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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, Oct. 29, 1885.

C. G. WOODALL

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Democratic Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
J. FRANK TURNER,
of Talbot county.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
SPENCER C. JONES,
of Montgomery county.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
SAMUEL BECK.

For Register of Wills:
T. ROMIE STRONG.

For House of Delegates:
J. FLETCHER WILSON,
LEWIS C. JUSTIS, JR.

For Sheriff:
J. P. HATCHERSON.

For County Commissioners:
JOHN F. ERNEST,
BEDFORD ROE,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
J. CHAS. WHEATLEY

For County Surveyor:
H. H. GRESHAM.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:
FRANCIS MILLER,
of Montgomery county.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
WILLIAM M. MARINE,
of Harford county.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
CHARLES H. J. SPARKS.

For Register of Wills:
JOSEPH DOWNEY.

For Legislature:
GEORGE W. HARPER,
WILLIAM P. NORRIS.

For Sheriff:
H. MIFFLIN THOMAS.

For Commissioners:
CHARLES H. SMITH,
ROBERT COMLY,
THOMAS C. PARSONS,
BENJ. N. S. WILKINS,
GARY H. LEAVERTON.

NEXT TUESDAY.

Next Tuesday is election day. Every man who has a right to cast a vote has a duty to perform—it is his duty to cast his vote. How he shall vote is a question for him to determine. In this county we have an election for county officers.—There are two tickets in the field. Representatives of the Democratic party have managed the affairs of the county for a number of years past, honestly and faithfully! No truthful charge to the contrary can be made. There is no reason why the Democratic ticket should not be elected next Tuesday. The Republican ticket, it must be conceded, is composed of respectable and honorable gentlemen. We can see no reason, however, why it should be voted for by any Democrat. We believe the whole Democratic ticket should be elected next Tuesday, and what is more to the point, we believe it will be elected, and that by a good snug majority. Let him who sits on the fence get down on the high side—the Democratic side. Down the other side will flow the great Salt River.

The Brilliant Col. Charles Marshall.

Col. Charles Marshall is reported to have made in a campaign speech the point against Mr. James Hodges, that the latter was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and that it could not be expected that any Eastern Shoreman should possess the requisite ability to manage the affairs of the city of Baltimore.

When Col. Marshall gets his five-hundred horse power brain in good working order, he can doubtless be exceedingly brilliant and witty. The fact that small minded people for the last hundred years have been making pretty much the same sort of jokes about the Eastern Shore, of course does not detract anything from the freshness or brilliancy of Col. Marshall's remark. Neither does the further fact, very well known to people who know anything about the matter, that the Eastern Shore, taken in ratio of population, will compare in the general intelligence of the people and in the distinguished men which it has produced with most other territories embracing equal population,—neither does this further fact, we say, detract anything from the brilliant remark of Col. Marshall. The fact that Mr. Teacle Wallis was born within fifteen miles of the house where Mr. Hodges was born, might have some effect in lowering the standard of Col. Marshall's joke, but not much. If, however, the Eastern Shore could by some combination of fortunate circumstances have produced such a man as Col. Marshall, ah, then it might hold its head up and proclaim the proud fact to the civilized world. The people of the Eastern Shore must bear the humiliation of not having produced Col. Marshall as best they can. Possibly, some day, he will give them the humble privilege of voting for him. Then, possibly, they will bear in mind what a very brilliant individual Col. Marshall is, and how very fresh, piquant and original his jokes are.

THE speech made by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson at Easton last week, attacking Senator Gorman, is generally considered to have been in very bad taste, considering all the circumstances of Gen. Johnson's invitation to the county. The speech is at variance with a eulogy pronounced upon Senator Gorman in a speech made by General Johnson in Washington immediately after the Presidential election. The better the people of Maryland come to know Gen. Johnson, the more widespread the opinion grows that he is a sensationalist of the first water. It is furthermore observed, that a very slight wind turns him on his pivot.

To the People of the State of Maryland.

Fellow Citizens: Sickness has prevented me from taking part hitherto in this campaign.

It is not too late, however. The struggle is at its height, and the city of Baltimore is the present centre of excitement.

The Democratic party in that city acting by its regular party conventions, has placed in nomination its candidates for the Mayalty and City Council of Baltimore, for the General Assembly, and for all the other offices which are to be voted for this autumn.

