The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, June 21, 1883

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Proprietor.

A Serene State of Affairs.

We believe the Democratic party in Maryland will come to the front this fall with a larger majority than it has shown for many elections. There has been a great deal of talk in Maryland during the past few years about bossism. In the predominant party in our State we have never had bossism in the sense that the Camerons have bossed their party in Pennsylvania, or that Roscoe Conkling at one time bossed his party in New York State. But whatever degree of Bossism may have existed in Maryland Democratic politics in the past, certainly, it cannot be claimed that any boss, or any set of bosses, is manipulating party affairs this year. Nowhere, in the whole State, is there seemingly a disposition to boost unduly the claims of any candidate. There are mentioned a number of candidates for Governor, but the discussion of the claims of each is carried on very gently, and there seems to be in every section presenting a candidate a willingness for concession. The very fact that there exists a great uncertainty as to whom the Democratic nominees for State offices may be, speaks very forcibly. It indicates that there is being no effort made, on the part of the bosses, to insure the success of any candidate or candidates. It indicates that when the nominations are made, fitness and capacity will be the criterions by which the candidates shall be tried, and that such candidates will be placed before the people as shall command the respect and confidence of the party. The coming candidates must not, and will not, have affiliated in the past with any faction, whether that faction be headed by Gorman, Whyte or Hamilton. They must be men who possess the prime qualification of being able to stand upon their own records and their own characters. They must be such men as that their public records will be guarantees to the people that the affairs of the State will be managed by them with comprehensive wisdom, and with a fidelity that cannot be made to swerve from acting for the best interests of the people. With such candidates, the Democratic party can win surely and gloriously.

JUDGE TOURGEE, in a recent number of the *Continent* discusses the probabilities and possibilities of the presidential nomination next year. The paper does not anywhere indicate any especial acuteness of observation with regards the signs of the times, and will not have a tendency to impress intelligent readers that Judge Tourgee is a sage of extraordinary foresight. This may be said regarding the paper as a whole but when we come to section VIII of this political diagonsis, we are impressed with the utter falsity of the writer's deductions. We quote from section VIII.:

"Both parties will nominate men with a positive and creditable war record. Whatever may be said, and from whatever motives, about the time having arrived when the issues of the war should be laid aside and forgotten, the time has not arrived when a man can be elected President of the United States who did not wear a sword or carry a musket in the Federal army during the war of Rebellion."

In our humble judgement, the above is thorough bosh, and is not in accord with the sentiments of the people in an section of the country. We believe that this country taken as a whole, is sick of war presidents and of presidential candidates with war records. The only candidate that the Democrats have won with since the war,—Samuel J. Tilden, was not a soldier. James A. Garfield did not win through his war record, and Gen. Hancock rather suffered in the campaign from having been a soldier. Gen. Grant gave the country a sufficiency of a soldier administration. In the minds of the people, statesmanship and generalship do not go together. The man who is fitted by nature to be a fighter, does not often possess the best capacity for the management of civil affairs: There has been, to be sure, an element in the north upon whom the bloody shirt cry has always had its effect, but the indications are that remembrances of the war are ceasing to be cherished with the old time warmth. Neither party, we believe, would hail with any great degree of enthusiasm a candidate with a war record. On the contrary, the next president must have a record as a statesman, and must be able to show to the country, a clean reputation, and must be able to impress that he has an honest heart and a wise head.

THE long, wearisome Star Route trial is closed, the jury has rendered its verdict, and Brady and Dorsey are acquitted. The lachrymose speech of Bob Ingersoll had its weight with a Washington jury. A Washington jury does not seem to be a model twelve men, either as to intellect or moral character, since one of the jurymen fell in a drunken fit in the jury box, and was only kept from the mania by daily allowance of grog. After the verdict, the acquitted, with their lawyers, the jury and a few other choice friends held a grand carouse. The Star Route trials are to be continued against other parties implicated, and the possibilities are that some of the lesser thieves may yet be caught while the ringleaders are permitted to go free.

