The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, June 14, 1883

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Proprietor.

THE Democratic County Executive Committee, as will be seen by proceedings published elsewhere, have set Saturday, the 14th day of July, as the date for holding the Kent county primaries. Some difference of opinion prevailed as to whether the primaries had better be held at an early or a late day, but it was determined by the majority that there was no reason for delay. Among the resolutions passed, it will be seen, there is one providing that the primaries be held under what is known as the district plan.

The outlook for the Democratic party in this county at the coming election, we believe, is unusually bright. For nominations to several of the county offices, there are being made hot contests; but the contests, we believe, are generally fair, open and unattended with personal ill-feeling. Certainly it cannot be said that there has been a disposition in any quarter to dictate candidates. Every man who has aspired to serve the people has had a chance to feel the pulse of public opinion, and to determine whether it throbbed when his name has been mentioned. Those who have felt that general indications were against them, and who have in accordance stepped out of line and given up the fight for candidacy, may take as a consolation that good men are sometimes left behind only to be taken up on a later day. Those who keep up the contest clear through the primaries and yet get left, may not feel as happy as those who win, but we are sure, judging from a knowledge of most of those seeking places on the ticket, that they will accept defeat gracefully. Finally to those who have no desire to become office-holders may be applied the words of the philosopher who said, "Blessed are they who do not want anything, for verily they shall not be disappointed."

EVERY now and then some, enthusiastic newspaper brings forward Samuel J. Tilden as an eligible candidate for the presidency; this nowithstanding the fact that Mr. Tilden refused unequivocally the last Democratic nomination, which would gladly have been bestowed upon him by the convention, and notwithstanding that Mr. Tilden still declares that nothing can induce him again to allow his name to be used as a candidate. Latterly the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks is being talked about, and Gov. Hendricks himself has been quoted as favoring the ticket as it was in '76. This probably means that Mr. Hendricks at length understands that Mr. Tilden is out of the way, and the Indiana Statesman desires the prestige of the great New York governor's name. There can be no doubt but that the name of Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic nominee would create a wave of enthusiasm, but neither is there any doubt as to the sincerity of his determination not to become a candidate. Henry Watterson, his staunch friend visited him only recently, and though he testifies to the firmness of the Governor's step and to his general good health, yet the Kentucky editor winds up by saying that no power on earth could induce Mr. Tilden to again become a candidate for the presidency.

IT IS A pretty well advertised matter, that well regulated newspapers keep a fighting editor. It sometimes, though not often, happens that the same man who writes the leaders also does the knocking out. Mr. E. N. Vallandingham, of the Wilmington *Every Evening*, is a vigorous writer of editorials, but it had not been known, even to the Peninsula craft, that he is also learned in the most scientific principles of the P. R., until on a recent occasion he sent to grass, with a shoulder hit, one of his fellow citizens who took exception to a criticism in the *Every Evening*. David Lemon came out as an Independent candidate for councilman from the 5th ward of Wilmington. The *Every Evening* poked some fun at Mr. Lemon, whereupon the latter on the first opportunity waxed abusive to the editor-in-chief, and was immediately, as before intimated, knocked squarely down. He appeared with a whip, and was again worsted. Outside parties interfered, and the affair was forced to an end.

BY this time, the Star Route trial has probably been submitted to the jury, and just possibly the jury may have rendered its verdict. With the jury, on the first trial, the thieves succeeded in tampering. From the present jury, it is to be hoped, there will come an honest verdict, unaffected by fear, favor or bribery. There were twenty prayers submitted to the Court on Monday by the prosecution, and one hundred by the defense. This last trial has been in all respects a remarkable one, and its most remarkable feature is perhaps the mass of evidence that has been gone through, pro and con. The record of the trial, printed in small type, makes over 6,000 pages, and the speech of one of the lawyers (Judge Merrick's) lasted nine days. It has cost the country probably in the neighborhood of a round million.

