The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning Mch. 13, 1884

C. G. WOODALL

Editor and Proprietor.

Cheap Marriage License.

The question of free marriage, is attracting general attention in the State, in consequence of persistent efforts that have been made in the Maryland Legislature to reduce the license to a mere nominal sum. The bill reducing the cost of the State's permission to marry to fifty cents was defeated, but another bill has been introduced placing the marriage license fee at sixty cents.

There has been a great deal of ill considered moralizing in various quarters concerning this bill. From the tone assumed by some of our contemporaries, it would appear that they ascribe licentiousness in the State principally to the fact that it costs $4.50 to get married. According to their deductions, when a young man turns out to be a rake, or a young woman goes to the bad, these moral evils are to be ascribed to a $4.50 marriage license. It is enough answer to this view of the matter to say that it is absurd, without arguing it further.

To be sure, it is a hardship for people to be taxed for the privilege of getting married. But, so also is it a hardship to be taxed for any privilege. In fact, all taxation is more or less a hardship. We say a hardship—we should rather say a seeming hardship; because, after all, so far as State and county taxes at least are concerned, the money collected by taxation returns to the people, in that it is applied to maintaining law and order and in sustaining educational and civilizing institutions.

It has generally been considered by legislative bodies that the very best manner of tax is that which causes least dissatisfaction in its collection. Certainly, no tax could cause less dissatisfaction in its collection than the tax on the privilege of getting married. The man who is about to get married feels that he is about entering upon at least four hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of happiness, and when he pays only four dollars and fifty cents for the privilege, he realizes that he has made an immense bargain. There has been no outcry in this State from any class oppressed by 'an iniquitous tax on marriage license," and until there be such an outcry we think the State will do well to continue reaping the revenues.

THE people of Baltimore, and to a certain extent the people of the State at large, have been compelled during the past week to sit as a jury upon a controversy between Mayor Latrobe and Mr. Robert Garrett on the one part and Gen. Geo. S. Brown and Mr. Wm. Keyser on the other. The whole body of the controversy hinges upon a charge, made by Gen. Brown, that Mayor Latrobe promised, prior to election, to make certain appointments, or a certain appointment, pleasing to Gen. Brown, and that when the appointment was made it was one pleasing to Mr. Robt. Garrett. Gen. Brown states that in private conversation, prior to the election, Mayor Latrobe made certain promises to him and Mr. Keyser,and states the promises. Mayor Latrobe denies having made such promises, and thus the matter rests. There are certain other charges, as to the raising of a campaign fund, made in connection with Mr. Robt. Garrett, the principal charge being that Mr. Garrett contributed $12,000 to the campaign fund. These charges Mr. Garrett denies, and so that part of the matter rests.

Senator Hayes, of Baltimore, is making an effort to have the Legislature investigate the charges against Mayor Latrobe. This would seem to indicate that Senator Hayes possesses more of ardor than of good sense. If the charges should be investigated, and General Brown's version should be fully established, the only thing proved would be that Mayor Latrobe was guilty of double dealing in his political promises, which, though very reprehensible, is not a crime befor the law.

THE special committee appointed to prepare a bill on Baltimore city extension has introduced a bill before the Legislature providing for constitutional permission to take in the belt. The conditions are doubtless not as favorable as the city representation at first hoped to obtain. The bill is such, however, that it would seem that even the Baltimore county delegation can hardly, with a show of fairness, vote against it. The annexation of the belt is made conditional upon a vote of the people living in it. If Baltimore secures the belt, she stands pledged by the bill to undertake immediately extensive improvements and to pay Baltimore county nearly $200,000 for improvements already made. In addition to this, taxation in the belt is to be only one-half the rate it is within present limits. In view of these conditions, it would seem probable that the bill will pass both by a vote of the legislature and also by a vote of the inhabitants of the belt.

