The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, June 7, 1883

C. G. WOODALL

Editor and Proprietor.

IF Gov. Hamilton reads all the effusion that go out in his praise from certain of his newly acquired organs certainly it must give his excellency a nausea at his mental stomach, if we may be allowed so to speak. There is a slang phrase in current use that is called giving taffy? Maybe the Governor loves taffy. If he does, perhaps he can stand the chunks of sweetness that are weighed out to him. If the Governor has however, any relish for the bread and butter of common sense, he will most likely understand that Mr. Archer, Mr. McLane or Mr. McKenney will any one of them make him a very worthy successor, and a successor that will manage the State's affairs with as much wisdom ability and honesty as Gov. Hamilton has exhibited in the past or could exhibit in the future, should the people choose him a second time to rule over them.

THE Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, which is to be erected in New York harbor, and which is the most colossal statue that has ever been produced has caused the engineers considerable speculation as to plans by which it might be raised upon a pedestal 148 feet in height. The statue itself measures 150 feet in height, and to place this upon a pedestal equally high, it will be easily understood requires much engineering ingenuity. John C. Coolridge has however devised a plan which will probably be adopted. His plan is to construct the top of the pedestal first, and place the Statue firmly upon it in an upright position; and then by means of a system of machinery to gradually raise the statue, and build the pedestal beneath it.

A PRESIDENT and board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal were elected at Annapolis on last Monday. Mr. Lewis Cass Smith was re elected president, and the old board of directors was re-elected, with the exception of Mr. T. P. Morgan, of Washington, D. C., in whose stead Mr. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick City, was elected. The report of the management of the canal was read by President Smith. The report showed that the expenditures upon the canal exceeded the revenues therefrom in the sum of $12,365. The operating expenses of the canal alone exceeded the revenues by more than $10,000. The canal would not appear from this to be in a very promising condition.

THE nomination for the State comptroilership on the Democratic ticket has of late fallen out of discussion. Once in a while, however, we see the cause of some aspirant championed. The following from the Somerset *Marylander* shows that the lower part of the peninsula is keeping an eye on the next comptrollership;—

"We have it from the lips of Dr. Gale himself that he is not a candidate for the clerkship of the Circuit Court under any circumstances. We do not hesitate to say, on our own responsibility (though he does not say so himself), that he is a candidate for the comptrollership of the Treasury. At all events he is more prominently mentioned for that position, at this time, than anyone else and we know that he whould be pleased with this preferment."

THE last issue of the Easton *Star* speaks of the organization of the Democratic Executive Committee for Kent county, and commends that plan of party management highly. The *Star* urges that a like committee be formed in Talbot. It thinks that a comaittee coming fresh from the people, elected on no side issue but purely in respect to fitness, is what is best for the party. The *Star* believes that such a committee would do much toward winning a victory for the party in Talbot at the general election.

THE entire Maryland defense loan, which matures January 1st, 1884, was negotiated on last Monday by the Governor and officers of the Treasury at 3.65 per cent. interest. This loan amounts to $3,326,750 and has been paying 6 per cent. interest. $326,750 is to be paid outright and canceled; and the placing of the remaining $3,000,000 at 3.65 per cent. will save to the State annually about $90,000. It is believed that by careful management, the defense loan can be paid off within the next fifteen years.

YESTERDAY, a Republican convention met in Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Governor. The Republican nominee becomes of more than usual interest when it is remembered that Ohio is one of the doubtful States, and that the gubernatorial election will indicate the direction of the current that will probably decide the next presidential election. A weak Republican candidate means a gubernatorial and a presidential victory for the Democrats.

THE Brooklyn bridge has already been a cause of wholesale death. Twelve people were crushed to death on the New York end last week. The cause,—one woman fell, another woman screamed, and then there was a panic, and a rush, and a crush down the steps.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature still holds in session. Nothing but hot weather will be likely to adjourn it.

THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Free traders met in conference at Detroit on June 1st and organized a national league. The Hon. David A. Wells was elected president. The address to the people adopted by the league is as follows.—

This conference submits to Americans that revenue reform has now become the paramount, vital issue in national politics. We desire to obtain to the greatest practicable extent the same freedom of trade among nations which exists among the States of the Union. We see in the abuses of the present tariff the chief obstruction to the continued development and prosperity of the country. To do away with these abuses we ask help alike of those who believe that free trade is an essential part of American freedom, and the only commercial policy consistent with business stability, and of those who recognize that the abuses of the present unjust and unequal protective tariff keep us from the enormous export trade we ought to have, and form a most serious hindrance to American industrial progress. We submit that protection does not protect the classes it claims to protect; that to protect the few at the expense of the many is inconsistent with the principles of republican government, and that the revised tariff of 1883, raising some duties, and by an intentionally confused classification maintaining others which it pretends to reduce, is only a device of alarmed protectionists to avert honest revenue reform. American manufacturers need cheaper materials in order to contend successfully in the markets of the world against foreign competitors. The protected manufacturers are few among the many, and even these have generally been hindered rather than helped by so-called protection. American labor, even in protected industries, is discovering that it gets no higher wages by protection; that it can buy less with its money and can save less. The poorer a man is the more the tariff hurts him. The higher wages, which generally prevail in America, are due to superior advantages, which would be increased by the removal of tariff restrictions. While there is absolute free trade in labor, and manufacturers can import the cheap labor of Europe, the laborer is denied the right to buy goods in the cheapest market. Labor is paid less in protected European countries than in free trade England. In the highly protected cotton manufactories the average wages paid here are actually less than the wages paid in England. The profits of production go to monopolists only. The very men who in Congress most loudly demanded protection for American labor were importing cheap Canadian labor to strip the Northwest of its forests. The combined pottery manufacturers of Ohio cut down wages and discharged their American hands the moment the tariff on their products was increased. The monopolists corrupt legislators, and practically deny to their workmen liberty of speech and the free exercise of their votes. The American farmers, constituting more than half our voters, bearing with the workmen the burden of all the taxes, pay for protection and get none of it. They sell in an unprotected market and buy in a protected one. Protection taxes the poor man far more heavily than the rich, it restricts the farmer's market by shutting out those who would exchange with him; it burdens the manufacturer by adding to the cost of his material without increasing the amount of his sales, and it reduces the wages of workmen in every line of business. The true interests of America are bound together in free trade, equal taxation, farmers' rights, manufacturers' prosperity, and higher wages. The Government of the United States has no constitutional or other right to impose taxes on the people, except with the intent and result of getting sufficient money in the public treasury to pay the public debt, provide for the common defense, and provide for the general welfare; and all tariff taxes called protective laid with different intent and result ought to be abolished. And we favor the promotion of reciprocity and the repeal of the navigation laws which have destroyed our merchant marine.

We do not counsel the immediate formation of a new party, though we recognize that many Republicans and many Democrats are losing faith in their own parties, and desire to unite politically for genuine revenue reform. But in case the existing parties, in their utterances, in their candidates, or in designating their leaders in Congress, persistently oppose or evade reform, we advise revenue reformers to prepare for independent political action. Meanwhile we call upon those who think with us to make the existing public sentiment visible by organization, to extend it by discussion and other education, to make it practical at the polls by questioning candidates for Congress, and by voting in Congressional campaigns, in which this is already the supreme question, for candidates who will best serve the cause of tariff reform.

This address is issued in behalf of freedom, the most precious results of political action, and in behalf of prosperity, whose broad and only lasting basis is found in the perfect freedom of human activity, bounded only by the equal privileges of all men.