C. C. Fulton, the proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, died on Thursday of last week. Mr. Fulton was one of the number of successful newspaper men, who commenced his career as an apprentice at type setting, and worked his way up. He was possessed of a wide knowledge of men and affairs, and while not ranking among the first as a newspaper writer his rank was yet a very respectable one. Under his guidance the American reached its present position of prosperity.

THE Annapolis *Republican* has come out with a new heading and a new dress of type, and though it was a handsome paper before, it is now a handsomer one. The venerable and ever smiling,—the Hon. George Colton, is still at its head as editor, while Mr. Luther F. Colton is the publisher. The *Republican* dates from as far back as 1809, and is therefore among the oldest papers published.

THE stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which has for some time been a bone in Maryland politics, is owned one-third by the District of Columbia and U. S. government, and more than one-half by the State of Maryland. The canal does not pay expenses, not to speak of dividends.

JUDGE HOADLY, it is reported is the coming Democratic nominee for Gov. of Ohio. He is said to have a strong popularity throughout the State, and to be in every respect a stronger man than the Republican nominee.

A TIMELY WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

Good fortune has smiled upon the Democrats since they carried the House of Representatives in November last. They lost no ground at the spring elections, and now Mahone has been virtually unhorsed in Virginia. But these successes must not be regarded as tokens of entire confidence in the party.

It would be the greatest of blunders for the Democrats to assume, because the Republicans have been rebuked, punished, and defeated two years before the Presidential election, as they also were in 1874, that, therefore, the Democratic nominee for President will be chosen in 1884. An examination of the returns for most of these elections will show that honest Republicans by tens of thousands refused to go to the polls, intending thereby to scourage the leaders who had misrepresented or betrayed them.

The so-called Democratic victories were not obtained by the conversion of Republicans to the opposite faith, but by the absenteeism of the latter as voters, or by the bold support of Democratic candidates in different localities by way of emphasizing resentment for the time being against obnoxious Republican chiefs or against their offensive policy.

It is true that many former adherents of the Republican party have abandoned it for good, not for any particular love for the Democracy, but because there was no other place of refuge open to them, whence they could make war on their late associates. This the Germans have done in several States.

The Democrats are now on trial, with a great opportunity before them to gain what they have not possessed as a party since the close of the civil war, namely, the confidence of the country. The Republican party has been in a minority, on a fair vote since 1872, if the opposition to it could have been consolidated. Certain Democratic leaders have stood in the way of unifying the opposition, because of a distrust in them on the part of the North.

It would be worse than folly for Democrats to shut their eyes to this fact. That opinion, or prejudice, or whatever it may be called, has yet to be combated, and overcome, before a Democratic President can enter the White House. Therefore, the future of the Democracy depends materially upon the course and conduct of the House of Representatives next winter.

The Republicans have been severely and justly chastised. They are split into hostile factions. But they form the only existing political party to oppose the Democrats for the Presidency. The great Railroad corporations, the banks, the manufactures, and other class interests, will use this organization, as they have hitherto done, to try and keep control in the Government, as they did in 1880, when millions were expended to elect Garfield, who was corrupt, over Hancock, who was honest.

Money is the ruling power in the Republican machine. The men who contribute it will put Grant, Blaine, Logan, Conkling, Arthur, and all the other leaders aside to attain success. They care nothing for them except as instruments who may serve their purposes. Their real candidate will be kept in the back-ground until near the meeting of the convention. They propose to put up a conservative ticket, neither Stalwart nor Half Breed, which will attract the public confidence outside of any platform, and to raise the cry of the era of good feeling, like that of President Monroe. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Democratic leaders will do well to remember this instruction when Congress comes together in December, and to propose a policy which shall remove any remaining prejudice against them, and conciliate that opinion in the country without the support of which no party can prevail. Much of the prestige acquired in 1874 was squandered in squabbles for office and for patronage. Unpardonable mistakes were made in too many cases. The lesson ought to be a warning against blunders in 1883.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IT IS a relief to know that the remains of John Howard Payne are at last laid at rest in Oak Hill Cemetery. For years almost everybody who went to Tunis, and many of those who did not, had much to say about the shame of leaving his bones there. At length the transfer of them to the poet's native land was undertaken, and thereupon followed a protracted series of ceremonies at various points. Now his dust seems to be in its final resting place, and there will be a cessation of the refrain on the subject which has been going on since his death in 1852.

