

The Farmers' Column.

Manure Yards and Manure Making.

There is no appendage of a farm that so much increases its fertility and promotes good crops, as a quantity of rich and well-rotted manure. This is always what the farmer should depend upon, rather than on the compounds of doubtful character and high price that now so abundantly tempt the farmer, ambitious of large crops, to buy.

Barnyards in this section of Pennsylvania are of two kinds, roofed and unroofed, and in either case the greatest care should be taken to prevent the water from running into them, as in passing through the country it is painful to see the loss occasioned by the colored drainage from manure yards fertilizing the public road, or some other spot upon which it is as much unneeded and equally as unproductive, thus robbing the farmer and impoverishing the land.

If a manure yard has very much inclination it should have a cistern in its lower part to receive the superfluous liquid, into which should be frequently put sufficient absorbents to take it up. This will be found to be the most valuable part of the manure heap, but it is the part we too generally see neglected and entirely lost to the farm.

But generally these yards, if slightly dish-shaped and no water allowed to enter them except what falls from the clouds, will have their contents in good moist condition for the fall application. Manure should be frequently heaped up, as much greater wastage is suffered by having it spread thinly over a large surface. Manure yards, if roofed over or nearly so, should have a considerable quantity of water or snow spread over them at intervals through the winter, or else the manure will burn. This is a vital point in the care of a yard so situated.

The writer of this has a covered yard, fifty-two by forty-two feet, and during the first winter after its erection there was not enough of water supplied, which caused it to burn badly, very much diminishing the quantity and impairing the quality. Last winter, however, there was applied at intervals four troughsful of water of seven barrels each, and the consequence was, that the manure, which we have just finished hauling out, was in a moist condition and well rotted throughout.

The difference in quality between manure under shelter, and the same quality made in the open air and suffered to spread over a great surface, has been estimated in the proportion of three to one. Be this as it may, there is no work on the farm that pays so well as good care of the manure. —*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Proper Time to Skim Milk.

The milk should be skimmed as soon as all the cream has risen, and before the milk has thickened. The exact time required for the cream to rise, will of course depend upon the temperature, but a little experience will enable one to tell. At the time the cream should be removed, it will have a bright, healthy appearance—a rich, yellow, uniform, and such adherency of particles as will enable one sometimes to remove the entire cream at one dip of the skimmer.

If allowed to stand too long without skimming, both the quantity and the quality of the cream will be seriously affected; the surface will become discolored, blotchy and knobby, while underneath, the cream is rapidly yielding to the corrosive tendency of the acid in the milk. The thickest cream may be as surely destroyed by standing on the milk, as would the finest fabric in a bath of sulphuric acid. When thus destroyed, the cream is replaced by a thin, watery substance, having no resemblance to milk or cream.

These facts, which may be easily verified, show how essential it is that the cream should be taken off before the milk has acquired any great amount of acidity. Yet, in order to make the largest quantity of butter, care must be taken not to remove the cream too soon. Many neat and thrifty housewives make a practice of "skimming up" the milk at stated intervals, so as to be through with the job. This is of course, very pleasant, but it involves considerable loss, as they do not get the full cream from the newest milk. The milk should all be skimmed at the same age, provided it has had the same conditions as regards temperature, etc. It follows, then, that some milk should be skimmed every night and morning.—*North Western Farmer.*

Turkeys---How to Raise Them.

A correspondent says:

The bronze turkey is a great improvement over the common turkey. The cocks weigh at maturity forty pounds, and hens twenty-two-pounds. Hens, in their second year are the best for breeding. I prefer using a young tom, as old ones are so heavy they are apt to skin the backs of the hens. When the turkeys are about to lay place a few old barrels on their sides and make nests in them; put in a few nest-eggs and partly cover the entrance with brush to make it private. I remove the eggs every evening, and when the hen wishes to set fix a good nest by putting in some ashes and fresh hay on it, and give her about seventeen eggs. The young ones require no food the first day after they are hatched. The best food for them is curd, with young onion tops chopped fine and mixed with it. I generally give them hard boiled eggs the first few days They require feeding little and often, every two hours if possible: after they are a week old they can have some cracked corn and oats and wheat grits. In fact, this mode of feeding is just right for all kinds of young poultry. Do not fail to give fresh cool water two or three times a day; milk is good for an occasional drink. If they have any lice on them, rub on some dry flour of sulphur and they will soon be free from them.