SENATOR A. P. GORMAN has been made chairman of the Congressional Democratic campaign committee. The committee consists of one representative from each State, and the executive committee is composed of Senators Gorman, of Maryland, Garland, of Arkansas, Kenna, of West Virginia and Representatives Paige, of Ohio, Rosecrans, of California, Stockslager, of Indiana, Stevens, of New York, and Murphy, of Iowa.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

In the Senate the bill enabling the city of Baltimore to loan $2,000,000 for securing Southern connections, by the Richmond and Danville Railroad was reported favorably and passed to the third reading. A bill was introduced to require County Commissioners and the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore City to give notice in writing to owners of property before increasing assessments.

In the House of Delegates the bill to abolish action for distress for rent and to substitute summary ejectment instead was reported unfavorably and the report adopted. The Reading Railroad settlement bill was passed, with an amendment providing that the company shall pay the State the entire Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal indebtedness within twenty-five years. The bill, which now goes to the Senate, provides for the payment of dues up to January, 1884, and reduces the annuity from $60,000 to $40,000.

WEDNESDAY.

The Senate adopted a resolution to investigate Mayor Latrobe, but subsequently a motion to reconsider went over till Thursday. Bills were passed and sent to the House reducing marriage licenses to 60 cents, and admitting colored lawyers to practice in State Courts. In the House of Delegates bills were introduced to lease the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and to provide for the maintenance of the State's sinking fund. Unfavorable reports were adopted on the bill to establish the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station at Pikesville.

The Senate bill was passed amending the charter of Hagerstown; also House bill making the working time for Allegany miners ten hours a day. The bill to extend the limits of Baltimore city was amended in committee and reported favorably.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate the order to investigate Mayor Latrobe was laid on the table. Mr. Rusk's Potomac Oyster bill was reported favorably. The bill for probating wills during the life of the testator was defeated. The bill regulating executors' commissions was amended on second reading.

The House of Delegates struck out the enacting clause of Mr. Crowe's bill to prohibit the employment of children under twelve years and to limit the working time of women and children to ten hours. Bills were introduced to prevent the sale for consumption of the carcasses of animals in Baltimore and its vicinity unless slaughtered in Maryland; to provide for obtaining evidence of property lost on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal during the civil war; to appoint 150 additional policemen in Baltimore provided the city's limits are extended; to make Union Memorial Day a legal holiday.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's bill was ordered to be printed, with the proposed routes included. Petitions were presented against selling or leasing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and from 1,900 citizens of Baltimore for a vote on the question of prohibiting the sale of liquors in the city. Bills were introduced for a more effectual remedy for damages by the negligence of railroad companies; to authorize the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company to issue bonds amounting to $125,000. The Western Maryland Railroad bills, which originated in the House, were passed. The Senate adjourned till Monday, at eight o'clock P. M. In the House of Delegates the Senate bill to regulate the taking of oysters in Potomac river was passed, and Delegate Legg and Senator Rusk were appointed to visit the Virginia Legislature and endeavor to have a concurrent act passed. Bills were introduced to repeal the law governing pilots; to provide for the removal of criminal cases from one justice to another; to increase the capital stock of the Maryland and Delaware ship-canal. Senate bills were passed to submit the local option question to the voters of Garrett county; to provide for a non-jury term of the Washington County Circuit Court in August. The House adjourned till Monday at 12 M.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

The House of Delegates of Maryland did not have a quorum Monday, but the House and Senate were both in session Monday night. In the Senate a bill was introduced for nine supervisors of election in Baltimore city, or three in each legislative district, one in each district to be a minority member. In the House of Delegates bills were read the first time enabling the city of Baltimore to issue $750,000 in bonds for water in the Belt and $900,000 for street widenings. The House bill was passed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle in Maryland.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

