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General Commission Merchant

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan. 22, 1885—y.

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DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

Pneumonia, Consumption, Dyspepsia and Wasting Diseases.

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THIS WHISKEY SHOULD BE FOUND ON THE SIDEBOARD OF EVERY FAMILY

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SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

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WHITE AND BLACK MUSTARD SEED.

CLOVES, ALL SPICE, CINNAMON, CAYENEN, LUCCA CREAM OLIVE OIL, GREEN GINGER.

PERFECTLY PURE.

At M. A. TOULSON'S,

Aug. 27. Druggist

Partnership Notice.

A New Fertilizer Manufactory.

The undersigned have formed a partnership or the manufacturing of a Standard Phosphate in Chestertown and will use the factory formerly occupied by Connelly & DeFord near the depot in Chestertown. We hope by making a First-Class Goods, to obtain a liberal share of the patronage from the farmers of Kent county. We intend to make nothing but Standard Goods.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. HINES,
WM. H. CACY.

July 16—tf.

A Neglected Engagement of the War.

From Mark Twain's 'Private History of a Campaign that Failed,' in the December *Century*, we take this incident:

For a time life was idly delicious, it was perfect; there was nothing to mar it. Then came some farmers with an alarm one day. They said it was rumored that the enemy were advancing in our direction, from over Hyde's prairie. The result was a sharp stir among us, and general consternation. It was a rude awakening from our pleasant trance.—The rumor was but a rumor—nothing definite about it; so, in the confusion, we did not know which way to retreat. Lyman was for not retreating at all, in these uncertain circumstances; but he found that if he tried to maintain that attitude he would fare badly, for the command were in no humor to put up with insubordination. So he yielded the point and called a council of war—to consist of himself and the three other officers; but the privates made such a fuss about being left out, that we had to allow them to be present. I mean we had to allow them to remain, for they were already present, and doing the most of the talking too. The question was, which way to retreat; but all were so flurried that nobody seemed to have even a guess to offer. Except Lyman. He explained in a few calm words, that inasmuch as the enemy were approaching from over Hyde's prairie, our course was simple: all we had to do was not to retreat *toward* him; any other direction would answer our needs perfectly. Everybody saw in a moment how true this was, and how wise; so Lyman got a great many compliments. It was now decided that we should fall back on Mason's farm.

It was after dark by this time, and as we could not know how soon the enemy might arrive, it did not seem best to try to take the horses and things with us; so we only took the guns and ammunition, and started at once. The route was very rough and hilly and rocky, and presently the night grew very black and rain began to fall; so we had a troublesome time of it, struggling and stumbling along in the dark; and soon some person slipped and fell, and then the next person behind stumbled over him and fell, and so did the rest, one after the other; and then Bowers came with the keg of powder in his arms, whilst the command were all mixed together, arms and leg, on the muddy slope; and so he fell, of course, with the keg, and this started the whole detachment down the hill in a body, and they landed in the brook at the bottom in a pile, and each that was undermost pulling the hair and scratching and biting those that were on top of him; and those that were being scratched and bitten scratching and biting the rest in their turn, and all saying they would die before they would ever go to war again if they ever got out of this brook this time, and the invader might rot for all they cared, and the country along with him—and all such talk as that, which was dismal to hear and take part in, in such smothered, low voices, and such a grisly dark place and so wet, and the enemy may be coming any moment.