A small number of Democrats, uniting with a portion of the Republican party, have made counter nominations.

The contest for the mayoralty terminates in the last week of this month. It will necessarily exert a large influence upon the November elections.

The general lists of candidates presented by the combination made between Independents and Republicans for the suffrages of the people of Baltimore in the October and November elections demands comment. It is made up of Democrats who are so far alienated from their own party as to be acceptable to Republicans, and of Republicans naturally acceptable to Democrats thus situated. It is a list of men who profess to know Democratic following but who, relying on individual discontents in our party, base their hopes upon such chances as they may have of securing large Republican support. They are men who are not united by any common opinion upon any question of public concern. The natural alliance of all the nominees, of whatever political opinion they may be, is with that portion of the Republican party which has furthered and supported the particular combination of which they form parts.

It is idle to tell the people of this State that this combination has recognized the predominance of the Democratic party in the State by nominating more Democrats than Republicans for the House of Delegates, and by nominating a Democrat for the senatorship from the second legislative district.

When this combination was first formed, it was understood that the representation from the city of Baltimore in the Legislature should be equally divided between the Independents and the Republicans. It was soon discovered that such an arrangement would be fatal to the pretense that the movement was not intended to destroy the Democratic party; and the Independents were compelled to insist upon a larger percentage of nominal Democratic representatives.

The Republicans—and I say what I know to be true—then came to the following conclusions, namely: That if they could succeed in defeating the Democratic nominee for Mayor in October, the effect of that defeat would so demoralize the Democratic party in the counties of the State as to enable them to control the majority in the General Assembly of 1886. I now give you their count: Garrett county, 3 members; Allegany, 5; Washington, 5; Frederick, 5; Montgomery, 3; Prince George's, 4; Charles, 4; St. Mary's, 3; Calvert, 3; Anne Arundel, 5; Somerset, 4; Talbot, 4; Caroline, 3; Dorchester, 4; Kent, 3, Cecil 2—in all 60 votes. To accomplish their purpose, therefore, they agreed that only five Republicans should be put upon the fusion ticket in Baltimore city. The whole number of members of the General Assembly being 117, they believed that by making use of the fusion movement in Baltimore city as a cause of distraction they could secure a Republican majority in the General Assembly from the counties whether the city movement should fail or not, and thus secure the Governor, United States Senator; Police Commissioners for Baltimore city and all State officers. If the fusion ticket carried the city of Baltimore, then they would be better off by five additional votes.

This is what Mr. McComas meant when he said that the time was near at hand when "we will redeem Maryland," and this explains the rejoicing of Senator Logan and Mr. Elkins during their late visit to this city.

Independent Democrats, selected by committees representing the small number of Democrats who have seceded from our party, and approved by committees of the Republican party, are not desirable Democratic representatives. They will stand in the General Assembly, if they happen by any chance to be elected, on the same ground with any Republicans who might happen to be elected upon the same ticket with them.

If such Independent Democrats should be elected they will either find themselves constrained to enter a Republican caucus, or else they will remain a separate *clique*, making the best bargain they can for themselves and friends in the distribution of political honors and places.

It is for the people of this city and State to determine whether they are content to leave the Senatorship in Congress, the offices of the Governor and Comptroller and State Treasurer, the control of the State Board of Public Works and of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore to the chances either of Republican control or of such division as Republicans and Independents may see fit to make of them.

A State administration and representation thus made up would not possess the confidence of Democrats or Republicans. No man can foresee what would be the result of its dealings with the internal improvement system of the State, or with the police system of the city of Baltimore: nor can any man foretell what would be the effect of the existence of a State government thus organized and represented upon the administration of Grover Cleveland, upon the national Democratic party, or upon the domestic policy of the whole country.

It will be the duty of the next General Assembly to provide for the assembling of a convention, which shall frame a new constitution for this State.

The workingmen of the State, whether dwelling in the counties or in the city of Baltimore, have a vital interest in the framing of that instrument. The act of 1884, chap. 265, which recognized their rights to combine for their own protection, is to-day their greatest safeguard. No new constitution is worth their acceptance unless the substance of that act is made a part of the new Bill of Rights.

