# The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning Feb. 28, 1884

C. G. WOODALL

Editor and Proprietor.


## Fish by Artificial Methods.

We have received the report of the Maryland fish commissioners for the year ending with December, 1883. We have read it carefully to ascertain if the report gives any demonstrable proof that our fish supply has been increased by artificial methods. There are numerous tables and whole columns of figures that run largely into the millions, enumerating the young fish claimed to have been turned out in various rivers and streams. The usefulness of fish propagation, however, must be measured by the number of edible fish that are taken in, and not by the number of young fish that are turned out. The report deals very largely in statements regarding fish that have been turned out, and very meagerly in statements regarding any enlarged quantities of fish that have been taken in. The report states, mildly enough,—"The fish, in all of the rivers where the young have been deposited yearly by the commission, have gradually but perceptibly increased."

If fish can be made abundant by artificial processes, it is a glorious fact, and the fact should be utilized in the most systematic and thorough manner possible. Our rivers, streams and even the small brooklets and ponds should be made to yield an abundance of this palatable food supply. But, while we are not prepared to deny that fish in Maryland waters may have been increased to a certain extent in the past few years by artificial methods yet the increase has not been large enough to demonstrate clearly and undoubtedly the utility of the system. If Chester river may be taken as a fair stream by which to judge the results of artificial propagation, it is evident that the system has so far accomplished very little toward increasing the run of fish.

If the State of Maryland pretends to sustain a fish commission, and undertakes at all to make fish abundant by artificial processes, it should undertake the matter systematically and effectively. In the first place, the fish commissioners should be required to devote entirely their time and talents to fish propagation. They should not be parties who devote nine-tenths their time to some private business and one-tenth to their official duties. In the second place, the State's appropriations should be large enough to erect suitable hatching facilities to turn out fish in the greatest possible abundance, to supply all available waters, The State had better spend ten thousand dollars annually to some effect than to spend five thousand annually to no effect. After giving the matter of artificial propagation a thorough and systematic trial, by commissioners who have ample facilities and who devote all their time and attention to the matter, if our supply of fish does not become so notably increased by the system that the wayfaring man, though a fool, shall acknowledge the increase, the State government should abandon the system as a theoretic fallacy. We do not believe that so far the Maryland fish commission has accomplished any particularly noticeable results.

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THE Democratic convention for nominating a Presidential candidate meets in Chicago, July the 8th. The Republican convention meets in the same city, June 3d. Illinois has long been a Republican stronghold, but the interests of Illinois are chiefly agricultural and commercial. Hence, she is a free-trade State, and the selecting of the Illinois metropolis as the place for making the Democratic candidate means that the fight is to be made upon the question of protection, and that Illinois, in such a case, will at least be a debatable State.

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SOME effort has been made during this session of Congress to revive the Peninsula Ship Canal question. Congressman Findlay has made the ship canal a specialty, but there is not much evidence that he stands the ghost of a chance of getting an appropriation bill passed for building the canal. The ship canal will probably have to rest for several years before it again attains to the prominence it reached during the Congress previous to this.

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CHESTERTOWN lays claim to the honor of entertaining the Democratic Congressional Convention this year. The conventions have been held in the lower part of the district very frequently. The upper section of the district is entitled to a turn, and there is no better point than Chestertown.

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ROSCOE THE GREAT has been interviewed, as will be found by reference to our columns elsewhere. Though he has since said that the interview is not in all respects correct, yet substantially he does not deny it. The interview is quite an interesting one.

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THE Legislative "Colts" gave a ball at Annapolis on last Monday evening, the first since as far back as 1868. The occasion was in all respects pleasant.

## DEMOCRATS FOR CHICAGO.

THEIR NATIONAL CONVENTION TO MEET THERE ON JULY 8.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The next Democratic National Convention will be held in Chicago on the 8th of July. Congress is to adjourn before that day if the Democrats can bring it about. These are the results of the meeting of the Democratic National Committie here. The members of the committee who had sought to sleep late last night as a refuge from the importunate invitations of the indefatigable representatives of Chicago, St. louis, and Louisville rose late this morning. By the time they entered the parlors in the annex of the Arlington, once Reverdy Johnson's home, and where the Republican National Committee recently met, it was almost noon. Chairman Barnum, looking very unwell, came down from his room, where he had been conferring with several leaders and exleaders, including Senator Pendleton, accompanied by Frederick O. Prince, Secretary of the committee, who does not propose to serve upon the committee after this year. When Chairman Barnum called the committee to order, all the States were found to be represented, either by members of the committee or by proxies. The committee at once voted, at Chairman Barnum's suggestion, that no representative of the press should be admitted. Before the committee assembled all outsiders had been excluded from that part of the building, and a stalwart sergeant at arms had been stationed at the entrance to the annex. Nothing was allowed to pass in but trays with full glasses. Nothing came out but the trays with the empty glasses.

