The Transcript.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 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.

—Democratic mass meeting next Wednesday. This is an intensely interesting campaign, and the speeches will be interesting. Turn out.

—The Chester River bridge has been repaired, and is again open to travel.

—The roof frame is on the new jail, and the building will soon be under roof.

—The Prohibition party is booked for a mass meeting in Chestertown to-day. The meeting is to be addressed by Mr. Daniel and others.

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—The Catholic festival is open at the town hall this week. There will be supper this evening and Saturday evening. See advertisement.

—The death of Judge Carmichael was reported in Chestertown Tuesday evening. We are able to gather no particulars before going to press.

—Speeches were made before the Chestertown Cleveland, Hendricks and Gibson club, Wednesday of last week, by Messrs. Henry C. Kennard of Baltimore, and Thomas B. Gardner of Chestertown.

—At the mass meeting to be held next Wednesday, not only Mr. C. H. Gibson, our nominee for Congress, will be present and make a speech, but there will be other distinguished speakers, who will discuss the lively issues of this lively campaign. All parts of the county should turn out to hear them.

—There is to be a Democratic rally at Gray's Inn creek Saturday, Nov. 1st. There will be an oyster roast, and speeches will be made by Messrs. James A. Pearce of Chestertown, and Wm. H. Legg of Kent Island.

—About four miles of piping for the Chestertown water-works has been delivered during the past week. The steam pump has also arrived, and work on the lower reservoir will be resumed as soon as the way is cleared.

—On our second page will be found a statement from the Independent Republican National Committee, which is headed by George William Curtis, the editor of Harper's Weekly. George William Curtis has always stood for a high standard of political uprightness, and such a statement from such a man should make Republicans who value honest government consider how they will vote next November.

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—The farmers attending court this week have much to say about this unprecedented dry spell. Many are fearful that the seeded wheat will not come up. It is said that there was a drought in 1854 that lasted from June to November, and that the wheat crop of 1855 was very light. According to that statement, however, the drought of 1854 dated earlier than this year's drought.

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—Orphans' Court, Tuesday Oct. 21, 1884.—Present Judges, Walker, Hyland and Stevens.

On application, letters of administration on the personal estate of Caroline S. Pryor, late of Wilmington, Del., deceased, were granted and committed unto John A. Benson, who filed his bond in the penal sum of $2,500, which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

Wm. Stevens, administrator of Peter Stokes, deceased, returned his second and final administration account, which was examined, passed as stated and ordered to be recorded.

Jas. T. Lamb, administrator of Frank Russell, dec'd, returned his list of sales of the personal estate of said deceased.

On application, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rhoda Mulford, dec'd, were granted and committed unto H. W. Vickers, who filed his bond in the penal sum of $1000, which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

On application, Milton Melvin was appointed guardian to Samuel E. Moffett, who filed his bond in the penal sum of $800, which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

The last will and testament of Edwin Butler, dec'd, was admitted to probate and ordered to be recorded.

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"Notes by the Way."

We have a great many disgusted people here at present. Some are disgusted with the dry weather, some with horse racing and some with stock companies. Next month we will have some disgusted politicians, if the magnetic candidate is defeated.

Mrs. Emily McLaughlin, of Boston, delivered an interesting temperance address here last Thursday evening.

Mr. Joseph Clinton is dangerously ill. His disease is supposed to be cancer of the stomach.

James A. Toulson predicted more than a month ago that it would snow before it rained.

Rev. W. W. Rees' subject yesterday was "Christian Giving."

Mr. J. H. Raymond's dwelling is nearing completion; it is said to be one of the most handsome in the county.

The present corn crop is by far the largest ever produced in this country. It is estimated at 1,297,000,000 bushels.

Some farmers say their wheat is rotting in the ground—others say it is perfectly sound. The outlook is not very bright for a crop next year.

Peach Tree Yellows is said to be due to the operations of a root Aphis. Common sulphur is said to destroy it. If this is correct the remedy is very simple.

Pear blight has destroyed a great many trees the past season. Bartlett, Howell and Lawrence have been affected the most. Trees that were manured last spring blighted more than those that were not.

Still Pond, Oct. 20th, 1884.

