The Transcript.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1884.

Subscription $1.50 per year; 75 cents for six months, in advance.

Advertising Rates.

Transient advertising will be charged at the rate of *one dollar* per square for first three insertions, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A space equal to eight lines of brevier, constitutes a square. Figure-work will be charged fifty cents per square additional for first three insertions.

JOB WORK.

Handbills, large and small; flyers, dodgers letterheads, billheads, envelopes, cards, tags programmes, and other kinds of job work wil be done neatly and reasonably.

Correspondence upon matters of local interes desired. Anonymous communications willnot be inserted.

It is desirable that communications be in by Saturday night if possible, and in any case no later than Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Simple notices of marriages and deaths, inserted free. Obituary notices will be charged at the rate of five cents per line.

—Work on the water-works is being pushed right along.

—The brick work on the new jail is completed to the second story.

—The Court House green, Chestertown, is to be illuminated next week for the ORATORIO.

—Mr. E. B. Emory advertises in this issue his distinguished stallion "Cyclops."

—The New York *World*, weekly, semi-weekly or daily, is offered on exceedingly favorable terms in an advertisement elsewhere.

—A portion of the personal property of the late Col. George W. Spencer is advertised by his executor, R. Hynson, Esq., to be sold at the late residence of deceased to-morrow.

—The notice of the last sitting of the registrars is given in this issue. Every young man who is entitled to vote this fall and who is not registered, should attend to the matter without fail next week.

—The Cleveland, Hendricks and Gibson club of the 2d district are to have a mass meeting at Kennedyville next Saturday. There will be a number of speakers present.

—Secure your seat for the Oratorio in time. Reserved seats 50 cts.—Diagram and tickets at J. K. Aldridge's. Get a numbered ticket at once—in no other way are you certain of a seat.

—The Chester River Steamboat Company changes schedule in this issue. The fine new steamer Emma A. Ford will soon be put on the line. Her appearance will be duly announced.

ORATORIO WEEK.—Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—at the Court House, Prof. D. P. Wyatt will produce the beautiful Queen Esther Oratorio, one of the grandest entertainments ever given in Chestertown.

—The *Transcript* received the premium lists of the Kent fair for publication this week. Under instructions from some members of the executive committee, however the lists are not inserted; the delay is caused by a desire to make certain corrections in the lists.

—The Cleveland, Hendricks and Gibson meeting at Millington on last Saturday, was well attended and enthusiastic. Quite a number from Chestertown went up to the meeting. A fuller account is given in a communication elsewhere.

—When the oldest inhabitant begins to spin his little yarn about a dry season that beats this, he should no longer be listened to with attention. Every small boy who may in the course of nature become an oldest inhabitant, should dot this season down in his diary.

—The Middletown *Transcript* of last week announced the sudden death of Mr. J. N. Sparks, which took place on Friday afternoon of last week. Mr. Sparks was recently of this town. He was the father of Ezekiel Sparks of the hotel firm of Armstrong & Sparks. He was in the 84th year of his age, and was partially paralyzed a number of years ago. His death was sudden and without premonitory symptoms.

—Presiding Elder Caldwell has made the following among other quarterly conference appointments for the third quarter: Chestertown, Oct. 3, 5; Still Pond, 4, 5; Millington, 11, 12; Galena, 11, 12; Crumpton, 12, 13; Sudlersville, 18, 19; Centreville, 24, 26; Church Hill, 25, 26; Queenstown, Nov. 1, 2; Kent Island, 2, 3; Pomona, 15, 16; Rock Hall, 15, 16.

—As Cyclops has met smuggler and distanced him on the first round, the Chestertown *Transcript* will no doubt conclude that there is no fun in horse racing after all.—*Centreville Observer.*

"As Cyclops has met Smuggler and distanced him on the first round"!!! The *Observer* really ought to be ashamed to make this statement. It implies that there was a contest, when every body who saw the race knows there was no contest. Smuggler did not trot. As to why he did not trot the *Transcript* will not express an opinion. The *Transcript* has authority to say, however, that five hundred dollars will be put up on Smuggler, against five hundred on Cyclops, making a sweepstake purse of $1000 to be trotted for upon any national association tract that may be selected, the trot to come off thirty days or there about from now, or say by the 6th or 7th of November. There has been no contest between the two horses. Those who love to see a spirited contest between fast horses, would very much like to have an opportunity of witnessing a race between these two fine stallions, when each was going at his best.

—Marion Urie, a young married man aged 23 years, and living at Rock Hall, was drowned Saturday morning, Sept. 20th, by being knocked overboard from his boat, in Chester river. A high wind prevailed at the time, and in jibing the sprit struck him and knocked him out, and it is supposed rendered him insensible for a time. A colored boy was in the boat at the time and he states that Mr. Urie went under the water twice without giving any alarm; that in rising to the surface the third time he cried out to the boy to throw him an oar, but he was then beyond his reach, and he went down and drowned. Drags were promptly set to work and about sundown his body was found off Ringgold's Point. The deceased leaves a widow, having been married less than a year.

