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What a Western Farmer Saw in the East.

A Western farmer, who lately took a trip East, writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman:*

The first thing to impress me when going from the West to the East is the economy of land in the East. In the West, and even in Illinois, we give everything an abundance of space in which to grow. We often have, for example, the space of a rod between the crop and the fence. If the crop wants to spread itself, we propose to gratify it without straining the fence. The great fertility of our Western land may make this necessary, you know. Our orchard trees are planted wide apart. East they seem to be crowded against the fences. Many more ornamental trees have been planted in Illinois than in New York. Is this because land is so valuable in New York, or because our bare prairies make us love trees the more? But we might well learn of our Eastern brethren in the economy of land.

In one way, however, the Eastern farmers are wasteful of land: they make the fences as crooked as the ways of a politician—to suit some slight conformation of the ground, to avoid passing over a small brook, or what in some cases appeared to be only a desire to make the fence as crooked as possible. Now, geometry demonstrates that "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points." It would economize both fence and land to make the fences straight; and the fields would be easier of cultivation. Cross fences at least could be straightened. Where the boundaries of farms are crooked lines, why not cut off a rod here and a rod there, and make the boundary line straight? For that matter, while we are speaking of economy in fencing, why not have no fences, as in the West? The old common law was right; a man should fence his own stock in, and not all the world's out; and if this should now prevail, one-fifth of the fencing we now have would answer, and we would not at all be inconvenienced, either.

Shall I offend the pride of my Eastern readers if I say that Illinois has better farm dwellings than New York or Pennsylvania? It is true. Compare the best parts of the States, and we can beat you on houses. But you Easterners beat us on barns; and you beat us further than we beat you on houses. In barns and all outbuildings you are far ahead of Illinois—of course, further ahead of Nebraska or Kansas. I like to look at the barns in the best part of New York or Pennsylvania, they are so large and substantial and neat. I believe that the barns are neater and better kept than the dwellings. Not long since I visited an Illinois farmer who had his own waterworks and gasworks, having water and gas in all parts of his large and very handsome four-story brick and stone dwelling. His barns were large; but they were of boards, had never known paint, and there was litter and manure about them. I could not help but contrast them with the neat Eastern barns, in which I could see the cattle eating. Think of us, or a Nebraskan or a Kansan, putting cattle in a stable in summer! It would pay a Western farmer for a trip to go East and study only barns and stables. He would then realize how much feed he wastes, how much he loses by exposing his animals and how much manure he might get on his land.

In the West much more farm machinery is used than in the East. It causes a Westerner to laugh to see small grain being cut with a "dropper" or self-raking reaper; and he cannot refrain from laughing heartily when he sees grain being cut with a cradle. I do not think that one Nebraskan in a thousand would cut with a cradle; he would lose the grain first. Nothing short of a self-binder will answer; and then we put on five horses, and cut and bind twenty acres a day. Six years ago I cut 147 acres in one week, and didn't work in the dark or on Sunday either. True, I used ten horses, two sets of five, but that was because the ground was so soft I would mire down if I didn't drive fast, and several times did it anyhow.

We don't cover corn with a hoe. We plant from twenty to thirty acres a day with a self dropping two horse planter. We raise the hay on the wagon with horse power (but pile the hay out of doors, sad to say); ride when we plow or harrow, or plant, or sow, or reap or bind; and thresh by steam. In great part this is because of our level, smooth land, free from stones and stumps—but in part because we are more enterprising. (Fact.) The Eastern farmers are more wedded to old ways. They look at a dollar longer before they spend it for some improvement, and likely put it back in their pocket when they have finished looking at it. Take the matter of tile draining for illustration. When Ohio farmers found that it paid to tile-drain, they put down tile liberally. Now the craze has struck Illinois, and Illinois farmers are planting tile as they would corn.

We have found it cheaper to make the wind pump our water than to do in ourselves; and the wind is doing a big lot of work of that sort. Get across the Missouri river, and a well without a wind pump above it is a curiosity. The wind kicks over the traces sometimes, and distributes houses and cattle around in a very annoying manner; but generally it works well and boards itself. My Eastern readers may claim all the credit for Western enterprise by saying that Westerners are emigrants, or descendants of emigrants, from the East. This is about true. The man that pulls up stakes in the East and goes out to Kansas or Nebraska must have considerable enterprise and go-aheadativeness. And this does more than crop out in his new home—it expands.

