The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, May 31, 1883.

C. G. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.

SCIENTIFIC writers say that the great cause of drouths in some of the western territories, is the absence of forests. The cause of the increasing dry seasons in the Eastern States, is that forests are being cut down. It is also claimed by the scientific writers, that destructive storms in level countries result from the lack of protection by forests. Both these theories are sustained by practical observation and experience. The people of Maryland, and to be more circumscribed, the people of Kent county, should take these facts to heart. Our woodlands are being more and more thinned out. It would remedy this to a great extent, if every farm-house were surrounded by trees,—not two or three trees in the front yard, but an acre or two acres around the house should be planted in trees, which, when grown, would lift their tops into the high atmosphere. The beauty that these trees would give to farm houses should fully compensate for any seeming waste of land; but a seeming waste would not be a real waste, for if every house were surrounded by a cluster of twenty or fifty trees, the beneficial effects from increased rain showers, would tenfold compensate the waste of a few acres planted in trees. It would not be an unwise, though it might be an unpopular State law, that should compel every farm-owner to devote two or three acres to the growing of trees.

ALEXANDER III on last Sunday, crowned himself Czar of all the Russias. He was not blown up by dynamite, nor murdered in any other manner. When it was announced a few weeks back, that an underground tunnel had been found leading beneath the Kremlin palace where he was to be crowned, the whole world looked forward to his crowning with an expectation that something horrible might happen.

The crowning of the Czar is said to have cost $10,000,000. Though this is most probably an exagerated statement, undoubtedly the pomp and parade attending the crowning was criminal in its costliness, considering that the people must pay for the show.

Russia, the most despotic of all governments, is fast gravitating toward anarchy. The fact that the Czar has been afraid for the past two years to crown himself, lest his crowning should be only the precursor to his funeral, shows plainly enough the conditions under which he holds the reins of government. The violent taking off of Alexander III is most likely but a question of time. The overthrow of imperialism in Russia is a matter that will be accomplished in the next twenty years. Anarchy may follow, but will soon give way to a government that will hold in higher respect the rights and happiness of the people, and that will encourage the growth of the press, the spread of literature, and the dissemination of other civilizing influences.

THE apparently endless speeches of the lawyers in the star-route trial, give promise of coming to an end somewhere in the near future. A speech that lasts two hours is generally a bore,—but a speech that lasts a week!! Doubtless the trousers as well as the patience of the jurors, are completely worn threadbare. The most startling feature to the public is the statement on the part of judge Merrick, that if the conspirators should escape conviction this time, they will be brought up on other charges, and the trials will all be gone through with again. Those who have kept up with the evidence can have but little doubt of the guilt of the accused, and let the prayers of such go up that Messrs. Brady and Dorsey may find a peaceful resting in the pen to tiary, without the infliction of another cumbersome trial.

BILLY MAHONE has had a set back in Virginia. At the local election which took place on last Thursday in a number of counties, nearly every county went Democratic. Many of these counties, too, had been strongly Mahonite. Billy opened his barrel and threw a great deal of energy into the election, and his defeat therefore comes with an extra emphasis.

WHAT a very lovely time our Maryland Republican fellow citizens do have, fighting over the spoils. Wherever there is a fat office, there is some outsider wants it, and as soon as he gets in some other outsider tries to oust him. As points in case, we refer to C. Irving Ditty and Postmaster Adreon.

THE delegates elected last Saturday, met in Chestertown on last Tuesday, and appointed a County Executive Committee, which is to meet in Chestertown on Tuesday, June the 12th. The proceedings of last Tuesday's convention are published elsewhere.

THE great suspension bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn has been completed. It has cost about $15,000,000 and stands as one among the greatest of mechanical wonders.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on Wednesday, 23d inst., Hon. A. P. Gorman, Chairman, Mr. Jas. A. L. McClure, Secretary.

Kent was represented by Messrs. M. deK. Smith, John F. Beeks and W. S. Walker, the latter filling the place of Mr. David Jones, who was absent.

Upon calling the body to order, Mr. Gorman said:

"*Gentlemen of the Committee*: It is a source of much congratulation to all Democrats of the State that our party presents to-day a united front. Those who had been always true to our political principles, and who has felt themselves aggrieved at what they honestly believed to be unfair methods of action within the party, and who stoutly complained of such methods, are to-day heartily with us in our determination to still hold within our grasp the control of our State local governments. There can, therefore, be no ground for apprehension that the coming campaign will again result in aught but democratic supremacy. When we add to this that the signs of the times unmistakably point to the fact that the next President of the United States will be the democratic nominee for that high position, it is doubly a source of congratulation that Maryland will be surely ranked among the democratic States which have contributed to that desirable result. I am now ready, gentlemen, to entertain any proposition that may be submitted for consideration."