—Orphans' Court, Tuesday Sept. 30, 1884.—Present Judges, Walker, Hyland and Stevens, A. L. Corey, administrator of Catharine C. Reed, deceased, returned his last account of sales of the personal estate of said deceased.

The last will and testament of Jacob Barkman, deceased, was admitted to probate and ordered to be recorded.

On application, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Barkman, deceased, were granted and committed unto Clarissa G. Barkman, who filed her bond in the penal sum $2,500, which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

James Russell, guardian to Jas. Russell jr., Olivia and Maria W. Russell, returned his guardian accounts for the year 1883, which was examined, passed as stated and ordered to be recorded.

Harrison W. Vickers, executor of J. Thomas Rowley, deceased, returned his first and final administration account, which was examined, passed as stated and ordered to be recorded.

On application, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Spencer, deceased, were granted and committed unto Lydia A. Spencer, who filed her bond in the penal sum of $300, which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

Wm. S. Culp, administrator of Hannah Culp, deceased, filed his release from Michael S. Culp, Margaret K. Rainbo and James A. Toulson, guardian to Hannah Sapp, which were received and ordered to be recorded.

Wm. S. Culp, administrator of Henry Culp, deceased, filed his release from Jas. A. Toulson, guardian to Hannah Sapp.

Wm. G. Trew, guardian to Wm. T. Brown, filed his release from said ward.

—There have been three fires in Quaker Neck recently, occurring within a period of ten days. The burning of the barn on the farm occupied by Mr. James Brawble, was followed on Wednesday afternoon of last week by the burning of the barn, stable and corn house with about 100 bushels of wheat on the farm of Mr. E. B. Emory. On last Saturday evening, the stack yards on the farm tenanted by Mr. Edward Loud were burned. This farm belongs to Capt. R. H. Emory. These fires, occurring in close proximity, and being of unaccountable origin, have lead to the belief on the part of a great many people, that they are of incendiary origin. Mr. E. B. Emory, however, states that he does not suppose the fires to be the work of an incendiary.

—Bob Allen, who is noted for having escaped several times from our rickety old jail, is now resting his limbs in the Dover, Del., jail. We will soon have a new jail, which will contain an iron cell supplied with all the modern conveniences for staying in. If Bob should ever chance to be assigned to this room, he might find accommodations of a more permanent nature than he was formerly supplied with. Even iron cells however seem not to be proof against Bob's wily ways. The *Delawarean* gives the following account of his attempted escape from the Dover jail last week,—

"Bob Allen, the notorious colored thief confined in Dover jail, came near making his escape on last Tuesday night. He was confined in one of the iron-clad cells and heavily ironed, but in a mysterious manner succeeded in unlocking his cell door and getting out into the corridor of the jail. After getting into the corridor, he or some one else made a noise which aroused the sheriff who appeared at the upstairs peep-hole, and asked what was the matter. He was told that a lamp had exploded. Just at this time the sheriff's son, accompanied by Thos. Spencer, who generally locks up the prisoners, ran down stairs and proceeded to investigate the affair. They found Allen hid in another cell close to the door which he had unlocked. The supposition is that Allen expected that one person would appear when he gave the alarm, and that he could overpower him and escape. He, however, seeing Mr. Hugh Herrington's revolver shining close to his nose, surrendered and he was again chained. The sheriff guarded the jail through the night, and next morning had new leg-irons put on him and they riveted. The sheriff says that he will keep Bob Allen from now until court, and will employ a night watch, who will have orders to shoot any one found prowling around the jail after sundown.

The Queen Esther Oratorio.

A fine musical treat is in store for the people of Chestertown on any one of three evenings of next week,—Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday evening. The Queen Esther Oratorio will be presented on each of the three evenings mentioned, by local musical talent, under management of Prof. D. P. Wyatt. There will be fully a hundred voices in concert. Diligent work of preparation has been going on during the past weeks, and the singers are in fine training. Each one is well drilled in his or her respective part, and we understand that Prof. Wyatt says that the Chestertown company is the best train-company with which he has ever presented the Oratorio. The costumes, in which the singers will appear as members of the court of the ancient Persian King, are furnished by Prof. Wyatt, and are rich and handsome. A large stage has been erected in the Court House, and seats will be placed so that the audience may be seated to best advantage. A great deal of interest has been manifested by the public, and it is anticipated that the Court House will be filled each evening.

A 4th District Cleveland, Hendricks and Gibson Club.