This Star route business, taken from beginning to end, points out very forcibly that a new party should be let into the control of national affairs. In the first place, this should be, so that there may be a systematic overhauling and showing up of departments, by a party that is not interested in concealing the roguery and rascality that may have been practiced in the last twenty years. Enough has come to the surface to show that in the Treasury department and in other departments there is much that will not bear the light of an honest investigation. A thoroughly honest investigation will never be made while the Republican party is in power, because a thoroughly honest investigation would convince the people over the whole country that it is time the Republican party should step down and out.

IN the primary election held in Baltimore on last Tuesday, to elect 180 delegates to compose a new city Democratic convention, 102 of the delegates nominated by the Young Democracy were elected out of the whole number. No contest was made by the regulars until within two days of the election. The success of the Young Democracy will give satisfaction throughout the State, as it is generally believed the organization represents honest political methods as opposed to the chicaneries practised by the managers.

THE STAR ROUTE VERDICT.

MR. KER SAYS THE CHARGES AGAINST KELLOGG AND BRADY ARE TO BE PUSHED.

'The verdict in the Star route case was a surprise to me, as it must have been to every man in this nation who has followed the case," said William W. Ker, of counsel for the government, as he was seated in Dooner's restaurant last night. He had finished his supper and had apparently recovered his usual spirits. "Looking back over the case," he went on to say, "I cannot think of any errors that the prosecution made in its conduct. I ascribe the result rather to the social conditions existing in Washington. Of its population fully two-thirds are non-residents and therefore ineligible for jury duty. From the remainder the material for juries must come. The government had three challenges and the defense four. When we had exhausted these rights we had to accept every candidate for a place on the jury who stated that he had not formed an opinion.'

'What about the future? Are you discouraged?'

'I leave in the morning for Washington to push the cases against the other members of the gang. William Pitt Kellogg and Brady will have to come to the bar of that court. Kellogg is rushing about the capital telling everybody that he ought to be in Louisiana attending to the interests of his party if the State is to be kept in the Republican fold, and he has induced a good many time-serving politicians to believe him. If he is to be credited he carries the destinies of that State about in his pocket. I don't think nearly so bad of the Republican party as that myself.'

'How do the few Garfield Republicans in Washington regard the oreak-down of the prosecution begun under the late administration?'

'There aren't any Garfield Republicans in Washington. All bow to the present regime. The delight of many of the prominent politicians in the result of the trial was open and unmistakable. It must be said, however, that many of those who were once beloved by Dorsey had the discretion or good taste not to join in the orgies with which the verdict was celebrated. Nothing since the days of Nero has exceeded the debauch of Thursday afternoon and night. I was personally insulted on the streets and in the Ebbitt House. Anybody could get drunk who cared to take the trouble. It was a day of debauch to be remembered by sober citizens of the Capital.'

'Ingersoll regards himself as having achieved the success, doubtless?'

'I suppose so. In my opinion he had less to do in impressing the jury than Judge Wilson and other members of the defendants' counsel. Ingersoll's law is like his religion—too scattered for him ever to find it'

Attorney-General Brewster arrived in this city last evening and quartered at the Bellevue.

Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh was asked for his opinion of the verdict. He smiled, but declined to say anything more than that the result did not surprise him in the least.

Exit Office-Hunter.

The Montgomery County (Md.) *Advocate* contains the following well-considered article:

"There can be no doubt in the mind of any one who will take the pains to notice the 'signs of the times,' that the mere office seeker is rapidly falling out of the estimation of men. The civvil-service reform bill was an earnest protest against him, and the fact that it was forced from reluctant politicians indicates the intensity of the people's purpose to have done with shams. The elimination of sectionalism from politics forces broad questions of business policy upon public attention, and these are at once so numerous and so complex that men of one idea must give way to those of large minds and liberal culture. The governments—State and Federal—have pretty nearly assumed the ante-bellum grooves; and it is not now enough to know that a caudidate will vote this way or that way upon a question involving the limitation of State or Federal authority. He must give some indication of capacity to deal with questions in which he cannot rely upon prejudice for a backing, and the bearing of which even the dullest of his constituents will feel in a moment in its influence upon the every day transactions of life.