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PERSONAL.—A. B.—It will be to your advantage to look through the enormous Stock of superb Overcoats, and Fall and Winter Suits, all of this Season's make, now selling rapidly at astonishingly low Prices, at C. N. OEHM & SON'S, N. E. cor. Hanover and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

The Ministerial Scandal.

—A great sensation was occasioned last week in Chestertown on account of the suspension of the Rev. E. P. Aldred, minister of the Chestertown M. E. Church, and the scandal that came out in connection with his suspension. Mr. Aldred is accused with having been unlawfully intimate with a young woman who lived in his family while he was in charge of the church at Easton. The young woman has lived during the past twelve months in the family of the Rev. A. W. Lightbourne, who has been until recently in charge of the Easton M. E. Church. Both Messrs. Lightbourne and Aldred have been tried before the quarterly conference and both have been suspended until the annual conference meets next spring, when they will stand a final trial. The published statements in the city papers have undoubtedly been greatly colored in favor of Mr. Lightbourne. This gentleman now appears to be pleading total innocence. The fact of his having suddenly resigned his pastorate and given up his ministerial papers upon the flimsy grounds of having aroused opposition by going to a circus, would seem to indicate a consciousness of some greater overhanging guilt than that of going to a circus. Mr. Aldred, also, denies criminal guilt, and asks a suspension of judgment in his case until the matter comes to final trial. He publishes a statement elsewhere. The family of Mr. Aldred has much sympathy in Chestertown. The Rev. Alfred Smith, now of Greensborough, has been asked for to fill Mr. Aldred's place.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday publishes the following from Easton regarding the affair:

EASTON, Md., Oct. 20.—The committee which investigated the charges against Revrs. A. W. Lightbourne and E. P. Aldred, at Hillsboro, was composed of Presiding Elder Rev. J. H. Caldwell, Revs. James A. Brindle, Thos. E. Teny, J. P. Otis, C. W. Prettyman, N. McQuay, Alfred Smith, R. K. Stevenson, N. M. Brown and R. H. Adams.

Mr. Lightbourne had been cited before the committee, but when he reached Easton found that no charges had been preferred against him. He then drew up charges of immorality against himself, and procured three signers in order that he should not in default of an investigation remain under suspicion. He appeared personally before the committe, as did Mr. Aldred also. The unanimous verdict of the committee in Mr. Lightbourne's case was as follows:

"We, the committee appointed to hear and investigate the case of Rev. A. W. Lightbourne, exonerate him from any and all charges of immorality preferred against him, there being no proof that he has acted in any sense immorally; but in the judgment of the committee he had better not exercise his ministerial functions until the meeting of next conference, because he left his church without the assent of his bishop."

STATEMENT FROM REV. E. P. ALDRED.

An Open Letter to All Whom it May Concern.

Through the press and otherwise the fact of my suspension from the active work of the ministry until the next annual session of the annual conference has been made public. Many exaggerated and garbled statements are in circulation, and it has become a matter of justice to my friends and myself that some facts be presented to the public. I deeply regret that anything has occurred to wound or shame my many friends, and sadly mourn any reproach to the church of my choice and affection. To this church I have given the best of my powers and life. That I am suspended from her ministry demands these facts. The domestic spoken of in the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, was an inmate of my family for six years. During all these years not a whisper of scandal concerning her or myself was ever breathed. She was about sixteen years of age when she came to us, was treated as a member of our own circle, and naturally a greater degree of familiarity existed between her and the family than is usual toward a domestic. She left us about *seventeen* months ago, since which time neither I nor one of us have seen nor heard directly from her. Through friends in Easton, we learned some *ten* months ago that she was residing in the family of Rev. A. W. Lightbourne. A few weeks ago he wrote me in the profoundest confidence, as he assured me, that she was in trouble and *disgrace*. And in this *condition of shame* had made statements charging me (not with this disgrace) but with criminal intimacy during her residence with us. And yet no such trouble had come to her during all these six years. In the same spirit of confidence I replied. Conscientiously desiring to conceal nothing that was truthful concerning our relations, I confessed a familiarity as she grew to womanhood unbecoming a Christian minister toward a servant, of which folly I sincerely repented and felt consciously forgiven. But that I there or elsewhere *ever* admitted criminal intimacy beyond this *I most positively deny*, whatever construction may be put upon the language I used. The interpretation put upon this letter, as also a brief confidential letter I wrote her last spring, seeking an opportunity to warn her against the very danger that has brought upon her the present disgrace, formed the basis of the testimony against me: she having received the latter note while in trouble and preserved it as a possible confirmation of her false charges against me. These are substantially the facts in the case. For sixteen years, since the organization of the Wilmington Conference, I have served the church three years in each charge to which I have been appointed, not having gone beyond a radius of about twenty-five miles. In all these years the people will bear universal testimony to my strictest integrity and purity of character, in all my associations, as well as fidelity to my work. Conscious of my innocence of this shameful charge, I leave a discriminating public to pass judgement upon the case. I ask of the people that has made my sorrow public, that it give the same publicity to these statements. To-morrow myself and family go out homeless, not knowing where nor what shall be our destiny. Bruised, wounded and crushed, we are not hopeless. With a wife as good and true as ever man was blessed with; two children as noble and promising as can be found, and a God in Heaven above, "I shall live and not die." To the friends of Chestertown who have crowded around us with evidences of sympathy and unwavering confidence, as well as material aid, we can but express our warmest and sincerest gratitude. May our Father in Heaven richly reward them.