THE Frederick *Examiner*, alluding to the comparison of tax-rate, in Democratic and Republican counties, as made in the address of the Democratic editors several weeks since, challenged a comparison of roads, bridges, schools, condition of people, public buildings, &c. The Westminster *Advocate* accepted the challenge, and from official records showed that Carroll, on ½ less taxable basis had a tax rate more than a third less than Frederick, had more school houses in proportion to population, paid school teachers better salaries, had good public buildings adequate for the county, as good public roads as Frederick and numerous substantial bridges. It was shown that Frederick had but three railroads on her soil, whereas Carroll has five. There were other matters we could have alluded to. We could have said Frederick's debt amounted to $785,912, or $15.57 for every man, woman and child in the county; whereas Carroll's debt is less than $50,000, or about $1.50 per head. The *Examiner* this week was silent on the contrats. Having nothing to say, it said nothing.—*Westminister Advocate.*

Bayard and McDonald on the Tariff.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and ex Senator McDonald, of Indiana, have each furnished the New York *World* some views on the tariff:

BAYARD'S VIEWS.

I Know of no position more impregnable, and upon which it is more important for the Democratic party to form its lines, than that public property cannot be taken for private use under any pretext.

The constitution of the United States—and of every one of the States so united—provides for the taking of private property only upon the rendition of "just compensation" to the owner; but nowhere in this country and nowhere where free institutions have recognition can the sovereign power take public property for private use or the private property of A to be bestowed upon B with or without compensation. The only ground upon which any individual can be deprived of his property is to benefit the community, and whenever such an exigency arises he must (under our guarantees) be first justly compensated. The form of the excavation is immaterial—as much so as the place—and a tax collected in the interior, or at a man's residence, or at the seaport of entry and under a tariff law—an exercise or a direct tax law—it is all the same, and to be justified must be in the name and for the use of the goverment of the United States. With this principle once laid down, the rate of taxation will be easily measured by the public exigencies, and such a spectacle as was witnessed at the last session of Congress—of a handful of men representing private interests and controlling and molding public laws of taxation to suit those interests—will never again be tolerated by honest public sentiment.

The excise system can be so arranged, I am sure, as to do away with the army of spies and agents, and the detestable inquisition practiced under present laws. A tax upon the ascertained capacity of a still can be substituted for the host of political storekeepers and gaugers and armed marshals who now constitute the chief power of the Radical party in many States. And a sensible reduction of the rate of tax to a true revenue point would accomplish a vast reform and give great relief. I am convinced of the serious necessity for a change in our civil service system of removals and appointments. The tree will grow and bear its natural fruits, and if we continue to make men's salaries and means of living dependent solely upon the caprice and favor of the executive branch we will see such men in high office as suit the office-holding class and not the people or their interest or honor.

M'DONALD'S VIEWS.

I feel a strong conviction that the political tides which set in in favor of the Democratic party last year will continue until the party shall be triumphantly successful at the next presidential election.

The tariff issue connected with the general subject of revenue reform will necessarily be an important question in all future political contests until it is settled upon the doctrines of the constitution and the principles of sound political economy. We may be some time reaching a solution of the question, but as the public mind comes to be enlightened it will not be satisfied with any tariff that has not for its leading purpose the raising of revenue for the government; nor with the details of any tariff law in which the duties laid upon foreign merchandise shall be above the revenue point.

The Potomac Fishing Interest.

The Port Tobacco (Md.) *Times*, of Friday, says:

The fishing season which is just now closing on the Potomac is spoken of by all the older fishermen as one of the most unsuccessful and unprofitable they have ever engaged in. The catch, which for the last ten or fifteen years has been perceptibly and steadily diminishing, has been this year smaller than ever before known both in shad and herring. It was only the extraordinary high prices, resulting from the inadequacy of the supply of Potomac fish to the demand, that has enabled the fishermen to meet their expenses; and, notwithstanding the high figure received for fish throughout the entire season, those fishermen deem themselves fortunate who have come out of the fishing business free from debt for their outfit and expenses.

The hauling seines and trap nets have been unable to supply the local demand for herring. The present very high prices of hog products and provisions generally has materially increased the demand from the interior districts of the country for herring at the fishing shores, which demand had in recent years materially diminished. These facts cause a greater interest on the part of the people of this section of Maryland in the Potomac fishing interest, and this manifest and growing diminution in the quantity of food fish yielded by the Potomac ought to awaken a spirit of investigation on the part of the more public spirited and thoughtful people of the State as to the cause thereof and means of remedying the same.