THE PRESIDENT'S VILLA.

ARTHUR'S LUXURIOUS SUMMER RESIDENCE AT THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

From the Washington Post.

Swarms of swallows circled round and round the President's cottage at the Soldier's Home last evening, twittering merrily and darting in and out of the chimneys as if holding a house-warming. They took possession last evening, so that the President when he moves in today would find the house not entirely empty, but would find them there to bid him welcome. The preparations for his reception today were completed and everything about the place had an air of readiness. The lawns were close-shaven and clean, like green plush. The flowers seemed fresher and brighter than usual. The red blossoms seemed redder and the green boughs greener. The roses and honeysuckles climbing up the vernanda seemed to be contending which should climb the higher and shed the most beauty and fragrance through the cottage window.

The verandas, porches and balconies had been repainted, the windows were thrown cheerfully open and the little stucco cottage looked as cheerful as possible. Even the little bird-houses in the trees in front of the door had been nicely white-washed and cleaned from pedestal to cupola, and the little sparrows examined them critically, as if ready to take possession on the morrow.

Inside the house has been completely renovated. Among the new articles of furniture are a handsomely carved white-oak dining table and a very handsome buffet to match. All the furniture has been rearranged and all the rooms have an appearance of simple comfort, appropriate to the idea of a cottage. Every room has a fire-place and mantel, and on each mantel were arranged gilded flower-pots filled with graceful plants, while larger plants and shrubs hid the fire-places. The walls of the halls are covered with paper of æsthetic hues, with dados representing storks on one foot and birds standing in sage contemplation of rushes, cat tails and bunches of flowers. The hall furniture is plain, consisting of a Brussels carpet, which extends up the stairs; an arm-chair, two high-backed walnut hall chairs, and a portrait of General Jackson, which hangs near the entrance to the dining room The room one first feels inclined to enter is the study. This is reached by pushing aside heavy curtains at the west end of the hall, after you have entered the hall by the main door at the north side of the cottage. This room, which must be naturally quite dark, is made still darker by a quantity of plants which are piled up in the bow-window in tropical profusion, but this is relieved by the delicate pea-green walls. The furniture is of dark raw silk, and includes sofas and comfortable arm-chairs, completely cushioned. In the middle of the room is a small desk covered with green baize, and before the window is a large carved mahogany desk. In front of the mantel stands a curious rustic flower-stand filled with plants, placed there to await the President's judgment. If he likes it it will remain, but if not it will be removed. It is of very large size, representing an eagle's nest supported by large rustic scrolls. Above the nest rests a crown, upon which perches an eagle almost life size. On either side are other eagles, and perched upon the ends of the scrolls are pairs of doves kissing. The whole seems to be made of laurel, covered with the prickles of pine-cones, the feathery appearance of which renders the birds almost perfect. The floor is covered with a rich Turkish rug, with delicate tints blended into uncertain Turkish designs. Over the mantel is an engraved portrait of Lincoln, while on the opposite wall is one of Grant.

South of this study, separated from it by a curtained doorway, is the drawing room. This, like the rest of the house, is plainly but nicely furnished. The furniture is of walnut, covered with raw silk, old gold being the predominant color, with red plush. There is an inland upright piano, a centre table, an ebony stand and cabinet, and a companion to the flower stand in the study. The floor was covered with a Turkish rug like that in the study. Adjoining this to the west is the office, which is comfortably furnished. To the east is the dining room. The floor is carpeted with Brussels. In the middle of the room is the richly carved white oak table previously mentioned, with chairs of plain walnut. The buffet is in the butler's pantry adjoining. These two rooms have been newly papered in blue.

