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THE TRANSCRIPT.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

COLLINS & HOPPER
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOUR German iron-clads at Genoa have been ordered to sail for Samoa.

"IT turns out that it wasn't such a kill-Kenna fight, after all, in West Virginia."

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the great Irish agitator, is now undergoing his six months sentence in Galway jail.

PROPHECIES in regard to the next Democratic candidate for President has already commenced. Whitney versus Hill, so far.

THE barn-burning fiends of Pennsylvania and Northwestern Maryland, are still at work, and the greatest consternation prevails in the injested sections.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Cleveland held their last reception to the public Thursday last, and is claimed to have eclipsed anything of the kind in the annals of the White House.

THE police order of the mayor of Wilmington, prohibiting the sale of cigars on Sunday, is denounced by the cigar dealers of that city as a "blue law," and they propose testing its constitutionality.

QUEEN VICTORIA said in her recent speech: "I have consented to take part in a conference with Germany and America at Berlin, upon the Samoan question. This will be a continuation of the conference recently held in Washington on the same subject."

THE Baltimore *American*, of February 22, as a holiday offering, came out in a heavy head-line over its Wáshington letter with, "No hope for the party." Wait, friends, there will be life in the old State yet, and it will be found that "he laughs best who laughs last." So don't let the "yellows" strike in before it is time.

SAYS an exchange: "The ladies of New Brunswick, N. J., have ordered a wax bouquet, which will be presented to Mrs. Harrison on inauguration day." It will measure forty-two inches in height and weigh twenty pounds. How suggestive of a ponderous administration of artificial beauty, which, while having the semblance of the rose, will possess its thorns without its fragrance.

SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, has already commenced to prepare the way for the vigorous operations of the Southern outrage mill, by which it is hoped to grind Democratic representatives out and Republican representatives into the administration of national affairs. Senator Gorman, however, has taken position, and there is little doubt that some substantial facts from a Democratic standpoint, will be brought to the attention of the bloated Republican majority.

THE Tariff Reform League, of Chicago, at their meeting of February 21, passed the following resolution, endorsing President Cleveland's stand upon the subject of reform: "We honor President Cleveland for his brave, manly and statesmanlike course in making tariff reform the issue before the people; we see in the increased popular majority which that issue won for him and in the increase of his vote in the industrial centres assurance of the early triumph of 'the people's cause,' and we pledge ourselves to increasing agitation until that triumph is won."

A GENTLEMAN from Delaware, in speaking of the newspaper statements in regard to the claimed shortage in the accounts of Prof. T. N. Williams, ex-school superintendant of Delaware, said the case was entirely misrepresented. Prof. Williams had no more to do with the shortage spoken of, than had the superintendent of the public schools of Maryland. The case has been presented in a false light, and the accounts will themselves vindicate Prof. Williams without any statement whatever on his part. This is just the explanation which from the first we knew would come.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL REGULATION EXPLAINED.

CHESTERTOWN, Feb., 29, 1889.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you will grant us the space in your paper, we will give our reasons for the new departure of which a correspondent of your paper makes complaint in your issue of 21st inst. For the information of the public, and especially those who are patrons of our school, we make this statement to show what is the object of the "departure from a common-sense standpoint," as characterized by "Subscriber."

