The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning March 6, 1884

C. G. WOODALL

Editor and Proprietor.

A Race of Dark Horses.

It is generally remarked that in no presidential year for at least within the past thirty years, has there been so little indication of the run of popular sentiment to any special presidential candidates as at present. In neither party is it possible to name a candidate who will probably show up with more than ordinary strength at the conventions. Arthur will probably control the machine strength of his party, but few votes that are controlled by the intelligent popular sentiment of his party will go to him. In the Democratic party there is no one candidate who stands out with especial prominence. In times past it has frequently happened that dark horses have won nominations over favorites, but in the conventions of June and July, the races would seem to be altogether made up of dark horses.

Though no candidate can be said to stand out conspicuously as the probable nominee of either party, there have been various individuals brought forward in each party. On the Democratic side may be mentioned Bayard of Delaware, Senator Payne of Ohio, McDonald of Indiana, Roswell P. Flower, of N. Y., Randall of Pennsylvania, Judge Holman of Indiana, Hewitt of N. Y., Thurman of Ohio, and Morrison of Illinois. It is likely that the Democratic candidate will be selected from among the names above mentioned.

For the Republican nomination, the following are recognized as being in the field: Chester A. Arthur of New York, Blaine of Maine, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Edmunds of Vermont, Logan of Illinois, Robert Lincoln of Illinois and Brewster of Pennsylvania. It is likely that the Republican candidate will be selected from the names given above.

To What Good?

There is a newspaper warfare of a political nature going on over in our neighboring county of Queen Anne's, in which a number of prominent Democrats are or have been engaged, which is using up a very considerable amount of valuable ink—writing ink and printers' ink. It may be that this controversy is doing something more than to consume ink; it is quite likely that it is stirring up a considerable amount of bad feeling between the friends of the factions that are respectively represented. We have no doubt, indeed, that this latter result is being effectively accomplished. It does not appear that the controversy is expected, even by those who are engaged in it, to accomplish any manner of good or to annihilate any manner of evil, and is a contest that if decided either one way or the other would establish nothing in particular. To those at a distance, whose personal sympathies are not enlisted either one way or the other, the controversy, as taking place between men of acknowledged standing and intelligence, appears a trifle undignified, not to say ridiculous.

UNDOUBTEDLY, the most important question before our present Legislature is the question of properly protecting the great oyster beds of the State and, if possible, the enacting of such laws as will encourage increase in the natural supply and insure a permanency of supply. It is a question which should not be dealt with except upon a full, broad and thorough understanding. The oyster commission appointed by Governor Hamilton has made an exhaustive report, which should give enough practical information regarding our oyster beds to enable the enacting of laws that shall be productive of good results.

OUR State Legislature is nearing the close of its session, and yet has a great deal of work before it. Both Houses, however, are getting earnestly down to work, night sessions are growing more frequent, and it is quite probable that as much real work will be done in the time remaining as has been done in the longer time already past.

DENTON also wants the Congressional convention of this year. Denton lacks a telegraph line, lays way off from the railroad and has only one hotel. We are afraid that Denton will have to grow before she can accommodate a convention.

THE Republican State committee meets next Wednesday, the 12th inst., to set dates for primaries. As the Republican National Convention meets early in June, there is some reason for haste.

THREE prominent bills have been voted down in the Maryland Legislature.—Gov. McLane's eight hour labor bill, the bill to tax mortgages and the bill virtually abolishing marriage licenses.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BRIEF NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday Feb. 26th.—In the Senate the bill to tax mortgages was defeated by having its enacting clause stricken out, but was afterward reconsidered and made the order for Thursday. A petition was presented for the Legislature to memorialize Congress to prohibit the issuing of United States liquor licenses in local option counties. Bills were introduced to increase the capital stock of the People's Bank of Baltimore to half a million dollars, and to prevent the circulation of obscene literature.

