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The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

Thursday, January 29, 1885.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE DYNAMITE FIENDS AGAIN AT WORK.

EXPLOSIONS AT THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND THE TOWER.

A Careful Plot Coolly Carried Out.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—At a few minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon two terrific explosions of dynamite, one quickly following the other, shook the Parliament Buildings, wrecking portions of the Palace, shattering every pane of glass, and wounding a number of people, some of whom it is feared will die. Almost the same moment a similar explosion took place in the Tower of London, wrecking the White Tower and wounding men women and children by flying glass and splinters. The report of the explosion was heard for miles up and down the Thames. Throngs of people hurried from all quarters to the scenes of devastation. News of the explosions flew through London and its populace was thrown into a fever of excitement. The telegraph quickly carried reports of the outrage to all parts of the kingdom and the excitement that reigned in London was shared throughout every town and village in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Neither the House of Commons nor the House of Peers was in session at the time of the explosions. Saturday is visiting day at the Palace of Westminster, and more than a hundred visitors, many of them women, were in the buildings. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall. Mr. Edwin Green, a civil engineer, was visiting the buildings with his wife and sister-in-law. They were descending the steps leading to the crypt when Mrs. Green observed a parcel that looked like a bundle of clothing.—Smoke was issuing from it. The thought of dynamite at once suggested itself to her and she called policeman named Cole who was standing near by and directed his attention to it. He immediately grasped the bundle and ran up the stairs, intending to throw it out of the building. A burning fuse was attached and as it had nearly reached its end Cole became alarmed and on reaching the top of the stairs dropped his dangerous burden. As it struck the floor it exploded. Cole was stricken down by the concussion and received injuries from which it is not believed he will recover. Two policemen standing near by were thrown down. One of them, named Cox, is fatally injured.

WOMEN THROWN DOWN.

Mr. Green was stricken down and received injuries which necessitated his removal to the Westminster Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Mrs. Green, his wife, and her sister were both stricken down. Their clothing was almost torn from their bodies, and they were cut in a number of places by flying splinters and glass. A number of people were also injured by the scattered debris. The visitors were panic-stricken, and those who were not too severely injured fled in terror from the buildings. The echo of the explosion had hardly died away when a second report resounded and the buildings were again shaken to their foundations. This second explosion occurred in the House of commons in the other end of the Palace. Fortunately the greater number of visitors, alarmed by the first report, had fled from the building. Of those who had not yet escaped a number were injured either by the force of the concussion or by the fragments of wreck that filled the air. One man 300 yards distant from the spot was stricken down by its force. A workman on a scaffold in the building, who was making some repairs, was thrown to the ground and severely bruised.

The explosion in the House of Commons occurred directly under the strangers' gallery. The gallery was completely wrecked, torn from its fastenings and thrown in fragments to the floor. Great damage was done also in the lobby. The masonry, decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The massive stonework was wrenched from its place, the glass roof of the House of Commons was shattered, the side windows blown out, and a heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery was hurled into the Speaker's chair and crushed it.

GLADSTONE'S SEAT SHATTERED.

Mr. Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces. The clock in the House of Commons stopped at precisely 2.13 P. M.

In Westminister Hall the damage is almost as great. All the woodwork in that part of the buildings was shattered, and a wide hole was made through the floor. The peers' gallery was displaced, and even the stonework of the doorways was either pulverized or wrenched from its position. Every pane of glass in the House, and in fact in the entire palace, was smashed. The gallery benches was overturned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled.

The great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminister Hall were blown clear off their hinges and thrown to the ground.

All the windows on the north and south sides of the immense building were blown to atoms. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof the accumulated dust of years. This as it fell made such a dense cloud that the officers on guard became alarmed and dared not enter the room. In the lobby the splinters were for a time as thick as flakes in a blinding snowstorm. They were propelled in many cases with dangerous force, and cut and rifled the leather from the seats and tore out and scattered the horsehair stuffings all over the House. The statues of King William IV. and of King George IV. were thrown down.

THE TOWER EXPLOSION.

