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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, May 7, 1885.

C. G. WOODALL
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Meeting of County Executive Committee.

The Democratic County Executive Committee will meet at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday, May 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of fixing upon a day for making nominations and other necessary business.

W. S. WALKER,
Chairman County Executive Com.

JUDGE WILLIAM M. MERRICK, of Maryland, has been appointed to the vacatcy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wylie. Maryland has no right to complain of being left out in the cold by the Administration in the matter of appointments. At least Western Maryland has no room for complaint, but the Eastern Shore might be justified in howling to a certain extent. Not a single prominent appointment has been made from the Eastern Shore. Not even a consulship has sailed across the Chesapeake bay. Even the gallant Col. Malone of Worcester county, who sent in an application to be consul-consul to anywhere, has thus far been ignored. Yes, it really looks as though Eastern Maryland would be justified in setting up a slight howl.

SOMEBODY has made the assertion that the London *Times* is one half the English government. Certainly when the *Times* speaks Mr. Gladstone and both Houses of Parliament listen with attention. There are a class of newspapers in this country that would be pleased to hold the position in connection with Mr. Cleveland's administration, that the London *Times* does in connection with the English government. That is to say, they would like to exercise a controlling influence over it. The New York *Sun* attempted to run Mr. Cleveland as Governor of New York. Finding that Cleveland was the sort of Governor who preferred carrying out his own ideas, the *Sun* turned against him, and there was no manner of malicious abuse and venamous spite that it failed to pour out against him. The *Sun* utterly destroyed its own influence with all decent people. The New York *World* is in danger of committing the same sort of idiotic folly as was committed by the *Sun*. Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is evidently possessed with the false idea, that he and his newspapers are a large part of the government.

His St. Louis paper is said to be showing a great deal of antagonism to the Administration, and the New York *World* has been very bitter in the matter of the appointment of Minister Phelps. To the great body of the American people and of the Democratic party throughout the country, Mr. Cleveland's administration is giving satisfaction, and there is no apparent reason why the appointment of Mr. Phelps is not a good one. Mr. Pulitzer should not commit himself to the theory that he and his three newspapers are bigger than this Administration. As soon as he begins to act right along on that belief he will find his 150,000 circulation begin to dwindle.

AGAIN the dispatches say that the threatened war between England and Russia, will be settled by arbitration. England has made a number of concessions and at last Russia appears disposed to concede something—to concede at least that she will stop where she is and take no more territory claimed by England. Notwithstanding the apparent peaceful settlement of the difficulty, the English administration refused to lessen the $55,000,000 loan asked for, and Russia continues to send soldiers to the borders of Afghanistan. Concerning the real difficulty the New York *Sun* says:

"The Gladstone Ministry have proposed, and the Czar's Government has in principle agreed, to submit to arbitration the single question whether the Russians or the Afghans were chiefly blamable for the Kushk River collision. It is reported that all other matters in dispute have been adjusted, and that the sole remaining subject of controversy being thus disposed of the whole controversy between Russia and England will be terminated. But what has been the real cause of England's agitation and warlike preparation during the last five weeks? Were all the outcry and outlay occasioned simply by the wish to test the veracity of a given Russian officer, or by a desire to block the Russian approach to Herat, of which the Kushk River affair was only an incident? We must keep clear ideas upon this point if we would appreciate the depth of folly and abjection into which, under the pretence of averting war by arbitration, the British people seem about to be betrayed.

"Unquestionably arbitration is a better method than war of composing international disputes, provided the same fundamental problems which war was expected to resolve are left to its peaceful determination. But to give way without either war or arbitration as regards the very gist of controversy, while reserving for arbiters a trivial subject of inquiry, would be to play the craven in performance and the cozener in word. Such arbitration would be a decoy, a hoax, a sham, the sanctuge of a phrasemonger, meant to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

MINISTER PHELPS, who succeeds Mr. Lowell at the Court of St James, has been accused of being Undemocratic and Unamerican—*i. e.*: in the direction of holding views favorable to aristocratic institutions and of being in sympathy with European forms of government as compared with our popular government. How false such reports are, will be shown by extracts given below, taken from an interview with him in New York prior to his sailing for England:

"The American people generally will be glad to know your views regarding measures that should be taken in reference to the recent dynamite explosions and the treatment of Irish-Americans suspected of crime in Great Britain," suggested the reporter. "Have you any objection to expressing opinions on the subject?"

