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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, May 14, 1885.

C. G. WOODALL
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

A FEVER-STRICKEN TOWN.

NEARLY 100 DEATHS TO DATE AND MORE THAN 700 PERSONS STILL SICK.

WILKESBARE, May 8.—The epidemic of typhoid fever which has prevailed in Plymouth for the past four weeks still continues. Five deaths were added to the list to-day, and 21 new cases. The work of burying the dead continued to-day, there being five funerals. As one of the funerals was on its way to the graveyard it was met by three wagons loaded with coffins, which were on their way from the depot to the undertaker's establishment.

The town of Plymouth has a population of perhaps 10,000. It is on the Susquehanna river in Luzerne county, not far from Wilkesbare. The plague began about the first of April. In forty-six families known to be in destitute circumstances, with no money to buy medicine or ordinary food, there are 118 sick. The physicians say that the epidemic has spent its force, but that of the 730 known to be sick 50 or 75 will die. Sixty families have left the place within the last ten days. There are no smiling faces on the streets. Everybody looks solemn. Undertakers' wagons, hearses and doctors' carriages are on the streets at all hours of the day and night. Drug stores do not close their doors, and the march of death has caused many houses to be tightly closed. Crape hanging on thirteen doors on Thursday told the story of what the plague had done within.

The miners have worked about one-third time only since the first of the year, and their pay has been barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. When disease stalked into their homes, and they were stricken down, the family purse was empty. This state of affairs became apparent the second week of the epidemic. Chief Burgess Loderick and the town council did nothing toward helping the poor, and destitution developed in every quarter of the town. The cry for help reached the ears of the merchants, and on Tuesday night last a meeting was held and a relief committee organized, with sub-committees in each of the eight wards of the borough. William Davis was made chairman of the committee; W. G. Eno, a relative of the ex Bank President Eno of New York, is the secretary, and Peter Shupp, a substantial citizen, is treasurer. The best people that could be got to act were appointed on the sub committees, to canvass their wards and find out how many were sick and the number of families that were destitute or on the verge of destitution.

Since the canvass was made death has knocked at the door of many of the destitute who were too proud to tell of their poverty, and when it came to calling in the undertaker pride had to be put aside. A visit to several of the destitute families showed that their wretchedness is beyond exaggeration.

There are fourteen physicians in Plymouth. When the disease first broke out it was treated as malaria. The death rate increased. Wilkesbarre physicians were summoned, and the disease got to be called typhoid fever. None of the physicians was sure what the disease was and of the twenty odd deaths that have occurred not a single post-mortem was made, because, as the physicians say, they were satisfied that it was either typhoid or malaria fever. Dr. Davis says that the fever is a pure type of typhoid, entirely distinct from malaria fever. Malaria fever, he says, comes from a poison breathed from the atmosphere, and typhoid fever from a drink. His theory is that the source of the poison in this case is human excreta. He cites the case of the man who lives on the top of Shawnee Mountain, two or three miles back of the borough, on the banks of the stream that supplies the reservoirs. The man, whose name is D.F. Jones, was taken sick with typhoid fever in Philadelphia the latter part of January, and is not yet convalescent. The excrement of the patient, Dr. Davis declares, was washed into the stream and poisoned the water.—The analysis made by Drs. Taylor, Miner, and Murphy showed that the water was pure, sweet and soft. Had the analysis been made when the scourge first broke out, the result might have been different. The majority of the doctors believe that the fever was caused by the water that came from the river.

Superintendent Gance, when he heard of Dr. Davis's theory, said: "If Dr. Davis has been in possession of these facts for any length of time then he is criminally responsible, and it was his place to make known about the patient on the mountain."

Dr. Sperling of Kingston insists that the disease is contagious, and that it is not typhoid fever, but a spotted fever of a malarial nature; that it was caused by the impurity of the atmosphere, resulting from the filthy condition of the borough.

The water supplied to Plymouth comes from a stream on a mountain. About the middle of March the water in the reservoirs got very low and the Water Company began on March 20 to pump water from the Susquehanna. The river was very low at the time and the water muddy. Many persons contend that this is the cause of the disease.

John Moore, one of the undertakers of the place, said to-day: "Those that I have buried turned black immediately after death and smelled badly. I didn't see any spots on any of them. It's typhoid fever. It was the water we used out of the Susquehanna filled with the filth of Scranton, Pittston and Wilkesbarre."