At a preliminary meeting on last Saturday evening, held at the court house in Chestertown, at which J. Evan Thomas was called to the chair and J. Frank Hines was secretary, the outline plan for a Cleveland, Hendricks and Gibson club was laid. On motion of James H. Plummer, the following committee was appointed to nominate officers: James H. Plummer, S. H. Blackiston, H. H. Barroll, John W. Loud and J. M. J. Byron.

On last Tuesday evening a second meeting was held, and the club organized by electing the following officers, who were reported by the committee appointed at the previous meeting,—president, Wm. S. Walker; vice-presidents, James A. Pearce, W. N. E. Wickes, John K. Aldridge, Dr. Samuel Beck, Joel C. Slaughter, John A. Groves, Stephen Lecates and Henry T. Massey; secretaries, H. H. Barroll, John D. Urie and Thomas B. Gardner. On motion of James H. Plummer, Wednesday night was adopted as the regular meeting night of the club. It is understood that there will be one or more addresses each meeting night, either by speakers from a distance or by speakers secured at home. Already, the club has enrolled upwards of seventy members. A committee was appointed by the president, consisting of S. H. Blackiston, James H. Plummer and C. G. Woodall, to secure speakers and make arrangements for public meetings. The first public meeting will be held next week, on Friday evening, at the Court House. The meeting is set for Friday evening instead of Wednesday evening for other purposes. It is expected on Friday evening, the 10th inst., to have an address from one or more speakers, and the public is invited to turn out.

PENINSULA ITEMS.

Sussex county, Del., has thirty-nine and Kent fifteen peach and apple whiskey distilleries.

The Salisbury National Bank was opened between nine and ten o'clock last Saturday.

Forest fires have been destructive in Dorchester county this season, several hundred acres of wood being burned.

George Morris, of Queen Anne's county, left home last week and has not been since heard of. He had about $2,500 in his pocket at the time of his leaving.

Easton is still talking about water-works, but the enterprise has not yet got beyond talk. The talk is now about adopting the Holly system.

There is a brisk demand for babies at Lewes, Del. The *Breakwater Light* of Sept. 27th advertises for two babies, a boy baby and a girl baby, wanted for adoption.

Greensboro', Caroline county, has got her first regular steamboat, and is proud. The "Edgecomb" is now making regular trips between Greensboro' and Baltimore.

Cards were out for the marriage of Miss Alice Robinson, daughter of Judge John M. Robinson, to Mr. Francis Jones Gowen, at St. Paul's Church, Centreville, on yesterday.

The Delaware State fair at Fairview Park, Dover, continues to-day and to-morrow. The Dover fair has been, during every year since it began, a big success, and will not depart from its record this year.

There are now living in Salisbury three sisters whose ages aggregate 254 years. They are Miss Polly Anderson, age 91; Mrs. Nelly Ledum, 82; Mrs Betsy Ledum, 81. They are all enjoying reasonably good health.

In the trial of Irving Mills for the murder of Captain Davis, of Pocomoke City, Thomas S. Hodson, John W. Crisfield, Henry Page and Lloyd Wilkinson will defend the prisoner, and it is reported that John H. Handy will assist the States Attorney in the prosecution. The trial will occur next month.

The debt of the Wilmington Conference Academy, at Dover, is $21,000. An effort is being made to reduce it to $10,000 in order to secure a legacy of $2,000 left by the late Charles M. Wharton, whose will bequeaths that amount conditionally. About $1,500 has been raised by the Dover M. E. Church and Sunday school.

Seven convicts were whipped at New Castle recently in the presence of a crowd of 400 people. Edward Redden, white, for horse-stealing, stood one hour in pillory in addition to his twenty lashes. Isaac Anderson, a negro boy, swore lustily while being whipped. "Sugar Awful," colored, a notorious thief, though a mere boy, took twenty heavy lashes without a murmur.

As the case of the State vs. John Murray for the killing of John Steele, which was removed to Centreville, will be called on Monday before election day, an effort is being made to have the case postponed until the Monday following the election, witnesses and others desiring to be in Cambridge to vote. Public sentiment, which was at one time so strongly adverse to Murray, is now the other way.

Captain James S. Mitchell, who killed George W. Oldham, in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md., was convicted of manslaughter in the Circuit Court, at Elkton, on Wednesday of last week. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of one dollar and costs and to be imprisoned in the county jail for eight months. Mitchell and Oldham quarrelled over a hoe, and Mitchell beat Oldham with a club so badly that he died ten days afterward. It was in evidence that Oldham also had a club in his hands and had struck at Mitchell.

THE PROTECTED YOUNG FARMER.

