GOOD LORD, DELIVER US.

I went to church and with my aunt
Knelt where the richest people kneeled;
I listened to the rector's chant
Oft broken as the organ pealed—
'Good Lord, deliver us.'

Stained glass, and gilt, and velvet stools,
With many a saint in fresco work,
I saw, and thought (O fool of fools!)
Of our plain, white-washed village kirk—
'Good Lord, deliver us.'

I whispered, 'Who is yonder man
Gray-haired and praying so devout?'
Quick glanced my aunt, as women can,
And said, scarce turning head about,
'Good Lord, deliver us.'

'Director—bank!' she whispered me;
'Defaulted—million dollars, dear—
Heads every public charity.'
I clutched my purse and gasped in fear,
'Good Lord, deliver us.'

'But he, dear aunty, over there,
Who worships with such pious look;
The one with apostolic air,
Who chants so sweetly from his book—
'Good Lord, deliver us!'

'Stock broker, love—a Crœsus, too—
Appropriated funds, they say—
He'd make a splendid catch for you.'
I hid my country face to pray,
'Good Lord, deliver us.'

I glanced around. There must be one
Good man amongst these wicked men.
'Pray, what has that fair Christian done?'
If such a face knows thieving, then
'Good Lord, deliver us.'

'He's no one, pet. I'm half afraid
The fellow keeps a bucket-shop.'
'At last,' quoth I, 'an honest trade.'
My aunt quite out of place let drop,
'Good Lord, deliver us!'

—S. Conant Foster: *Life.*

How the Bedouins Conquer Thirst.

In an article on "The Rescue of Chinese Gordon," to be found in "Open Letters" of the September *Century*, General R. E. Colston, late of the Egyptian General Staff, says: "In the 'Waterless Land,' water is the paramount question. If it be asked how a large body of Bedouins like the ten thousand who nearly destroyed the British squares at Tamai manage to exist, the reason is plain. In the first place, they do not need the enormous trains required for a European army. They are the most abstemious of men. Each man carries a skin of water and a small bag of grain, procured by purchase or barter from caravans. Their camels and goats move with them, supplying them with milk and meat, and subsisting upon the scanty herbage and the foliage of the thorny mimosa, growing in secluded wadies. These people could live upon the increase of their flocks alone, which they exchange readily for other commodities; but being the exclusive carriers and guides for all the travel and commerce that cross their deserts, they realize yearly large amounts of money. As to water, they know every nook and hollow in the mountains, away from the trails, where a few barrels of water collect in some shaded ravine, and they can scatter, every man for himself, to fill their waterskins. On my first expedition, near the close of the three years' drouth, I reached some wells on which I was depending, and found them entirely dry. It was several days to the next wells. But my Bedouin guides knew some natural reservoirs in the hills about six miles off. So they took the water camels at night-fall, and came back before daylight with the waterskins filled. An invading army would find it hard to obtain guides, and even if they did, they must keep together, and could not leave the line of march to look for water. Besides, the Bedouins, accustomed from infancy to regard water as most precious and rare, use it with wonderful economy. Neither men nor animals drink more than once in forty-eight hours. As to washing, they *never* indulge in such wasteful nonsense. When Bedouins came to my camp, water was always offered them. Their answer would frequently be, 'No, thanks; I drank yesterday.' They know too well the importance of keeping up the habit of abstemiousness. No wonder they can subsist where invaders would quickly perish."

The Palace of the Mikados.

Unlike the residences of some sovereigns which the public are privileged to gaze upon, here are no mighty four-post bedsteads, no full-bottomed chairs, no tapestry, no carpets nor hangings, no portraits of ancestors, nothing but the bare room, with its thickly-matted floor, its artistically decorated walls, and ceilings always of beautiful wood. The absence of paint in their dwelling-houses compels the Japanese to seek color and variety in the grain of various woods, and within their own country they find a rich field. The throne-room, reached from the waiting rooms by a corridor, is a long, bare apartment, with a canopied chair set near the centre. The chair is lacquered and richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The canopy consists of white silk trimmed with a deep border of reddish brown. At first sight it looks like chintz. As the attendants entered, they all bowed low to the empty throne, repeating the obeisance whenever they passed or approached it. In this room the new Mikado is solemnly enthroned, and here, through successive New Year's Days, a long line of Mikados, now sleeping in the dust, have given audience to peers of the realm. It is not actually the same room, since the palace has more than once been destroyed by fire. But it is built up again as nearly as possible a copy of the old one, with the same provision for ceremonial. Immediately facing the throne is a courtyard, access to which is gained by 18 steps. These correspond with the grades into which the imperial officials are divided. Those who have not reached the dignity of being allowed to stand on the lowest step are known as *fi-ge*, or "down on the earth." A wall at the back of the throne is divided into panels, each containing four portraits of Chinese sages. Above these hang two excellent oil portraits of the Mikado and the Empress. It must not be supposed that either sacred personage went through the process of "sitting" for the vulgar artist. But even a Mikado may without suffering in his dignity, hold communication with the sun. This conceded, the illustrious pair were photographed, and from the photograph an artist in Milan evolved the paintings. We had been permitted to walk at will over the throne-room, but when we came to a suite of apartments called the Ko-go-sho, one of the attendants was found to have sufficient energy to forbid entrance.