Abreast of the Season.

From the Phila. Times.

President Cleveland was visited recently by an Ohio Congressman who wore a straw hat. To the President's remark that he had invested early, he replied:

"I didn't want to be considered slow in making the necessary change."

The President is said to have acknowledged the point by a faint smile.

A Party of Ex-Confederate Soldiers Call Upon President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—There was a scene in the East Room of the White House this afternoon which demostrated an era of peace and absence of sectional animosities. A party of stalwart men from Virginia in a uniform comprising short gray blouses with brass buttons, dark trousers and slouch hats and carrying canes, marched into the room and awaited the coming of the President. The visitors were members of the former Army of Virginia, commanded by Gen. Lee, and in honor of their old General they styled themselves R. E. Lee Camp. Ex-Union soldiers escorted them to the President's house and the blue and gray mingled harmoniously.—The men in gray were returning from Baltimore, where they had been honored guests at the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac. On the way back they concluded to call and pay their respects to the President before going on to Richmond.

The President learned of their arrival through the medium of a drum-and-fife corps, which made it lively for the veterans in their march up the broad roadway in front of the White House. He went down quickly to meet his Southern visitors.—The party was grouped in the East Room when the President appeared at the centre door leading into the corridor. Representative George D. Wise, of Virginia, performing the duty of presenting his friends and neighbors to the President. Among those who accompanied the party were D.W. Bliss, formerly in charge of Armory Square Hospital, on the Government reservation near the present Baltimore and Potomac Depot; Col. Robert I. Fleming, an ex Union officer; Major H.R. Bennett, of the Treasury Department, formerly of a New York volunteer regiment, and Gen. Eppa Hunter, of Virginia, a brigade commander under Lee. An usher stood on each side of the President while his visitors filed post him into the corridors and thence through the glass doors into the main vestibule of the mansion. There were at least 300 persons present at the reception, for many of the Lee Camp were accompanied by their wives and daughters. The President seemed very much pleased with the enthusiasm manifested by his visitors.

The Increasing Use of Electricity.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The electric light has now been in use at a considerable number of mines in Europe long enough to demonstrate its value, and as a result we find its use extending rapidly. At many of the French, German and Belgian collieries the electric light is used on the surface and at the landing stages at the foot and head of the shafts. At the Marles Collieries, Pas-de-Calais, France, both arc and incandescent lamps are in use, and the telephone connects the several surface works. Signals from the "pit-eye" or foot of shafts are given by means of a magnetized needle on a dial, where the words hoist, lower, stop, faster, slower, are shown. The revolutions of the ventilator are also recorded by electricity, and so satisfactorily does the whole system work, and so greatly does it facilitate the operations, that it is said the output is increased 10 per cent. with the same expenditure of labor.

In upper Bavaria electric lighting has for some time been applied at the surface. For this purpose there are in Miesbach one arc lamp and fifty incandescent lamps; in Hausham, 140 Edison incandescent lamps and in Penzberg eight arc lamps.

In this country a number of mines and mills have adopted the electric light with great advantage, and its use, and with it the use of electric signals and telephones, promise a vast market for electrical appliances. Electro-metallurgy is also making substantial progress in this country; in fact, we have at Newark the largest electro-metallurgical works in the world, and for a single customer, the Parrott Copper Company, they are now producing from 200,000 to 300,000 pounds of electrolytic copper a month.

The Display of Genius in Maine.

From the Lewiston Journal.

Two little upper Main street boys in skirts are laying siege to the heart of a wee damsel who sits on the front seat at the primary school and is dividing her attention between both of her admirers, who are dead in love. A funny thing was that which one of them did one day this week. His papa gave him a nickle for being a good boy. He didn't buy candy, although that was the original plea by which he obtained the nickle. Not at all. He went over post haste to the abode of his little lady and gave her the money on condition shat she would hold his and his hand alone on the way to school the next day. The trade was struck, and the next morning the programme was carried out. The fond mother of the little miss saw, as the result of this secret transaction, one tearful little boy in a blue blouse waist and skirt weeping bitter tears over the front yard fence, while down the street, in proud consciousness of having enchred a dreaded rival, marched the other boy hand in hand with the little girl. The father has great hopes of his boy who struck the bargain