"Whenever an American citizen, whether naturalized or native-born, is prosecuted in a foreign country for crime," said Mr. Phelps, "it is the duty of the Government—and it certainly is the inclination of the present Administration—to take such measures as may be necessary to secure for the person indicted a fair trial and see that all his legal rights are respected. The Minister should take such steps as will enable the Government to be fully informed as to all the acts. If a fair trial, according to the laws of the land where the trial takes place, is not accorded, then a case would arise for the proper interference of the Government in behalf of its citizen. But where a fair and just trial does take place and a man is fairly and properly convicted of crime, as any citizen of that country would be convicted under the same circumstances, then I do not see how his American citizenship either can or ought to afford him any immunity.

"It is certainly, in my judgment, the last privilege of American citizenship that honest men will desire to assert, to engage in the commission of crime in foreign countries, and the last privilege that we should ever allow any other nation to assert against us. And still less can we allow this country to be made a base of operations for the organization of crime to be committed abroad."

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Mr. Phelps spoke very feelingly of the kindness shown him by Minister Lowell in remaining in England until he could assume the duties of his new position. Mr. Phelps said that much as he disliked being separated from his sons he had thought it best for them to remain in America. "This is the country for young men," he stated "When they came out of college I sent them abroad in the hope of giving them an opportunity to see how much better the United States is than any foreign country."

"Judging from reports of your sympathy for England, it might perhaps be a surprise to many people to hear such a patriotic expression," commented the reporter.

"Such charges are too trivial to discuss," responded Mr. Phelps. "My countrymen need have no fear on that score. I shall always be found a true American."

In this connection a brief extract from a speech he delivered at a farewell reception given him by his fellow-townsmen in Burlington, Vt., more fully expresses these sentiments:

"Certainly America never stood higher in the estimation and admiration of humanity than to-day. Never before were so many eyes turned toward the fabric which we have reared upon the principles of civil liberty inherited from the nation to which I am going. It may be a critical time, but let us hope not one of peril or disaster. Of all the many qualifications which my fellow-countrymen are entitled to look for in their representative, I can promise only one, and that is that the American flag will never be allowed to hang at half mast over the legation of the United States while I am there."

HENRY WATTERSON'S OPINION.

MR. CLEVELAND MAKING NO MORE MISTAKES THAN ARE COMMON TO NEW COMERS IN OFFICE.

From Louisville Courier Journal.

On a certain occasion Artemus Ward stepped in front of his canvass and pointing to a passing scene, said to his audience: "Ladies and gentlemen, these are horses. It was only this morning that the artist came to me with tears in his eyes and exclaimed: 'I can conceal it from you no longer, Mr. Ward, they are horses.'" In its entire utterances and appointments the Administration has so spoken to the country. It can conceal it no longer, it is a Democratic Administration.

For my part I have never doubted this in the least. If I had been given the making of it, I could not better have suited myself. Indeed, I have been so well pleased, that I have been content to stay at home and play at philosophy, leaving others to play at patronage, quite satisfied that the President, and the eminent and accomplished men with whom he has surrounded himself, might be trusted to give us a civil service capable and clean; to handle the public business with fidelity and efficiency, and to discharge adequately their obligations both to the people and the party. Personal contact and opportunities for getting at both sides of points of criticism and dispute have strengthened these original impressions, and I am happy to say that the case of sore eyes, with which I started from home, has entirely disappeared.

The President is a less reserved and a more talkable man than I had been in the habit of thinking him. He is at once exact and exacting, but there is beneath his unmistakable business-like purpose and exterior a doughtiness of spirit and an engaging candor which come out strong for very little provocation, and which save his manners from severity. Genial is hardly the word to describe the sunny side of him, for he is a serious man and a hard-worked and hard working man.—But he has a gift of appreciation, a simple, schoolboy love of fair play, and a repose altogether unaffected and complete, and singularly lacking both in cynicism and vacuity. I observed the latter of these admirable qualities in Miss Cleveland, whose rapid advancement and elevation to the highest social honors and duties have no wise disconcerted her, and who will add one more name to the very short list of ladies who have signalized and adorned the mistress ship of the Executive Mansion. Her brother is not so deeply or so seriously read as she, not so much a doctrinaire—if, indeed, a doctrinaire at all—for I should say he has been a student rather of men than of books; but has an undeniable genius for command, and, for one of so little ostentation, is the most unpromising subject of familiarity imaginable. His weight and reach of brain have, perhaps, never been tested or measured. He has yet to put forth his full mental power and resources. Time, which developes, can only disclose the nature and extent of these. But there is one thing about him which nothing can obscure, which shows itself in all he says and does, and which is blazoned upon his aspect. That is character, and the older I grow and the more I see of life and men, the more respect I have for character, when brought to contrast with intellect. Many a man called dull and slow has by honest purposes and inflexible will, enlightened by nothing more luminous than plain, good sense the offspring of everyday experience, conferred inestimable blessings upon his kind, while the history of the world is full of examples of curses wrought by brilliancy corrupt and genius misapplied. Mr. Cleveland is a plain, sober man. There is nothing dramatic or sensational about him. He has not, like so many politicians, a long conscience and a short memory. His hates and his loves are few, positive and sincere. He has shown himself abundantly able to say "No," and yet as I have seen him, no man has a livelier wish to gratify the wishes of others. He wants to do the right thing and the kindly thing, and there is not the smallest doubt that since his election he has been inspired by the truest spirit of justice and the most conscientious sense of duty, equally to all to his great place and to his party, asking no favors and looking to his work to vindicate itself.

