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The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

Thursday, January 22, 1885.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AFTER the 4th of next March the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts will be one of the representatives of New York State in the U. S. Senate. As a lawyer, a politician and a grinder-out of long sentences he occupies a position in the first rank.

WE make note elsewhere of the earnings of the Delaware railroad for the year 1884. There are few roads in the country that pay hand somer dividends than the road down the Delaware side of this Peninsula. A road down the Maryland side of the Peninsula would pay equally handsome dividends. By a little curving it would take in a large number of prosperous towns, and it would run through peach orchards and potato farms as well as through wheat fields and corn fields, on the way down. We hope Mr. Robert Garrett sometimes lays awake o' nights thinking about a Peninsula railroad.

BALTIMORE has not yet lost her yearning desire to take in the belt. The solicitude which the motherly city feels to have the belt come in out of the cold is shown in frequent quips and quibs upon the matter in the Baltimore press. The Baltimore county papers, too, dread with untold horror the possibility of having one-half their county swallowed up in the city. However relentlessly the Towson editors may thirst for each other's blood; however vindictively they may glare at each other and hate each other, as they carefully select opposite sides of the street, upon the question of keeping Baltimore county solid they are as harmonious as two lambs. We think, however, that Baltimore has built up the belt, and should have the belt, and we hope the next Legislature will give her what she is entitled to, without much quibbling.

THE Port Tobacco *Times* thinks the next Maryland legislature should pass a bill asking Congress to remunerate the owners of slaves for the loss of their property. We are surprised that the Port Tobacco *Times* or any other intelligent journal should think of bringing up such an issue. The Republican press has set up the howl previous to every Presidential election, that should the Democratic party again come into power, it would tax the country to remunerate the South for its slaves. Such talk has always been repudiated in the South as unfounded buncombe. We believe there is not the slightest disposition, even among slave owners, to expect any such remuneration. In the first place it would be utterly impossible to get such a measure through Congress. The west, the northwest and the north would be solidly against it without respect to party. It could accomplish nothing, and would bring about nothing but harm for the next Maryland legislature to agitate the question of remuneration for slaves.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR will hardly know what to do with himself when he steps down and out from the Presidency of the United States. He tried hard to work the wires to go to the U. S. Senate from York State, but the wires would not work. There is nothing left to Arthur now, but to set up as a professional dude. He is largely fitted by nature to fill this manner of calling. Indeed, while President of the United States, he was more noted for the manner in which he trimmed his side-whiskers, the cut of his trousers and the graceful manner in which he handled his knife and fork, than for any quality of statesmanship. He is talked about for president of Union College, New York. What a college president Arthur would make.—What a precious figure he would cut in the company of Noah Porter, President Eliot and Dr. McCosh. What a treat it would be to hear him lecture upon the Antiquity of the Digamma! What a scholarly atmosphere this ex-ward politician would create around and about Union College! If the friends of Arthur desire to place him where he will shine, they should by all means make him a college president!

THE protectionists are laying plans for a desperate struggle upon the tariff question in the next Congress. Randall has journeyed through the south endeavoring to work up southern sentiment, and Col. Alec. McClure, the brilliant editor of the Philadelphia *Times* is now in the south most likely engaged also in an effort to manufacture protective tariff sentiment. But in spite of the efforts of Messrs. Randall and McClure and of pretty nearly all the New York and Philadelphia dailies to infuse life into the protective theory, it is a false theory, and has got to be buried in the same grave with all other false theories that have been tried and found wanting. That the protective tariff theory has been tried and found wanting, is clearly enough evidenced by the period of business depression through which we are now passing. Hundreds of factories are closed, and more than a hundred thousand operatives are thrown out of work.

Three times within ten years—in 873, in 1878 and in 1884—have e business depressions and a g of factories under a system protective tariff. The pro tariff must go. Mr. Randall McClure had as well let it ably and quietly.