There is, of course, no possible objection to an honorable ambition to devote one's life to politics. In its direct practical operation, it is the noblest and most beneficient of the sciences, when its ministers are above selfishness and chicanery. In fact, what is most needed is a larger proportion of trained politicians in our Legislatures, and fewer of those who cannot last longer than a single session at Washington or Annapolis.

"But this reform must come about through the interested participation of the people in the elections, both primary and general. As an election approaches the question most frequently heard is, 'Who is going to run?' It should be 'Whom shall we ask to run?' As long as the people put up with office-beggars they will have poor servants. As soon as they go out to look for servants 'with a character' they will stand some chance of being suited. There is no lack of capable and honest men who would cheerfully undertake the responsible and delicate duties of public office even at a sacrifice, but they are as independent as they are unselfish, and they would no more beg for votes and offices than they would beg their daily bread from door to door. The public have a right to demand a man's servicees, but they have no right to ask him to demean himself in his own estimation by practices which they condemn in others. Offices will be worthily filled when men are sought after to fill them. Until the people become unselfish and industrous enough to seek such men, they will suffer all the evils which the mountebank and mediocre can inflict upon them.

"Happily, the people seem to be awakening to their duty in this matter, and we have no doubt if they will persist in the spirit which seems now to be gaining ground great good will come of it. Within a few weeks the date of the primary elections will be announced by the central committee, and it is therefore time that public sentiment should begin to crystallize. It wise selections are made there will be an overwhelming democraticic victory. There has not been anywhere in the State a marked increase of the republican vote, and every success they have met has been through the indifference of democrats. The vast preponderance of sentiment in Maryland profoundly distrusts the republican party, and the duty of the democracy is to furnish such assurances as will leave no ground for indifference towards it. This can be best done by the character of the men whom we nominate."

The Republican Party Must Go.

The Star route defendants were Republicans. They were prosecuted by a Republican administration, tried by a Republican judge, and acquitted by a Republican jury. But the country has seen greater crimes not only condoned but approved by the party which has held continued possession of the Government for twenty-two years.

The scandals of Grantism did not weaken the hold of the President on his party. The Treasury Ring, the Navy Ring, the Post Office Ring, the Army Ring, the Indian Ring, the Land Ring, the Pension Ring, the Printing Ring, the Whiskey Ring, the Washington Ring, all flourished under Grant, and some of their villainies were traced quite to the door of the White House itself. Babcock was indicted, when private secretary of the President, for complicity in the Whiskey Ring. Gen. Grant saved him from the penitentiary by direct Executive interference.

Black Friday was one of the incidents of Republican misrule. Credit Mobilier was an illustration of it. The Freedman's Bank was robbed and gutted by Republican philanthropists, who shed tears over the sufferings of the colored brother and stole the savings of his wife and children. The San Domingo job was whitewashed by conspicuous Republicans. Republicans looted the navy. The Emma Mine exposure, the corrupt Venezuelan Commission, the fraudulent Mexican claims, the plunder of Indian tribes, the speculations in public loans, and the collusion in the departments with outside thieves swell the Republican record.

When a Republican Congress passed the salary grab and the back pay steal, they only kept time to the quickstep of robbery, with Secor Robeson's marine band furnishing the music. And after indignant public opinion compelled a retreat from that barefaced scheme of spoliation, the doubled salary of the President was preserved as a special compliment to Grant.

The jobbers, the ringsters, the plunderers, the adventurers, and the thieves who infested the White House demanded a third term for Grant. The third-term conspiracy failed only because the party feared a crushing defeat if the experiment was tried.

Great corporations are now controlling legislation on many matters in which they are interested. They have corrupted and packed courts, and they keep Republican sentinels posted along the avenues leading to all the departments.

Repeated investigations show that the great ledgers of the Treasury have been mutilated, that balances involving many millions of dollars have been forced, that erasures and interpolated figures exist by thousands, and that books of account have disappeared.

The Presidency was stolen in 1876, and some of the beneficiaries of that crime are most conspicuous in pretending to deplore the failure of justice in the Star route cases.