A correspondent in the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday says,—"Among the most important bills to the people of the State at large before the present Legislature is the one which seems to receive the least attention. I allude to the bill to lease for a reasonable time the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the trustees of the holders of the preferred or construction bonds of the company now maturing and falling due—$456,000 being due in 1883, $850,000 in 1884, and the balance, $393,000, will be due in 1885. Thus the whole $1,700,000, in favor of which the State in 1875 waived its own priority of nearly $8,000,000, is now, with the interest largely in arrears, rapidly maturing and becoming due, without any provisions whatever for its liquidation,and putting to imminent hazard the very large interest the State has in that work. In this state of the case, instead of going into court and asking an order of sale, as is usual with creditors and delinquent debtors, the bondholders, through their authorized trustees, ask the Legislature for a 20-year lease (less than two-thirds the time the canal has been under State management) to enable them, by the use of capital for new and necessary improvements, and, as they hope and believe, more economical and energetic mode of management by which to pay this debt, and then return the canal to the State, as it must be to accomplish that object, a great and valuable work, worthy of its illustrious founder and of the State of Maryland, which made such noble sacrifices in its behalf. This proposition is almost identically the same as that brought forward in 1870 by Judge Merrick, then a Delegate from Howard county, and acting as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and his report and elaboration of the subject is to be found on page 996 of the House journal of that session. The only difference is that the default then was on the interest alone. Now it is upon the principal and interest. The interest is accumulating and must, according to the terms of the contract, continue to accumulate against the State at the rate of $100,000 per annum. Is it not the part of wisdom to arrest this rapid accumulation of debt upon the reasonable terms offered by the bondholders ?"

MR. HENDRICKS AND THE CAMPAIGN.

HIS OPINIONS SET FORTH IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

From the Portland Press.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Governor Hendricks, who is now abroad, but soon expected home, has written a letter to a personal friend in this city, which contains a brief outline of his views on the political outlook. Personally, from this it seems he has abandoned all idea of having his own name considered by the Convention. His health, while better since his trip to Europe, is by no means fully restored, and, besides dreading the turmoil of a campaign, he takes the practical view that, with the Indiana Democracy divided between two factions, it would be inadvisable to take the candidate from that State. No reference was made to any personal antagonism of the claims of Senator McDonald, and no intimation that the ex-Governor would oppose them in any way: 'but,' said the recipient of the letter, 'that would be altogether unnecessary, because Mrs. Hendricks would not allow McDonald to be the nominee if Mr. Hendricks would. She has frequently been heard to say that the ladies of Indiana would never allow a man like McDonald to be the candidate. Just what this means I cannot tell, but Mrs. Hendricks is the head and front of the McDonald opposition, and the influence of the Governor is by means dead in that State, and might be indirectly exerted.'

Your correspondent asked if the Governor took a hopeful view of the Democratic outlook. 'Exceedingly so, but with his usual provisos. He speaks of the difficulties labored under by one abroad when trying to keep abreast of the ever-shifting phases of politics at home, but from what he can hear it seems to him that the Democratic Congress should deport itself with such caution in tariff matters as not to alarm the high protectionists into the belief that the whole structure is threatened, and at the same time with energy enough to indicate that the party is not afraid to brave existing evils just because the Pennsylvanians cry 'wolf.' While on this topic he refers to the immense difference between the general knowledge on this subject at the present day and in 1880, when it was suddenly sprung, and is confident that the vast amount of discussion since then, all over the country, has been of immense benefit to the Democracy. 'The Governor,' continued my authority, 'has always been stoutly opposed to a revenue for protection far above all passing demand of the public service, and does not hesitate to give it as his idea that the proper course for the party is to reaffirm its old-time principles and enter the next campaign with a bold onset on monopolies, which have defied Congress and the people, and with a dignified, conservative, but compact attack on the iniquities of extreme protection, and the consequent unnecessary and unpopular surplus.'

'How does the Governor stand on civil service reform ?'

'Dont know from his letter. He doesn't mention it, but unless he has changed his mind he thinks that reform of any kind is simply impossible under the present executive instrumentalities.'

'Does he touch on any other subject ?'