THE proposed railway from London to Bombay will, it is estimated, extend over a distance of nearly seven thousand miles, and this distance, it is calculated, can be traversed in nine days, or an average of thirty-five miles an hour. The route contemplated is through Paris, Madrid, Gibraltar, Tangiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo, Bassorah, Kelat, to Kurrachee and Bombay. Use will be made of the existing railways in France and Spain, and steam transit will be established from the Bay of Gibraltar to Ceuta, in Morocco, from which latter point will begin the international railway, the works of which will have to be constructed in Morocco. This line will then form a junction with the system of railways under the administration of the French railway company in Algeria and Tunisia. Thence the route will continue through Tripoli and form a junction with the Egyptian railway system. From Egypt, the route to India would be continued to the Euphrates, and then along the coast of the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee; thence to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

How Two Large Countries are Growing.

The remarkable spectacle is offered at present by the United States of a country which is one of the largest, the most populous, the wealthiest and best situated for participation in commerce of any upon the globe, and yet at the same time is without a respectable merchant marine, is without control of its own foreign trade, and, when questions affecting its interests abroad are to be decided, exerts in the councils of the great powers a very small and vanishing influence. Our isolation is complete. It would be possible, in fact, to trace a parallel between the United States and China which, as respects the management of foreign affairs especially, would not be greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. Both occupy extensive areas of fertile country, well watered by large rivers navigable far into the interior by ships of large size. The people in both countries are numerous, enterprising, well instructed and much given to internal commerce. If China is more densely inhabited, it is only because it is an older country, and not because the soil of the United States is not capable of bearing a large population. Conservative statisticians, indeed, estimate our probable population at the end of another century at some 500,000,000, which would be 125,000,000 in excess of the present population of China. The organization of the empire is imperial, but its civil service is selected by competitive examinations, and is said to be very corrupt. Like ours, the Chinese navy, owing largely to the peculations of officials charged with the building of ships, is small in its number of vessels, and as respects efficiency, contemptible in the eyes of the powers with which China comes in daily contact.

The analogue of the famous Chinese wall along the northern border of the Flowery Land is to be found in our high-tariff wall, which, raised in the supposed interest of the home manufacturer, serves better to prevent his products from getting abroad than it does to prevent foreign wares from getting in. The wall, however, differs from the Chinese in extending all around the frontier, whereas China has opened fourteen of its great ports to foreign trade under conditions of freedom that to the unprogressive Philadelphia mind must appear shockingly adventurous. China, in fact, has of late years set us an admirable example, having abandoned her exclusive policy and opened in earnest diplomatic and commercial intercourse with other nations. Her people are going abroad and colonizing vacant countries, investing their money and labor in ships, plantations and industrial enterprises of various kinds. This acquisition of substantial interests in foreign countries has compelled Chinese statesmen to place ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of foreign capitals to look after matters concerning their countrymen. China has made her influence predominant in adjacent countries, and has acquired for purposes of commerce the islands lying off her coast. It may not be incumbent upon the United States to imitate her course in the latter respects, though if we are ever to gain and maintain a strong position in the commerce of the world, we shall of course require at convenient points in the track of commerce, all around the globe, coaling stations, dockyard facilities, warehouses under the American flag, and all the other accessories of a flourishing and independent trade. These things may come some time. Speed the day.—*Balt. Sun.*

Russia and the Nihilists.

Whether true or false, it is difficult to say which, yesterday's cable dispatches, setting forth the action of last week's congress of Nihilists at Kharkoff, are quite in accord with all that the Nihilist Stepniak has said in his books concerning the purposes of the Russian revolutionists. For two years more the Czar is to have a new lease of life. If in that time he passes a liberal Constitution, well and good; if not, he is to die and the Nihilists are to reign in his stead.

The representatives of these reformers have all along declared that their purposes were only incidentally destructive. They claim to have, as a wheel within a wheel, a complete esoteric organization, ready and capable to take up the vast ramifications of the Russian Empire and govern the nation from the start better than the Czar has ever dreamed of governing it; but like patient, indignant patriots they are willing to give the young Alexander time.