The President's bed room is immediately over the drawing room and is the same size. It is papered in blue and silver and a very rich velvet rug is laid over the matting, smaller ones lying here and there about the room. The furniture is of walnut. To the north, east and west, communicating with the bed room, are similarly furnished rooms. In the north room the President's portrait hangs over the mantel. The view from the President's chamber window looking south is very extensive and beautiful, stretching far along the winding course of the Potomac. Today, at such an hour as he finds convenient, he will leave the White House in his carriage and drive to his cottage. He will take quiet possession, there being, at his request, no reception or demonstration.

FISH-HATCHING OPERATIONS.

PRODUCT OF THIS SEASON'S CULTURE—SOMETHING ABOUT EEL BEDS.

Mr. Gustavus W. Delawder fish commissioner for the Western Shore of Maryland, visited on Wednesday the scene of his fish-hatching operations at Havre de Grace. The season was at its height, and everything was found in a flourishing condition. About 3,000,000 young shad were on hand, ranging in age from one to five days, and about 600,000 eggs were out for hatching. Plenty of ripe roe shad are now caught, but there is some difficulty in getting sufficient melt shad, from which milk is obtained to impregnate them. The male or melt shad is so much smaller than the roe shad that it goes through the meshes of the gill nets. What males are caught are large, though the small males are preferred, as they are thought to have greater fecundating powers.

The fish are all hatched in open boxes in the river. The boxes are 2 by 1 by 1½ feet, with wire bottoms. After the eggs are mixed with the milk drawn from the male they are placed in these boxes and hatch out in about three days, the weather regulating the time. These boxes are strung out in the river in rows and protected by a boom made of logs. Last year a great many fish were lost by storms, waves running breast high where the boxes were placed, but this season none have been lost. Each box contains about 60,000 young shad. Rowing out to the boxes, an ordinary tin dipper was used to examine into the condition of each box. A ladleful of the contents was estimated to hold about 5,000 young shad. They looked like pieces of white thread, half an inch long, with two black spots in one end. These spots were the eyes, which are always the most prominent part of young fish. Eggs 1½ days old were clear as crystals, save the little black specks for eyes.

The young shad are not fed at all. Young trout are fed with the boiled yelk of egg grated, or bonny-clabber, but there is no known food for young shad. No effort is made to feed them, but they are turned out when a week old in favorable places where there is grass to protect them and where the insect life in the grass will aid them to live. Under the neck of each little fish is a pouch that contains sustenance to last some days. Yesterday 2,000,000 young shad were put in tin cans with ice and taken to the Severn river. The ice floats on top and the fish go down towards the bottom. The ice keeps the fish cool and also renews the oxygen in melting. They were turned out four or five miles above Annapolis, where insects and flies deposit eggs in the water on the grass. After this the Patuxent river, in the neighborhood of Laurel, will receive 500,000. The Patapsco, near the Relay House, will be given 500,000. Other waters will be attended to later.

Mr. Delawder desires to have the fish put in waters as far west and as near Baltimore as possible. He is extremely anxious to have the Severn fully replenished. It was once a famous shad river, containing the finest fish. The shad hatching will be continued as long as any shad are caught, this being by far the best time of the year to get the ripe shad, and the eggs hatch so promptly. The first of the season it took 10 days for some of the eggs to hatch. Now the young fish leave the eggs in about 3 days, and are as lively as possible. A gentleman a few days ago got some of the eggs and put them in a bottle and started home. They hatched on the way, and most of them managed to get out of the vial. A shad is said to attain its growth in 3 years, but many think it matures much earlier, and some say in a year. All the young shad put in the rivers will go out to sea this fall as soon as cool weather comes on.

