The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 1, 1880.

S. E. SULLIVAN. C. G. WOODALL.

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

BOSTON has had another fire that destroyed about $1,000,000 worth of property.

EIGHT of the walkists in the recent New York contest, made over five hundred miles in six days.—A colored man by name of Hart won the belt.

PRESIDENT HAYES twice sent General Grant an invitation to visit him in Washington. Grant did not accept the invitations, and many people looked upon the refusal as a decided snub to Hayes. Hayes, however, visited and dined with Grant in Philadelphia.

IT was reported at one time that Grant was booked for Mexico by the steamer "City of Alaxandria," which left New York on the 5th day of December last. Grant didn't go to Mexico at that time, however.—Now he has finished his Philadelphia pageant, it is thought he will soon leave for Mexico and South America.

THERE has been the greatest excitement in Maine over Gov. Garcelon's action in counting out Republican precincts, and for awhile insurrection was threatened. The excitement has calmed down somewhat, and numerous petitions have been sent to the Governor that he submit all matters in dispute to the supreme judicial court.

FROM what the New York dailies say, Edison has practically perfected his electric light. The gas companies still preserve a bold front, however, and say that Edison's light will not interfere with them. Gas stocks have declined somewhat, but have not taken so much of a tumble as they took a year or so ago. Future developments will determine more accurately how successful Edison's light will prove, and whether or not it will work the utter annihilation of the gas companies.

THERE has been a railroad disaster in Scotland that surpasses in horror the Astabula disaster that occured in this country. A railroad bridge over the River Tay broke while a passenger train was passing over, and the entire train fell into the river. Not a single soul on the train survived to tell the tale.—Where the train fell the water was deep and the bottom quicksandy and at last account not even the engine nor any of the cars had been found. The loss of life is estimated at from ninety to three hundred souls.

The Beginning of the New Year.

Yesterday wound up and carried off into the eternity of the past the old year **1879.** To-day we take a fresh start with 1880. 1880 is a book unread. It is a volume of the world's future history, of which we are just turning the introductory leaf. Our own lives or our own deaths will enter into the volume. That is the interesting part of the volume to each one of us. We know that in this just opened volume of 1880, we shall read accounts of progress in the arts and sciences, we shall read of wonderful new inventions and discoveries, we shall read of shipwrecks, of railroad disasters, of conflagrations, of murders and of bloodshed, but all these things are matters of minor importance to each one of us, when compared with the consideration of what may happen in our own lives in the course of this volume of 1880. Doubtless most of us have our plans for the year more or less distinctly mapped out. But our plans are oftimes but an outline of our hopes. Some of us, as we think of what the volume may contain pertaining to us, may see ahead hardships, trouble and misery, but these may be only the outlines of our fears. Let us open the volume, boldly; let us do our best to make our individual record therein a pure and noble one, and we will not be the worse off for it when a hundred years have rolled away. This year may be the last volume of the series that will contain anything concerning us. It may record our death, and we like the year that is gone, may drop into the eternity of the past. Death will surely come to some of us this year and surely to every one of us before many years have gone. Most of us would like to stay here always if we could. This may be a cold, sordid, grasping, avaricious world, and yet every one of us thinks it a pretty good sort of world, especially if we happen to be in a position to be grasping and avaricious ourselves. We oftimes rail at the world's selfishness, when our own lives are only a part of the great bulk of the world's selfishness. Most of us would like to weed out selfishness from the world, but we generally think we would like to commence on our neighbors and make them a better sort of people. We started to write about the New Year and have run off into moralizing on the world's selfishness. We will come back to the subject by wishing that this volume of 1880 may contain for our readers good fortune and happiness, and that when 1880 shall have dropped into the past, they may not only be one year older, but that they may be one year wiser and better.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26th, 1879.

Christmas with all its gayeties is one of the things of the past. In spite of the mud and slush, New York has just passed one of the gayest, and brightest celebrations it has seen for many years. The merchants have done more business in the line of holiday presents than ever before. From the little stand where tin toys are sold for a penny apiece, to the Palace of Tiffany, where you can get a *cigar case* from forty dollars up to four hundred, and other things in proportion, all have been tasked to their utmost capacity. For the past week, Broadway, above Union Square, 6th Ave, Bowery and Grand St., from Broadway to Allen St., have been so crowded, that it was almost impossible for pedestrians to work their way through the crowds of sight seers and shoppers.

