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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, March 5, 1885.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MARCH the 4th was an auspicious day. It was the fairest and brightest day the new year has given us. Grover Cleveland took his seat as head of this great nation under a shining sun and serene skies. May the day be prophetic of his administration. May the sunshine of happiness bless the people through the coming four years, and may peace and plenty permeate the land.

MR. CLEVELAND'S silver letter is of course not in accordance with the ideas of the silver men in either party. Mr. Cleveland, however, had a clearly defined opinion, and did not hesitate to express it. There has never yet been any great question brought under Mr. Cleveland's attention, that he has not had clear and practical ideas upon. Even his enemies are beginning to understand that he is going to be a President with a strong on his shoulders.

THE *Morning Herald* of Baltimore has purchased the Associated Press rights of the defunct *Day*, and will give the daily associated press news to the people of Baltimore and elsewhere at a pennie. The *Herald* has steadily grown in success, and it may be justly said of it that there are few better pennie papers published. If its politics were not so rampantly Republican, we believe it would fill a still larger want.

THE sad announcement has been recently made that General Grant's affliction must soon prove fatal. It is said now that the sore at the root of his tongue, that has been so much talked of, is malignant cancer, and that its poison has pervaded his whole system. His physicians say that he will probably not live longer than three months. His sufferings are very severe. However General Grant may be regarded by the people of the United States viewed in the light of some political and business events, the heart of the whole undivided people will yet go out to him in this time of affliction, and he will be thought of only at his best.

THE dynamiters, it is said, are organizing a force to join the Mahdi. This is an undertaking to be encouraged. If O'Donovan Rossa and his whole gang could only be persuaded to go to Egypt and give the British Government an open chance at them, it would be the most manly thing they ever did. This idea of helping the Mahdi, it seems, has only sprung up since the British troops have been worsted and the Prophet no longer needs aid. However, if O'Donovan Rossa can only be persuaded to go to the African desert his absence will not be largely mourned in this country. He might be struck by a kamsim wind, or maybe even by a simoon. It is safe to assume, however, that O'Donovan loves his health too well to get in the way of a simoon. He would not even have given Miss Dudley a chance if he had known.

THE composition of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, according to the numerous reports that have been put out, has fluctuated and varied. Here is how, according to the best information, it now stands:

Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, Attorney General, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas; Postmaster-General, W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Secretary of War, Wm. C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York.

The only name in the above list, understood not to be positively settled upon, is that of Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, for the Navy. The Cabinet as named is composed of men of a high order of ability, and there can be no doubt but that each department of the government will be conducted with an eye single to a good, Democratic administration of affairs,—Democratic in that broader sense in which Democracy means the whole people.

Good News for Dyspeptics.

From the New Haven News.

The dyspeptics are those who adhere to dietary rules. Sound digestion depends on gormandizing. Midnight meals or tough substances are conducive to comfort of stomach. It is not on my own authority that I am writing this. Austin Flint says so. Surprised to see him eating a Welsh rare bit as the clock struck 12 P. M., I asked if he meant to produce nightmare for the purpose of studying the phenomena.

'Publish these facts to the world,' he said, in perfect seriousness, 'Dyspeptics are chiefly persons who eat regularly, restrict their diet to simple food in small amounts, and constantly have their stomachs on their minds. The old fashioned ideas on this subject are all wrong, and I have said so of late repeatedly in lecturing to medical students. I now tell my patients to eat whenever they are hungry, no matter if it is directly before going to bed, never to quit the table with the appetite unsatisfied; appease your thirst in the same way according to instinct; and to live as sumptuously as possible. You may find gout among [illegible] gourmands, and other undesi[illegible]eases but never dyspepsia.

The New Cabinet.

Unless some unexpected change shall yet be made, the Cabinet which President Cleveland will nominate to the Senate will be as follows:

State—Mr. Bayard.	Navy—Mr. Whitney.
Treas.—Mr. Manning.	War—Mr. Endicott.
Interior—Mr. Lamar.	Post Office—Mr. Vilas.
Justice—Mr. Garland.	