In the House of Delegates the bill to abolish the collateral inheritance tax was defeated by the adoption of an unfavorable report. Bills were introduced to change the mode of selecting jurors in Baltimore; to amend the testamentary law regulating the fees of executors; to prevent the future creation of irredeemable ground rents in Baltimore; to abolish the action of distress for rent, and to establish summary ejectment therefor.

A petition from Elkton, Cecil county, asking for a local law to exempt the plant of manufacturers from county and State taxes for ten years was presented.

WEDNESDAY.

Both houses of the General Assembly held night sessions last evening

The House of Delegates voted 43 to 42 against postponing indefinitely the Senate bill reducing marriage licenses from $4.50 to 50 cents. Favorable report was made on the bill to fix the salary of the clerk of the Court of Appeals Attorney General Roberts reported that it would subserve the public interest by refraining from giving his opinion on the compact of 1875 between Maryland and Virginia in regard to fishing rights.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate, the bill to tax mortgages was defeated, and in the House of Delegates the bill reducing marriage licenses met a similar fate. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Baltimore Butchers' Abbattoir and Live Stock Company.

A petition was presented in the House from nearly 500 persons living in the "Belt" in favor of annexation to the city of Baltimore. Unfavorable reports were adopted on the bills making County School Commissioners elective, and abolishing the charge for text book. Bills were introduced to establish a State system of scholarships for the education and training of teachers in lieu of special acts of endowment and appropriations to colleges, and to equalize the gambling law.

FRIDAY.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday morning and the House of Delegates till Monday night. Bills were introduced in the Senate to impose an additional license on the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and to regulate the landing at the State tobacco warehouse wharves of boats laden with fruits and vegetables. The new bills in the House were to abolish the hay and straw scales and grain weighers' office; to provide for voluntary tribunals between employers and employes in certain trades; to protect livery-stable keepers in hiring horses; to provide for an additional justice of the peace for the third legislative district of Baltimore. Messages were received from Gov. McLane relative to planting forest trees and to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal preferred bondholders.

MONDAY.

March 3d.—The House of Delegates of Maryland met at night. The employment of additional engrossing clerks was authorized. Leave was obtained for a bill reducing marriage licenses to sixty cents. The bill was passed empowering the comptroller to effect compromise settlements with delinquent State officers. A number of local bills were passed. The Senate was not in session.

Mr. Conkling and the Electoral Commission.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Conkling, I see, denies much of the alleged interview with the Rev. Mr. Snyder of St. Louis. I do not wonder at his denial of the words the amateur reporter put in his mouth, especially that part which makes Conkling opposed to the Electoral Commission. Mr. Conkling on two occasions distinctly told me that he was the author of the Electoral Commission scheme of 1877. I never heard anything more graphic than his account—given to me as I sat smoking with him in his library, while he chewed the end of an unlighted cigar—of his talk with Grant and Sherman over the perils that would probably environ the inauguration of Hayes. Grant was depressed, terribly so, and said he only wanted to get away from Washington without having to shed blood—anything and everything for peace. Sherman was full of fight; he believed in his artillery, and could end any row in half an hour with his regular batteries. Conkling walked up and down the room (the conversation took place in the evening at the White House), listening to the two Generals and saying nothing until they had finished. Then he stopped in front of Grant, and, reaching out his forefinger impressively (he acted it all out to me), unfolded his plan for an Electoral Commission. When he had finished Grant jumped to his feet, grabbed him by his hand, and said: "That's it. It's all right, Sherman. Conkling has saved us." Conkling got sick of his electoral scheme before it finished its work, and dodged the vote on Louisiana; but he has not only always claimed to be the father of the job, but that it was the only way to get out of the difficulty and avoid civil war.

THE Maryland Historical Society has fixed upon March 27th as the date for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this State. A monument to commemorate the event is to be erected at the town of St. Mary's, in St. Mary's county. A bill has been introduced in the State Senate appropriating ten thousand dollars for the said purpose. To mark the site of Lord Baltimore's first settlement in Maryland seems to be the right thing. The settlement of Maryland took place March 1634.