'Yes, and to my mind he sounds the key note of the entire coming campaign. He hopes the party will bear in mind that for twenty years party shackles in the country have not been so loosely borne as now; that the floating and independent vote is three times larger and three times more independent than before. This would naturally be the case when the main issue of the coming canvass is not strictly partisan, but is doubly true when there seem to be actually no side issues that can strictly hold the old party lines. Sectionalism is practically placed on the shelf, and the south can no more be held down with bayonets or be honey combed with the machinery of corruption. This being the case, the party that wins will be the one which frames that platform on the great economic measures before the country on which the great mass of independent voters can stand. The party that secures this element will obtain the White House in spite of all the red lights and transparencies and bonfires and stump oratory of the campaign. He doubts whether the fact has sufficiently impressed itself on the leaders, but is convinced of the much greater power of the independent vote at present than for many years past and believes it will increase, instead of grow less,during the formative period and the conventional preliminaries of the canvass.'

MURDER IN FREDERICK COUNTY.

A WEALTHY CATTLE DEALER KILLED AND ROBBED—TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

FREDERICK, Md., March 6.—A few days ago John Griffith, one of the best known and wealthiest residents of the State, was murdered and robbed. The fact was not made public until last evening, when Philip Stanton and Samuel Steiner were arrested, charged with the crime. On Friday of last week Mr. Griffith left his residence near Monrovia, and came to Frederick city to collect $8,000 due him for a drove of cattle, he being an extensive cattle dealer. At about dusk he started to walk home. The next morning the dead body of Mr. Griffith was found lying on the roadside. It was frozen stiff, and the theory was then advanced that he had been stricken with apoplexy, fallen on the road, and died from exposure. The body was not carefully examined, and on Sunday last it was interred.

A few days afterward it was discovered that a valuable gold watch and chain, which Mr. Griffith always carried with him, and his pocket-book, containing money and valuable papers,were missing. Suspicion was aroused, and under the direction of the State's Attorney the body was disinterred and a thorough examination made. Then it was discovered that death was caused by strangulation. The neck was badly discolored, and the body cut and bruised in many places. On Wednesday last two boys, while at play in an old deserted building in a secluded spot about two miles away from where the body was found, came across a pocket handkerchief, which was identified as belonging to Griffith and the one he had with him when he last left home. Detectives from Baltimore who were placed in charge of the case say that Griffith was garroted, dragged to the secluded building, and robbed. Fearing detection, and angered at the small amount of money they found upon Griffith, the robbers murdered the victim, and then dragged the body back to the roadside, where it was found. Mr. Griffith had deposited the $8,000 in bank prior to his starting for home.

AT LOGGERHEADS WITH BISMARCK.

MINISTER SARGENT'S ADVISER, GEORGE VON BUNSEN—THE LASKER BUSINESS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—When Minister Sargent arrived here, he knew not a word of German or French, nor any of the ways of this country; and while he was still at a loss how to perform the functions of his office, he was cunningly captured by Dr. George von Bunsen, the leader of the Secessionists, and the same gentleman who acted rather prominently as an orator and a distinguished foreigner in the Villard excursion last fall. George von Bunsen is proud of his title as a Prussian nobleman, proud of his purse, which he inherited from his mother, an English lady of fortune, and proud of his English birth, and is never so happy as when he can bow to my lord this and my lady that. He, therefore, lives part of the year in London, basking in the sunlight of British aristocracy, and he was delighted when he heard that Lord Lorne and Princess Louise had expressed a wish to meet him at Niagara. He rushed to Canada, and when he joined the golden spike excursionists again he was grander and prouder than ever.

Now, George von Bunsen, like many other men, has a grudge against Bismarck. His father had been for many years the very popular Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, but was, when Bismarck assumed the responsibilities of the Foreign Office, unceremoniously discharged. His son George, in order to avenge his father, joined the Liberal opposition against Bismarck, which so far has accomplished very little, and resolved to make it hot for the Chancellor. He nearly succeeded in making it hot for himself, for he was on one occasion accused of slandering Bismarck, and was publicly tried, but was acquitted.