This is a solid and competent Cabinet. No one can question the fitness of Mr. Bayard to take charge of the foreign relations of the country. For the Treasury, the President is fortunate in securing a man with so much judgment, moderation, dignity and power as Mr. Manning.

Mr. Lamar is a man of genius. The affairs of the Interior Department are vast and complicated. We look to see them well conducted by the new Secretary. He is the first Southerner in a high executive post since 1861; and the country gladly welcomes his advent.

Against Mr. Garland we have objected with earnestness, on the ground that on many important questions his opinions are Federalist, and not Democratic; but of his ability as a lawyer there can be no question.

Mr. Whitney, who takes the Navy Department, is comparatively a young man. He has not been in Congress and has held no important State office; but he has distinguished himself as Corporation Counsel in the City of New York. He goes into one of the most important places of the Government. We shall be greatly disappointed if he does **not fill it to the public advantage.**

Mr. Eudicott has gained distinction as a Judge. He is a conservative Democrat of Massachusetts, and has never belonged to any other party. His appointment to the War Office is wise and commendable.

In a political sense the place to be filled by Mr. Vilas is the most influential in the Cabinet. No other member of it comes so much in contact with the people, or holds such means of affecting the acts of his **party.**

The fact respecting this Cabinet that will be particularly criticised is the presence in it of two New Yorkers, Messrs. Manning and Whitney, and the question which will be most dwelt upon is the influence of this fact upon the politics of New York and upon the next State election. What will that influence be? Will it strengthen the Democracy in the contest of next fall or not? We think it will tend to strength, and not to weakness; and for this reason we are disposed to approve it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE NEW RULE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE LADY WHO WILL PRESIDE—THE CUSTOMS THAT WILL BE INTRODUCED.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—President elect Cleveland has completed the few preparations which he deems necessary for the social side of his forthcoming residence in Washington. His sister, Miss R. E. Cleveland, will be the mistress of the White House. She did not join the household in the Governor's mansion here, but has been with him a great deal since he retired to the Towner residence on his resignation of the Governorship. It was with reluctance that she consented to go to Washington to take charge of the Presidential domicile. She has been an earnest and industrious woman, and never contemplated a life of luxury, much less one of conspicuous position before the country. She is as unique in her way as her brother is in his, though they are apparently not at all alike in general character, nor does she physically resemble him. She is of medium stature and build, with a shapely and highly intellectual face. She is good looking, but not pretty. She dresses neatly, but plainly, and wears few ornaments. She has for a long time been a lecturer by profession, her specialty being educational subjects, and her audience usually the pupils of girls' schools. She has, for example, just lectured at the Elmira Seminary on "Joan of Arc." She speaks several languages, is exceptionally well informed in history and the arts, and has that degree of confidence in herself, and the knowledge she possesses to be able to firmly take the lead in conversation, and to hold it against the bright men and women who have come in contact with her. Yet in some respects she is notably shy, and always so modest and amiable as to win friends easily and quickly. "Why, she's a perfect dictionary," said ex Gov. Cornell, when he returned from a visit to Miss Cleveland yesterday. "She's one of the brightest women I ever met."

"And do you know," remarked the ex Governor's vivacious wife, "she seemed inclined to avoid promiscuous society in Washington. I told her on no account to do so. I informed her what nice people she would meet, how charming the social atmosphere is there, if one only chooses one's own circle among the refined families; and I also assured her that she need not be doubtful about her ability to entertain, though I omitted the truth that there are few women so well fitted to reign in the White House as she."

There seems to be no doubt that Miss Cleveland's administration will not lack distinctive qualities, for she is a strong minded woman, accustomed to instruct members of her sex, and with firmly grounded notions generally.

As to the President-elect, there is an equal certainty that he has made up his mind to rival or excel Arthur in the politeness of his social administration. If you call on him here, and have lived in Washington he unreservedly shows a great interest in all that you can tell him about the capital. He has never seen the White House, and he says very politely that if you or your friends have any curiosity to inspect it you had better do so immediately, for he does not intend to have it managed as a museum, to be entered by anybody who will fee a servant with a dollar. He has no objection to the public exhibition of the State parlors whenever they are not in use, but to have his bedroom and the living apartments of the family thrown wide open to whoever cares to see them, he thinks must be unpleasant for the occupants. He has already ordered that the practice be discontinued as soon as he shall be installed.