An impression prevails extensively among those who have had observation in such matters that the continued drifting and fishing of gill nets in the river late in the month of June operates most disastrously upon the fishing interests by seriously interfering with the propagation of young fish. At this late period in the season, it is said, the shad fishermen cast their nets exclusively upon the bars and shoal waters. Their nets, which are deep, are so arranged as to drag upon the bottom, and in this way, it is said, do great injury by disrupting the spawn deposited in these places by the old fish before it has had time to germinate and quicken into life.

Although there is a law upon the statute books of Maryland limiting the fishing season for shad and herring to the period intervening between the 15th of March and the 1st of June, and fixing a penalty of from $50 to $100 with confiscation of nets, etc., for its violation, yet it appears to be practically a dead letter, and to be more honored in the breach than in the observance. This law was evidently framed to remedy the evil above referred to, and it can only be regretted that no effective means were provided for its enforcement.

One great difficulty which has attended the enactment of proper legislative regulations for the protection of these important fishing interests has been the necessity, resulting from the colonial compact formally entered into between Maryland and Virginia, of procuring the concurrence of the Legislature of the latter State in any measure concerning the Potomac fisheries. Some have contended that the compact was abrogated by the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and is not now in force; but the better opinion appears to be that the constitution of the United States did not have any such effect, but rather gave an additional obligation to all existing compacts between the Colonial governments.

It would seem, however, that in a measure so manifestly necessary and proper as for the protection of the most important but rapidly decaying fishing interests of the Potomac, there should not be any difficulty in procuring the concurrent action of the Virginia Legislature in any well considered law for the purpose. This matter should receive the earnest attention of the next Legislature.

The Monroe Doctrine Abroad.

If the American doctrine could be well got into the heads and policies of the rulers of European nations there would be some very funny movements and changes on the face of the Old World in these days. This doctrine, in brief, is that every nation shall look after its own affairs and that no other power shall meddle with its home rule. Everybody knows how well the principle has worked in this country and what deserved disaster has attended all innovations of it, from the Concord shot that was heard round the world till the great Louis Napoleon found out what a small man he was when trying to straddle a continent large enough to drink up the country he was not able to rule over at home.

If France were to take the lesson to heart to day she would calm her thirst for revenge on the Celestials that sent Captain Riviere to his own place so unceremoniously; would leave the Annamites to settle their own relations with the government of China and order the fragments of her marines to get back to France by way of the Suez before the English choke it with ships on their way to keep India and Afghanistan from throwing her Manchester dry goods into the Arabian Sea and issuing another American declaration of independence.

The French would get away from Madagascar, too, before they spoil any more English or American interests there, and so invite Admiral Seymour and Mr. Chandler to use their battering rams on what is left of the splendors of Paris. The English, too, would quit Egypt instanter and let Arabi get home from Ceylon and teach the Khedive the same doctrine translated into the language of the Koran. Mr. Hicks Pasha would pack up arms and ammunition and start for the White Nile and the Mediterranean, find a home for his Anglo-Turkish head and let Mahdi, the False Prophet, have his way in Africa until Mr. Stanely has become the naturalized head of the Black Man's continent.

But the doctrine of minding your own business pure and simple is the last thing learned by men or nations, and in the absence of it the old world is in a snarl to day and likely to be worse and worse a long while before it begins to be any better. But some Chinese George Washington will fix things one of these days.—*Phila. Times.*

The Chance for Young Men in Mexico.

From the New York Sun.