The explosion in the tower of London occurred at 2 o'clock, about ten minutes preceding those in the Parliament Buildings. It took place on the second floor of that portion of the building known as the White Tower. At the time of its occurrence there were present about sixty visitors, among them many women and children. While they were moving about inspecting the various objects of interest there was a sudden bright flash, a deafening detonation, and the Tower was shaken like a reed. The noise was terrific. The air was filled with fragments of the wreck. Women and children were cut and bruised on the face and hands. They shrieked with terror, and the majority of them were too panic-stricken to attempt an escape. Crowds flocked to the Tower from every direction. Many of the wounded were children, and as they were carried from the building with blood streaming from their pale, terror stricken faces, the excitement of the vast throng grew boundless. Yells of rage rent the air and cries—

"Lynch the villians!" and "Roast the Fiends!" were heard. The lack of a victim on whom they could vent their rage seemed only to increase their mad thirst for revenge. Had there been any one present at whom even suspicion pointed, his life would have been a poor purchase.

ENGLAND IN A FRENZY OF RAGE.

The city is in a frenzied state of excitement. The whole of the police force is on duty, and the troops in and around the city are under arms. Police patrols are stationed everywhere in closed proximity to each other, and a cordon of police has been drawn around every public building. Popular indignation ran so high and the clamor of the crowd for some one upon whom to wreak vengeance for the awful crimes of the afternoon was so insatiate that the persons arrested on suspicion narrowly escaped lynching when they were set at liberty. Wherever men congregated at the clubs, the coffee-houses, the hotels, on the street, at home, everywhere, the one topic of conversation throughout London, throughout the United Kingdom, this evening has been this last instance of the dynamiters' devilish activity.

An intense anti-Irish feeling has been caused by the outrage, and it is certain to unfavorably affect decent Irishmen employed or seeking employment in England. Vigilance committees and anti Irish leagues of employers are menaced.

It is estimated, according to the course and energy of the explosive employed in the House of Commons, that if the House had been in session Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh and 200 other members would have been killed.

The news of the introduction in Congress of a bill by Senator Edmunds to prevent and punish dynamite conspiracies in the United States has had a splendid effect in turning aside the bitterness of feeling against America which had been engendered by the explosions.

SUNDAY FOLLOWING THE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, January 25.

This has been a feverish Sunday in London. Everybody is excited. Everybody is asking, "What next?" For three days the anxiety for news from Stewart's army has been intense. There was getting to be a well grounded belief that General Stewart is in a very dangerous position and his army threatened with annihilation when the great dynamite scare of yesterday was literally flashed upon the people and drove away all thoughts of Egypt and of everything else save the danger at home. Nothing was talked of to-day but the explosions. There seems to be a general distrust of the police. They apparently know no more concerning dynamite operations than most intelligent persons who keep the general run of events, and that they had no intimation whatever of these outrages in advance is perfectly evident by the frantic efforts they are making to arrest everybody but the right people. They are completely puzzled and the boldness and audacity of the dynamiters startles everybody. There could have been no clock work long time attachments to the dynamite machines, for quick work was required. The conspirators sauntered into the Parliament Houses and the Tower of London, deposited their deadly explosive and left. It must have all been done within a very few minutes.

AN ELABORATE PLOT.

One thing everybody agrees upon, and that is that the plot was very elaborately planned and very carefully carried out. There must have been at least three conspirators and probably more. The plot seems to have been to explode the dynamite at the same moment in the House of Commons, in Westminster Hall and in that portion of the Tower of London known as the White Tower. Two o'clock was the time named. At precisely two the explosion occurred in the Tower and almost at the same instant in Westminster Hall, or rather in the crypt. Not over three minutes later came the explosion in the House of Commons. It is not probable that the machines could have been left for any length of time, for visitors were constantly coming and going. It was free day at the Tower and Saturday is a general visiting day at the great government buildings on the banks of the Thames. Any parcels of dynamite would have been discovered if left for any length of time, and it is entirely probable that the conspirators mingled with the visitors, deposited their explosives and disappeared hardly in time to escape the effects.