After an interchange of sentiment as to the most appropriate time to hold the State Convention, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the Democratic Conservative voters of the State to assemble in primary meetings, in their respective counties and Legislative Districts of Baltimore city, for the purpose of appointing delegates, equal in number to their representatives in both branches of the Legislature, to a State Convention to assemble at Baltimore city at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, in the year 1883, which Convention shall nominate a candidate for the offices of Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury and Attorney General.

Resolved, That the members of the State Central Committee representing respectively the several counties and Legislative Districts of Baltimore city be, and they are hereby, requested to make such arrangements in their respective counties and Legislative Districts as will give effect to the foregoing resolution."

After the adjournment of the Convention a sumptuous lunch was partaken of.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday, in an article upon "The Political Situation," thus speaks of the Convention,—

The political event of the week was the meeting of the democratic State central committee, which unanimously decided to fix September 19 for the State nominating convention. The harmony which characterized the proceedings proved that the necessity for united effort and fair dealing, which is recognized as imperative in this city, is also accepted by the country representatives of the party. The war of invective which had for so long been waged by the adherents of party leaders appears to have its reflex action now in the general demand for unity as a political necessity. The democrat who at this juncture would air his disappointments or presume to wash supposably soiled party linen in public would be pretty sure to get a rude setback. In this laudable work of setting crooked things straight, friends of the aspirants for office even have to tread very cautiously. There are times when party and principles, it is said, must have precedence over men, and an ill-advised attempt to boom a candidate in the wrong direction or at an unpropitious time might be disastrous. Of the three conspicuous party leaders, one is understood to be wholly engrossed in the executive business of the city and in the practice of law; another is watching the wheat grow while he attends to affairs of State, and the third is busy in the coal business at the office of his company on Second street. All treat of politics in an incidental way, and expect the people to do the managing for themselves. None of the gentlemen whose names have been connected with the gubernatorial nomination have expressed any desire for the honor, which must come unsought, so far as they are personally concerned. Hence the State canvass promises to be refreshingly uncertain prior to the nominations, and the shrewdest do not care to hazard a prediction as to the coming men for Governor, comptroller and attorney-general, because to do so might start antagonisms.

The Star Route Trial.

Washington, May 25.—Mr. Ingersoll concluded his speech to the star route jury to day, and the defence declared their case closed. Toward the close of the speech Mr. Ingersoll said the prosecution had exhausted themselves in the effort to place their foot upon the neck of S. W. Dorsey. Never, as long as the world swung in its orbit, would they find twelve honest men to convict Stephen W. Dorsey. The Government might use all of its power, all the brains that its money could hire, it could poison the entire newspaper press, bring on its witnesses, and buy its informers, but he gave it notice that the prosecution never would do it. As long as the average of men ran one or two true men to a dozen, they never would do it. In conclusion Mr. Ingersoll said:

Now, gentlemen, the responsibility is with you; their fates are in your hands. In your keeping is everything they love. Everything they hold dear is in your power. With this fearful responsibility you have no right to listen to the whispers of suspicion. You have no right to hearken to the promptings of fear. Beware of prejudice. Look to the testimony alone. Be not convinced by the last argument. Listen not to epithets instead of facts. Recall every argument made in this case. Put the evidence in the scale and then have the honor and manhood to say which scale goes down. We ask from you the mercy of an honest verdict. That is all we ask; the verdict of your honesty. It is for you to say whether these defendants shall live with honor among their fellow citizens; whether they shall live in the free air, or be taken from their wives, from their children, from their firesides, from all they hold most dear. It is for you to say whether they shall be clothed with honor or with shame; whether they shall set without a single star in all the sky of eternal right; whether they shall be branded as criminals. After all they have suffered, after they have been pursued by the Government as no defendants have before been pursued, it is for you to say whether their homes shall be blasted by the lightning of a false verdict. You must say whether their future shall be one of agony, of grief, of tears. Nothing beneath the stars of heaven is so profoundly sad as the wreck of a human being. Nothing is so profoundly mournful as a home covered with shame. The thing is as infinitely sad as the thing that shall cast a stain upon children yet unborn. It is for you to say whether this shall be such a verdict or one in accordance with the law and the facts. The prosecution are heated with the chase; they are excited by the hunt; but I will say that, in the end, they will be a thousand times better pleased with a verdict of not guilty than with what they ask. They would enjoy their victory, they would like success, and they would have you give to those aspirations greater weight than to homes and wives and children. I want a verdict that will relieve my clients from the agony of two long years; that will lift from them the cloud—a verdict that will fill their minds with a sense of joy and of gratitude forever to you, one and all.