In his life here in Albany Cleveland is plain enough. He eats sparingly. His cook is an ordinary servant, with no French or other accomplishments. The small and delicate Senator Evarts, whom your correspondent happened to see in close contrast with Cleveland during his call, swallows as much in one day as the bulkier man does in three. Whatever his habits may have been in Buffalo, he certainly has not been known here as a convivial bachelor. He keeps a box of cigars in his desk, and they constitute the only refreshments commonly offered to visitors. His predecessors—Dix, Tilden and Cornell—always had wine galore, but he abolished the closet for beverages.

MARYLAND FARMERS IN SESSION

OPENING ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN M. ROBINSON.

Hon. John M. Robinson of Queen Anne's county, Chief Judge of our circuit, was president of the State Convention of Maryland Farmers, which met in Baltimore Tuesday of last week. Judge Robinson is not only a good lawyer, but he is also a good farmer, and is well up in all practical ideas pertaining to farming. Our farmer judge, on taking the chair, made a speech that convinced the assembled farmers that he was something more than a theoretic farmer. He began by referring to the conditions brought about by the great extension of grain production in the West, and cheap transportation to the seaboard. Prices had been reduced to a point below a living profit. The question confronts us whether we can still be competitors in the grain market. The average yield of wheat in this State is only 14 bushels an acre, and the average net price for the past year has been but a fraction over 80 cents. Such a business cannot pay the farmer. Wheat growing will have to be abandoned, or the yield to the acre will have to be increased. England can average twenty-seven bushels to the acre, and as well can be done in Maryland. Many farmers in Judge Robinson's own county and in adjoining counties average 30 bushels, and by better and higher farming the general yield could approximate that average. Smaller farms would promote better farming. In England farms average but 57 acres; in France still less; in New York and Pennsylvania, where the best results are obtained, the average is under 100 acres. In Judge Robinson's county farms averaged 200 acres, many containing even 500 to 600 acres. Subdivision of farms and higher farming are what we need. These call for an increased population, and hence the importance of immigration.

Speaking of the farmer's burdens, Judge Robinson vigorously discussed the protective tariff. "What is that policy," he said. "Now somebody proposes to manufacture iron. We have the ore, the coal and the labor, but we are told iron can be manufactured in England and sent three thousand miles across the ocean and sold here at a price below the cost of production. And Congress is asked to levy a tax of ten dollars or more on the ton, in order that the manufacturer here may have the privilege of furnishing iron to us at an increased price. And thus upon every pound of iron used, whether in the shape of a horseshoe, a plough or a self-binder, we are obliged to pay a royalty for the benefit of this privileged class. Then, again, one proposes to manufacture cotton and woolen goods. We have the cotton grown on our soil, and we have the wool, but we are met with the same cry—such goods can be manufactured elsewhere and sold at a price below the cost of production. So Congress must levy a tax from forty to fifty per cent. on these articles. And the result is that everything we buy, from the coat on our backs to the stockings on our feet, is taxed, and this tax we pay for the benefit of the manufacturer. Now suppose we turn the tables and say we cannot afford to raise wheat at 80 cents a bushel, and ask Congress to levy a tax of 40 cents on every bushel, in order that we may get $1.20. What would be the universal answer? England tried it, but the cry for 'cheap bread' shook the throne to its foundations, and an unwilling Parliament was forced to repeal its oppressive corn laws."