The keg of powder was lost, and the guns too; so the growling and complaining continued straight along whilst the brigade pawed around the pasty hillside and sloped around the brook hunting for these things; consequently we lost considerable time at this; and then we heard a sound, and held our breath and listened, and it seemed to be the enemy coming, though it could have been a cow, for it had a cough like a cow; but we did not wait, but left a couple of guns behind and struck for Mason's again as briskly as we could scramble along in the dark. But we got lost presently among the rugged little ravines, and wasted a deal of time finding the way again, so it was after nine when we reached Mason's stile at last; and then before we could open our mouths to give the countersign several dogs came bounding over the fence, with great riot and noise, and each of them took a soldier by the slack of his trousers and began to back away with him. We could not shoot the dogs without endangering the persons they were attached to; so we had to look on, helpless, at what was perhaps the most mortifying spectacle of the civil war. There was light enough, and to spare, for the Masons had now run out on the porch with candles in their hands. The old man and his son came and undid the dogs without difficulty, all but Bowers'; but they couldn't undo his dog, they didn't know his combination: he was of the bull kind, and he seemed to be set with a Yale time-lock, but they got him loose at ast with some scalding water, o which Bowers got his share and returned thanks. Peterson Dunlap afterwards made up a fine name for this engagement, and also for the night march which preceded it, but both have long ago faded out of my memory.

Our New Trunk Line.

The advent to New York by way of Staten Island of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad means that this metropolis is to add another trunk line to its present list, and that the water fronts of the lower bay assume a sudden and startling importance in relation to the trade of the port. The road, which is new in a certain degree so far as New York is concerned, is one of the most important in the country, and, whatever may be its present or future vicissitudes, it must be recognized as a great factor in our commercial facilities. It has undoubtedly come to stay, and to contribute to the welfare and development of the chief city of the country, and there is little else concerning it that needs now to be seriously considered.

Should it succeed in giving improved egress from and access to the city, as it promises to do, it will be doubly welcome, and it will do not a little to hasten the approach of the time when the actual termini of all our railroads will be in New York itself, as it is, indeed, inevitable that they sooner or later must.

In the mean time the proposition of the Baltimore and Ohio to run its trains in a sort of transportable station from Staten Island to the Battery is extremely attractive, and its feasibility is in a degree illustrated by the Boston express trains that are now transported daily up and down the East River in the ferry-boat Maryland.

We agree with Mr. Chauncey Depew that the advent of this new contestant does not imply any ruinous or unsettling competition, but that there is an abundance of business for all, and that the common welfare of the whole country will be best subserved by a proper economy in its railroad system and an equable division by its great lines of the field of industy and enterprise.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Mammoth Theatre Projected.

A number of wealthy and enterprising citizens of New Orleans have a plan on foot for the erection of a permanent first-class place of amusement in that city, with grounds large enough to admit 20,000 persons, and to limit the distance of location to within ten minutes' ride of the Clay statue. It is proposed that this establishment shall be managed on a plan similar to the Crystal Place, London, and the Polytechnic. It involves the building of a theatre on an entirely new plan, having a diameter of 130 feet floor in every direction. In the centre it is proposed to build a fountain of 150 jets, to be run by steam power and illuminated by the fine electric or Drummond lights giving all the prismatic tints of the brightest rainbow from floor to ceiling, a distance of between forty and fifty feet, with a dazzling shower of rain in colors from the centre of the ceiling to the fountain jets. It is proposed to have movable flooring in the centre around the fountain, large enough to have first-class circus performances, say one or two months in the year; also a large stage for good comic and sensational entertainments. This theatre, if not the largest, will be one of the largest in the world, without visible supports inside, and its ventilation will be perfect. Every entertainment will be given by artificial light. It is suggested to have the theatre proper erected some 30 or 40 feet back of the grand entrance, the walk to it to be covered and arched every 10 or 12 feet, each arch to be grandly illuminated, the ground in front of the theatre and on each side to be prettily laid out. In the grounds at the back of the building it is proposed to have an orchestra, at the extremity of the grounds a mountain to represent Vesuvius, from the apex of it a shower of first-class rockets, and illuminate the slopes of the mountain with colored fire. In addition to the foregoing attractions, electric light towers 200 feet high, from which, on wire, will be sent down magnificent Crystal Palace comets.

Mark Twain's Comrade in Arms.