Respectfully, E. P. ALDRED.

Chestertown, Oct. 21st, 1884.

—Democratic mass meeting next Wednesday. This is an intensely interesting campaign, and the speeches will be interesting. Turn out.

PENINSULA ITEMS.

State Senator Jackson, of Salisbury, has just finished a private residence which is said to have cost $35,000.

Richard Harrington, of Dover, Del., was stricken with paralysis on Sunday week, and is in a critical condition.

It is said that one family in the lower part of Dorchester county is compelled to go eight miles for water for domestic use.

Mr. Thomas Perry, a graduate of Washington College, Chestertown, has purchased the Salisbury *Advertiser*. Mr. Perry is school examiner for Wicomico county.

The twelve-year-old son of Jas. Walsh, near Federalsburg, Caroline county, who was recently abducted from home by a tramp, has been found at Norristown, Pa.

There was a rousing Democratic mass-meeting at Easton, Talbot county, on last Saturday. Among the speakers were Gov. McLane, Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll and Ex-Governor Philip Frank Thomas.

The Somerset *Herald* says, regarding Judge Wilson's retirement from the bench,—"The many friends and acquaintances of Judge Ephraim King Wilson, in this judicial circuit will learn with regret that that gentleman will send in his resignation as judge, to take effect January 1st, 1885, immediately after the November term of court in Dorchester county. * * * His place will be hard to fill, and the private citizen as well as the bar are casting their eyes around the counties in search of a man who will maintain the high reputation of the bench in this judicial circuit, for it is claimed that with Chief Judge Irving and Associate Judges Wilson and Goldsborough, we have a bench equal to any in the State. They are all gentlemen of high moral qualities and of rare intellectual attainments. To preserve this reputation is what all good citizens desire, and we have heard it strongly hinted that to place George W. Purnell, Esq., of Worcester county, on the bench, success in this line would be attained. Judge Wilson's successor will be appointed by the Governor, to fill the place until the next general election, in 1885."

In the excavations by the builders of the annex to St. Peter's Church, Salisbury, many revolutionary relics in the form of human skeletons were found. These were dug up in heaps at a depth of 8 feet, and are supposed to be the soldiers "who fought, bled and died" in the Revolutionary war. The record of their military service is only shown by the brass buttons found with their bones. St. Peter's P. E. Church was built in 1743. Tiles found in the foundation walls are stamped with these figures. The church was built by order of the King of England, and was the only church at that period in Salisbury. It was used as military barracks during the Revolution, and Col. Willet, a native of Salisbury, and chief in command, while walking in the gallery to light the upper lamps fell to the brick floor below and was killed. As there was no fighting with the British near Salisbury during the revolution, the presumption is that these valiant patriots must have died either from disease or fright.—*Wicomico Record.*

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OCTOBER TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT.