Amongst the frivolties and extravagances of this city, its charities stand out in bold relief as if an offest for its vices. Of course in such an immense population there are numbers who are poor and uncared for, but many who to a stranger would seem to be deserving objects of charity, are the worst impostors, whose bank accounts run up to hundreds of thousands, and as in one or two cases lately to millions. The poor of New York are liberally provided for and any deserving poor person can be cared for if they will only ask it. But there are some who prefer to beg on street corners, than to be comfortably provided for in the charitable homes.

In the lower part of the city, where there is a greater floating population, and a larger number of draymen, and out-of-door labor employed, cheap eating houses have been established, where, for twenty-five cents, a good and substantial dinner can be had. Some of the places have libraries and reading rooms attached, and on Sundays there are a number of places of worship open, which are conducted especially for the poorer classes and are regularly attended by persons of wealth and refinement, who cooperate with them in the work. Most prominent of all the down town mission houses, is the Five Points Mission House. It was started years ago in what was then the worst spot morally in New York. Several hundred children are taken care of there annually.—As fast as they are large enough they are provided with homes in the West, and the society keeps its eye on them until they are of age.

Higher up town is the Christian Home for Women, Boarding House for young women, where girls employed in shops and dress-making establishments board. The day nursery for babes whose mothers can leave their little ones, while they go out to work for the day, and the boys lodging Houses. Aside from these is Chapin Home for aged persons. Baptist Homes for Aged; Free Dormitory for women; Friendly Society of St. Ambrose Church; Lodging House for girls; Helping Hand Associations; Sailors Home and several industrial and training institutions. Womens aid societies, womens protective unions and young Men's Christian Associations. In addition to these private charitable institutions, most every church has a hospital or home connected with it. The most conspicuous is St. Luke's Church Home and Hospital which is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church in New York. It is free to all religions denominations and the charity patients are as tenderly cared for as the ones who pay. Chambers street hospital belongs to the city as does Bellevue, and to these are taken all the indigent sick who are brought to the notice of the police. The New York Hospital is a city institution too. The medical staff of these institutions is composed of the best talent of the city who serve gratuitously.

Many of these institutions are free to all, and admission to some of them is secured by the payment of a small fee. Some are supported entirely by endowments of wealthy persons, who have thereby made for themselves a more lasting monument than could be ever built of granite or marble. The Cooper Union Free Library and Reading Room at the junction of 4th Ave. and Bowery, was given to the city and is now supported by the great philanthropist Peter Cooper. In its reading room can be found papers from every part of the world, and it is always crowded. The school of design is free to all, and is well patronized, and during the winter there are series of lectures by the most distinguished men of the country. The lectures are all free. Taken all together, Cooper Union is one of the greatest charities of the city, and in building it, Peter Cooper has made a monument for himself that will keep his memory fresh and green, whilst New York lasts. The St. John's Guild during the summer time every week takes a boat load of poor children and their mothers on excursions to the ocean. Thus on all sides are the poor people taken care of, and provided for.

From there being so many institutions in New York to take care of the poor, and to help strangers procure situations, many country youths and young women may think it an easy thing to get along in the city. Why should we not go to the city to live? But could they but look into the average tenement house, they would be content to stay away, even though bread and respectability are the price of hard labor. Any man or woman who is earning half a living in the country had better stay there, particularly as he has the chance of sometimes working into something better. Here every available situation is filled and scores stand ready to fill any vacancy, and whatever the work may be, it is hard, continuous labor, poor pay and poorer housing. All work is harder here than in the country, and except amongst the very economical, there is rarely ever anything saved whilst on every side the temptation to spend time and money is greater.

Many and great are the temptations to go astray. Theatres, opera, concert halls, Free and Easy Variety Theatres, where men and women meet on one level, with pretty waiter girls in attendance, these are costly pleasures to indulge in, and are well called pit-falls for the unwary. So much necessitated selfishness, prevents that stretching forth of the helping hand often seen in the country. None but those strong physically and morally can succeed in a city like this. ANON.