The time from 9 A.M. to 12, and from 1.30 to 4.30 P. M. is divided into periods of a half-hour each, for convenience in hearing recitations and instructing classes. The first period of the morning and also of the afternoon, is the time when one would expect the best work from both teacher and pupils, yet it is the time when the work has been very unsatisfactory, on account of annoyances and interruptions from tardy pupils who dropped in one and two at a time, with intervals of a few minutes or more, extending very often through the first half-hour of both morning and afternoon sessions. The class is called up, quiet must be in the room that the teacher may be heard by the pupils and vice versa. About this time a tardy pupil walks in, perhaps slams the door, takes off wrappings, hangs them up, talks some with others who are near by, then walks to the teacher's desk to hand in a note (if one is brought) asking the teacher to excuse the pupil for being late, perhaps walks to the farther part of the room to find a desk on which books and slate are dropped, some more noisy than others, and during this time the teacher is waiting for quiet in order to resume an explanation, which was suspended while a tardy pupil was getting to a seat. The pupil, if reciting, is disturbed, and work generally is suspended. In a few minutes another drops in, more confusion, then quiet resumes sway. In a few minutes another, or perhaps, two or more, and if a cold morning the tardy ones are more numerous than ever. There are intervals of confusion and quiet which extend through the first half hour of each session, and I do not exaggerate in stating that in many instances, not more than half the time of the first periods is of practical use on account of interruptions of the kind I have described. A half hour each day when no teaching is done, the time is consumed in restoring quiet in a room disturbed by the arrival of "late ones." We believe that *some* of the tardy ones are unable to be prompt "through causes uncontrollable," yet it is our belief, that others have plenty of time for being present at our time for opening, but are satisfied if they get to school before the recitation is over. A large majority of our pupils, no doubt, feel it a duty to be in time, and certainly deserve commendation for that habit of punctuality which they have acquired. Our desire and effort is to prevent the daily interruptions to our work in the school-room, and we have undertaken to regulate the arrival of late pupils, and we are unanimous in our opinion, that the plan we have adopted will prevent interruptions and will diminish the number of tardy pupils. We said to the "late ones," "If you cannot be here at the hour of opening, wait until the close of the first period, or half-hour, when in changing classes there is necessarily some confusion, come in then, and we will be spared the interruptions that were made heretofore by your coming late. You know about what time it will take to walk from your home to school, take a few minutes more, be at the door at the close of the first period and all who are late can walk in and get seats without much disturbance. Keep your clock at home with the town clock, we shall try to keep ours with it, and thus the time at home and the time at school will differ but little, if at all." If pupils will heed our instructions when there is a probability of being "too late," there will be no more exposure to cold or to stormy weather than if they were in time for opening. Our "new departure" is not for the purpose of punishing tardy pupils by exposure to cold or storms. "Subscriber's" children or any patron's shall not be exposed to severe cold or stormy weather, even though they may leave their homes contrary to the instructions they have received from the teachers, and rather than they shall suffer we shall, in such weather, throw open the doors for the tardy, and endure for that time the annoyance that follows. Our "new departure from a common-sense standpoint" has had a desirable effect on many whom, we feared, had become habituated to "dropping in late," and it is so satisfactory to have all of a class present when they are called up for recitation, and so agreeable to have all the half-hour for teaching and no interruptions from "late ones," that we are loth to give up our plan notwithstanding "Subscriber" thinks we have gone too far in the new departure. As teachers, we are under authority, and when that authority thinks we have gone too far, we must give up our plan. We do not hesitate to adopt suggestions which are proper and practical, that will help us either in teaching or discipline, and we have no doubt that "Subscriber" can make as valuable suggestions as any patron. He gives us public notice that it would be well for us to depart from our new rule or plan, and yet, if he knows anything about a teacher's annoyances from tardy pupils, he suggests no way that a teacher may get rid of those annoyances. I hope he does not mean that we shall go back to the old way. If he has a better plan than ours that will help us in the difficulty, he will confer a favor by informing us in some way of that better plan.

Respectfully,

WM. G. FALLOWFIELD,
Principal.

THE FREE BRIDGE.

The Question as it Presents Itself to the Tax-Payers.

KENT COUNTY, Feb. 23, 1889.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As there is a great deal said and communicated upon the subject of a free bridge, by those personally interested, we would like to have the sentiment as expressed from the tax-payers of different parts of the county, who have not this personal interest, and who can consider the subject only for the good of the counties and the public at large. There is a great deal said about the *par* value of Chestertown bridge. What is par value? If we understand the figures as coming from the secretary of the company, the expenses for the last eight years have been $1,400 annually, and the annual receipts for the same time but $1,600 or $1,700. How is that? is that 7¾ per cent. on $11,400? Or if they do clear 7¾ per cent., it shows that the toll is too high and is an imposition on the public. Because an unwise and short-sighted legislation granted a company a charter forever, there is no reason why the company should realize 7¾ per cent. while money goes begging at 6 per cent. The counties are not buying the bridge as an investment for profit, but for convenience and benefit of the public, and is there any reason why the counties should pay $11,400 for an *old* bridge, when a new one could be built for the same amount? It is said that the charter is *forever*, but we are glad to know that charter does not extend all the way on the river. It is said the bridge company do not care to sell. We are inclined to think they see a bug-a-boo ahead about the size of Romeo.