The United States fish-hatching boat at Havre de Grace has a pump which forces the water up on board, and the fish are all hatched in the boat. At the State hatching place the eggs are simply placed in boxes and put in the river. This last is what is wanted to educate the farmer up to producing his supplies of young fish. If he kills off his hogs and poultry he has to raise more. In the same way he will have to raise more young fish when inland lakes and streams shall become seriously depleted by the drains upon them. To do this the farmer will not need expensive apparatus. Any old trough or tight box will do. The boxes can have gravel in them or a wire bottom. They can of course be as well hatched in a house, glass cans or jars being used, but it is not at all necessary. A horse trough with a spout of water running into it will hatch the fish as well. The object of artificial propagation is to prevent fish eating the spawn, and to carry fish into waters where they are needed. Trout eat their own spawn with avidity. Shad do not eat their spawn; perch, catfish and eels follow them for the purpose of eating it. A half million of young perch have been put in the Susquehanna this season. Mr. Delawder's assistants are Lieut. D. M. Mason, of Oakland, Md., and Messrs. Geo. H. Boyd, Wm. Fadely, George Mahan, John Brown, of Havre de Grace. There is said to be great complaint about the poor fishing on the Potomac river. The deposits from Washington are said to affect the fish, and that fishways are needed, so fish can ascend the river for pure water.

The headquarters for the fish-hatching operations is in the fish-house of Messrs. Seneca & Mahan, on the river shore, where the railroad cars used to cross on the steamer. The warehouse presents a busy appearance. The fish are brought in through the day, but principally at night. They are the products of the gill nets, fyke-nets, set nets, traps and other fish-catching contrivances, but not of the seines, most of which have "cut out." Catfish are received in large quantities. They are skinned and cleaned and packed in ice, as are the shad, eels and other fish. About 700 tons of ice will be used at the place this season.

A new way of taking eels in quantities is practiced successfully. Baskets are made of oak splits and thrown into the river, with floats attached to mark their position. Their internal arrangement is such that after getting in to eat the bait the eels cannot get out. They are sent to New York. A tub of eels are readily killed by throwing salt on them. How they spawn has baffled every one. Under Niagara Falls millions of small eels are to be seen at times, and at certain seasons they are said to be found piled up knee-deep on adjacent ledges of rock. In winter eels bed like snakes out in some damp or marshy piece of ground. Some eels weigh as much as eight pounds. There are different kinds of eels. The bay eel is smaller than the river eel, which latter is also better eating. The lamper eel is large, but is seldom eaten. The Susquehanna is believed to be the greatest river in the world for eels. Some of them are monsters. They are caught over five feet long, as big round as a man's arm, as fat as a porker. At this time eels and catfish are the fisherman's greatest profit. Eels last all the summer, but catfish are now running up to spawn, and June 20 the river will be full of them. The season closes with this month, and only lasts as a rule about four weeks. Eels are pushed all the summer, and gill-nets are set for perch and rock until October 20, when duck season commences. Any open time during winter catfish, moccasins, pike, yellow perch and mullets are caught. Ducks last until the spring fishing opens. So the Susquehanna has sport and business combined all the year round. No crabs or oysters are found in the Susquehanna.

Merrick's Speech Ended.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

In his address in the Star route case to day Mr. Merrick said the verdict of the jury would be the most important ever given in this country. It would decide whether the wild carnival of official crime should cease or it would give unrestrained license to that criminal riot. It must stop official peculation by making stealing a dangerous pastime. It must show officials that they could not go on acquiring their ill-gotten wealth and bidding defiance to the courts and the public, as these defendants had done. Whilst the jury was trying this case the country was trying them; trying the Court and himself.

Mr. Ingersoll interrupted to question the propriety of this statement, but Judge Wylie said that he had better leave that to the Court.

Mr. Merrick then concluded his address. He demanded from the jury a verdict of guilty against all of the defendants—not a verdict based on sympathies, but on facts and evidence and law. He demanded this verdict on behalf of the people of the United States, whose public treasury these defendants had robbed. He demanded a verdict in vindication of the official trusts that the defendants had disregarded; of the laws of the land which they had spurned with contempt. He demanded a verdict in vindication of the truth and honor and virtue of the American people, which these men had stained and blackened. By a verdict of guilty that injury to virtue and truth and honor might be redeemed, and that, too, by a jury taken from the people, showing their appreciation of virtue outraged and honor disregarded.