Very great forbearance and a patient temper should be extended by the public to such a public servant. He selected his political advisers by the rule of fitness, and he has inspired them with his own business-like spirit. The departments are in hands most uniform and methodical. In every one of them there circulates the atmosphere of the work shop. To say nothing about practical benefits and utilitarian performance and promise, all this has a moral value incalculable. It is, in itself, a sort of democracy, and a much needed sort at that.

The attack of Mr. Eustis upon the Administration seems to me equally unjust and unwise. As long as Senators and Representatives insist upon sharing the patronage of the Government, they should be willing to share its responsibilities. To-day the President is just two months in office. There has been no attempt to shape a policy. The thankless duty of hearing the appeals and considering the claims of aspirants, and the friends of aspirants, has consumed all the time. Appointments mean disappointments, because for every place there are a dozen or more applicants, and for each which he fills, the President must take the risk of making one traitor and eleven enemies. No one understands this better than Mr. Eustis, who is a deliberate and thoughtful man, and hence it is a matter of surprise to those who know him, that he should break with the Administration upon a simple question of patronage. There is little reason to doubt that when Congress assembles he will find himself in close agreement and sympathy with it upon all the leading issues of the time, so that he will be placed in the awkward situation of having his approval and support forced upon him in spite of his personal hostility, a circumstance which whips the advantages of the controversy over to the side of the President. The Louisiana Senator, indeed, may get a temporary profit out of this at home—albeit, it is by no means certain that he will—but in the long run it cannot pay a man of his character and ability. He can, of course, embarrass the Administration in the Senate. But something better is worthy a Senator so eminent and so ambitious.

After twenty-four years of absence from power the Democratic party has, by little less than a miracle, come into the custody of the national government. Whether it retains that custody will depend upon the success or failure of the men it has delegated to represent it. The party is on trial. Inevitably it is bound to stand or fall by its Administration. It cannot afford to quarrel with this upon matters of detail or lightly to criticise it. There will be time enough to disown it when it violates its pledges. In the mean time Democrats should remember that it is composed of Democrats, that the Democrats who compose it have their rights with the rest, and that no one of them has given the smallest reason for anybody to distrust him.

I have encountered but one spirit here, and my opportunities for forming a judgment have been the most ample, and this is a spirit of loyalty to the party and the country. I will stake my life upon the sincerity of this, and I assure the disappointed and the doubting among Democrats that, if the President should go faster than he is going, he would surely run his bark ashore. One story is good till another is told. The Administration that starts out to please everybody will end by pleasing nobody. This Administration is trying to do its duty. Beset on all sides by complications, and badgered day in and out by importunities, it has kept its temper passing well, and has made no more mistakes than are common to new comers in office, and not so many as might have been expected.

The Republicans' Turn.

The fluttering caused among the Mugwumps by the recent appointments in New England is funny enough, but the agitation of the Republicans is still funnier. The chaste indignation of some of the Republican organs at the President's presumptuous wickedness in appointing "partisans" to office surpasses the choicest efforts of the Independents.

A Republican in office is a tried and experienced official, not a partisan, although he may have packed conventions for twenty years; but a Democrat injected into the same office is a violent and bitter partisan.

Of course the Republicans don't believe what they are saying. They are only trying to stick to the offices a little longer.

However, their pretended indignation at the recent Treasury appointments in New England covers a real disappointment. They had hoped that the President would follow the orders of the Mugwump coterie. Their rage shows the Administration that it has done well in New England. It has encouraged its friends and disappointed its enemies. A little more "partisan" would be useful.—*N. Y. Sun.*

American Rights Abroad.