THE EXODUS IN ST. LOUIS AND HOW IT IS KEPT UP.—There are in this city at the present time over 1,200 colored people in a most destitute condition. They are quartered principally on the resident colored population of the place. For the most part these negroes have come from Mississippi and Arkansas, and are in the most forlorn and wretched state. They have left comfortable homes in many cases, under the wicked teachings of their worst enemies, in search of an imaginary Arcadia where they are to live without work and to be fed as with manna from heaven. They are getting their first experience of realities in St. Louis. Many of them are diseased and grave apprehensions are felt that pestilence as well as pauperism may afflict St Louis to an alarming extent. Several hundred more are expected early next week. Some idea of the means used to delude these poor creatures into their sad adventure may be gathered from some of the photographs distributed among them representing emigrant life in Kansas. Such as this, for example:

"A cottage in the villa style.—Doors open, showing elegant furniture and an open grand piano, at which a colored lady has seated herself, while others gayly attired in the latest fashionable style are sauntering through the halls and piazzas, or surveying parterres of flowers in the adjoining ground.—The landscape presents a field of waving grain, with horses and mules in an adjacent pasturage browsing on clover waist high. In the midst of all this luxury a fine buck lopes up within easy rifle range from the villa door ready to be shot for the day's repast."

This picture has been circulated all through the lower Mississippi Valley and is headed "Emigrant Life in Kansas."

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Some sensation has been created in London by the officiating clergyman, the rector of St. Peter's Kensington, having at the Hillais wedding, instead of reading the last portion of the marriage service, substituted a new and improved version, in which it was explained, or rather stated, for no one could explain what was meant, that a husband should be as indulgent to a wife as heaven is to the Church.

Mr. Blennerhasset, M. P., for Kerry, Ireland, is to introduce next session a bill to abolish the arbitrary marriage regulations which compel marriages to be solemnized before noon. This has been a great inconvenience, especially to the working classes, and was introduced to prevent bibulous bachelors from presenting themselves at the altar in an intoxicated state, a danger which has passed away.

Jessel, the English Master of the Rolls who is a Jew, is regarded as the greatest equity lawyer who has sat in that court in this generation. He sees every point before it is stated by counsel, and when ever any of these gentlemen attempt a paradox he demolishes it and its authors by a word. Neither of his predecessors, Lord Langdale and Lord Romilly, was regarded as an eminent lawyer, though just and painstaking.

The dramatic editor of a French paper had occasion recently to criticise severely the performance of a somewhat popular actress. Shortly afterward the lover of the young lady met the journalist in the theatre, and presented him with a package of goose quills. "This, sir," he said, "is a present from Miss X." "What!" exclaimed the critic, "did she tear all these out of you herself? How you must have suffered."

Pennsylvania may fairly claim to possess the stupidest man in the country. He is a farm hand near Lebanon, and was hired to plough a ten-acre field. His boss, wishing to have him plough a straight furrow, directed his attention to a cow grazing in an adjoining field, and told him to drive directly toward her. On his return, half an hour later, he found the cow had left her place and was walking about, while the hired man, in pursuit of her, was drawing a zig-zag furrow all over the field.

The usually wide-awake drummer gets absent-minded sometimes, and then something like this happens, as related by the Rondout Freeman: "An agent for a New York house called on a merchant, yesterday and handed him a picture of his betrothed instead of his business card, saying he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished man, with a hope that he would soon be admitted into partnership."

Canon Liddon is regarded as the most brilliant of living English preachers, lucid, forcible, impassioned, nor failing, when occasion serves, to appeal to the tenderest sentiments of the heart. To hear him and see him at his best—for he then wears the black gard which becomes his dark features—one should go to St. Mary's, Oxford, and listen to him addressing an audience sympathetic and cultured. He is short-sighted, and, failing to learn his sermons by heart, keeps hobbing up and down at his manuscript, which is undignified, but all faults of manner are forgotten in his silver tones and exquisitely modulated sentences.