Mr. Merrick thanked the Court and jury for their patient attention and took his seat. An attempt at applause was checked by the Court, who asked if both sides were prepared to submit their prayers. After a short discussion counsel on both sides agreed to submit the prayers in season to secure their publication in the next issue of the record, and then a question arose as to the time to be allowed for their argument.

At Mr. Ingersoll's suggestion it was decided to limit the argument to Monday, the time to be equally divided between the prosecution and the defense. The attendance of the jury being unnecessary during the argument on the prayers, they were excused until Tuesday and the court adjourned until Monday.

Fire at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., June 11.—This city was visited with a terrible fire this afternoon. The large planing mill, sash factory, stable and other buildings belonging to John Dubois were totally destroyed, together with four million feet of white pine and other lumber. The estimated loss is from $150,000 to $200,000. This was our largest industry here. The fire will throw sixty men out of employment. Assistance was received from Baltimore Wilmington and Port Deposit. The authorities of each place kindly sent us one engine, making three, to assist us, and through the kindness of H. F. Kenney, general superintendent Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the trains carrying these engines were run at a high rate of speed.

The engine from Port Deposit arrived at 6.50 and succeeded in saving a considerable amount of shingles and loose lumber in the yard. Engine No. 11 arrived from Baltimore at 8.05, in charge of Assistant Chief Engineer G. W. Ellender, and the Reliance engine from Wilmington, Del., at 8.50. The fire caught from a spark falling on the roof from the smokestack, and in less than an hour the buildings were burned to the ground. At 10.30 the fire was under control. Mr. A. P. McComb's large stock of coal on the wharf caught fire, but was saved with a loss to him of probably $500. The wharves of the Reading Coal and Iron Company were damaged to the amount of two or three thousand dollars.

Mr. Dubois has $25,000 insurance on his buildings and lumber. Our people worked and saved all they could before the engines arrived. The small chemical engine owned by our city saved two dwellings and offices, but was not large enough to contend against so heavy a fire.

The Mail Robber's Cave.

The West Chester *News* states that a remarkable discovery has been made by Edward Brown, a quarryman at Johnson's quarries, near Pocopson, Chester county. Brown had reached a depth of ten feet, and, after drilling a hole in what he supposed to be solid rock, he charged it with powder, lighted the fuse, and retired out of danger. After the blast went off he returned, when, instead of finding broken stone, he discovered what looked more like a kitchen which had just been through an experience with a Western cyclone. There was a stove, a lot of tin cans, and an iron pot, a mason's trowel, a singularly-shaped axe and some bones. The place where the things were found had evidently been a cave, the mouth of which had been covered up, and was probably the hiding-place of some criminal in the early days of the century, when highwaymen were numerous in Chester county. Joe Hare was born within a quarter of a mile of the cave and possibly he retired to the cave when pursued. He was a noted highwayman, and was hanged at Trenton for robbing the United States mail near Lancaster. The quarry was until within a few years covered with heavy timber and thick underbrush, making it a good hiding place. Much interest has been exhibited in the articles found, which will be stored away as relics.

EVERY true Confucian, says the *North China Herald*, is an agnostic. He believes only in the seen; the unseen he regards as unknown and unknowable. As an agnostic the Confucianist is tolerant of other creeds. He goes even further, and will admit that for the ignorant multitude, and especially for women, an apparatus of Gods and demons is necessary. He does not care, therefore, to proclaim his skepticism, still less to actively propagate it. His creed is only for the wise; the masses are better as they are. He will subscribe to the temples and take part in idolatrous ceremonies. To the common people Confucian agnosticism has never been very satisfactory. But the agnostic philosophy has not been without its influence on the masses. There is but little religious fervor, and scarcely any deep faith. The people will ridicule their own gods, laugh at their own worship, and freely criticise all the creeds. Speak to any Chinese, no matter what his rank, about the future life, and his reply is almost certain to be, "Who knows anything about it?" and is likely enough to add, "Eating and drinking are realities," implying that all else is doubtful. Refer to the subject of future rewards and punishments, and his sarcastic remark will probably be, "I have seen the living suffer, but have never seen the dead in cangues."