I find that a great many Eastern people fancy that we raise mostly scrub cattle in the West. A trip West would change their notion. One of the surprises to me when I made my Eastern trip was that the cattle in New York were no better than the cattle in Illinois. I expected to find them better. Taken as a whole, New York has better dairy cows than we, though Illinois has good dairy cattle as any. In beef breeds we are ahead of the East—ahead than they are of us in this. In the West the cattle are not so good as in this middle state, but there the scarcity of good is more apparent than the lack of this. This is true of farms. Ranchmen are now using full-blood males, some ranch owners buying Hereford, or Shorthorn, or Polled-Angus bulls by the hundred. You care for your farm animals far better in the East than the Westerners do—better than we do. This is not because of our ignorance or cruelty, but because many in the central part, and nearly all in the West, are paying for their land yet, and good barns and stables will come as soon as we get to them. But observation, and especially conversation with those farmers who get on the trains, convinces me that raising scrubs may be set down against the East rather than against the middle section, or even the West.

We farmers should travel more. The Westerner can learn much of the Easterner, and the Easterner can learn just as much of the Westerner. The Westerner will be impressed that the *forte* of the Easterner is to save; the Easterner will think that the *forte* of the Westerner is to make. If the enterprise of the one could be combined with the economy of the other, both would be richer. If the Westerner goes East expecting to find every farmer highly intelligent, as I did, he will be fooled. If the Easterner goes West expecting to find every person ignorant, he will be worse fooled. No State in the Union can show more college graduates to the square inch than Kansas. There is more planting in the moon in the East than in the West, and more coins put away in socks; but in the West we are apt to spread our planting over eighty acres of earth when it should be only forty, and to buy land when we have nothing in our socks but holes. JOHN M. STAHL.

Quincy, Ill.

Square-Shouldered Women.

Chicago Herald.

There is some excuse for the bustle. It is rational. Its office is to assist nature in presenting the female figure with most attractive outline. Both the bustle and the corset had their origin in appreciation of the form divine and knowledge of its perfections. When moderately used they are defensible, almost indispensable. They are in a certain sense artistic, in that they fortify certain lines without which the form is anything but beautiful. But there is no excuse for the jackets, now unfortunately becoming fashionable, which either square the shoulders of the wearer, or place a ridge an inch or two high just at the extremity of either shoulder blade. These jackets, or whatever they may be, are unnatural, ugly. Nothing can be said in their defense. They did not have their beginning in a purpose to assist the development of the lines of the form on nature's model. No woman not a monstrosity ever grew hummocks on her shoulders. The square shouldered woman is not the ideal of art. Think of a Venus, or a Madonna, or a Greek Slave with square shoulders and a little traverse ridge or thick, high seam just over the base of each arm! Square shoulders are masculine, and a woman so unfortunate as to possess masculine shoulders could be pardoned for indulgence in dress device which would give her at least the appearance of possessing the gentle slopes and curves with which nature endowed the fairest of all her creatures. Her deceit could be forgiven in appreciation of her art. But what should be said to the hundreds of young women in Chicago actually possessing fine sloping, rounded shoulders, who ignorantly square them off as with a carpenter's tool, and nail stiff humps upon the extremities?

The Great Eastern.

This steamship, which for more than a third of a century has remained the largest ever constructed, was designed, about 1853, by the distinguished engineer Brunel, for the trade between England and Australia. It was calculated that a ship could be built having sufficient capacity to carry enough coal for the round trip in addition to a great many passengers and a paying cargo. She was built by J. Scott Russell at his works in Millwall, London, and was ready to be launched in November. 1857, but could not be moved until the following January. Even that early in her history her unlucky star assumed the ascendency, and in all her subsequent wanderings seemed ever present.

When launched, her cost was $3,831,520.

The Great Eastern is 602 feet in extreme length, 83 feet beam, and 27,000 tons actual capacity. She was built of iron, and double cased to about three feet above the water line. The motive power consisted of eight engines, four for the paddle wheels, which were 56 feet in diameter, and four for the screw, 24 feet in diameter. The cylinders of the paddle engines were 74 in. in diameter by 14 feet stroke; and those of the screw were 84 inches in diameter and 4 feet stroke. The heating surface of the boilers supplying the paddle engines was 44,000 square feet, while that of the screw engine boilers was still larger. The united nominal horse power was 1600.