Common Sense in Agriculture.

The Huntingdon county farmers have taken a step in intelligent progress that will do more to advance successful agriculture than all the agricultural fairs of the land. They held a farmers' county convention on Saturday, and instead of having some aspiring lawyer or ambitious politician to give them an address, telling them they are the bone and sinew of the land, etc., they devoted their time and attention to the study of the practical value of the various fertilizers.

In no other industrial calling has there been such a monstrous waste of millions as there has been in the ignorant use of fertilizers. They have been largely used without intelligent knowledge of the natural qualities of the soil, of the vital qualities extracted by different crops, or of the particular ingredients different fertilizers would supply. The result has been consuming waste and fertilizers are condemned because they were not needed, or because they were neutralized by the efforts and labors of ignorance.

Scientific or book farming, as commonly understood, does not pay, but intelligent farming will pay. The knowledge of the qualities of various soils, of the special component parts most exhausted by various crops, and of the specific properties of various fertilizers, does not involve a scientific course at college, or a large library of agricultural text books. They simply require ordinary intelligence; the careful noting of well commended experiments, the perusal of the reputable newspapers of the day, including one or more of the best agricultural periodicals, and the exercise of the common-sense that should be the healthy product of every farm in this enlightened age.

There is little hope for the so-called farmer who scatters lime on his manure pile and allows plaster to stand in bags in his barn. The man who whitewashes his pig-pen to preserve it and throws lime on his barn-yard straw to hasten its decay would not relish either independent newspapers nor agricultural periodicals, but they are growing small in numbers, and they will rapidly disappear as county conventions of farmers organize and meet to report to each other the results of various fertilizers on various soils and crops.—*Phila. Times.*

The Orphans' Friend.

On the 9th of July a fine monument was unveiled at New Orleans in the presence of an immense assembly of the people, to the memory of Margaret Haughery, an unlettered Christian woman, who by her energy and industry amassed a competence. Although a devout and fervent Catholic, she knew no creed and recognized no faith in the dispensation of her benevolence. She responded to all worthy calls for assistance, she bestowed most of her bounty on the orphan, and when she died she was known as the orphan's friend. The statue represents Margaret sitting in a chair clasping an orphan to her side, while her hand rests upon the child, who is bending forward, looking up into her face. The pedestal surmounting the base is of Italian marble. The group is also of Italian marble. The entire cost of the decorations for the grand pedestal and statue will be $6,500.

CAUSING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.

LIP READING AND ARTICULATION AMONG DEAF MUTES.

New York Tribune.

Between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets in Lexington Avenue, stands the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes. In reply to a reporter's inquiries the principal of the institution, D. Greenberger, recently said: 'Uninstructed deaf mutes are unable to produce the proper sounds of words because they have never heard the sounds, just as an American would not be expected to pronounce Chinese words accurately if he had not heard them. It is popularly supposed, however, that the vocal organs of deaf mutes are unlike in some particular those of persons who can speak and hear. This is a mistake. In our system we hold that the deaf mute can become aware of sounds by two senses, those of sight and touch; that is, by watching the movements of the lips and face, and by feeling the vibrations caused in the throat and breast during speaking. When a new pupil comes to me I place him before me, make him observe the motions of my lips, and cause him at the same moment to put his hand on my throat. We do not begin with the vowels or consonants, but with simple words like eye, toe, paw, etc.