When the turkeys are hatched, I put them in a coop and have a yard around it, which is made by nailing four boards together. This makes a little fence to keep the young turkeys from straying; it should be about fifteen inches high. It is moved around every few days on short grass. The old and young are shut up in the coop at night, in storms, and when the grass is wet; at all other times they have their freedom of the little yard. The old one will not go off and leave the young, and does better for not being confined As soon as the young are able to fly out, they may be allowed to roam and search for grasshoppers, and it is surprising how many they will devour and how they they thrive on them. I generally set the first clutch of eggs under hens, seven to nine to each; the turkey will then lay her second clutch in the course of a few weeks, if not allowed to sit, and they are not too late to make fine birds. Last season I tried a third clutch, but they were too late to be profitable. I weighed my first brood of last season's turkeys, with the following result—they were just eight months old; Eight gobblers weighed from 23½ lbs to 29½ lbs. each, and averaged 25½ lbs. Six hens, from 13½ lbs. to 15 lbs. each, averaged a little over 14 lbs. The common turkeys of the country will hardly average half these weights, so your readers can form their own opinion as to the merits of the bronze turkey.

Things Mixed.

Some years ago, when the writer was a reporter upon an Eastern paper, it devolved upon him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to the Rev. Dr. Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and a description of a patent hog-killing and sausage machine which had just been put in operation at the factory. Now, what made Rev. Dr. Mudge mad was this: The inconsiderate buccaneer who made up the forms of the paper got the two locals mixed in a frightful manner, and when he went to press something like this was the appalling result:

"Several of the Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends called upon him yesterday, and after a brief conversation the unsuspicious hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along a beam until he reached the hot-water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a very handsome gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him around, split his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than to thank those around him for the manner in which such a huge animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The Doctor concluded his remarks when the machine seized him, and in no less time than it takes to write it the hog was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausage. The occasion will long be remembered by the Doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be procured for fifteen cents a pound, and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely."

Mad? Well, about nine o'clock that morning the office had been abandoned by every man but the advertising clerk, and he ascended to the roof and robed himself in boiler iron, so that he could watch the venerable gentleman tearing around down there in the street with his congregation, all wearing the panoply of war, and carrying butcher knives and things. Next day we explained and apologized, but the Doctor stopped his subscription and began to take the rival paper.

☞ Early in the late war, when the Federal forces were stationed at Beaufort, S. C., there was an old darkey by the name of Lige Jackson, who, deserted by his master, was left to take care of himself as best he might. Lige was considered a negro of weak intellect, and, moreover, he was exceedingly awkward in his attempts to play the role of a house servant. He smashed and destroyed pretty nearly everything he laid his hands upon, and having waited upon nearly every officer at the post, each in turn, after giving him the benefit of some hard language for his stupidity, turned him adrift.

It happened that Lige was a witness in a case that came before a court martial, and being called up to give his testimony, was objected to on the part of the defendant, who stated that he did not believe the nigger was of sound mind.

"Stand up, Lige," said the court. "Do you understand the nature of an oath?"

Lige scratched his wool for a moment, and then turning up the whites of his eyes, replied:

"Look a yeare, marse; dis nigger has waited on 'bout haf de ossifers since dey fus come to dis place, and if he don't understand de nature of an oaf by dis time, den dares no wirtue in cussing."

The court considered Lige a competent witness.

TWO-EDGED.—That was rather a two-edged joke which was made not long since in the Texas Legislature in this wise: At the late election some democrats were elected to the lower house to fill unexpired terms, and on coming up to the clerk's desk to qualify, took the customary oath to support the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. At this a sable member named Cotton, thereunto incited by a carpet-bag satan behind him, moved that whereas the spectacle of five democrats swallowing all the amendments in one day was glory enough the House do now adjourn. From the democratic side came a request that the mover read the resolution over, and then was developed the facts that the Hon. Cotton could neither read nor write, and was then holding the manuscript of his resolution upside down.

HOW TO RUIN A SON.—1. Let him have his own way.

2. Allow him free use of money.

3. Suffer him to roam where he pleases on the Sabbath.

4. Give him full access to wicked companions.

5. Call him to no account of his evenings.

6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

TEN YEARS AGO.

She leaned half out the rustic porch,
The moon was making pretty faces,
We kissed adieu—you know a man
Can do that in those country places.

My name is William, mark it well,
(I'll show you why I make this statement,)
I turned to go, she turned again,
For love would suffer no abatement.

I said, "What pretty flowers, sweet,
What gem of sunny spot and shady,
When I, and evening, come again,
Shall I, returning, bring my lady?