To Mr. Sargent, George von Bunsen, who speaks English like a native, was a godsend, for he instructed him on all questions of German politics, and furnished him with the necessary material for reports to the State Department at Washington. Having thus gained the American Minister's confidence, George von Bunsen resolved to fire a big shot against the Chancellor. One day he called at the American Legation and told Mr. Sargent he had it on the best authority that Bismarck intended to exclude the American hog from the German markets, ostensibly because of trichinosis, but really because he was a large landed proprietor and hog raiser himself. Upon this the unlucky Mr. Sargent, who seems to be a rather unsophisticated gentleman, wrote that very unfortunate confidential letter to the State Department at Washington which, through the indiscretion of somebody, found its way into the newspapers. And so Bunsen succeeded in making Bismarck as mad as a bull, which, after all, matters but little. But he also succeeded in putting an end to the friendly relations between two great nations.

Since that time there has been no personal intercourse between Bismarck and Sargent. Bismarck has snubbed the American Minister whenever he could do so with impunity, and I believe Mr. Sargent has retaliated whenever an opportunity presented itself.

The American House of Representatives, as you know, adopted a set of resolutions expressing their regret that such an eminent parliamentarian as Dr. Lasker had been removed from the German Reichstag,and the American Government requested Mr. Sargent to forward a copy of it to that august body. This copy the American Minister left at the Foreign Office, with a request to send it to the Reichstag. This was wrong. The Reichstag is not a part of the Government to which Mr. Sargent is accredited, but an independent legislative body which everybody, and most assuredly the American Minister, has a right to address. Neither is the Chancellor a letter carrier whose business it is to deliver everybody's messages.—Mr. Sargent ought to have sent the resolution to the President of the Reichstag. Her von Levetzow,who would have read it on the 4th of March, the day for Parliament to meet; but this would not have suited Mr. Sargent or George von Bunsen, who seem to run the American Legation on equal shares. They could not miss such a charming opportunity of spiting Bismarck, and they have succeeded admirably.

Certainly the German Chancellor was wrong,very wrong,in not showing the American Minister how to dispose of his document, but then it is not exactly his business to give lessons in diplomatic etiquette, and there is a much graver question to be solved. Who is the American Minister at Berlin ? Is it the Hon. A. A. Sargent, appointed to that post by President Arthur, and confirmed by the United States Senate, or is it Baron George von Bunsen ?

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1884.

Your correspondent after waiting for weeks hrough the under-current of politics, concluded to take a little rest by looking in upon the Cincinnatis who occupy the room of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and learning what was being done for the millions of thrifty tillers of the soil and raisers of Berkshires, Chester-whites, Durhams and Shorthorns.

Before speaking of the personnel of the committee, it may be well to state that no nation of the globe has heretofore taken as little interest in the prosperity of its agriculturist as has ours, but to-day we are beginning to see that it is all-important that this enterprising, wealth-producing and industrious class are but demanding their own when they insist that twenty-five out of the fifty millions of the people and one-half of the wealth of the Nation shall receive at the hands of Congress the consideration that their numbers and wealth entitles them to.

Not alone are the agriculturists interested in what affects them directly, but our whole people are interested indirectly; for the interests of one-half of our entire population cannot be infringed without affecting the other half. It is a fact that it has taken years to bring clearly home to our people, that while we have increased in wealth, population, importance and grandeur as a Nation; while the thousands of millions of a war debt has been paid, the enormous sums required have not been dug from our mine, hewed from our forests or produced from the handiwork of man, but that all our wealth, our greatness and our glory are directly traceable to the original, the first, the prime source—agriculture. And yet in the face of this now established fact we have had men framing laws for the people—men who are mere consumers; who never add one dollar to the wealth of the country, but who frame laws to impose on the producer and enable them the better to live at ease on the sweat of the laborer's brow.

Without making invidious distinctions it may be stated that while all our laws have been made to protect the manufacturers, the miners and others, the statistics show conclusively that besides furnishing sufficient to supply our home consumption, the products of domestic agriculture exported to foreign countries during the year 1883 aggregated $619,269,449, while manufactures, mining and all other industries exported only $184,054,130, or less than one-third, and this has been the history of our country from its earliest days. An average of 80 per cent. of all exportations were the products of domestic agriculture.