The lobbies of the hotel were full of Democrats interested in the outcome of the committee's deliberations. Vest was there, who was to speak for St. Louis, and Dorsheimer, who was to speak for Saratoga, and Carter Harrison, who had Chicago's interests in charge. There were a few Republicans in the crowd. They spent most of their time watching some High School cadets, who were drilling in honor of the day in front of the hotel.

The first news that filtered out to the men in the lobbies was that the project set on foot by the Territorial Delegates in Congress to give the Territories an invitation to send two delegates each to the Convention, subject to the action of the convention as to their right to vote, had succeeded. After the committee had decided this question it took up that of the time for the Convention. As to this there was great difference of opinion. Some members thought that the Convention ought to be held before the Republican Convention. They voted for a motion that it meet on May 30. This was defeated by four majority. Others thought it ought to meet soon after the Republican Convention. They finally settled down to a motion for June 17. This, too, was defeated. Then a motion to select June 24 was carried.

Members of the committee, in voting for this date, were partly actuated by apprehension lest Cincinnati, Louisville, or St. Louis might be selected as the place, and that July would be too hot. When the news that the day had been selected came to the eager ears in the hotel the Chicago men were disposed to be melancholy. They thought their calculation had deceived them and that St. Louis had a majority of the members of the committee. The St. Louis men were correspondingly elated, Senator Vest smiled broadly. He went before the committee presently to set forth the advantages of St. Louis with renewed confidence. Representative Follett spoke first for Cincinnati, then Mr. Vest spoke for St. Louis. Carter Harrison followed with a bird of freedom speech for Chicago and Representative Dorsheimer presented the attractions of Saratoga in a crisp, comprehensive little speech. Col. Ward put in a word for Baltimore. Vest's speech was eloquent and impassioned. He had worked hard to get the Convention for St. Louis, and was very much in earnest.

Then the balloting began. Three ballots were taken. From the first it was apparent that Chicago would win. She had fifteen votes on the first ballot. St. Louis had fourteen, Saratoga had five, Louisville three, and Cincinnati one. On the second ballot Louisville and Cincinnati dropped out. Chicago had nineteen, St. Louis, seventeen, and Saratoga two. On the third ballot, Saratoga's two and the votes of New York and New Jersey went to Chicago, and she had twenty one, while St. Louis got the remaining seventeen. Generally speaking, the South and Southwest voted for St. Louis, while the Northwest and East voted for Chicago. But St. Louis got Northern votes and Chicago got Southern votes, so that there was no rigid division. The contest for the Convention lay between Chicago and St. Louis at the start. Cincinnati and Louisville were not seriously considered, partly because of their climate, and partly because of their local influences. Saratoga would have had more consideration had her hotel men manifested any particular desire to have the Convention. Chicago secured the Convention through various causes. Her accommodations and her climate were considered. The railroads gave her their influence, because they thought more people could be gotten to Chicago than to St. Louis. But above all these considerations were, first, the desire of the McDonald men, some, at least, of the Morrison men, the Flower men, and the Randall men, together with the Payne and Palmer men to go to Chicago, and second, the fear that some members of the committee had that if this Convention met in St. Louis the "old ticket" might be nominated by acclamation as the result of the association of ideas.

Members of the committee are agreed that Chicago offers a fair field, and that the action of the committee has no significance in favor of any of the candidates. They deprecate the attempt to make it seem a slap at Morrison. They are not aware that Morrison was, as he is represented to have been, desirous to have the Convention go to St. Louis. On the contrary, they understood him to be indifferent.

Having selected Chicago, the members of the committee felt that they could fix the Convention for a later day. They had a great desire that the Convention should not meet until Congress had adjourned, and so they talked about days in July and August. Some members spoke of the last week in August, and September was even mentioned. But it was thought that the campaign organization could not be properly perfected at so late a day, so it was determined to hold the Convention on the 8th of July.