Wild roses, woodbine, violets blue,
Proud lillies from the droway shadows,
The blooming bough from the forest tree,
Sweet flags or daisies from the meadows.

The morning-glory of the fields,
The woodland queen the fair magnolia,
Or that bright clustering thing, Miss Jane,
The school ma'am calls the multifolia?"

To each her silent sign was "No,"
I feared at last she meant to scout me,
For "though those flowers were sweet," she said,
"Still she could gather them without me,"

'Twas only a woman's teasing way,
For "yet," said she, "there was one flower
None could supply but I and that
She loved to greet each evening hour."

Still holding by the wealth of vines
That climing there had turned and run down.
She bent and blushed, and whispered low,
"Bring me Sweet William just at sundown!"

So "just at sundown" we were wed:
The flower so rare was but her lover.
Ten years ago that was; now humph!
"Sweet Williams" are as thick as clover.

The Dog's Stratagem.

Mr. Snapp, a blacksmith, owns two dogs, one a terrier, four or five years old, the other half shepherd and half common cur, about twelve or fifteen years old, and consequently very feeble.

In the winter, between the hours for breakfast and dinner, and dinner and supper, these two dogs may always be seen perched up just far enough from Mr. Snapp's forge to escape the sparks, but still near enough to keep warm. I say between the hours of breakfast and dinner, because as soon as the time for dinner comes—which they know even better than the apprentices in the shop—they are both off at a full run, each aiming to secure a space behind the warm kitchen stove, which is only large enough for one dog at a time. Now the terrier being the most active, almost always gains the coveted place, leaving the poor old dog out in the cold.

The old dog being thus left out in the cold one bitter cold day, put himself in a thinking attitude, and set his wits to work to devise means by which he could get the terrier out of the coveted place. All at once an idea seemed to strike him. Taking advantage of the good "watch dog" qualities of the terrier, he made a feint towards the garden, barking furiously, as if some one was intruding at that point, when, true to his nature, out popped the terrier, not to make a feint, but to make a pell-mell rush for the extreme end of the garden, passing the old schemer just outside the kitchen door, who no sooner saw the terrier enter the garden than he popped too, not in the garden, but behind the warm kitchen stove, curled himself up and waited, with a cunning twinkle in his eye, for his friend, who no sooner made his appearance, and seeing the situation, than he tried exactly the same stratagem with the shrewd old dog, with as little success as if he had tried to fly. Finding that to fail so signally, he in turn put his wits to work.

After disappearing in the garden a few moments, he made his appearance right in front of the kitchen door with a large bone in his mouth, and set to work on it as if he was enjoying it hugely.

Now what dog could resist such a tempting sight? At least, the old fellow behind the stove could not, it is plain, for sneaking cautiously out of his snug retreat, he made a sudden dash for the coveted bone, which he secured very easily—to the surprise of all, as the mystery was soon cleared up—for no sooner had he possessed himself of what he soon found to be nothing but an old dry bone they had both gnawed a hundred times, than the young rascal secured the good warm retreat behind the stove—which he certainly deserved after displaying so much cunning—leaving the poor old fellow out again in the cold, there to contemplate the old proverb—"It takes a thief to catch a thief."

Would Your Loss be Felt.

Live for some purpose in the world.—Allways act your part well. Fill up the measure of duty to others. Conduct yourselves so that you shall be missed with sorrow when you are gone. Multitudes of our species are living in such a manner that they are not likely to be remembered after their disappearance. They leave behind them scarcely any tracks of their existence, and are forgotten as though they had never been. They are, while they live like some pebble lying unobserved among a million on the shore; and when they die, they are like that same pebble thrown into the sea, which just ruffles the surface, sinks, and is forever forgotten, without being missed from the beach.—They are neither regretted by the rich, mourned by the poor, nor celebrated by the learned. Who has been the worse for their death? Whose wants supplied? Whose misery have they healed? Who would unbar the gate of life to re-admit them to existence? Or, what face would greet them back again to our world with a smile? Wretched unproductive existence! Selfishness is its own curse; it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh, a stunted, dwarfish miserable shurb.

☞ A physician writes asking a renewal of a note which he owes, giving as a reason therefor: "We are in a horrible crisis—there is not a sick man in the district."

☞ Beauty must fade, but right principles will live forever.

THE
EUREKA
FANNING MILL.
The Greatest Invention
OF THE 19th CENTURY!