When we realize the vast millions brought igto the country through the labor of this great industrial class, we are surprised that only in the last few years the attention of the Nation has been properly directed to their wants and needs or any heed has been paid to their cries. The present Committee on Agriculture seems to be fully imbued with the idea of the vastness of interests entrusted to their care, and to be honestly working, not alone to elevate the agriculturist, but exalt his calling and do what it is possible to have done in the interest of this class that is the very essence and life of the Nation.

The Committee of Agriculture consists of sixteen members, viz, Hatch, of Missouri, chairman; Dibrell, of Tennessee; Beach, of New York; Winans, of Michigan; Patton, of Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Iowa; Ochiltree, of Texas; Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Aiken, of South Carolina; Williams, of Alabama; Green, of North Carolina; Weiler, of Iowa; Cullen, of Illinois; White, of Minnesota; Harvey, of New Jersey, and Raymond, of Dakota.

Col. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, the chairman, has been a member of the committee for six years and has devoted much of his time to an earnest, honest conscientious study of the wants of the agriculturist, and seems to have succeeded admirably and to have the earnest support of his fellow-members on the committee.

Of the legislation so far perfected by the committee it may be stated that they have prepared a bill providing for having the agricultural interests of the country represented in the Cabinet, by making the Bureau of Agriculture a Department of the Government, and its chief a counselor of the President. This bill is now on the calleneder and when reached will be pushed by every member of the committee with every prospect of its passage. They have perfected and has passed in the House the measure known as the pleuro-pneumonia bill, for the extirpation of diseases of cattle, and it is evident that it will pass the Senate. They have under consideration a bill for the extension of the signal service or weather bureau off the line of railroads to enable farmers to be warned of the approach of storms, frosts, &c., and which if it can be effectively perfected will be of incalculable benefit to the farmer. One for continuing the experimental farms for the acclimation of foreign plants, fruits and grains; for continuing the experiments with artesian wells on our western prairies, and for the reclamation of the arid wastes, and for providing water for man and beast.

Hon. W. J. Green, of North Carolina,a member of the committee, has also introduced in the House "A bill to encourage the cultivation of fruits," which has been referred to this committee, and by the chairman referred to a sub-committee of which Mr Green has been made chairman. This bill provides "that it shall be lawful for any one to manufacture of apples, peaches, grapes, plums, berries and other perishable fruits raised by himself or his tenants,into brandy, free from any internal revenue tax, or restrictions now existing."

It does not propose to reduce the tax on grain spirits, but on fruits of a perishable nature, and thus encourage the propagation of fruits, the raiser being at liberty in case of being unable to market his fruit to turn it into wine or brandy, enchancing its value instead of being compelled to throw it away or allow it to decay. It is stated that but $60,000,000 worth of fruits per annum are now marketable, whereas by this bill the amount would be more than doubled, also that the amount of tax now realized on spirits manufactured from fruits is only about $112,000 per annum or less than the cost of collection. The passage of the bill it is believed would stimulate fruit growing in all the States. Whatever is for the honor, glory and best interests of the agriculturists will receive the hearty endorsement of this committee, and after listening to them to-day we almost felt like being a Granger.

In view of the spirit evidenced by England, France and Germany, relative to our beef and swine importations, and the difficulties that are likely to grow out of the same, it may be well to state that this committee is in possession of evidence to show that the foot and mouth disease, about which England has raised a question exists to a great extent in England, and that the only case of its existence in America is in the vicinity of Deering, Maine, from a lot of cattle imported from England, and that the cattle shipped from this country and found diseased, were sent over in the vessel that brought the diseased cattle here.

This committee has also before it a report transmitted by the President, showing conclusively that American swine are the healthiest in the world, and that the cry of Europeans against American pork is but an indirect way for depriving the poor laborer of his meat-food or to compel him to pay an enhanced price to the home producer. Mr. Hatch has asked Congress to have 60,000 copies of this report printed for distribution throughout the country. S. B.

MARRIED.

ROLAND—GARDNER.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, Feb. 26, 1884, by Rev. E. P. Aldred, WILLIAM B. ROLAND and Miss IDA GARDNER, both of this county.