'We treat the pupil just as a mother treats her child. She does not sit down and try to teach the child the different sounds that *a* or *e* has. No more do we with the uninstructed pupil. In other words, we use the natural method, leading the pupil by degrees from single words of simple sound to harder words and then to short sentences. This is continued for two years on the average, and not till then is the pupil's attention called to the individual letters composing words; in fact, the pupil will learn to read almost anything before he is taught to observe the letters. He has been learning words all the time as wholes, just as when you and I read we take in words as wholes, without noticing each letter in a separate way. One result of this is that it is a rare thing for a deaf mute to make mistakes in spelling. Indeed, we have no recitations in spelling in the school. Do we call their attention to the different sounds, as the 'o' in bought and in bough? Not at all, they simply pick them up. It is marvelous the way they come to read the lip-motions at a distance of seventy-five feet, and some will do that if I even cover three-fourths of my mouth with my hand. It is the old law of compensation; their eyes become wonderfully sharp and quick, and then, too, they note the play of facial muscles to an extent of which we are unconscious. This same development of the eye-faculty explains their usual occupations after leaving the school, as engravers, wood-carvers, portrait-painters, lithographers, etc. After the preliminary training of two years they take up the studies of a grammar-school course, there being fifteen teachers for the 167 pupils. Of course you understand that besides learning to read the lip-motions of others they in the same way learn to speak orally and audibly. The sound is sometimes a little odd, as the pupils cannot be trained to modulate the tones. For the first year they use, for purposes of communication, the natural gestures which every intelligent deaf-mute child invents for itself; but afterward signs are discouraged. The deaf and dumb alphabet is not employed. The advantages of the system are obvious; it does away with signs, which are frequently puzzles to sign-readers themselves; and it enables the deaf-mute to understand what is being said around them.'

'Where was the system begun?' asked the reporter.

'The first school was founded in Leipsic, Saxony, by Samuel Heinickle. It is still in existence, and is now a Government institution. In Europe it has entirely superseded the old sign-system with a manual alphabet. This New York school was founded on March 1, 1867, by several gentlemen who formed a society of between 400 and 500 members. The members of the association each paid $10 a year as dues, and a special fund of money was raised beyond this. The school was located in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, until August, 1881, when the present building was entered. In 1870 the State allowed a per capita sum annually in aid of the school, in return for which we are required to admit every deaf-mute child whose parents have been residents of the State for the three years preceeding the application.

'Of the fifty-eight deaf-mute institutions in this country there are now fifteen which have adopted the articulation and lip-reading system, and, as all the rest have special departments in which the most promising pupils are taught the system, there is every reason to suppose that it will become general. There are over 7000 pupils in fifty-eight schools. The last census made 35,000 deaf-mutes in this country, of all ages, of whom this State had 1300.'

Protection Catechism.

Stranger, what is the occupation of those men over yonder where I see that smoke?

They are tax-gatherers.

I thought at first they were making iron.

Well, so they do, but their real occupation is that of tax-gatherers, with 'incidental iron,' that is, they make the iron to get the tax.

Ah, I see! they collect this tax for the Government I suppose?

No, there you are mistaken; they collect it for themselves.

Well, surely they collect it off foreign nations, and not from their neighbors, do they not?

No sir! as none of their iron goes abroad they can't collect any from the foreigners—all their tax levy comes from our own citizens.

Well, surely, they must run the year round with such a bounty?

No; they run about two months, and then apply the protective principle.

What is this protective principle?

Why, you see, after they have been in blast about two months they can make more iron than they can sell in four, so they put out their fires, discharge their workmen and wait till we taxpayers can earn enough money to pay them more taxes.

Well, surely I have heard the tariff is for the benefit of the workingman.

Now see here, my friend, how does the workingman get any benefit from it when the iron he makes belongs to the owners of the furnace, and while the iron is protected his labor is not? All he has to buy is increased in price by the tariff, and is a continuing expense, whether he has work or not, while his wages run only for the time he works, and as we have only a home market for our wares he gets work but half the time. While the Government fixes the price of iron, which belongs the owner, it never yet has attempted to fix the wages of the workingmen. —*Anon.*

Eccentric People.

Half the people who are called eccentric deserve to have a much worse epithet applied to them. Here and there a man or woman is found whose oddities of opinion and erratic conduct are genuine, and the outcome of some real inborn twist in their mental and moral dispositions. Such persons are generally tolerable, and sometimes very likable, their idiosyncracies serving as a gentle entertainment rather than as an annoyance to us. We feel that they are quite unaware of their own queerness, which is the result of a native incapacity to comprehend the ordinary conventions of society. But there are other people whose eccentricities are not, or ought not, to be endured. They are not innocently ignorant, but wilfully disregardful of a reign of law in the social world. The world's judgements are no doubt superficial, and therefore very commonly defective and false; but the world's conventions—that is, its rules tacitly agreed on for the preservation of the order and decency of social intercourse—are on the whole respectable and to be observed. But the unendurable 'eccentric' prides himself upon being a law to himself in these matters. He likes to know that his acquaintance are saying of him, 'Oh, that is Mr. B.'s way, you know. He is not like other people; he always does and says just what he pleases.' And the notable fact is that so many persons are imposed on by this absurd affectation that they will let certain behavior pass for independence and originality which is nothing but simple rudeness, the expression of egotism and ill-breeding.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Overwork in German Schools.