Is there any reason why the bridge should be at Chestertown? Some of the business men of Chestertown say that a free bridge is of no benefit to Chestertown, but very much to Queen Anne's; and if it was, are not the people all over the counties taxed to pay for the bridge? Would it not be as convenient for the counties at large to cross the river a few miles below or above Chestertown, say Emory's or Rolph's below, or Buckingham above? And though it costs $15,000 or $20,000, would not a *new* bridge be cheaper than the old one? We think so. Under present circumstances, could the sense of the tax-payers of Kent and Queen Anne's be obtained, we believe the county courts would let the old bridge go, and the people would apply to the next Legislature for an act and charter to build a bridge at a point above or below Chestertown. About that time the old bridge coumpany would tackle the elephant. There has been a great deal said against the Queen Anne's commissioners for not taking the bridge at the company's price—$11,400—and while our commissioners are inclined to take it at almost any price, we are glad to know that those of Queen Anne's are inclined to take care of their constituents, and we think that our commissioners would profit by doing the same, or the sweet morsel might slip through their fingers, and like Delaware's party, hang on behind. We give Queen Anne's credit for her resolution in fixing on a reasonable sum, and sincerely hope they will stand to it until they get what is right.

TAX-PAYER.

THE TRANSCRIPT IN SOUTHERN LANDS.

ORANGE HOME, FLA., Feb. 22, 1889.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In perusing the columns of your much respected paper, it is my delight to find here and there spicy communications from various parts of Old Kent, my almost native county. We read with pleasure the story of progress around Rock Hall, and the industry of Chestertown, and devour as a sweet morsel the good sense of which Millington can boast. We also can select the fresh and interesting letters of "Sub." who hails from Chesterville, and are much amused at the puns and witty remarks which fall from the pen of our friend "Max." But I am sorry to say that this is the first report from our own delightful home, where everything floats along so smoothly (especially after a hard rain), and where flourish the "fat of the land." We are opposed to living "unhonored and unknown," and if the traveler has not an eye sufficiently keen to detect the beautiful in our country, in justice to ourselves, we are forced to break the uncalled for silence.

Many of your readers may wonder where Orange Home is, and we delight in telling them. It is in Southern Florida, one hundred and thirty miles south of Jacksonville thirty miles from Ocala, where they are now holding a Sub Tropical Exposition. The name "Orange Home," is very significant and suits admirably, and we take great pleasure in introducing the namesake as an example of the good health, orange food, and as the owner of some of the rich orange land of which "Orange Home" can boast. Though times are somewhat hard, we manage to "keep our heads above water," and are living in hopes of an abundant harvest and good prices for vegetables. Cabbage is ready for shipment, as are also strawberries. Melons are up and looking vigorous. The inhabitants of "Orange Home" are noted for their industry, peaceableness, and that shrewdness which enables them to turn everything to account.

Contentment reigns supreme. We cannot say that we never have quarrels in our midst, but they are like the "morning clouds," soon blown away and friendship is as strong as ever.

A "Spear," who hails from Millington, Md., lately arrived in "Orange Home," and judging from the eagerness of the village belles to possess it, must be of great value. Mr. Spear has been very fortunate in finding a beautiful and brilliant Pearl, though of medium size, he has refused all offers for the jewel. He has been exhibiting his horsemanship to some extent in breaking a Texan poney. With iron nerve he mounted the Texan, who reared before, kicked behind, and snorted at a terrible rate until it had triumphantly thrown its rider and had him standing with his head where his feet should have been, on the ground. After a few moments of brushing, dusting, and looking for the vanished Pearl, he resumed his seat in the saddle, and this time, with three cheers for "Old Kent," he stuck to the saddle as though he had used Lepage's Liquid Glue.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if these lines fail to give your readers an idea of our home, we can only ask them to "come, see and be convinced." Respectfully yours,

J. R. BLACKISTON.

MARYLAND AND THE DIVORCE RECORD.

Interesting Statistics on Divorce.

The following report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, is one bristling with startling figures, figures which should cause every man to pause and consider the causes looking to this great national evil, and if possible formulate some means by which the per centage may at least be lessened. Is it produced by inefficient divorce laws? Then in behalf of our national happiness let our law makers see to it that the evil is remedied. Is it produced by lax administration of existing wholesome laws governing the domestic relations? Then in behalf of the sanctity of the home circle and the happiness of millions, let the executives of the law see that this cursed blight to the most sacred precincts of human happiness is eliminated from our records as a law abiding and Christian people.