The party that applauded the Great Fraud which carried Hayes into the White House and Sherman into the Treasury, and appropriated all the proceeds of the crime, did not scruple, four years later, to support a candidate whose whole public career was stained with jobbery.

The men who committed the crimes in this long catalogue, or their creatures and representatives, are still in office. They hold the fort, and resist all intrusion. They know how to turn aside dangerous investigation. They sound the alarm at the first approach of the enemy. They mount guard by day and by night over the records. They know how the Navy Department was fired four times within a few weeks.

There is no possibility of reform, or of purification of the public service, while this condition of things exists. All the essays and rules of Eaton, Gregory and Thoman are worth no more for that purpose than the chattering of so many monkeys in a menagerie. All other issues sink into insignificance when compared with the magnitude of this question. First of all, the country must have a change of party, the infusion of new blood into the management of public affairs, and clean hands in every branch of the public service.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Star Route Verdict.

The verdict in the Star route trial cannot be called a surprise. A disagreement of the jury was expected. A conspiracy is one of the most difficult crimes to prove satisfactorily, and after the break-down of Rerdell, the principal witness of the prosecution on that point, and a self-confessed criminal, the case may be said to have failed.

Opinion as to the moral guilt of the indicted parties is not changed by his verdict. They escaped conviction because one of their confederates could not be believed under oath. Other circumstances doubtless operated on the minds of the jury, who were under no restraint during the progress of the trial.

The notorious fact that other contractors, standing precisely on the same footing before the law as Dorsey, were not indicted, and were permitted to compromise their stolen gains by arbitration, made an injurious impression. Peculiar friends of Mr. Blaine, known to be compromised in corrupt contracts, were allowed to go untarnished. The means and the agencies of this favoritism are an open secret here. The men who did the work while in Government employ, and who afterward betrayed their employer, can be easily found.

The enormous expenditures and the length of the trial caused a belief that the prosecution was more in the interest of individuals than of justice. This idea was carefully nourished and constantly excited by the Star route papers until it got a hold on that portion of the public that is always willing to accept a harsh judgment.

The methods of the Department of Justice in this case have created much scandal, and when Brewster Cameron is brought before a committee next winter he will be confronted with acts that cannot be properly defended. Worse than all, instead of injuring the Star route men, they have materially aided them.

The exposure in Ottoman's case at the close of the trial was of immense value to the defendants, because it created an opinion that money operated in that settlement, and that the law was thrust aside for the benefit of favorites.

Mr. Brewster became Attorney-General solely from his connection with the original Star route case, in which he received a heavy retainer. The country has not forgotten his profuse promises to conduct the prosecution vigorously and with personal attention throughout. He made the closing speech in the first trial, without in any way strengthening the previous arguments. This was his first and last appearance as a public prosecutor.

The counsel for the Government did not need Mr. Brewster's aid. They were probably stronger without it, in view of his eccentricities. But that fact does not relieve the Attorney-General from the predicament of not having redeemed his voluntary pledges; and the President is encumbered with a member of the Cabinet, who was brought in for that special purpose.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Driftwood in Republican Politics.

John Sherman got out of the Ohio State Convention all that could be of value to him. He could have been nominated for Governor had he consented. It was the idea of his supporters for the Presidential nomination that he should stand, but he overruled them. The Presidential idea remains and he is an aspirant for the nomination all the same. It was only a disagreement how to make most for the idea out of the convention. Sherman had his way. His supporters will not be the less active on that account. They argued that his election as Governor would make him the Presidential candidate. "But if I fail?" said Sherman. "We will not risk all on the first step," he added. And then: "If it be made obvious that I could have been nominated, and if with some one else the State be lost, who will be able to dispute that it would have been otherwise with me and that with me for President the State will be carried? If we win with another candidate, may it not be said still that it was I who did it?" This was the way John Sherman reasoned. It was his idea of getting out of the convention all there was for him. Time will show whether he was not right. That his name has all at once become conspicuous before the country as a candidate is perfectly evident. He will become the central figure in a fierce contest which he and his party believe will end in victory.