Democrats in Congress generally express satisfaction with the action of the committee. A determined effort will now be made to adjourn Congress before the Convention meets. To that end, the Ways and Means Committee hopes to dispose of the tariff bill in the House before the first of April and the Appropriations Committee will crowd on all sail.

The call as agreed upon, after stating the time and place of the Convention, says:

Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized Territory and the District of Columbia are entitled to send two delegates, subject to the decision of the Convention as to their admission. All the Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the Convention.

## CONKLING TALKS POLITICS.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES AND PROPHECIES MADE TO A ST. LOUIS CLERGYMAN.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Rev. John Snyder, Unitarian, and one of the most prominent clergymen of St. Louis, was recently in Washington and New York, and since his return has written some "Notes of Travel" for the *Globe Democrat*. The second installment was printed this morning, and takes the form of an interview with Roscoe Conkling, the man whom newspaper men have hitherto considered beyond the reach of the interviewer. The interview is remarkable for its political disclosures and prophecies, but the fact that it is printed is still more remarkable, as it was evidently in the nature of a private, if not confidential, conversation between gentlemen, and the things said therein were never intended for publication. The writer does not say when he had the conversation, but the date can be fixed approximately by the fact that he was in Washington during the meeting of the River Improvement Convention the first week in February, and went from there to New York. There is no room for doubt that the conversation did take place. Mr. Snyder's position as a citizen and clergyman of the Gospel is a guarantee for the authenticity of the interview.

After telling how he sought and obtained an introduction to Mr. Conkling, and giving a graphic description of him, the reverend interviewer says: "a very prominent Republican told me that during the bitter struggle of the Chicago Convention, a number of Ohio gentlemen secretly called on Mr. Conkling in order to propose a compromise which should involve the abandonment of Grant and John Sherman, and the unanimous nomination of Garfield. Mr. Conkling of course, saw through the gauze of patriotism and the treachery beneath, and rising up to his full height, he said, with quiet scorn: 'I see the value of your plan, gentlemen. Which Ohio delegate will put Mr. Garfield in nomination?' The meeting adjourned at once. I thought of these things as I approached the leader who had in a fit of sullen pride taken the crown from his own head. I said upon being presented, 'I am glad to know you, sir, although I have been one of your most earnest political opponents—an anti Stalwart of the most pronounced type,' I said this because I wanted to see the 'Quills upon the fretful porcupine' at once. I was not disappointed. The ex-Senator turned his eyes upon me with a look of pity not unmingled with disdain, and said with marked courtesy, but with a tinge of the dictatorial in his tone:

"'May I ask, sir, what you mean by an anti Stalwart?'

"'Certainly, sir. The strongest symptoms of anti-Stalwartism in my case were to be opposition to the third term, and what is generally called Bossism.'

"The old cry: Did you ever think, sir, that you can't do the simplest piece of work of any shape or fashion without having a controlling head, who may or may not be called the 'Boss,' but who will be the boss in reality? Do you want a political party to be anything but a flock of sheep with a bellwether about? I am sick of this miserable stuff about 'bosses' coming from men all over this country who never did a day's political work in their lives. I don't intend my remarks to be personal, sir. But, now the Republican party has gotten rid of its 'boss,' every man who has a head taller than his fellows has been killed off. It is an army that has shot its own leaders in the face of the enemy. Now I hope the cranks are satisfied. And what is the result? You have lost the lower House of Congress, and that is only the beginning of your losses. Of course I have no present interest in the contest, because I am out of the whole thing. I am a Republican, and expect to remain one, but I have no sympathy with this method of fighting in a headless army."

"Well, Mr. Conkling," I said, finding that our agreement upon the subject of the boss as a political blessing was not likely to be very hearty, "I wish you felt disposed to talk about the Convention that nominated Garfield. I am confident that you could tell me more about that contest than anybody I ever met."

There was a slight shrug of the ex Senatorial shoulders. "The matter is past now, and I have little interest in the result, but" frowning, "it was such a sickening history of false pretenses, miserable hypocrisy, and detestable political corruption that I have no heart to review it."

"I suppose that the apparent spontaneousness of the result was only upon the surface?"

"Certainly; it had been all arranged weeks before. Great pity," with a sigh of regret in his voice. "Gen. Grant could have secured the votes of two or three Southern States, and thus opened the door to a Republican party in the South."

I didn't believe a word of that, but thought it sagacious not to say so. I gave another tack to the conversation.