He held that a tariff for revenue only would afford all the protection that every healthy industry needs. Before the war that was the settled policy of the government, and no public man was to be found in this State bold enough to advocate a tariff for protection. "And now," he said, "under the present oppressive tariff, instead of a steady growth and permanent prosperity of all interests, we find even the agricultural interests depressed, our commerce freighted by foreign ships, and with the manufacturers themselves, over production, suspensions, industrial convulsions, strikes and bad feeling between capital and labor. And instead of a tariff to defray the expenses of the government economically administered, we have a hundred millions of dollars, wrung from the hard earnings of the people, lying idle in the treasury, with all kinds of schemes, to squander it, thus corrupting both the government and the the people themselves. You farmers have a right to be heard on this question. In numbers you constitute a majority, and upon your labor the common prosperity of the country mainly depends. Of the $833,000,000 of exports in 1881 agriculture and its kindred pursuits furnished over $700,000,000—89 per cent. of the whole. In 1880 the average was about the same, and going back for ten years you will find the average to be 82 per cent. Thus we see the relation which agriculture bears to our financial prosperity, and how any burden which affects it injuriously must affect the common interests of all classes."

He wound up his interesting address by a spirited advocacy of vim and enthusiasm in agricultural pursuits. "The occupation of the farmer is one of patient labor and self-denial, but it is a life of independence and self dependence. Here home, with all its hallowed associations, strikes its root deep into the heart; and here too, away from the fiercer storms and temptations of life, the highest type of manhood is developed; and this after all is the noblest aspiration of the soul."

A number of other interesting addresses were made at the convention, which we have not space to give in this issue, but which we may probably publish at some future time.

An evening session was held on Tuesday, at which the following committee of one member from each county and from each of the agricultural associations was appointed to take into consideration and mature a plan for a permanent organization of the farmers of the State, and for an annual convention thereof:

Anne Arundel county, Dr. Thomas Welsh; Baltimore county, Col. Wm. Allen; Calvert, Dr. George W. Dorsey; Caroline, Thomas A. Smith; Cecil, H.S.Condon; Charles. R. H. Edelin; Carroll, Thos. F. Shepherd; Dorchester, Col. J. Wallace; Frederick, E.G.Goldsborough; Harford, Wm. Webster; Howard, George D. Clark; Kent, T. J. Shallcross; Montgomery, Asa M. Stabler; Prince George's, Dr. W.W.Warren; Queen Anne's, James Tilghman, St. Mary's, J. H. Key; Somerset, H. H. Dashiell; Talbot, Dr. Charles H. Tilghman; Washington, Dr. Thos. Maddux; Wicomico, W. B. Tilghman; Worcester, Geo. Hayward; Maryland Horticultural Society, W. B. Brackenridge; Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Dr. F. W. Patterson; Patapsco Dairyman Association, C. R. Favon; Maryland Dairy, A. P. Forsyth.

The Cost to the "Century."

[*New York Letter in Boston Transcript.*]

Every few days there appears in newspaper a paragraph relating to Gen. Grant and the price he has received, or is receiving, for his war articles in the *Century*. No two of these statements agree, and none that have thus far been published state the fact. The last that I have seen was, if I recollect aright, that Grant received $1,000 a month while writing his papers, and that, in view of the popularity of the war series, the *Century* people had made him some handsome presents besides. About the second part of the statement I know nothing. The first, however, is very wide of the mark. The original contract called for four articles from Gen. Grant—on Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and the Wilderness. The agreed price for these articles was $500 for each, and this is the sum that has been paid. If any one doubts this statement, I can assure him that I have seen Gen. Grant's receipt for this sum for the Shiloh and other articles. The Shiloh paper covers about twenty-one pages, more than half of which space is given up to illustrations. Gen. Grant, therefore, according to his contract, received about $60 for each page of text that he furnished—and I think no one will doubt that he wrote the whole paper. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gen. McClellan, who have written about the Peninsula campaign, and Admiral Porter have also received $500 each for articles. Gen. McClellan is an able writer, and his papers describing his connection with the Army of the Potomac, which will appear in the May and June numbers of the magazine, will undoubtedly attract wide attention. For he discusses not only the military side of the question, but his relations with the Administration as well, and narrates the details of interviews which he had with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, thus giving his papers a peculiarly entertaining personal and conversational flavor.

