The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning Dec. 4, 1884

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Publisher.

The President's Message.

The last message of President Arthur is brief, but possesses no other feature of special note. Mr. Arthur is as he has always been, conservative; that is, his message shows that kind of conservatism that avoids taking a stand upon questions that are issues before the public, and discusses topics that have not been prominent issues. For instance, he avoids the question of the tariff, which is the leading issue. His opinion upon the question of a protective or a non-protective tariff, may not have been of especial value, as he represents an outgoing administration, but if he had any opinion upon the question, it would seem to be the manly course for him to express it. The following is an outline summary of his message,—

He reviews our foreign relations, all of which are satisfactory; in forms Congress of treaties in contemplation or in course of preparation; alludes to home topics of a national character; supplies a summary of our financial condition; indorses recommendations of the Treasury Department for the suspension of the silver dollar coinage; suggests the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except on distilled spirits; deplores the refusal of naval appropriations; summarizes the several department reports; makes the regulation denunciation of Mormonism; extols Civil-Service Reform; recommends a pension for his good friend Gen. Grant, and says good-by.

Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, does touch upon the tariff sufficiently to show that he is in favor of tariff reform. He says,—

"In the preceding remarks the tariff has been only indirectly referred to. From this it must not be inferred that I am not in favor of a reform of the tariff, but rather that the subjects of the tariff and foreign trade are so intimately connected that they must, in my opinion, be considered together. Have we not reached the stage when a policy should be adopted which will embrace and harmonize the great interests of the country?

"If such a Commission as has been suggested had been appointed, and its work could be performed at an early date, I should not be disposed to say anything bearing directly upon the tariff; but as relief from the present burden of taxation is urgently and justly demanded, I deem it my duty to suggest that something in this direction should be done without delay. Owing to the shortness of the time allowed to me for the consideration of the subject, I am not prepared to name the articles upon which duties should be removed or reduced. I should regret this if Congress were not already in possession of the facts which should govern its action. This much, however, it may be proper for me to recommend:

"First—That the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade.

"Second—That the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced. This also can be effected without prejudice to our export trade."

PRESS COMMENTS.

Below we give the expression of opinion of the leading dailies concerning the President's message:

N. Y. Herald: President Arthur's message, in which he takes occasion to mention will probably be his last, is an unusually clear and succinct summary of topics of national interest, and its recommendations and references entitle it to special consideration at the hands of Congress. Some of the points upon which he touches will concentrate the attention of the country for a good while to come, since the overhauling of the sources of national revenue, the construction, of a navy, the opening of channels of foreign trade, the reform of the civil service, the revision of the electoral laws, the Mormon problem, our currency difficulties, the Mexican Treaty, the internal revenue system and all related subjects, present collectively more themes for study than the industry of any one Congress is likely to be equal to, as well as an ample field for all the temptations of jobbery.

N. Y. Sun: The most important subject referred to in the message of President Arthur is the treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of an interocean canal through the territory of that country by the government of the United States. The details of this treaty are not given, and cannot be discussed, but the idea looks to a startling and pregnant departure from the policy hitherto pursued by our government.

N. Y. World: The message is not one that will excite much interest or be regarded as of great importance. Not that it is not a good state paper, business-like and commendably brief containing some evidences of thought and some sensible recommendations. But it is the message of a party about to pass, at least for the present, out of existence, and which, through the fortunate check of a Democratic House of Representatives, is prevented from using the last three months of its power to carry out any political schemes that might extend into the future. As such, the general belief will be that it will fall on barren ground, and that as a change of administration made by the people eight years ago, and then frustrated by fraud, is so close at hand, it is not probable that any very important legislation is likely to take place this session.

N. Y. Tribune: President Arthur's last message is a simple and unpretentious discharge of a duty which the inattention of Democrats in Congress, even to his most meritorious recommendations in previous messages, may easily have led him to regard as mainly a duty of form. Except on one topic, it is hardly more than a review of the facts presented in the reports from the departments. Respecting negotiations with foreign powers, believed to be in the interests of our commerce and industry, he states his views and recommends action upon treaties pending or to be submitted. On other topics he submits facts and formal recommendations with no strong and earnest reasoning in behalf of measures, and no effort to uphold or effectively present the principles of the party which elected him. The general tone of the message is that of an official who discharges his duty with little expectation that the majority in Congress will agree with him.