A good many people believe that the Czar and his satellites are anxious for war with England, hoping by such a complication to arouse the universal national impulse and thus, though at a great sacrifice perhaps, destroy the power of this terrible Nihilistic movement. But having started out on the principles of those human rights that have already made such havoc with two or three kings and emperors, the Russian Nihilists will hardly be turned from their purpose by any accident other than that which will realize their schemes. And fortunately neither Gladstone nor the Czar can long fight against justice without getting the worst of the encounter. —*Phila. Times.*

THERE had not for a long time been such a flutter as that produced by Senator Eustis by denouncing the President and the Administration for alleged shortcomings in carrying out the verdict of last fall and for failing to live up to the Democratic creed. Whatever other Senators had said or were expected to say in support of the Louisiana Senator his pronunciamento was not followed by similar attacks on the President. It is said that Senator Eustis expected to be indorsed by a number of Democratic Senators South and North. Be this as it may, instead of siding with him a number of the very Senators and leading Democrats in private life who were counted on to follow suit sided with the President, openly and unreservedly declared that they were satisfied with his course and said that they hoped he would adhere to it, for, although not as rapid in making changes as they had expected, a sober second thought had caused them to think that he was right.—*Phila. Times.*

AN A[illegible]PLISHED PARROTT.

HE SINGS WITH GREAT CLEVERNESS AND M[illegible]XES PROVERBS IN TRUE DUNDREARY STYLE.

From the New York Tribune.

Around the door of a Sixth avenue bird store near Twenty-third street was gathered the other day a crowd so large that it was a work of several minutes to gain entrance to the interior. From within there preceeded a hoarse voice, dashed with a suspicion of whiskey, which bellowed in Irish American brogue the enlivening strains of "Peek-a-boo."—With each reiteration of "Peek-a-boo" the crowd hollowed with delight, and one small boy in the exuberance of his joy tied himself into a sort of knot and rolled on the pavement. Suddenly the inebriated Irishman came to a dead stop and another voice, pleasanter in quality sang the inspiring national ode of "Yankee Doodle," followed by the stentorian query and answer all in one, "How are the Psi Upsilon boys? Oh, they'll all-right!"

A passer-by, puzzled at the scene, made his way in the store and soon solved the mystery. In a large cage in the centre was an enormous green and yellow parrot, which was hanging by one foot to a swinging perch, and trolling forth in different voices with the ease of an accomplished ventriloquist. He resumed a normal position as he was approached and, flapping his wings, bellowed out: "Hurrah for Blaine and Logan!" Then, cocking his head on one side, he dropped into a more conversational tone, and with a regular "Alice in Wonderland" air remarked: "It's never too late to mend a bird in the hand," and again after a pause, "It's a long lone that never won fair lady." His visitor affably remarked:

"You're quite an accomplished bird, Polly," and quick as a flash the creature replied:

"I can spell, I can. C-a-t, cat. D-o-g, fox," with an affectation of juvenility which was gruesome. He resented an ill-advised attempt at familiarity by snapping at the finger which tried to scratch his poll, and barked out:

"Take care. I'm a bad bird, I am. You betcher life!"

"He's one of the cleverest parrots I have had for some time," said his owner, Mr. Holden. "In fact, he is almost as good as Ben Butler, whom I sold to Patti. His stock of proverbs seems inexhaustible, and he makes them quite funny by the ingenious way in which he mixes them up. I could not begin to tell you all the things he says, but his greatest accomplishment is his singing. He is a double yellow head—the only species of parrot which can sing. The African gray are better talkers, but they do not sing. They only whistle. What do I ask for him? Oh, I think $200 is cheap for such a paragon, don't you?"

Dr. Mary and the Freaks.