Messrs. Henkle and Davidge said that Mr. Ingersoll had covered the whole field of argument, and they would not attempt to add anything. The argument for the defence was closed.

Mr. Merrick will begin the closing argument for the Government on Monday.

WASHINGTON, MAY 28.—Mr. Merrick began the closing arguments for the Government in the Star route trial to-day. He said that if no verdict were reached at this trial, perhaps his connection with the case would close, but he would pass the gauntlet over to the Government, and assured the defense that they would be prosecuted as long as an atmosphere of purity surrounded the Administration. The case would be prosecuted until a verdict was reached.

"I will be there," interjected Mr. Ingersoll.

"The counsel will not be there," replied Mr. Merrick.

"I'll bet $150 a day' he will be there, though," exclaimed S. W. Dorsey, from the doorway.

Mr. Merrick said that in the course of his argument he might find it necessary to carry the jury to the grave to which Mr. Ingersoll had consigned Rerdell, and if they could not hear his voice rise through the sod, he would make another grave which would call the counsel (Mr. Ingersoll) to his favorite entertainment of lachrymose lamentation at a funeral.

Mr. Merrick then explained the laws governing the Star route service. He charged that Brady had perverted two subordinate sections of the law intended to provide for exceptional cases, and made them the general rule of his policy. He agreed that it was impossible to make a losing contract profitable through expedition. The court adjourned early, as Mr. Merrick complained that he was not well.

A STRANGER IN WASHINGTON.

THE LOOK OF VARIOUS THINGS AND PLACES SEEN BY HIM.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.—The smooth road-beds of Washington render carriage exercise very pleasant after an experience of the eccentricity of motion in a Broadway stage; but they have also developed a bicycle craze to an alarming extent. One is in perpetual danger from the noiseless approach of these wheeled flyers. Men and boys of all ages and degrees use them, and not to be outdone, the gentler sex mount on wheels and enter the race with the masculine gender. At least I saw an elderly lady in blue spinning along Pennsylvania avenue, laboriously working the crank of a tricycle, a huge blue bag suspended from the rear platform and a parachute overhead. This lady is a lawyer in practice, and was doubtless in haste to collect fees from a levanting client.

The public offices attract a host of visitors every day. There is not much to be seen inside, but what there is you are welcome to up to 2 o'clock, when the officials are denied to visitors. The Treasury building suffers by comparison with the new State Department building. Another wing is to be added to the latter. When completed this structure will be one of the finest in the country. On the southeastern end of the city, near the Capitol, are situated the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and Agricultural Department, near by being the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The new museum is well adapted for the purpose, and it is now being furnished with exhibits; but there is not room for half the articles stored away by the Government. Washington's household furniture and plate are on exhibition, and their modest style will doubtless disgust Congressional millionaires and lobbyists with the Father of his Country.

Everybody has been through the Capitol and climbed to the dome, taking in the grand sweep of landscape to be obtained from that elevated point. So I will pass it in silence, inviting them, however, to step down and out to the navy yard and inspect the national defences. The American navy was represented at the time of my visit by a small, old fashioned side wheel steamer, which would be discarded by any first class steamship company in the world, and, if possible, sold to some United States steam coasting monopoly which is insured against decent opposition by the shipping laws. Besides this—man of war, shall I say?—there were two nondescript steam launches, or barges, and a small revenue cutter. It was not a very formidable display of force, but I remembered that the United States is at peace with all nations of the earth except the Apaches, and as they are without canoes no serious disaster need be apprehended so long as the vessels lie at their moorings at the navy yard. The force of blue jackets and marines was not large, and found leisurely occupation coaling the steamer.