MRS. NANNIE HUGHES, living at Hall's Station, Texas, while on her way to see a sick neighbor, was attacked by a furious bull. Seeing no way of escape or any assistance at hand, she called to her two children a little boy of six years and a little girl of 7, who were with her, to run for their lives, while she stood her ground, and taking off her shawl awaited the furious animal's approach, and as soon as he lowered his head for the fatal plunge she spread the shawl over his head and caught him by the horns. The animal hushed her back some thenty or thirty feet, when she loosed her hold, and, springing aside, she ran to her children, who by this time had gained a safe distance. The animal, after pawing and goring the shawl to his satisfaction, lay down on it and too a rest, while she and her children proceeded to the neighbor's house.

IN one of his speeches, delivered in New York, M. Webster said: "It has so happened that all the public services which I have rendered in the world in my day and generation have been connected with the general Government. I think I ought to make an exception. I was ten days a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and I turned my thoughts to the search of some good object in which I could be useful in that position; and, after much reflection, I introduced a bill which, with the general consent of both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, passed into a law, and is now a law of the State, which enacts that no man in the State shall catch trout in any other manner than with the ordinary hook and line."

DAKOTA has no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but her Code contains provisions like this: "When animals are left hitched in the open air during cold weather or in the night time they shall be taken care of by an officer, and the charges therefor shall be a lien upon the animal, and upon conviction any person so leaving them shall pay a fine not to exceed $25."

MR. GLADSTONE is in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He entered the House of Commons in 1832, and has sat in every session for fifty-three years. He has been a Parliamentary leader for half a century, standing in the front rank since 1845, when he was Colonial Secretary in the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. He became Premier in 1868, was subsequently overthrown by Disraeli, and again rose to the first place on the retirement of his rival.

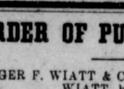
Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching and affecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by C. F. Stam.
Dec. 18, 1884—1y.

NEW GOODS.

Paper Flower Materials. A large and choice assortment just received from the N. Y. Factory. For sale at City Prices.
COLIN F. STAM, Druggist.

For Sale or Exchange.



I have at Hall's stables, Chestertown, Md., a lot of Superior Young Western Mares, which I will sell cheap.
March 5—tf, C. H. DAVIS.

WANTED.

A Salesman for a Large Retail Clothing House in Baltimore. Address, with reference, &c., A. H., 145 Parre St., Baltimore, Md.
March 5—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WM. A. PARKS,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 26th day of August, 1885, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1885.

ALEX. R. PARKS, Administrator
Feb. 26—4t.

BLESSING & co's Pulmo Cura

and General Vitalizer, *A Sure Cure* for Consumption, Colds, Debility and all Nervous Diseases. Prepared by a practising physician. For sale by all dealers in Medicines. J. J. Thomsen, General Agent, 56 & 58 German St., Baltimore. Our Discourse on the Germ Theory of Disease sent free on application.
BLESSING & CO.,
Feb. 26—4t. New Windsor, Md.

WANTED!

A Young Energetic

HOUSE CARPENTER,

who is fond of work and has natural talent for working machinery.

To one who has such qualities, a permanent place will be given.

Apply during the month of February at the office of

JOSEPH TURNER,
Feb. 17, 1885—tf. SCOTT'S POINT,

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of NURSERY STOCK! Steady employment guaranteed.

SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID,

Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
Feb. 19—4t.

Egg-Making Feed

—FOR—

ALL VARIETIES OF POULTRY

The object of the Egg-Making Feed is to supply from artificial sources the chemical and physiological elements absolutely required to form egg shell, albumen and egg yelk. We believe the use of this powder will directly enhance and increase the production of eggs.
25 cents per package.
March 5. COLIN F. STAM, Druggist.

SALESMEN WANTED.

By the Introducers of Rancocas Raspberry.

Only those need apply who can devote their entire time and attention to the work. The business easily learned. Our men succeed where others fail.

Growers of a full line of Fruits & Ornamentals

A good opening for honest, energetic men.
Ahdress, R. G. CHASE & CO.,
Feb. 12—4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

'POULTRILINA!'

