LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Scarlet Fever still lingers in our town, and several fresh cases are reported this week. Fortunately, it still is of a very mild type.

Beef.—Beef is selling at very reasonable prices in Chestertown market. The best cuts, for both roast and steak, can be had at 12½ cts. a pound.

The Colored Excursion from this place to Baltimore, on the steamer Columbia, last Saturday, was a very successful affair.

Whooping Cough.—This well known disease is incident, though not always confined to childhood, has lately made its appearance among the children of Chestertown.

And now the average urchin is quite prompt in his attendance at Sabbath School, being keenly alive to the fact that picnic and excursion season is at hand.

Butter sold in this market, last Saturday, at from 12 to 15 cts. a pound. At T. W. Eliason, Jr's., we found that a large refrigerator was in use for keeping butter sweet, clean and firm.

Planters wishing to plant special varieties of peaches this fall, should loose no time in forwarding their orders to Mr. Barnard, as he has now been budding 10 days. And 10 days more will finish his budding for this fall's planting.

Degree Conferred.—Rev. J. H. Caldwell, who several years since was preacher in charge at Still Pond, on Thursday last had the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology conferred on him at Dickinson College, Pa.

T. W. Russell, Esq., the efficient Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners, has been confined to his room by sickness for several days past. He is now mending, and will soon, no doubt, be again found at his post.

Dreadnaught.—Capt. Jo. Thompson has had his first-class sloop yatch "Dreadnaught," overhauled, painted, rigging set up, spars cleaned and sails renovated, and now she looks as good as new and as keen as a thorough bred race horse.

The Colored Excursion did not arrive here, on the steamer from Baltimore, until 12 o'clock Saturday night. They had a crowd numbering from six to seven hundred and it consequently paid handsomely, the boat charter being one hundred dollars and the tickets one dollar each.

A Cargo of Ice is looked for, in a day or two, by the enterprising proprietor of the "Rising Sun" Saloon, who has been supplying the town with ice for years past. The small amount stored last winter was exhausted some days ago, and since then he has been getting ice from Baltimore.

For one more week those who desire to avail themselves of the skill of Messrs. Nicolsson & Edwards, the Photographers, will have the opportunity to do so. After that time it is their intention to remove elsewhere, and those who wish to secure good pictures, at low rates, should not allow the opportunity to pass unimproved.

Since the Chestertown *Transcript* changed proprietors it has not been received regularly at this office.

An inspection of our new mail book explains the irregularity. In transcribing from the old one the *Transcript* was unintentionally overlooked. The omission has been rectified.

Sudden Death.—A young man, John Stewart, residing near Lambson's station, in Kent county, died very suddenly one day last week. On arising in the morning he complained of feeling badly, but partook of a little breakfast, in the hope of feeling better; but, instead, he felt worse, went back to his bed and died in less than ten minutes. He complained of feeling badly the previous afternoon.

Moses Berry, better known to our citizens as "Uncle Moses," died in Washington city a few days ago. For years he was employed as a domestic in the family of Hon. Jesse K. Hines. "Uncle Moses" was a faithful servant and enjoyed general respect in our community. At the time of his death he had attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years.

Personal.—It is rumored that Capt. John H. Evans, a man of considerable means and influence in Queen Anne's county, contemplates shortly making Chestertown his place of residence. If such should be the fact, we can safely assure him a cordial welcome. The Captain has, for years past, been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The Harvest is Past," undoubtedly, but the "summer is not yet ended"—on the contrary it seems to be just commencing in earnest. Thursday last the thermometer went up, we are told, to as high as 96° in the shade—though in a few cool locations not so high—and since then the heat has been quite oppressive.

James F. Gleaves, Esq., died very suddenly at his residence near Church Hill, last Thursday. The deceased was a bachelor, about fifty-five years of age, and a man of prominence in Queen Anne's county. He leaves an estate estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars. His death was occasioned, say the doctors, by an attack of paralysis.

Mr. John J. Hurst, of Baltimore city, a gentleman well known in this community and highly esteemed for his Christian virtues and unblemished integrity as a business man, died at his residence in that city last Thursday. Mr. Hurst was a prominent member of Mount Vernon M. E. Church, of Baltimore, and for years took an active part in the church enterprises of his denomination, and also was zealously interested in almost every movement of a philanthropic character in that city.