It was impossible to pursue investigations to any extent in the wrecked halls last night, for the gas fixtures were demolished. To day, however, it is possible to get an idea of the work of the dynamite. Half a dozen people were pretty badly injured in the Parliament Houses, but it was in the White Tower where the most injury to visitors was done. Not far from a hundred people, mostly women and children, were in the neighborhood of the explosion, when they were startled by a bright flash, followed by a tremendous report that was heard a long distance. For a few minutes the police seemed dazed. Then they closed the place and made everybody who had not left prisoners. Of course the miscreants, who alone knew what was coming, were on the outside by this time and after a thorough search everybody was released. The dynamite was placed on the second floor, in what is known as the banqueting hall, now used as an armory. The Martini rifles stored there were twisted into all sorts of shapes and pretty nearly everything in the room was wrecked. A great hole was blown through the floor and another through the roof. In fact, everything on three floors was pretty well smashed up. About twenty people were injured, six of them seriously.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

DAVID A. WELLS SHOWS THAT PROTECTION DOES NOT PROTECT.

David A. Wells, of Connecticut, delivered before the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club last Thursday evening a lecture on "The Absurdity of the Protective Policy." Art Association Hall, on Montague street, was filled with friends of revenue reform. Mr. Wells was introduced by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Vice-President of the club. The speaker began his address by asking what a tariff was, and answered it by saying that it was a tax imposed on commodities imported from foreign countries.

"Some think taxes are a necessary evil," he said. "There is no one act which gives so much comfort as just taxation. Out of it come the elements which tend to the advancement of the civilized world in all respects. I have heard that you are a good citizen, but you find it hard to make both ends meet. If I say to you, I possess a remedy and I advise you to pay more taxes, you would say I was a fool and you would be correct. I have the plan to place you on the road to prosperity. I notice that you consume certain fruits in large quantities. None of them can reach you without the payment of heavy duties. Suppose I say let us raise these fruits ourselves. You would laugh at me. The climate, you say, precludes this. Who is not in favor of protection to American industries? Who does not prefer his country's interest to that of any other? How should we promote American industries? By taking off the burdens of manufacturers so that they can produce more cheaply, and therefore the people can live at less expense. Within the last year it has been shown by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics that, comparing wages in Massachusetts and Great Britain, they had declined 10 per cent. in the Bay State and increased 5 per cent. in Great Britain, between 1873 and 1883—that is, the working man has lost 10 per cent. of the purchasing power of his money. And yet the Protectionist tells us that the tariff has increased wages in this country. The greatest difference in wages occurs in those branches which are not protected. Take carpentering, blacksmithing, &c., for instance. I hold in my hand a speech in which the orator says that men and boys and women even work in the collieries of England naked and sometimes chained. In this way does the Protectionist seek to delude his hearer. He knows that not for twenty years has a woman or boy worked in the collieries of Great Britain under those circumstances.

"The coal miners of Ohio, the silk employees of Paterson and the striking laborers of Massachusetts and Connecticut will probably appreciate this statement. It seems to be a law that the average man can make barely but a living. Where is all the wealth of antiquity gone? It is said domestic convulsions and tyrannical powers destroyed productions, and the ancient people ate themselves up. What is the aggregate wealth of this country? Mr. Blaine says it is $44,000,000,000. If divided among the people it would amount to $880 dollars a head. Certainly this does not represent a large sum for the results achieved in 250 years. And yet had every man supported himself upon his real income in the year 1880 he must have done it on 44 cents a day.

In 1883 our taxes were $775,000,000. The general government for the two years previous took over $200,000,000 more than it needed. What does this excess of revenue mean? It would have added a week's wages to every workingman; it would have given a pair of boots to every man, woman and child in the land and a barrel of flour to every family. Was a week's wages added to any man's income because of this excess of revenue? The Government took $5,000,000 of taxes upon coffee-pots and dinner pails in 1883. And yet this is protection to American industry. They say if we have no protective tariff we will come in competition with foreign pauper labor, and within five miles of where I stand there are 60,000 paupers. We don't need to go to foreign countries to find them, Is there any difference between a pauper who occupies our almshouses and one who exists 3,000 miles away? If free trade should begin to-day not 10 per cent. of the laboring population would be affected. Examine this house with me. Is the cellar imported? Are the mortar, the stone, the iron, the brick imported? The only men who wish to keep up the duty on lumber are those who possess rich lumber lands themselves. Not one of the articles used in the construction of a house need come into competition with foreign articles. A single exception is that of window glass. Come down to the street. We see railroads. Do we import them? Over a million people secure their living from employment by railroads. You can tax all of them under the name of protection, but you cannot protect railroads. Can you protect the minister? We import some, but export many more to all the isles of the sea. Still he pays duty on all the clothes he wears. How can a man protect himself? By doing all possible to reduce necessary taxation. We do not seem to realize that the average cost of living in this country is 17 per cent. greater than in Great Britain. A female domestic cannot be protected against the competition of foreign paupers; but she is taxed on every yard of cloth she wears, every silk ribbon, pin, and almost every thing she buys. There are over a million of these creatures among us.