AN OUTLINE OF DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

The circuit court for Kent county, October term, began its session on Monday, the 20th inst. Court was opened and the grand jury drawn by Judge Wickes. Judge Robinson arrived before noon. The following are the juries,—

Grand jury: Cornelius J. Scott, foreman; James H. Baker, Edw. W. Hepbron, George M. Beasten, C. G. Woodall, Samuel A. Reed, Samuel Hurlock, John H. Simpers, Edward B. Jones, Samuel H. Crawford, Bartus Trew, James P. Wickes, Theodore Diehl, Stevenson Constable, John W. Collins, Henry J. Gray, Sam'l A. J. Wickes, Henry C. Chase, Samuel Vannort, Wm. Thomas of Wm., Josiah Lusby, Daniel U. Dewees, Samuel Cacy.

Petit: Eugene M. Bonwill, George E. Leary, Stuart Matthews, J. Evan Thomas, Rich'd C. Smyth, Thomas Rasin jr., Benjamin M. Hazell, Samuel B. Foard, Thomas A. Jacobs, Henry Bramble, John A. Groves, Thomas Gale of John, James W. Hurtt, Anthony H. Johnson, Thomas W. Eliason, Clarence S. Hurlock, Joseph H. Clinton, Thomas D. France, Barney J. McCauley, Edgar H. Strong, Wm. T. Anderson, Lucas Alrich, T. Romie Strong, James Willis, Augustine Hendrickson.

Very little business was transacted on Monday before the Court or petit jury. A large number of witnesses were summoned before the grand jury, and a number of indictments were found.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., Judges Wickes and Robinson were on the bench. The appeal docket was taken up. The case of N. H. Rash vs. N. E. Pennington, appeal from Justice Wm. M. Johnson, was tried before the Court; judgment affirmed (judgment $10, costs $6.16); Hynson and Vickers for appellant, Slay for appellee. Marcus J. Ascher vs. T. H. Stavely, R. A. Hodges and Wm. R. Hodges; appeal from Justice Sam'l C. Brannock; tried before Court; judgment reversed; Hynson for appellant, Slay for appellee. John W. Ivens vs. Joseph Miller; appeal from Justice James Cohee; tried before Court; judgment reversed; Barroll for appellant, Vickers for appellee.

Wednesday, Oct. 22d.—Judges Robinson and Wickes on the bench—Case of Adam's Express Co., vs. F. S. Anderson. Appeal from A. B. Wheatley, J. P. In the case Anderson sent goods by the Adam's Express Co. to a R.R. station where there was no office of the Co. The Co. contracts to deliver goods at the nearest station where they have an offices. The goods were so delivered, and afterward lost without any fault or neglect of Co.; Anderson sues Co. claiming $100 damages. Tried by jury; sent dict for appellee $50 damages; Slay for appellant, Barroll for appellee.

[We are able to give no further proceedings at time of going to press Wednesday evening.]

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Concerning the Temperance Alliance.

The undersigned members of the Kent County Temperance Alliance, feeling that the resolutions published in the county papers last week, in reference to the action of the State Alliance, does not represent the views of the temperance workers of the county, do hereby protest against said resolutions,

1st. Because the meeting at which said resolutions were said to have passed was not called according to the constitution of the Alliance.

2d. Because three members being all that were present and voted for the resolutions, are not a quorum or competent to commit the county alliance on so important a matter, and finally because we consider said resolutions unnecessary and unwise, damaging to the cause and disrespectful to the State alliance, to which this and all the other counties having prohibition directly owe their local option laws.

EDWIN P. JANVIER, LOUIS E. BARRETT,
WM. W. PARKS, JAMES W. THOMPSON.

CRISFIELD ON FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF FORTY BUILDINGS AND TOTAL LOSS OF $32,000.

From the Baltimore Sun.

CRISFIELD, Md., Oct. 16—Crisfield, which is becoming noted for big fires, suffered another conflagration to-day. The fire began at 2 o'clock A. M. and continued until 6 A. M. About forty buildings were burned, producing a temporary stoppage of the oyster-shucking business, throwing between 300 and 400 persons out of employment, depriving nearly 200 people of homes, and causing a loss of over $30,000. A whole block was destroyed, extending from the west side of Water street back to the marine railway and the river. All the houses were of wood, and were so close together and of such an inflammable nature that with a few insignificant exceptions no insurance policies could be obtained.