The Ohio Convention will have the effect in some sort to precipitate the question of the Republican candidacy. Already there is a pricking of ears among supporters of more than one of the public characters on the list. General Grant's kindly mention of Blaine and Logan as first on the list is causing it to be asked, "What's in the wind?" It is thought that of late Mr. Blaine is seen rather more frequently in public and that he is more prompt to recognize persons more or less in the activities of politics than formerly. There is, as one can see on having attention drawn to it, a good deal of shaking of hands by persons not heretofore warmly inclined. "What does it mean?" inquired an official with an honest hate for everything Half Breed. Said another: "With Grant warming towards Blaine, the New York *Tribune* grounding arms towards Arthur and John Sherman presiding over a convention indorsing Arthur and the administration, I am confused." Said a veteran of forty years in active politics and a student of men's acts and motives: "I would not like to say that I am sure what is going on, but it is something outside of the usual motives and aims of our managing politicians, bringing rivals and factions together. Large factors are taking charge for reasons of their own. Grant, Blaine, Logan and Arthur working together would be a strange sight any time. It would presuppose an extraordinary motive." These are specimens of the talks one hears. They are growing more and more frequent. The Presidential question is fast coming to be the topic of the day among politicians of every grade in and out of the government. On the Republican side there are reasons for believing it is in the hands of men who aim at unexpected results.—*Phila. Times.*

THE Kansas City *Journal* says that within five terms, covering fifteen months, St. Louis courts have granted 1,000 divorces.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

AN ACTIVE DEMAND FOR SECURITIES OF A DEFUNCT GOVERNMENT.

For a long time past Baltimore stock brokers have advertised for Confederate States bonds. The movement in these bonds started some three years ago, and since that time the purchases have been very large, one firm alone handling about $30,000,000 of them. Baltimore has been the headquarters for their purchase and Europe the destination of the bonds, the orders coming from a large London firm.

When the excitement first began, the bonds, which were considered worthless, brought one dollar per $1,000. The price subsequently advanced, and has gone as high as $15 per $1,000, though now they are from $6 to $8 per $1,000 for six, seven and eight per cent. bonds. The bonds are somewhat scarce now, though some days a hundred thousand will change hands, and other days not one hundred. The dealings are altogether in coupon bonds with the 1865 (or prior) coupons on. One Baltimore dealer, who makes the Confederate bonds a specialty, has offers from the South of bonds in lots ranging from $100,000 to $500,000. Richmond brokers and others in the South are purchasing them and sending them to the London house, the head of which is said to be a party by the name of Moses. The North Carolina war bonds also are being bought for $4 on the $1,000.

Since the flurry began there has been great rummaging about some old closets, chests, boxes, &c., for the pieces of paper that contained the promise to pay off the Confederate States of America. Some bring them into the brokers' offices already framed, having been preserved, as curiosities. Others bring them stiff with paste, having taken them from the screens which they have long decorated; and it is even said the bonds have at times been used for wall paper by fantastically inclined people. It is safe to say the walls have needed new papering since Confederate bonds began to have a market value.

What they are being bought for is what no fellow can find out. Some have advanced the theory that the purchasers entertain a forlorn hope of their being paid some day. But another and perhaps equally as rational a theory has been put forward. During the late war the English did buy some Confederate securities, and at the close of the war found them worthless. It has been suggested that the holders still entertain an idea of getting something back. The present purchasers, it is said, believe the same way. The summing up of the theory is that English holders look for some complications to arise between the two countries, and hope that in its adjustment England will be in position to insist on the United States indemnifying the English holders of the Confederate bonds.

PLUNDERING THE TREASURY.

THE FRAUDS OF RINGS AND CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Many years ago a distinguished Senator of the United States wrote: "Assignees and agents are now the great prosecutors of claims against the Government. They constitute a profession—a new one—resident at Washington. Their calling has become a most industrous pursuit, skilful, persevering, acting on system and in phalanx, entirely an over-match for the succession of new members who come ignorantly to the consideration of cases which they have so well dressed up. It would be to the honor of Congress and the protection of the Treasury to institute a searching examination into the practices of these agents, to see whether undue means are used to procure the legislation they desire."