A Platform for the New Anti-Butler Party.

From the Boston Globe

1. That this is a great State.
2. That it belongs to the "better element."
3. That we are the "better element."
4. That on the dudes rest the hopes of many of our manufacturers.
5. That Gov. Butler must go.
6. That the Republican and Democratic parties must also depart.
7. That Tewksbury must be abolished as an almshouse and presented to the Somerset Club as a summer residence, provided the St. Botolph does not want it.
8. That the common people must be taught to know their place better.
9. That while we cannot affiliate with the common people, we will let them vote our ticket at any time on election day, save between 10 and 12 A. M., when "the better element" will want to drive to the polls and run no risk of contamination.
10. That Nahant and such other towns as may be hereafter designated by the Massachusetts Reform Club shall be exempt from taxation.
11. That the degree of LL. D. shall be conferred by Harvard College upon all persons who shall be designated by the Massachusetts Reform Club, and upon none others.

A MEDICAL writer in a leading English paper says that the ignorance of most people of nursing and medical treatment, even of the simplest kind, is profound. "I remember," he writes, "some years ago being called to an Israelite who had fainted, and whom I found surrounded by a score of friends, the outer circle howling and the inner endeavoring to cram teaspoonfuls of jam into his mouth. I remember educated people sorrowing because their relative—down with typhoid fever—cannot eat mutton chop. I remember cases of measles and chicken pox sent to school in cold and wretched weather. I remember patients lost whom nursing would have saved; and many saved by nursing alone. And remembering these, remembering a host of cases similar or worse than those recorded, of ignorance, foolishness, and recklessness, multiplying incredibly the misery and wretchedness in a world so burdened with them already, I cry. Who will make himself or herself a blessing to overworked and aggravated doctors by teaching people common sense and nursing sense, and the importance of things they deem trifling, but which are more potent in the saving of life than all the pills and plasters of a brilliant pharmacopœia?"

THE King of Italy has accepted as a gift from Mr. John W. Garrett the splendid and much admired horse Damascus from his Montebello stables. The offer on the part of Mr. Garrett was made through Mr. W. W. Story, the American sculptor, resident in Rome, who was a guest at Montebello last year. One of the requests which accompanies the gift is that Mr. Story will have the privilege of using Damascus for a model. The animal is to be shipped by the Italian steamer Bermania, sailing from New York on the 13th instant for Genoa. A competent man accustomed to the sea will take charge of him to Genoa and Rome. Damascus was foaled in 1874, when Esneas, his dam, one of Mr. Garrett's Arabians, was 25 years old. He was sired by Hamlet, then only two years of age. The sire of Hamlet was Joe Lane, a very beautiful and speedy trotter.

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.

DIED

WILSON.—At Mr. G. H. Bennett's, in Chestertown, on the evening of Friday, the 8th inst., after a prolonged illness, SAMUEL CLINTON WILSON, aged 10 years.

TAYLOR.—Of consumption, near Hanesville, on Sunday, June 3d, MARY E. TAYLOR, the beloved wife of James Taylor and daughter of Jas. Beck of John, aged 38 years, 7 months and 18 days.

In the death of this estimable woman is again exemplified the maxim, "Death loves a shining mark," for though moving in the humbler walks of life, she filled with singular devotion and fidelity the sphere of a true wife and mother. At the age of 14 she united with the M. P. Church at St. James, of which she remained a worthy and consistent member until 1866, when she entered the communion of the M. E. Church at the Union. Her piety was of that solid character which drew her to visit the sick and prompted her to do whatever she could to relieve distress wherever found. Her illness became serious during the year '82, and she earnestly prayed her Heavenly Father to spare her one year longer that she might "set her house in order" before she should go hence. Her petition was answered, and at the close of the year, she could calmly say "not my will, Oh, Lord, but thine be done." As the hour approached when "mortality should put on immortality," she said to her sorrow-stricken husband, "I know your loss will be great, but why should you weep when you know that my gain will be immeasurably greater." Watching the clock, she said, "How slowly the time seems to pass; oh! how sweet it would be to have some bright angel come and bear my spirit away." And it came.