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE attention of Farmers and Mechanics is particularly directed to the combined economy, utility and practicability of the Eureka Mill, and to the many other advantages it possesses over every other Fanning Mill which has been introduced to the public. It is the fruit of long and patient investigation by the inventor, who has made it his constant study for over twenty years. He has secured several patents for Mills, and has always been rewarded with the best of success. But not feeling satisfied with his former attainments, he determined to reach the climax, and he now believes that his new invention will warrant him in exclaiming in the joy of his heart, like the philosopher, Phythagoras, EUREKA, signifying in the Grecian language, "I have found it." This has given the name to this new Mill.

In this Mill are all the former improvements, to which have been added several more, adding still greater advantages than were at first anticipated, or even thought possible by the inventor himself. It embraces the three great essentials necessary in every invention.

It combines Utility, Economy and Practicability!

THE EUREKA MILL

Is small and lighter, and is capable of doing more and better work in a given time than any other Mill ever invented. It is the only Mill that will successfully remove from wheat such pests as Cockle, Garlic, Oats, Rye, &c.

Should an extra quality of grain for seed or gristing purposes be required, it can be so arranged as to catch in one box perfect grain, and in the other, grain fit for market or mill. Here is made a great saving usually lost sight of; for nearly one-quarter of the grain cleaned in the common Mills is lost when sown, on account of shrunken kernels and inferior grain. The Eureka Mill saves all this, and gives seed every kernel of which will grow when put into the ground, and this saving will, in a short time, pay for the Mill.

HINES & BURCHINAL,
Chestertown, Md.,

Owners of the Mill, are having them manufactured at the Sash Factory and Planing Mill of NOLAND & Co., Port Deposit, Md., which is a guarantee they will be put up in the very best manner.

June 17, 1871—tf.

Removal.
CIGARS & CONFECTIONARY.

Richard B. Russell

HAS REMOVED TO THE STORE lately occupied by Wash. Hudgins, nearly opposite the Voshell House, and is

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades, both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES
AND
FRUITS.

FRESH BREAD EVERY AFTERNOON FROM THE BAKERY OF MRS. GRUBER.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at
RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.
Chestertown, May 20, 1871—tf.

Attention.

THE most elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing is by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES the most popular and prevailing perfumes now used. You can also find at his store a most elegant assortment of Combs, Brushes, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, ad of the finest quality, and at city retail prices. The Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used so extensively in Europe and this country, and which has been satisfactorily proven by men of science and taste to be the best Hair Dye in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Natural Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black and Red Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage. Extracts for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Jan. 7, 1871.

SMALL FRUITS,
Plants, &c.

100,000 Strawberry, of the Leading Varieties.
40,000 Doolittle Black Cap Raspberry.
20,000 Philadelphia, do.
20,000 Brandywine, do.
10,000 Davidson's Thornless, do.
100 Herstine, do.,

Together with a general assortment of NURSERY STOCK, most of which is of my own growth.

Also, *BARLING'S PATENT PRUNING SHEARS*, which are superior to any other article of the kind, and which I have the exclusive right to sell in Kent county.

For sale by
R. E. WALLIS,
Near Kennedyville.
Oct. 28, 1871—5m

COAL HODS, Shovels, Pokers, Seives, Stove Brushes and Blacking, on hand and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. A large assortment of HARDWARE, TINWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, for sale cheap.

Give me a call and get a good Cook Stove for a very small sum of money.

Store opposite the Court House.
Oct. 21. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE — PURELY — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL
J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce St., N.Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, urking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
August 5 1871—y

NOTICE.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD,
in consequence of extending the Fountain Hotel, has REMOVED his
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT STOCK
from 175 West Baltimore Street, to
No. 18 N. CHARLES St., near Fayette.

New Scarfs for Ladies.
BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY

Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of
Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,
which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.
THOMAS M. GREEN,
88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holiday.*
Sept. 25, 1869—y.

BUY THE
FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD.
It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by
C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871—y. Chestertown, Md.

Medical Card.

DR. T. S. HOLTON having located in Chestertown, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

He may be found during business hours, when not professionally engaged,) at Mr. T. W Wickes' Drug Store.
Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c.
East Falls and Eastern Avenues,
June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

ESPECIAL attention paid to
FINE LINEN SHIRTS,
and any one in want of a good Shirt, at a moderate price, will do well to call and see
Oct. 14, 1871. S. MERRITT & CO.

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
$5000 WILL BE PAID.