New York Times: The President deserves a word of commendation for the tone of his reference to the subject of civil service reform. He cordially recognizes the benefits that have already been wrought. The good results expected from the new system have been "more than realized." It has fully answered the expectations of its friends "in securing competent and faithful public servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment." He declares that the law has had the unqualified support of the President and the heads of departments, and that the commissioners have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity, and he speaks of recommendations to be made for enlarging the scope of the existing statute. These favorable words from the head of the administration soon to go out of power will be of value to the friends of the reform.

Phila. Times: The prediction that Mr. Arthur would improve the opportunity afforded by his last annual message to make some unusually plain and pointed enunciation of political doctrine has not been realized. The message which he sent to Congress yesterday is a careful, sensible and dignified executive report, but it is not more than this, and while it is commendably free from the narrowness of partizanship, it makes no very significant departure from that established routine which renders the President's message usually so very dull.

Balt. Sun: The President in the message transmitted yesterday to Congress reviews with his usual painstaking care the public incidents, both of a domestic and foreign character, that have marked the history of the past year, and upon questions of policy affecting the industries, the commerce, the finances, the taxation, the foreign relations and defenses of the country, makes a number of important suggestions that will doubtless receive from the national legislature all the consideration they deserve.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

PLENTY OF BOUQUETS AND COMPLIMENTS, BUT NO CROWD.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The tap of Speaker Carlisle's gavel precisely on the stroke of 12 o'clock noon ushered in the second and last session of the Forty-eighth Congress in the most quiet and uneventful way imaginable. There were 103 vacant seats, only 222 members having arrived in time to attend the first day's proceedings. Those members who were present had nearly all met before since their arrival in town, and had exchanged the customary greetings, but there was a half hour's lively hand-shaking scene before the session began.

After Chaplian Lindsay had given thanks that the members had been permitted to return in health and safety to their legislative duties the House plunged into the humdrum of roll call, and the members began to read newspapers and write letters or exchange visits. Mr. Cox was occupied when not bustling about the chamber in admiring a beautiful floral ship, flanked by bottles of wine, a tribute to his efforts in behalf of the life-saving service, and Mr. Murphy of Iowa sat gazing fondly at a floral horseshoe bearing the word "Hennepin," in recognition of his labors for the famous canal scheme. A bouquet also crowned the desk of the immortal Keifer.

The Senate glided into its work with even less stir than the House. One of the first Senators to drop into his seat was Mr. Logan. He appered to be in excellent physical condition, and the trimming of his luxuriant hair and moustache had greatly softened his somewhat rugged features. He received marked attention from his brother Senators, especially from those on the Democratic side, but his salutations in return were not at all effusive. Mr. Logan was engaged for some time in subdued but earnest conversation with Mr. Allison of Iowa. The frosty Edmunds was on the floor for half an hour before taking the Vice President's gavel, and was as smiling and cynically cheerful as though his fervent campaign wish, that the good old party would pull through, had been realized. Don Cameron sat a little to Logan's right, occupied with his own thoughts and taking little notice of what was passing around him.

But Senator Gorman, the youthful, smooth-faced, ministerial looking Marylander, excelled the envy of his brother Senators. Two large floral roosters towered high above his head, one bearing the inscription:

"Oh, such a day, so fought, so followed, and so fairly won, came not till now to decorate the times since Cæsar's fortune."

Another floral design gave notice that a certain desk was "Reserved for A. P. G., 1887." Mr. Gorman received many congratulations on his able campaign management.