A STORY THAT HAS SOME BEARING UPON THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Once upon a time there was a young man who bore the honored name of John Smith. John had been turned out in early life by his fond parents to shift for himself. He had hired himself to a farmer at fifteen years of age. John was of an economical turn of mind. He lived faithfully up to the motto that ten cents saved is ten cents made. He carefully avoided circuses, church festivals and other frivolous amusements, and carefully hoarded his savings in an old stocking, which he kept hid away in the garret. When John Smith was twenty-one years of age he took his stocking down, went out into the woods, and taking a seat on an old stump counted over his savings. He found that he had just saved up three hundred dollars. Now John was anxious to set up farming on his own account, but three hundred dollars looked woefully small when he thought of the horses and cattle and wagons and plows necessary to stock a farm. He saw that if he began farming he would have to go largely in debt, and he understood that with a burden of debt upon his shoulders he could not fairly compete with farmers who were out of debt and had plenty of stock. "Why," said John Smith to himself, "when I begin farming I will be an infant industry. Why should I not be encouraged? Why should I not be protected? Other infant industries that have not money enough or experience enough to start business successfully are protected, why should not I be?" The more John Smith thought upon this scheme of being protected as an infant industry, the more charming it seemed to him. "I have only got three hundred dollars," he reasoned, "and if I go to farming I shall have to go fifteen hundred dollars in debt. I can't afford to raise wheat at one dollar per bushel: if I attempt it, by the time I have paid for my labor and met my fertilizer note, I will not have enough left to pay the interest on my debt, not to mention the principal. If I could only, by some hook or crook, manage to get two dollars a bushel for my wheat and a dollar and a-half for my corn, I think I could get along," said John Smith to himself. "Why shouldn't I? I am a deserving young man and ought to be encouraged. It can't be expected that I should begin farming and raise wheat and corn in competition with these fellows, who understand their business and have got everything running smoothly. It is plain enough that I ought to be protected as an infant industry," said John, getting up from the stump and sliding his three hundred dollars back into his stocking. "I think at least I will mention the matter to the county authorities, and see how the idea of setting me up as an infant industry takes.

On the next Tuesday John Smith appeared before the county commissioners. "Gentlemen," he said, "I want to be protected as an infant industry."

"You want to be what?" all five of the commissioners asked in a single voice.

"Gentlemen, I am a poor but deserving young man. I want to go to farming, but I have only got three hundred dollars. If I start farming it will be under great disadvantages. It is plain enough that I cannot afford to grow wheat and corn at the same price that other farmers get. I think, gentlemen, I ought to be protected as a struggling infant industry."

"But how can we protect you?" asked the commissioners.

"Don't you levy taxes?" asked John Smith.

"Certainly we do," said the county commissioners.

"Levy a tax to sustain me as a struggling infant industry," said John Smith, shutting his left eye, and smiling blandly on the commissioners.

"Why," said the county commissioners, "such a thing is without precedent."

"Oh no," said John Smith, "there you are mistaken. Don't you believe in sustaining home industries? Don't you believe in building up struggling infant industries?"

"Well," said the commissioners, "supposing we do, we yet have no precedent for levying a tax for that purpose."

"Oh, yes you have," said John Smith.—"Don't this government protect all sorts of manufacturing industries? Don't it protect them by levying a tax upon the people?"

"Yes," said the county commissioners, "but the people pay the taxes to protect the manufacturers without knowing it. They pay the taxes in their every-day expenditures, and don't seem to mind it. We levy taxes directly, and if we were to levy one cent on the hundred dollars to protect John Smith, as an infant industry, four thousand voters would want to know on next election day why they had been taxed for the benefit of John Smith."

"Oh," said John Smith, "put the tax in such shape that the people will not mind it. Put a tax of one-tenth of one cent on every pound of wheat flour and corn meal consumed in the county. So that people when they buy wheten flour will have to pay instead of six cents per pound, six and one-tenth cents, and instead of four cents a pound for corn meal, four and one-tenth cents per pound. They will never notice the difference. But, you see, every time they buy a hundred pounds of flour or a hundred pounds of meal, they will be paying a tax of ten cents all the same. Now," said John Smith, "every family in the county consumes from six hundred to fifteen hundred pounds of flour and meal in the course of a year. So that you see, though the matter is so small that the people would scarcely know that they were being taxed, yet it would be a big protection to me."

"You will have to apply to the legislature, and get a special law passed covering your case," said the county commissioners finally.

When the next legislature met, John Smith appeared in the lobby. He was using every known means to push through a bill entitled an act to encourage home industry: sub-titled an act to protect and cherish John Smith as a struggling infant industry. The bill set forth in due legal form, that upon every pound of wheaten flour, and upon every pound of corn meal sold in John Smith's native county, there should be an impost duty of one-tenth of one per cent. laid, the same being designed to protect and foster John Smith as a struggling infant home industry. The bill was passed and became a law.