The whole number of divorces granted in the United States is given by years as follows: In 1867, 9,937; 1868, 10,150; 1869, 10,935: 1870, 10,962; 1871, 11,586; 1872, 12,930; 1873, 13,156; 1874, 13,989; 1875, 14,212; 1876, 14,800; 1877, 15,687; 1878, 16,089; 1879, 17,083; 1880, 19,663; 1881, 20,762; 1882, 22,112; 1883, 23,198; 1884, 22,905; 1885, 23,472; 1886, 25,535. Total for the twenty years, 328,716. The total number of divorces granted during the twenty years in each of the several States and the number of married couples to one divorce in each during the years 1870 and 1880 are given. Among them are the following:

States.	No. divorces granted.	Married couples to one divorce.	
		In 1870	In 1880.
Delaware	289	23,627	5,541
Dist. of Columbia	1,105	638	508
Maryland	2,185	1,757	1,380
Massachusetts	9,853	681	566
New York	15,255	1,123	1,151
Ohio	26,667	507	389
Pennsylvania	16,020	10,686	851
Virginia	2,635	3,734	1,743
West Virginia	2,555	1,044	974
The United States.	328,716	664	419

The report shows that for the whole twenty years of the above-named States, Rhode Island stands at the bottom of the list in the ratio of marriages to one divorce, the ratio being 11.11 marriages to each divorce granted. Connecticut standing next with a ratio of 11.32 marriages to one divorce; Massachusetts stands the highest, having 34.82 marriages celebrated to one divorce granted. But, so far as Connecticut and Massachusetts are concerned, the conditions during the period have changed, for Connecticut commenced in 1867 with 9.56 marriages to one divorce, and the ratio has risen to 13.09 in 1886; while in Massachusetts the ratio in 1867 was 45.44 marriages to one divorce, and it has fallen to 31.90, the lowest ratio being in 1878, when it reached 22.24. The District of Columbia shows the greatest decrease in ratio, dropping from 68.29 in 1865 to 28.93 in 1886. Ohio has also fallen more than one-half in ratio, it being 32.44 marriages to one divorce in 1867 to 15.16 in 1886, the decrease being very regular and gradual. Vermont has slightly gained. Of all the States in the Union, New Hampshire stands at the foot of the list for the years from 1880 to 1886, inclusive, the ratio being 9.74 marriages to each divorce, Maryland heads the list, with 61.94 marriages to one divorce for the whole period, but there has been a steady decrease to 1886. Looking at the ten-year period, New York shows an increase of 26.7 per cent.; Delaware, 36.2 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 71.6 per cent., and Maryland, 88.2 per cent.

Of the 328,716 divorces granted in the United States for the years covered by the report, 216,739, or 65 per cent. of the whole were granted to wives, and 111,983 were granted to husbands. The causes in which wives are the petitioners more largely than husbands are cruelty, where the wife seeks divorce as 7 to 1; in desertion, where the proportion is over 11½ to 1; in drunkenness, where it is 9 to 1.

The husband is shown to have sought divorce for the adultery of the wife in 38,155 cases, while the wife has obtained a divorce in 28,480 cases for the adultery of the husband. The cause for which the greates number of divorces were granted is that of desertion, being 126,557, or 38 per cent. of the whole number.

The commissioner says it is apparent that the divorces granted for drunkenness, the total being 13,843, cannot in any sense of the word represent the total number in which drunkennes or intemperance is a serious factor. This number is only 4 per cent. of the total number of divorces, while in a few representative counties where investigation was carried outside of alleged causes in over 20 per cent. of the whole number of divorces granted in such counties.

The New Castle jail is overcrowded and complaint is made of the defective system of drainage.

Syrup of Figs.

Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers, to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. San Francisco, Cal. April 12—Y.

Half Fare to Washington.

For the benefit of all who desire to visit Washington at the time of the inauguration of President-elect Harrison, the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Washington and Baltimore at the rate of one fare for the round trip from all points on its line. The tickets will be on sale from February 26, to March 4, inclusive, and will be valid for return passage until March 7, inclusive.

Please note that excursion tickets via. B. & O. will be good to stop over at Baltimore, in either or both directions, within the time limit of the ticket.

They will also be accepted for passage on all trains, including the "Vestibuled Limited Express," without extra fare. Excursion tickets from Washington to Baltimore, at rate of $1.20 for the round trip will be on sale at the B. & O. Ticket offices in Washington, February 26, to March 4, good until March 7.

OFFICE OF
LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR
Kent County.