"Protection is a fraud, and 90 per cent. of us work because of necessity and because there are none others to do the work for us. How can we meet foreign competition? Not without Government interference. Production was never so great in this country as in 1884. Why do men willing to labor want under such circumstances? Because our whole system of distribution has been paralyzed by a bad system of taxation and a national commercial policy that has made us perrenial and shut us out from the commerce of the world. The world wants our products, and will give us in exchange a greater abundance of those comforts and luxuries that all desire. The Government has assumed to control the people's work better than the people themselves. Its interference has culminated in obstruction and disaster. Governments never have money unless the people furnish it by taxation. If Congress enacts a law which gives a laborer in iron $1 more than he could otherwise have earned, it can only do it by taking $1 from a laborer in some other pursuit. If a manufacturer is paid $25 for a suit of clothes under the tariff, which without the tariff could have been bought for $13, the man who earned the $25 and bought the suit is robbed of $12. (Applause.) Does protection tend to cheapen manufactured products? If protection were to be recommended because it leads to cheapness, it were best to begin with cheapness. Not a single instance can be adduced to show that any reduction has ever taken place in the cost of production under a system of protection, which would not have taken place equally soon under free trade. Many instances can be shown which prove protection, by removing the dread of foreign competition, has retarded not only invention, but also the application and use of improvements elsewhere devised and introduced.

"I say to you, laborers, strike with your votes at this monster, for which protection to American industry is a misnomer."

Cure for Pies.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of 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. P. Stam.
Dec. 18, 1884—1y.

MARRIED.

PRICE—WHITTINGTON.—At the Methodist Episcopal Church in Millington on the evening of Jan 22d, by the Rev. T. L. Tomkinson, Mr. WILLIAM H. PRICE and Miss KATE V. WHITTINGTON, both of Kent county, Md.

WHALEY—HACKETT.—January 14th, 1885, by Rev. W. M. Strayer, EDWARD WHALEY and MARY E. HACKETT, both of this county.

DIED.

GEMMILL.—Near Worton, on Wednesday the 21st inst. of typhoid pneumonia. WILLIE, the son of James S. Gemmill, aged 15 years.

GALE.—In Philadelphia, January 18th, 1885, BERTHA, daughter of John T. and Marietta Gale, aged 17 years.

MELVIN.—In Wilmington, Del., January 16, 1885, ANNIE R., wife of Thos. W. Melvin, and eldest daughter of the late James L. Bowers of this county, aged 48 years.

JONES.—In Queen Anne's county, near Chester Bridge, Wednesday morning, Jan. 14th, Mrs. HANNAH M. JONES, aged 64 years.

WALMSLEY.—At Rock Hall, December 23d, 1884, IDA LOUISA WALMSLEY, aged 15 years, 3 months and 22 days.

MILLER.—Near Lynch's, Jan. 17th, 1885, ETSIE MAY, only daughter of Jeremiah and Mary E. Miller, aged 2 years, 7 months and 4 weeks.

In Memory of Mrs. Margaret Susan Gemmill.

"We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast,
The wild flowers who shall stoop to number?
A few may touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die, with all their music in them."

The subject of this memorial was a woman of unusual personal charms in youth, and of singular beauty of character throughout her life. Had her lot been cast among the great ones of the land, she would have shown as a star in the firmament. But ambition, "the last infirmity of noble minds," had no place in her nature; to her, domestic love promised all that a true woman should most desire, and her life was one unbroken record of unselfish and unfaltering devotion to the comfort and happiness of those around her. Of the beauty of such quiet and humble lives, the world can never know, but to those who are brought in contact with them, and who yearn for something to sustain their faith in the goodness of God, and the reality of religion, the lesson of such a life is worth more than all the doctrines of the pulpit.

Her sudden death was but a swift translation from earth to Heaven; the sure and certain reward of duty faithfully performed, and to her husband and children the memory of her life is a legacy more precious than silver and gold. It is of the close of such lives that Wordsworth wrote:

"The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more."