The workshops were only partially employed, a large amount of valuable tools and machinery lying idle. Two small steel rifled cannon had been made by way of experiment, and, as far as I could judge, the work was well done; but if the Washington Navy Yard is to be made a first class arsenal, a very large appropriation will be needed to equip it on an equality with European arsenals. The approaches need dredging, and the channel of the river generally requires straightening and deepening. The officers' quarters are exceedingly snug and comfortable, and I noticed that they were all fully occupied. There is quite a display of smooth bore muzzle and breech loading guns, but none of them are any match for modern armaments in use in other navies and for shore defences. The supply of effective armaments is a question at once of cost and experiment, because it does not at all follow that either England, Germany, or France has perfected the best possible guns, and this country cannot remain exposed to attack as it now is.

Work has been resumed on the Washington monument, which satisfies local ambition, so far being "higher than the pyramids," and vastly uglier. It is an eyesore to me. It spoils the landscape, look from what side one may. It is without symmetry or utility, and when finished will be wholly unique. If it could be cut in two and transferred to the coast, it would make a couple of very fine lighthouses; but where it happens to be it is neither ornamental nor useful. In the past it has been a source of profit to those who had control of the expenditure; in the future it will be a source of loss to the country. But we are all in for it, and the tall shaft, which may yet be utilized as a chimney stalk for some great national works, will be completed. Men are busy adding marble and granite blocks to the mass of masonry now weighing over 30,000 tons. When finished it will be the tallest piece of national folly in the world.

Society is interesting at the national capital, and evidences of refinement and luxury are visible on every hand. The new section of Washington, or northwest quarter, is being rapidly built, and the structures are very attractive from an architectural point of view. There is no uniformity of style. Pressed bricks are chiefly used, but granite, marble, and sandstone are frequently selected for building material. The attractions of Washington for a winter residence are now very great, and are increasing.

An air of dignified repose prevails everywhere. Man and beast appear to take life easy. There is no rush or hurry, as in New York or Chicago, or any other business centre of the country, and the only human creatures one meets who wear an anxious face are politicians or applicants for office. They are usually restless, and fussy, and talkative, and appear to be quite out of place among such general repose of thought and deportment. Of course, during the session of Congress things are different. That is the swarming time of politicians and place hunters, and Washington is transformed into a human beehive, as it were, only that the working bees keep out of sight in the departments, and spend their days in fear and their nights in trembling lest evil should befall them. From this feeling of nervous anxiety, doubtless, has grown the Civil Service Reform Bureau, which has made a signal failure at the start, and which does not seem to have any special capacity for the work in hand. Having made patient inquiry, and knowing something of departmental work in the rough, I am convinced this will be the great reform failure of the age. It is an attempt to apply the rules of the English civil service to this country, without laying the foundation by creating an official class, whose future shall be abundantly provided for by the country. An Englishman entering the civil service of his country enjoys collateral advantages which an American officeholder does not. He has fixity of tenure—life employment and pension, with the prospect of slow promotion. No mutation of fortune can affect him. His bread is buttered on both sides, although spread a little thin at the beginning: but he is always and at all times safe when he does his duty. For these advantages he surrenders some of his civil rights. He is out of politics, and has no business with them. But the American civil service reformers want to curtail the civil rights of officeholders without giving them any corresponding advantage. The Civil Service bill is simply a delusion and snare. It is only calculated to worry and distract the heads of departments by interfering in the selection of officers for special duties, and will work incalculable mischief in the long run by dividing responsibility, whereby all responsibility will surely be lost. I have not heard an official, high or low, speak a good word of "civil service reform," as formulated in the recent regulations and to be applied by the C. C. C. Under the old system of appointment and promotion the work of the country was well done, and the civil service compared favorably with the much vaunted English service.

The drives around Washington are delightful. Chief of all is that to the Soldiers' Home, a noble domain, from which many fine views are obtained. The "old veterans" live in clover. Although they would be paid for working, they have souls above toil, and spend their time eating, smoking and sleeping. Many of them appear to be men in vigorous health, the old and infirm being an exception. I was told that last season they were too lazy even to pick strawberries for their own use. The labor of the Home park is therefore necessarily performed by hired men. It is well timbered and laid out with great taste. From the Soldiers' Home to the heights of Georgetown is another charming drive along a shady country road, past old houses and ruined fences, everywhere showing signs of neglect and decay. The entrance gates as a rule were open, or the slip rail which did duty for a gate was down. At one point only did I witness any sign of life and energy. Passing an open gate, upon which a business sign gave the owner's name, accompanied by one of the uncovenanted civil servants (a delightful companion by the way), I soon saw another sign which gave an index to the character of this landowner. It read, in large letters, black and blood red: "This is private property. Beware of the bloodhounds!" Shade of Legree! can such things really be within rifle shot of the Capitol? Yet here it was, a warning not to be despised, close by the roadside, as one descends the hill into a bosky dell on the banks of Rock Creek. My friend told me that similar notices were put up all over this man's place; but as he had never seen the bloodhounds he did not for certain know they were there.