Only twenty seven Senators were in their seats for prayers. The Chaplain prayed that in the new era they were entering upon, the only sectional rivalries might be in the paths of progress. Mr. Logan was the first Senator recognized by the President. He made the motion for the formal notification to the House, and Mr. Sherman moved for the usual Committee to wait upon the President. All this occupied ten minutes, and a half hour's recess was taken to await the President's message. The interval was filled with letter writing and visiting

Competing with American Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The United States consul at Rouen writes to the State Department that under a mistaken prejudice on account of pretended difficulties of approach Rouen is excluded from the charter parties of the Northern American ports. Vessels drawing upwards of 20 feet, he says, frequently arrive at Rouen laden with wheat, rice and corn from India, Brazil and the Black sea, but none from the United States. Rouen not only supplies its local market, but is enabled to supply the two million inhabitants of Paris more directly and economically than any other port, by rail and water. The consul says: "I cannot avoid referring to the injury which the Produce Exchanges of the cities of Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia impose upon themselves and their countrymen by neglecting to remove this embargo, for I feel convinced that it is now continued only from an oversight as to its existence. I feel assured that each month of its continuance deprives the American farmer of an immense outlet for his grain and consequently of considerable profit."

Mr. M. J. Cramer, United States consul general at Berne, Switzerland, reports to the Secretary of State that Russian wheat is now driving American wheat out of the markets of Switzerland and South Germany. "The Russian wheat dealers," he says, "strain every nerve to supply the markets of central and southwestern Europe. They are supported in their endeavor by the low cost of transportation, both by railway and by sea and river steamers, in consequence of which Russian wheat is offered at a very low price. These circumstances cause a constant increase in the export of wheat from Russia into Italy, South Germany and Switzerland, via Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam, so that this country is now almost entirely supplied with Russian wheat." If American wheat is to regain command of these markets, both its price and the cost of its transportation, Mr. Cramer says, must be reduced.

HISTORY OF ALLITERATION.

RUM, ROMANISM AND REBELLION —HOW BURCHARD SLEW THE MODERN CAESAR.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

"What means this 'Veni, Vidi, Vici' business?" said Marcus Junius Brutus, toying with a bit of lemon peel at the bottom of his tumbler.

"It means," said Calus Trebonius, "a threatened despotism against which we must rise, appealing to the Romanism of the people."

"And what to this, says Cassius?"

"I am for rebellion," nervously answered Cassius, as he knocked over a catchup bottle in reaching for a cracker.

"Enough," said Brutus. "We understand each other. I know this Cæsar well; have loved him; have borne much from him—but when he fires three V's in succession at the Roman people he taxes my friendship too far. The man who fools with the mother tongue threatens liberty." [To the waiter.] "Dardanius! three rum sours. So, now my friends, fight fire with fire, and let our watchword be, 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.' If alliteration is the game we'll play it."

The conspirators sallying forth met Burchard at the door in a black toga and white cravat, and whispered in his ear the contersign.—Fired with enthusiasm, Burchard immediately railled a thousand Roman augurs and crossed over to the foot of the staircase he became excited and the alliteration went off at half-cock. Cæsar said "Et tu Burchard," and the game was up. He lingered four days.

Nor did the slaughter end here. Thousands of the Volscians whom Cæsar had fluttered heretofore got slewed and remained so for several days.

But Cæsar returned to Augusta and finished his commentaries.

The Steamship Decatur H. Miller Goes Down Near Craighill Channel.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.

The steamship Decatur H. Miller, Captain Clark, which sailed from this port yesterday afternoon for Boston, was sunk about one half mile from the mouth of the Lower Craighill Channel, at 5.30 o'clock, by collision with the steamship William Lawrence, Captain Hooper. Both vessels belong to the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. The Lawrence was bound from Savannah. The Lawrence, it is said, blew one whistle, which was to go to starboard. This was answered by one whistle from the Miller. Then the Miller, it is stated, blew twice, which called for the Lawrence to pass to the port side. The Lawrence then answered with one whistle again, which indicated that the captain was going to pass to starboard, for which he first blew. The engines of the two vessels were then reversed at full speed, but did not prevent a collision, which occurred in a very short time. The Lawrence struck the Miller bow on just forward of the forerigging, cutting through and making a hole in her side from the top to below water-line. The bow of the Lawrence was stove in, but she did not leak on account of her forward watertight bulkhead. As soon as the vessels cleared the Miller settled forward and the Lawrence came to anchor. Captain Hooper lowered the boats of the Lawrence and at once set off for the Miller.