Arrest.—Officer John N. Dood, on Thursday afternoon last, arrested a man named James Larner, *alias* "Irish Jimmy," on the charge of indecent exposure of his person and the use of abusive language in the presence of Mrs. James Hart, of this town. Justice Johnson fined him $5.00 and costs, and in default of payment committed him to jail. Jimmy, at the time the offence was committed, was suffering from the effects of an over dose of bad whiskey.

Washington College.—As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, in this paper, the commencement exercises of this well known and excellent institution of learning will take place on Wednesday, July 10th, at the Court House. The graduating class is larger than for some years, numbering twelve on this occasion.

J. Frank Turner, Esq., of Easton, Md., will deliver the address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society, in the court room, on Tuesday evening, July 9th.

Excursion on the Fourth.—The splendid steamer B. S. Ford will make an excursion on the fourth, on which occasion the boat will run up the Chesapeake on the Eastern side of Pool's Island and come down on the Western, giving a fine view of the upper portion of the bay as well as Pool's island and that portion of the bay rarely if ever seen by our citizens. The fare is only one dollar.

Crabs.—Crabs are very plentiful in our market, and quite a number of persons find employment, which, if not very remunerative, is much better than doing nothing, in catching them At Oxford, in Talbot county, there is a canning house in operation where they put up from five to six thousand crabs daily, and expect to increase the business to ten thousand a day. They pay 25 cts. per hundred for them, and some boats are catching over one thousand crops a day. They must be much more numerous there than with us.

The Lecture on Africa, last Tuesday night, at the Town Hall, by Prof. Hazeley, a native of the interior of that country, was very slimly attended. Some of the white persons who heard the lecture in the colored church, last week, and pleased with it, then and there made the suggestion that it be repeated at the Town Hall, believing that it would be well attended; and the arrangement was made for a lecture before a white audience because of that advice.

The Cape May Excursion, by the Odd-Fellows of Chestertown, (as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere) will take place on Wednesday, the 17th of July, by rail and steamer. No other excursion, from this section, can present such attractions as this trip holds out.—Those who went last summer are enthusiastic in its praise, and no doubt the coming trip will be fully as enjoyable.

Increasing Business.—Mr. George E. Lambert last week put an addition to the smith shop connected with his carriage factory. Increasing business, rendered the erection of another forge necessary. We are also informed that the large building erected by Mr. Lambert last year, as a carriage factory and show-rooms, and thought then to be amply sufficient to meet the wants of his growing business for some years, is already found to be too small, and he will be compelled soon to add an addition of thirty feet to the main building. At the present rate he will turn out doubly as many new carrages as last year.

Col. Isaac Freeman, a well known, worthy, but highly-colored citizen, never, in any position, shows to as great advantage, as when leading a colored band through our streets on an excursion occasion. The drum-major of the fifth regiment band never more fully realized the dignity and importance of his position, when marching at the head of the procession in a parade down Baltimore street, or wielded his baton with more grace and authority. Colonel Freeman is an institution not to be dispensed with on such occasions, his management never failing to be successful.

A Trial of Reapers was made in a seventy-acre wheat field in Harford county, on Monday, June 21st., in the presence of four judges appointed by the Deer Creek Farmers' Club. The machines all had heavy and light wheat to cut, and in some places it was standing whilst in others it was down, twisted and rolled. The "Buckeye," "March No. 4," "Walter A. Wood," and "Peerless," contested. A careful inspection of their work was made by the committee, who reported in favor of the "Buckeye" for durability, the "Walter A. Wood" for ease of draft, the "Peerless" for smoothness and ease in all grain except rolled, and the "Marsh No. 4" for rolled grain.

Personal Mention.—We had the pleasure of a call, for a few moments, last Saturday morning, from David H. Crane, Esq., of Church Hill. Mr. Crane is an old typo, and learned his trade in the city of Philadelphia. He at one time was publisher of the *Kent News*. For a long time he has been a resident of Queen Anne's county, where he has filled various prominent positions, and represented—more than once, we believe,—that county in the State Legislature. Although for a long time out of the business, he has not lost interest in journalism or aught that pertains to the "art preservative." He is Principal of the Church Hill academy, a position he has held for several years.