From Harper's Weekly.

Secretary Bayard has replied to the request to take action in the cases of Burton and Cunningham, who are charged with participation in the recent atrocious attempt to murder innocent men, women and children by blowing up public buildings in London. The Secretary's letter is a dignified and proper statement of the position of the government. It will lend promptly all lawful aid possible to secure a just and fair trial to any American citizen charged as a criminal in a foreign country, and triable within its jurisdiction. The Secretary adds that there is no provision by law to pay for counsel in such cases, nor for agents to report the proceedings, but that he hopes that a proper appropriation will be made by Congress for the supervision of important trials of Americans abroad and for an intelligent report of serious cases. There is no buncombe of any kind in the letter, which states plainly and strongly the sound American doctrine upon the subject. While there is no reason to doubt that the honor of the American name and the rights of every American citizen will be promptly and energetically maintained by this administration upon every occasion and at every point, there is also no ground for supposing that the Department of State will be conducted upon the principle of "nagging" England or any other friendly power. The most serious disturbances in foreign countries are imminent, and it is certainly a cause for congratulation that the Department of State is under the direction of a wise and able and experienced public man, whose course will be neither pugnacious nor sensational, and will undoubtedly command the approval and support of the most patriotic and intelligent opinion of all parties in the country.

RUSSIA'S WAR STRENGH.

Her Ability to Cope With England if War Comes.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE CZAR'S AVAILABLE FORCES IN ALL SECTIONS OF HIS REALM—THE AFGHANISTAN COUNTRY AND ITS FIGHTING POWERS.

The strength of India in war time is at present a subject of much interest and attention. There are now in the Indian peninsula about 60,000 British and 140,000 native troops.—These comprise the usual standing army. But in addition to these forces the Maharajahs or native princes maintain large armies that could be made available in an emergency. The three great Mahratta States of Gwalior, Indore and Baroda can turn out 59,600 infantry and cavalry and 116 guns. At least one half of this force of 60,000 men could easily be spared for a war with Russia. Then there are ninety three Hindoo States possessing 188,000 infantry and cavalry and 3,096 guns, one half of which would be immediately available

The State of Cashmere alone has 27,000 troops and 160 guns, while the 22 Mohammedan States, possessing 74,760 troops and 865 guns, would no doubt be largely utilized against Russian aggression. Then there are 3,048 European volunteers in Bengal, 1.100 in the Punjaub, 3,500 in Bombay, and 1,340 in Madras who would relieve the British garrisons of a considerable portion of their duty, so that the greater portion of them could be spared for the frontier. The Afghans have an army of 60,000 which, in the event of war, it is said, could be raised to 200,000. Taking all together—the Afghans 200,000, Cashmere 27,000, the Mahratta States 30,000, the Hindoo States 90,000, the Mohammedan States 40,000, and the British troops 50,000 out of the standing army, we have a grand total of 437,000. If Nepaul joined there would be probably 50.000 more, bringing up a total of 487,000 men. These troops could be thrown on the Afghan frontier from the furthest point of India in little more than a week. The military system of railways in India enables the Government to concentrate the troops from all parts in the shortest space of time. The science of railway strategy has been brought to a greater degree of perfection there than in any other country.

Whether the loyalty of the native troops and the friendship of the Ameer of Afghanistan could be relied on for a protracted war are questions which cannot be answered The troops of the native princes are not well drilled, and are only supplied with second hand and old-fashioned arms, which would cause some delay in mobilization. To these armies, of course, all the forces that could be spared from all other portions of the British Empire would be added.

RUSSIA'S STRENGTH.