Congressional Notes.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

In the Senate Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill with amendments. All provisions for changes in existing law adopted by the House are stricken out. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill "authorizing the President to appoint and place on the retired list of the army, one person from among those who had been Generals commanding the armies of the United States or Generals-in-Chief of said army." Mr. Edmunds expressed the hope that unanimous consent would be given for the immediate consideration of the bill. "Every Senator," he said, "would see the object, purpose and application of the bill. It would authorize the President to appoint Gen. Grant to the retired list. In its form it obviated the difficulty observed in the Fitz John Porter case. It would enable the United States to pass the act of gratitude and justice to General Grant." At the request of Mr. Cockrel the bill was laid over. Mr. Hawley called up his resolution calling on the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a copy of the paper recently filed in the War Department by General Sherman, relating to the policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate Government." After debate the resolution was agreed to; yeas 52, nays, 10. The nays were: Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Hampton, Harris, Renna, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Vest. Consideration of the Inter State Commerce bill was resumed, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

In the House, communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in response to a House resolution calling for information in regard to the cause of Naval Cadet M. S. Strang's death. The communication says that "Cadet Strang died from peritonitis and that there was no reason to believe that he died from cruelty." The communication was ordered to be printed. Various bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were passed, among them one limiting the time for the presentation of bounty and back pay claims to three years from the passage of this act, and of all other claims, except pensions, to six years, and providing that claims hereafter arising must be presented within six years from the time they originated. Mr. Browne, of Indiana announced the death of Schuyler Colfax, and offered an appropriate resolution, which was agreed to and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Edmunds called up the bill making provision for the placing of General Grant on the retired list of the Army with the rank and full pay of General. After a short debate the bill passed—yeas 49, nays 9. Mr. Edmunds earnestly advocated the bill. Messrs. Maxey, Voorhees, George, Gibson and Jonas, all Democrats, spoke in support of the measure. The Senators who voted no were Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance and Walker. The Naval appropriation bill was passed, with the amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, made formal announcement of the death of Schuyler Colfax, and the Senate, as a mark of respect adjourned.

In the House Mr. Mills of Texas introduced a bill for the creation of a revenue commission, and Mr. Weller of Iowa one to refund the bonded debt of the United States at 2½ per cent. The French Spoliation Claims bill was passed—yeas 181, nays 71. It refers the claims to the Court of Claims for examination and report to Congress, and is the Senate bill on the subject. The Chinese Indemnity Fund bill was also passed.

The House Committee on Agriculture has nearly finished the annual Agricultural Appropriation bill. It will appropriate about $600,000, nearly $100,000 less than the bill of last year.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Miller of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for the bill heretofore introduced, which had been intended to give the President general authority to accept invitations to international exhibitions. The substitute simply authorizes the President to accept the invitation to the Belgian International Exhibition, and to send to Antwerp the Government exhibits now at New Orleans when the New Orleans Exhibition shall have been closed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the entire session was devoted to the discussion of the McPherson Funding bill. Pending its consideration a motion to adjourn was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 12. Pending the announcement of the votes, on motion of Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the six months' Naval Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Randall, Holman and Long were appointed conferrees.

A Cleveland Man Taken In.

Two brokers met at the lunch counter in Delmonico's Broad-street restaurant yesterday noon. One had been an ardent Blaine man during the last campaign, and the other wore a hat won on Cleveland's success. The conversation turned upon the prevailing dullness in business. "Things are pretty slow," suggested the wearer of the new hat.

"Indeed they are, and they will be much worse," responded the Blaine man, lugubriously.

"Well, we will hope for the best," said the first speaker cheerily.

"No use of hoping," was the reply. "Your man Cleveland and the Democratic party will come into power on the 4th of March, and I am willing to bet that four months after that time more than half of the business house in New York will be closed."

"That is infernal nonsense," commented the Cleveland man.

"I will bet you a summer hat and a couple of bottles of wine that it will be as I say."

"Done!"

"All right; now don't you forget it. Four months from March 4 will be July 4."

"The deuce it will. H'm. I guess I'll lose the bet. What will you take?"

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, '85.

Never in the history of Washington has business been so dull or her merchants so despondent. It really appears that everyone has ceased buying, and many dealers declare they had as well shut up their shops as to keep them open, as they are not paying rent, let alone clerk hire and other expenses. There is no good reason to be attributed for this state of the case, and why it is so, is the conundrum of the hour.

Matters have been lively in both houses of Congress so far this week, and exciting prospects are in view for weeks to come. In the House it is no secret that there is "the devil to pay and no pitch hot." Randall, since his visit South, has swelled up like a big toad, and don't propose that any small fry politician shall get his gaff in anywhere. In fact, he proposes to do just as he pleases for the balance of this Congress; to be Speaker for the next, and to succeed Grover Cleveland as President in 1889. Many prominent Democrats say that "he has cut off more than he can chaw." Not one, but over fifty good honest Democrats have within the last week spoken to your correspondent relative to Mr. Randall's assumptions. It appears that he has not only determined to run the business of the Committee on Appropriations, but to run the whole House. There are those among Democrats who fail to see why Randall, who is always elected by Republican votes, in a State that gives 80,000 Republican majority, should be dictator for the party.