Review Day.—Last Sabbath afternoon the lessons for the last quarter were reviewed by the M. E. and M. P. Sunday Schools of this town. The exercises were of an interesting character at both churches, and developed the fact that the children had made satisfactory progress. C. H. Baker, Esq., is superintendent of the school connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and W. B. Usilton, Esq., of the *News*, is superintendent of the M. P. School. Both these gentlemen are eminently fitted for the difficult positions they occupy; and under their management the schools of both churches are enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity.

Blackberry Wine.—As berries are becoming so abundant and cheap, careful housewives should embrace the opportunity to make a supply of this excellent and useful domestic wine, to be stored away for use next season; for it improves in medicinal quality as well as flavor, with age. Almost every lady has a receipt of her own, but nevertheless we take the liberty of offering several, clipped from an exchange, which are said to be good:

Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours; stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar, cork tight and let it stand to the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling.

Another.—Take 100 quarts of blackberries, crush them and press out the juice. Then dissolve 110 lbs. white sugar in 20 gollons cold water. Measure the syrup; add the juice, and as much more water as will be required to make 40 gallons in all. If you mant to make a smaller quantity preserve the above proportions.

Threshing.—Some of our farmers, especially near town, have threshed out their wheat and hauled it to the granaries for immediate shipment to the city. We learn that much of the grain was not sufficiently dry and firm, and hence will be sold as tough wheat at a reduced price. Next week, should the fair weather continue, it will be in good dry order, and not only machine out cleaner, but bring a better price. There seems to be a more general determination to thresh out the grain and sell early, than was the case last year; resulting, we presume, from the belief that prices are bound to rule low for some time to come, and, therefore the best policy is to sell as soon as posible; and last year those who sold early did the best.

We learn, also, that the yield, generally, is not so good as last season, but from this opinion there are some dissenters. Fultz wheat is turning out so badly that some of our farmers will discard this variety entirely hereafter.

Many of our farmers are very much disheartened on account of the low price of grain; and not without cause, for there is no money in growing wheat at a dollar a bushel—and probably some will have to take even less than that.

Tramps.—We notice that the tramps, as usual, come in with the warm season; beginning, as at present, with a few, but rapidly multiplying in numbers, until the burden becomes longer unbearable and the town commissioners are forced to take measures to abate the nuisance. There being no peaches to pick, this season; and the few of them, that are willing to do so, being at best but poor farm laborers, it is hard to imagine what employment can be found for them. But, happily, the average tramp will not be troubled thereby, for work is just what he is *not* seeking, though he makes that a pretense. How to deal with this class in order to make them self-sustaining and thus relieve communities from supporting such an immense number of idlers, is a question hard to solve, and is dealt with in different ways in different sections. The authorities of Cumberland, Md., seem to be dealing with the question in a practical way, and have passed a law to arrest every tramp or vagrant and take him before a police magistrate, and if convicted of the offense he may be fined from one to twenty dollars and costs for each offense, and in case of default in the payment of the said fine and costs said police magistrate shall commit said person to the city prison or county jail; and if committed to the city prison or county jail, the person so committed may be compelled by and under the direction of the water and street superintendent to work out said fine and costs upon the streets or other improvements of said city, and for each day said person shall so work he shall be credited one dollar on account of the fine and costs until the same are paid; a proper amount to be deducted for board from said sum. The ordinance also gives a definition of the tramp as follows: "Every person who wanders about and lodges in out-houses, railroad cars, market places, or other public buildings or places, or in the open air, and has no permanent place of abode or visible means of maintainance, shall be deemed a tramp or vagrant within the meaning of this ordinance."

Bathing.—The hot weather of the past few days has brought bathing into general requisition, and the desire to cool and refresh the enervated frame by resorting to a bath is one of the promptings of nature, the indulgence of which, under proper conditions, is very salutary; but quite often ignorance of natural laws turns into positive evil what with the proper observace of those laws, would be most conducive to health. The Royal Human Society of London has issued the following important advice to bathers, which we give, as follows:

"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chillness, with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats, after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately if there is the slightest feeling of chillpess. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