According to the military law of 1874 every man in Russia between the ages of twenty and forty is a soldier. As it is impossible to take them all in the ranks only a certain number are called to the colors every year, but all those who remain are held as an effective reserve, subject to the call of the Emperor when required. Hence by this law the fighting strength of the Russian army is only limited by the difficulty of supplying with food, arms and ammunition the forces in the field. The armed force of the Empire is divided into two categories, the regular army and the militia, the latter being called out only in an extraordinary emergency. It is then used as a recruiting force to make good the losses in the field. Thus the fighting regiments can be always kept up to their full strength. The regular army comprises: 1st, The active army recruited by means of yearly levies through the Empire. 2d. The reserve to fill up the effective strength of the regiments on the outbreak of war. The reserve is composed of men who have served six years with the colors, and are discharged on furlough till their term of service expires, which is 9 years, after which they are discharged, but are liable to be enrolled in the militia in case of invasion. 3d. The Cossacks, who serve under special conditions. 4th. The regiments composed of foreigners and irregular Asiatic troops. The number of men in the Russian Empire who annually reach the age of 20 is 700.000, and as these are all liable to be call out the reserve of soldiers is practically unlimited. In 1874, when the law came into operation, 150,000 were called out, and in 1879, 218,000 were called. In 1877 185,000 were call to the colors, so that during the war with Turkey, Russia did not find it necessary to call out more than one third of the annual contingent. In time of peace the combined strength of the field and local troops may be set down in round numbers at 750,000, of whom 50,000 are Cossacks. On the threat of war this force could be raised almost immediately to 1,368,000 by ordering the men of furlough to rejoin their regiments. Behind this force stands the first reserve, composed of men who have passed six years in the army, and number over 1.000,000. Hence within six months Russia could put under arms a host of 2,368,600 men, amply provided with artillery and cavalry. This force would be composed as follows: Field army, 900,000; local troops, 325,000; Cossacks, 143,000; trained reserve, 1,000,000; total, 2,368,000. Behind this army is the untrained militia as a feeder. In the event of a great war four annual contingents of this force are liable to be mobilized. These contingents would raise the number of men at the disposal of the War Department by 1,600,000, making a total active army and reserve of about 4,000,000 of men. As the militia contingents range from twenty-one to twenty-five years they are superior to the annual levies in physique. In the Turkish war one contingent of 188,000 of this force was called out.—They were the men who sealed the Balkans in midwinter with Gourko and fought in the Shipka Pass with Radestki. The chief difficulty Russia would encounter would be in supplying these enormous hosts with arms and food. The three Government rifle factories of Russia turn out 4,000 rifles a day. These are of the Berdan pattern, something like the Martini Henry.

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is a rugged, mountainous country, lying between Northwestern India and Eastern Persia. It is nearly 600 miles square, and contains about 215,000 square miles, being a little larger than Germany. From its mountainous character and physical configuration it is sometimes called the Switzerland of Asia. It is bounded on the north by Russia Turkestan, on the east by British India, on the south by Beloochistan and on the west by Persia. The population is estimated at from 4,000,000 to 7,000,000.

The surface of Afghanistan is very irregular—lofty table lands, high mountains, deep valleys and ravines. It presents the form of a large quadrilateral plateau, rising gradually to the height of 6,000 feet above the sea level in the northeast and descending gradually toward the southwest. Like all mountainous, tropical countries, it presents every variety of climate. On the lofty mountains the snow lies all the year round, while in the valleys the thermometer ranges as high as 130 degrees. The country is healthy and the soil, where not too rocky, is fertile. The only two rivers of importance are the Kabul, which flows through the plain of Peshawar into the Indus, and the Helmund, which empties into Lake Seistan after a course of 615 miles. The Helmund overflows its banks like the Nile, bringing fertility to the soil, which beyond the line of its inundations is sandy desert. The four principal cities are Cabool, the capital, strongly fortified by nature and containing 60,000 inhabitants, Ghuzni, Kandahar and Herat. Cabool protects the passage to India on the north, Kandahar on the south, and Herat, on the extreme west, guards the Persian frontier. Owing to the difference in climate, the variety of vegetation is immense. In the deep valleys all species of tropical fruits, tobacco and cotton, abound, while in the mountains European fruits and vegetables are produced. In the hot summer its green pasturages are rich and refreshing to see. The mountains are dotted with noble forests, which are frequented by bears, wolves and foxes, while the lion, tiger and leopard are found in the warmer ranges. Sheep, horses, camels and asses are the chief domestic animals. The country is rich in lead, plumbago, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, alum, nitre and other minerals, but few are wrought.

The industrial products are silk, carpets and felt, while the chief articles of export are wool, horses, silk, fruit, madder, skins and furs. The imports are cotton and woolen goods, cloths, sugar, leather, groceries, drugs and the like. The total exports are about $4,000,000, and the imports, perhaps, exceed that sum. In most parts of the country there are two crops, one in the spring and one in autumn. The agricultrial products are wheat, barley, lentils, rice, maize, millet, sorghum, tobacco, beats and turnips.