OSMAN DIGNA DEFEATED AT TEB

THE REBELS CUT TO PIECES AND ROUTED.

THE BRITISH TROOPS UNDER GEN. GRAHAM RECAPTURE TOKAR.

TRINKITAT, March 2.—A battle raged all day Friday three miles from Fort Baker, where the rebels under Osman Digna were found in force with two guns mounted in an old fort. The rebels were repulsed after a desperate resistance and with considerable loss. On Thursday night Gen. Graham's expedition encamped near Fort Baker, the infantry in front and the cavalry in the rear. On Friday morning, after breakfast, the troops were formed in an oblong, the front and the rear of which were longer than the sides, owing to the different strength of the regiments. The Gordon Highlanders in line formed the advance, with two Gatling guns and one Gardiner in the right corner and two Gardiners and one Gatling in the left corner. The Eighty ninth Regiment in line formed the right hand side of the square, the Black Watch Regiment the rear. The whole strength of the British forces was something less than 4,000 men. The length of the front was 350 yds. The Hussars acted as scouts, and advanced in a semicircle a thousand yards ahead, covering the front and flanks of the main force. The troops advanced over sand knolls and scrub for a mile from Fort Baker, along the Teb road, when the rebels opened fire with their Remington rifles, but the range was too long, and their shots proved ineffective. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks of the British army. They retired slowly as the English advanced, keeping within about 1,200 yards of the main body of the English forces. The British cavalry followed, covering the rear, upon the left, formed in three lines and distant 900 yards from the main army.

At 9.30 the gunboat Sphinx fired four rounds from Trinkitat harbor, but the range was too great. The shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The firing was stopped, as the shells were dangerous to the English. The cavalry and mounted infantry advanced on the left to touch the rebels, who moved obstinately, though they were not indisposed to fight. The infantry continued to advance steadily. Two or three times a halt was made in order to allow the sailors and artillery who were dragging the guns to rest. The lines were well maintained, but where the ground was difficult the men marched by fours right in columns of companies. The road toward Teb was studded with hundreds of corpses of Baker Pasha's fugitives, which filled the air with pollution, and around which swarms of carrion flies lazily hovered.

After an advance of three miles had been accomplished the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards were flying in the sultry air. The rebel fire had now almost ceased except on the extreme right and left, where it still contined to be directed at the scouts. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes playing and the Highlanders marching cheerily. They advanced until they were within eight hundred yards of the rebel's position, where an old sugar mill was standing, surrounded by a number of native huts, and where also stood a fort with two guns. Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "attention" was called, whereupon the rebels, seeing the British move, began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots were aimed with greater accuracy, and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusillade with small arms, sending hundreds of bullets, which whizzed around the ears of the British. A man of the Gordon Highlanders was first to fall, badly wounded. As the shots increased the ambulance surgeons were fully occupied. The English advanced steadily in a square without answering the rebel fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. At this point a piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha in the face, and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of 1,000 yards a halt was ordered and the men were directed to lie down.

It was now noon. The day was clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, disclosing the rebels' movements. Then the British opened fire with guns and Martini rifles, causing the rebel fire rapidly to slacken and almost to cease. At this the bugles sounded a fresh advance. The troops rose, wheeled round on the centre of the square, and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order, but were scattered here and there, so as to take advantage of the abundant cover which the ground afforded. They clung to their position with desperate tenacity. There were 2,000 rebels directly in front, while many hundreds hung around the two sides of the square As the British moved forward, firing as they advanced, the rebels, armed with spears and huge cross hilted swords, rose within 200 yards of the advancing lines and rushed against the British at breakneck speed, heedless and fearless of death. The rebels fell right and left, though some of the brave fellows reached within five paces of the square. None of them bolted; they only fell back sullenly when they were forced.