Frequent inquiry has been made of the secretary of the board, as to how long children who have had, or who have been subjecoed to the influence of contagious diseases, should be kept from school. There does not seem to be any definite time laid down by law, but it has been the custom of the secretary to advise all such children to be kept from school or all public gatherings, church, Sunday school and like places, for four weeks. This period will adequately cover the formative and incubative period of all contagious and infectious diseases.

There cannot be too much care exercised by parents, guardians and teachers in matters of this kind. All physicians have had abundant opportunity to prove that the spread of such diseases as scarlet fever, measels, whooping cough, mumps, chickenpox, diphtheria, etc., are often from the want of proper care and caution in schools and public gatherings.

In a circular published in November and December 1888, attention was called to the act of assembly in regard to exposing persons suffering with contagious or infectious diseases in public places. It is not considered necessary to again publish it.

The secretary of the board of health again offers to furnish any advice or assistance to teachers, parents or others who may wish it, of any matters pertaining to the public health.

W. FRANK HINES, M. D.,
Feb. 28-tf. Secretary Board of Health.

THOMPSON LINE CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS, GASOLENE AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

Kainit, Salts, Laths, Lime, Plastering Hair, Cement, Plaster and Seeds.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DAYTONS,
Road Carts, Buckboards & Wagons
of every description.

We also have the agency for THE REMINGTON and the "WORLD" TYPE-WRITERS. Every business man should have one.

FREIGHTING!

Our Schooners, the "ADAMS" and "REMITTANCE," are still running in our line, soliciting freight. Advancement made on grain to reliable parties.

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
Feb. 28, 1889. MANAGER.

EXCURSION
—TO—
WASHINGTON!

For the benefit of persons desiring to attend the

Inauguration of President-elect HARRISON
—THE—
TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.

Will sell excursion tickets to Washington on

Monday, March 4th,

Good to return same day, at

$1.70—For Round Trip—$1.70

Including Railroad and Steamboat Fare in Both Directions.

STEAMER "EMMA GILES" will leave Tolchester at 7.30 A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore at 6 P. M. The boat will land at Light Street Wharf—only 5 minutes walk to B. & O. Depot. Trains for Washington leave B. & O. Depot, Baltimore, EVERY TEN MINUTES from 5 A. M. until 10½ A. M., March 4. Returning, trains will leave Washington EVERY FIFTEEN MINUTES from 3 P. M. until 9 P. M. Passengers can spend the day in Washington and return to Baltimore in time to take the Boat in the evening.

"EMMA GILES" will run regularly on the Tolchester route every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY after the above date.

1t. TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of four writs of fieri facias, one of the which was issued out of the circuit court for Kent county, State of Maryland, at the suit of John T. Blackway, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of C. C. and Julia Cosden. Two from the docket of Wm. A. Miller, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Kent county, both at the suit of G. W. W. Naudaine, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of C. C. and Julia A. Cosden, and one from the docket of Arthur B. Wheatley, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Kent county at the time of issuing said judgment, at the suit of Mast & Bros against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of C. C. Cosden, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said C. C. Cosden and Julia A. Cosden of, in and to the following property, to wit: All their interest in the Real Estate of the late Comegys Cosden, consisting of

ONE FARM,

situate and lying in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, Maryland, on the road leading from Chestertown to Rock Hall, and adjoining the premises of John Brice and others,

Containing 150 Acres

of land, more or less, together with

INTEREST IN WHEAT CROP,

now seeded on said farm

7 HEAD OF HORSES,
6 Head of Cattle,

1 Farm WAGON and 1 DEARBORN,

And I hereby give notice, that on

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY MARCH, 1889,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

On said premises, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, said property so seized and taken into execution, to the highest bidder for Cash, to pay and satisfy said writs, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JAMES A. CASEY,
f28-4s. SHERIFF.

MONEY!

$800 to loan on Mortgage,
Apply to
E. F. PERKINS,
Feb. 21-4s. Attorney.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen who wish to buy Road Carts, Road Wagons, Wind Mills and Pumps, Feed Mills, Feed Cutters and Farming Implements of all kinds, and have Pumps and Wind Mills to repair, can have work done at short notice. Orders sent by mail or left at the house will receive prompt attention. Leave orders at Mr. Wm. A. Elliotts. Yours truly,

JOSEPH C. WALTERS,
Feb. 14-tf* Chestertown, Md.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$1000, $1200, $2000, $2500 and $4000 to loan on Mortgages at 6 per cent.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Feb. 14-4t Chestertown, Md.