The Government is a monarchy, but the authority of the Ameer (king) over his turbulent subjects is personal and uncertain The kingdom is divided into provinces, governed by sirdars, who rule much after their own fashion and caprice. The Afghans are a brave, hardy and independent race, divided into clans, over which the various chiefs exercise a sort of feudal supremacy. The people follow pastoral or agricultural occupations, and eschew trade and commerce. They are good fighters, but suspicious, treacherous, revengeful. They claim descent from the children of Israel, and some writers try to prove them the lineal descendants of the lost tribes. Almost every village has a mollah, who is both priest and schoolmaster, and who teaches the village boys to read and write. It is believed that one-fourth of the entire population possess a sort of elementary education. The revenues are about $3,500,000, of which the army is said to take $2,150,000. In religion, the people are Sunnite Mahometans, but they are tolerant towards Christians and Hindoos, and are in many ways indifferent to the precepts of the Koran. They do not tolerate divorce, holding it to be a degradation of both parties. Afghanistan was subject for ages alternately to Mongol and Persian dominion. All the foreign invasion that swept over Hindostan passed through Afghanistan. Mahmoud the Great, of Ghuzni; Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and Nadia Shah, all took this road. In 1747 Ahmed Khan liberated his country from Persia and made himself king. Under him Afghanistan reached its greatest prosperity in modern times. He extended his kingdom from Khorassan to Delhi, and even measured swords with the Mahratta powers.

In 1838 England interfered for the first time in the affairs of Afghanistan. The following year they sent an army 12.000 strong, with 4,000 camp followers, through the Bolan Pass, defeated the Afghans and finally reached Cabool. The conquest of Afghanistan seemed complete, and a portion of the troops were sent back. But the population couldn't be subdued; insurrection followed insurrection; the British forces had to be continually on the move, and at last an insurrection against the British broke out in Cabool. A capitulation was effected, the British agreeing to quit the country, paying a large amount of money and surrendering almost all their artillery and ammunition. The chiefs promised, on the other hand, a safe conduct, provided the English would evacuate "bag and baggage." On Jan. 5, 1841 the British marched out 4,500 combatants and 12,000 camp followers. The Afghans waited for them in the passes and defiles, and shot them down with their long range match locks from the heights. Only one Englishman, Dr. Brydon, escaped to tell the tale. The next year Gen. Pollock was dispatched with an army from India to Afghanistan. He reached Cabool, and avenged the disaster of the year before by burning the city and massacring the inhabitants.

In 1879 the Ameer, Shere Ali, after having been ill treated by the British, resolved to cultivate the influence of Russia, who had conquered Bokara and pushed her power to the confines of Afghanistan. A Russian embassy was received at Cabool. The English immediately despatched Sir Neville Chamberlain as a Resident to Cabool to watch the Russians. He was refused passage. An army was sent, Shere Ali was dethroned and his son set up in his place. Sir Louis Cayagnari, the British envoy, and his escort of eighty men took up their residence in Cabool. Just as they were beginning to congratulate one another on the success of their enterprise, a revolt broke out, as it did forty years before, and the entire party was murdered. Sir Frederick Roberts was then sent with an army to Cabool, where he hanged eighty-seven of the mollahs and chiefs, defeated the Afghans, dethroned the Ameer and set up the present ruler in his place. This personage—Abdurahman—is a nephew of Shere Ali, who tried to kill him, Abdurrahman escaped to Samarcand, where he was received by the Russians and supported by them for eight years on a royal pension. It is possible that Abdurrahman does not forget Russian hospitality and the persecution of the English who banished him, even though in Oriental fashion he makes professions of loyalty to Lord Dufferin. On leaving Samarcand for Tash-Kent, on the complaint of the English that he was too near the frontier, he gave a dinner to Gen. Ivanoff and his staff, and drank a toast to the destruction of the English by the Afghans and his Russian allies.

MR. PHIL. MCDOWELL has been having a dog show of his own since Wednesday last. He offered $100 for the return of his big, rough-coated St. Bernard Kansas City, which got away from Charley Williams, the darky who was taking it to Madison Square Garden, on Tuesday morning, after dragging Charley half a block and breaking two of his ribs against the stone facing of a sewer. Charley is very sick, and Mr. McDowell says that he is sicker. He has a wine room at Ninth avenue and Twenty-third street, to which he directed anybody who might find Kansas City to bring him.