Martin, a Cincinnati sharper, was waiting for something to turn up.—Knight, a visitor from Texas, advertised in the truly good Deacon Richard Smith's Gazette for a 15 year old girl to marry. Martin discerned a probable chance to make money, and went with Annie Loftus a young and pretty thief, to answer the advertisement. Knight liked Annie, and the match was quickly made. Martin claimed to be a clergyman, and in that assumed character performed a marriage ceremony, using a bogus license.—While a wedding dinner was being eaten at a restaurant, Martin and Annie stole Knight's wallet, but a vigilant detective arrested them before they could get off with it.

Bob Pharr, a South Carolina negro, held that no white man had a right to arrest him under any circumstances. He was a thief and that was the manner in which he construed the meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment. Three policemen surrounded his house and he jumped from a window, shooting one of them as he escaped. He got out of a jail by snatching a pistol from the Sheriff and shooting him with it. He killed a constable who was endeavoring to recapture him. He murdered his wife because he suspected her of intending to deliver him up. At length a party of police invaded his hiding place at Charlotte. They had not searched long before his head and a pistol were protruded from behind a bed. Officer Hill unhesitatingly sent a bullet through his brain, killing him instantly.

An Englishman who has been visiting at a large country seat in Silesian Prussia describes his host as exercising an arbitrary and irresponsible authority. "Liberty does not exist in Prussia in any sense in which we understand the word, and there is incessant petty meddling with affairs of private persons.—There is apparently an almost total absence of religious feeling among the peasantry. The Government school-masters are often professed infidels. The children grow up wild and ready to receive any mischievous teaching that may come in their way. So far as a foreigner's observation goes, the Prussian school system appears to be in a most precarious condition. The lower classes are in a state of ferment and upheaval; while the nobility is crystallized with its mediæval institutions, its antiquated habits of thought, and its utter want of sympathy with any class but its own. Morality is undermined, party spirit runs high, and there is little feeling of security in the country."

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—Figures on the cotton supply during the present season are freely made by dealers in the staple, and there has been much betting on the final result. The available estimated supplies, season of 1879-80, are as follows:

	Bales.
American crop	5,400,000
East India	1,175,000
Egypt	425,000
Brazil, Smyrna and others	250,000
Total supply	7,250,000

MARRIAGES.

COLEMAN—DOWLING.—On Tuesday evening, December 30, 1879, at the Chestertown M. P. Parsonage, by Rev. S. A. Hobbitzell, JOHN B. COLEMAN to Miss JOSEPHINE DOWLING, both of Kent county.

GASTON—PENNINGTON.—Dec. 17th, at the Episcopal Parsonage, Masseys, by Rev J. N. Watson, Mr. WILLIAM GASTON to Miss KATE PENNINGTON—both of Kent county.

REED—DILLEHUNT.—Near Kennedyville, on November 18, by Rev. J. A. Weigand, JAMES A. REED to MARTHA J. DILLEHUNT—both of Kent county.

WILBANK—NICKERSON.—At the Kennedyville Methodist Protestant Church, Dec'r. 24, by Rev. J. A. Weigand, assisted by Rev. G. J. Smith, of Delaware, ORSON H. WILBANK to ELIZABETH NICKERSON—both of this county.

SHAHAN—HARRIS.—On the 18th of December, at the residence of the bride's father near Kennedyville, by Rev. E. P. Aldred, Mr. DAVID SHAHAN and Miss EMMA HARRIS—both Kent county.

DEATHS.

HALL.—Near Bakerville, on Saturday the 27th of December, Mr. WILLIAM HALL, aged sixty-two years.

DILL.—At the residence of her son, F. Hyson Dill, on Saturday last, Mrs. MARTHA F. DILL, in her 65th year.

LUCAS.—In Chestertown, on Thursday, last, after a short illness of membranous croup, CHARLES MARION, eldest son of Charles M. and Marcelin Lucas, aged 3 years and 3 months.

COLLINS.—In Chestertown, suddenly, on Friday morning, December 26th, JOHN, eldest son of John W. and Charlotte A. Collins—aged 16 years and 4 months.

MILLER.—At the residence of his brother, in Galena, December 13th, THOMAS H. MILLER, in the 59th year of his age.