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CHOLERA IN CHICKENS.

This powder we especially recommend. All our customers who have used it say it is the best Chicken Powder in the market. We have two size packages, 15 and 25 cents.
COLIN F. STAM,
March 5. Druggist.

WHEAT & CORN

Wanted

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID UPON DELIVERY TO

S. B FOARD,

Agent for The Wm. Lea & Sons Co.

I have also C. W. WARREN at Kennedyville, who will always be in the market for Grain.
Feb 5, 1885—6m. S. B. FOARD.

Drugs!

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND FRESH!

We carry an assortment of the finest Drugs in the market.

Our Prescription Department is first-class in every respect and under our own personal care.
Feb. 12. C. F. STAM, Druggist.

ADVERTISEMTNTS Prepared and inserted in all newspapers in the best manner, at lowest rates, by
L. JEFF. MILBOURNE & CO.,
Feb. 26—4t. Baltimore, Md.

The Hannah More Academy. The Diocesan School for Girls. Founded in 1832. Noted for healthfulness, thorough instruction, careful training and the refining influences of a Christian home.
THE REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A.M., M. D.,
Feb. 26—4t. Reistertown, Md.

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

WE Give a China Cup and Saucer or Fancy Fruit Plate with every Pound of Henkle's Baking Powder; also, with Half-pound a Fancy Cup and Saucer. The Baking Powder Guaranteed to be as Good as Any on the Market, or Money Refunded.
WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

EDGER F. WIATT & CHARLOTTE SUSAN WIATT, his wife.

vs.

WILLIAM HENRY LASSELL, VIRGINIA MERWIN LASSELL, EVELINA PINKIND LASSELL, ANNIE MABEL LASSELL, MARY ELIZABETH LASSELL, & JAMES S. LASSELL.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county. In Equity.

1st.—The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of lots of land situated on High and Cannon streets, in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, being part of lots numbers eighty-one (81) and eighty-two (82), as designated on the plot of said town, and of which the Rev. James T. Lassell, of Howard county, Maryland, one of the defendants, holds one undivided fourth part, and the plaintiff, Charlotte Susan Wiatt, of Norfolk county, Virginia, together with all the other above defendants of Norfolk county aforesaid, as tenants in common, hold the other undivided three-fourths part.

2d.—The Bill of Complaint states that the lots in question are parts of a parcel or parcels of land in Chestertown, Maryland, conveyed by one William S. Hambleton in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to a certain William C. Lassell, in trust to hold one undivided moiety thereof, in trust for William Henry Lassell (the grandson of William C. Lassell) and his children living at the time of his death, and to hold the other undivided moiety thereof, in trust, for Charlotte P. Lassell, the mother of said William Henry Lassell, for her life, and after her death, in trust for the children of said Charlotte P. Lassell, living at her death, as appears by a copy of said deed of trust filed as a part of the bill.

3d.—That the said Charlotte P. Lassell died many years ago leaving surviving her only two children, the above named William Henry Lassell and the Rev. James T. Lassell, one of these defendants, who now resides in Howard county, Maryland.

4th.—That the above William Henry Lassell died about January or February, 1884, at his residence in Norfolk county, Virginia, intestate, leaving no widow, but leaving the complainant, Charlotte Susan Wiatt, who is above the age of twenty-one years; and the defendant William Henry Lassell, Virginia Mervin Lassell, Evelina Pinkind Lassell, Annie Mabel Lassell and Mary Elizabeth Lassell, all of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years, his only children and heirs-at-law, all of whom reside in Norfolk county, Virginia.

5th.—That the said William Henry Lassell, in his life time, mortgaged all his interest in part of the land conveyed by said deed of trust, and particularly described in the Bill, to one William C. Mercer, of Currituck county, North Carolina, who subsequently under the power contained in said mortgage, sold the same to one James S. Bradley; and that the said James S. Bradley also subsequently purchased the interest of said James T. Lassell in that part of the land mentioned.