The fire is supposed to have begun its work in the billiard or pool-room of John Burgess, and was caused either by a defective flue or the explosion of a gasoline lamp. The pool-room fronted on Hearn's alley, which runs across Water street, down to the marine railway. It is said that an old colored woman was the first to see the fire. She raised the alarm, and the white and colored people who lived in the houses and over the oyster-shucking buildings rushed out into the street half dressed and confused, and created the wildest sort of excitement. The news soon spread over the other parts of the town, and in a short while all Crisfield was on the spot. The fire bell was rung, and the steam fire engine was hauled to the scene as quickly as possible.

The flames leaped from building to building and rose high in the air, illuminating the darkness. The engine was worked manfully and it did good service for a time, but afterward a flue leaked and it was of no further use. The people then went to the river and passed buckets to each other and tried to extinguish the fire in the old-fashioned way. But it was soon seen that the buckets could not check the flames, and so they relinquished their efforts to save the burning buildings and concentrated their work upon saving the houses on the opposite side of the street. In this they were successful, for only one building on the east side was damaged, and that was only scorched. When the excitement was at its height it was found necessary to remove Mrs. Severn Mister, who was sick abed in one of the houses toward which the fire was rapidly approaching. She was gotten out safely through the front door on a feather bed. The fright may affect her seriously, as she was recovering from confinement. The house from which she was removed was burned to the ground.

It is thought most of the oyster-packers will rebuild. The oyster-shucking season has not gotten under good headway yet, and, as a consequence, there was not much stock on hand. All the persons whose houses were burned have rented houses or rooms in other parts of the town. The floating population of oyster-shuckers have not put in their appearance, and there are, therefore, enough houses vacant to supply the present demand. There is no suffering among the people.

The principal losses are roughly estimated as follows: Long, Coulbourn & Co., $10,000; H. F. Hennington, way, $1,000; Thomas Conner, $2,500; Crockett & Riggin $6,000; Roach & Dixon, $1,500; Thomas J. Dixon, $1,500; Wm. H. Roach, $2,000; Truitt & Co., $1,500; J. B. Blizzard, $1,200; Wm. Godman, $100; J. C. Simpson & Co., $500; John Burgess $600; Thomas Tucker, $200; Woodland & Lawson, $800; Green & Gandy, $200. In addition to these losses are innumerable things belonging to the persons who lived in the houses, which will make the total not less that $32,000.

This is the third big fire in Crisfield. The first was April 16, 1882, which destroyed two-thirds of the then existing business part of the town, burning eighteen houses and inflicting a loss of $38,000, which was partly insured. The second fire was the conflagration of April 14, 1883, which destroyed twelve buildings in the lower part of the town, and caused a loss of about $60,000. The fire of to-day, as stated above, destroyed about forty buildings and caused an aggregate loss of $32,000.

Crisfield received its first impulse in 1856. Previous to that it was a rendezvous for oystermen, who found in its cove a safe and convenient anchorage. The gathering here of so many oystermen suggested the business profit of packing near the sources of the raw material. The first packing houses were built on piles in the marshes, and by degrees the shells filled up ways to the mainland. Many acres of marsh lands were in this way reclaimed and converted into valuable real estate. Of course all the buildings were of a temporary and fragile character, and are so yet to a large extent, except where fire has from time to time cleared the ground for improved rebuilding. Every fire has been succeeded by rebuilding of a better character, and in this view of the case conflagrations have been benefits in disguise. The exposed situation, however, and susceptibility to gales from the bay are liable to give an impulse to fires and make short work of inflammable wooden material.

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The Wild Duck Law.

The following information is gathered from an article on the Maryland game laws, published in Tuesday's Baltimore *Sun:*

The Maryland State law for ducks prohibits shooting at any wild fowl bedded in flocks upon their roosting or feeding grounds or elsewhere from any boat, except citizens of the counties bordering the waters and those to whom they may extend the privilege, who can shoot when the birds are thus flying from any boat except a sink-boat or sneak-boat, and prohibits shooting from a booby, blind or artificial point more than 100 yards from natural shore. Fine $10 to $100 and forfeiture of guns, boats, &c. See article 98, General Laws sections 1 to 12.

The local law for Kent county prohibits shooting at night from any boat, and daytime with any gun requiring a rest to shoot.

Prohibits shooting in Sassafras, Elk or Bohemia river and tributaries from any vessel less than ten tons burthen. Fine $50.

Prohibits use of sink-boxes, sneak-boats, &c., in any of the waters of Chester river and the Chesapeake bay. Fine $5 to $50, and forfeiture of gun &c. Code L. L., article 14.