J. T.

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.

BOOK LOST.

Vol. IX of Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of the Practice of medicine, belonging to the library of the late Dr. Wm. H. Meeteer, has been mislaid, or borrowed and never returned. If anyone has borrowed the same they will oblige by kindly returning to

June 14—3t. HOPE H. BARROLL.

SOFT COAL.

Farmers will please take notice that we are prepared to furnish them with Soft Coal for threshing out their crops. Coal yard on Cannon Street, adjoining Davis' stables.

J. D. BACCHUS.

June 14—5t.

Sweet Potato Plants.

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

EDWARD SLAUGHTER,

June 7—3t. 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.

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.

To the Public.

Those having CARPETS TO WEAVE will do well to send to BARTLEY, at Urieville, 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. Urieville, Kent Co., Md.

A CARD.

I take pleasure in stating to the public that MR. LOUIS K. STAM 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.

Read This Carefully.

Hines & Clements are selling BINDER TWINE for all kinds of Binders. They guarantee it to be as good as is used by any machine in this or any other State. They buy direct from manufacturers in ton lots, pay cash and sell for cash. This is why they can undersell agents for the different Binders, who buy their Twine from their respective companies. Some one has been unkind enough to charge us with handling an inferior article. We have a Ton on hand for inspection, and we challenge any man to produce a better article. We have sold over one ton already, and hope to sell several more.

HINES & CLEMENTS.

June 14.

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 "Derrics," 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.

SOME REASONS WHY!

IN THE MILLING BUSINESS.

Why has SPICER been successful in the milling business? We answer:

1st.

Because he is a jolly old fellow, and has a good word for everybody.

2d.

He is a millwright and keeps his mill in first-class order without going to Baltimore for a millwright.

3d.

He is not only a millwright, but enjoys the reputation of being a first-class miller.

4th.

In his mill you can always find flour, meal, chops and all kinds of feed for sale at the very lowest prices that the market will allow it to be sold for.

5th.

He has but one price for the rich and the poor. His prices are the same to all.

6TH AND LAST, though not least, he is very careful how he uses the toll-dish, as all his customers will say.

To the ladies of Kent county who delight in good flour, we wish to say that we have at last succeeded in getting Radcliffe Mill, at Chestertown, in first-class order, and to-day we are making better flour than ever before. We keep the best millers that money will get. None but first class millers handle our wheat mill. Gentlemen we will willingly take back and pay cash for any bad flour we may make from good wheat. We are very thankful for all past favors and as we have the mill in first class order, and are making first class flour and meal, with plenty of water that will run us day and night, we hope to secure a full share of public patronage.

Spicer & Bacon.

July 14, 1883—3m.

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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power contained in the will of Elijah Bond, will offer at Public Sale in front of the post-office, in the village of Fairlee, on

Saturday, 7th day of July, 1883,

at 3½ o'clock P. M.,

THE LOT OF LAND,

known as the

ELIJAH BOND LOT,

situated on the public road near said village, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Will Bowman and others, and containing

20 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS.

The soil is good and improved, and desirable for a small home. Also, a

WOOD LOT

OF FIVE ACRES,

adjoining the lands of John W. Corey and others, and near said village.

TERMS.—One-third cash or in thirty days thereafter, at the option of the trustee, and the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, purchase money to be secured by bond of purchaser, with security to be approved by trustee, and to bear interest from day of sale.

C. H. BAKER,

U. A. C. Garrett, Auct. TRUSTEE.

June 14—ts.

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 steamboat 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.

Road Examiners' Notice.

The subscribers appointed by the Hon. County Commissioners, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the Public road from Galena to Sandy Hook Hill should be straightened and improved, and a bridge built thereon, over stream at foot of "Sandy Hill," hereby give notice that they will meet at Galena on *Wednesday, June 20th*, proximo, to proceed to discharge their duties under a commission to them issued for said purpose.

F. HYLAND TAYLOR,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
JOHN C. BRICE.

May 17—5t.

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,