The first voyage to New York was made in 1860, and during the voyage she nearly averaged 336 miles per diem, or 14 miles per hour. Steam was carried at a pressure of from 15 to 24 pounds, and the total quantity of coal consumed was 2,977 tons. Since then her history was strange and eventful, and the opinion we expressed in our issue of July 7, 1860, upon her visit to New York, has been most peculiarly borne out by the facts: "Although we cannot but regard the Great Eastern as a failure in *payability*, yet she is not so in a scientific sense. She is a grand experiment."

This ship, which, notwithstanding the many hard knocks she has received, seems to be in almost as good condition as when launched, now attracts attention because of the new use she is to be put to. For some time she has been exhibited at Liverpool, and has lately been taken as a "show ship" to Dublin. It is to be hoped that this venture will prove more remunerative than former ones: it certainly should, since the vessel is well worth a long journey to see, and a critical examination of her hull and machinery cannot fail to be both instructive and interesting. It is to be be hoped that those in charge will brave the dangers of the Atlantic, and bring the Leviathan once more to this country.—*Scientific American*

The Cornish Miner who had a Bout with John L. Sullivan.

From the Chicago Herald.

A member of Parson Dadies's combination tells a good story on a local slugger at Fort Keogh, Montana—a tall, broad-chested Cornish miner; who had often announced his intention of killing Sullivan if he ever met him in the squared ring. The miner's opportunity came about a week ago. He had been oiled and rubbed down and sweated until the local sports tho't him in splendid condition to meet the invincible mauler from Boston. On the night the Sheedy combination arrived at Fort Keogh Sullivan was told that the Cornish miner had been eating raw beef all that day and was ready to put on the gloves with him as soon as the show began. Sullivan announced incidentally that it would give him much pleasure to eat a pudding before midnight, and paid no further attention to the matter until it came time for him to appear on the stage. The miner was in the hall when the curtain rolled up and so were his friends. After witnessing several friendly bouts between the lesser lights of the combination, Sheedy was informed that the Cornish pugilist was awaiting his turn.

'Who does he want to fight?' asked the manager of the troupe.

'Sullivan, of course,' yelled a half dozen men in chorus.

'Well, send him up here,' shouted Sheedy, with a broad grin.

The miner loped up the aisle and clambered upon the stage. He wore a red flannel shirt, cotton drawers, and a pair of Sioux moccasins. Sullivan came out of the wings a moment later, and then the two men shook hands in a perfunctory way and took their positions. The miner struck out with his right but failed to hit anything. Then he used his left with no better success, and finally launched both fists at his adversary. Sullivant let the Cornish man have his own way for two rounds, but in the third round the champion rapped the red undershirt until its owner's eyes bulged out like hickory nuts. The miner struggled on, however, until he got a right hander under the jaw, and then he fell over, sound asleep. When he awoke, fifteen minutes later, he rolled upon his side, and, looking wearily into the eyes of a disgusted backer, murmured:

'Didn't I tell ye, Jack, there'd be a fall o' rock in that shaft afore long?'

A Remarkable Drainage Enterprise.

The Russian Government is engaged in one of the most extensive drainage enterprises ever undertaken in any portion of the world. The location is what is known as the Pinsk Marshes, in the southwest of Russia, near the borders of Galicia. This region is so extensive as to secure special designation in the ordinary map of Europe, and, in point of area, is very much larger than Ireland. The marshes have become famous in Russian history as a refuge of all manner of romantic characters, and have remained an irreclaimable wilderness up to within the last two or three years.

In 1870 the Russian Government first took in hand seriously the abolition of this wild expanse, owing to it being perpetually more or less submerged and covered with a jungle growth of forest, preventing not only communication between the Russian districts on either side, but also between Russia and Austro-Germany. A large staff of engineering officers and several thousand troops have been draughted into the region, and these have been engaged upon the undertaking since. Up to the present time about 4,000,000 acres have been reclaimed by means of the construction of several thousand miles of ditches and canals, so broad as to be navigable for barges of several hundred tons burden. Just now the engineers are drawing up the programme for next year, which comprises the drainage of 350,000 acres by means of the construction of 120 miles more of canals and ditches.