After forty-two years' experience it is now virtually conceded in Germany that physical exercise is not a sufficient antidote to brain pressure, but that where the evil exists, the remedy must be sought in the removal of the cause.

Official action in reference to over-pressure has been taken in Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse and Alsace-Lorraine.

The commission appointed by the stadtholder of Alsace-Lorraine recommended that the number of study-hours should be restricted to twenty-six a week for the lowest classes of the gymnasia, and to twenty-eight and thirty-two for the higher; that the hours of home study should be eight, twelve and eighteen a week, progressing from the lowest class to the highest, and that six hours a week should be devoted to general physical exercise, including swimming, open-air sports, skating and excursions. While the existing conditions will be somewhat ameliorated by these decrees, they do not seem to have brought about a final solution of the difficulty. Last year a petition upon the subject, signed by eminent teachers, physicians and other citizens, was addressed to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. After setting forth the deplorable effects of the excessive strain upon the nervous system of scholars, it appealed to the patriotism of the deputies to put an end to the abuse, which, the petition asserts, "threatens little by little to reduce the cultivated classes of society to a state of moral weakness that shall render them incapable of great and manly resolution."—*Scientific American.*

The gloomy fears, the desponding views, the weariness of soul that many complain of, would often disappear were the blood made pure and healthy before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood; and thus conduces to health of body and sanity of mind.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

Invitation.

Friends, and enemies too, if we have them, passing through Philadelphia, are invited to make a convenience of the Big Store. It is between the Broad-street station of the Pennsylvania R. R. and everywhere else, and is on the way from almost every station.

It would be old news to tell you what the store is here for. We'll skip that. For our present purpose it is here to be walked through, looked at, get rested in, and to hold your baggage while you run about town. As you enter the door, any door almost, you see a place to leave your bag. Leave a dozen parcels there, if you like; no charge. Go all over the store, up-stairs and down; ask for a guide, if you need one; go alone, if you like that better. After you have walked a few miles and climbed a pyramid or two, it may be lunch-time. In the basement is a place to get a bite; and that's the only part of the entertainment you pay for. We'd like to have that free, too, if we could. We fear the wrong people would come

In a sense we do not pay much attention to visitors. We do not invite them in so often as we would, if the newspapers didn't make us pay for every hospitable word. When they come, one or ten-thousand at a time, we simply let them alone, unless they ask for help. We have our hands full any way; besides, we don't want people to think that we ask them here to draw them into buying things.

What we really do want is that everybody everywhere should have a pretty accurate notion of what is going on here; and that's the whole of it.

John Wanamaker.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

Compound Wine

—of—

Peruvian Bark.

An efficient and agreeable preparation for the cure of chills.

Especially recommended as a tonic during the bilious season.

We have prepared this with great care, and believe it will do all that is claimed for it.

COLIN F. STAM, druggist.

Chster River Steamboat Company

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS

With every facility we are now prepared to receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by

J. R. CLEMENTS, Agent.

July 6, 1882—tf. Chestertown Granary

DR. T. H. COOPER.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, assisted by his brother.

Having permanently located in Chestertown, can be found all day and evening at office, except otherwise professionally engaged.

Special attention given to women and chil

June 21, 1883.

THE MASSANETTA

MINERAL SPRING WATER,

Said to be a certain cure for Malaria, Chills and Fever, and all Blood Poisons. For sale by pint or gallon at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

HOPE H. BARROLL,

Attorney-at-law, Chestertown, d.

Prompt attention to the collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

Office opposite the Court House, on Main St. next door to the store of T. W. Eliason, Jr.

Feb. 1, 1883.

Something We overlooked

in our Seed advertisement.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

A Choice Fresh Lot.

BY POUND OR BUSHEL.

COLIN F. STAM.

COOK STOVES COOK STOVES!

RANGES! RANGES!