Steam Engines, for running grain-threshing machines, are multiplying with such rapidity in Kent county, as to cause the fear, on the part of some of our most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, that they will prove in the end to be more of a disadvantage,—to their owners, at least,—than a source of profit. It is said that there are not less than sixty of these machines in the county at this time, costing, on the averave, probably $1,400, in the aggragate amounting to the large sum of $84,000. This number—and it is very likely greater than we have stated—is entirely out of proportion to the wants of the grain growers, and consequently, as an investmeut, even taking for granted that the machines are in comptent hands, (which in a majority of instances is not the case) and run throughout the season satisfactorily, without expense to their owners for breakages and repairs, would not even then be a paying investment. But the truth is, these expensive machines are usually owned and operated by those who are entirely ignorant in reference to the proper management of steam-power, from the simple fact that it is something with which they are totally unacquainted, having as tillers of the soil, had no opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of its working or management. The great number of them, also, causes a corresponding amount of competition, resulting, as a consequence, in many instances, of doing work at unremunerative rates. They also cause their owners too often to neglect other things requiring their individual attention, and suffering for the want of it, at the very time when the steam-power is occupying the farmer's sole care and time. It is hard, we imagine, for a farmer to get along successfully with his work at home while he is engaged in traveling around a neighborhood fulfilling present and making engagements for future work at threshing. It is safe to say, we think, that in time this matter will right itself by incompetent owners giving up their machines in disgust, into the hands of a few individuals—not themselves engaged in farming—who will be familiar with their management, and not have to neglect work at home while engaged with their engines during the threshing season. Many, it is feared, will find themselves with "elephants" on their hands, as well as crippled in their means, because of these expensive and non-paying investments.

Chestertown as a Summer Resort.—Few towns are as well fitted, both on account of situation and natural advantages, to be a place of popular summer resort, as is Chestertown; and we believe that if more generally known, they would be availed of by many who every summer escape from the heat, dust and unhealthy atmosphere of the large cities, for pure fresh air and quiet, rational recreation. We have no reference, be it understood, to the gay butterflies of fashion who throng the expensive watering places, spend their time in one continual round of folly, dissipation and excitement, and at the end of the season return to their city homes completely jaded and run down: but there are numbers of business men who send their families out of the city during the hot weather, to localities easy of access, so that they can leave their business at the end of the week, spend the Sabbath with their loved ones, and be back again at their business pursuits on Monday; it is to this class, and all others who seek recreation and health, devoid of extravagance and dissipation, that we have reference. Daily access to the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, is furnished both by steamer and rail, at reasonable cost, and we also have communication by wire. Our beautiful situation on broad, navigable water, affords excellent fishing, boating, sailing and bathing; while the highly improved and charming country surrounding, traversed in every direction by good smooth roads, presents opportunity for driving rarely equaled in any section of this broad land, go where you will. The bridge spanning the river at this point affords one of the most delightful evening promenades, in warm weather, to be found anywhere; a grateful, refreshing breeze from the broad surface of the noble old Chester, rarely fails to greet the visitor, while the extended view, both of land and water, is a pleasing one. Musquitoes, those terrible annoyances to most towns situated on the water, are so few with us as hardly to be noticable. Our hotels are large and well kept, and in addition there are a number of excellent private boarding houses; in fact, every necessary accommodation for the comfort of visitors, can be had at moderate charges. We have noted only a few of what we conceive to be the chief requisites for a desirable summer resort, our object being to awaken interest in the matter.

Teachers' Association.—The Public School Teachers of the county met, on Saturday last, at the school room in Chestertown, being their last regular meeting during the scholastic year. Twenty-six answered to their names at roll-call, and the number was afterwards increased to thirty-seven.

After the reports of committees, the question "How to teach Fellowship," was taken up and generally discussed, the debate being participated in by Messrs. Starkey, Bowers, Hall, Tonkin, Miss Gowing, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Pinkind, the Examiner, and Mr. Crosby. The methods by percentage and proportional parts were both advocated, some thinking one, and some the other, the best method. At the close of the discussion, Mr. Milton Melvin addressed the Association, taking for his subject "State Schools and School Matters."

Mr. Melvin took the position that State schools occupy essentially different spheres from private schools and must be conducted purely for State purposes and not for private ends. To make of the youth of the State just such citizens as are needed, but not to confer benefits which are simply individual, are State schools established. To accomplish this, the State must justly, to all, educate in any direction, but beyond the point where benefit to the State ends, the objection ceases. Whatever tends to make better citizens, to promote peace, security and general prosperity, the State may have taught and pay for. So far as individual interests are identical with these they are proper subjects for the fostering care of the State. Beyond this it must be left to individual enterprise. The idea of the public School teacher being called upon to devote his time to the cultivation of the mere artistic tastes of his pupils or in preparing them for some of the professions was combatted.

