Chestertown Transcript.

SUPPLEMENT. MAY 29, 1884.

Public Local Law.

OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY.

Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1884.

To Authorize the Building of a New Jail in Kent County.

CHAPTER 252.

AN ACT to authorize the County Commissioners of Kent County to build a new jail for Kent county to borrow money on the credit of the county for that purpose; to issue bonds for the payment of the same; to levy and collect taxes for the payment of such bonds and the interest on the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the county commissioners of Kent county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to build a new jail for said county, on the site of the present jail for said county, or in any other more eligible or convenient location which the said county commissioners may select, and in such building to use such of the materials of the present jail of said county as they may deem suitable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That should said county commissioners determine that the public convenience requires that such new jail should be erected upon any other or different lot than the one upon which the present jail for said county stands, then the said county commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase such ground or grounds as may be required for the erection of such jail.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the erection of said building, and the purchase of said grounds, the said county commissioners are authorized and empowered to borrow, from time to time, the required sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said county commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds in sums not less than one thousand dollars, to be signed by the president of said board of county commissioners and countersigned by the clerk of said board, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, said bonds to bear interest, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and on the first day of July; provided due notice shall be given in the papers of the county inviting proposals for the purchase of said bonds, and the same shall be disposed of to the highest cash bidder, and for not less than the par value thereof, and the said bonds shall be exempt from county and municipal taxation.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the said bonds shall be issued, payable ten years from the date thereof, and redeemable at any time after the expiration of three years from the date thereof, at the pleasure of said county commissioners.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said county commissioners shall, in each and every year, levy upon the assessable property in Kent county such sum of money as may be necessary to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds by them issued under the provisions of this act, as the same shall fall due, and also such further and additional sum as may be required to gradually retire and redeem such bonds, until they all shall have been redeemed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the money raised by the issue and sale of bonds under this act shall be kept and designated as the "jail fund," and shall be applied exclusively to the erection of said new jail and the purchase of the grounds therefore; and the said tax authorized by this act shall be collected as all other taxes are collected in said county.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That should the said county commissioners determine to erect said building at any other or different place than upon the lot now occupied by the present jail of said county, and the said county commissioners and the owner or owners of said ground or grounds desired for the erection of said buildings shall not be able to agree upon the price of such real estate, or in case the owner or owners of the same, or any of them, be feme covert, infant or non compos mentis, the president of said board of county commissioners shall make application to the clerk of the circuit court for Kent county, who shall thereupon issue a writ ad quod damnum, under his hand and seal of office, directed to the sheriff of Kent county, requiring him to summon twenty persons, qualified to act as jurors, not interested in the property to be valued, to meet at or near the property to be valued, on a day named in said writ, not less than five nor more than ten days after the issuing of the same, and if at the time and place named in said writ any of the said jurors summoned do not attend, the sheriff shall immediately summon as many persons qualified to act as jurors as may be necessary, with the jurors in attendance, to make a panel of twenty jurors, and from these each party, or his agent, or if either party be not present in person or by agent, the sheriff for such party shall strike off four jurors, and the remaining persons shall act as the jury for the inquest of damages; and before the said jury shall proceed to act, the sheriff shall administer to each of them an oath or affirmation as the case may be, that he will justly and impartially value the damages which the owner or owners shall sustain by the condemnation of said property required by the said county commissioners, and in case said property shall be subject to a lease or an estate for life, the jury shall ascertain and return in their inquisition the value of such lease or estate for life, and also the value of the estate in remainder or reversion; the said jury shall summon such witnesses as either party may require, and examine them on oath in relation to the property to be condemned, and shall reduce their testimony to writing, and return the same with the inquisition; and as soon as the testimony is closed, they shall ascertain and determine the compensation which ought to be made by the said county commissioners to the parties owning said property, according to their respective interest in the property to be condemned; and the said jury shall reduce their inquisition to writing, and shall sign and seal the same, and it shall be returned by the sheriff to the circuit court aforesaid within five days after the finding, and shall be filed by the clerk of said court, and shall be confirmed by the court at its next session, if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, and when confirmed shall be recorded by the said clerk at the expense of said county; but if set aside, the court may order another inquisition to be taken in the manner above prescribed; and every such inquisition shall describe the property taken, and the bounds of the lands or lots condemned, and the quality or duration of interest in the same condemned, for the use of said county commissioners; and such valuation, when paid or tendered to the owners of property, his agent or attorney, shall entitle the said county commissioners to the estate and property so valued, as fully as if the same had been conveyed by the owners thereof in fee simple.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the said county commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to tear down and remove the present jail of said county, and provide temporarily, at the expense of said county, such accommodations for the sheriff of said county, and the prisoners committed to his custody, as they may deem proper and expedient, until the new jail is completed and ready for use.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1884.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1884.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE.
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