6th.—That the remaining land consists of the said lot on Cannon street, with a front of 169 feet and a depth of about 186 feet; that it is unimproved and unproductive; also, a lot on High street 29 feet front by 133 feet in depth, improved by a three-story frame dwelling, and that said lots are not susceptible of partition amongst the parties entitled without loss and injury, and that it will be for the interest and advantage of all the parties interested to sell the same and distribute the proceeds amongst them according to their respective interests therein.

7th.—That all the parties interested, except the said Rev. James T. Lassell, are non-residents of the State of Maryland.

It is therefore ordered this 27th day of February, 1885, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 3d day of April next, give notice to the said William Henry Lassell, Virginia Mervin Lassell, Eveline Pinkind Lassell, Annie Mabel Lassell and Mary Elizabeth Lassell, the said non-resident defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this court in person or by guardian on or before the 3d day of July, 1885, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True Copy—Test
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
March 5, 1885—5t.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

—OF—

KENT COUNTY, MD.,

DECEMBER 31st, 1884.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond & Mortgage	$86,500.00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company—(market value)	4,750.00
Judgments	2,488.21
Interest due and accrued on stocks, bonds and other secuities	846.00
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in Bank	10,417.96
Premium Notes in force—$152,812.61	
Total cast assets	$105,002.17

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported and unpaid	1,082.60
Premium Notes in Force—$152,812.61	
Total liabilities	1,082.60
Surplus as regards Policy Holders	103,919.57
Total income	13,784.67
Total expenditures	10,638.81
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on the 31st of December, 1884	2,181,394.00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1884	174,743.00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1884	733.92
Losses paid in Maryland during 1884	5,973.33
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1884	6,941.12

State of Maryland,

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS, February 2, 1885.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of KENT COUNTY, MD., to December 31, 1884, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES,
Feb. 26—3t. Insurance Commissioner.

INSECT POWDER.

DALMATIAN.

Guaranteed to exterminate Roaches, Ants and kindred Pests.
M. A. TOULSON,
March 27. Druggis

EXTENSION TABLES—new lot just received, very low
Feb. 14. LOUIS K. STAM.

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

SHOS, SHOES.—We make a specialty of Shoe. Spring Stock just received at J. H. SIMPERS.

MATTING, MATTING.—Fancy, Check & White Matting to arrive. Carpets and Oil Cloth at lowers prices.
J. H. SIMPERS,

Kent County Commissioners'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

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

TUESDAY,

the 10th day of March, 1885

at 10½ o'clock A.M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY

Until the Fifth day of May next,

For the purpose of noting Transfers and correcting assessments.

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

After Tuesday, the 12th of May next

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

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

will be appointed on the Second Monday—13th 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, the 7th day of April next

All persons having ACCOUNTS against the County are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, the 2d day of June next

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

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

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

C. P. LOPER, President.
JOHN B. PARROTT,
RICH'D C. SMYTH,
V. HENDRICKSON,
J. C. WHEATLEY.
Attest—
T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
March 5, 1885.

BOOKS!

We propose carrying through the year a

Large Assortment of Books.

Quite a stock on hand now. Some in sets, as—
HAWTHORNE'S WORKS,
Rawlinson's Seven Great Monarchies,
Chambers' English Literature,
Symond's Renaissance in Italy.

Some singly—
Gilt edge Poets, E. P. Roe's Works.
Cooper, George Eliot and others, which will pay you to look over.

Our Stock of SEASIDE and LOVELL'S LIBRARIES IS VERY LARGE.

Colin F. Stam,
Feb. 12, 1885. DRUGGIST.

COAL AND WOOD

Having laid in a full supply of the Best Quality of

WHITE ASH COAL

of various sizes.

We would call attention of all in need to give us a call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing. We are sure it will be to your interest. We keep also on hand a genuine article of

SOFT COAL

or blacksmiths' and threshing purposes. Try it.

WOOD.

In Wood we can give entire satisfaction either long or sawed to suit. Hickory, Oak or Pine. All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at short notice.

Thankful for past favors. Give us a call
T. DEC. RUTH, Chestertown, Md.
J. B. McINTIRE, AGENT
Oct. 9, 1884.