Mr. McDowell found six men with six varieties of dogs waiting for him in the wine room yesterday. The dogs were lean and hungry-looking, and the men were somewhat the same, with a suggestion of sunset in their faces. The man who spoke first dragged out from under the free lunch counter an animal that looked as if it had passed its life delving in ash barrels for its provender, and said:

"Yere's yer dawg, mister. A reg'lar S'. Barnyard and a beauty. So hand over the ducats"

Mr. McDowell firmly insisted on the immediate disappearance of the man and the dog. But the man said that he had had trouble in catching the dog, and that he would leave it in the house if he wasn't rewarded. He agreed to compromise the matter for a drink. He got it, smacked his lips, and departed.

The five other men, each holding a dog attached to a two inch rope, were also anxious to get the $100 reward. They were also persuaded to throw up their claims for beer, and beer it was.

Mr. McDowell thinks that some of his friends were interested in providing his little dog show for him. He said last night that he had reason to believe that Kansas City was in Philadelphia, whither it had been taken on a propeller by way of the Raritan Canal. He said he would go to Philadelphia on the midnight train to find the animal.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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.

MARRIED.

POWER—JOHNSON.—April 9th, 1885, at the residence of the bride's mother, under the care of the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa., EDWARD S. POWER, M. D., of Philadelphia, son of Dr. Edward J. and the late Matilda K. Power, of Kent county, Md., and EMMA, daughter of Angeline V. and the late Wm. A. Johnson.

RUTH—MINNER.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, April 22, 1885, by Rev. John D. Kemp, SKWELL H. RUTH and Miss EMMA MINNER, both of this county.

DIED.

KLINE.—Of consumption, after seven months of suffering, on Sunday, May 3d, at midnight, Mrs. MARGARET KLINE, consort of William Kline, residing at Fairlee, Kent county, Md., in the 52d year of her age. A bereaved husband, an only son, and an aged mother mourn their loss. For her, "to die is gain." H.M. *Balt. Sun, German Correspondent* and *Kent News* please copy.

HAMILTON.—In Chestertown, on Monday, April 27, 1885, after a long illness of consumption, Mrs. FRANCES ALMIRA HAMILTON, wife of Capt. W. H. Hamilton, in the 53d year of her age. Deceased was a daughter of the late John W. Pritchard.

CROUCH.—In Baltimore, April 23, 1885, after a lingering illness, EDWIN CROUCH, aged about 76 years, formerly of this county.

SLAY.—At his residence in Camden, Del., on Monday, April 20, 1885, WILLIAM SLAY, in the 75th of his age.

$600 Will buy an eight-room FRAME HOUSE, located in Galena, this county. House situated on principal street, with large yard and garden. Must be sold at once. Terms cash. Address
JOS. A. ROBINSON,
Royal Oak, Talbot county, Md.
May 7—3t.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.
REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.
Nos. 111 & 113 N. Broad St., above Arch, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. A. HUTTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.
Opposite the Academy of Fine Arts; one square from the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the new City Hall and Masonic Temple. Three squares from Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot. Also convenient to the leading places of amusement:—Rates $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Special rates by the week or month. May 7, 1885—1y.

NEW
SPRING and SUMMER
MILLINERY.
MRS. C. R. FIDDIS
Wishes to call the attention of the Ladies to her new
SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY
AND FANCY GOODS.
I have selected the Latest Novelties of the season, and will be happy to see my friends generally. Please give me an early call.
N. B.—I have Miss M. J. Wyatt as an assistant. She will be pleased to see her friends and customers call, and will, as before, do all to please and accomodate.
STAMPING a specialty.
Apr. 23—4t. MRS. C. R. FIDDIS.

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

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.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!! All grades, low prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

FOR SALE.
Or Exchange, a Fine Driving Mare, being with foal.
J. B. MERRITT,
April 30—3t. Hanesville.

CARPENTERING.
James Chilcutt, formerly of Centreville, having moved to Chestertown, offers his services for doing all kinds of House Carpentering, work on dwellings, barns, &c. Work done by contract or by the day. Jobbing especially attended to. Good references can be given. All he asks is a trial by the public.
JAMES CHILCUTT,
April 30, 1885. Chestertown, Md.

SKATING RINK.
Don't forget Still Pond town hall Skating Rink, open this evening (Thursday evening). Opens at 7 o'clock.
M. F. CLARK,
April 23—3m. Manager.

Festival! Festival!
A Grand Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival, under the auspices of the "Young Peoples' Association" of the M. P. Church, Chestertown, will be held in the Town Hall, commencing Tuesday, May 26, in order to raise money to pay dues in the Loan Association. Preparations are now making to render this, if possible, the most enjoyable Festival ever held in Chestertown, and the ladies confidently rely upon the same generous spirit in the community which has favored them in the past.
Apr. 23—3t.