Of the 4,000,000 acres already reclaimed, 600,000 acres consisted of sheer bog, which has been converted into good meadow land; 900,000 acres of "forest tangle," which have been prepared for timber purposes by cutting down the underwood and thinning the trees; 500,000 acres of good forest land—forest oases in the middle of marshes—hitherto inaccessible, but which have been connected more or less by navigable canals, and thereby with the distant markets; and finally 2,000,000 acres have been thrown open to cultivation, 120,000 acres of which have already been actually occupied. Besides making the canals and ditches, the engineers have built 179 bridges, bored 577 wells from 20 feet to 80 feet deep, and have made a survey of 20,000 square miles of country, hitherto unmapped. When the task is finished Russia will have effaced from the map of Europe one of the oldest and toughest bits of savage nature on the continent. From an engineering, geological and scientific point of view generally, the work is one of special interest.

College War Cries.

The Whoops and the Shouts Used by Different Students.

One of the College papers has compiled a list and history of college cheers. According to it the original shouts of the colleges were a repetition of the name of the college. This gave an advantage to the colleges which had sonorous names, and as the constant aim of cheering is to make more noise than the other cheerers, new yells were evolved by a process of evolution. These came into existence a quarter of a century ago, when Yale and Harford had their boat races on Lake Quinsigamond, when the 'Rah! Rah! Rah! thrice repeated, was first heard. Harvard sounded the 'Rahs full, and added 'Harvard,' pronounced so that the ar and a clipped d were all that were heard. 'Yale' was added to the New Haven college's 'Rahs with a long howl on the a.

Princeton's cheer was developed soon after as Princeton came into athletic relations with other colleges. They took the three 'Rahs for a basis, and added the skyrocket siz-boomah, which they hold on to as long as the nine 'Rah's of their opponents hold out, and then yell 'Princeton' as a calliope climax. Dartmouth has one of the most novel cheers of all. Some Indian must have invented it, and stout college lungs gave it the righs afflatus. It is Wah hoo-wah! Wah-hoo-wah! Diddy, diddy, Dartmouth! Wah-hoo-wah! It is very picturesque, and only a sophomore can Wah hoo to the best advantage. The hoo is like a human owl's hoot.

Everybody has heard Columbia's Hooray! Hoora! Hooray! Columbia! The name spells out rythmically. Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore has taken the ground plan of the cheer and built on it, adding Johnhopkins instead of Columbia. Stevens Institute at Hoboken and Union College at Schenectady have similar cheers.

Rutgers has a cheer almost original as Dartmouth's. It is 'Rah! Rah! 'Rah! Bow-wow-wow! Rutgers!' Williams has an entrancing and resonant 'Rah! 'Rah! Rah! Will yams! yams! yams! Pennsylvania University has a wild Philadelphia cheer without any special charm It is the three 'Rahs and Penn-sylvan-i-ah! The College of the City of New York cheer better. They say 'Rah three times and add C! C! N! Y!

Cornell has a cheer that once heard cannot be forgotten. It is like the rhyme of the passenjaire. It is given with proper emphasis only in times of excitement. Here it is. Cornell! Cornell! Cor-cor-cor-nell! I yell like —! Cornell!

Millet and the French Court.

Children were always welcomed in Millet's cottage, but there were other less agreeable visitors. The grand people of the court, who sometimes came to the studio after hunting parties at Fontainebleau, were coldly recived, for they did not understand the artist. They thought that in his pictures of peasants hard at work in the fields he was trying to show how miserable the common people were under the Empire of Napoleon III.

But there was no political purpose in Millet's paintings. He always looked upon peasants as the happiest people in the world, since they were 'doing God's work,' and living out-of doors among beautiful scenery, and he tried to represent them so. But, of course, with their digging and other heavy work, 'They cannot be the figures of Watteau,' Millet used to say.

'Is M. Millet in?' asked a visitor.

Millet stepped outside and then said 'No.'

'Can we see his studio?' inquired one of the ladies.