Allows shooting over decoys from shore.

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Literary Notes.

The November *Eclectic*, made up of the cream of the current foreign magazines, sustains its high reputation. The selection is good, giving the reader a pleasant alternation of light and grave matter. Among the more solid articles to which special attention may be called, are "Modern Mysticism," by W. S. Lilly; "What Dreams are Made Of," by Dr. Andrew Wilson; "English Supremacy in the East," by F. Bulkeley Johnson; "Protection from the Workman's Point of View," by William J. Harris; and "The Darwinian Theory of Instinct," by G. J. Romanes.

The November *Century* marks the beginning of the fifteenth year of the magazine (the fourth under the present name), and also the beginning of the most extensive enterprise yet undertaken by its conductors,—the recently announced series of papers on the Civil War, by Generals Grant, McClellan, Rosecrans and others in high rank. The first paper, on "The Battle of Bull Run," is contributed by General Beauregard, who adds to his description on the subsequent conduct of the war on the Confederate side, and his own relations with Jefferson Davis. The illustrations, some twenty-five in number, are largely from photographs made during the war, or from recent sketches of the battle-field, and are by Fenn, Taber, Thulstrup, Redwood and others. The first part of the "Recollections of a Private" begins with the enlistment of the soldier, and continues the description of his life down to and including Bull Run, thus supplementing Gen. Beauregard's account of that battle.

The *Art Interchange* of October 20th contains a very beautiful decorative design in color, by Mrs. Dora Wheeler, for hand-screen. It shows a winged female seated on grass covered ground. The coloring is very delicate and refined, and the design is as unique as it is charming.

Lippincott's Magazine for November opens with a well-illustrated article, the first of two, by Edmund Kirke, giving the narrative of a journey up the French Broad when the roads had been rendered impassable by a flood, and presents a striking picture of this wild and picturesque region, with many amusing experiences among the half-civilized natives. "A Holiday in Scotland," by Norman Pearson, an English barrister, is a breezy account of shooting and fishing in the highlands and the borderland during the "long vacation."

The first number of the new volume of *St. Nicholas* contains a leading magazineful of the good things promised for the coming year, and opens with a beautiful frontispiece in colors, from a painting by A. M. Turner. J. T. Trowbridge contributes the opening chapters of "His One Fault," in which the hero, through "his one fault" of heedlessness, sets in motion the train of consequences which will follow him and interest the reader through the entire volume.

THE MODERN CLOTHING HOUSE is ACME HALL, 209 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore. They show Children's Suits from $2.50 up to the most elaborate make; Men's from $10 to $35, and Overcoats in profusion and at all prices. If you want style, quality and low prices, you cannot go astray at this house.

Important to Parties Wanting to Buy

DRY GOODS.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

Nos. 199, 201, and 203 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

Are LARGE RETAILERS, JOBBERS and IMPORTERS of

DRY GOODS.

Their stock embraces every class and description of Goods that can be named under that head. They do not keep any article in Stock that, though low-priced, would be worthless to the buyer at any price. They have been in business under the firm of HAMILTON EASTER & CO. or HAMILTON EASTER & SONS for FIFTY-FOUR YEARS. They do business honestly and fairly. The Price, in plain figures, is marked on every article. The most inexperienced buyer can deal with them and pay no more than any one else.

They show their goods freely, but do not solicit or press any one to buy.

Will send Samples when requested, on receiving plain instructions in regard to the goods required—about the Price wanted, Colors preferred, &c.

Being Regular IMPORTERS and LARGE PURCHASERS, they are in a position to buy their Goods on the best terms, and consequently can sell their Goods at Prices much to the advantage of purchasers.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

199, 201, 203 Baltimore Street.

Oct. 9, 1884—3m.

T. J. MANN

Has Enlarged His Store,

and keeps on hand a Larger and More Complete Stock of Goods than formerly. His stock embraces not only

DRY GOODS

of all kinds,

HARDWARE, NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, but New Orleans Molasses, the Best Syrups, Broiling Beef, Flour, Meal and Feed. Canned Goods a specialty. All goods will be sold at bottom prices for cash or trade.