The men who are engaged in this combination against us have chosen to make me the principal point of their attack. They are doing, unquestionably, what they can to defeat my re-election to the Federal Senate by the Legislature in 1886. General Johnson and Mr. Marshall made war against me in the same way prior to the senatorial election in 1880. The attack then was made upon me as president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. It was as violent and possibly more abusive an attack than that which I endure to-day. It was as thoroughly understood by the people of the State then as it is now. It failed to accomplish its intended purpose. The people of this State judge men for themselves. I am perfectly content that they shall judge me and my assailants. I am as ready to meet my adversaries now as I was in 1879 and 1880. I pay no attention to the falsehoods of Mr. Wootton. I have already replied to them, and branded them as they deserved, and I am content to leave him in the hands of the people of Howard county. I choose, however, to say a few words in relation to the evil influence which I am supposed to have exercised over the action and appointments of the present administration.

When President Cleveland was elected, I and my colleagues in the Senate, and Dr. Cole, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Compton, members of the House of Representatives from this State, consulted together. We knew that, under the Republican administration, the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore had been discriminated against in every possible way. We determined to obtain as large a measure of justice as we could for our State and chief city. We began with an attempt to correct the wrong done to Baltimore by the arrangement made of the mail schedules, which had been brought to the public attention in the clearest manner by the Baltimore *Sun*. I had secured an appropriation which was sufficient to accomplish this purpose, but a Republican Postmaster General had refused to use it. We determined to mend matters and make certain that our people would obtain proper consideration by recommending Mr. Knott as Second Assistant Postmaster-General,

I chose to supplement this effort, made in behalf of the postal facilities of the city of Baltimore, by endeavoring to obtain the selection of a competent postmaster. After much consideration, my judgment induced me to recommend Mr. I. Parker Veazey, the present incumbent of the office. He was appointed. If I had been actuated by the least desire to use the patronage of the government for my own advantage, I might certainly, with some reason, have hoped to influence the disposition of the offices under his control. The new postmaster knows very well that, so far as I was concerned, he was left perfectly free to distribute the patronage of his office in such manner as his judgment approved.

Maryland was not represented in any important foreign mission or consulate or other diplomatic station. The Representatives of the State in Congress, to whom I have referred, again united with me. We succeeded in securing the mission to France for Governor McLane, an important consulate in Germany for Mr. Raine and useful appointments abroad for Mr. Lee and Mr. Wigfall, all honored and respected citizens of this State. No complaints have been made in relation to these appointments or any others made in the State except those of Mr. Eugene Higgins and of Mr. Morris Thomas.

I have something to say, in answer to all that has been said in relation to these two gentlemen. The Democratic party of the State had approved Mr. Higgins by cordially assenting to his selection by the Maryland Senate as its Secretary in 1880. Judge William A. Fisher then represented in the State Senate the Second Legislative District in Baltimore city, of which Mr. Higgins was a resident, and was one of those who voted for him. It had approved Mr. Thomas when he was appointed by Governor Carroll in 1878, and confirmed by the State Senate, of which Governor McLane was a member, as a Police Justice for the city of Baltimore. When Mr. Thomas was a candidate for reappointment in 1880 his reappointment was urged by Judge Fisher, then in the Senate from Baltimore city. Both men had performed their public duties in these positions to the perfect satisfaction of those who appointed them and of the public. Both had given time and labor without stint in the performance of services to the party during the last Presidential campaign, under the eye and direction of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party. The services thus rendered under the supervision of that committee were in every way honorable, proper and necessary. These gentlemen were entitled to recognition for such services, and knowing precisely that they were fully qualified and would serve the government with credit in the places to which they were appointed, I, who had never even heard of the complaints since urged, and, I believe, unjustly, against them, recommended them for those offices. My belief is that each, during his brief term of service, has more than fulfilled the expectations of his superiors in office, and has proved himself to be an able and faithful officer.

As all the circumstances which have been made the grounds of attack to-day on Mr. Higgins and Mr. Thomas existed when Mr. Higgins was voted for as Secretary of the Senate by Judge Fisher, and when Mr. Thomas was appointed by Governor Carroll, supported by Governor McLane, and subsequently again recommended for office by Judge Fisher, who has the right to find fault with me when I accepted the indorsement of these gentlemen as a sufficient guarantee of the standing of the particular candidates anterior to the period at which I acted upon their cases.