Having cleared the ground in front with their Martini rifles, the British attacked the fort. Col. Burnaby was the first to mount the parapet, firing a double barreled shot gun into the enemy. Around the works the rebels fought with furious energy, and there was a frightful melee of bayonets and spears. At length the British gained possession of the fort. They captured two Krupp guns, and at once turned them against the enemy, but the Arabs still contested every inch. They would not submit to be driven off; they could only be killed. The British next directed their attention to the old sugar mill, a brick building containing an iron boiler. This they stormed, and succeeded in dislodging 200 rebels, who leaped forth and charged from every opening.

At 1 P. M., after an hour of intense fighting, the rebels gave way and bolted outright. The Gatling guns and Martini rifles had done great havoc there. The British pursued them as they fell back, and advanced as far as the fresh water wells of Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. Sheiks who advanced empty handed to show that they bore charmed lives were stricken down with bayonet thrusts. The Highlanders carried the next earthwork, capturing three guns. At the end of four hours of arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camps, of the huts and the wells. The cavalry on the right flank charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but struck the troopers who rode among them, giving blow for blow. A splendid display of heroism was made by three mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry regiments before being cut down. They continued to fight after the third charge, killing several soldiers and wounding Col. Barrow with their spears. The enemy retired slowly, and in consequence of this the British kept up their firing for a long time after the fortunes of the day had been decided. The rebels lost 1,000 killed.

The spoils taken from Baker were in a large measure recovered. The losses of the British in the fight were 24 killed and 142 wounded. The British forces captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers and one machine gun.

SUAKIM, March 2.—The British troops entered Tokar at noon Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when the 4,000 rebels holding the town fled. Osman Digna is encamped eight miles distant from Suakim. A battle with him is expected when the British troops return to Suakim from Tokar. All reports commend the steadiness with which the British moved on Teb The square in which they advanced to the battle was never broken. The determination and bravery of the rebels were shown in the fact that when they were charged by the cavalry great numbers of them threw themselves upon their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troopers as they dashed over them.

The march to Tokar was accomplished in four hours from Teb. The Hozzars scoured the country and kept up desultory skirmishing with the enemy, who retired in disorganized masses in the direction of Tamanief. The Arabs lost 1,100 men dead on the field at Teb, besides guns and other munitions. Their whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels, was also taken. The condition of the camp showed that the Arabs had relied upon being victorious Gen. Graham will send part of the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and will destroy the works of the fortification. He will then march to Tamanief, where he will convoke the sheikhs of the friendly tribes and those submitting to him to make arrangements to keep open the route between Suakim and Berber.

Baker Pasha's wound is not serious. It is believed that Osman Digna's power has been broken.

After the battle Baker Pasha and Admiral Hewett returned to Trinkitat. The soldiers and sailors stationed there heartily cheered Baker Pasha, who had been so severely wounded that he was unable to walk. Veterans who took part in the battle say that they never met a more resolute foe. The enemy's trenches were found completely filled with corpses.

ATLANTIC CITY IN MID-WINTER.

A HAVEN OF REST.

[*Recent Letter in N. Y. Home Journal.*]

A MID-WINTER respite of a few weeks from the distractions of social life or the cares of business has come to be, in this eager, pushing life of modern times, almost a necessity. If we will not or cannot "take it easy" on the way, we must halt and make a special business of resting, and this method is perhaps more in accordance with the American temperament.

Doubtless no pleasanter place can be found within easy reach for the enjoyment of this mid-winter respite than Atlantic City, so generously has it been endowed by nature, and so happily has man combined in this favored spot all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of life. Atlantic City, which now numbers some seven thousand inhabitants, is situated on an island bounded on the south and east by the ocean, and on the other sides by an arm of the sea. Its main exposure is southern, and the welcome rays of the winter sun bathe it in a flood of soft and mellow light. The surrounding waters are open during the year, and only in the coldest snaps does ice form on the inlet. The winds as well as the waves favor this fortunate spot. From the north, northwest, and southwest the winds travel for miles over arid and porous sands on which snow never lies, and become dried and warmed in their passage. The southern and eastern winds come in from the sea laden with the heated vapor of the Gulf Stream, to tone down the temperature to a delightful degree. We are told by meteorologists that the Gulf Stream, in consequence of its proximity to the coast, affects the temperature more powerfully here than at any other part of the Atlantic coast. Just opposite Atlantic City the stream sweeps in landward to within forty-five miles of the shore, and the heated waters of the tropics serve as a natural radiator, tempering the harshness of this northern latitude. With all these advantages of site it is not surprising that the thermometer conducts itself with charming propriety at Atlantic City. As winters go, it rarely drops below thirty-two degrees, and trustworthy observations show that a fair average for its noon-day reading in mid-winter is forty-five or fifty degrees. The average rainfall is comparatively light, and the record of fair days is a smiling contrast to the gloomy showing of inland cities or less favored points on the coast.