What shall be said to young men of health, capacity and ambition, who think of going to Mexico to make their fortunes? I asked this question of an American who has lived in Mexico a quarter of a century and has succeeded. He said: "I have many letters every year from young men in the States, some known to me personally, and others who have in some way learned my career, asking my advice on this subject. I always tell them to stay at home. Mexico is no place for penniless adventurers. They are a drug in the local market already. Of course a man of money can come here and make or lose, according to his luck, foresight and experience, as in other countries; but I am speaking of men who propose to begin on the bottom round of the ladder and climb to the top by their wits. Such persons generally fall off altogether instead of climbing up. To begin with, a stranger is handicapped by the language, which he must acquire before he can amount to much. Then the thin air makes hard work harder, and some day he finds himself breaking down. Meanwhile he is surrounded with temptations not only to positive immoralities but to all sorts of self-indulgences which make him a slipshod character. Wages are very little higher than for corresponding work at home, and living is much higher and not so good. A young man cannot get decent board and lodging short of $40 a month, and everything else is in proportion. In short, a man doesn't want to come to Mexico who can make a living in the States, and the man who can't make a living there certainly cannot here."

WHILE a reporter was talking to Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, yesterday, Senator-elect Sabin, of Minnesota, the prison contractor, hove in sight, and, seeing the two conversing, he at once assumed a startled look. His swarthy countenance betrayed great anxiety, and, fearing that so old and experienced a politician as Senator Sawyer is known to be might let fall some remark that would put the Republican party in a false light before the country, he hedged in between the three-hundred-pound Senator and the reporter and attempted to persuade the former to go off in a carriage which was standing at the door, but the Wisconsin lumberman would not stand any unseemly haste.

'Now don't, Senator; don't, I beg of you,' muttered the frightened Minnesotian.

'You see,' said Senator Sawyer, 'we have got things all mixed among the lumbermen so that—'

'Be careful, Senator; be careful what you say,' exclaimed the little man with the large head, that carries on his shoulders the responsibilities of one half of the State of Minnesota; 'you know,' he continued, 'that we can't talk politics until next December. It won't do. These reporters will get us United States Senators in trouble. You must be careful.'

'Well, well,' said Senator Sawyer, bidding the reporter good-bye, 'I am sorry I did not see you earlier.'

Captain George Gould, Son of Jay.

From the New York Mercury Jun.

"Anything new in the yachting line?" was the question put by a journalier to Mr. George Gould yesterday.

"Yes, I'm going to enter my yacht, the Fanita, in several races this summer."

"How big is she?"

"Twenty-one and three-quarter tons. She is fifty feet long, and is rigged as a centre board sloop. She cost $10,000, and I tell you she's a beauty. She is at Bay Ridge, if you would like to see her."

"Who's her captain?"

"I am," replied George with a proud smile, "and registered as such under the Custom House regulations."

"Then you will run her yourself?"

"Certainly."

"By the way, is it true that you are having a new steam yacht built for yourself?"

"Not a word of truth in it. It strikes me the Gould family have got quite enough of yachts already."

NEW YORK, June 3.—Au Yong Wing, the new Chinese Consul; Lai Hong Qui, his secretary, and Cheng Sing, his interpreter and translator, occupied seats to day in Plymouth Church. They were dressed in the costume of their native land. In the course of his sermon Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said that though newspapers were divine they did not always carry their divinity stamped upon them. They were winged diffusers of knowledge, and if blotted out the world would go back a thousand years.

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 diarrhoea, 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.

Sweet Potato Plants.

I have Sweet Potato Plants for sale by the hundred or by the thousand.

EDWARD SLAUGHTER.

June 7—2t. Chestertown, Md.

WANTED.

An active, energetic man in this county to sell an article wanted in every family. To the right party a good position offered.

Address ENERGY, P. O. Box 72.

June 7—3t. Baltimore, Md.

To the Public.

Those having CARPETS TO WEAVE will do well to send to BARTLEY, at Crieville, and have their Carpets wove at *home*. Rag Carpets wove to order on the best cotton or woolen chain at short notice.

N. B.—CARPET BALLS BOUGHT.

JOHN BARTLEY.

June 7—3t. Crieville, Kent Co., Md.

A CARD.

I take pleasure in stating to the public that Mr. Louis K. Shaw has been appointed agent for the sale of the celebrated Estey Organ; the Weber, Decker Bros., Haines and Fischer Pianos, and bespeak for him the liberal patronage which the merits of these instruments deserve. The above instruments are thoroughly known in this community and need no commendation from me.