I heartily concur in such civil service reform as will prevent the civil service of the country from being subordinated to political uses, or taxed for political objects. But I have not permitted myself to be influenced in my official or personal action by the course or conduct of gentlemen who have chosen to organize themselves as a Civil-Service Reform Association in this State. The association is a voluntary one, made up of certain Republicans and certain Democrats, both limited in number. Its opinions are the aggregated opinions of the few individuals who make up the body. They are entitled to such weight and consideration as may be due to any other equally small number of respectable citizens, and to no more. Their attempt to create political power for themselves by assuming to act in Maryland as a tribunal having authority to pass upon the merit or demerit of appointments made by a Democratic administration is simply absurd.

I may say to these gentlemen, who borrow their inspirations from the teachings of Dorman B. Eaton, that the Massachusetts methods, which he favors and they desire to make part of our State legislation, will never obtain a foothold in this State. Our State and municipal appointments will never be brought under their supervision. In Massachusetts, from which Mr. Eaton comes, no workman even can be employed in any State or municipal work unless he is stamped as qualified by some one of the commissions which are to-day the coadjutors of Mr. Eaton. The educational tests which these people have invented have practically transferred a large part of the executive appointing power of the State of Massachusetts to such newly-created boards

We will not put such theories in practice in this State. As Marylanders and Democrats we stand upon different grounds. We believe that every head of a State or municipal department ought to have the power of selecting the men upon whom he must depend for the faithful performance of that work for which he is primarily responsible. He is responsible for what is done by his subordinates, and he ought to have the power of selecting those subordinates.

What railroad company, what newspaper office, what banker, what merchant, what farmer, what contractor, what master builder would be content to carry on his business if he were obliged to take into his employment such men only as Dorman B. Eaton, or some successor of some man like Dorman B. Eaton, or some board organized by some man like him thought capable of performing such work as they had to do?

The conduct of the business of a government, national or State, does not differ in principle from the conduct of the business of any great corporation or any other great business. Methods of selecting employes which would be rejected as wholly unsatisfactory in the conduct of the business of a corporation or any other great business are not entitled to respect when applied to the business of a national or State government.

One word in conclusion. I have been made, as I have said, the point of attack in this campaign. I do not complain. The people of the State have made me what I am. I am one of themselves. If I am justly assailed, they will put a worthier man in my place. It is should turn out that they think I am wrongfully attacked, and attacked because I have chosen to obey their wishes or consult their interests, rather than the wishes of those representing a power distinct from theirs, or the wild vagaries of individuals, they will give me their support in such manner as cannot be mistaken.

To you, in the city of Baltimore, I need only say, do your duty, first at the mayoralty election, and then at the November elections; and when you have done this you will find that the people in the counties have done their duty, and that all have united in assuring President Cleveland that his administration has been made stronger by such elections, and will be upheld by the representatives of the true Democratic party in Maryland in their places in the State Legislature, in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States.

A. P. GORMAN.

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.

WINTER BOOTS—We have them for men and boys at prices that will be found as low as the lowest. Those in want will do well to inspect our stock. J. H. SIMPERS.

UNDERWEAR—Gents' Undershirts from low grade to finest all-wool, at prices ranging from 25c. up. Children's and Ladies' Vests in all sizes and grades. J. H. SIMPERS.

MARRIED.

CATLIN—MERRYMAN.—October 30, by Rev Dr. DuHamel, rector of St. Luke's parish, Diocese of Easton, assisted by Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, Baltimore, ROBERT J. CATLIN, of Queen Anne's county, Md., and Miss A. VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of O. P. Merryman, Esq., of Baltimore city.

BARROLL—LEWIS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 22d, J. LEEDS BARROLL and Miss MARIA S. LEWIS, both of that city.

DIED.

BLACKISTON.—In Chestertown, October 24, 1885, of paralysis, SAMUEL HEPBURN BLACKISTON, aged 49 years.

PRICE.—In Millington, Oct. 22, 1885, Rev. D. R. PRICE, in the 64th year of his age.

BIGGS.—At Green Point, October 10th, 1885, JOSEPH C., youngest son of Perry and Sarah V. Biggs, aged 11 months and 29 days.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned against crossing or trespassing upon premises occupied by undersigned with dog or gun.
W. W. STEPHENS, G. R. STEPHENS,
W. B. STEPHENS, A. S. CRAWFORD.
Oct. 26—3t.

NOTICE.

Dr. W. G. Phelps expects to return to his home in Galena on Saturday, Oct. 24th, and will thereafter be prepared to give attention as usual to Dental business. Oct. 22-2t.