The Republicans have always said that the Democratic party followed about four years in the rear of their party, and it is clear that Randall has been the manager who has placed the party in this position, but to-day, when the reigns of Government are placed in Democratic hands, it will not do for the party to drive behind, but to take the lead. The end is not yet, but it appears clear that Mr. Randall, with his 42 Democratic adherents, backed by the entire Republican party in the House, will no longer be permitted to dictate to the party of progress and reform. Mr. Randall's policy has made Pennsylvania a Republican State, that grows more intensely Republican with each year of his success, until from the old fashioned majorities of 30,000, it has changed to Republican majorities of 80,000.

In the Senate, a little breeze has been stirred over the Sherman-Davis matter, but it will amount to only a nine days' wonder, and then the people will settle down to their ordinary avocations.

While many important measures demand the attention of the Senate, there is one that should not be lost sight of. The House has passed the bill making the Agricultural Bureau a Department of the Government. It now rests with the Senate to either pass this bill or allow it to sleep the sleep of death. The farmers throughout the country are interested in the passage of this bill, and our advice to them is, that they at once prepare petitions and send them to the Senate, asking for the passage of this most important bill.

The inauguration is the all prevailing topic in everyone's mouth, and it is believed that it will surpass anything of the kind ever seen before. The new Pension Office is to be temporarily placed in condition for the inauguration ball, the tickets for which are to be five dollars each, admitting only one.

There was a great rush of patriots to get on the several committees on inauguration, which aggregate nearly three hundred, the main object with the many being the hope of going to the ball free. This, however, is not to be, for even the floor managers will have to subscribe their little V before they can pass the portal.

The bill that passed the Senate, retiring Gen. Grant, gives general satisfaction, as it seems hardly consistent with the dignity of a great nation to see its Ex-Chief Magistrate in danger of the poor-house, no matter what may be his shortcomings or long goings.

S. B.

Wm. M. Evarts to be Senator from New York in Place of Retiring Lapham.

The Republican caucus of the New York Legislature on last Monday night, selected William M. Evarts as the party nominee to succeed E. G. Lapham in the United States Senate. Evarts was nominated on first ballot.

The total vote for Evarts was 61, for Morton 28, and for Depew 3. Necessary to nominate, 47. Of the election and the methods by which it was brought about, the N. Y. *Sun* says,—

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—William Maxwell Evarts, lawyer of New York city, farmer of Vermont, father of eleven children, and grandfather of all the living men who have tried for the position, has been nominated to-night to take the place of one Elbridge G. Lapham in Washington on March 4. Proud of the victory as he and his friends are and ever will be, it is nevertheless true that his qualifications and record entered into the contest in a very slight degree. Very little was heard hereof either Evarts or Morton. Three or four days ago, after Evarts election was a foregone conclusion, two of his portraits were brought here, but no one has yet seen a picture of Morton. The fact is that the fight for Senator was a battle between Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Cornell and a few friends of theirs on one side, and the rest of the Republican workers on the other. The question was not whether Morton should be Senator so much as whether Tom Platt should be Boss.

There were plenty who said that any Boss would be better than no Boss at all, as is the case at present; but the Arthur faction, the Hiscock faction, and the Wood Pulp Miller faction were not of that opinion, and therefore united on Mr. Evarts against Alonzo B. Cornell, John F. Smyth, Silas B. Dutcher, Louis F. Payn, Dwight Lawrence, Jake Hess and others, who were for Morton and Boss Platt. As any politician can see, the old time distinctions of Half Breed and Stalwart were almost lost in the disturbance which the uprising of Platt brought about. The work for Morton began with the work for Erwin for Speaker two months ago, and, as it turned out, the election of Erwin proved the ruin of Morton. There was nothing to the Evarts boom except a lot of petitions and rural editorials until Erwin kicked over the Morton bucket with his ill-advised committee appointments. Then the Arthur men, who had tried to knife Platt by the election of Hubbell, sprang again into the fight. The wood pulp faction joined in, the Hiscock men took the hint, and the Russell men saw that their last chance was slipping by, and jumped over to Evarts, so that the ex-Secretary of State, from being a beggar at the door of the Legislature, suddenly found himself a prince.

An English Earl Who Died Among the Cowboys in Texas.