McGUIRE.—Near Chestertown, on the 23d of December, MRS. HANNA McGUIRE, in the 46th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

1845 1880
WICKES & BROTHER,
GENERAL STORE,
High street above Cross street,
CHESTERTOWN, Md.

WICKES & BROTHER have now in stock a general and well assorted line of
Dry Goods and General Merchandise
to meet the wants of the season, and which is being constantly replenished with cash purchases made with care. They will at all times be offered to reliable and prompt paying buyers at most satisfactory prices.
Chestertown, January 1st, 1880.

BLANKETS,
COLORED AND WHITE,
From a low priced article to goods of high grade, Now on sale by
WICKES & BROTHER.
January 1st.

1880.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
J. B. Sappington,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
and
FANCY and MEDIUM GRADES FAMILY, EXTRA and SUPER FINE FLOUR.
Please remember we have twelve years experience in the flour trade, and guarantee to give satisfaction to all.
Call and learn our Prices and Terms—wholesale and retail.
Respectfully,
J. B. SAPPINGTON.
Jan. 1, 1880.

NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M.
N. G. WESTCOTT, Secretary.
Dec. 18, 1879—3t.

Fair, Fair, Fair!
THE Catholics of Chestertown and vicinity will hold a FAIR in the basement of their new church, opening
Saturday Afternoon, December 27th,
and closing positively Saturday, January 3.
Among the many Handsome and Valuable articles to be disposed of at chances are:
HANDSOME OIL PAINTING, by J. Reique;
A $100 ORGAN;
HANDSOME AFGHAN;
BREWINGTON TWIST BREECH LOADING GUN;
GOLD WATCH;
SADDLE AND BRIDLE;
BARREL of FLOUR;
GOLD RING, etc
[Dec. 18—2t.

If you want CHOICE PERFUMES,
Nice Colognes, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, and Dentifrices, go to the Corner Drug Store, kept by
C. F. STAM,
Where you will get the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices. July 31, 1879.

A Big Bonanza!
New Year Presents.
Rich, Rare, Beautiful and Cheap!
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY IN TOWN MAY BE SEEN AT
Stams' Drug Store.
SILVER PLATED WARE
of exquisite carving, and guaranteed quality.
BOHEMIA WARE,
TOILET SETS,
VASES,
CARD RECEIVERS,
BOQUET HOLDERS, and
JEWELL BOXES.
BOOKS!
For the OLD and YOUNG,
Books of Poetry, Fiction, Ramance and Song.
Children's Books.
Chatterbox, Little Folks, Wide-Awake and hosts of others. Albums, Writing Desks, Gold Pens and Pencils.
BIBLES,
FAMILY BIBLES,
Prayer Books,
Hymn Books,
Sacred Songs,
and Gospel Hymns.
Choicest Perfumes
And COLOGNES
OF BOTH CONTINENTS.
Stationery
in Fancy Boxes of the Most Beautiful designs.
Combs,
Brushes,
Mirror & Tooth Brushes,
and Clothes Brushes.
An Examination of our Stock will convince you that we have not over estimated our goods.
C. F. STAM,
Dec. 18, 1879. Druggist.

Now For the NEW YEAR!!
READ, READ, READ.
L. K. STAM Has just opened the Grandest Display of FURNITURE ever offered in Chestertown
Big lot of LAMPS and CHINAWARE.
CHILDREN'S GOODS! GENTLEMEN'S GOODS! LADIES' GOODS! indeed, everything in the Furniture Line.
Many beautiful articles, especially purchased for Christmas Presents, which were bought at very low figures, and MUST BE SOLD! COMPLETE OUTFITS OF FURNITURE, AT CITY PRICES! Don't fail to call and examine my Stock, even though you do not buy. We love to show our Goods, and especially the GREAT CHRISTMAS BARGAINS we are now offering.
Dec. 18, 1879. L. K. Stam, adjoining C. F. Stam's Drug Store.