Mr. Benton's description applies equally well to another and even more powerful ring of men who plot and scheme to get money from the Treasury by disreputable means. It cannot be said, however, that this ring is "entirely an overmatch" for the representatives of the Government with whom they deal. On the contrary, the representatives of the Government are responsible, either through a criminal or careless abetting of that ring, or else because the laws under which they act are loose, and they make no effort to perpect them. Rings of contractors, big and little, exist here, who seem to have the Government at their mercy. They are men of mighty skill in conceiving and executing their contemptible business, and take pains enough with their dishonesty to suggest the idea that it is harder work to be a cheat than an honest man. They throng the departments and carry their atmosphere with them, so that anybody would think that the clerks estimate the smartness of men with whom the Government deals by the success with which these men get more money than they ought. The example of men who have grown rich and eminent by this kind of work demoralizes the Government clerks, and when they see men feted, honored, sought, and even almost nominated for the Presidency, who are known to have got their first boost when they got a contract, they are tempted also.

Some years ago, in one of the legislative branches of the Government, proposals were received for the supply of stationery. By some sort of hocus pocus it got to be the custom to accept such bids as contained a proposal to furnish one article at a lower price than anybody else offered it for. That is, if a bidder proposed to sell paper, ink, envelopes and the like higher than any one else, but offered penknives lower than the others did, that man got the contract. An honest clerk stopped that, and then the bid of him whose total for all the items aggregated less than anybody else's was accepted. But this did not stop collusion and fraud. Afterward the scheme that prevails to no small extent now was concocted. Proposals are made for bids for stationery, Brown, Jones and Robinson, who are dealers in such goods, no longer fight each other, but Brown says to Jones and Robinson, "If you will let me have the ink bid I will fix my proposal so that you can have what you like." It is a fraud that must be apparent every time the bids are opened. Yet the Government officers permit the Government to become the victim of such a conspiracy, and many of them do not seem to think that the operation is anything but a smart piece of business.

The investigation that Windom began and so suddenly stopped into the frauds of one of the minor Treasury rings, showed that not only was this barefaced system of fraud tolerated, but also that local trades men were in the habit of giving bonuses to the clerks who passed on the contracts. All this could be stopped if the atmosphere of the departments was that of the sternest integrity; but as that cannot be hoped for, it will require pretty thorough purging or some decidedly rigid legislation to balk it. If Congress knew how much of the work that involves the expenditure of money is left to subordinates who have no great sense of responsibility, we might hope for some legislation.

Here is the Star route contract system. The Government is spending thousands in prosecuting men who are accused of obtaining money dishonestly by means of that contract system, but nothing has been done to put up bars against further frauds. The Star route contractors, many of them, are believed to be in collusion still. They "act on system and in phalanx." Subordinate clerks pass on their applications, and the responsible head of that department must put his validating signature to hundreds of contracts which it is a physical impossibility for him to have personally examined. Experience has taught that, given the opportunity, the men are not wanting to take dishonorable advantage of the Government, and the Star route contract system, as now conducted, abounds in opportunities. No frauds are charged in the railway mail service, and if it is possible to conduct one branch of the mail business honestly, business men would say that all branches ought to be equally protected. The belief that controls those who conduct the great departments, however, seems to be that it is a greater disgrace to have the demoralization in them exposed than to have it exist; so that we rarely hear of heads of departments asking Congress to change existing laws that are found to give opportunity for corrupt practices, and the first reform in any of these departments has yet to be heard of that was instituted of his own motion by the responsible head. The subaltern clerks in many of them seem to be stronger than the chief, and more than one Cabinet officer has found his hands tied and his purposes baffled, until he gives up in despair, content to take things as easily as possible.

Autocracies exist in all the departments, supreme, uncontrollable, defying Congress and the Executive; and until some means are found of overthrowing them, and solid phalanxes of contractors, claim agents, and other disreputable money getters will have their way.