Club Man in the Chicago Mail.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, who is now performing at one of the dime museums of this city, is, I am told by one of the profession, sick of her job. As the professional said in his stage vernacular, "she has bit off mor'n she can chew." A part of the duties of Dr. Mary is to pop around on the stage and feel the heads of the monstrosities and curiosities on exhibition and dilate on their malformations for the benefit of the audience. There are one or two of these who take occasion to "aside" some unpleasant gags on the lecturer, which now and then are spoken so loud that the audience catches on and joins in the chuckle. Yesterday she got her fingers in the hair of Major Atom and was showing him up to the beholders, when he said rather petulantly: "Come off, now, and cut the string. I'm hungry and want to get something to eat." One of the long-haired sisters told Mary to roll up her pants. I am told that the Mrs. Doctor has mopped her brow several times and remarked that if she had to do the dime museum racket as a steady job she would forswear male attire and relapse into womanhood.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is looking into the reports made last year of the breaking up of old vessels. He finds according to the accounts submitted to him that it would have been much cheaper to have given the vessels away than to have gone to the expense of breaking them up. As the estimated cost of the materials and the expense of breaking up the vessels was submitted in advance he does not understand how any Secretary could have issued any order to have them broken up.—There were six vessels ordered to be broken up last year. The estimated value of the material in them was $73,477 65. The estimated cost for the breaking up of the vessels was $107,000. It will thus be seen that the Government would have gained over $30,000 by simply giving the vessals away. If they had been put up at auction a neat sum might have been realized. As it is the value of the materials has been greatly overrated, so that the estimated loss will probably reach $50,000.

IT is generally understood that Mr. Vilas will be a candidate for the United States Senate if the Wisconsin Legislature is Democratic two years from now. Mr. Vilas is one of the favorites of the President. He is with Mr. Cleveland perhaps more than any other one member of the Cabinet. They are obliged to have more numerous interviews on account of the large number of offices to be disposed of in the Post-Office Department. But outside of this necessity the President has a great liking for the Madison professor. He invites him oftener to dinner, he is with him more in the evening and goes with him oftener to ride than any of the other members of the Cabinet.

A PROPOSITION will be introduced into Congress next winter to establish a penny letter postage. There will be the same objection made to it that have been made to every proposed reduction in the rate of carrying letters. Every reduction thus far has resulted in an increased revenue to the department. It is believed that penny postage can be adopted now without any loss. The bulk of the mail carried by the United States runs over short distances The mail for the far West is comparatively a small feature of the carrying business of the department.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone stated that the agreement which had been reached by Lord Granville the Earl of Kimberly, Baron de Staal and M. Lessar respecting the Afghan boundary had been forwarded by Baron de Staal to St. Petersburg for approval. Baron de Staal and M. Lessar had not, Mr. Gladstone said, acted as Russian plenipotentiaries in the conference which resulted in this agreement, and Baron de Staal desires to have it stated that Lord Granville, the Earl of Kimberly, M. Lessar and himself had agreed to draft an arrangement, and that he (Baron de Staal) had forwarded it to Russia, giving it his support. It contains no pledge or reference to a Russian advance upon Herat. It relates solely to the frontier.

The papers on the Afghan question, which are to be published on Saturday, will not contain the terms of the frontier convention, which will not be made public until the convention has been concluded. After the government's explanations in the House of Commons yesterday the opposition was half inclinek to withdraw Lord George Hamilton's motion, and the debate fell flat. The members showed far more anxiety about the result of to night's division. Grave doubts are expressed as to whether the government will adhere to the decision to resign if defeated, and the result will depend on the attitude of the Parnellites.—Forty home rulers voted against the government in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Stephen, of the British Afghan boundary commission, who arrived to-day, left Meshed, Persia, on April 23 on barely an hour's notice, having been ordered to proceed to England with all speed. He traveled six nights and days on horseback, averaging 100 miles daily until he reached the Caspian sea. Crossing the Caspian he caught a train one hour after his arrival on the western shore, and reached Tiflis after a railroad journey of 27 hours. He received every attention and facility from the Russian officials. The Governor of Tiflis rendered him the greatest assistance, arranging by telegraph for relays of horses along the route. Mr. Stephen arrived in Berlin yesterday via St. Petersburg. Mr. Stephen denies that the battle at Penjdeh caused the retirement of the British force to Tirpul. He said that Sir Peter Lumsden had made arrangements a long time previously to fix his camp at Tirpul.

The British commission started for Tirpul directly after the Penjdeh battle. Reaching the Paropamisus mountains, a terrific snow storm rendered progress slow. Many camp followers were lost. The defeated Afghans retreated by another route, via Maruchak and Bala Murghab.

The Penjdeh valley is a most fertile oasis, and a lovely country with splendid pasture land. In spring time the ground is literally carpeted with flowers.

The Afghans were always kind and attentive to the wants of the commission, and did their utmost to provide them with food and comforts.