The Earl of Aylesford, an English lord who left his ancestral estates to live in a pine hut and run a cattle ranch in Texas, died recently on his ranch. Of him a letter from Colorado, Texas, to the N. Y. *Sun* speaks as follows,—

COLORADO, Texas, Jan. 15.—The Earl of Aylesford was liked and pitied here at this centre of the cattlemen. He was generally admired for his splendid physical appearance, and it was usual to speak of him as the "finest animal in Texas." He seemed to be full of good nature, without choice as to his companions, deeply intimate with none, but on free and easy terms with all. In business transactions he lacked sense. He put up $10,000 earnest money for the purchase of a bunch of cattle some time ago without the slightest prospect of being able to complete the purchase, and the consequence was that he lost his money. He won sympathy by this transaction, because the generous cowmen thought that he was too severely treated.

He owned a small lot of cattle near Big Springs, and lived upon his ranch in a miserable little pine house. He was a surprising consumer of whiskey and brandy, and when he began to drink he lost all regard for money. His sprees were never marked by violence, and he was always cared for by his more sober acquaintances. He dropped into the Texas style gracefully, and went about a flannel shirt, top boots, big spurs, leather leggings, sombrero, and slicker. He was fond of hunting Mexican quail, prairie chicken and antelope, and eagerly shot all the wolves he could get within range of. Very little was known here of his domestic trouble. He dropped his title, so that many did not know that he possed one. He was called Aylesford. He had a merry laugh, and was recognized as a jolly fellow at the bar.

There was something pathetic about his life here when he was sober. He would ride for hours and hours over the prairies all alone, and at night would walk about on his ranch looking up at the sky, as though in a reverie, unbroken save by the howl of the coyote. He was restless, and seemed to love as well as to hate England. He was anxious to become a cattle king, seeing the growth of the business all around him, but did not seem to be able to control any large sums of money at one time.

When he went to England last year he said he was going to sacrifice his income for years for an advance large enough to enable him to go into the cattle business as he desired. The cowboys were much attached to Aylesford. They never can be made to believe that the dead Earl was other than, as they express it, "a fellow who tackled civilization and got floored." They can be trusted to look after his interests until some one comes to relieve them. His property here is not large, and he had not had it long enough to begin to draw a revenue from it. It will take some time to get the necessary papers here, authorizing the sale of his ranch. In the mean time the calves belonging to him will be branded with his brand at the next round up, and the beef cattle will be shipped out in the spring for the account of his estate. The general comment upon his death is brief. It is, "Poor Aylesford."

Protection Against Poisons in Food.

The ordinary newspaper reader who persues the revelations made by the New York Board of Health in regard to the extent to which food adulteration is carried in that city will naturally wonder whether there will be anybody left alive for the cholera to kill, should it come next year. Beginning with the candy which the children eat, of which the board has confiscated tons, the investigation has led to the discovery that canned fruits, tea, coffee, spices of every kind, sausage, headcheese, and, in fact, nearly every article of ordinary food, not only are subjects of wholesale adulteration, but that the substances used are in many instances active poisons.

The candy is colored with chrome yellow and green, Prussian blue, red lead, burnt umber and vermillion. The acid eats the tin of the fruit cans and produces lead poisoning. The cheapest Rio coffee is made into choice old government Java by cooking it in a steam oven and coloring it with burnt umber. The addition of soapstone and prussian blue suffices to change willow leaves and sweepings into choice tea. Mustard and pepper are made from buckwheat middlings, colored to deceive the eye, and Venetian red is used to give sausages and head cheese a tempting color. Lead and its compounds are found in a great majority of these adulterations, while copper and arsenical preparations are not unfrequently employed.—*Phila. Times.*

Death of Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax.

MANKOTA, MINN., Jan. 13, 1885.—This morning, when the ten o'clock train on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul road arrived an elderly gentleman of portly physique stepped from the coach, and, with satchel in hand walked to the Omaha depot, as is supposed, for the purpose of taking the eleven o'clock train on that road west. He walked up to a gentleman outside of the depot and inquired for the gentleman's waiting room, and was directed thereto. After stepping inside he walked up to a map on the wall, and after persuing it for a while walked across the room to a window and looked out for a short time. He sat down with his overcoat on his lap. There were at the time three persons in the depot. The stranger was noticed to grow pale, and one of those present hastened to him with water, supposing him to be faint. He settled back in the seat and gave one gasp for breath, which was the last evidence of life he manifested.