NEITHER Mr. Arthur nor any member of the Executive household sent word of any kind to Dorsey when the trial ended. There was a time when Arthur could expatiate in Dorsey's praise, and specially as an artist in the use of "soap." Arthur, like Garfield, gave him the credit of the "masterful" organization which won the election. Dorsey said about one year ago that he had a great many letters written and received during and after the campaign of 1880, perhaps as many as three or four thousand. He thought possibly he might print a few selected from them. Has not the time come for Dorsey to speak? He is well out of the business that has employed him for more than two years. Now let us have a little history from his own unequalled pen and abundant storehouse of material.

It is quite evident that it is in the power of the ex-Senator to make a contribution to recent political history excelling any previous one. Will he do it?

DUKES KILLED BY THE SON OF CAPTAIN NUTT.—At Uniontown, Pa., about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, James Nutt, son of the late Captain A. C. Nutt, shot and killed N. L. Dukes, his father's murderer. Five balls were fired, four taking effect. Dukes died instantly. It appears that Dukes has been frequently warned of his danger in remaining in Uniontown after being warned away, but he replied he would stay in the town or in the cemetery.

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.

LUMBER

FOR THE SPRING OF 1883.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.,

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

White Pine, Virginia Pine and GEORGIA PINE

LUMBER

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

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

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

TERMS LIBERAL.

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

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

June 21, 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.

NOTICE.

The Orphans' Court for Kent county will not meet on Tuesday, June 26th. Next meeting will be on Tuesday, July 34.

June 21—2t.

LOST.

On Tuesday night a garnet bonnet with plume, on the Tolchester road near Chestertown. A liberal reward will be given if left at the *Transcript* office.

June 21—3t.

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.

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.

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.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, assisted by his brother.

Having permanetly located in Chestertown, can be found all day and evening at office, except otherwise professionally engaged.

Special attention given to women and children. June 21, 1883.

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.

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.

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.

COLIN F. STAM,

DRUGGIST,

PREPARES MEDICINES

from only the

Purest and Most Reliable Drugs

in the market.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN

—TO—

Physicians' Recipies,

Which are prepared in the

Most Skillful Manner,

and in accordance with all the improved methods of Pharmacy.

Moderate Prices.

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

Drug Store on corner—sign—Illuminated Mortar.

March 1, 1883.

Farmers and Others

in want of

Wood Head, Steel or Malleable Iron Garden Rakes, Hoes, Spading Forks, Spades, Shovels, Extra 4 Tine Forks, Trace Chains, Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Back Bands with hooks, very cheap, Hames and Hedge Shears, will find it to their interest to call at

March 22. J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

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 2½ 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.

CASTOR OIL.

PURE LARD OIL!

No. 1 LARD OIL.

Golden Oil.

Pure Natural West Virginia Oil,

AND CHEAP

BLACK OIL.

Wholesale & Retail

—AT—

EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES

—AT—

LOUIS K. STAM'S.

June 21, 1883.

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.

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.

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 Boxes, Glass Pitchers, Combs and Brushes, Glass Setts, Pocket Books, Salt Stands, Purses, Satchels, Pickle Dishes, Perfumeries, Soaps, Celery Glasses, Jewelry, Eye Glasses, Spectacles and Frames, Cigars, Tobacco, China Tea Setts, Pipes and Smokers, Queensware, Confectionery, Looking Glasses, Oranges, Lemons, Bracelets, Wall Pockets, Nuts, Figs, Doll Babies, Pickles, Sauces, Toilet Setts, Vases, Chow-Chow, Casters, Spoons, Horse Radish, Majolica Ware, French Mustard, Paper, Envelopes, Sardines, Spices, Cards, Books, Chocolate, Cocoa, Dominoes, Checkers, Gelatine, Jellies, Thermometers, Canned Goods, Shaving Brushes, Cakes, Crackers, Bananas, and many other goods, all of which we are selling at the lowest prices.

Call in at

SPARKS'.

April 12, 1883.

WATER COOLERS, Water Coolers and Ice Tongs, for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

10 CENTS will buy a box of paper and envelops at SPARKS'

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