Georgetown sleeps the sleep of ages. It is now a played-out suburb of Washington, its former commercial supremacy having departed. Arlington is sad and lovely, acres upon acres rising above the green sward, while the sun shines down upon as fair a scene as any in this broad land viewed from the portico of the old Lee mansion. Alexandria is in a state of absolute decay. It was a well built city, but its glory has departed. Nevertheless, a prosperous future must be in store for it, as it is the natural outlet for a fine agricultural country; but the revival will only come when the thriftless, broken owners of the soil give place to men of energy and industrious habits. Farm labor is cheap and abundant, and there is no excuse for the thriftless cultivation everywhere visible. To all appearance there is quite as good an opening for young men of push and energy in "Old Virginny" as there is in the West. The position is excellent in regard to markets; the climate is good; and although the soil needs renovating, its cheapness will admit of that without burdening a purchaser.—R. J. C., *in N. Y. Sun.*

ENTHUSIASTIC genealogists have been occupying themselves of late in prosecuting researches into the origin of the Bismarck family. The result so far has been to show that the Bismarcks long ago belonged to the nobility of the Altmark, Brandenburg, where they possessed more than one castle, but that they were originally descended from an illustrious family. The Bismarck whose name is first chronicled belongs to the date 1270. He was named Herbert, and was an Alderman of the Guild of Master Tailors of the town of Stendal. The same dignity was attained by grandson Rudolph in 1369. Klaus Bismarck, a son of the latter, was a faithful adherent of the Margrat Ludwig of Bavaria. Klaus attained some note as a financier, and he may be regarded as the real founder of the noble family of Von Bismarck. He owned several castles and left an enormous fortune and extensive estates. Subsequently, in the course of time, the family lost these large possessions, with the exception of the Schonhausen estate, and it was here that the Chancellor was born on the 1st of April, 1815.

MARGARET NICHOLS'S DEATH.

STRYCHNINE TAKEN AS MEDICINE —THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

EASTON, MD., May 27.—Caroline county's latest poisoning sensation came up before a jury of inquest at Preston on Saturday. A mulatto woman named Margaret Nichols died suddenly April 17. Suspicion of foul play started an investigation. An autopsy was made by Dr. H. F. Willis and Dr. Andrew Stafford. The stomach and its contents were sent to Prof. Tonry, of Baltimore, who was at that time a witness in the Beachamp trial at Denton. The result of Prof. Tonry's chemical analysis was announced to the jury on Saturday. He says that he found strychnia in sufficient quantity to have caused death. The stomach, he says, was very much inflamed. A vial which was picked up in the room where the woman died was also sent to the chemist. He says there is enough solid strychnia remaining in it to make a dangerous dose. His analysis is not quite finished.

A prominent white citizen is suspected of having poisoned the woman, but no evidence has been produced to prove that he did it. Dr. Stafford was the principal witness. He testified that in March the citizen in question, whose name was not indicated, except by implication, came to him and said that he was in trouble, explaining that his wife was in bad health and that he had been unfaithful to her and had gotten a young girl in an unfortunate condition. He begged the doctor to save him from disgrace. Not long after this took place Margaret Nichols applied for relief. He refused to comply in both instances and thought nothing more of the matter until the woman died. At this point the doctor supplied the connecting link of his evidence by recollecting that the man had told him that the girl for whom he wanted the medicine did not live in the neighborhood.

The other witnesses were mostly colored persons. They included the woman's father and sister. The testimony went to show that Margaret had been seen with the bottle of medicine and that she had said it was given to her by a white gentleman, whose name she did not mention. Her death was violent. When breathing her last she kept saying to herself, "Lord save my dying soul," but did not say what she had taken, nor did she make any confession, as rumored.