The EXCELSIOR is ahead, one of the *BEST* Cook Stoves in use for wood or coal. 6 or 8 kinds of cook Stoves, and *guarantee* all the stoves we sell. Ranges of three or four manufactures, and selling at *very* reasonable prices at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

POULTRILINA.

This is the best preventative of Cholera in Chickens; also, an excellent remedy in gapes. A fair trial will convince you.

COLIN F. STAM,

June 5. Druggist.

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

NEW MACKEREL in barrels, halves and kitts, cheaper than you think at

J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

INSECT POWDER.

DALMATIAN.

Guaranteed to exterminate Roaches, Ants and kindred Pests.

M. A. TOULSON,

March 27. Druggist.

NO Brand Cigar can only be found at SPARKS

1850. Lister's Fertilizers. 1884

NO CHANGE, NO VARIATION

FROM THE HIGH STANDARD AT FIRST ADOPTED.

—:O:—

Lister's Fertilizers

So well known to agricultural communities are offered to the farmers with the assurance that the quality and grade are as they have been, of the highest order.

Persons who have used these goods through a series of years, continue to apply them with great success, realizing full crops and permanent improvement of the land. Some of the largest yields of wheat in this county this year, and heaviest fields of clover were produced through the application of the preparations of

LISTER BROTHERS.

WM. N. E. WICKES

Is the agent of the *LISTER S*, and will be glad to fill orders at any time or at any of the landings on the bay or river.

Orders left at the store of Wickes & Brother will receive prompt attention.

Chestertown, July 31, 1884—3m.

R. J. FOARD,

Commission Merchant

Grain, Fruits, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c

No. 95 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

May 8, 1884.

WM. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TILGHMAN. M. T. G. EARL

WM. B. TILGHMAN & CO.,

(Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,)

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

NO. 18 Bowley's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

June 12, 1884—tf.

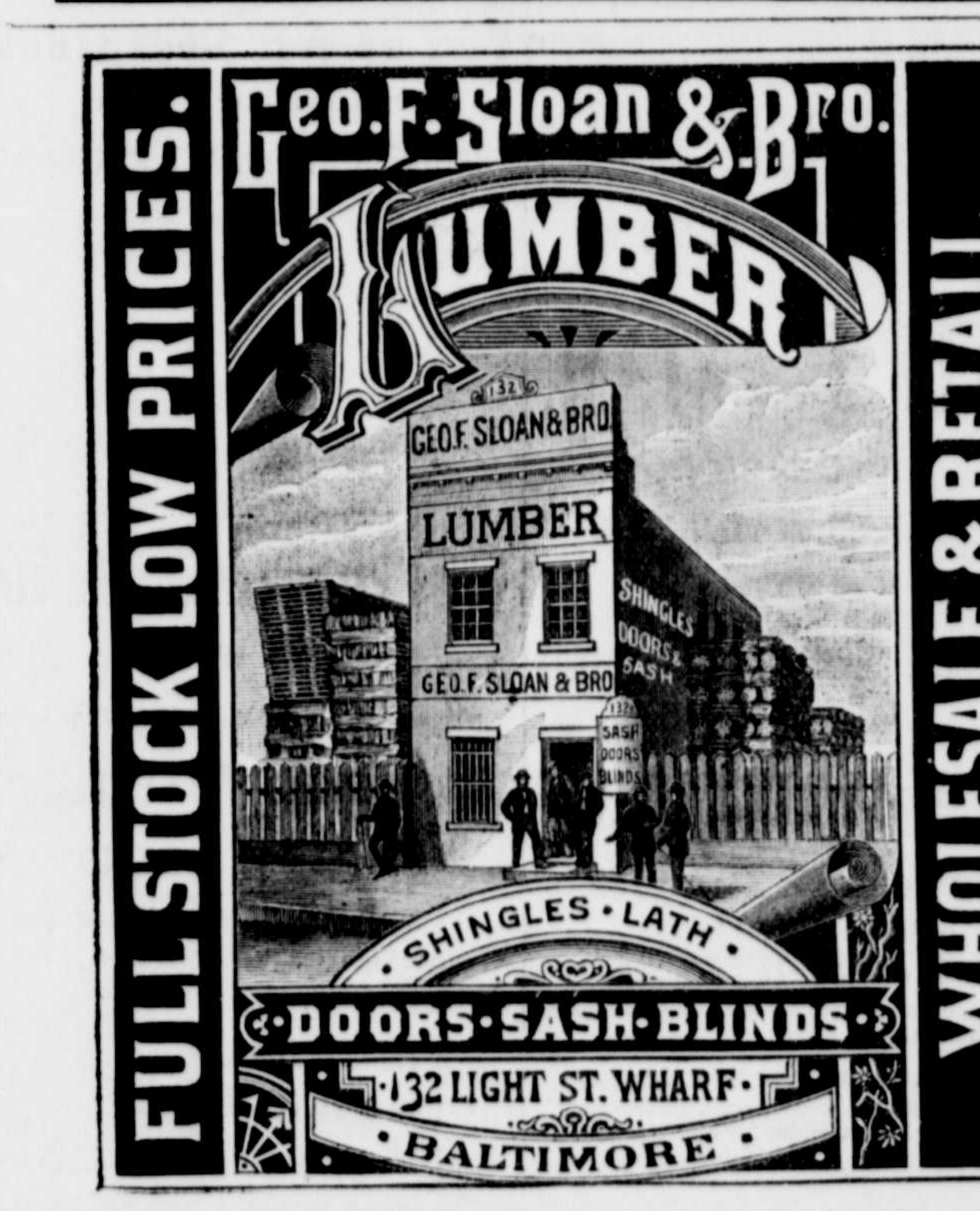
SAML BURNS & CO.