'Senator,' I said, 'what effect upon the Democratic prospects for next fall do you think their divided leadership upon the tariff will have?'

'They may have a divided leadership, but they have no divided army. I have tried to past times to break through the solid phalanx of Democratic voters in this State, but never yet found a weak place in their line. No matter what issue you spring upon them the rank and file of the Democratic party are always ready to march under the commands of their acknowledged leaders. There never was such political organization in any other party.'

'Why, I have always thought that the Republican party surpassed it in vital organic strength.'

Another look of pity combined with a less amiable ingredient.

'Well, sir, I have never had the honor of meeting a gentleman with whom I differed so radically. May I ask upon what you base your judgment in this matter?'

Of course, I defended my position as well as I could with becoming modesty. In my answer I said something like this: 'Surely, Mr. Conkling, that party can boast of great organic strength, which after defeating in National Convention its three most astute political leaders—Senators Logan, Cameron and yourself—upon a question of national policy, so vital that you, gentlemen, feared that the defeat of Grant meant the probable defeat of the party; yet, through the sheer strength of party discipline, all of you gentlemen went into the campaign with unabated enthusiasm even when you knew what your relation to the Garfield Administration must be. You helped gain the fight with the knowledge that you had probably nothing to gain from the victory. I question if the Democratic party has been able to train leaders of that temper.'

Mr. Conkling's only direct reply was: 'Beyond all question, Gen. Grant made Gen. Garfield President of the United States.'

I did not believe that either, but I only said: 'At least he did what he could to achieve that result.'

'He made him President, sir. The Republican party would have suffered defeat if Grant had sulked in his tent.'

'Tell me, Senator, if you feel like speaking freely upon the subject, what in your opinion should have been the attitude of the Republican party in respect to the Tilden and Hayes controversy?'

'Well, it is difficult to say at this late date what would have been a wise and just policy in such an issue. The policy should have been marked with consistency at least.'

'Which, in your opinion—'

'It was not, sir. Judge these facts: The Electoral Commission declared that Rutherfraud B. Hayes [strong emphasis upon the fraud] had received the electoral vote of Louisiana. After the accession of Rutherfraud B. Hayes to the Presidency he affirmed that Packard, who had received some 3,000 votes less than Samuel J. Tilden, was Governor of that State. If Packard was Governor then Rutherfraud—[the word evidently a sweet morsel]—held his place by the most palpable fraud ever perpetrated.'

'That surely was a miserable blunder.'

'It was more than a blunder, sir. It was a crime.' This with increasing emphasis.

'You were not a member of the Electoral Commission if I remember rightly, Mr. Conkling?'

'No, sir, I was not in favor of the creation of the Commission, in fact, but we had limited ourselves in the Senate by an absurd ten-minute rule, and I knew I could not give my reasons for opposing the Commission inside of that time, and so I remained silent.'

It did look as if a bargain had been formed, especially in the light of subsequent events.'

'I cannot trust myself, sir, to characterize the whole transaction. It was only a part of that whole sickening programme of cant and hypocrisy with which these people have been imposing upon a confiding public.'

'What do you think of the future prospects of the party, Mr. Conkling?'

'I am so entirely out of politics myself, and so ignorant of party movements, that I am the last person in the world to come to with such a question.'

'I am not a very enthusiastic Republican myself,' I said; 'but I believe heartily that the Democratic party will not go into power next year, no matter what candidate they select.'

'Well, sir, I am by no means as sanguine, and I fail to see an intelligent basis for your expectation; but I pretend to no knowledge in the matter. But mark this, sir. Of one thing I am certain in my own mind: The Democrats will elect the next President. Remember, I do not say he will be a Democrat; but I do say that that party will be the determining factor in the result.'

By this time the dinner was finished and we rose to depart.

'Mr. Conkling,' I said, 'I hope when next we meet we shall be able to select a subject upon which we shall have more in common than the theme of politics.'

'I shall be happy to converse with you upon any subject, sir,' was the cordial and courteous response, and so our long chat ended.

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### $20,000 Gone!