T. J. MANN,

opposite Kent National Bank,

Feb. 8, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

EXTENSION TABLES—new lot just received, very low

Feb. 14. LOUIS K. STAM.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at

WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

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

YOU ARE CERTAIN

to receive, in our establishment prompt and polite attention whether you wish to buy or look. We have the largest and best assorted Stock of Clothing in Maryland for Men, Boys and Children, all of our own reliable and time-tested manufacture. You will get just what

YOU PAY FOR

and spend your money with a home firm of 30 years standing who employ Baltimore work people, who turn out garments equal to any in the world.

Unsatisfactory purchases can be returned and the money will be refunded on demand if goods are unworn. Inexpensive location enable us to undersell houses that depend on

GAUDY SHOW

to sell their wares. Genuine low prices at all times for honestly made and perfect fitting garments have earned for us an enduring reputation

Our Men's Dep't is filled with Overcoats and Suits for business and dress wear at prices ranging from $5 to $30.

Our Boy's Dep't is stocked with Children Suits and Overcoats from $2.50 to $10, and for larger Boys at proportionately low figures.

Our Order Dep't contains the choicest production of Foreign and Domestic looms, from which the most fastidious can make a selection.

Our Mail Order Dep't will on application send sample and self measurement to those unable to visit the city. The privilege to return unsatisfactory goods insures perfect safety to all, whilst our judgment and long experience will be conscientiously used to please every patron.

A Package Department

is a feature of our house, to which visitors to the city can send their purchases from different parts of the city for safe-keeping, free of charge; and we cordially invite all to make use of this accommodation.

Always visit.

C. N. OEHM & SON,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE

In the State.

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

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WTNTER ARRANGEMENT.

1884. 1885.



Until further notice, the new Iron Steamer

Emma A. Ford

will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light street wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., making all the above landings.

The Steamer CORSICA will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. for Baltimore, Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Bookers, Quaker Neck, Centreville via Corsica creek.

☞ Will leave Chestertown at 5 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday and at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light street wharf at midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD, President.

Oct. 16, 1884.

Cummings' Bakery

—AND—

CONFECTIONERY.

Bread and Pies fresh every day; Pound Cake, Jelly Cake, Sponge Cake, Spanish Buns, Cinnamon Buns, Rusks, Doughnuts and Saratoga Rolls. Full line of Fresh Confectionery always on hand. Orders for cakes for wedding parties or Festivals will receive careful and prompt attention.

Steam Ice-Cream Manufactory.

Ice-Cream at wholesale and retail. Cool and pleasant Ice-cream Parlors for ladies and gentlemen. Cream put up in 1, 2, 3 and 4 quart boxes for families. All kinds of Fruit in season.

CUMMINGS' ICE-CREAM PARLORS,

May 29—tf. Next door to N.G. Westcott.

Do You Want a Good Time-keeper!

I CAN SELL YOU

For $12.00

A Silver Watch!

THAT 20 YEARS AGO WOULD HAVE COST YOU $40.00

C. M. LUCAS,

Aug. 7 Chestertown, Md.

PAYNE G. GREEN'S

"OLD RELIABLE"

AGAIN ON THE CARPET

and giving satisfaction to myself and patrons. I have increased my facilities and can now forward samples promptly, and furnish Carpets as cheap as can be bought in the city.

Velvets $1.75; Body Brussels $1.25, 1.40, 1.50

Tapestry Brussels 65, 75, 80, 90, $1.00, 1.10.

All Wool Ingrains 60 and 75 cts.

Ingrains 35, 40 and 50 cts.

Window Shades complete 50 cts.

My 50c. ingrain furnishes as well as $1.00 carpet.

PAYNE G. GREEN,

No. 2d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 25—3m.

Public Local Laws

OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY,

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

Providing for Removal of Remains and Selling Burying Grounds of Chester Parish.

CHAPTER 434.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the vestry of Chester Parish, in Kent county, to remove the remains of persons interred in the old burying ground attached to said parish church, and to sell and convey, in their discretion, the whole or any part of said ground.