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRICKS, LIME &c.

104 LIGHT ST. WHARF

BALTIMORE



BUY

"OLD KENT"

Phosphate,

It has now been in this market for several years and been tested by the side of the best brands, and found quite equal to any of them.

I am now taking orders for this fall's trade. Any orders left with Esquire Burgess, at my office, will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HINES,

office Court street, Chestertown, Md

Aug. 7—3m.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c. Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty,

68 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwal Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Pro duce generally, promptly filled, [Feb. 21.

FLOUR.

Good Bread,
Good Health
And level head
Gains Wealth.

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Extra, Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood Extra, Occidental Extra, by the barrel, sack or pound. Get our prices on Flour before buying. We may save you money.

J. B. SAPPINGTON.

SLATE Mantles! Slate Mantles! Can furnish Slate Mantles from $12.75 to $100. Call and examine one in stock. A very beautiful mantle for $20.00 at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

Are you failing, try Wells' Health Renewer, a pure, clean, wholesome

TONIC,

For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

DYSPEPSIA,

Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,

DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU-PAIBA

Kidney and Urinary Cure

Buchu-Paiba

Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

TO THE FARMERS

—OF—

KENT, QUEEN ANNE'S & CECIL

IT is universally acknowledged by the most practical farmers that the Ohio Chilled Plow is the best plow in the world for neatness of work, and lightness of draft to the team. As I have ordered a large number of these plows, both two and three-horse, farmers will do well to give me an early call.

We also keep on hand, the Old Reliable Concave Nos. 9, 10 and 11. Polished Minor and Horton, Wiley Nos. 3 and 4, and Two-Furrowed Plows, and Harrows, Twin, Single A, and Double A A, Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth unsurpassed by any manufacture. Single, Double, 3 and 4 Horse-Trees and Hames.

As there have been a great many Chilled Plows sold in these counties, and as farmers have been put to a great deal of trouble to get Castings for them, if they will only give the name and number of the Plow, I will endeavor to keep them on hand at my shops in Galena and Chestertown. I always have on hand Plain and Slip Shares for the Ohio, Oliver, Roland, Advance and Syracuse.

If any of you are in need of anything in my line, please give me a call, as I intend to sell them *low* for the *cash*.

Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

W. A. Hyland,

Galena and Chestertown.

Feb. 21—tOl.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS

And All Whom It May Concern

Having laid in a supply of the best quality of

SOFT COAL

for Threshing and for Blacksmiths' purposes, we are now prepared to supply your orders at a very small advance. All in want will do well to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We are also receiving a supply of good Anthracite Coal for family use, which we are offering at much lower figures now than the same can be bought later in the season. All in want will do well to order at once and secure present prices. A Good supply of seasoned

Hickory, Oak and Pine WOOD

constantly kept on hand. Give us a call and we are sure we can give you satisfaction.

Thankful for past favors we hope by strict attention to and by square business dealings to merit a continuance of the same.

Very respect. yours,

T. DeC. RUTH,
Chestertown, Md.
J. B. McINTIRE,

May 29, 1884. Agent

Ice Cream!

ICE CREAM!!

AT REDUCED PRICES!