A CARD.

We take this measure of informing our patients who are in need of Dental work, and those for whom the Dental operations performed by J. D. Ford were not satisfactory, that we will have a FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR at the office of Dr. Phelps on Monday, January 28, at which time all work done will be warranted.

f7-tf. Respectfully, E. C. PHELPS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

SAMUEL A. J. WICKES,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of August, 1889, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1889.

SAMUEL J. WICKES,
Feb. 21—4t. Executor.

Drugs and Medicines.

M. A. TOULSON

HAS A VERY COMPLETE LINE OF
PURE DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
AND PATENT MEDICINES.
DRUGGIST SUNDRIES
A SPECIALTY.
STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES, ETC.

M. A TOULSON, DRUG STORE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

The County Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, 5th day of March, 1889,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY

Until the 7th day of May next,

For the purpose of noting trahsfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, 14th of May next,

NO ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in the assessments will be made for the present year.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE POOR
OF KENT COTNTY,

will be appointed on the Second Monday—8th day—of April next.

COLLECTORS
Of State and County Taxes
FOR EACH ELECTION DISTRICT
—AND A—
KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS
—OF—
Weights and Measures

will be appointed on

Tuesday, 9th day of April next,

All parsons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, the 4th day of June next,

otherwise they may be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargable to the the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pension must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Pres.,
JOHN F. ERNEST,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
JOHN DICKINSON,
Commissioners.

Attest:—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
Feb. 21-1889.

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Importers
—AND—
Tailors,

NEAL BUILDING,
313 Baltimore st., East,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Our aim is to do work in the best style, and to please people who appreciate carefully made garments. Our trade has constantly increased, and we rarely lose a customer who once comes to us.

Beautiful New Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, only $165. New Organs, only $35. Greatest Bargains Ever Offered. Est. 28 Years. GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. Washington, N. J., U. S. A.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

UNDER and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Frank Wilkins and wife, to Harrison W. Vickers, dated 11th January, 1888, and duly recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, State of Maryland, in liber S. B. No. 10, follos 283, &c., the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 5TH DAY OF MARCH,

At the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Maryland, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

All That Desirable Farm

situated, lying and being on Chester river, 1½ miles below Chestertown, and adjoining the farm and residence of Capt. R. S. Emory, and commonly

KNOWN AS THE JONES FARM
CONTAINING
209 ACRES OF LAND
MORE OR LESS.

The soil is a loam, and well adapted to the cultivation of fruits and the cereals.

63 ACRES are well set in CHESTNUT TIMBER.

THERE IS A
PEACH ORCHARD
OF 1600 HEALTHY TREES,

of well-selected varieties, 5 years old. A flourishing and vigorous Orchard of 1400 Peach Trees 2 years old.

3 ACRES WELL SET IN ASPARAGUS.

The Improvements are a

Dwelling House,

part Brick and Frame; Barn, Stables, Carriage House, Hay Barrack. A well of excellent water.

The location of this property is one of the finest and most desirable on the river; the land high and location healthy

The owner, Mr. Wilkins, will be pleased to show the premises to persons desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:—All Cash on day of sale, but these terms may be modified, and at least $3,000 can remain on the farm, if desirable, the balance to be paid upon ratification of the sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from day of sale.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
f7-tds. MORTGAGEE.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT
SHOWING THE CONDITION OF
The Mutual Fire Insurance Company
—OF—
Kent County, Maryland.
December 31, 1888.

ASSETS:

Value of Real Estate owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrance thereon		$2,781 04
Loans on Bond and Mortgage		86,950 00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)		5,000 00
Amount of all Loans (except Mortgages) secured by Stocks, Bonds and other securities hypothecated to the Company for cash actually loaned by the Company		2,488 21
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities		1,475 96
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank		5,325 01
Premium Notes in force	$168,310 05	
Total Cash Assets		$104,020 22

LIABILITIES:

Losses reported, unadjusted and unpaid	$2,767 78	
Premium Notes in force	$168,310 05	
All other claims	3,493 51	
Total Liabilities		6,261 29
Surplus as regards Policy-holders		$97,758 93
Total Income		$13,028 43
Total Expenditures		16,266 71
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on 31st Dec., 1888		2,407,259 00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1888		132,070 00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1888		6,629 34
Losses paid in Maryland during 1888		10,452 17
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1888		12,809 46

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
ANNAPOLIS, February 4, 1889.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, Md., to December 31, 1888, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES,
Feb. 14-13 Insurance Commissioner.