'No,' said the unrecognized artist, and he explained that M. Millet was a very peculiar man who would be angry if the studio were shown. But as the ladies insisted and entered the yard, he said that he would admit them if they promised to tell no one of their visit. They entered, looked everywhere, upset half the things in the studio, and, on leaving, put a gold piece in Millet's hand, taking him for a servant. Afterward, when he was publicly honored with the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, one of these ladies recognized him. Millet simply said:

'Years ago your gold piece would have been a God-send to me.'—*From "Millet and the Children," by Ripley Hitchcock, in* ST. NICHOLAS *for January.*

A Note on Watering Potted Plants.

In the operation of watering potted plants, persons not practically familiar with plant culture are apt to make serious mistakes. Cultivators find by experience that an excess of water at the roots is very injurious to almost all plants, and hence it is usual to direct that great caution be used in the application of water, especially in winter. The result is that frequently the opposite extreme is fallen into, to the great injury of the plants. From the moment that the soil becomes so far dried that the fibers of the roots cannot absorb moisture from it, the supply of the plant's food is cut off, and it begins to suffer. Some plants can bear this loss of water with more impunity than others; some again, and the heath family among the rest, are in this way soon destroyed. The object in watering should be to prevent this stage of dryness being reached, at least during the time a plant is growing, and at all times in the case of those of very rigid structure; at the same time that excess which would sodden the soil and gorge the plants is also avoided. Within these limits the most inexperienced persons may follow sound directions for the application of water with safety. But whenever water is given to pot plants, enough should be employed to wet the soil thoroughly, and the difference between plants that require less or more water should be made by watering more or less frequently, and not by giving greater or less quantities at one time.—*Farmer's (Irish) Gazette.*

A Texas Editor's Memorandum.

From the Printer-Advertiser.

The editor of a Texas paper gives the following figures from a statistical memorandum of his life:

Been asked to drink	11,362
Drank	11,362
Requested to retract	416
Did retract	416
Invited to parties and receptions by parties fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	17
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	166
Been promised whiskey, gin, &c., if he would go after them	5,610
Been after them	5,610
Been asked what's the news	300,000
Told	23
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,977
Been to church	2
Changed politics	32
Expect to change still	50
Gave to charity	$5 00
Gave for terrier dog	$25 00
Cash on hand	$1 00

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1887.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and the most useful family reading. Its stories, poems and essays are by the best writers, and its humorous sketches are unsurpassed. Its papers on social etiquette, decorative art, house-keeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it indispensible in every household. Its beautiful fashion-plates and pattern-sheet supplements enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dressmakers. Not a line is admitted to its columns that could shock the most fastidious taste.

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UNDER TOWN HALL

May be found a large and varied assortment of Bronzes, Vases, Bisque Figures, Russian Terra Cotta Ware; A few Character Sketches from Cable's "Old Creole Days," executed in Terra Romana Ware; Placques, Brasses and some especially fine pieces of Porcelain Painting.

JOS. L. DOWNES. W. H. JENNINGS.

DOWNES & JENNINGS

Merchant Tailors.

33 Hanover Street,

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 17, 1885.

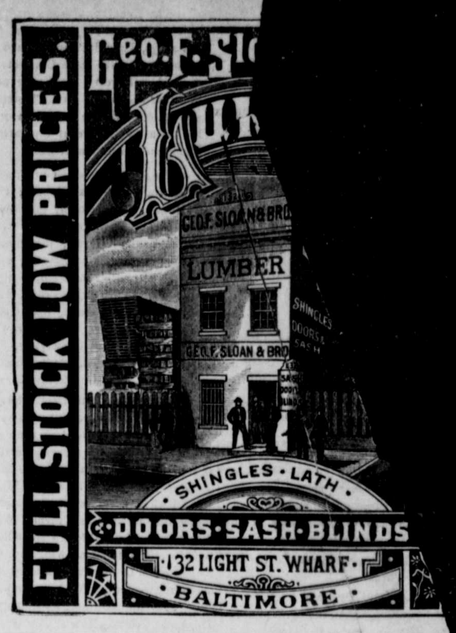
CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward Allen Pee CIGARS.

M. A. TOULSON,

March 27. Druggist.

FULL STOCK LOW PRICES.



WM. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TIGHMAN.

Wm. B. Tilghman & Co.

Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,

General Commission Merchants

No. 1 Bowlev's Wharf.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan. 22, 1885—y.