Festival! Festival!

There will be a Festival at Worton Station on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, Nov. 13 and 14, for the benefit of the Union M. E. Church. There will be Supper both evenings. Oysters, Ice Cream, Cake and Confectionery in abundance. All are invited. o.22-4t.

New Dwelling for Sale.

Located centrally and conveniently on Queen street. Materials and Workmanship are excellent; is the best built medium-size house in town. Desiring the use of the money invested therein, I will sell it for less than any reliable contractor in the county will duplicate it for. It offers a Handsome Chance to any family of not over ten members who want a permanent Residence in Town.
Oct. 15, 1885. JOSEPH TURNER.

DIOCESE OF EASTON.

The Standing Committee hereby gives notice to the clergy and parishes of the diocese that a Special Convention for the purpose of electing a Bishop will be held (God willing) in Christ Church, Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of November next. The opening service will be a memorial of our late beloved Bishop. A commemorative discourse will be delivered.
THEO. P. BARBER, JAMES A. MITCHELL,
E. F. DASHIELL, S. C. ROBERTS.
JOHN O. BARTON, Oct15-3t.

Fair and Festival

FOR BENEFIT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

will be held during the week

Beginning November 2d,

AT THE TOWN HALL,

IN CHESTERTOWN.

Oct 15—3t.

WE ARE MAKING

A SPECIALTY

OF

WHITE PINE FENCING

AND

White Pine RABITED SIDING,

1x6. 16.

Having a Special Figure with a Western manufacturer on Boards that Rip to Advantage for the above, and working the Select Edges into Mouldings, &c., in the *Sash Factory*.

On any kind of Siding our facilities are unsurpassed.

Apply to

Joseph Turner,

SCOTT'S POINT, Chestertown.

Oct. 27, 1885.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, Oct. 1, 1885.

In pursuance of the requirements of Section 6, of Articles 69, of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended at January Session, 1876, Chapter 206, I herewith publish the following list of Accounting Officers in Kent county, who are in arrears to the State of Maryland, and liable to publication under said law, together with the amount due by each as of this day.

J. FRANK TURNER,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

	Principal and interest.
John N. Dodd, late Collector, 1881	$490.68.
Nathaniel Voshell " " 1884	$236.13

Oct. 8, 1885—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WILLIAM BOYER,

late of Kent county, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 13th day of April 1886, or they will be excluded by law from all benefits in said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1885.

ELIZABETH M. BOYER,
Oct 8, 1885—4t. Administratrix

Tolchester Line.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Steamer Pilot Boy

Will leave Tolchester every Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Leave Baltimore 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Fare 40 cts. Excursion 50 cts.

TOLCHESTER S. B. CO.

Sept. 24, 1885.

TO ALL PERSONS
Interested in Coal.

WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interest to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

July 2, 1885.

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

KENT COUNTY.

Statement

—OF—

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

—FOR—

SCHOOL PURPOSES

—FOR THE—

Year Ending September 30th, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1884	$3869.89
State School Tax	7868.16
State Free School Fund	1694.68
County School Tax	15425.00
Fines under Local Option Law	625.00
Oyster Licenses, white	709.65
State appropriation to col. schools	3438.16
Oyster Licenses, (colored)	63.65
	$33694.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers Salaries—white schools	$21354.07
Fuel	1199.47
Incidental Expenses of Schools	298.81
Rent	50.00
Books for indigent pupils	7.27
Building School Houses	1150.50
Repairing " "	498.50
Furniture, Black-Boards & Stoves	201.59
State Associations	77.20
Reports and Registers	27.94
Salary of Sec., Treas. and Exam.	1200.00
Per diem of School Commissioners	291.20
Office Expenses & Account Books	6.90
Printing and Advertising	91.25
Paid to col'd Schools, Salaries of Teachers, Fuel and incidentals	3874.40
Repairing col'd School Houses	62.50
Magistrates Fees	4.50
School Lots	498.55
Postage	22.72
Total	$30917.37
Balance cash on hand	2776.82
	$33694.19

On the first day of October, 1885, the following collectors of taxes owed the following balances, exclusive of interest:

George S. Biddle for 1884	$1125.00
Nathan Voshell " "	596.70
	$1721.70

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Treas. School Board.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD,
October 13th, 1885.