John Smith returned home, rented a farm and purchased two thousand dollar's worth of stock, and began business as a protected infant industry. As a grower of wheat and a grower of corn, he was not much of a success; but every family in the county was taxed every meal time to protect John Smith. Every time slap-jacks came on for breakfast or hot rolls for supper, John Smith's prosperity was added to. Every doughnut and every molasses cake consumed by the small boy of the family, paid its quota to John Smith. Even the bread that was turned into the slop barrel and fed to the pigs, was assessed at the rate of one-tenth of one cent per pound, to protect John Smith as a struggling infant industry. And the protective tariff at the end of the year, levied for his benefit, poured five thousand dollars into his pocket book.

John Smith in the course of a few years grew rich. He bought up land, lived in a magnificent house, and even grew so high-toned in his notions that he built a ten thousand dollar cottage by the sea, and went to Europe for his health. Of course being protected, i. e., having a tariff imposed for his benefit, he was able to pay his labor double wages. When it was mentioned to John Smith that he was no longer a struggling infant industry, and no longer needed a protective tariff, he stood up indignantly and said, "Why, sir, if you cease to protect me, I can no longer pay my laborers the high wages I now pay. You wish to degrade my labor to a level with the pauper labor of the other farmers.

MORAL.

Most of the readers of the *Transcript*, we presume, will set the above down as an absurd story. It will not be considered in the line of probabilities, that any State legislature would impose a tariff upon the people at large for the benefit of one individual. And yet the story is not so absurd after all. It embodies on a small plan exactly what the national government has done on an immense scale. American manufactures started by asking that they be protected as struggling infant industaies. The founders were often ignorant of the business undertaken, and lacked means to begin business in proper shape. Instead of acquring knowledge as they should have done at their own expense, they began by asking that a tax be imposed for their benefit, under the title of a protective tariff. This they asked for, because they were struggling infant industries. The woolen mills asked that on woolen goods which could be made in England and sold in this country at 60 cents per yard, an import tax of 50 cents per yard be placed. With this import tax of 50 cents in addition to the price of 60 cents, the English goods could not be sold for less than $1.10 per yard. This virtually shut the foreign product out of the market, and then the American manufacturer, freed from competition, could sell the same quality of goods at $1.00 per yard. On every yard he sold at that price, he collected a tax of 40 cents out of the American consumer. The case of woolen goods cited above is but an example. Upon almost every article manufactured in this country, there is a protective tax. Out of the people who are not engaged in the protected industries, hundreds of millions of dollars of taxes are collected every year that go to enrich the manufacturers. The great centres of accumulated wealth in this country are found in the manufacturing centres. Started upon the false system of taxing the people to sustain them, they have grown and thrived upon taxation. As independent industries, American manufactures have not been a success, but as tax-collecting institutions they have been an immense success. Under the tariff system as it now works, the American people are paying ten times the amount of taxes into the coffers of the protected industries that they pay into the national treasury. When it is suggested to the proprietors of these factories, that have grown rich upon taxation, that they are no longer struggling infant industries, and that they ought to be able to stand alone without a protective tax, they rise up indignantly and ask, "Would you degrade American labor to a level with the pauper labor of Europe?" By "American labor" they mean labor employed in the protected industries, since that is the only labor benefitted by protective taxation. These manufacturers now are holding to the cherished system of taxation upon which they have grown fat, and are arguing that the independent workingman, and all who are not engaged in the protected industries, shall be compelled to continue to pay protective taxes, in order that the comparatively few who are employed in the protective industries may receive high wages.

An Odd Fellow's Surprise Party.

CHESTERTOWN, Sept. 30, 1884.

Editor Transcript.—I wish you had been with us last night at the meeting of Amicable Lodge No. 117 I. O. O. F., and taken part in the business of the evening, doubtless you yould have exclaimed *it is good to be here.* We had a regular surprise party, not in having our lodge room filled with baskets of cake, freezers of ice cream, barrels of flour, sugar, coffee, teas, champagne, frozen lager, &c., but in the presentation of a handsome set of chairs for our officers. These chairs are of very handsome design, made of solid walnut with French burl veneer pannels and upholstered with garnet leather, they are so attractive that any one seeing them and not knowing the purpose for which they were intended would come to the conclusion that we expected a visit from the President of the U. S., Queen Victoria or some other great personage, but no they are simply for the officers of an Odd Fellows lodge. Well Mr. Editor coming to the point we have in this town a lodge of Odd Fellows also an encampment or the higher degrees of the order, now this encampment has met for a number of years in the hall of the subordinate lodge without paying for rent, light or fuel and being free from debt and able to meet all obligations and having sufficient funds in the treasury determined to do something for the Subordinate Lodge and after due consideration ordered this set of chairs. They arrived and were presented to lodge last night by Major E. F. Perkins in a very appropriate and effective manner, responded to by the Noble Grand accepting of the memento and extending the thanks of this lodge to Thomas Wildey Encampment. Now the chairs were placed in position and every one tried to be the first occupant, however they were mistaken for some of the most baautiful and refined ladies of this neighborhood occupied these chairs first and thereby became members of the order and received the degree of Rebecca, this part, however is a secret and only known to me.