San Francisco, Cal.—The *Chronicle* publishes in substance the following marvel. Captain W. F. Swasey, the oldest pioneer of the coast, makes a statement of the intense suffering of his friend Col. D. J. Williamson, an army officer of distinction and an ex-U. S. Consul, who was attacked in the winter of 1861-2 with violent rheumatism. So great was his agony in after years, he became a helpless cripple, and after trying numberless remedies, the baths of other countries and spending a fortune of $20,000, the disease seemed to assume a more virulent type. Finally, he was persuaded to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great conqueror of pain. In a letter to the *Chronicle* he confirms Capt. Swasey's statement and adds: "I cheerfully give my unqualified attestation to the truthfulness of the statement, because I feel perfectly certain that a knowledge of my cure by St Jacobs Oil will prove the means of relieving hundreds of sufferers."

## MARRIED.

RINGGOLD—WILLSON.—On the afternoon of Monday, February 25th, 1884, at the Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, by the Rev. Edward L. Brady, JAMES C. RINGGOLD and Miss JULIA R. WILLSON, both of this county.

## DIED.

BLACKISTON.—Near Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., Feb. 11th, of heart disease, RACHEL MOTT BLACKISTON, daughter of Andrew Woolton, and wife of David C Blackiston, late of Kent county, aged 74 years and 5 months.


CHEAP LOT OF FURNITURE

In suitable quantities,

Will be delivered at your home free of charge.

Feb. 14, 1884. LOUIS K. STAM.

CHAIRS CANED,

If left at

L. K. STAM'S

Feb. 21, 1884—3t. Furniture Store.

FOR SALE.



YOUNG KENTUCKY MARES

Sound and Cheap, at my stable. May be seen on and after Friday, the 15th inst.

Feb. 14. C. H. DAVIS.

Notice to Travelers.

Take notice that TRAVEL over Radcliffe Bridge will be suspended, except for foot travelers, until further notice.

By order, T. W. RUSSELL,

Nov. 15-tf. Clerk Co. Comm'rs.

Order of Distribution.

The undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Highley, late of Kent county State of Md., deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court for said county, of February 26th 1884, hereby gives notice that he will, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March 1884, make his second distribution of the estate of the said deceased.

R. HYNSON,

Feb. 28—4t. Executor.

PETITIONERS' ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned citizens of 5th Election District, Kent county, Md., hereby give notice that in *thirty days* from the date of this notice, they intend to apply to the Hon. the County Commissioners of said county for the appointment of examiners to view and determine whether the public convenience requires a

NEW ROAD

from Rock Hall village, through the lands of Dr. A. P. Sharp, Capt. James Young and Christopher Wilkinson, to Deep Landing on said Wilkinson's beach, above the mouth of Swan creek; and to condemn a Public Landing at said point.

The parties propose to give the land required for said road.

C. C. STRONG,
JOHN M. RODNEY,
THOMAS URIE
JOHN A. HERSCH,
WM H. COLEMAN,
BENJ. R DURDING,

Feb. 28—5t. and 67 others.

ORDER NISI.

*In the Orphans' Court for Kent County, February 19th, 1884.*

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of John Hadaway, late of Kent county, deceased, made and reported by Thomas B. Hadaway, trustee, under the last will and testament of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twenty-second day of April next—Provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county once a week for three successive weeks prior to the nineteenth day of March next.

Report states the amount of sales to be $6231.40.

W. S. WALKER,
WM. A HYLAND,
WILLIAM STEVENS,

JUDGES.

True Copy Attest:
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
Feb. 21—4t. Register of Wills.

NOTICE.

The Galena Mills, better known as "Miller's Mills," have been under repairs and are in first-class order. We are now ready to grind Wheat and Corn for our customers. Our motto of milling is to guarantee satisfaction to all customers in way of turn-out, and good flour and meal. We will gladly take back and pay cash for any bad flour we may make from good wheat. Try us and see what we will do for you. We have put in a corn and cob crusher to grind corn on the cob for feeding purposes. Wheat and Corn Wanted, for which the cash will be paid the highest market prices. Flour, Meal, and all kinds of Mill Feed for sale at the lowest market prices. For our reputation and responsibility we refer you to any of our former customers in and around Chestertown, or to the editor of this paper.

Very respt.,

Wm. J. SPICER.

Jan. 24, 1884. GALENA, MD.

Examiners' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, examiners appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county to enter upon, view and determine whether the public convenience requires that a

New Road

should be opened in the third district of said county, to begin at the gate leading into the farm of Wm. W. Stephens, on which Geo. R. Stephens resides, near Worton Point School House, to run thence through the lands of said Wm. W. Stephens and the lands of George R. Reed to the lane called Stephens' Lane, between lands of said George R. Reed and the lands of Isaac Parsons, and also to widen said lane, will meet on

**Wednesday, March 12, 1884,**

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the gate of said Geo. R. Stephens, to discharge their duties under and by virtue of said appointment.