A dispatch from Medshed reports the arrival there of Sir Peter Lumsden, who is en route for England, Col. Stewart and another British officer will go to Herat for the purpose of examining the fortifications and giving the Ameer any needed advice in regard thereto.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The *Official Messenger* to-day publishes a long despatch from Gen. Komaroff, in which he explains more fully his actions, and gives more details of the incidents which led up to the battle between the Russians and Afghans on the Kushk River on March 30. Gen. Komaroff reiterates everything he said in his former despatches concerning the unexpected progressive movements of the Afghans, and claims that the latter were the aggressors.

The Imperial Council of War have ordered the transfer of military and medical stores from Krasnovod to Askabad, and have instructed the Commissary Department to get ready to equip 200,000 reserves.

Cure for Piles.

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. F. Stam.
Dec. 18, 1884—1y.

MARRIED.

MERRITT—RASIN.—At Emmanuel Church Chestertown, Thursday, May 7, by Rev. John Martin, SAMUEL A. MERRITT and Miss LAURA S. RASIN, both of this county.

MASON—DENT.—On the evening of May 5, 1885, at the M. P. parsonage, Chestertown, by Rev. W. R. Graham, GEORGE W. MASON and Mrs. MOLLIE DENT, both of this county.

TODD—PARR.—At St. Andrew's Chapel, Galena, April 7, by Rev. J. Martin, assisted by Rev. R. H. Murphy, S. HARRY TODD and Miss ANNIE M. PARR, both of this county.

COLE—LUCAS.—At Ebenezer M. E. Church, April 29th, by Rev. W. J. D. Lucas, WALTER E. COLE and Miss SALLIE LUCAS, both of Queen Anne's county.

BACON—COVEY.—At the Chesterville M. E. Church, on Tuesday, May 5, by Rev. G. W. Townsend, JONATHAN BACON, of Crumpton, to Miss MARY COVEY, of this county.

DIED.

MARTIN.—Near Kennedyville, May 9th, 1885, at the residence of his father, Rev. John Martin, CHARLES D. MARTIN, age 35 years.

WORD.—In Quaker Neck, May 3d, 1885, of consumption, JAMES H. WORD, age 29 years.

JONES.—Near I. U., May 1, 1885, MARY JONES, wife of Wm. J. Jones, age 24 years.

PRITCHETT.—In Galena, May 4, 1885, Mrs. SARAH M. PRITCHETT, in the 52d year of her age.

On her return trip to Baltimore on Monday, May 18th, the steamer Emma A. Ford will be withdrawn from the route for a few days. And thereafter until further notice the steamer Corsica will leave Chestertown at 7 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, stopping at all intermediate landings. The night route will be discontinued from the 16th of May *until further notice.*

GEO. WARFIELD, President.
May 14, 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums of $1000 and $1500 on mortgages.
C. H. BAKER, Attorney.
May 14—3t.

Strawberry Festival.

At Kennedyville, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th and 6th days of June. Opens at 6 o'clock P. M. Proceeds to purchase an organ for the parsonage. Public cordially invited.
May 14—4t.

FOR SALE.

A Dwelling, nearly new, on Maple avenue, Chestertown. Premises all in complete order.
C. H. BAKER, Attorney.
May 14—3t.

Special Notice.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all SPOT cash sales, except Linseed Oil and White Lead. Bills unsettled at end of thirty days subject to interest.
LOUIS K. STAM.
May 14—4t.

A CARD.

At the request of numerous friends, I long since announced myself as a candidate for the House of Delegates. Learning, to my surprise, that a report has been circulated that I have withdrawn from the contest, I take this method of informing my fellow-citizens at large that I am a candidate subject to their approval, at the coming Democratic primaries.
B. B. ADKINSON.
May 14—3t.

SKATING RINK.

Don't forget Still Pond town hall Skating Rink, open this evening (Thursday evening, if fair, if not, Friday evening). Opens at 7 o'clock.
M. F. CLARK, Manager.
April 23—3m.

$600

Will buy an eight-room FRAME HOUSE, located in Galena, this county. House situated on principal street, with large yard and garden. Must be sold at once. Terms cash. Address
JOS. A. ROBINSON, Royal Oak, Talbot county, Md.
May 7—3t.

FOR SALE.