The opinion was expressed that the great interest of the State of the present time lay in the diffusion of a greater knowledge of common things and common duties, and that we need greater intelligence in the household, on the farm, in the work-shop, and at the polls, and that the school fund is best applied where it will reach every home.

Mr. Melvin's address throughout was instructive, bore evidence of careful thought, and was attentively listened to by his fellow teachers. We have not space for a more extended notice.

At the afternoon session, "Prizes, as an incentive to study," was discussed by the teachers generally; Mr. Scott, of the county board who was present, also participating. Mr. John Copper offered some very pertinent remarks in opposition to the plan of giving prizes as an incentive, which seemed to be the sentiment of the majority. It was agreed that pupils should be influenced by a higher motive.

Miss Ellen R. Day read a very pleasing essay entitled "Our Road," and the road made its way over a considerable part of the habitable globe to India; where people, and progress were enlarged upon.

The election of officers was postponed until the next regular meeting in September.

The questions selected for the next meeting are—"How to teach the Analysis of Sentences, and to what extent should it be taught to the fifth grade?"

Second "Map-drawing—Its importance, and to what extent it should be taught?"

Messrs. Pinkind, Melvin and Miss Leaverton were appointed a committee to present petitions to the School Board for a reconsideration of the reduction in salaries.

Miss Indiana Comegys was appointed essayist for the next meeting.

At the close, the Examiner said that it gave him pleasure to bear witness to the faithful and earnest work of the school year and his satisfaction with the progress which had been made.

First Convention Sub-District No. 1, of Md. Annual Conference.—The Convention was held at Crumpton, and organized at 9 A. M., the President, T. D. Valiant, in the chair, Wednesday, June 26th. After religious services, the morning session was occupied with discussions concerning "The Duty of Stewards," and "The Qualifications and Duties of a Sabbath School Teacher." At 2 P. M., Rev. J. L. Kilgore read an essay on "The Best Method of Promoting Revivals," which was followed by short voluntary speeches—after which Rev. J. D. Kinzer read an essay on "The Relations of Children to the Church, under the Covenant of Grace, embracing their Moral Status," which elicited much discussion. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M., when Rev. C. T. Cochel preached from the subject "The Resurrection."

Second Day.—The convention convened at 9 A. M. After religious services and reading of the minutes, the secretary, Rev. R. S. Rowe, read an essay on the subject "Church Finances, embracing the Best Method of Relief from Debts contracted on Church Property." He was followed by Rev. J. B. Jones, who read an essay on "Church Extension." 10 o'clock being the order of the day to hear the Rev. Dr. Southerland, fraternal messenger from Sub-District Convention No. 3, he delivered an impressive address. The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the reports of committees. At 8 o'clock P. M. the Rev. C. B. Middleton preached: subject "Heaven's Hallelujah Chorus." The sermon was followed by the Holy Communion.

The convention then adjourned to convene, the second Wednesday in November, at Kent Island.

The Town Spring,—better known to our old citizens as the free-school spring,—needs attention, on the part of the corporate authorities, very badly indeed; and it has been in its present neglected condition for several years past. The approaches to it, especially after a heavy fall of rain, are bad; in fact, at such times it is a difficult matter to reach the spring at all. Some years ago the town commissioners had a good raised walk constructed, from Bridge street to the spring-house; but from long-continued neglect gradually it washed away, until at the present time scarcely a trace of it can be discerned. They also erected a suitable enclosure around the spring to protect it from the encroachments of stock, etc., almost every trace of which has vanished, only a portion of the posts, too deeply planted to be pulled up for fire-wood, remaining. About the only reason we have ever heard given for this neglect has been that comparatively few persons get their drinking water from that source now-a-days, public and private pumps being so abundant and convenient. It is undeniably true that the spring is not so much used as formerly, for the above reason; but still a great many persons prefer its pure, sweet water for drinking purposes, to—in a majority of cases—indifferent, and sometimes the positively impure water supplied by the town pumps. Now, we venture the assertion that if the approaches to the spring were put in proper condition it would be used to a much greater extent, for it is accessable to the hotels and central part of the town; and it would require only a very moderate expenditure to make a walk and put up a sufficient enclosure to prevent the town cows from making the borders of the spring a resort in warm weather.