Attention, Kent Guards.

All members are hereby notified to report at the Armory on Monday evening, February 2d, at 7 o'clock sharp, in full dress uniform. By order of
1t. CAPT. THOS. G. DEFORD.

LOST.

A New Gingham Umbrella, with a rattan handle bent at the hand-hold. It was probably left somewhere on a rainy day. Please leave it at the *Transcript* office.

NOTICE.

All persons holding bills against the Kent Guards will forward them to R. R. Cader within thirty days from this date, Jan. 29th, 1885.
3t.

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
Jan. 15—3t. COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

HENRY T. JUMP,

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 29th day of July, 1885, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1885.

MARGARET A. JUMP,
Executrix.

Wm. S. Busick has been given power of attorney, and will transact the business connected with the settling of the estate.
Jan. 29, 1885—4t.

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,
Jan. 8, 1885—4t. Executors.

VALENTINES!.

FOR 1885.

CHOICE ASRORTMENT
—AT—
STAM'S DRUG STORE.

Trustee's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
In and Near Millington,
KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1885,

AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

at the hotel of John H. Thomas, the following REAL ESTATE:

No. 1

is a Lot of Land situated on Sassafras street, in the town of Millington, adjoining the property of Thos. R. Quimby, now in the possession of Mrs. Godwin, with a front of about one hundred and ten feet, and

CONTAINING ABOUT ¼ ACRE OF LAND,

and is Improved by a

FAIR AND COMFORTABLE FRAME DWELLING.

No. 2

Is a Lot of Land about one mile from Millington, on the north side of the public road leading from Millington to Smyrna, now in the possession of Mr. Wilmer Wilson, adjoining the land of Mrs. Holt and others, and containing about

TEN ACRES OF LAND,

and is Improved by a

SMALL DWELLING HOUSE.

The above Real Estate was the property of the late Joseph Mann, is situated in and near the thriving town of Millington, and its sale offers a fine opportunity to those unable to buy larger and more expensive estates.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One third the purchase money cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the court at the option of the trustee, one third in one year and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the trustee.

WM. M. SLAY,
Jan. 29th, 1885—ts. TRUSTEE.

Chestertown Plumbing House!

CLEMENTS & YORK.

WATER, GAS AND STEAM WINDMILLS AND PUMPS.

WE are now prepared to make contracts, and do all kinds of work appertaining to water, gas and steam; also, a full line of steam valves, faucets, stop and waste valves, and a full line of brass work and fittings for plumbing work. Pipe of all sizes, both plain and galvanized. Bath-tubs, kitchen sinks, hydrants, street sprinklers and water closets, terra-cotta pipe, bends and benches of all descriptions.

Work done by Practical Mechanics.
Repairing promptly attended to.

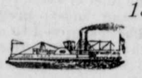
SANITARY PLUMBING, DRAINAGE & VENTILATION A SPECIALTY.

Estimates Made Free of Charge. Office—under *Kent News* office. Jan. 29.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1884. *1885.*



Until further notice, the new Iron Steamer

Emma A. Ford

will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light street wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., making all the above landings.

The Steamer CORSICA will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. for Baltimore, Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Bookers, Quaker Neck, Centreville via Corsica creek.

☞ Will leave Chestertown at 5 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday and at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light street wharf at midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD,
Oct. 16, 1884. President.

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.

J. ARMSTRONG. W. H. SPARKS

ARMSTRONG & SPARKS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

SALOON ATTACHED,

146 LIGHT ST. WHARF,

Baltimore, Md.

☞ Jugs and Demijohns a specialty. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Feb. 28, 1884.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE WITH H. W. VICKERS, ESQ.,

will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties.
Jan. 22, 1885.

Silverware.

An extra fine supply of the best quality at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

Florentine Statuary

All the way from Milwaukee. These goods are very fine, and will bear comparison with the celebrated Rogers goods. You can have them at half price.

COLIN F. STAM,
Dec. 11. DRUGGIST.

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.
J. B. McINTIRE,
Oct. 9, 1884. 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.

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.

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.

The Art Interchange.

1878—1885.