Good News
—TO ALL—
For the Holidays!
W. HUDGINS would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that he has now on hand an assortment of
Fruits, Candies, Nuts and Toys
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
The largest and finest ever displayed in Chestertown, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SURPRISE ALL.
We do not intend to sacrifice any of these Goods, but we intend and shall
SELL AT A SMALL ADVANCE,
in fact we have not room for such a large display, and they must be sold.
1000 lbs. common Candy; 500 lbs. Currents;
1000 " French Candy; 1000 lbs. Raisins;
500 " Mince Meat; 100 lbs. of Citron;
500 " Nuts of all kinds;
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Dates,
Cocoa Nuts, Toys, Fire-works and Fancy Notions, &c. We are daily manufacturing all kinds of TAFFY, such as Walnut, Butter, Lemon, Pine Apple, &c., &c. We are also making fresh every day,
CAROMELS OF ALL FLAVORS,
which we are selling at only 30 cts, per pound. Try them!
STORES in want of the above goods will save money by calling on us; in fact we want every one to call and be convinced that the above is no Ghost Story.
W. HUDGINS,
Dec. 11, 1879—tf. Cross St. Bakery.

Special Notice!
SOMETHING LONG NEEDED SUPPLIED AT LAST!
WM PERKINS has fitted up his Lady's Parlor, for the Winter; and ladies from the country, or elsewhere, will find a warm room, when they come to town with their husbands or friends, and do not wish to wait in the stores, or to call on friends, while their gentlemen companions are attending to business matters, in which they can sit, and read, and pass away their time; free of charge.
Lunches Served at All Hours.
He also has an upper room, properly fitted up, in which dinner and supper can be privately furnished at all times, at short notice, and moderate prices.
P. S.—All meals served in the upper saloon will be at an extra charge.
Dec. 18, 1879.

CANNING WAX, Bottle Cement, and Rubbers for Jars, are sold very cheap—at
July 31, 1879. STAM'S CORNER.

VENDUE Notes and Notes of Hand for sale at this office.

Rogers, Peet & Co's
FINE NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
—AT—
Metropolitan CLOTHING HOUSE.
178 W. BALTIMORE STREET.
The only house where our goods can be had. We offer to-day the finest line of OVERCOATS, the finest line of BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, the finest lines of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS. These goods will be sold at the same LOW PRICES as formerly for the quality of the goods. The Finest Clothing in the city—equal to Custom Work. Let all the old customers CALL AND SEE OUR NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER at
METROPOLITAN CLOTHING HOUSE,
178 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, Next to Coleman & Rogers.
☞ The only house where ROGERS, PEET & CO'S Goods can be had. [Dec. 18—y.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
Rugs, Rugs!
AT J. STAFFORD'S, Jr.
100 Samples of Carpeting of all Grades to select from, ranging in price from 20c. to $2.
All-wool Ingrain, only Eighty cents.
Smyrna Knapistan, Persian, Velvet and Tapestry RUGS.
RUGS, from 75 cents to $7.
Can sell a very handsome RUG of new design for $1.25.
Full Line of OIL CLOTHS, Cheap!
Large stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Tobaccoes and Cigars.
J. Stafford, Jr.
Dec. 11, 1879—y. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NEW POST OFFICE.

LUMBER.
Thomas Matthews & Son,
Corner of Canton Avenue and Albemarle Street,
OPPOSITE THE PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, AND No. 88 NORTH HIGH ST., BALTIMORE.
White Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber for Building,
DRESSED LUMBER AND FLOORING,
SHINGLES, LATHS, PALES, etc.,
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS
WRITE FOR PRICES.

L. Bar's Tailoring House,
Cor. Gay & Fayette Sts. Baltimore.
:0:
Fine Ready-made Clothing at low prices---our own manufacture. Our make of Goods as well as the low prices has met with general approval of our customers.
Large stock of Piece Goods for custom work constantly on hand.
Only First-class work turned out. Every garment guaranteed to give satisfaction. The sales of our good $2.00 pants have been immense, and are constantly increasing. They are well worth the attention of every one coming to our city.
We solicit an inspection of our Stock and Prices.
L. BAR.
July 17, 1879—6m.