WHEREAS the old burying ground in Chestertown, belonging to the vestry of Chester Parish, has been for many years disused, all available space having been long since appropriated, and all interments being now made in Chester cemetery; and, whereas, the brick wall which formerly enclosed said old burying ground, has been twice destroyed and removed by trespasses, and the ground is subject to continual trespass and desecration, which the vestry are unable to prevent or punish; and, whereas, said burying ground, in the condition in which it is, and has been for many years, is a discredit to the town and church, therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the vestry of Chester Parish be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to removed from the said burying ground the remains of all such persons interred therein as shall be capable of identification and removal, after giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, warning all persons interested to remove the tombstones and remains of relatives and friends interred therein, and said remains, when removed by said vestry, shall be deposited in some suitable place, and a record thereof shall be kept upon the minutes of said vestry.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That after the removal of all such remains as shall be capable of identification, the said vestry of Chester Parish be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey, in their discretion, the whole or any part of said burying ground, by deed or deeds to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1884.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

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

Oct. 16—3t.

Confering Additional Jurisdtction on Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER 510.

AN ACT to repeal chapter three hundred and twenty-six of the acts passed at January session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to confer additional jurisdiction upon Justices of the Peace of Montgomery, Prince George's, Harford, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Wicomico, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Garrett, Howard, Somerset, Washington, Frederick, Dorchester, Kent, Charles and Allegany counties," and to re-enact the same with an amendment.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That chapter three hundred and twenty-six of the acts passed at January session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to confer additional jurisdiction upon Justices of the peace of Montgomery, Prince George's, Harford, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Wicomico, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Garrett, Howard, Somerset, Washington, Dorchester, Kent, Charles and Allegany counties, shall have, in addition to the jurisdiction which they now possess, and which may be conferred upon them by or under the laws of this State, jurisdiction concurrent with that exercised by the circuit courts for said counties in all cases of assault without any felonious intent, and in all cases of assault and battery, and in all cases of petit larceny, when the value of the property stolen does not exceed the sum of five dollars, and in all misdemeanors not punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, which may be committed within their respective jurisdictions; and shall have jurisdiction in all prosecutions or proceedings for the recovery of any penalty for doing or omitting to do any act, the doing of which or the omission to do which is made punishable under the laws of this State within their said jurisdiction by any pecuniary fine or penalty or by imprisonment in jail or in the Maryland House of Correction; all of which acts or commissions are hereby declared to be criminal offenses, and the said justices shall have power to issue all process and to do all acts which may be necessary to the exercise of their said jurisdiction, and may try and determine all cases whereof they may have jurisdiction, and may pronounce judgment sentence therein in the same manner and to the same extent as the circuit court for said counties could in such cases as if such cases were tried before them without the intervention of a jury; provided, however, that if any person, when brought before any justice having jurisdiction of the case, shall before trial for the alleged offense pray a jury trial, or if the state's attorney for said county shall before the trial of such alleged offense pray a jury trial on the part of the state, it shall be the duty of any such justice to commit such alleged offender for trial in the circuit court for the county in which the offense was committed at its then session, if it be then in session, or at its next session, if it be not then in session, and to return said commitment or recognizance with the names and residence of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon forthwith to the clerk of the said court; provided the justice before whom the case is tried shall inform the person charged of his right to a jury trial.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That constables in the said counties shall be entitled to the fees prescribed by law for the particular services rendered by them under the provisions of this act; and the said justices shall be entitled to charge for their respective services in said criminal cases the following fees: for issuing each state writ, twenty-five cents; for summoning all the witnesses on both sides in any case, fifty cents; for each trial one dollar; for every commitment, twenty-five cents; for every release, twenty-five cents; for taking recognizances in each case reported to the circuit court, twenty-five cents each; for each attachment for contempt, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the aforesaid fees of said constables and justices for said counties shall be taxed against and paid by the party against whom judgment shall be rendered, unless he or she be discharged therefrom by due course of law; if such party against whom judgment is rendered is unable to pay the same, such fees shall be paid by the county wherein said judgment was rendered, and that all fines and penalties received by any justice under the provisions of this act, shall be accounted for and wholly paid without abatement or deduction therefrom by such justice to the county commissioners of the county wherein they are collected for the use of said county, and no part of any fine or penalty enforced or collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any informer.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

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

Approved April 8, 1884. Oct. 16—3t.

An Act to Refund Money Overpaid.

CHAPTER 493.

AN ACT to refund to Thomas C. Maslin, late collector of State taxes of Kent county, forty dollars and thirty-eight cents, and to William F. Roeder, collector of State taxes of said county, sixteen dollars and thirty-six cents, heretofore by them pa