Resp'y, JOHN G. ROBINSON,

June 7—3t. Manager for the Peninsula.

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.

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.

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,

May 24, 1883—4t. *Executrix.*

NOTICE.

Richard Hynson is fully authorized to sell my place at private sale, called "Derrice," in the 5th Election District of Kent county, for fifteen hundred dollars, payable as follows: One-third cash, residue in equal instalments of one and two years, with interest from day of sale; all interest to be paid with each instalment of principal; or the purchaser may, if he prefer, pay the whole purchase money in one and two years, as in either event, the purchaser will be entitled to immediate possession, provided he gives security approved by Richard Hynson.

R. B. WILLSON.

April 26, 1882—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of adm'r c. t. a. 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,

May 24, 1883—4t. *Administrator.*

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.

FLY FANS! FLY FANS!! FLY FANS!!!

FLY TRAPS! FLY TRAPS!

Window Screen Frames, and Door Screen Frames, something new and very cheap. Window and door wire cloth, from 24 to 36 inches wide, at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

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 Vickell 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 24 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.

SANDY HILL will be offered as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE:

The Terms of Sale as prescribed by the decree are as follows: one-fourth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale or on final ratification, at Trustee's option; residue or balance in equal instalments of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months from the day of sale with interest from that date, payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with surety or sureties approved by the Trustee, all interest to be paid with each instalment of the principal.

RICHARD HYNSON,

Trustee.

N. B.—The creditors of the late John Duyer, under the decree for the sale of his real estate, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof with the Clerk of the circuit court for Kent county, in equity, within four months from the day of sale.

R. HYNSON,

24, 1883—tds. Trustee.

Chester River Steamboat Company

Spring Arrangement.

On and after Monday, June 4th, 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 Booker 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

May 31, 1883. President.

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

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

COLLARS, Bridles, Back Bands, Traces and Plow Lines at lowest prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

Trustee's Sale

—OF A—

SMALL FARM.

THE undersigned, under and by virtue of a power in the will of John Hadaway, late of Kent county, deceased, to him given, and by order of the Orphans' Court, will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown,

On Tuesday,

The 3d day of July, 1883,

ALL THAT FARM

commonly called the

'Bennett Farm,'

lying and being in Quaker Neck, Kent county, and containing

120 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS.

This farm is well located, being within one mile of, and on the main road leading to Quaker Neck wharf and public landing on Chester River, from which point there are two daily steam boat lines to the city of Baltimore, leaving respectively at 8 o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The soil is of good quality and produces well. It is convenient to church, school, postoffice, shops and stores, and well suited to any one wanting a small farm in a good neighborhood.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third to be paid in cash on the day of sale or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the trustee, and the balance in one and two years thereafter, all unpaid money to be secured by bond of purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

THOS. B. HADAWAY, Trustee.

C. H. BAKER, Attorney.

U. A. C. GARRETT, Auc. j7—ts.

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,

May 31—ts. TRUSTEE.

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.

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Chestertown

And Vicinity.

MRS. KATE GILL has opened her SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY, of the Latest Styles in

BONNETS AND HATS,

including all the novelties of the season. Also, a nice line of Neck Wear, of Laces and Crape. Lesses' newest line of Parasols in different styles. Call and examine my stock.

MRS. KATE GILL.

May 10, 1883.

Champion Reaper

REPAIRS and EXTRAS

FOR SALE BY

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Farmers having Champion Reapers or Mowers to repair will please send them in as soon as possible.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

May 31, 1883.

5 CENT

Sheet Music

—AT—

Stam's Drug Store.

THE CHOICEST SONGS,

DANCES, WALTZES and MARCHES,

Only 5 cents per copy.

Call and look over our stock.

COLIN F. STAM.

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

T. W. ELIAON, Ja

CLOVER SEEDERS at city prices at HINES & CLEMENT

Kent Co., Sassafras & Del. Bay R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton.