The fact was telephoned to the business part of the city that a stranger had dropped dead at the depot, and in a few minutes it was reported that the deceased was supposed to be Mr. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United States, as letters and other papers were found on his person bearing his address at South Bend, Ind. People who had seen Mr. Colfax in life were hastily summoned and they identified him immediately. The members of the Odd Fellows lodge took charge of the body of their brother, and through the kind thoughtfulness of Dr. G. G. Harrington and wife the remains were taken to that gentleman's residence and cared for by the undertaker and laid in a fitting casket. The railway authorities of the Northwestern road placed a special car at the disposal of those in charge of the ceremonies. The car was properly draped.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense o weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching and affecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by C. F. Stam.
Dec. 18, 1884—1y.

MARRIED.

TOULSON—WILMER.—At St. James' M. P. Parsonage, on Jan. 15th, 1885, by Rev. A. W. Mather, CHARLES H. TOULSON and Miss SUSAN E. WILMER, all of Kent county, Md.

DILLHOFER—SCULLEN.—In Chestertown at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wednesday, January 7, by Rev. Wm. J. Scott, GEORGE DILLHOFER, of this county, and MARTHA SCULLEN, of Wilmington, Del.

WOODALL—LYNCH.—On the 14th inst., at St. Dennis' Church, Galena, by the Rev. G. S. Bradford, EDWARD E. WOODALL, and Miss ARAMINTA R. LYNCH.

HURLOCK—ARCHIBALD.—At Grace Presbyterian Church, Kennedyville, January 15th, 1885, by the Rev. W. W. Reese, WILLIAM S. HURLOCK and Miss ANNA M., daughter of Wm. Archibald, both of this county.

COBURN—TAYLOR.—On the 6th instant, at Chesapeake Parsonage by Rev. T. O. Crouse, AMBROSE B. COBURN to Miss CARRIE L. TAYLOR, both of this county.

BRISTOW—BRISTOW.—On January 8th, at the Hanover Street M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. Dr. Doughtery, J. WILMER BRISTOW, of Cecil county, and LAURA C. BRISTOW, of Baltimore.

LAMBERT—CROUCH.—In Chestertown, Dec. 29, 1884, by Rev. W. M. Strayer, THOMAS H. LAMBERT and Miss ANNA V. CROUCH, both of this county.

DIED.

GEMMILL.—At her home near Worton, on Sunday morning Jan. 19th, of typhoid fever, Mrs. SUSAN GEMMILL, wife of James S. Gemmill, in the 48th year of her age.

ASHLEY.—Departed this life in Piney Neck, Jan. 9, 1885, WILLIAM W. ASHLEY, son of Joseph and Mary A. Ashley, aged 29 years, 6 months and 29 days.

RUTH.—At his late home in Crumpton, Queen Anne's county, Jan. 4, FRANCIS ASBURY RUTH, in the 84th year of his age.

URIE.—In Baltimore, Jan. 1st, THOMAS URIE, in the 51st year of his age.

JUMP.—At his home near Stanley on Friday evening, the 16th inst., HENRY T. JUMP, in the 74th year of his age.

Death of Mr H. T. Jump.

Though we have not seen one month of the new year, yet the summons has come for one of our most venerable and respected citizens, Mr. H. T. Jump. He has closed his eyes to this weary world and is one of those who have taken their chambers in the silent passage-ways of death. Mr. Jump was a man who was true to his family, true to his community, true to the Church and true to mankind at large. His example lives after him. As a citizen and as a church member he has left behind him shining statues of holiness and virtue that the evils of earth can never destroy. He loved to visit the sick, young and old, and pray with them and for them, when he was in his health. Though he has moved from us in love and holiness to the better land, yet we have his lasting example, and we who are yet spared should strive to exemplify its teachings in our lives. Earth cannot well spare such men. Ah, thy equals have lived, served their God and blossomed in heaven!

Farewell, thou true stalwart of the cross,
Thou hast spent this life in all things well:
Thy heavenly gain and our earthly loss,
The eternal years of God will tell.

Christ let us all walk in the path,
That by this good, true man was trod,
It will keep us all from sin and wrath,
And bring us safely home to God.

WANTED.

100,000 Bushels Corn to be delivered in February and March at Betterton, Green Point and Travilla wharves and other landings.
Apply to TURNER BROS., DR. WM. B. TURNER, JOSEPH TURNER,
Jan. 22—tf.

SUPPER.

