15, 1883—3t. BUCK NECK.

FOR SALE.

Two good young Horses, good drivers and good size, on reasonable terms.

A. L. COREY,
Fairlee, Kent county, Md.
March 15, 1883—3t.

I. O. O. F.

Kent Lodge No. 74 I. O. O. F. of Galena

will hold a

Fair and Festival

On the evenings of March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

☞ All the delicacies of the season served.

The committee will spare no pains for the enjoyment of those who may attend. Proceeds for benefit of the Lodge.

By order of committee.

HENRY PARR,
March 15—3t. Sec'y Kent Lodge No. 74.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of the Enterprise Transportation Company of Kent and Queen Anne's counties at their office in Chestertown, Md., on *Tuesday the 3d day of April*, 1883, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

R. J. FOARD,
Mar. 8, 1883—3t. Pres.

GARDEN SEED!

FRESH AND RELIABLE.

LOWEST PRICE,

—AT—

M. A. Toulson's.

Road Petitioners' Notice.

THE undersigned and nineteen other petitioners, hereby give notice that thirty days from the date thereof, they intend to petition the Hon County Commissioners of Kent county, to appoint examiners with a view to

STRAIGHTENING and WIDENING THE PUBLIC ROAD

leading from school house No. 2 in Quaker Neck, through to the public road from Airy Hill to Frog Pond.

GEO. W. WATTS,
ENOCH N. ROLAND,
THOMAS D. FRANCE,
JOSEPH CORNELIUS,
EDWARD B. JONES.
March 8, 1883—5t.

LARGE SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE

Personal Property.

Having discontinued farming I will sell, without reserve, on the Ringgold farm, near Lankford, on

Monday, March 26, 1883,

unless very stormy, if so, next fair day, the following Property:

8 head of Horses,

principally heavy draft;

16 HEAD of CATTLE,

among them 3 thoroughbred Herefords, 6 half bred and some FINE MILCH COWS with calves by thoroughbred Hereford bull, and

16 head of FAT HOGS.
21 head of young ewe sheep.

1 extra jump seat carriage, built by Cooling Brothers, Wilmington, nearly new; 1 extra carriage pole, 3 good farm wagons with hay riggings 1 horse cart, 1 two seat sleigh and pole, 1 light dearborn, 1 Buckeye self binder a good one, 1 buckeye self rake reaper & mower combined, 2 sulky cultivators and iron frame cultivators, 1 drill, 1 Dixie grain fan, 1 Hyland sheller and power, new, 1 wheel-barrow clover seed sower, 1 Taylor Rake, lot of Rolland chilled plows, Clover Hay and Blades, 3 riding saddles, 3000 lbs. bacon, large lot of harness, and most everything usually found on a well equipped farm; also, some

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

among which 40 yards velvet Brussels Carpet, new.

TERMS.—All sums of $10 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 7 months on note with approved security, payable at Kent National Bank.

A. J. HYNSON,
J. W. CARROLL, Auct. Lankford.
March 15, 1883—2t.

Spring Arrangement

On and after Tuesday, March 6, 1883,

STEAMER PILOT BOY

Will make Two Trips between Baltimore and Tolchester every

TUESDAY and FRIDAY,

Leaving Baltimore, from Pier 16 Light street, at 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., and from Tolchester to Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4.30 P. M., giving passengers 3½ Hours in Baltimore

Fare for Round Trip, good only on day issued 50 cents; good until used, 75 cents; Children, 6 to 12 years old, half price.

W. C. ELIASON,
March 15, 1883. Manager.

Plows! Plows!

Concave Plows No. 9, 10 and 11,

ALSO,

MINOR and HORTON.

We are closing out at Prices that will

ASTONISH THE FARMERS!

ALL KINDS OF POINTS,

SHEARS, EXTRA MOULD BOARDS and LANDSIDES, in fact,

ALL KINDS OF PLOW CASTINGS

sold at a Low figure.

Remember also that we have a large lot of Double, Single, and Three Horse Trees.

All kinds of HARROWS, Twin, Double A's and Single A's

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
March 15, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

Garden Seed!

Fresh, Genuine and Reliable.

We have just received a Fine, Large Assortment.

PRICES LOWER
than last season.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 1, 1883. Druggist.

CORN FERTILIZER!