As a spring, the abundance and purity of the water is rarely equaled and not to be excelled, as far as our observation goes; and with very little expense the surroundings could be made as attractive as they are now repulsive. So long have our citizens been accustomed to this generous supply of delicious and wholesome water, that, like many other gifts of a kind Providence, its very abundance causes it to be under-estimated and seemingly but slightly appreciated. In other and less favored communities, such a spring would be looked upon as a God-send, and valued accordingly. Last summer, an intelligent gentleman from the vicinity of York, Pa., whilst spending a few hours in Chestertown, dropped in at the Transcript office, (having, in by-gone years, himself been in the newspaper business,) and in the course of conversation in reference to our county as an agricultural section, expressed the opinion that our spring water could not be so good or abundant as that of his own section; whereupon, we immediately, (and we confess not without a natural spirit of local pride, for we knew our spring was hard to beat,) invited him to accompany us to the town spring and see for himself. Just as we expected, he was delighted with the volume, purity and sweetness of the water, and acknowledged that it was equal to the springs abounding in the glens and valleys of York county: but as we turned to retrace our steps, casting his eyes over the wretched commons surrounding, said he was unable to understand why a spot which could be easily made attractive, should be allowed to remain in such a state. "With us," said he, "the surrounding ground would be enclosed, trees, flowers and shrubbery planted, and walks laid out." Then, in our shame and confusion, not knowing exactly what else to say, we fell back upon the old stuff-and-nonsense twaddle about the increase of the town pumps, &c., etc. Our visitor undoubtedly went away with rather a poor opinion of the town pride of our citizens.

We sincerely hope that the authorities will, at least, take measures to prevent the spring from continuing longer to be a resort for the town cows, because of the defilement unavoidably attendant thereupon, and also have a walk constructed for the comfort and convenience of those who get their drinking water from the town spring.

Orphans' Court, Tuesday, June 25.—Present, Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willson.—John E. Ashley, executor of the late Alethea C. Glenn, returned a list of sales of the personal estate of said deceased. On application and consent of the parents, Geo. W. Blackiston, minor, was indentured as an apprentice of J. Frank Wheatley until he is 21 years of age. The second and final adm. account of Henry Uric, adm'r of Wm. Legg, was passed. A. G. Mathiot, adm. of Wm. Hodgers, returned his first and final adm. account and distribution upon the estate of said deceased.

PROPOSALS
FOR
BUILDING A NEW BRIDGE.

UNDER a joint resolution of the Kent and Queen Anne's Boards of County Commissioners, passed April 25th, 1878, proposals will be received until ——

TO FURNISH MATERIAL AND BUILD A BRIDGE

over Andover Stream, at Andover Mills, known as Turner's Mills, above Millington; specifications and dimensions as follows:

90 ft. length, 14 ft. width; height 7 ft. from top M. sill to bottom of cap sills; to be built on 7 mud sills, 12x14 in. each, for foundation, supported by 21 posts eight in. square, mortised into mud sills; and 7 cap sills 8x8 to be mortised on top of posts; 30 sleepers each 16 ft. long, 6x8 in. 5 to a span; flooring plank 14 ft. long and 2 in. plank, and abutments of two in. plank with a rail on each side of bridge 4x4 in. and also a substantial strip between rail and flooring.

Material to be good white oak, and thoroughly spiked together, and the entire work done in the most substantial manner.

Proposals will state price, and time required to finish Bridge, and if accepted the Commissioners will require security for the faithful performance of contract, to be approved by the Board. By order,

T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk
To Co. Commissioners Kent co.

May 10, 1878—tf.

PEACH BOX
Manufactory
AT CHESTERTOWN.

HAVING fitted up the LARGE CANNING HOUSE formerly occupied by Ruth & Co., on the wharf at Chestertown, and filled it with a

Very Superior Stock of Boxes,

consisting of

MICHIGAN WHITE PINE,
MAINE WHITE SPRUCE,
SALISBURY YELLOW PINE,

of all the different sizes in use, which I will sell at as low a figure, *if not lower*, than can be purchased anywhere, either in shooks or made up. Parties ordering can have them sent to any landing on Chester river, at the shortest notice.