There were four passengers on the Miller—two gentlemen and two ladies—who were at once sent on board the Lawrence. The Miller was about fifteen minutes settling. She lies about half mile from the mouth of Lower Craighill Channel in four fathoms of water. Her quarterdeck is just clear of the water and the deck from amidships forward is covered about one foot. She lies in an easy position and can be raised without any extraordinary trouble. Just as soon as the collision occurred all the crew went to their stations. The utmost system prevailed and there was not a bit of excitement. The Miller has a small cargo on board, none of which was saved. The men lost everything but what they had on. The Lawrence was nearly filled with cargo and had on deck 3,000 boxes of Florida oranges.

Commanders of Oyster Police Steamers.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 28.—The board of public works at their meeting here to-day accepted the new steamer Gov. P. F. Thomas, built for the State fishery service by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, and authorized the State comptroller to pay over to Mr. E. L. Levy, one of the contractors present, the sum of $30,807.80, the inspectors having reported favorably as to speed and other requirements under which the contract for her construction was executed. Capt. F. Louis Griffith, of Anne Arundel county, was appointed commander of the Thomas, and Mr. James Turner, of Wicomico, formerly mate on the steamer Governor Hamilton, was promoted to the command of that vessel. It was left with the Governor to determine when the steamer Hamilton should go into active service.

Capt. Griffith takes charge of this vessel on Tuesday. He has appointed W. K. Watts, of St. Mary's county, first officer, Charles W. Eberhart, chief engineer, and Frank Knox, assistant. Both Eberhart and Knox are from Baltimore city. The two firemen will come from Annapolis and Prince George's county, and, with the crew, will be selected later. Capt. Griffith's beat includes the Patuxent river, with headquarters probably at Annapolis. His bond was approved before Judge Miller to-day, with Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and Joseph Franklin, securities.

A South Carolina Ballot.

From the Barnwell (S. C.) People.

The following quaint and curious indorsement was found on the back of a Cleveland and Hendricks ticket cast at Barnwell, Nov. 4:

"Grover Cleveland, stand up! A jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of designing and conspiring with divers Democrats to become President of the United States, to the great harm and personal injury of over 100,000 loyal officeholders of the Republic. And more: You have caused anger, hatred, ill-will, curses, and maledictions to spring up and live among the hitherto united Republican family of this country.

"Your advocates have defended you with great zeal and ability; indeed, such zeal and ability have never before been known in the history of Presidential campaigns in these United States.

"As the jury have recommended you to mercy, I make your sentence as lenient as the law allows.

"It is, that you, Grover Cleveland, be confined at hard labor within the walls of the White House, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the term of four long years. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

"Bring in Tom Hendricks."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28, '84.

The Democratic party comes into control of the government under such circumstances as virtually place it upon probation. The people will watch its course with eager eyes, and judge it not from its past, but from the present. This is an era of progression—an age in which men are judged by what they are, and not by what they were or may have been. Four years of wise administration will assure to the Democratic party control for another four years; a crooked administration relegates the party to obscurity if not eternal death.

Wisely, as we think, administrative control has been placed in the hands of one who fully ap[preciates] the situation; one who w[ill] swerved to the right or l[eft] performance of the exa[cting] devolving upon him. In[deed] charge of these duties h[as] guided, not by the narr[ow] which surround the cranit[ium] past with reverential defer[ence] by the lofty comprehensive[ness] the present.

He is broad enough, large[r] and wise enough, to know [that] United States of to day is [but] embryo and government [in] with its sparce settlements a[nd] ulation of 3,000,000, but th[e] tiest nation on earth with 60[,000,000] of free people jealous of thei[r] and with the manhood to m[aintain] them.

He recognizes the fact th[at] withstanding the carpings [of] non-progressionists, the peo[ple] to-day are wiser in their time and generation than any that have preceded them, and that the nation or people who live in the past, are affected with the dry rot, and only await the hour of dissolution; while the nation which looks steadily forward with an eye single to the peace and prosperity of its people has a lease on life only limited by time itself.

With this grand view of the present and the possibilities of the future, Grover Cleveland will assume the administrative control of the affairs of the nation, not contracted by the traditions of the past or warped by the narrow partizanship of the present.