In the *Century* for December in a paper entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," Mark Twain relates his experience as a Confederate in 1861. The following is a sketch of the organization of his company and of one of his fellow-soldiers: "I was visiting in the small town where my boyhood had been spent—Hannibal, Marion county. Several of us got together in a secret place by night and formed ourselves into a military company. One Tom Lyman, a young fellow of a good deal of spirit but of no military experience, was made captain; I was made second lieutenant. We had no first lieutenant; I do not know why; it was long ago. There were fifteen of us. By the advice of an innocent connected with the organization we called ourselves the Marion Rangers. I do not remember that any one found fault with the name. I did not; I thought it sounded quite well. The young fellow who proposed this title was perhaps a fair sample of the kind of stuff we were made of. He was young, ignorant, good-natured, well-meaning, trivial, full of romance and given to reading chivalric novels and singing forlorn love ditties. He had some pathetic little nickle plated aristocratic instincts, and detested his name, which was Dunlap; detested it, partly because it was nearly as common in that region as Smith, but mainly because it had a plebian sound to his ear. So he tried to ennoble it by writing it in this way: *d'Unlap*. That contented his eye, but left his ear unsatisfied, for people gave the new name the same old pronunciation—emphasis on the front end of it. He then did the bravest thing that can be imagined—a thing to make one shiver when one remembers how the world is given to resenting shams and affectations: he began to write his name so: *d'Un Lap*. And he waited patiently through the long storm of mud that was flung at this work of art, and he had his reward at last; for he lived to see that name accepted, and the emphasis put where he wanted it, by people who had known him all his life, and to whom the tribe of Dunlaps had been as familiar as the rain and the sunshine for forty years. So sure of victory at last is the courage that can wait. He said he had found, by consulting some ancient French chronicles, that the name was rightly and originally written d'Un Lap; and said that if it were translated into English it would mean Peterson: *Lap*, Latin or Greek, he said, for stone or rock, same as the French *pierre*, that is to say, Peter; *d'*, of or from; *un*, a or one; hence, d'Un Lap, of or from a stone or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter—Peterson. Our military company were not learned and the explanation confused them, so they called him Peterson Dunlap. He proved useful to us in his way. He named our camps for us, and he generally struck a name that was 'no slouch,' as the boys said."

A Magnetized Umbrella.

Some sensational paragraphs have recently appeared in the press about a fortunate umbrella, whose proclivities, being "magnetic," were detrimental to the decent and correct bearing of the compass or "binnacle" on board a Scotch passenger steamer, the Princess Beatrice, plying from Larne to Stranraer. We mention "fortunate," as the umbrella in question has been purchased from the passenger owning it and forwarded by the captain of the ship to Sir William Thompson, F. R. S., in whose laboratory at Glasgow it will doubtless undergo those pleasant sensations naturally incident to a thorough test and report on its scientific complaint.

The helmsman on a certain voyage of the above named steamer, noticed that the compass by which he was steering was invariably affected by the near approach of a certain passenger, and finally the "fault" was located in the aforesaid passenger's umbrella, which on subsequent trials was found to be strongly magnetic. As umbrellas are usually made of hard steel, this result is not to be wondered at; but even if not distinctly magnetic, the amount of steel in the umbrella would, on near approach to the compass, certainly affect it. Presuming that that umbrella had at a recent date made the acquaintance of an active dynamo, its normal condition would have been altered into a "magnetic" one, and such a state of things we have witnessed ourselves.

It is well known that the too near approach of iron to magnetic needles affects them more or less, and we call to mind an amusing incident related by Captain Marryat, where a native servant placing a frying pan under the binnacle disturbs the superposed magnetic needle. We have seen a Thomson galvanometer seriously affected by the pins in a lady's hair, and have ourselves had to replace steel spectacles by non-metallic ones. Indeed, in ordinary testing with a similar galvanometer, it is usual to remove knives, keys, etc., from one's person before making any tests with so delicate an instrument. It was but recently that the vagaries of a not oversensitive horizontal galvanometer fairly for a time puzzled us; the removal of everything in the shape of iron and steel did not alter the erratic behavior of the needle, our near approach for the purpose of examining the deflections produced the same erratic results, until it seemed that it was almost like personal magnetism; but finally the culprit was found in a round felt hat that we were wearing, but as this was supposed to be all "felt," it at the least seemed strange, although the cause was found in a fine steel ring in the outer edge of the hat to give the rim shape, which was strongly "magnetic," having undoubtedly become so from frequent intercourse with active and powerful dynamos. Instances of these kinds are extremely numerous, and it points to a conclusion that as an aid to correct navigation, it would not be advisable to place an umbrella stand round the binnacle, or that box which contains the steering compass of a ship.