TO enable us to compete with Baltimore and Middletown, Del., quotations the following will hereafter be the prices for Ice-Cream to parties, picnics and excursions, delivered on cars or steamboat, viz:

Ten gallon and over	90c. per gal.
Under 10 gallon	$1.00 " "
Half gallon	60c. " "
One quart	40c. " "
One pint	20c. " "

Above prices not packed in ice. All orders at above reduced rates must be accompanied with the CASH.

PRICES OF ICE:

1 cent per pound for all quantities less than 100 lbs.; 100 lbs, 75 cents.

WM. PERKINS,

June 19. "Rising Sun" Saloon.

COAL! WOOD! LIME!

TO those in need of COAL would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Having purchased from four to five hundred cords of the very best seasoned

Oak and Pine WOOD,

we flatter ourselves in saying that it cannot be beat in quality or length.

To those interested in LIME, HAIR, CEMENT &c., would do well to give us a call before buying, as we have bought at reduced prices. Give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours respt.,

J. D. BACCHUS.

Feb. 28—y.

J. T. Twilley. H. M. Thomas.

COAL! COAL!

We have on hand a good article of SOFT COAL for Steam Threshers. Also, a good quality of Anthracite (White Ash) Coal, 2,240 lbs. to ton.

All persons in want of Coal will do well to call and see us before buying.

July 12—tf. J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

To Our Customers.

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

J. B. SAPPINGTON.
Leader in Low Price

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS

Plow Castings. Plow Castings.

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW and CASTINGS for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Question,

What shall I read?

Answer,

Examine Large Stock of Sea Side and Lovell's Libraries at

C. F. STAM'S DRUG STORE.

If you want any Books by *Mail*, send for a catalogue.

A FEW Chamber China Sets, very low in price at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

IF YO WANT A GOOD PUMP, call at J. K. ALDRIDGE

GARDEN TOOLS! GARDEN TOOLS! Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Spading Forks at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

CHEAP LOT OF FURNITURE

In sufficient quantities,

Will be delivered at your home free of charge.

Feb. 14, 1884. LOUIS K. STAM.

GRASS Scythes and Grass Snaths, Bus Scythes and Bush Snaths, Grass Hooks and Scythe Stones, for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

A PRIZE.

Sent 6 cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CABBAGE SEED.

EARLY AND LATE

at M. A. TOULSON'S;

March 27. Druggist.

Wroth & Aldridge

Have received their Full Invoice of

SPRING GOODS!

Summer Goods!!

Everything desirable kept in a First-Class Store now in stock.

Extra Inducements offered this season! The ladies are especially invited.

Large Stock of White and Fancy Mattings, from 12½ cts. up.

Floor and Table Oil Cloth in all widths and styles.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats to suit all ages!! 20 doz. of one kind.

Spring and Summer Dress Goods! Choice lot of Percals and Lawns. India Linens from 12½c. to 35c.

Our stock of Shoes and Slippers is complete.

Our Grocery Department is Full of Choice Goods. Best Granulated Sugar 9c.

NURSERY STOCK.

Through the very liberal patronage of my friends and customers, I have been enabled to sell this fall over 180,000 Peach Trees, and still have remaining

8000 first-class trees

and about

30,000 Second Class,

consisting of the leading popular varieties.—These 2d Class Trees will run from 2 to 3 feet in height; have good roots, and are healthy Trees. Almost all my own planting has been of this class, and some even prefer them. Price $30 per 1,000; 1st class, $60 per 1,000.

Other Nursery Stock, and especially Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, for sale in quantity. Catalogues ready.

Thankful for past favors I hope to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. BARNARD,
Stanely, P. O., Kent co., Md.

We, the undersigned, having known Mr. N. Barnard for the past 15 or 20 years, take pleasure in recommending him as reliable and trustworthy, and trees that we have purchased from him have proven satisfactory and true to name.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT,
Pres't Kent Nat'l Bank.
WM. T. HEPBRON,
H. T. JUMP,
ISAAC PARSONS,
THOS. J. F. SMITH,
GEO. . BECK,
RICHARD C. SMYTH,
J. W. COREY,
M. A. S. MAXWELL, M. D.,
W. S. MAXWELL, M. D.,
JOHN B. PARROTT,
R. S. DIEHL.

Nov. 29. 1883.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,

Baltimore, Light and German streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

RATE REDUCED TO $3 00 and $2 50 per day according to location of rooms or all above Paror floor.

Extra Charges for Parlors, Bath and Double Rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built Hotel in the city.

ELEVATOR runs continuously to all floors

All lines of city passenger cars pass it doors.

Electric Light recently introduced.

F. . COLEMAN,

March 30, 1883—y. Manager.