Atlantic City is a city in fact as well as in name, a regular, all the year-round, completely equiped city, laid out in straight avenues without stint as to width, paved, bordered with trees, and adorned with handsome hotels and artistic villas. Electric lights, a line of street cars, and occasionally the blue uniform of a policeman, attest its matured municipality. The avenues and the beautiful beach afford excellent drives, and the visitor has a wide field for choice among the large assortment of vehicles that wait his call.

Of hotels there is an unlimited supply. There are rich apartments for the wealthy, comfortable quarters for the independent, humble lodgings for the poor. Many of the first-class hotels remain open throughout the year. With this view they are adapted to use as winter homes, and are as comfortabe in mid-winter as they are agreeable in the heat of the dog-days. They are heated by steam, and made cosily attractive by open grates. Several of them, notably the Brighton, Sea Side, Waverly, Berkeley and Victoria, have been thoroughly refitted since the close of the summer season. Many of them have bathe-houses, where one can indulge the luxury of a salt water bath; and well-arranged sun-parlors, where invalids or others may bask in the bright sunlight without encountering the outer air. These parlors are glass-inclosed porticos, affording excellent indoor promenades. The tables of the hotels are admirably maintained; as easy accessibility to all markets places the "fat of the land" within the grasp of the hotel proprietors.

In matters of health Atlantic City has an enviable record. No epidemic has ever had the hardihood to attack its people. The sanitary measures enforced by the authorities as to cleanliness and drainage are an effectual safeguard against such attacks. The drinking water, a fruitful source of seashore trouble, is brought in, fresh and pure from the mainland. As a sanitarium for invalids suffering from those subtle diseases of the throat and lungs, and for convalescents whose energies are wasted by protracted illness, Atlantic City is highly esteemed by the medical faculty. Physicians from many parts of the country have sent thousands of patients here ailing, to have them return hale and hearty.

Yet to those who are not invalids the place has a charm of its own. They come for rest and quiet; they get this, and what is better, renewed strength. During February and March representatives of the best society gather here in the hostelries and cottages, seeking respite from the distractions of society life. They lounge in the cosy parlors, walk or ride on the beach; acquire healthy appetites, eat with relish, enjoy music, song and dance, sleep the sweet, refreshing sleep of health, and go back to take up the routine of life re-created in mind and body.

A remarkable feature of this climate is the standing invitation it holds forth to exercise. Its mildness is not mild enough to produce languor or laziness. Bracing and inspiring in its effect, it awakens a desire for a free out-door life, a love of active diversion. And for this there is certainly abundance of scope and plenty of incentive. Rare sport is to be had in the excellent fishing afforded by the surrounding waters. Shooting, is good on the meadows and the arms of the sea.

A ride of an hour and three-quarters from Philadelphia by the West Jersey, or Camden and Atlantic Railroads, brings the visitor to this delightful city by the sea. Arrived here, let him dispose of himself as he may, he will meet a warm welcome and find hearty cheer.

MARRIED.

VANSANT—COLEMAN.—On the 2d inst., by Rev. E. P. Aldred, JOHN D. W. VANSANT and Miss RACHEL COLEMAN, all of this county.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Quaker Neck, Feb. 24, 1884, MARY E BROWN, consort of the late Wm. T. Brown, aged 38 years.