☞ Also, extra SLATS and TOPS, by the 100 or 1000.

Capt. Ruth will show and deliver to any who may want, at the Factory. Also, Mr. J. W. Hines at his store in Chestertown; or, address the subscriber,

R. S. EMORY, *Chestertown.*

June 4--2m.

Plow Casting
OF ALL THE
Approved and Desirable Patterns
Minor and Horton, Heckendon, Concave and Wiley,

besides other makes, a large stock now being received by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

April 17, 1878.

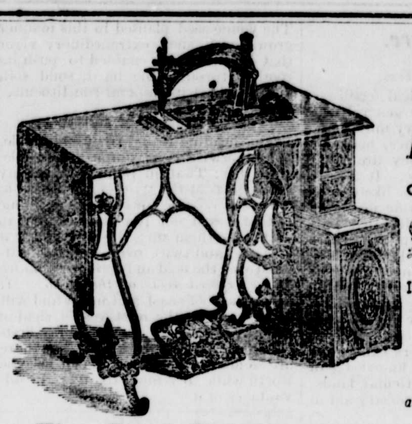
LUBRICATING OILS,

EXPRESSLY FOR FARMERS.

Engine, Castor, Lard, Wale and West Virginia, all of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale by

C. F. STAM, DRUGGIST,

May 28, 1878.



Buy only the
NEW AMERICAN
IT IS THE
Only Sewing Machine
WHICH HAS A
Self-Threading Shuttle

It has Self Setting Needle.
Never Breaks the Thread.
Never Skips Stitches.
Is the Lightest Running.

The Simplest, the Most Durable, and in Every Respect

The Best Family Sewing Machine!

The "NEW AMERICAN" is easily learned, does not get out of order, and will do more work with less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Circular furnished on application.

AGENTS WANTED.

J. S. DOVEY Manager, 64 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1878—y.

THE WELL KNOWN
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OF PHILADELPHIA

has opened a store at

166 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

Where at all times may be found a complete assortment of

Reliable Ready Made Clothing,

ONE PRICE, MONEY RETURNED, FULL GUARANTEE, POLITE ATTENTION,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
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March 8, 1878—y.

OZONE.

The advance of general intelligence and the progress of science has rendered it necessary that the medical profession re-investigate the

NATURE AND CAUSE OF DISEASE

and if possible discover new and more potent remedies for its cure. It is a well known fact that the science and art of medicine has in no wise kept peace with the advancement of the collateral sciences. Although great improvements have been effected within the last fifty years, as evinced by the fact that blood-letting, blistering, heroic doses or mercury and other

UNSUCCESSFUL METHODS OF TREATMENT

have been superseded by a far more rational system of practice, yet the knowledge of diseases and of remedies for their cure is almost exclusively monopolized by members of the medical profession, while the universal requirements for medical knowledge and remedies to cure disease render it

IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD BE IN POSSESSION OF SUCH FACTS AS WILL ENABLE THEM TO PERPETUATE LIFE AND ALLEVIATE SUFFERING.

PROF. W. PAINE, A. M. M. D.,

The author of numerous works on medicine, and a teacher of more than thirty years in all departments of medicine and surgery, observing that nearly all the information of a medical character designed for the people, emanated from charlatans or medical mountebanks, has determined upon introducing the results of his

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

DIRECTLY TO THE AFFLICTED, so that all may receive the benefits of a long and arduous life of medical and surgical research and triumphant discoveries. The result of his researches is that Ozone is the

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that prevents decay, fermentation and disease of all organic structures; that the atmosphere is pure and healthy only when

CHARGED WITH OZONE;

that its absence generates disease; that salt preserves meat when ozonized, and when the Ozone is removed the meat decays; that when the body is properly charged with Ozone,

DISEASE CANNOT EXIST,

and that its absence gives rise to almost every conceivable malady, such as CATRRH, CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY DISEASE, SKIN AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, ALL FORMS OF FEVERS, RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIE, CANCER, and the growth of PARASITES.

The parasites, or microscopic germs, that creates disease, exist in the air, water and food, as well as in all portions of the body, but they are prevented from affecting the healthy tissues as long as the

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