EDWARD PLUMMER,
JAS. M. J. BYRON,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,

Feb. 14—3m. Examiners.

COAL! WOOD! LIME!

TO those in need of COAL, would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Having purchased from four to five hundred cords of the very best seasoned

Oak and Pine WOOD,

we flatter ourselves in saying that it cannot be beat in quality or length.

To those interested in LIME, HAIR, CEMENT &c., would do well to give us a call before buying, as we have bought at reduced prices. Give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours respt.,

J. D. BACCHUS.

Feb. 28—y.

J. ARMSTRONG. W. H. SPARKS.

ARMSTRONG & SPARKS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

SALOON ATTACHED,

146 LIGHT ST. WHARF,

Baltimore, Md

Jugs and Demijohns a specialty. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 28, 1884.

13 QTS. EARLY CLUSTER NEW BLACKBERRY

For 25 affidavits and testimonials (FROM A see Catalogue—FREE—) (FIRST Single Hill quality! MOST PRODUCTIVE) Earliest Large Berry

"The bottles were the best ever received. Farm and Garden. "Berries received and tested last season. Are large and sweet and good." Farm Journal. BEST SORTS Strawberries, Raspberries, Trees, Fruit and other Fruit Trees, &c. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

Feb. 28—4t.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BEARY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.

No. 5 Wood St., Baltimore, Md

[under old Corn and Flour Exchange Balto]

Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwall Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

BED ROOM SUITS,

Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c.

LOUIS K. STAM.

CHAIRS—very large lot of many kinds cheap, LOUIS K. STAM.

A FEW Chamber China Sets, very low in price at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

Kent County Commissioners'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

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

*TUESDAY,*
*the 4th day of March, 1884*

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

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 6th day of May Next,

for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

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

*After Tuesday, the 13th of May next,*

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

Trustees of the Poor

will be appointed on

the Second Monday 14th day of April next

COLLECTORS

Of State and County Taxes

For each Election District,

and a

*Keeper of the Standards*

OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

will be appointed on

Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

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

Tuesday, the 3d day of June next

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

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

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

C. P. LOPER, Pres't,
JOHN B. PARROTT,
RICH C. SMYTH,
V. HENDRICKSON,
J. C. WHEATLEY.

Attest:

T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Feb. 21, 1884.

TO THE FARMERS

—OF—

KENT, QUEEN ANNE'S & CECIL

IT is universally acknowledged by the most practical farmers that the Ohio Chilled Plow is the best plow in the world for neatness of work, and lightness of draft to the team. As I have ordered a large number of these plows, both two and three-horse, farmers will do well to give me an early call.

We also keep on hand, the Old Reliable Concave Nos 9, 10 and 11. Polished Minor and Horton, Wiley Nos. 3 and 4, and Two-Furrowed Plows, and Harrows, Twin, Single A, and Double A A, Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth unsurpassed by any manufacture. Single, Double, 3 and 4 Horse-Trees and Hames.

As there have been a great many Chilled Plows sold in these counties, and as farmers have been put to a great deal of trouble to get Castings for them, if they will only give the name and number of the Plow, I will endeavor to keep them on hand at my shops in Galena and Chestertown. I always have on hand Plain and Slip Shares for the Ohio, Oliver, Roland, Advance and Syracuse.

If any of you are in need of anything in my line, please give me a call, as I intend to sell them *low* for the *cash*.

Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

W. A. Hyland,

Galena and Chestertown.

Feb. 21—4t.

COOK STOVE COOK STOVES!

RANGES! RANGES!

The EXCELSIOR is ahead, one of the *BEST* Cook Stoves in use for wood or coal. 6 or 8 kinds of cook Stoves, and *guarantee* all the stoves we sell. Ranges of three or four manufactures, and selling at *very* reasonable prices at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

OCEAN BIRD GUANO!

OFFICE OF T. R. HUBBARD & SON,

Manufacturers of Hubbard's Standard and Extant Bone Superphosphate,

AND SOLE PROPRIETORS AND IMPORTERS OF O. B. GUANO.

SEE ANALYSIS:

BALTIMORE, February 27, 1883.