We hereby certify that we have examined the aforegoing report of Eben F. Perkins, Treasurer of the Board of County School Commissioners, for Kent county, and the books and papers, with the vouchers upon which it is based, and find it correct.

R. W. JONES,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Oct. 15, 1885—3t. Commissioners.

NEW THINGS

At OUR STORE!

Dry Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY!

POPULAR PRICES!

White and Gray BLANKETS,
CLOTHS and FLANNELS,
Cassimeres and Shirtings.
Buttons and Knit Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves.

A large assortment of UNDERWEAR.

Latest Styles of Fall
HATS AND CAPS.

A VERY CHOICE LINE OF NECKWEAR, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY!

Sugars, Pepper, Syrups Teas, Coffee, Spices, Rice, Flavoring Extracts, Canned Goods, Tobacco and Segars.

A full assortment of Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Brooms, Brushes and Buckets.

We have some very Pretty Patterns of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS.

Our stock for the Fall trade has been selected with great care and will be sold at

BOTTOM PRICES!

To trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

Wroth & Aldridge,

Oct 22, 1885. Chestertown.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1885. *1886.*

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 A. M., making all the above landings.

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, Booker's, 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 11 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD,
Oct. 1, 1885. President.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

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

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

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

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.

HATS & CAPS—New fall and winter styles at J. H. SIMPERS'.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
HUMPHREY'S,
at
M. A. TOULSON'S, Drug

CARPETS & OILCLOTHS at low prices.
J. H. SIMPERS.

About Job Work

The *Transcript* office would like the general public to understand that it is prepared to do All Manner of Job Work Neatly and Tastefully. It is Supplied with Presses that will do Work in the Best Manner. During the present year the *Transcript* office has turned out more Job Work than during any other year since it has been under present management, and in every instance it is believed satisfaction has been given. The office has gradually accumulated a supply of Handsome Job Types.

ENVELOPES.

We can supply Envelopes of Any Quality and Color to be obtained in the market, and we can supply them with desired Printed Matter on the outside, and can do it at a Reasonable Price. We can supply an Envelope Printed at as low a price as $2.00 per Thousand, but we would advise everybody to use a better quality of goods. Cheap stationary does not look business like. At $3.50 per 1,000 or $2.00 per 500 we can furnish Printed Envelopes that no man should be ashamed to use.

Letterheads.

We can supply Printed Letterheads in various Sizes, Qualities and Styles. We can do them by the 500 or 1000 Very Cheap, but we had much rather furnish a little Better Quality at a little Better Price.

BILLHEADS.

The first of the year, near at hand, when every business man will want to make out bills, and close up his books. We should like to have them call and look over our Billheads, and select something that suits. We know that we can please, in Billheads in Quality, Color, Size and Every Other Respect.

Dance Programmes, Wedding Cards, &c.

We have in sample some of the Most Beautiful Dance Programmes we have ever seen anywhere. They are Surprisingly Tasteful. We have also in sample about fifty styles of Wedding Cards. Orders should be given five or six days before goods are needed.

If there is Any Manner of Job Work which you desire, we should like you to give us a call.

The Transcript,

Office Chestertown, Md.

Bargains

—IN—

WINTER GOODS

—AT—

J. H. Simpers

CHESTERTOWN.

Muslins all widths. Pretty assortment of Prints, Canton Flannels all grades, red, white and gray Wool Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Velveteens, Ginghams, Tickings, Blankets, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; Shawls, Skirts, Gents' Under Shirts, all grades, from 25 cts. up; Children's Vests, Ladies' Vests, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet Soaps, and a full line of Notions generally.

LARGE STOCK BOOTS & SHOES

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, button and lace all grades. Men's and Boys' Fine Shoes, Men's and Boy's Winter Boots, all sizes and grades, all at prices that will be found as low as the lowest. Full line Rubber Over-shoes.

New Stock Fall and Winter
HATS & CAPS
of the newest styles to suit all ages at low prices.

Carpets from 25c. per yard up. Oilcloths from 25c. per yard up.

Queensware and Glassware of all kinds.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, at low prices.

We carry a full General Stock, bought at low rates, and offer inducements to cash buyers by selling at small profits.

J. H. SIMPERS.

To the Public of Kent County.

To those desiring

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS

I would like to say that I have done work for a number of the best citizens in Kent county, and have in every instance given satisfaction. I use in my work the

VERY BEST OF ITALIAN MARBLE.