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.

FOR SALE—AT COST.
500 Bartlette and Duchess Pear Trees, heeled in, grown by Elwanger & Barry. Choice and first-class goods.
Also, Two Fresh COWS, Hereford and Holstien stock.
SAM'L H. CRAWFORD,
March 19—6t. Fairlee P. O., Md.

BRICK LAYING.
The undersigned offers his services to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties as a Brick Layer. My terms for contracting and jobbing will be as moderate as possible, and will feel thankful for any and all orders.
Orders left at J. A. Fiddis' shoe shop, opposite M. E. Church, will receive prompt attention. J. EDGAR FIDDIS.
April 9—3m.

Petitioners' Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that in thirty days from the date of this notice, they intend to petition the Hon. County Commissioners of Kent county to appoint examiners to enter upon, view and determine whether the public convenience requires that a new public road should be opened in the first election district of said county, to begin at or near John Shelton's store, and to run in a northerly direction with the railroad through the lands of Daniel H. Kent and others, to Goltz Station, a distance of about half a mile.

JOS. W PEACOCK,
JOHN PRICE,
JAMES J. SPEAR,
Apr. 23—5t. and 20 others.

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, Md., of

ROBT. H. ROUSE,

late of Kent county, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 16th day of October, 1885, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April.
CHARLES A. ROUSE,
April 16, 1885—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

THOMAS RASIN,

late of Kent county, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 9th day of October, 1885, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under our hands this 7th day of April.
THOMAS RASIN, Jr.,
WILLIAM G. RASIN,
April 9, 1885—4t. Administrators.

ORDER NISI.

JOHN J. MASLIN & OTHERS,
VERSUS
JOHN P. EDES, Executor of JAMES H. EDES, deceased.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. March Term, 1885.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Richard Hynson, Charles H. Baker and James A. Pearce, trustees, for the sale of real estate of James H. Edes, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of June next,—Provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper, printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 18th day of May next.

The Report states the amount of sales be $9,160.28.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
April 16, 1885—4t.

ALL PERSONS
Irrespective of age, color or sex, whether interested or not in the present nomination or Administration,
ARE INVITED TO CALL AT
W. H. Lambert's
where they can find a Fresh Stock of Goods, such as are kept in a first-class
GROCERY, PROVISION AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,
viz.: Flour, Meal, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Dried Beef (chipped to order), Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Canned Goods of all kinds, Pickles of Superior quality, Catsup, Chow-Chow, Jellies, Cakes, Crackers, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Currents, &c.

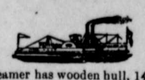
Excellent Seed Potatoes,
JUST ARRIVED, BOTH IRISH & SWEET.
Call and inspect.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO A SPECIALTY.
Being very thankful for past favors we hope a continuance of the same.
Respt.,
W. H. LAMBERT.
Apr. 9. opp. *Kent News* office.

WORTON MANOR STOCK FARM.
Imported Southdown Buck J. J. Coleman stands at the head of my flock of pure Southdown Ewes, some of which I purchased from Pennsylvania. Also, others from Ohio, which had just taken first premium at the Penn. STATE Fair of 1884. The public are invited to call and inspect my stock which are for sale.
Southdown Bucks and Graded Hereford Calves a specialty. JOHN GALE.
April 2—6m. Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.

VALUABLE STEAMBOAT
AND
Wharf Property
—AT—
PUBLIC SALE.

BY virture of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed at suit of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, against the Enterprise Transportation Company, of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, I have seized, levied upon and taken into execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Enterprise Transportation Company, in and to the following property, to wit:

THE NEARLY NEW
PROPELLER
"ENTERPRISE,"



This Steamer has wooden hull, 142½ tons burden—Custom House measurement—11 state-rooms; 26 berths, accommodating about 50 passengers. Registered length 118 feet, breath 22 feet, depth hold 7 feet, draft 6 feet, speed 10 knots. She has a condensing Engine, 20-inch diameter cylinder, 1 8-12 feet stroke piston, 1 return tubular iron boiler 13 feet long, 7 feet diameter.

This Steamer is admirably adapted to the carrying trade, having capacity for 5,000 boxes peaches, or 6,000 bushels grain or 200 tons coal.

—ALSO—

ONE GRAIN SCOW,
1500 GRAIN BAGS,
ONE BATTEAU
8 PINE PILES;
ABOUT 1000 FEET