You ought to have seen our officers in their new quarters, being such a sudden change they looked more like anybody else than themselves. One looked like a king or something else, another like an ancient priest, another blessed with the looks of beauty and wisdom, some one might have imagined him to be Ben Butler.

Now surprise party No. 2 commenced. All present repaired to the saloon of Mr. Cummings and did full justice to ice cream and cake, I close by saying it was good to be there. E.

DEMOCRATIC POLE RAISING AT MILLINGTON.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Ed. Transcript—The Democratic meeting and pole raising at Millington on Saturday, the 27th inst., was a great success. The citizens of the town met early in the morning, and secured a beautiful hickory pole, a present from P. Tremble of Queen Anne's, and at once run up the names of Cleveland, Hendricks and Gibson. H. Clay Hendrickson watered the streets and road in front of the hotel, which piece of forethought proved later to be a blessing.

At half-past 11 o'clock the Kent Cornet band arrived and gave cheer to the occasion. The band was very much appreciated and applauded. After washing off the dust gathered in their long ride, they set themselves down to dinner. None knows better how to prepare a good dinner than the much esteemed Mrs. Thomas, and we feel sure that the band did justice to her skill.

At 2 o'clock the people formed in procession, headed by Hon. P. F. Raison as chief marshall. They drove nearly a mile out of town to meet Mr. Gibson, accompanied by many of his friends from Massey's. The whole party soon returned and after parading through the town, alighted in front of the hotel, at which place the speaking was to come off. Wm. M. Johnson appeared on the stand and announced the following named officers: President, Philip Tremble; vice-presidents, James Pennington, D. Hopper, R. C. Corbaley, S. Cacy, J. C. Sutton, J. F. Wilson, Philip Medders, J. C. Hacket, Col. R. C. Johnson, Vincent Benton, J. F. Godwin, Dr. W. Finley, John Schwatka, E. Biscoe and D. J. Nowland; secretary, J. H. Hurtt.

The president of the meeting, after thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, with a few other appropriate remarks, introduced Hon. C. H. Gibson, the Congressional candidate, who was received with three rousing cheers and a tiger. Mr. Gibson spoke 2 hours and 20 minutes. His speech was well received by a very intelligent and attentive audience. Mr. Gibson is handsome in appearance and graceful in all his movements. There is one criticism, however, that your correspondent hopes he may be excused for making. The speech was too long. As we have said above, it lasted two hours and twenty minutes. Mr. Gibson is quite a forcible speaker, and if he will only boil his future speeches down to an hour or something less, I think he will make a more effective campaign. It takes a listener with a very strong and a remarkably good digestion to take in and assimilate a two-hour speech.

Mr. J. A. Pearce was next introduced. The kindness with which he was received can be better felt than described. When he came to the front every face was turned toward him with quiet expectancy. His speech was short, but of convincing force. At the conclusion of it, the meeting took a recess for a short time.

On reassembling, Hon. T. J. Keating was introduced, and continued his speech as long as time would permit him. He was forced, however, to return home by the down train.

Mr. Willard Neal was next introduced, and spoke for over an hour. His speech was well received.

Music by the band, after which the people broke up and collected about in small squads discussing the large majority that the first district can and will give at the coming election.

The turn out was large, and the meeting was in every respect an enthusiastic one. One noticeable and pleasant feature, was the large attendance of ladies. Of course the fact that Mr. Gibson is a handsome bachelor had nothing to do with bringing the ladies out. Of course not. Our ladies of the first district are for the most part good Democrats, and are anxious to see the grand old party win. If the fair and gentle half of our district had a right to vote next November, Mr. Gibson and the national ticket, instead of the two hundred majority which the first district of Kent will give, would roll up a majority of seven hundred.

The forresters turned out in force, and hurrahed every time in the right place. The first district is as usual, solid, only a little more so.

First District.

Races at Kent Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

There was a large attendance at the Kent fair on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, though not so large on either day as on Tuesday. The fair was, financially and otherwise, a success. Below is given the score of the second and third day races. Tuesday's races were reported last week:—

SECOND DAY—2:50 CLASS—PURSE $150.

John T. Ross, b. m. Mattie Willis	1	1	2	1
W. R. Merrifield, b. g. Gloucester	3	3	1	2
Dr. T. H. Cooper, b. m. Madge B.	2	2	dis	
James Mooney, b. m. Mary C.	dis			

Time 2.54, 2.49½, 2.45, 2.47.

2.25 CLASS—PURSE $300.

J. E. Turner, bl. g. Dick Organ	2	1	2	1	1
Dan Steever, b. m. Lah de Dah	1	2	3	3	2
E. B. Emory, br. s. Cyclops	3	3	1	2	3

Time 2.40, 2.40½, 2.40, 2.40½, 2.44½.