New Year's Goods
WE are now receiving a fine lot of Holiday Goods, consisting, in part, of
RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, CITRON, PRUNES, NUTS of all kinds.
CANNED GOODS.
Brandy Peaches, Pine Apples, Peaches, Pears, Lima Beans, Tomatoes, &c.
Mince Meat and Apple Butter, by the pound or bucket.
An assortment of French and common Candies, Crackers and Cakes.
Toys and Dolls.
Toys, a great variety. Chinaware; Tin and Wooden Wagons and Carts.
PARLOR CROQUET, Stereoscopes and Views, Games of all kinds, Checkers, Dominoes, &c., and all the new things of the Holidays, now ready and for sale by
V. BURGESS,
Dec. 4, 1879—tf. Opp. the Bank.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
AT
Sparks'
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
One of the Largest and most attractive stocks of
NEW YEAR'S GOODS
ever seen in Chestertown.
SILVER PLATED WARE.—Casters, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Napkin Rings, Mugs, Goblets, Syrup Cups, Tea and Table Spoons—all *Triple Plate.*
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.—Toilet Sets, Vases, Mantle Ornaments, of various kinds.
BEAUTIFUL CLOCKS! HANDSOME LAMPS!!
FINE GLASSWARE.—Goblets, Tumblers, Mugs, Glass Bowls, Covered Dishes, Celery Glasses, Butter Dishes, &c.
Toys, Toys, Toys.
FANCY PAPER IN BOXES.
A full stock of choice Confectionery, Nuts, Fruits, Chow-chow, Pickles, Canned Goods, Mustards, Sauces, &c.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Having a large stock of Cigars, we will sell them by the box at greatly reduced prices.
Be sure and call before buying your goods. We intend to sell everything very low.
Remember the place!
SPARKS',
Dec. 4, 1879. Opp. Court House.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
JUST received one of the finest assortments of Lamps in the county, from 25 cts to $4.50. A good lamp with Argand Burner and White Shade, for only 75 cents—at
SPARKS',
Opposite Court House.

"IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN RICHNESS AND BEAUTY.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*
FOR 1880.
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE ART & TRAVEL.
This magazine enters its *Twenty-fifth* volume with the number for January, 1880. The publishers take pleasure in again assuring the patrons of the journal that in the future, as in the past, the more popular and prominent features will be maintained, and that they will continue the introduction of such new attractions as may prove of interest, and sustain the high reputation gained for this Magazine. They will spare no efforts to supply their patrons with a fund of
The Best and Most Attractive Reading,
aiming to furnish entertainment, in the best sense, for every diversity of taste,—to be of no class, of no party, but belonging to all and profitable to all.
The contents of the NEW VOLUME will embrace
A Highly Interesting Serial Story,
ADAM AND EVE,
By the author of "Dorothy Fox," "Hero Carthew," etc.,
To be Commenced in the January Number.
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Chestertown	8 15	3 50
Worton	8 30	3 15
Lynch's	8 40	3 25
Still Pond	9 45	3 30
Kennedyville	9 00	3 45
Blacks	9 10	4 00
Lambson	9 20	4 10
Masseys	9 35	4 25
*Delanys	9 50	4 40
*Bingham	10 00	4 50
arr Clayton	10 15	5 00
leave "	10 22	5 58
" Middletown	11 56	6 05
" Wilmington	12 13 p m	7 20
arr Philadelphia	1 15	8 55

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger No. 2. Daily ex. Thy	Mixed No. 4.	Pass'gr No. 5. Th'sdy
LEAVE	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York	8 15	4 20	1 00
Baltimore	10 00	6 15	3 00
Philadelphia	11 45	8 00	5 15
Wilmington	1 05 p m	9 15	6 35
Middletown	2 10	10 21	7 45
arr Clayton	2 34	10 51	8 13
leave "	2 40	11 00	8 20
arr *Binghams	2 55	11 15	8 35
*Delanys	3 05	11 25	8 45
Masseys	3 20	11 40	9 00
Lambson	3 35	11 55	9 15
Blacks	3 45	12 05 p m	9 25
Kennedyville	3 55	12 15	9 35
Still Pond	4 05	12 24	9 46
Lynchs	4 13	12 34	9 55
Worton	4 20	12 44	10 00
arr Chestertown	4 25	1 00	10 15

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.
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TENNARD & CONNELLY.
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