The jury came to the conclusion that she had swallowed the poison under the impression that it would produce the desired effect, but that it was given her not for that purpose. As to who ministered the strychnine they did not know. The case will now go to the grand jury, which meets in October. It is not probable that anything further will be done, as the evidence is so indefinite that a trial would very likely be as long and cost as much as the Beachamp case, and not result in the punishment of anybody. The suspected man is the father of grown daughters. His family say that it is a job put up on him for political ends. They also say they believe that a colored man is the father of the child. The woman leaves two colored children. She was about 25 years old and ordinary looking. The inquest was held in Mr. James H. Douglass' office by Coroner Dixon, Mr. J. B. Fletcher was foreman, State's Attorney Bryant examined the witnesses. Mr. Joseph Douglass, one of the Beachamp jurors, was also one of the twelve on the inquest.

Mrs. Beachamp continues to live at Concord, and Jim Ahearn keeps a flag hoisted over his store in honor of her acquittal.

Preston is sixteen miles from Denton. It is a pretty little place, surrounded by rich farm lands, and contains many handsome residences. The town is noted for its historical associations and its generous hospitality. Just beyond its outskirts is the grave of Charley Dickinson, who was killed in a duel by Gen. Andrew Jackson. It is said that he and Jackson used to be close friends, and that once upon a time, when old Hickory paid him a visit, they went to a cock fight at Federalsburg. Dickinson afterward moved to Tennessee, where the duel was fought. It was caused by a quarrel between Jackson and Dickinson's father-in-law. Jackson challenged the old gentleman, but Dickinson insisted upon taking his place. Jackson had a rib broken, and Dickinson was killed. His remains were brought to Caroline county and buried near the grave of his mother, who died in 1765. The old family mansion still stands. It is always pointed out to strangers.

THE Stanford *Interior Journal* tells how on a recent Sunday the frantic gesticulations of a negro caused the driver of a southern-bound train, rapidly approaching the Hanging Fork bridge, to come to a halt, on the supposition, of course, that something dreadful was the matter. Apprehension gave way to exasperation on the engineer finding that the "d—d—n—r" only wanted a ride to a station a mile ahead, and much strong language prevailed a while on that train.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, June 5th, 1883.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At the Voshell House, in Chestertown,

'RADCLIFFE HALL,'
THAT VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Kent County, beautifully situated on Chester River, about one mile below Chestertown, upon which the late John C. Burchinal resided, containing

184 Acres,
And 2 Roods of Land,
MORE OR LESS.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A LARGE

Brick Dwelling,

containing 11 rooms, with Out-buildings ample and in good repair, and a beautiful lawn from the house to the public road.

The ORCHARDS comprise

2000 Peach Trees.
600 PEAR TREES, 100 APPLE TREES,

of well selected varieties and in good bearing condition.

The whole farm is situated in the most desirable part of the county, nearly all arable, and divided into convenient tillages.

There is an annuity of $75 charged on the farm payable in two equal instalments, on the first days of January and July in each and every year. The annuitant is now about 65 years old.

Also, an undivided one-sixth interest in the

'Burchinal Buidling'

situate on the South corner of High and Cross streets, in Chestertown.

The 'Burchinal Building.'

is a Three Story Brick House, containing FIVE STORES on the first floor, with several offices and lodge rooms above. It is situated in the business part of the town where stores are in great demand.

These properties offer a rare opportunity to any person desiring to make a safe and profitable investment in real estate.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are one-fourth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale or upon the ratification of the sale thereof at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale. The deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by the bond or notes of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

MARION deK. SMITH, Trustee.

As the Decree directed, the Trustee gives notice to the creditors of the said John C. Burchinal, deceased, to file their claims, with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county within four months from day of sale of his real estate.

MARION deK. SMITH, TRUSTEE.

Chestertown, May 10, 1883—4s.

FESTIVAL.

A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival and Supper, comprising fish and other delicacies of the season, will be held on the evenings of Wednesday & Thursday, June 13th and 14th, at Bond Chapel. Music by the Kent Cornet band. Supper, 50 cents; children, half-price. Public cordially invited. May 24, 1883—3t.

Strawberry Festival

In Chestertown, at the Town Hall, The ladies of the M. E. Church, of Chestertown, will have a Strawberry Festival on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 12th, 13th and 14th, for the benefit of the Sunday School. The public are cordially invited.

May 24—3t. COMMITTEE.

FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Mite Society of Worton Station will hold a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, June 1st and 2d. The public is respectfully invited. May 24—2t.

FESTIVAL.

A Festival will be held by the Ladies' Aid Society at the Union M. E. Church, on the evenings of the 29th, 30th and 31st of May. A strawberry and ice cream festival and supper, also, will be prepared on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The public are cordially invited. By order of the committee.