River View Hotel,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

I have rented of Col. Wm. J. Vannort his elegant house on the corner of Front street and Maple avenue, and now have what in every particular may be termed a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

The culinary department and general management of the house are under the personal supervision of myself and wife, and with our long experience in providing for the comfort of our guests, we feel sure of being able to give entire satisfaction.

TABLE BOARD A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,
J. C. VOSHELL.
Stable and carriage house attached.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

STEAMER GRATITUDE
WITHDRAWN
On and After Saturday, Feb. 9,
Until Further Notice.

C. HALYBURTON, JR.,
Feb. 14-tf. MANAGER.

COAL AND WOOD.
BUILDING LIME, CEMENT,
—AND—
Plastering Hair.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS will do well to get our Prices on Lime, Cement and Hair before buying elsewhere.

J. D. BACCHUS,
f2-tf. COAL AND WOOD DEALER.

THE TRANSCRIPT!

A First Class Country Journal.

IT GIVES EACH WEEK

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF LOCAL EVE

And the Subscription Price is Only

$1.00 PER ANNUM!

A Word or two About the Transcript

We have reduced the subscription price of the TRANSCRIPT to $1.0 per annum. In spite of that reduced price, we mean to maintain it as o of the Best County Weeklies published in Maryland. Understand—t TRANSCRIPT does not propose, in matters of enterprise, or in any of t qualities that go to the making of a good Newspaper, to play seco fiddle to any paper in the State.

FOR $1.00, CASH IN ADVANCE

The TRANSCRIPT will visit you fifty two (52) times in the year, and w give you each week full information concerning all that is taking pl in the county, beside a large collection of other interesting readi matter. We desire to reach every family in the county, and we mean do it. In thirty days after the first day of January, 1889, we ad between fifty and sixty new names to our subscription books, and good work is only begun. Do you believe that $1.00 is a fair price First Rate County Newspaper? Then send your name and $1.00 TRANSCRIPT.

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT ADVERTIS

When we took charge of the TRANSCRIPT, we found it wit established subscription list, reaching every part of the coun its weekly visit to many hundreds of families, and laying budget of information before thousands of readers. The T is a good advertising medium, and we mean to make it a be subscription lists are steadily growing, and its sphere is c larging. It is now, and we mean to make it more and m which no advertiser, who wishes to fully reach the Kent can neglect to use. Advertising is simply informing the have certain goods to dispose of. And the more fully mation, the more purchasers you are likely to attra prices you are likely to obtain. He who scrimps in adv While he may save himself an advertising bill of

$8 or $10 or of $15 or $20,

As the case may be, he may lose himself several hundred dollars by th loss of bidders and purchasers. Whether in real estate or personal property, or in merchandise—in anything that is to be offered to the public, liberal advertising pays.

THE TRANSCRIPT

Claims a fair share of advertising patronage on the business principle of giving full value in return for ever cent it charges.

Our Job Department!

The TRANSCRIPT has a constantly growing Job business. It has a Job Press that does first-rate work, and we are prepared to make estimates on all manner of work, at most reasonable figures. We ask that you will obtain our estimates, and give us a chance on anything you may desire done, whether in the way of Wedding Cards, Ball Programs or Invitations, Circulars, Flyers, Posters, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Catalogues—whatever it is, we shall be obliged for your order, and we shall endeavor to give satisfaction, both in style of work and in prices.

COLLINS & HOPPER,

Fall and Winter Goods

New Stock!

Bottom Prices!

We have a large stock of Standard Goods, purchased with discrimination and for Cash, and we can sell as low as any. Our goods, we think, will please the taste of the public. We have especially a well-selected variety of Neckwear and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. fine lot of Blankets and Spreads, Notions, Dry Goo Groceries. Well-select ways on hand.

W

J. T. BLACKWAY

S. E. corner Main street and College avenue, Chestertown, Maryland,

DEALER IN
CANNED GOODS,
Groceries & Provisions
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES
FOR CASH.
COUNTRY PRODUCE SOLICITED,
for which I will pay the highest Cash price.

Thankful for past favors. Come and see me, and see what I will do.

Yours respectfully,
J. T. BLACKWAY,
Dec. 20, 1888. Chestertown, Md.

H. D. SCHMIDT,
NEW YORK CARRIAGE
—AND—