Not assuming the prescience of a prophet or claiming to be clothed with the mantle of a son of a prophet, your correspondent ventures the assertion that President Cleveland will gather around him a Cabinet, not of small men, that he may appear great in their midst, but one, embodying in it the broadest statesmanship of the present, and the most liberal and comprehensive minds of the day.

The age of small men is past, the future is pregnant with great men, grand ideas and lofty aspirations, and Grover Cleveland is the Moses of to day, who is to lead the people of this country into the sunlight of the fruition of the hopes of those who have long been setting in the valley and shadow of death.

We have been led into this train of thought, not only by our knowledge of the situation but by a brief interview with one of the brightest, broadest, and most intelligent men, not only of the Democratic party but of the nation. We refer to James N. Burns, of the 4th Congressional district of Missouri, one who reluctantly entered the field of politics, but who brings to the discharge of his duties as a representative, not only industry and application, but a broad and comprehensive view of the situation and knowledge of men that make him a fit councellor or in fact a leader whose wise judgment should be followed.

The New York *Herald*, on Thanksgiving day, had the following announcement among its 'personal' advertisements: Mrs. Mary Ann Lugenbeel died suddenly at 316 Indiana avenue, Washington, D. C., last night. She was the mother of the late Mrs. Christancy.' This little 'ad.' recalled to many an American an incident of Continental notoriety that happened several years ago. Judge Christancy a U. S. Senator from Michigan, sixty years old, married a pretty Treasury clerk, Miss Lugenbeel, scarcely twenty-one years of age. The occurrence occasioned a good deal of comment in society circles. It was a union of May and December. Everybody watched the result, and it was not long before there were reports of disagreement, between the two who contracted the marriage, which reports were soon confirmed by the filing of a bill of divorce by Mr. Christancy. The suit was of world-wide notoriety, and during its pendency the unhappy Mrs. Christany died. Your correspondent knows of some of the real circumstances which led to the separation of the couple and he does not believe that there was any good ground for the disagreement or quarrel. The green eyed monster, jealousy, was the author of all the trouble, and it is known that if Judge Christancy could now touch the vanished hand of his young wife, and greet her long stilled ear, he would penitently take her to his heart again and whisper to her such words of love and comfort as cheer a mortal's pilgrimage through life and make the pathway seem sunny, easy, and joyous.

S. B.

DIED.

KENNEDY.—Oct. 31st, ADA ESTELLE, daughter of Wm. A. and Mary Kennedy, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Public School Entertainment.

The Public School of Chestertown will give an Entertainment on Friday evening, Dec. 5th. Proceeds for the benefit of the school. Doors open at 7.30. Admission 30 cts. Prof. Orem will have charge of the music.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A Literary and Musical Entertainment, for the benefit of the M. P. Church, will be held in the Town Hall, Kennedyville, on Thursday evening, 11th December. Doors will open at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 35c. Children under 10 years, 15c.

Nov. 27, 1884—3t.

At Private Sale.

A valuable House and Lot on High street, in Chestertown, suitable for store and dwelling. Also, vacant lot adjoining on Kent street, desirable for building purposes. Terms easy.

WM. M. SLAY,
Nov. 20—3t. Attorney.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

One acre of land, with a Two-Story Dwelling and Kitchen attached, in Chesterville. A very desirable location. Easy terms.

CHAS. H. BAKER
Oct. 2, 1884 Att'y.

Money to Loan.

Large or small sums on good farms in this county for five years or shorter periods. Interest 6 per cent.

THOMAS HILL,
Fayette and St. Paul Sts., Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 11, 1884—3m.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the farms known as "Camelsworthmere," "The Skirm Farm" or "Merritt Farm," after this date, with dog, gun or otherwise. The law will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM R. GALE,
Oct. 16—tf.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned, after this date, from trespassing with dog or gun upon premises of the undersigned, under penalty of the law.

THOMAS GALE, G. REESE BECK,
CHAS. LONG, ADAM DIEHL,
W. B. STEVENS, Mrs. S. H. GALE,
J. GALE.
Nov. 13, 1884—3t.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of the Heirs of John Blackway, deceased.

The Report of Sale and proceedings in the aforegoing case having been read and considered, and the same appearing to have been regular, and the provisions of law in relation thereto having been complied with, it is thereupon this 28th day of October, 1884, ordered that the sale made and reported by John F. Whittington, collector, as above set forth be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the third Monday of January next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Kent county once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of December next.