To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. *Used inwardly only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 in every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony.) It is the scientific prescription of Professor Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833,—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, and other testimonials of many prominent renowned physicians and clergymen. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. J. P. FITLER, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Penna. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists. For sale by
S. J. WICKES & Co., Grey's Inn Wharf;
PARROTT & BUSICK, Still Pond X Roads;
T. W. WICKES, Chestertown.
Feb. 25, 1871—y.

Pure Spices.

GINGER, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Sage, Mustard, Black and Red Pepper: all can be obtained, ground, at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THERE is no class of remedial agents so extensively or so justly used as Medicated Plasters. The timely use of one of Alcock's or Wells' Strengthening Plasters will prevent much suffering and sickness, especially if predisposed to weak lungs or any affection of the chest or back. They afford great relief in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc. For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

C. H. BAKER,
COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN.
Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall.
Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.
CHEVELIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER.
STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

CORN STARCH,
FARINA,
RICE FLOUR,
TAPIOCA,
SAGO,
SEA MOSS FARINA.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin*
McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of ...nt, for the liberal patronage extended to ...n the past, we ask for a continuance.
...b. 18, 1870— Y.

Exposition
AT
T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

...AZIN'S AND BARNES' MAGNOLIA & FLORIDA WATER, ...most agreeable and refreshing of all ...rs for use on the handkerchief, at the ...t, or in the bath. Jan. 7.

...UEL MERRITT. W. J. McPEELY
MERRITT & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
New Clothing & Furnishing Goods
STORE
in Chestertown,
THE OLD STAND ON BORDLEY'S CORNER,
WHERE
Gentlemen & Boys'
Clothing
CAN BE HAD IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
from the lowest, to the finest grades. Our stock of Furnishing Goods is full—embracing every article worn by gentlemen—except boots and shoes.

Our line of HATS & CAPS, cannot be surpassed in the town for variety and styles.

Having purchased our stock of the best houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, FOR THE CASH, we are confident we can make it to the advantage of our friends and the community generally, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Our Motto being—whatever is to the consumer, is also our interest.
Chestertown, October 14, 1871.

CIDER VINEGAR,
RELIABLE FOR PICKLING,
on hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown August 19, 1871.

TO THE LADIES.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, FOR Beautifying and Preserving the Complexion and Skin. Mr. Laird has every confidence in recommending his Bloom of Youth to the Ladies as being the only perfect and reliable Toilet article now in use.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*
January 7, 1871.

SELLING OFF!
Selling Off!!

ANTICIPATING a change in our business, we will sell,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST FOR CASH,
our large and complete stock of
DRY GOODS
NOTIONS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,
(city-made) cheaper than they can be purchased in any other establishment. People who have but little money should not fail to visit *THE PEOPLE'S STORE.* Now is the time to buy Great Bargains, as we intend to run the entire Stock off at some price!
WE SHALL STICK TO THE
ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
and it will be named on all our articles.

Parties who are indebted and have been repeatedly and politely requested to settle their accounts, long over-due, will have the pleasure of settling with other parties.

To our old friends we return our hearty thanks for their confidence and patronage
Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
Dec. 11. 1870. *People's Store*

LARGE STOCK
TO BE CLOSED OUT
FOR CASH!!
AND TO
SHORT TIME
BUYERS!

THE GREATEST BARGAINS ARE
NOW OFFERED AT
W. A. VICKERS'
"PEOPLES POPULAR STORE,"

An examination will insure us large sales, and money will not be such an object to those who want
CHEAP GOODS!

Great reduction in Mattings, Carpets, Oil Cloths, French, English and American Dry Goods. All Wool Cassimeres, 65 cents to $1.50 per yard; Granadines, 31 cents, reduced to 16⅔ cents per yard. Beautiful lot of Dress Goods, 40 cents, marked down to 25 cents per yard: they are the Cheapest Goods in Town. We will sell the cheapest Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy and White Goods ever offered in this market.

Cheapest Calicoes, Muslins and Sheeting are now offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

Hats & Caps.

The Largest Stock in Kent county, and we have marked them down
At Very Low Prices!

BOOTS & SHOES.

Home made! Nice Goods for Ladies and Children. Men's cheap Heavy Balmorals, high cut, only $2.25; as cheap as any $300. Shoe we have seen this season, offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of Goods, we announce in to-day's paper, is for the want of money. We have heavy demands to meet, and will thank our friends for as early settlements as they can, to enable us to meet our immediate wants. Cash buyers, and punctual paying customers, will find it to their interest to examine the greatest bargains ever offered in Chestertown.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.

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