Or Exchange, a Fine Driving Mare, being with foal.
J. B. MERRITT, Hanesville.
April 30—3t.

CARPENTERING.

James Chilcutt, formerly of Centreville, having moved to Chestertown, offers his services for doing all kinds of House Carpentering, work on dwellings, barns, &c. Work done by contract or by the day. Jobbing especially attended to. Good references can be given. All he asks is a trial by the public.
JAMES CHILCUTT, Chestertown, Md.
April 30, 1885.

For Sale or Exchange.

I have at Hall's stables, Chestertown, Md., a lot of Superior Young Western Mares, which I will sell cheap.
C. H. DAVIS.
March 5—tf.

BRICK LAYING.

The undersigned offers his services to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties as a Brick Layer. My terms for contracting and jobbing will be as moderate as possible, and will feel thankful for any and all orders.
Orders left at J. A. Fiddis' shoe shop, opposite M. E. Church, will receive prompt attention.
J. EDGAR FIDDIS.
April 9—3m.

Festival! Festival!

A Grand Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival, under the auspices of the "Young Peoples' Association" of the M. P. Church, Chestertown, will be held in the Town Hall, commencing Tuesday, May 26, in order to raise money to pay dues in the Loan Association. Preparations are now making to render this, if possible, the most enjoyable Festival ever held in Chestertown, and the ladies confidently rely upon the same generous spirit in the community which has favored them in the past.
Apr. 23—3t.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

Nos. 111 & 113 N. Broad St., above Arch, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. A. HUTTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Opposite the Academy of Fine Arts; one square from the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the new City Hall and Masonic Temple. Three squares from Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot. Also convenient to the leading places of amusement.—Rates $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Special rates by the week or month. May 7, 1885—1y.

Petitioners' Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that in thirty days from the date of this notice, they intend to petition the Hon. County Commissioners of Kent county to appoint examiners to enter upon, view and determine whether the public convenience requires that a new public road should be opened in the first election district of said county, to begin at or near John Shelton's store, and to run in a northerly direction with the railroad through the lands of Daniel H. Kent and others, to Goltz Station, a distance of about half a mile.
JOS. W PEACOCK,
JOHN PRICE,
JAMES J. SPEAR,
Apr. 23—5t. and 20 others.

NEW
SPRING and SUMMER
MILLINERY.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS
Wishes to call the attention of the Ladies to her new
SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY
AND FANCY GOODS.

I have selected the Latest Novelties of the season, and will be happy to see my friends generally. Please give me an early call.

N. B.—I have Miss M. J. Wyatt as an assistant. She will be pleased to see her friends and customers call, and will, as before, do all to please and accomodate.
STAMPING a specialty.
Apr. 23—4t. MRS. C. R. FIDDIS.

Garden Seed!

FINE, LARGE STOCK.

THE VERY BEST AND MOST RELIABLE SEED IN THE MARKET.
PRICES LOW.
STAM'S
March 19. DRUG STORE.

FIRE Place Heaters! Fire Place Heaters! The New Golden Sun, and the Nos. 13 and 14 Golden Sun. More in use in Kent Co than any other Heater; put up with galvanized pipe and flue board and give perfect satisfaction Call and look at the *New Golden Sun* of 1882 at
J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

NEW GOODS.

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

Copyright, 1885, Wanamaker & Brown.

Co-operation

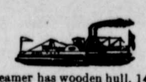
Two small boys combined may do things which neither could alone. Mutual help underlies all progress. It touches the public and Oak Hall. We put our resources at public command, and strive to make money by collecting materials and making clothing in the best possible manner and selling it at the least possible price. You see this, and enable us to build the Largest Retail Clothing business in America done from a single store. And so we go. The principle is sound; the result certain. You may test it in the purchase of your Spring Clothing.

Wanamaker & Brown,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Sts.,
Philadelphia.

VALUABLE STEAMBOAT
AND
Wharf Property
—AT—
PUBLIC SALE.

BY virture of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed at suit of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, against the Enterprise Transportation Company, of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, I have seized, levied upon and taken into execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Enterprise Transportation Company, in and to the following property, to wit:

THE NEARLY NEW
PROPELLER
"ENTERPRISE,"



This Steamer has wooden hull, 142½ tons burden—Custom House measurement—11 staterooms; 26 berths, accommodating about 50 passengers. Registered length 118 feet, breath 22 feet, depth hold 7 feet, draft 6 feet, speed 10 knots. She has a condensing Engine, 20-inch diameter cylinder, 1 8-12 feet stroke piston, 1 return tubular iron boiler 13 feet long, 7 feet diameter.