DIED.

LASSELL.—In Berkley, Norfork county, Va., Feb. 5th, 1884, Dr. WM. H. LASSELL, aged about 52 years.

MULLEN.—In Worton, Feb. 25, 1884, WILLIE, son of Thos. V. and Annie E. Mullen, aged 3 years and 6 days.

In Memoriam of Mrs. Hannah Ireland.

It is thus the rarest flowers and brightest stars fade one by one, sometimes gradually, but oftentimes suddenly as it were without a moment's warning. It is thus this loved one passed away leaving many an aching heart and desolate hearthstone. She was beloved by all who knew her. A devoted mother, an affectionate and sincere friend. Her cheerful and bright disposition endeared her to all around her. She was ever ready to speak a kind word to all, but He who tempers the winds to the shorne lamb, saw fit to remove this earthly treasure. Weary she lingered, and home-sick for Heaven she entered that Haven of Rest, to receive that reward for which she had toiled so many years.

It is ever thus in
Life's bright ray,
The choicest flowers
Are taken away.

A FRIEND.

Petitioners' Bridge Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that after *thirty days* from the date hereof, they intend to petition the Hon. County Commissioners of Kent county to have constructed over *Frazier's Branch*, on the public road leading from Galena to Sassafras, and near *Frazier's Hill*, a

NEW BRIDGE.

DAN. M. COCHRAN,
B. F. H. CAULK,
DAVID STEWART,
BENJ. M. STRADLEY,
THOS. A. JACOBS,
JAS. E. HARTLEY,

March 13, 1884—5t, and others.

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

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,
March 6—3t. Chesterville.

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 aforesaid, 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.

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 Kerseyes, Cassimeres, Clothing (including 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,
March 6—3t. General Dealer in Merchandise, Chesterville, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate of New Castle county, Delaware, of

ELIZABETH B. NOWLAND,

late of New Castle county, Del., deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 13th day of October, 1884, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1884.

HENRY A. NOWLAND,
March 13, 1884—4t. Administrator.

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,
March 6, 1884—5t. and 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.

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.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company

—OF—

KENT COUNTY, MD.,

DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage		$77,350.00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company—(market value)		14,050.73
Judgments		3,488.21
Interest occurred on Mortgages not due		2,111.00
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in Bank		5,386.58
Premium Notes in force—	$153,409.	
Total cash assets		$102,386.52

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported and unpaid		$ 174.81
Surplus uncalled for		216.15
Surplus to be returned to Policy holders		2,600.00
Premium Notes in force $153,409.		
Total Babilities		2,990.94
Surplus as regards Policy holders		$99,395.58
Total income		$ 12,126.38
Total expenditures		3,530.59
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on the 31st December, 1883		2,081,041.00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland luring the year 1883		63,841.00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1883		6,605.47
Losses paid in Maryland during 1883		925.28
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1883		1,109.09

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Insurance Department.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS, February 23, 1884.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of KENT COUNTY, MD., to December 31, 1883, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES,
March 13—3t. Insurance Commissioner.

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.

CHESTERTOWN, March 5, 1884.

PATRONIZE

HOME ENTERPRISE !

Provided, it is *both* directly and indirectly your interest to do so. If we sell you better manufactured

Lumber,

Better Seasoned Lumber, Brighter Dried-out Lumber—out of Best Selected Logs, cut just as it ought to be, and handled especially for you—and at as *low* or *lower figures* than any one else, then why loose time and money buying at any other place ?

Call at Scott's Point

and be convinced

We propose that your CASH *shall buy as much valuable* LUMBER *here as at anyothermarket within 50 miles.*

Joseph Turner,

March 13, 1884.

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.

POTATOES

The Choicest Varieties by bushel or barrel.

These are Northern grown, extra fine.

March 6. COLIN F. STAM.

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.

March 6. COLIN F. STAM, DRUGGIST.

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.

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.

GARDDN SEED

AMERICAN WONDER PEAS,

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

March 6. C. F. STAM.

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