Notice

—TO—

HOG-KILLERS!

WE HAVE FOR SALE

GROUND CAYENNE,
BLACK PEPPER,
POWDERED SAGE,
SALT BY THE SACK OR LB.,
and
GRANULATED SALTPETRE.

WM. H. LAMBERT.

AT LOW PRICES

TO CLOSE

Winter Stock!

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS
and
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS"

J. H. Simpers

CHESTERTOWN.
Feb. 5, 1885.

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, October 13th, 1884, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH	Pass'r & freight no. 1 daily	Passe'r & freigt No. 3 Thursdays
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Chestertown	6 30	1 45
Worton	6 48	2 05
Lynch's	6 55	2 15
Still Pond	7 03	2 25
Kennedyville	7 15	2 40
Blacks	7 30	2 55
Lambson	7 45	3 10
Masseys	7 58	3 22
Delanys	8 12	3 25
*Bingham	8 27	3 45
arr Clayton	8 40	4 00
leave "	8 51	4 25
" Middletown	9 14	4 55
" Wilmington	9 51	5 50
arr Philadelphia	10 40	6 50
Baltimore	12 35	8 32

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger & Freight No. 2 daily	Passenger No. 4 Thursdays.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.m
New York		
Baltimore	6 35	12 10
Philadelphia	7 31	3 00
Wilmington	8 35	3 50
Middletown	9 34	4 31
arr Clayton	10 02	4 52
leave "	11 17	4 55
" Binghams*	11 30	5 05
Delanys	11 40	5 10
Masseys	11 55	5 25
Lambson	12 10	5 35
Blacks	12 25	5 45
Kennedyville	12 40	5 55
Still Pond	12 50	6 02
Lynchs	12 55	6 07
Worton	1 05	6 12
arr Chestertown	1 20	6 30
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.
Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.
The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.
Passengers on morning train for Baltimore change at Wilmington.
Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.
Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rate
FRED. GERKER, Lessee
Oct. 23, 1884

THE OLD STAND

Still Alive.

I am now ready to serve the public with

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, BUNS, ROLLS, BISCUIT AND PIES,

EVERY DAY.

CANNED GOODS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Orders for Families and Parties promptly attended to; also, orders for Ice Cream taken.

Wm. H. Blakeney,

HUDGINS' OLD STAND, CROSS ST.
Chestertown, July 17—3m.

T. D. GAMBRILL,
MUSIC TEACHER,
Voshell House, Chestertown.

References—Sanders & Stayman, Rev. J. T. Rossiter, Baltimore, and C. M. Lucas, L. K. Stam and others, Chestertown.
Terms—$10 per session of ten weeks.
Piano and Organ tuning and repairing promptly attended to.
April 24, 1884—6m.

Writing Paper

in Beautiful Boxes, the Nicest Assortment in town—at
STAM'S DRUG STORE.

HEATING STOVES, ten to fifteen kinds on hand, some very nicely finished with nickel foot rail and trimmings. Call and examine Stoves and Prices at
J. K. ALDRIDGE S.

BOOTS & SHOES. Large Stock, all grades, at lowest prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

VERY BEAUTIFUL line of Window Shades, very low at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

HIGHEST Market Price given for Country Produce, such as Butter, Eggs, Meat, Lard Chickens, &c., at WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S

THE ROLAND FARM BELLS. For sale by
March 27. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FOR latest styles in Gents' Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, &c., go to
WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

YOU can get a Box (containing 50) Good Cigars for 87½c. Best 50c. Tobacco in Town. WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

OUR BLANKETS at $1.00 a pair; Our Blankets at 85 cts. a pair; Our Bed Comforts, large and heavy at 90 cts. at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

PURE SUGARS. Cut Loaf, Granulated, Standard A, Extra C, and best light Brown. Call and see how CHEAP at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

To Our Customers.

We have a large supply of Coffees, Flour, and Provisions, &c., prior to the late sharp advance in prices, and are prepared to give our patrons the advantage of our good luck: we have a good article of New Orleans