THE HOME IMPROVED.

In Fine, Dry Condition for Drilling

Price $25 per ton.

MANUFACTURED & FOR SALE BY

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
March 8, 1883.

CORN PHOSPHATE!

FOR SALE BY

T. W. WICKES,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
March 1, 1883.

Garden Seed!

Landreth's
and other
CHOICE SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,
T. W. WICKES'
DRUG STORE, Chestertown, Md.
March 1, 1383.

Flower Seeds

OF ALL KINDS

—AT—

T. W. Wickes'
DRUG STORE.
March 1, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

WHITE GOODS.

NANSOOKS, Plaids, Lace Stripes, Figured Lace Stripes, India Lawns, Madras Linens Piques, Marseilles, Basket Goods.
For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr

Kent County Commissioners

ANNUAL NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONES of Kent County, will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
The 6th day of March, 1883

at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 8th day of MAY Next,

for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, the 15th of May next,

NO ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in Assessments will be made for the present year.

Trustees of the Poor

will be appointed on

2d Monday in April next, the 9th inst.

COLLECTORS

Of State and County Taxes,

From each Election Bristrict,

and a

Keeper of the Standards

OF THE WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Will be appointed on

Tuesday, the 10th of April next.

All persons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, the 5th day of June next,

otherwise they will be excluded from the levy of this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized, and rendered under oath.

All Applications for Pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant, and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

T. R. STRONG, Pres.,
C. P. LOPER,
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
RICHARD C. SMYTH,
V. HENDRICKSON.

Attest: T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
March 1, 1883.

COLIN F. STAM.

DRUGGIST,

PREPARES MEDICINES

from only the

Purest and Most Reliable Drugs

in the market.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN

—TO—

Physicians' Recipies,

Which are prepared in the

Most Skillful Manner,

and in accordance with all the improved methods of Pharmacy.

Moderate Prices.

Absolute Accuracy, Neatness and Pharmaceutical skill are what we claim for our work.

Drug Store on corner—sign—Illuminated Mortar.

March 1, 1883.

LUMBER

FOR THE SPRING OF 1883.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.,

akes pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally that he has now on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of

White Pine, Virginia Pine
and GEORGIA PINE
LUMBER

on the Peninsula, embracing in part:

White Pine 5-8 Siding, dressed;
" " " " undressed;
" " 6-4 Plank " "
" " 8-4 " "
" " 4-4 Picks and Select, dressed,
" " 7-8 Rabbeted Weather Boarding;
" " Barn Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet;
" " Cull " " 12 in. stk. 16 ft.
" " 2x3 and 2x4 Railing.
Virginia Pine Boards 12, 14 and 16 ft.
" " 12 in. stk. Boards, 16 ft.
" " 5-8 Siding, dressed and undressed.
" " 4-4 12 in. stk. dressed.
" " Frame Stuff.
" " Scantling, Railing, &c.
" " Flooring.
Georgia Pine Frame Stuff.
" " Flooring,
Hemlock Fencing and Pickets.

A Large lot of Cypress Fencing

TO ARRIVE.

Shingles, Laths, Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames, Sash, Mouldings, &c

☞ Specially Low Prices to purchasers of large bills, either for cash or time.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Be sure and get my bid for your bill before purchasing elsewhere.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.
March 1, 1883.

Corn

PHOSPHATE.

Old Kent No. 2

I again offer to the farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties my

Standard Phosphate

—FOR—

CORN, OATS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS.

It will prevent Corn from

FRENCHING

AND THE WORMS FROM INJURING

FRUIT TREES.

Call at my office on Court Street, and read the certificates of some of our best farmers.

"OLD KENT"

HAS BEEN USED NOW FOR 5 or 6 YEARS

WITH ENTIRE SATISFACTION

to those who have used it.

J. W. HINES.
March 8, 1883—8t.

LAMPS.—Every person in want of a Lamp, from 25 cts. to $10, can be suited at SPARKS', opp. Court House

BURN

Pratt's Astral Oil.

Perfect Safety!

WATER WHITE.

BRILLIANT LIGHT!

FOR SALE

Exceedingly Low

—BY—

Louis K. Stam,

March 15, 1883. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

PHOSPHATES

—FOR—

Corn and Vegetables.

STERLING AND P. P.,

MANUFACTURED