Dick Organ has a record of 2.25½. He is owned by B. F. Foy, of Philadelphia.

THIRD DAY.

2.30 CLASS—PURSE $250.

Wm. R. Merrifield, g. g. Ike Medium	1	1	1
E. B. Emory, b. m. Jay Bird	2	2	2
E. Postens, b. m. Blanche	3	3	4
John Amy, b. m. Happy Maid	5	4	3
J. S. Garrett, b. g. Randolph	4	5	5
George Nelson, Sr., b. g. John W	6	6	6

Time 2.38½, 2.36, 2.37.

3.00 CLASS—PURSE $150.

Wm. R. Merrifield, b. g. Gloucester	1	1	1
Wm. T. Lane, gr. m. Dazie	2	2	2

Time 3.00, 2.53, 3.00.

COLT RACE—PURSE $50.

Edw. B. Emory, b. s. Cypress	1	1
Henry Spear, b. g. Dixey	2	2
W. S. Gracey, b. g. Goldfinch	3	3
E. J. Clayton, b. m. Lady Clayton	4	dis

Time 3.14, 3.06.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Very much, when that name represents the reputation for square and upright dealing, made through years of unceasing and successful efforts to give our patrons the best value for their money in the land. We again call your attention to our unrivalled assortment of fall and winter garments of our own make, for Mens', Boys' and Children's wear. Our prices will be found as usual, the lowest in the city for well made, elegantly cut and durable clothing, and all we ask is that you see our

Men's Pants from $1 00 to $8 50.
" Bus Suits from 1 00 to 25 00.
" Dress " " 15 00 to 35 00.
" Overcoats " 5 00 to 35 00.
Boys and Childrens Suits and Overcoats, from $1 50 to $20 00.

MERCHANT TAILORING Department in connection. Mail Orders will receive punctual attention.

C. N. OEHM & SON,

LEADING

BALTIMORE CLOTHIERS,

230 W. PRATT ST. / 55 HANOVER ST. Surrounding Corner.

Wroth & Aldridge

Have received their Full Invoice of

SPRING GOODS!

Summer Goods !!

Everything desirable kept in a First-Class Store now in stock.

Extra Inducements offered this season! The ladies are especially invited.

Large Stock of White and Fancy Mattings, from 12½ cts. up.
Floor and Table Oil Cloth in all widths and styles.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats to suit all ages!! 20 doz. of one kind.

Spring and Summer Dress Goods! Choice lot of Percals and Lawns. India Linens from 12½c. to 35c.

Our stock of Shoes and Slippers is complete.

Our Grocery Department is Full of Choice Goods. Best Granulated Sugar 9c.

SURVEYING.

CHARLES E. PERKINS,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

offers his services to those desiring lands surveyed or laid out. Will have the advice and assistance of his father, E. F. Perkins, formerly county surveyor. [July 31—y.

COOK STOVES COOK STOVES

RANGES! RANGES!

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

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

Question,

What shall I read?

Answer,

Examine Large Stock of Sea Side and Lovell's Libraries at

C. F. STAM'S DRUG STORE.

If you want any Books by *Mail*, send for a catalogue.

FIRE Place Heaters! Fire Place Heaters! The New Golden Sun, and the Nos. 13 and 14 Golden Sun. More in use in Kent Co than any other Heater; put up with galvanized pipe and flue board and give perfect satisfaction Call and look at the *New Golden Sun* of 1882 at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

FALL SEASON IN THE STUD.

OCTOBER 1st TO DECEMBER 1st.

RECORD 2:27 CYCLOPS STUD BOOK 2035.

Bay Stallion. Foaled April 15th, 1875. Bred by E. B. Emory, Centreville Md.
Sire—Marshall Ney, 2034.

1st dam, Kitty Puss.....by Frank Pierce, Jr., 485.
2d dam, Crane Mare.....said to be by John Richard's Horse (thoroughbred.)

MARSHALL NEY 2034, sire of Westover 2 26¼, Cyclops 2.27, Mambrino Druid 2.43, was got by Mambrino Pilot, and out of Lady Waltemyer (dam of Strathmore 408) by North American.

MAMBRINO PILOT 29, by Mambrino Chief 11; dam Juliet by Pilot, Jr., 12; sire of Aemulus 2.25, David Wallace 2.28, Hannis 3.17¼, Mambrino Gift 2.20, Morning 2.30.

MAMBRINO CHIEF 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, sired Lady Thorn 2.18¼, Woodford Mambrino 2.21½, Bay Henry 2.28¼, Brignola 2.29¾, Mambrino Star 2.28¼, North Star Mambrino 2.26¼.

PILOT, Jr., 12, by Old Pilot; sired Bull Run (W) 2.32¼, Dixie 2.30, Gen. Sherman 2.28¼, John Morgan 2.34, Pilot 2.28¼, Pilot Temple 2.24¼, Queen of the West 2.26¼, Thackaray 2.26, Tattler 2.26, and the dam of Maud S. 2.10¼, the dam of Jay-Eye-See 2.10¾.