May 15—3t.

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.

Colin F. Stam,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Has now in stock a large assortment of Sea-Side, Franklin Square and Lovell's Popular Libraries. Aslo, books of general Literature, Writing Paper, Envelopes and

General Stationery Materials

in Large Quantities.

Bear this in mind—you will always find the Largest Stock and Cheapest BOOKS at

Stam's Drug Store.

March 1, 1883.

THE "ECONOMIST" PLOW,

With Rererseible Share and Point.

For sale by

JOEL R. CLEMENTS.

Call and see it.

April 3, 1884.

CHEAP LOT OF FURNITURE

In sufficient quantities,

Will be delivered at your home free of charge.

Feb. 14, 1884. LOUIS K. STAM.

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.

BY LOVE'S DECREE.

Ah, yes, the days are fair and bright,
The winds are low and sweet
And fast along the wastes of night
Fly Sorrow's restless feet;
The bees among the clover boom,
The poppy's crimson hood
Flushes the fields with royal bloom
Where late the wheat-sheaves stood.

The hills that rise towards the west
Are rich with purple haze;
The woodland paths are full of rest
Through all their shaded ways;
And where the valley fronts the sea
There glimmers, like a star
Amid the green of slope and tree,
The white foam on the bar.

Ah, dear, how like a dream the past,
With all its toil and pain,
When fiercely raged the bitter blast
Across the weary plain!
For then I faced the world alone,
There was no clinging hand
That would for lonely hours atone,
Nor love to light the land.

The earth is glad with joyous song,
Now you are by my side,
And changing rays of sunlight throng
Through all the rippling tide;
And rich the freights that ladened ships
Bring from hope's radiant shore,
Whose haven is thy fragrant lips,
Mine, mine forevermore!

— *Thomas S. Collier.*

HELP IN THE SOUTH.

SOMETHING ABOUT A DOMESTIC QUESTION THAT DISTURBS A MILLION AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS.

From the Phila. Times.

The present incumbent of my kitchen, and she is typical of many other Southern cooks, is a dusky damsel of gigantic proportions, a genuine daughter of Africa's sunny clime, by nature, appearance and propensity. Often I find myself wondering if her willingness to do and her powers of endurance can counterbalance her stupidity, ignorance and clumsiness, but as I have for three years fostered her redeeming traits and borne with her defects it is safe to infer that domestic affairs with Southern country housekeepers are not as we will, but simply as we can.

The stolidity of the negro character is inconceivable by those who have not dealt intimately with freed 'help,' and every dereliction of duty is met by the infallible reply, 'I forgot,' or 't'want my fault.' Should I say to my cook, 'Dora, your rolls, biscuits or muffins are burned to a crisp,' her only answer would be, 'Twan't my fault; de stove was too hot.' Should a dish be dashed to pieces carelessly or accidentally, always the same excuse, 'it slipped outen my hands and I couldn't help it.'

My present depleted supply of china, glass, cutlery and silver are infallible proofs of the inefficiency of 'Souther help' and 'Dora's mark' will be a living witness of her clumsiness and indifference for years to come. From an abundant supply of goblets she has brought me gradually down to four and not long since hearing the well-defined clatter of broken glass, I hastened to the kitchen, to be confronted by the stolid indifference of Dora, as she quietly remarked: 'Well, Miss Amy, I'se dun bus de bottom offen dis gobler, but 'twant my fault, it slipped fore I could kotch it.'