May 24, 1883—2t.

FESTIVAL.

The ladies of Kennedyville M. P. Church will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival on the evenings of the 14th, 15th and 16th of June. The public are cordially invited.

May 17—5t.

FOR RENT.

The premises lately occupied by Mr. Levi Fiddis. For terms apply to

WICKES & BROTHER.

Chestertown, May 1, 1883—4t.

New Series of Stock.

The Chester Loan Association, of Kent county, on Monday night, 14th inst., issued a New Series of Stock. Those desiring to become members of the association will have an opportunity of taking shares in the new series, with the same right and privileges, and subject to the same conditions as subscribers to the old series. Certificates of the new series will date from May 15, 1883. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. C. SLAUGHTER, Pres't.
H. RICKEY, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF HOUSE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale in front of the Court House, in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1883,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

the house on Mill street, near Calvert street, in said town, known as the Perkins house; nearly new, conveniently located and constructed. A pump of water in the yard, and a very desirable residence.

C. H. BAKER, Executor of S. M. Perkins, dec'd.

May 10, 1883—ts.

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

JOHN F. MOFFITT,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 24th day of November, 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1883.

MARY E. R. MOFFITT, *Executrix.*

INGRAIN CARPETS, latest styles, and so at city prices. WROTH & ALDRIDGE

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, in Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 19th of June,

1883, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

In front of the Court House, in Chestertown, the

LOT OF LAND

in Broad Neck, Kent county, known as the

Shade Nichols Lot

situated on the public road leading into said Neck, adjoining the lands of the heirs of F. Titus Maslin and others, and containing

13 ACRES,
1 ROOD and 14 PERCHES
OF LAND, MORE OF LESS.

This Lot is well located and has the necessary improvements upon it, and is desirable.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree are:—One-third the purchase money to be paid in cash or in 60 days thereafter, at the option of the trustee, and the balance in two equal instalments of twelve and twenty-four months with interest from day of sale.

C. H. BAKER, TRUSTEE.

May 31—ts.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Large and Valuable
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned having concluded to quit farming, will sell at his residence at the farm known as the "Narrow Farm," near Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland, on

Thursday, May 31st, 1883,

or the first fair day thereafter,

a large lot of Valuable Farming and Household Property.

10 Head of Valuable Horses,

most of them young, all well broke and gentle and some promising to be very fast. One Colt sired by "Scathelock," a celebrated Virginia race horse.

A LOT OF COWS,

some fresh and some soon coming fresh. Some of them are unusually fine milchers. A lot of other cattle, among which is a full blood Jersey Bull entitled to be registered.

23 HEAD OF HOGS,

20 of which are pure Chester White, 5 Chester White sows with pigs only a few days old. A large lot of bacon, mostly sugar cured and bagged. A large quantity of lard. 3 Farm Wagons, 2 Reapers; a large quantity of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and all the implements that are to be found upon a well-stocked farm of 330 acres. Beside this, a large lot of parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bed-room furniture will be sold. For a fuller specification of articles to be sold, see handbills.

Sale to commence at 9 A. M. sharp.

TERMS OF SALE.—All purchases of $10 or less, cash; over that amount a credit of 6 months will be given with approved security on note payable at the Kent National Bank. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. In case of resale losses to be made good by the original purchaser.

JAS. P. CAROTHERS.

C. W. WARREN, Auc'r. May 24—ts.

Grand Excursion
—TO—
Annapolis,
AND NAVAL SCHOOL.

The large, swift and safe steamer

NELLY WHITE

has been chartered by the M. P. Sunday School for an excursion to witness the Naval School commencement exercises on

Friday, June 8.

The grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis are worthy a visit at any time, but on this occasion great additional attraction will be offered by the commencement exercises of the Naval Academy; the magnificent drill by the Cadets, lasting two hours; the presence of the President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy, and other distinguished officials; music all day by the Naval Academy band, one of the best in the United States.

This is one of the most attractive excursions ever offered our citizens. Make your arrangements to go and take your children, and let them see something of the U. S. Navy—the iron clads, big war ships, and big guns in the service of "Uncle Sam."

Steamer will leave Chestertown at 7 A. M. SHARP, stopping at Wilkins', Quaker Neck and Gray's Inn.

Tickets—Adults $1; Children under 12 years 50 cts. May 24—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOHN HADAWAY,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proved vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 24th day of Nov., 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1883.