As a practical result of the behavior of this umbrella, we shall probably hear of the passengers to and from the Isle of Man and other places endeavoring to discover whether they are also blessed with a magnetic umbrella. In addition to the usual instruction, "not to speak to the man at the wheel," we shall not be surprised to see the notice, "Passengers are requested not to poke fun at the compass with their umbrellas."—*Mechanical World.*

DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

ITS EFFECT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Under the Constitution and laws of the United States there is no person now designated to act as President in case of the death of Mr. Cleveland.

"The Congress may by law," says the Constitution, "provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President: and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

Congress exercised this constitutional power as early as 1792 by the passage of an act which now constitutes section 146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and is in these words:

"In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected."

At this time there is no President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vice-President Hendricks presided over the Senate at the extra or special session held in the spring for the confirmation of President Cleveland's nominations. The Senate adjourned without choosing any Senator President *pro tempore* to preside in the absence of the Vice-President. The term of the present House of Representatives began on the 4th of March last, and there has been no session of that body as yet, so that no Speaker has been chosen.

Both officers will be elected at the opening of the regular session of Congress in December, and the possibility that the President will die or become disabled in the interval is, happily, too vague to cause a moment's serious apprehension. Nevertheless it is evident that the law regulating the Presdential succession should be so framed as to prevent such a state of things as has now arisen. The subject ought to receive immediate attention in Congress.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Evarts regards the existing law as unconstitutional. Our esteemed contemporary, the New York *Tribune*, reports him as follows:

"It has always been my opinion that the present law was unconstitutional, and I so contended in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In the first place, the Constitution does not give to Congress the power to declare who shall be in the line of succession, but only what officer shall fill the vacancy, and, moreover, it forbids members of Congress from holding any office under the Government. But of course there was a great deal of uncertainty about the matter when it was under discussion originally."

Coming from so able a lawyer, these views are well worthy of careful consideration. The Constitution certainly provides that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office," and there is much plausibility, to say the least, in the argument that this prohibits the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from acting as President.

Senator Evarts expresses the opinion that the bill "preserving the succession from the Secretary of State down through the Cabinet" is probably the best arrangement that can be devised, and adds that this measure is undoubtedly constitutional.

While we are not prepared to say that some better plan might not be found, it must be admitted that this one would at all events prevent a recurrence of the present situation. The places in the Cabinet are almost always filled. If the proposed law were now in force, instead of having no officer designated to act as President in case of a vacancy, we should have seven.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A HOUSE made of beaten gold was a bridal gift in London recently. Whenever one touches a secret spring a door of emeralds and diamonds would open and there could be seen within a fine portrait. Mlle. De Bravura, who was married to Mr. Stanhope was the recipient.

VANDERBILT AND TUN BUTLER.

HOW THE TALLEST MAN IN SOUTHFIELD GOT HIS APPLEJACK AFTER ALL.

From the Richmond County Sentinel.

William H. Vanderbilt came down to Staten Island a few days ago and went to New Dorp and looked at his gigantic mausoleum there.—While he was viewing the work Tunis Butler came up with a pair of horses that were hauling materials to the spot. Mr. Butler has the contract for hauling the stones and other articles to the place.

"Tun" is a little younger than Mr. Vanderbilt, and perhaps a little less wealthy. In the years that are long agone, however, Tun used to know Mr. Vanderbilt very well. In fact, they were neighbors, and in the good old days of yore, when simple Bill Vanderbilt was a humble youth working on the old Vanderbilt farm, he and Tun were chums. They grew up to be young men together.