Having previously exhausted all reprimands on the goblet-breaking question, I simply drew a long sigh and ejaculated: 'Mercy, Dora, when will you stop breaking goblets?'

'Miss Amy,' she replied, holding up the goblet, from which the bottom had been smoothly broken off, 'I ain't tech your gobler; I jus' broke de bottom offen it. Dis here gobler will hold as much as it ever did, only 'tain't got no eend to sit on.'

This being an argument which I was thoroughly unable to confute I left the kitchen in disgust, mentally exclaiming, 'How long! how long will ignorance triumph!' Still we are tolerant with their faults and care for them as I think no other employers would do, adding in many ways to their pleasure and comfort in health and showing them many needed attentions in sickness. To the credit of our 'Southern help' be it said that we very seldom find them wanting in attention and sympathy when we are visited by illness, sorrows or afflictions. What Southern mother has not with a sigh of relief placed her ill and fretting babe in the willing arms of some faithful old 'auntie' and seen with satisfaction the soft, tender flesh safely and fondly pillowed against the dusky, withered cheeks, while the trembling cooing voice gently wooes the little sufferer to sleep?

Just here, being charitably inclined to mankind in general and to freedman and womankind in particular, I would mercifully draw a veil over some of the most glaring defects in the negro character. Charity and inclination both whisper 'let them rest,' but truth forces the question, 'Can you accurately portray Southern help and divest its character of its most objectionable features?' and as 'truth is mighty and will prevail' I very reluctantly proceed to dissect what I consider a great bane of 'Dixie' housekeeping, that is, the sulkiness peculiar to the negro nature.

A reprimand, however slight and needed, at once causes a complete reformation in the appearance of our help. A falling of the jaws a, settled, listless expression of face, a considerable elevation of the upper lip, with its very decided protuberance, denote an imminent spell of sulks. The lips, naturally thick, assume the shape of a very comfortable miniature perch or suggest the probability of the sulky domestic having been ruthlessly stung by a number of infuriated bees.

During a severe attack of sulks it is impossible to elicit a smile or an agreeable reply to any question from your help; all orders are answered by monosyllables or by an indistinguishable grunt.

My Dora possesses in an eminent degree this very objectionable failing, and while by patience and perseverance I have to some extent modified the defect it is impossible to entirely eradicate it. Like superstition it is an inherent part and parcel of most negro compositions, and while we employ 'freed help' we may as well brace ourselves to meet its inevitable deficiencies. Some time since, owing to some imagined grievance, 'my Dora' indulged in a very protracted spell of sulks, and becoming thoroughly exasperated at its continuance I finally requested Mr. James to walk in the kitchen, take a look at Dora's lips and emphatically suggest the propriety of a reduction in their dimensions. Laying aside his newspaper Mr. James compliantly proceeded to the kitchen. I listened intently, momentarily expecting to hear an outburst of sharp expletives against my 'help's' offending member; but no, all was quiet and soon Mr. James returned to the room.

'Well?' I asked impatiently, 'Amy' quietly responded my better half, 'you must make allowances for the fact that Dora's mouth is naturally tremendous in size and it only requires a very slight elevation to make it truly prodigous.'

The idea! as if any Southern housekeeper could not detect the difference between a darkey's natural lips and one enlarged by the sulks. Quite indignant, I hastened to investigate matters, and to my surprise, and I must say discomfiture, was accosted by 'my Dora' with a beaming smile and the pleasing information that 'dis here bread shure is dun riz high and is dun baked as brown as a berry.'

'Conquered again,' I exclaimed, 'and by negro diplomacy.' But being willing to harmonize matters, even at the expense of my own self-defeat, I complimented the bread and left the kitchen, consoling myself with the reflection that I sufficiently well understood negro character to fathom the change in my 'help's' demeanor.

Mr. James' invasion of her culinary kingdom warned the dusky damsel that she had carried her sulks as far as safe, and, considering 'discretion the better part of valor,' had prudently taken in the huge sign of her ruffled spirits.