KITTY PUSS, by Frank Pierce, Jr., 485, was a fast road mare, of great endurance; in addition to being the dam of Cyclops, she was the dam of Live Oak 2.43; dead heat 2.40, Middletown, Del.

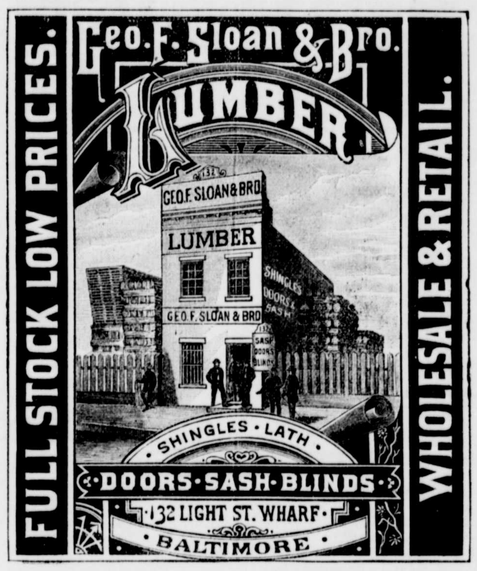
FRANK PIERCE, JR., 485, by Frank Pierce by Beppo, could trot in 2.40, and sired Phil Doughorty 2.26, Lady Wright 2.39, John P. Jenkins 2.35, dam of Brigadier 2.22, Frank Pierce III, sire of Stonewall 2.24¼, and dam of Cyclops 2.27.

Cyclops was withdrawn from the stud in August, at the urgent request of the people of Kent to trot a match with Young Smuggler 2.29¼ for $500, offered by the Agricultural Association to the winner. The trot came off on the 23d of September, and was won by Cyclops distancing Young Smuggler in the first heat in 2.31¾. The mangers said the match had been made as a test to see which was the best horse to breed from. It did not go off as they hoped for and they paid off $100 short. But Cyclops was kindly complimented by the people and a large stud patronage promised him. Those wishing to breed will please send their mares to Poplar Grove at once.

SERVICE FEE $50, with privilege of return in spring, 1885, should they not prove in foal. Ample accommodations for mares left at the farm to be bred. On grass, $1 per week, with grain $2 per week. ☞ Every care will be taken against accident or escape, but no responsibility taken.

EDWARD B. EMORY, Centreville P O., Md.

Oct. 2, 1884—3t.



First Class Work

GUARANTEED BY THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM, CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

We are manufacturing some of the best work that was ever built in this State. We sell First-Class Work. If you want a Good Carriage it will be to your interest to buy of us as we are now—after Twenty years' experience—better able to suit you in every respect. Call and see our

Light Phaetons, Brewster Spring Buggies, Dayton and Jump-Seat Carriages.

We do not offer this work in competition with the common shoddy work, but sell it on its merits, and our reputation.

All Kinds of Repairing Done Neatly

and with dispatch. We give special attention to painting up second-hand jobs. Those wanting a nice job of painting should give us a call.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Our WAGONS,

CARTS & DEARBORNS

Have a reputation throughout this Peninsula. We have sold them in New Castle county, Del., and in Cecil county, Md., and as far as Salisbury, Md. We have over ONE THOUSAND of these running to-day, and as far as our personal knowledge extends we do not know of twelve set of tyres cut in the whole of them. This is evidence enough of what kind of lumber we use in making them.

We could give you testimonials enough to fill one side of the *Chestertown Transcript* to establish this fact if it were necessary, but the public already knows of the standing of these goods.

We have justly earned the high reputation we hold as manufacturers by our manner of doing business—

We give our own personal supervision to every minutia in building;

We see that all lumber is well seasoned before it is used, and every other part is what it should be.

We do all kinds of

JOB-WORK & REPAIRS

furnish estimates for Bridge work, and repair all kinds of machinery.

We also sell

Plow Castings and Plows,

such as Wiley's, Concaves, and Minor & Horton's. These Castings are all ground and polished and sold cheap.

We also have on hand and make to order all kinds of

HARROWS,

Such as Twin and Double, and Single A's.

You will find a large lot of Single, Double and Three-horse Trees of the best hickory, well ironed; also, Plow Hames.

You will see by calling at our works that we have too much at stake to do mean or shoddy work.

Thankful for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same,

We are respectfully,

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

March 27, 1884.

TO THE LADIES!

The Pickling and Preserving Season

IS UPON US,

To meet it we have laid in a very large stock of

SPICES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUSTARD,

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, NUTMEGS, CINNAMON, MUSTARD SEED, CELERY SEED, RED AND BLACK PEPPER, TUMERIC