When Mr. Vanderbilt heard Tun yell "Ge! haw!" at the yoke of oxen, the Crœsus quickly glanced around as though he had heard that voice and the same command so often before that it had become familiar.

Mr. Vanderbilt quickly turned his head just as Tun raised his eyes to look at the financial magnet. Their eyes met at the same time.

"Hello!" said Mr. Vanderbilt, "How do you do, Tun?" and his soft flugers were clasped in what Mr. Butler calls his hands.

"Well, Bill, I'm purty well; but its a good while since we have met," replied Butler.

"Yes, that's so," responded William H., who added, "We used to live close by, and had some good frolics together."

"Yes, that's so," continued Mr. Butler. "But I say, Bill," he put in with that quizzical look that all who know him are familiar with—"But I say, Bill," said Mr. Butler, "do you recollect the last time we met?"

"No," said the hundred millionaire, smiling freely, as though expecting a characteristic joke from the other.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Tun. "It was when you was trying to haul a load of moss-bunkers up from the beach, after we got them out of the bay, to use for fertilizers. You had one of the old Commodore's teams, and I had my team. Your horses got stuck in a mud bank, and could not get out with the bunkers. I bet you a gallon of applejack that my team could pull the load out, and you bet they couldn't. I won, but —— if I ever got the gallon of applejack yet."

Mr. Vanderbilt laughed heartily at the blunt humor of Mr. Butler, and said he would make the omission good. He said he remembered the circumstance well.

A few days afterward Tun received by express a gallon demijohn of royal old applejack, accompanied by a bottle of the best champagne from the Fifth avenue mansion of the former New Dorpite.

Riffraff Clippings.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: 'Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend who had been cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs advised me to give it a trial. We got a bottle and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

Hope.

I see that Smith is coming up this way;
I hope he'll settle that account to-day.

Faith.

He's feeling for his wallet. Ha! I knew
That he'd come to pay that balance due.

Charity.

He's going past, by Jove! Well, well, no doubt
Some other creditor has cleaned him out.

—*Boston Courier.*

DR. BOSANKO.

This name is so familiar with the people throughout the United States that it is hardly necessary to state that he is the originator of the great Dr. Bosanko Cough and Lung Syrup, the favorite remedy, wherever known, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by C. F. Stam.

Dr. Shaw, writing to the *Medical Times* from Water Gap, where poisonous snakes abound, says that during the past six years, in which he has followed out a method for snake bite, he has not lost a case. He gives sixty minims of aromatic spirits of ammonia hypodermically and an ounce of whiskey every two hours. A large poultice of bruised raw onions is applied to the wound and renewed every hour. The whiskey and onions are continued until cure is effected, which is usually on the third day.

The most miserable creature among all mankind is the confirmed dyspeptic, who always looks as though life had no charm left for him; and yet the very worst of this class may be brought back to health and happiness by using Vinegar Bitters, a remedy that even the most skeptical modern practitioners are beginning to use in their practice.

When Eve brought woe to all mankind,
Old Adam called her *woo-man*;
And when she woo'd with love so kind,
He then pronounced her *woo-man*.

But now with folly and with pride,
Their husband's pockets tri umning,
The ladies are so full of whims,
The people call them *whim-men*.

—*Anon.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Shakespeare says: "What's in a name? a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The healing power of St. Jacobs Oil does not, of course, lie in its name; but that name has virtually become a household word all over the world, because when men hear it, they recognize it as the conqueror of pain.

The lumber operators of Maine, with one or two exceptions, have agreed to employ no man in the woods during the coming winter unless he has recently been vaccinated. Many have posted up notices stating that their men must be vaccinated before they will be employed.