SAM'L BURNS & CO.

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRICKS, LIME &c.

104 LIGHT ST. WHARF

BALTIMORE

"OUR MOTTO."

FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

SPECIALTY PLAIN & FINE GROCERIES

in part as follows;

Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Meats, Plum Pudding, Fruit Cake, Oat Meal, Gelatine, Chocolate, Cocoa, Corn Starch, Hominy Grits, Graham Wafers, Pickles, Chow-Chow, York State Cream Cheese, Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fine Green and Roasted Coffees, Jellies and Preserves, "Best" Sugar-Cured Hams and Dried Beef, Buckwheat, Flour by the bbl., sack or pound; fine stock of Tobacco and Segars, Lamps, Glassware and Crockery, Wooden- and Willow-ware. Full stock of Domestic Dry Goods and Notions. Prices low down.

We thank all of our friends for past favors, and can assure all when in need of anything in our line we will try to please in prices and quality. E. W. F. SIMPERS.

Chestertown, Jan. 14, 1886.

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

THE BLATCHLEY

Is carefully made by men who know how to construct a

PUMP

When desired they are lined with specially heavy Porcelain or Copper, or with Drive Well Cylinders, at small additional cost.

When ready to buy, Insist on seeing and examining them. Use your own judgment, and don't be persuaded to act contrary to your own interests.

They are sold by some good house near you.

C. G. BLATCHLEY,

MANUFACTURER,

308 MARKET STREET,

Philadelphia.

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, 1886. Chestertown, Md

NEW FALL STYLES IN HATS & CAPS for Gents and Boys.

J. H. SIMPERS

THE DIFFERENCE.

Suppose two Life Insurance Companies issue policies for $20,000 each, on June 1st, 1886, one company being *THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.* The age is Forty years; the annual premium $626.00 in each Company. Suppose at the end of first year each Company declares a dividend of 20 per cent. on first annual premium, or $125.20. Suppose the assured omits to pay second annual premium, due June 1st, 1887, on both policies, and by illness or accident dies August 10th, 1887.

RESULTS:

The Washington Life pays the amount of its policy $20,000. The other Company does not pay its beneficiary a dollar, not even the $125.20 dividend declared. This is the Difference between the policy contract of The Washington Life and that of any other Life Insurance Company.

Don't misunderstand us: The Washington Life is the only Company in the United States that would pay one dollar under these circumstances.

This is the non-forfeitable dividend system of The Washington, that we wish to impress upon the insuring public. It is the difference between $20,000 and nothing, under the circumstances named, and this non-forfeitable dividend feature of The Washington Life would apply to any renewal period of a policy.

Within the last five years alone 2,053 policies insuring $4,304,14. have been saved to policy-holders of The Washington by Non-Forfeitable Dividends.

Sept. 9.

IF YOU
Want a Cook,
Want a Clerk,
Want a Partner,
Want a Situation,
Want to sell a Piano,
Want to sell a Carriage,
Want to buy or sell a Farm,
Want to sell house or Property,
Want to let House or Cottage,
Want to sell Groceries or Drugs,
Want to sell Household Furniture,
Want to sell Dry Goods or Clothing,
Want to find Customers for Anything,

ADVERTISE IN THE

CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Advertising is the road to success,
Advertising will gain new Customers,
Advertising keeps old Customers,
Advertising liberally, pays Well,
Advertising makes Success,
Advertising gives Confidence,
Advertising shows energy,
Advertising evinces Life,
Advertise Continually,
Advertise skillfully,
Advertise Freely,
Advertise Here,
ADVERTISE
NOW.

WORTON MANOR STOCK FARM.

Imported Ram J. J. Coleman No. 16, Registered American Southdown Record No. 1001.

THOROUGHBRED SOUTHDOWNS, YEARLINGS and LAMBS.

The above named Buck stands at the head of my flock of pure Southdown Ewes. The Yearlings are ready to deliver at any time. The Lambs will be ready by August 1st.

A few choice Boar Pigs from my registered Chester White Hog.

Also, some Hereford Calves by our registered Bull Adventure, No. 12794.

JOHN GALE,

Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.

☞ WOOL WANTED AT GALE'S WHARF BY JOHN GALE.

Apr. 29,