An illustrated household journal of Painting, Embroidery, Home Art Work, Literature and Art, with colored and design supplement sheets. Puplished fortnightly. Price per year, $3.00; six months, $1.65; trial three months, $1.00, 15 cents per single copy.

A sample copy, with full-page colored plates and a catalogue of other art work hand-books, sent on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Addres. WM. WHITLOCK, Publisher, 140 Nassau Street New York.

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,

—FOR—

BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING
LOWEST PRICES

by J. B. SAPPINGTON
May 22, 1884.

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.

MW. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TILGHMAN. M. T. EARLE.

Wm. B. Tilghman & Co.,

(Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 18 Bowley's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan. 22, 1885—y.

New Year 1885

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AND SEE

E. W. F. Simpers

A fresh stock of

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON,
SPICES, PLUM PUDDING,
CANNED GOODS ALL KINDS,
LAMPS & LAMP GOODS.
GLASSWARE, FULL VARIETY

A nice assortment of

PLAIN & FANCY CROCKERY,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Also, we have a full stock of

Domestic Dry Goods and Notions.

All of these goods will be sold at low prices.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
Dec. 18, 1884. Chestertown, Md

1884. 1884.

HERE WE ARE!

WITH THE LARGEST DISPLAY

SEASONABLE GOODS

We have ever had, and with a greater variety of goods from which to select, than any house in the county. We can only name a few:

Triple plated ware, a better stock than we have had heretofore, such as Breakfast and Dinner Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Bouquet Holders; Card Receivers, &c., &., beautiful styles and cheap.

A fine collection of Oil Paintings and Chromos. Prices will astonish you.

Plush Goods—A beautiful assortment of Comb Cases, Toilet sets, Albums, Work-Boxes, Satchels, perfume stands, &c., &c.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Unique and beautiful designs—an elegant Christmas gift.

In Library and Hall Lamps we have the most beautiful styles ever brought to town. Come and look, it will cost you nothing and may save you money.

Fine china tea sets, cups and saucers, mugs, mustache and shaving cups.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

We have a full stock of low-priced and also better goods than are usually seen outside of a city store.

Doll Babies from 5 cts. to $10.

CONFECTIONERY.

We can only say we have everything you can wish. French Candy from 15 to 75 cts.

Nuts of all kinds. Raisins, Figs, prunes, grapes and nine hundred and ninety-nine other articles which we have not space to enumerate. Come and see us.

H. A. SPARKS,
Dec. 11, 1884. opp. Court House

DRY GOODS.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS

Nos. 199, 201, and 203 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

Are LARGE RETAILERS, JOBBERS and IMPORTERS of

DRY GOODS.

Their stock embraces every class and description of Goods that can be named under that head. They do not keep any article in Stock that, though low-priced, would be worthless to the buyer at any price. They have been in business under the firm of HAMILTON EASTER & CO. or HAMILTON EASTER & SONS for FIFTY-FOUR YEARS. They do business honestly and fairly. The Price, in plain figures, is marked on every article. The most inexperienced buyer can deal with them and pay no more than any one else.

They show their goods freely, but do not solicit or press any one to buy.

Will send Samples when requested, on receiving plain instructions in regard to the goods required—about the Price wanted, Colors preferred, &c.

Being Regular IMPORTERS and LARGE PURCHASERS, they are in a position to buy their Goods on the best terms, and consequently can sell their Goods at Prices much to the advantage of purchasers.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
199, 201, 203 Baltimore Street.
Oct. 9, 1884—3m.

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.

Colin F. Stam,

Bookseller and Stationer,

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

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.

Settled

That Grover Cleveland is to be the next President, and that 100,000 office holders will surrender their positions to the party coming into power. Full information how to proceed to obtain an office or position in Government employ. Sent postpaid on receipt of 25c.

WADE & CO., AUGUSTA, ME.
Dec. 25—4t.

CHEAP LOT OF FURNITURE

In sufficient quantities,
Will be delivered at your home free of charge.
Feb. 14, 1884. LOUIS K. STAM,

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, October 13th, 1884, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

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.
Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.
Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rate
FRED. GERKER,
Oct. 23, 1884 Lessee

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 depart men Come and examine our stock of Boots and Sho We carry a full line of Mundell's Solar Tips, t best shoe in the market for Boys, Misses a Children; also, Oil ver's City-Made Shoes 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.

N