I do not deal in ready-finished stock, but from the rough material of the best marble, I manufacture according to designs selected. I will guarantee that my work will be according to design and will give satisfaction. The public is invited to inspect my work and to ascertain my prices. If my work when finished, is not as it was represented, those ordering need not accept of it.

Yard directly opposite market space.

M. C. McFADDEN,
Sept. 3, 1885. Chestertown, Md.

For Sale or Exchange.

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

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

A TALK ABOUT SHOES.

You undoubtedly must have some new Footwear this Fall. The Fall frosts are here and Winter is close at hand. We make a specialty of Shoes, deal in nothing but Shoes, and we know that we can accommodate you with exactly what you want for Fall or Winter wear.

About Men's Boots.

We have 500 pairs of Men's and Boys' Boots. We have a Men's Kip Boot which we can sell for less than two dollars. We do not recommend it to those wanting a perfectly reliable water-proof Boot, though it sometimes gives satisfaction. At a little advance in price, however, we can sell a Boot in every respect better and more reliable. For three dollars we have a Men's heavy Winter Boot, double upper, 24-inch leg and three soles. It is the kind of Boot needed to tramp through the snow and slush. We believe it will last the Winter out, and keep the feet dry and warm. We have sold them in past seasons, and they have invariably given satisfaction. We have a still better heavy Winter Boot, however, which we sell for $3.50. The difference in quality between our three-dollar-and-half Boot cannot very well be explained. If you will examine them both, however, you may perceive that the higher price Boot is a little better in quality and a little better in make. We have a Finer Boot, of calf, double upper, hand-made. It is made expressly to our order. It will wear well, give thorough satisfaction, and take a high polish, and what is better, we can sell it at the very low figure of $3.50. We have Boys' Boots from sizes that will fit a two-year-old up to the largest size Boys' Boots made. Prices at the bottom of the market.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES.

We would call attention to the fact that we take measures and make Shoes to order. Our measure Shoes are made in Philadelphia by a fashionable Shoemaker, and are in Latest Styles and of Best Materials. In past seasons we have supplied hundreds of pairs made to measure, and our trade in this line is constantly increasing. The Shoes which we supply to measure are always stylish and rarely fail to give satisfaction. Those who have once ordered Shoes to measure from us, almost invariably come back to us when they want Shoes again. We also keep in stock a Large Supply of Gentlemen's Fine Shoes, both hand and machine-made. We have a Fine Calf Shoe for Gentlemen, which we sell at $3.00. Every pair we have sold has given satisfaction, and we believe it to be the Best Shoe at the price on the market.

Ladies' Shoes.

Our trade in Ladies' Shoes has grown steadily. We keep in stock the finest Ladies' Shoes, and when desired we take measures and have Ladies' Shoes made to order, of the best material and in the best style. We have a French Kid Shoe that is a thing of beauty, and will prove a joy to the wearer for a long time. We have a shoe known as Dongola Kid. It is something new and stylish. It is soft and pleasant to the foot and has the reputation of being the most durable Kid Shoe in the market. We have another variety of Kid which meets the preference of many buyers, and which we will show you when you call to see us. A very popular Shoe with the ladies is Pel's Hand-Made Straight Goat. It is a very stylish Shoe, pleasant to wear and durable. We have a Ladies' and Misses' Shoe suitable for cold and damp weather. It is made of Oiled Goat, and is warm and durable. It sheds dampness better than Calf, will wear better and is softer and more pleasant to the foot. Our stock of Gum Shoes is full. We have Gum Hip and Short Boots of all sizes, extra-thick soles. We have a Splendid Over-Shoe for school girls. It is fleece-lined, with rubber soles and partial rubber uppers. It is thoroughly water-proof. Made in both Misses' and Ladies' sizes. Buttons high.

We have not told you half we might tell you about our Shoes. If you will call we will show you more than we can tell. Remember, always, that our prices are at the bottom of the market.

M. T. Goslee,

Alongside Bank, Chestertown, Md.

COAL. COAL.

TO ALL CONCERNED!

We would be pleased to call your attention to the fact that we are this season buying direct from first hands and at first cost which will enable us to sell at low figures. The buying community will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Will be receiving monthly until further notice.

Respectfully,
July 9. J. D. BACCHUS.

JOS. L. DOWNES. W. R. JENNINGS

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Merchant Tailors.

33 Hanover Street,

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 17, 1885.