THOMAS B. HADAWAY, *Administrator.*

May 24, 1883—4t.

All persons having business with the estate of the above named deceased will transact the same with C. H. Baker, my attorney, who is authorized to collect all debts and to do all business connected with said estate.

THOS. B. HADAWAY.

Chester River Steamboat Company
Spring Arrangement.

On and after Monday, June 11th, 1883,

The Steamer B. S. FORD

will leave Chestertown daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A. M., making her usual stops.

Returning, will leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 2.30 P. M.

On and after same date

THE STEAMER CORSICA

Will leave Baltimore every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, midnight, for Centreville via Corsica Creek, thence to Crumpton, stopping at the intermediate landings.

Returning—Will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., Chestertown at 6 o'clock P. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's and Quaker Neck, and will leave Centreville (Corsica Creek) at 8 o'cloce P. M. for Baltimore. On Saturday will leave Crumpton at 12 o'clock M., Chestertown 3 o'clock P. M., and Centreville at 5 P. M., for Baltimore.

☞ Freight carried at low rates.

GEO. WARFIELD, President.

May 31, 1883.

GRASS Scythes and Grass Snaths, Bush Scythes and Bush Snaths, Grass Hooks and Scythe Stones, for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

SWISS EMBROIDERY, IRISH TRIMMING, TORCHON LACE, VALENCIENNE LACE, DeAlencon Lace, Bretonne Lace, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. For sale by

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE & ELIGIBLY LOCATED
Real Estate
In Kent County, Maryland.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1883,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

THE WHOLE of the REAL ESTATE of JOHN DUYER, late of Kent County, State of Maryland, deceased.

This Estate
IS NOW DIVIDED INTO
TWO FARMS,
One called "THE HOME FARM," the other "SANDY HILL."

The Home Farm contains

429 Acres,
3 Roods, 17 Perches,

by a recent survey; which includes in the Home Farm the WOODLAND called Mollie Brown's Wood Lot of 33 Acres, 2 Roods and 15 Perches, and an ARABLE LOT of 15 Acres and 35 Perches on the West side of the Mollie Brown Lot and adjoining the same. These last mentioned lots lie on the West side of the public road from Chestertown to Worton Station on the Kent County Railroad, by which they are separated or detached from the Home Farm proper, which contains 381 Acres, 7 Perches.

By the aforesaid survey "Sandy Hill" contains

142 Acres
And 2 ROODS.

THE HOME FARM is most eligibly located directly on the aforesaid road to Worton Station, not more than five miles from Chestertown, and within a few hundred yards of that station, and has been divided under the aforesaid survey into three divisions or parcels. The main division is made by a North and South line, which gives to the division West of that line 186 Acres, 1 Rood and 9 Perches exclusive of a 5 Acre lot laid off in the North West corner of this parcel, near Worton Station, and to that on the East 189 Acres, 2 Roods and 38 Perches.

There is a branch, the principal course of which is from North to South through this farm, and the division line throws this branch in nearly equal portion into each parcel as formed by said line, and thereby gives to each an ever flowing stream of fine water.

The soil of this farm is generous, and susceptible of the highest state of improvement with a relative small expense and is adapted to cereals and fruits, especially pears and peaches, and is substantially fenced.

The Improvements ARE A
FRAME DWELLING
The usual OUT-BUILDINGS and a
PEACH ORCHARD.

The Buildings are in the west division which fronts on the aforesaid road from Chestertown to Worton Station. The entire branch may readily be made one of the finest meadows in the neighborhood. The aforesaid line of division throws a fair supply of wood and some timber to each parcel.

The MOLLIE BROWN WOOD LOT

is well wooded and has some valuable timber, has been divided into two parts of 16 Acres, 3 roods and 12½ perches each.

Sandy Hill

lies at the head of Still Pond creek, about four miles from Betterton wharf on Sassafras river and not far from the enterprising and growing village of Still Pond, and has a good grain and lime landing on Still Pond creek. This farm, in view of its easy and frequent access to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and its natural soil, presents very rare inducements to purchase to any one who may desire to engage in fruit and horticulture.

The improvements are a SMALL FRAME DWELLING and Several OUT-BUILDINGS, not in the best state of preservation.

Both of these Farms are convenient to Churches, Schools, Markets, Post Offices, &c.

The HOME FARM will first be offered in parcels as divided and then offered as a whole, exclusive of the 5-acre lot, and sold as then ascertained to be most beneficial to the owners.