Lime for Sale.

Having purchased

THE LIME KILN

at the Railroad Station at Chestertown, Md., formerly owned by Levi Fiddis, Jr., I am now prepared to sell either

Slaked or Quicked Lime

for building purposes, at the following rates at the kiln: Slaked, 6c. per bushel; quick, 12c. per bushel.. WM. PERKINS.

Oct. 20 1881.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Hickory, Oak and Pine.

The subscriber has purchased 1000 cords of the very best seasoned Oak, Hickory and Pine that has been in this market for some time, and is selling it, delivered, at $5 00 per cord for oak, and $6 00 per cord for hickory; wood sawed and split to order.

This Wood has all been culled over; is full length, clear of knots and small sticks.

Pine Kindling Wood for sale low.

ILLIAM PERKINS,

Rising Sun, Saloon, Chestertown

Nov. 22, 1883.

Colin F. Stam,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Has now in stock a large assortment of Sea-Side, Franklin Square and Lovell's Popular Libraries. Aslo, books of general Literature, Writing Paper, Envelopes an l

General Stationery Materials

in Large Quantities.

Bear this in mind—you will always find the Largest Stock and Cheapest BOOKS at

Stam's Drug Store.

March 1, 1883.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to those who are well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particular, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be make by those who give their whole time to the work — Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay.—Start now. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. [Feb. 28, 1884.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of 5 cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM,

March 27. Druggist

PURE SUGARS. Cut Loaf, Granulated, Standard A, Extra C, and best light Brown. Cal and see how CHEAP at

J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

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

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!! A very large assortment on hand, and prices *very* low, at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

NEW GOODS.

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

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist.

Spcial Notice.

ANOTHER LOT

of thoe Beautiful Polished Brass

LIBRARY LAMPS!

which I sold so many of during Christmas days.

I buy these goods direct from factory, and

SELL THEM VERY LOW

LOUIS K. STAM.

HANDSOME LINE

—OF—

LATEST PATTERNS OF WALL

CITY PRICS

—AT—

LOUIS K. STAMS.

Blooded Stock.

For sale by E.J. Plummer, Worton Md., as agent for the well-known importers and breeders, N. P. Boyer & Co., of Chester county Penn

Seventy-five head of Jersey Heifers in calf, for Sale Cheap.

To make room for new importations we will sell sevensy-five head of pure blood Jersey Heifers in calf, at $85 to $125 each, as to age, style and earliness in calving. They are all very large and handsome, good colors and finely developed in all points that go to make up a first-class dairy cow, for butter or milk. Are all from first-class thoroughbred Jersey cows, making 14 to 17½ pounds of butter per week, and are served by solid colored Herd Registered Jersey bulls. Due to calve in March, April, May and June.

These heifers are all sired by the celebrated Herd Registered Jersey Bulls, Lord Darnley No. 3730 Lowrie No. 2484, and Earl of Willow Glen No. 2843; all solid color, full black points. They have been served by Imported Devon bull No. 7910 (of the celebrated Cocmassie strain), one of the best young Jersey Bulls that ever left the Island. Rapier No. 3743, Winsome Boy No. 5496, Maurus No. 4639, and Hercy Douglas No. 3769. These bulls are all from the very deepest milking strains, and from the very best butter families. Solid colors, full black points. They cannot fail to produce very fine calves.

Carefully boxed, delivered on board the cars, free, with feed, &c., for their trip, warranted to reach purchasers safe. Also, for sale, thoroughbred and imported sheep; thoroughbred and imported hogs; improved breeds of poultry. Full information as to prices may be had upon inquiry of

E. J. PLUMMER,
Worton, Md.

The following certificate is held:

Coatsville, Pa., Dec. 12, 1883.

This is to certify that E. J. Plummer is our duly authorized agent in Kent county, Maryand, for the sale of blooded stock, seeds, &c.

N. P. BOYER & CO.

Dec. 20, 1883—y.

GardenSeed

Fresh and Reliable.

Large Variety

Gardeners will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

M. A. TOULSON,

March 27. Druggist.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles W. jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward Allen Poe CIGARS.

M. A. TOULSON,

March 27 Druggis

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

WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW, Nos. 43, 33, 23, 13, 133 and ORIOLE PLOWS.

For sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

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

A LARGE assortment of Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Plow and Cultivator Handles, Neck Yokes, and Double Trees. For sale by JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

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

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles, Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at

WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

COLLARS, Bridles, Back Bands, Traces and Plow Lines at lowest prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

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