FREDERICK STUMP,
JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy test:
SAM'L BECK, Clerk.
Nov. 20, 1884—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of admr. on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

JAMES SCOTTON,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of May, 1885, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of November, 1884.

MARY E. SCOTTON,
Nov. 20, 1884—4t. Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, of

AGNESS B. WOODALL,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of May, 1885, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of November, 1884.

FRANCIS X. KRAFT,
Nov. 20, 1884—4t. *Administrator.*

Notice!

SALTPETRE,
SAGE,
PEPPER,

Large Stock. Low Prices.

—AT—

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
at HUMPHEY'S,
M. A. TOULSON'S, Druggist.

Public Sale.

INTENDING to discontinue farming, I will offer at Public Sale on my premises, near Edesville, on

Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1884.

the following Property:



5 head Fine Work & Driving Horses

Milch Cows,

SOME OF THEM ALDERNEY STOCK.

YOUNG CATTLE; HOGS.

1 McCormick Harvester, in good order; Champion Reaper and Mower, and

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

of various kinds.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under cash; on sums above $10, a credit of twelve months will be given, on note with approved security.

JOHN P. EDES,
Nov. 27—ts. adjoining Edesville.

Wroth & Aldridge

WE have received our FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Boots & Shoes

Dry Goods, Notions,

HATS, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE AND QUEENSWARE,

and are offering bargains in all departments. Come and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We carry a full line of Mundell's Solar Tips, the best shoe in the market for Boys, Misses and Children; also, Oliver's City-Made Shoes for Ladies.

Carpets and Oil Cloths

AT CITY PRICES!

Full Line of White and Colored Blankets, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

Underwear for Ladies, Children and Men. Boys' and Men's Laundried and Unlaundried Dress Shirts.

Large assortment of Gloves and Knit Goods. Ladies' Kid Gloves a specialty.

Best Fine Salt at $1 00 a sack. Ground and unground Pepper, Saltpetre.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchance for Goods. Give us a call.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE,
Nov. 29—1884. Chestertown.

Winter Goods!

J. H. Simpers

CHESTERTOWN,

Offers to the trade at lowest Cash Prices, a full line of

DOMNSTIC DRY GOODS,

Kerseys, Cassimeres, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams; also, Dress Goods, Suitings, Cloths, Velveteens, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves,

Hoods, Nubias, Shawls, Skirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Vests, Corsets, Suspenders, White and Colored Blankets, Horse Covers, and a

General Assortment of Notions

Large Stock of Well Made and Durable

WINTER BOOTS,

for men and boys, Button and Lace, Calf, Grain and Goat SHOES for ladies, misses and children at prices that will compete with any.

New style HATS & CAPS for men and boys.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH AND RUGS.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Flour, Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, &c.

With a large stock of seasonable goods, bought at lowest prices, we are prepared to offer inducements to cash buyers.

Nov. 27. J. H. SIMPERS.

Notice

—TO—

HOG-KILLERS!

WE HAVE FOR SALE

GROUND CAYENNE,
BLACK PEPPER,
POWDERED SAGE,
SALT BY THE SACK OR LB.,
and
GRANULATED SALTPETRE.

WM. H. LAMBERT.

Special!

Farmers in need of

PURE SAGE,
GROUNG & LEAF PEPPER,
GROUND OR WHOLE SALTPETRE,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c., &c.

We refer them to

TOULSON'S DRUG STORE.

Important!

Farmers and others who are troubled with

Vermin on Stock

Particular LICE on Stock, at

M. A. TOULSON'S DRUG STORE

you can procure an effectual eradicator.

Nov. 27.

VELVETEENS—In the leading colors—Cheap at J. H. SIMPERS'.

GENTS' UNDERSHIRTS at 25 cts., 37½c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $2.00 each at J. H. SIMPERS'.

1885.

Harper's Magazine,

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, *Harper's Magazine* will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a *new magazine*, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine-making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled 'At the Red Glove;' descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer,' illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One year (52 numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers of June and December of each year.—When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

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J. B. McINTIRE,
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March 27 Druggi