Messrs. T. R. Hubbard & Son:—Sample of your Ocean Bird Guano sent me gives the following result:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moisture Det. at 100 | 10 40 | Alkaline Salts | 2 62 |
| Organic matter | 13 34 | Or total Nitrogen: equal to Ammo | 1 12 |
| Capable of producing Ammo | 0 03 | Bone phos of lime available | 26 59 |
| Inorganic matter | 76 26 | Bone phos. of lime undecomposed | 13 51 |
| Containing Nitric Acid | 0 57 | Salts of potash and soda | 2 62 |

G. A. LIEBIG.

The above Guano was introduced here last Spring and nearly 200 tons were used by our best farmers with satisfactory results As an application to PEACH TREES it is unsurpassed. As seen by the analysis it contains a very large per cent. of available Bone Phosphate, and yet there is a large per cent. of undecomposed Bone to benefit the after crops. We have already taken numerous orders from our largest and most successful PEACH GROWERS, who mix it half and half with Kainit, sow it broadcast and plow it in. Those desiring to try it will do well to send in their orders early, as our supply will be limited unless our next cargo arrives in time for Spring use.

CHESTERTOWN, Feb. 20, 1884.

T. R HUBBARD & SON—GENTLEMEN: In reply, as to the action of your O. B. Guano on our orchards we can only say that it was entirely satisfactory. Last spring we purchased of you 37 tons Kainit and 5 tons O. B. Guano, and bought 5 tons Fish Guano in Baltimore, (the latter costing over $40 per ton.) We mixed the Guanos ½ to ⅔ Kainit, and applied the same 200 lbs. per acre, sown broadcast; and also applied double the amount of Kainit as a test. Parts of the different goods were used on an orchard 17 years old, and must say that where your Guano and Kainit were used, there was a decided difference in its favor, perceptible to several of our neighbors, in the trees as well as fruit. In past applications to our orchards we have always preferred Fish Guano, but are frank to say that we regard your O B Guano as THE BEST PEACH MANURE WE HAVE EVER USED, and shall require 12 or 15 tons to apply next month.

JOHN A. GROVES,
S. M. WILKINS.

☞ SAMPLES and PRICES of our O. B. GUANO can be seen at our office, and will be pleased to furnish it to the trade either from Factory at Chestertown or warehouse in Baltimore.

Feb. 28, 1884. T. R HUBBARD & SON, MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

ORCHILLA GUANO.

—o—

The Great Soil Enricher.

—o—

BY ANALYSIS, EQUAL TO BONE.

The Standard Fertilizer for CORN.

Best and Cheapest for all Crops.

PRICE:---$25 PER TON, CASH.

—o—

*Send for Our 40 page Book of recent Testimonials just published;—or write to such Farmers as—*

JOS. E. GILPIN, Lankford, JAS. RANKIN & BRO., Fairlee, JNO. Z. CLARK, Lynch's,
GEO. A. JESSOP, " WM. F. BAKER, Edesville, WALTER T. MORRIS, "

R. A. WOOLRIDGE & CO., Importers,

64 BUCHANAN'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD.,

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 629 Walnut Street.

FOR SALE BY

WM. HEPBRON,

Feb. 28—3m. LYNCH'S.

Special Notice.

ANOTHER LOT

of those Beautiful Polished Brass

LIBARAY LAMPS!

which I sold so many of during Christmas holidays.

I buy these goods direct from factory, and

SELL THEM VERY LOW.

LOUIS K. STAM.

HANDSOME LINE

—OF—

LATEST PATTERNS OF WALL PAPER.

CITY PRICES

—AT—

LOUIS K. STAM'S.

NOTICE!

THE FARMING COMMUNITY

OF KENT COUNTY

are hereby respectfully notified that we have established an agency for the sale of our line of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

at Chestertown, Kent county, Md., with Mr. Wm. Arthur Elliott in charge.

We handle a Full Line of Implements, from the smallest Plow up to the largest Traction Steam Engine.

☞ Parties desiring information about any Implement or Machine manufactured in the United States, are respectfully requested to call and see Mr. Elliott.

Our full advertisement will appear shortly.

Elliott & Gemmill,

CENTREVILLE, MD.,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Iron and Wood Pumps, Wind Mills, Saw Mills, &c.

P. S.—I have no sub agents in the county: I want to deal with you direct and will make it to your interest to either see me in person or correspond with me.

Wm. A. Elliott.

PATENT Hammock Chairs, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

OUR NO BRAND CIGAR is equal to, if not superior to any 5 ct. in town.

SPARKS.


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