This Steamer is admirably adapted to the carrying trade, having capacity for 5,000 boxes peaches, or 6,000 bushels grain or 200 tons coal.

—ALSO—

ONE GRAIN SCOW,
1500 GRAIN BAGS,
ONE BATTEAU
8 PINE PILES;
ABOUT 1000 FEET OF LUMBER.

Also, all that Lot of Land, Wharf and Premises, with the

WAREHOUSE

thereon, situated at Chestertown, and formerly known as "Thompson's Wharf." Also, interest in wharf at Quaker Neck, and interest in wharf at Long Cove; and I hereby give notice, that I will on the said wharf premises, at Chestertown, Maryland, on

Thursday, May 21st, 1885,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

sell all the above mentioned property to the highest bidder, to satisfy said writ and the costs due and to become due thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.

By consent of parties the terms of sale will be as follows: $5,000 cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, with interest, at six and twelve months from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond or notes of the purchasers, with approved security.
JOHN W. PARSONS, Sheriff.
April 30, 1885—tds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mattings!
CARPETS!
OIL CLOTHS, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS!

Great Bargains in Spring Goods. We call the attention of our friends to our

FINE SELECTIONS

of Matting, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of all the NEWEST STYLES, and at prices

WE ALWAYS GUARANTEE!

We ask you to give us a call.
CRANE BROS.,
67 W. Balto. St., near Gay St.
Formerly of Queen Anne's Co.
April 9—2m.

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.

T. J. MANN
Has Enlarged His Store,

and keeps on hand a Larger and More Complete Stock of Goods than formerly. His stock embraces not only

DRY GOODS
of all kinds,
HARDWARE. NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, but New Orleans Molasses, the best Syrups, Broiling Beef, Flour, Meal and Feed. Canned Goods a specialty. All goods will be sold at bottom prices for cash or trade.
T. J. MANN,
opposite Kent National Bank,
Feb. 8, 1883. Chestertown, Md

BRING US
YOUR TRADE

Such as Prime Print Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Bacon and

COUNTRY PRODUCE

in general, and we will pay you the *FULL MARKET VALUE* for it, and sell you GOODS AS LOW if not CHEAPER than any "other man."

We have a

FULL LINE OF MUSLINS,

Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels from 6¼ cts. to 16 cts. per yard. Calico, Tickings, Cottonade Kerseys, red and white all-wool Flannels, and a general line of

Domestic Dry Goods.

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's HOISERY at Prices and Quality to please you.

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES

cannot be surpassed for quality and Low Prices.

WE ARE HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FLOU

dealing direct with the manufacturers, can guarantee quality and price at all times. Call and see us, and you will be convinced that our prices are the lowest.
espectfully,
J. B. SAPPINGTON,
opp. Hudgin's Bakery.
Branch Store corner High and Mill Streets.
Chtown, Md., Sept. 13, 1883.

ALL PERSONS

Irrespective of age, color or sex, whether interested or not in the present nomination or Administration,

ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

W. H. Lambert's

where they can find a Fresh Stock of Goods, such as are kept in a first-class

GROCERY, PROVISION AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,

viz.: Flour, Meal, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Dried Beef (chipped to order), Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Canned Goods of all kinds, Pickles of Superior quality, Catsup, Chow-Chow, Jellies, Cakes, Crackers, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Currents, &c.

Excellent Seed Potatoes,

JUST ARRIVED, BOTH IRISH & SWEET. Call and inspect.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO A SPECIALTY.

Being very thankful for past favors we hope a continuance of the same.
Respt.,
W. H. LAMBERT,
Apr. 9. opp. *Kent News* office.

Drugs!

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND FRESH!

We carry an assortment of the finest Drugs in the market.

Our Prescription Department is first-class in every respect and under our own personal care.
C. F. STAM,
Feb. 12. Druggist.

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.

DAVID R. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART CO.,
General Commission Merchants
and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.
150 W. Pratt Street.
Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwall Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

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