The ladies of Worton Presbyterian Church will give a Supper on the evenings of Jan. 28 and 29, at Worton Station. Proceeds for benefit of church. The public are invited.
By order of COMMITTEE.
Jan. 15—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

JOSIAS RINGGOLD, SR.,

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 8th day of July, 1885, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.
Given under our hands this 6th day of January, 1885.
JAMES A. PEARCE, JOSIAS RINGGOLD, Executors.
Jan. 8, 1885—4t.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH H. W. VICKERS, ESQ.,
will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties.
Jan. 22, 1885.

PIANOS and ORGANS.

KNABE, Woodward & Brown. Smith American, PRINCE.

Having relinquished teaching, the undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will devote his time principally to the sale of Pianos and Organs.

PIANOS.

Manufactured by Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and Woodward & Brown, Boston. These two firms having manufactured nearly 50,000 instruments, their recommendation by the agent is rendered unnecessary. Prices range from $275 to $1,000.

ORGANS,

Manufactured by Smith American Organ Co., Boston, and Geo. A. Prince, Buffalo. 170,000 Organs have been made by these two firms.—Prices range from $50 to $750.

TERMS CASH or Negotiable Paper, on delivery. Good Second Hand Instruments taken in exchange.

Instruments TUNED and REPAIRED in an experienced manner. Correspondence solicited.

PROF. THEO. ASCHERFELD,
Dec. 25—3m. Havre de Grace, Md.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Large Stock, all grades, at lowest prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

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.

COAL AND WOOD

Having laid in a full supply of the Best Quality of

WHITE ASH COAL

of various sizes.

We would call attention of all in need to give us a call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing. We are sure it will be to your interest. We keep also on hand a genuine article of

SOFT COAL

or blacksmiths' and threshing purposes. Try it.

WOOD.

In Wood we can give entire satisfaction either long or sawed to suit. Hickory, Oak or Pine. All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at short notice.

Thankful for past favors. Give us a call

T. DEC. RUTH.
Chestertown, Md.
Oct. 9, 1884. J. B. McINTIRE, AGENT.

THE OLD STAND

Still Alive.

I am now ready to serve the public with

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, BUNS, ROLLS, BISCUIT AND PIES,

EVERY DAY.

CANNED GOODS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Orders for Families and Parties promptly attended to; also, orders for Ice Cream taken.

Wm. H. Blakeney,
HUDGINS' OLD STAND, CROSS ST.
Chestertown, July 17—3m.

Wedding Presents

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
PLATED JEWELRY,
ROGERS' BEST SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS,
Novelties,

and many things suitable for Wedding Holiday Presents can be found at

C. M. LUCAS'
opp. Kent News office, Chestertown.
Dec. 11, 1884.

NEW GOODS!

FINE ART GOODS.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SEEN IN THIS MARKET.

These will make elegant presents for your sweetheart, yourself, your sister or your wife.

WE WANT YOU TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS.

THEY ARE REALY FINE & LOW IN PRICE

Colin F. Stam,
Dec. 11. DRUGGIST.

The Art Interchange.
1878—1885.

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GOING NORTH	Pa se'r & freight no. 1 daily	Passe'r & freigt No. 3 Thursdays
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	6 30	1 45
Worton	6 48	2 05
Lynch's	6 55	2 15
Still Pond	7 03	2 25
Kennedyville	7 15	2 40
Blacks	7 30	2 55
Lambson	7 45	3 10
Masseys	7 58	3 22
Delanys	8 12	3 25
*Bingham	8 27	3 45
arr Clayton	8 40	4 00
leave "	8 51	4 25
" Middletown	9 14	4 55
" Wilmington	9 51	5 50
arr Philadelphia	10 40	6 50
Baltimore	12 35	8 32

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger & Freight No. 2 daily	Passenger No. 4 Thursdays.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.m
New York		
Baltimore	6 35	12 10
Philadelphia	7 31	3 00
Wilmington	8 35	3 50
Middletown	9 34	4 31
arr Clayton	10 02	4 52
leave "	11 17	4 55
" Binghams*	11 30	5 05
Delanys	11 40	5 10
Masseys	11 55	5 25
Lambson	12 10	5 35
Blacks	12 25	5 45
Kennedyville	12 40	5 55
Still Pond	12 50	6 02
Lynchs	12 55	6 07
Worton	1 05	6 12
arr Chestertown	1 20	6 30
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train for Baltimore change at Wilmington.

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