G. W. Scott, Esq., Areadtville, Pa., says he used about 200 lbs. to the acre of compost made with Powell's Prepared Chemicals, for corn and wheat, with very satisfactory results. This economical fertilizer material costs only $6.00 per bbl., a sufficient quantity to make one-half ton of complete fertilizer. Address Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

A school house containing 480 children was emptied in a minute and a half, without the least disorder, in Springfield last week after an alarm of fire; but the pupils had often been drilled for it.

Drew's Yeast Powder is sold by all grocers tea dealers and country merchants ever ywhere Oct15-4t.

Messrs. Bird Snow, Ice Snow, Hail Snow, Frost Snow, Deep Snow and More Snow are residents of Surry county, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS CURE All Bilious Complaints.

They are perfectly safe to take, being PURELY VEGETABLE and prepared with the greatest care from the best drugs. They relieve the sufferer at once by carrying off all impurities through the bowels. All druggists. 25c. a Box.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, March 30th, 1885, 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 47	2 05
Lynch's	6 53	2 15
Still Pond	7 00	2 25
Kennedyville	7 12	2 40
Blacks	7 27	2 55
Lambson	7 41	3 10
Masseys	7 53	3 22
Delanys	8 06	3 25
*Bingham	8 12	3 45
arr Clayton	8 30	4 00
leave "	8 43	4 24
" Middletown	9 04	4 50
" Wilmington	9 42	5 50
arr Philadelphia	10 40	6 50
Baltimore	12 35	8 25

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger & Freight No. 2 daily	Passenger No Thursdays.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. m
New York		
Baltimore	6 35	12 10
Philadelphia	7 32	3 01
Wilmington	8 35	3 50
Middletown	9 36	4 31
arr Clayton	10 03	4 53
leave	11 17	4 57
" Binghams*	11 30	5 07
Delanys	11 40	5 12
Massoys	11 55	5 27
Lambson	12 10	5 37
Blacks	12 25	5 47
Kennedyville	12 40	5 57
Still Pond	12 50	6 04
Lynchs	12 55	6 09
Worton	1 05	6 14
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, Lessee

April 2, 1885.

NEW GROCERY

—AND—

PROVISION STORE

The undersigned has opened on High street, Chestertown, second door above the Postoffice, a New Grocery and Provision Store, where he will be pleased to accommodate his friends and the public. His stock consists of a

FULL LINE OF GROCERIES

such as Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, &c. Also, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Graham Flour, Feed, Fish, &c. Choice Broiling Beef and Sugar Cured Hams kept on hand. Also,

Tobacco and Cigars

He will use every effort to please, and hopes his friends and the public will remember him when making their purchases. All his goods are fresh, and will be sold as low as can b bought in town.

GOODS DELIVERED AT ALL PARTS OF THE TOWN FREE OF CHARGE.

Resp'y,

E. F. CHAMBERS PERKINS.

March 26—tf.

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS—Wamsutta Muslin 2100 linen, at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

CARPETS & OILCLOTHS at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

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

INSECT POWDER.

DALMATIAN.

Guaranteed to exterminate Roaches, Ant and kindred Pests.

M. A. TOULSON

March 27.

MATTING, MATTING.—Fancy, Check White Matting to arrive. Carpets a Cloth at lowers prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

MATTING! MATTING!! From 12½ cts. per yard up. J. H. SIMPERS.

Books for Children.

Choicest selections from English and American authors. The low prices will astonish you at

STAM'S DRUG STORE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM,

March 28. Drugg

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

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.

KEEP COOL!

WE greet you with a new card. Cummings' ICE-CREAM is known for its superior quality and purity of materials. Our parlors are pleasant, well-ventilated and are considered by competent judges to be among the most pleasant places in the town.

Ice Cream and Water Ices

ALL FLAVORS,

fresh every day, Wholesale and Retail. Picnics Parties and families supplied. We have also fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk, Pies, Cakes of all kinds, daily; Confectionery, Fruits and Nut of all kinds.

Will be glad to see all of our friends and the rest of mankind.

CUMMINGS & CO.,

May 28. opp. the Bank

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.

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