WANTED—

PRIME, PRINT BUTTER. Prime Country Lard, Bacon, Fresh Hen Eggs, Good Wheat and White Corn, at a cash value, in exchange for merchandise AT COST, as advertised in this paper.

H. C. LAYMAN, Chesterville.

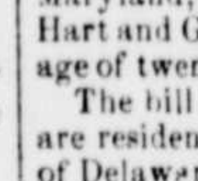
March 6—3t.

CHAIRS CANED,

If left at L. K. STAM'S Furniture Store.

Feb. 21, 1884—3t.

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, Clerk Co. Comm'rs.

Nov. 15-tf.

[redacted]

At First Cost for Cash

My Winter Stock of Dry Goods, etc., is too heavy to carry over, and I am now offering it at *first cost for the cash.* It consists in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Prints, Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves etc.; all wool Kerseys, Cassimeres, Clothing (including a few overcoats), blue flannel Shirts and heavy Undershirts, Buck Gloves, Winter Boots, &c Here is a rare chance to obtain goods at a sacrifice. Come—buy, save money, and be glad thereof.

H. C. LAYMAN, General Dealer in Merchandise, Chesterville, Md.

March 6—3t.

Petitioners' Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that in thirty days from the date of this notice they intend to apply to the Hon. County Commissioners to widen the road running from a point on the Bay side road to Tolchester wharf, known as Tolchester Lane, to a uniform width of sixty feet; also, to grade the hill at Tolchester to a gradual incline; also, to widen the road from a point on the road leading from Battershell Hill to Oak Grove known as Jump's Corner, and running to a point on said Bayside road where it intersects Tolchester Lane, to a sufficient width to enable teams to pass with safety, and to condemn land for a Public Landing at Tolchester.

THOMAS A. HULME.
THOMAS W. SKIRVEN,
WASH. G. SKIRVEN,
BENJAMIN F. LEGG,
J. P. NICHOLSON,
and others.

March 6, 1884—5t.

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,
and 67 others.

Feb 28—5t.

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, Register of Wills.

Feb. 21—4t.

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. GALENA, MD.

Jan. 24, 1884.

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,
Examiners.

Feb. 14—tm.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

George M. D. Hart and Mary E. Hart, his wife, Garrett J Hart, Walter E. Hart, Edward Hart, John H. Parvis and Henrietta V. Parvis, his wife, and Mary E. Hart

VERSUS.

Ann R. Hart, Mary D. Hart, Annie E. Hart and Garrett J. Hart.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity, January Term, 1884.

THE object of this suit is to obtain a Decree for the sale of certain real estate of the late Garrett M. Hart of Kent county, deceased, and the proceeds distributed amongst the parties aforesaid in proportion to their respective interests.

The bill of complaint states that heretofore a certain Garrett M. Hart, late of Kent county, in the State of Maryland, deceased, was in his lifetime seized and possessed of certain real estate lying and being in the Fifth Election District, situate on the public road leading from Chestertown to Rock Hall, and near the mill known as "Connelly's Mill," adjoining the lands of Geary H. Leaverton.

That sometime in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the said Garrett M. Hart departed this life intestate, leaving his widow, Annella Hart, and George M. D. Hart, Garrett J. Hart, Walter E. Hart, Edward Hart, Henrietta V. Parvis, and Mary E. Hart, and one Wm. E. Hart, his only children and heirs at law, tenants in common of said real estate, and each being entitled to one-seventh part thereof.

That the said Geo. M. D. Hart intermarried with one Mary E. Daniels, the said Henrietta V. Parvis (formerly Henrietta V. Hart), intermarried with one Dr. John H. Parvis, and the said Wm. E. Hart intermarried with one Ann R. Johnson, and afterward departed this life, leaving the said defendants (his widow, Ann R. Hart and three children, namely, Mary D. Hart, Ann E. Hart and Garrett J Hart), all of said defendants being non-residents of the State of Maryland, and two of whom namely, Ann E. Hart and Garrett J. Hart are infants under the age of twenty-one years.