Whittlings.

Some men are born fools but most fools are made to order.

Everyone praises a success, and most people think they can plan one.

If the greatest man who has ever lived, should tell the truth, he would tell you, that how he came to be so great is a wonder great to him.

It is oftener the case, that what a man forgets educates him more than what he remembers.

It does not require great tact to write a long letter, but to write a good postscript to it, does.

Patience is half-brother to laziness.

Whenever a man is anxious to confide a secret to you, you can rest assured that he has confided it to a dozen other people before.

The man who has a good deal to say, always says it in a few words.

There is no flattery so pure, and so powerful, as to listen attentively to others.

How are you to find out what kind of a man your neighbor is, when he cannot even tell you himself?

Critics and authors are a distinct class. There are a dozen good authors to one good critic.

A man is poor, just in proportion as he wants what he has not got, and cannot get.

This world was not made for any one in particular, and I feel sorry for those who think so. They will discover their mistake some cloudy day.

My friend, when your relations all think you are a fool your success is almost assured.

Destroy the looking-glass and you would put civilization back at least two thousand years.

Don't forget, my snobbish friend, that you have got to die just the same as the rest of us, and you cannot bury yourself either.

Next to a snow storm, for a decided nuisance, comes a holiday in a great city.

When a man does drop out of sight in a great city, you not only never hear from him again, but you cannot even find the hole he fell through.

It is the strongest possible argument for our immortality that nine out of every ten human beings believe in it.

Politeness has no creed.

About half we know, we guess at, and the other half, somebody has guessed at for us.

A man of a great deal of character cannot hide. He will betray it even when he sneezes.

Every ladder has a top to it.

Our characters we make, our reputations are often made for us.

It is no disgrace to be bit by a dog the first time, but the second time it is.

Very intelligent people carry a large share of their brains in their faces.

There is no slavery like idleness; there is no burden like it. Every pound of it weighs twenty ounces.

A man is young just in proportion as he feels so; a woman, just in proportion as she looks so.

There is not to day a score of first-rate critics living.—*Zeke Fairchild, in the Manhattan.*

Vices of Animals.

Some animals, as a class, are noted for special vices, and some individuals, no matter of what class, have individual and private vices of their own. Dogs, as a class, are quarrelsome, peacocks are proud, mules are reckless, hogs are gluttonous, foxes are tricky, opossums lie, crows steal, cats are cruel and selfish, never doing anything out of love for their masters. When they catch mice, or play, even, they do it not as a benefit to us, but for their own appetite or amusement. They do not, like the dog, make sacrifices for men, and have neither faithfulness nor gratitude. While a dog, watching a piece of meat, will starve rather than eat it, a cat will steal or lick it when not hungry. Like the tiger, which it resembles, it cannot be tamed or humanitarianized, whereas, a dog, like a lion, his prototype, can be. The cat, as a class, is about the meanest or morally most wicked of animals, without one redeeming feature except cleanliness—*Modern Age.*

The Oil of Courtesy.

Accurate fitting of the parts of a machine is not all needed. Oil is required. Our life functions bring us together, our movements and doings working together. Good manners, courtesy, pleasant behavior is this oil which is needed. Some say, what have we to do with good manners between master and workman? Every creaking bearing in the social machine means loss of power. All heating and friction must be avoided. "Fair words butter no parsnips," is an old adage. But they do much in a store where the clerks are attentive and obliging. Customers will be more likely to come. So in all things. The faculty of mastership is largely behavior. The man on a committee who is courteous is worth two who are not. Courteous manners and fair words, if they do not put money in the pocket, they sweeten life and make it more endurable.—*Rev. Brooke Herford*

A TWENTY-MONTHS'-OLD child in Graniteville, Cal., while standing in the doorway of its home, was charmed by a rattlesnake, which coiled itself in front of him. It was but two feet away and was gently moving its head backward and forward, and looking at the child with eyes like two flames. The child's sister, twelve years of age, pulled her little brother away, when the reptile glided swiftly out of sight. The child seemed stupefied for some time afterward.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8206-0104