On and after Monday, June 4th, 1883, until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.	Passenger No. 1. Daily.	Mixed No. 3. Thursdays & Sat'ys. only.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	7 00	2.00
Worton	7.15	2.20
Lynch's	7 20	2.30
Still Pond	7.25	2.40
Kennedyville	7.35	2.55
Blacks	7.50	3.10
Lambson	8.05	3.20
Massey's	8.20	3.35
*Delanys	8.35	3.50
*Bingham	8.40	4.00
arr Clayton	8.55	4.10
leave "	9.12	5 20
" Middletown	9.33	5.57
" Wilmington	10.15	6 50
arr Philadelphia	11 12	7.50
Baltimore	2.20 p m	9.05p m.....
New York	.....	.....

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger No. 2 Daily.	Passenger No. Thursdays & Sat only.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
New York	.....	.....
Baltimore	.....	12 10
Philadelphia	8 00	3 00
Wilmington	9 10	4 08
Middletown	10 12	4 42
arr Clayton	10 42	5 04
leave "	11 00	5 15
" *Binghams	11 15	5 25
*Delanys	11 25	5 35
Masseys	11 35	5 45
Lambson	11 50	5 55
Blacks	12 00p.m.	6 05
Kennedyville	12 15	6 15
Still Pond	12 25	6 22
Lynchs	12 30	6 27
Worton	12 40	6 35
arr Chestertown	1 00	6 50

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train to and from Baltimore change cars at Wilmington or Delaware Junction.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

☞ Trains run on Philadelphia time, which is 5 minutes faster than Baltimore time.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates.

FRED. GERKER,

June 7, 1883. Lessee.

Joseph Turner,

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, &c.

TO THOSE

WISHING TO PURCHASE

Lumber

I WOULD CALL THEIR ATTENTION TO

STOCK NOW ON HAND

and being assorted—to wit:

BRIGHT VIRGINIA 2x4, 2x6, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 3x7, 2½x8, 3x10, 4x4, 4x6, 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 12 to 20 feet, and some Plates and Sills 26, 28, 30 and 32 feet long. 1x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet Boards.

1x2½ Shingling Lath.

⅝x7 Siding—selected.

White Pine ½ and ⅝ Siding in four styles.

1x12 Stk strickly No. 1 Barn Boards;

1x22 and less wide " "

⅝, ¾, ⅞, and 1 Double Dressed Fine Finishing Boards;

1x4 16 Pale Rails.

LATHS, PICKETS, FLOORING, SHINGLES.

WINDOW SASH 8x10, Twelve Light to 14x32 Four Light.

DOORS FROM CLOSET TO FRONT.

WINDOW BLINDS, &c., &c.

Orders for special bills of White Oak filled at my Mills in Virginia.

Stock shown and prices given with pleasure.

Joseph Turner.

March 29, 1883—y.

Don't you Forget It!

W. H. LAMBERT,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions, and Groceries a Specialty,

Is selling goods as cheap as can be bought in town.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Cheese, Syrups, Gelatine, Chow-Chow, Yeast Cakes, Graham Flour, Choice Family Flour.

CHOIEST CONFECTIONARY.

Positively the Best 5c. Cigar in Town!

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco a specialty.

☞ All goods bought for cash and sold at bottom prices.

Feb. 15, 1883. W. H. LAMBERT.

CULTIVATORS

—AND—

Cultivator Teeth,

OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

We have put another improvement on our Cultivator so you can adjust all five of the teeth. We make our Cultivators now with reversible teeth and our old style teeth.

We have a fine lot of the BEST STEEL TEETH in the market. They are stronger than any made by us heretofore.

We are also selling the celebrated

IRON AGE CULTIVATOR,

and Reversible Points for them. Give us a call. You can buy them cheap.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,

May 17. Chestertown.

READ AND REMEMBER!

That at SPARKS',

Opp. Court House, you can find

Lamps, Lanterns, Clocks, Frames, Shades, Chimneys, Easels, Plaques, Tumblers, Goblets, Fancy Baskets, Covered Bowls, Work