The bill farther states that the complainants are residents of New Castle county, in the State of Delaware, and said defendants, Ann R. Hart, Mary D. Hart, Ann E. Hart, and Garriett J. Hart are residents of King William county, in the State of Virginia.

The bill further states that the said real estate is not susceptible of partition amongst the parties aforesaid, and that it cannot be divided between them without loss and injury to all the parties, and if it cannot be divided without loss and injury then that the complainants are entitled to have the same sold, and the proceeds distributed amongst the parties aforesaid in proportion to their respective interests.

It is therefore ordered this 27th day of February, 1884, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1884, give notice to Ann R. Hart, Mary D. Hart, Ann E. Hart and Garrett J. Hart, the non resident dependants of the object and substance of this bill and warn them to appear in this court in person or by attorney on or before the 5th day of July 1884, to show cause if any they have why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True Copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

Feb. 28, 1884—4t

GARDDN SEED

AMERICAN WONDER PEAS,

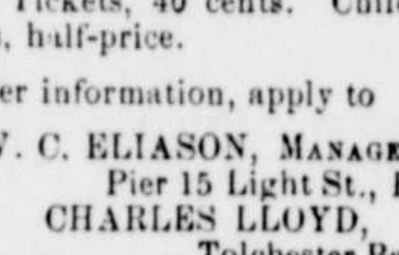
The most desirable in the market for Family use, for sale by

March 6. C. F. STAM.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Friday, March 7th, 1884, the

Steamer "PILOT BOY"



Will leave Tolchester Beach for Baltimore, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Baltimore for Tolchester, from Pier 15 Light street wharf, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 50 cents, Good on day issued. One Way Tickets, 40 cents. Children from 6 to 12 years, half-price.

☞ For further information, apply to

W. C. ELIASON, MANAGER, Pier 15 Light St., Balt.
CHARLES LLOYD, Tolchester Beach.

March 6, 1884.

Fresh

Garden Seed

A LARGE SUPPLY,

EMBRACING

MANY & CHOICE VARIETIES.

Prices Lower Than Last Season

☞ Market growers will find it to their advantage to buy their Seed at

Stam's Drug Store.

COLIN F. STAM, DRUGGIST.

March 6.

POTATOES

The Choicest Varieties by bushel or barrel.

These are Northern grown. extra fine.

March 6. COLIN F. STAM.

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.

GARDEN SEED.

WATERMELON SEED.

If you want Fine, Rousing Melons of delicious flavor, buy your Seed from

March 6. C. F. STAM.

13 QTS. EARLY CLUSTER NEW BLACKBERRY

For 25 affidavits and testimonials see Catalogue—FREE. FROM A Single Hill

quality! MOST PRODUCTIVE!

"The berries were the best I ever tasted."—Farm & Garden.

"Berries received and sampled; sweet and good." Farm Journal. Earliest Large Berry

BEST SORTS Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Peach and other Fruit Trees, &c. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

Feb. 28—4t.

GARDEN SEED.

Little Gem, Landreth's Extra Early, White Marrow, Champion of England, Tom Thumb, and numerous other varieties of PEAS, at the lowest possible prices in keeping with good seed.

For sale at

March 6. STAM'S DRUG STORE

CHEAP LOT OF FURNITURE

In sufficient quantities,

Will be delivered at your home free of charge.

Feb. 14. 1884. LOUIS K. STAM.

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

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, Elesville, WALTER T. MORRIS, "

R. A. WOOLRIDGE & CO., Importers,

64 BUCHANAN'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD.,

PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, 629 Walnut Street.

FOR SALE BY

WM. HEPBRON, LYNCH'S.

Feb. 28—3m.

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 ⅓ 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.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Feb. 28, 1884.

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.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles W. jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

OUR line of TOBACCO 25 cts. to $1.00 a pound. Our 2 for 5 cts. Cigars the best in town, at J. B. SAPPINGTON'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.

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

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