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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, January 20, 1887

Two Georgia Somnambulists.

One Shoots Himself in His Sleep and the Other Woos and Wins a Maiden.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Samuel W. Kendall, of Albany awoke one night recently and rushed out to find who had fired off the pistol, the report of which had disturbed his slumber. As he rushed out on his trip of discovery he met others rushing in on the same errand. Just then he raised his hand, and observed that one of his fingers had been shot off. This induced him to return to his room, where he found one of the chambers of his revolver empty. The explanation was that Mr. Kendall was a somnambulist, and dreaming that there were burglars in the house, had fired at them and shot off his own finger instead.

This gentleman has often been the occasion of alarm to night prowlers. One night a solitary figure was seen walking swiftly along one of the roads leading from the city. He turned neither to the right nor the left, but kept on walking as if for a wager. The night was densely dark, while the trees on either side seemed like solid walls of black. Suddenly the figure stopped, the hand was thrown to the forehead, and Mr. Kendall, in the consciousness of awakened powers, found that he had been taking a walk in his sleep.

This recalls a story which may be remembered by some of the older citizens of Americus, Dr. Hardin, as his name shall be for this occasion, had lately arrived in the city from Savannah. Being a gentleman of polished address he soon found admission into the best circles of society, and at once became indispensable at all social gatherings. With the ladies he was a prime favorite. With one in particular he formed a close friendship, for it developed that he had fought in the trenches with her brother, and it was into his arms that the wounded man fell when he was staggered by the bullet that caused his death.

One day Miss Julia, with her widowed mother, went out on that most important duty in a woman's life—the purchase of a bridal trosseau. Society had pretty well gussed the course of affairs. Congratulations poured in upon the young lady, all of which she accepted with becoming modesty. The groom expectant, however, acted mysteriously. He never made reference to the happy affair with which his name was linked. When a friend congratulated him he looked puzzled, but offered no invitation to proceed.

Thus weeks passed, until the dates popularly supposed to have been set for the nuptials had gone by. The Doctor moved about the city with his usual unconcern. The young lady held her grief and disappointment sacred, and ventured no word of censure or complaint. In fact, the mystery became so great that the question as to whether the couple had ever been engaged or not became one of violent local agitation.

The soldier friends of the young lady's brother, feeling that she was without male protection, determined that she should not be imposed upon. They met, to the number of a dozen, late one evening, by the cotton warehouse of Harold & Johnson, and agreed to call on the Doctor and get an explanation. They reached his room, and were told that he had gone out not five minutes before a walk, and would not be back until after midnight. In order to fill in the time until that hour the party went to Miss Julia's house to consult her about the matter. They were surprised to find the Doctor there, while near him sat the young lady in tears.

One of the men, maddened at the Doctor's icy indifference, rushed over to him, and grasping him by the shoulder, shook him violently. The Doctor yawned deeply; he arose and rubbed his eyes, and, looking around him in the utmost bewilderment, asked:

'How came I here? This is so very strange. I went to bed in my room at eight o'clock, and thought until this moment that I was still there.'

He was a somnambulist!

In the talk which followed the whole matter was made plain. After having visited Miss Julia twice, he began coming at nine o'clock, when he was not expected. His manner was somewhat stiff and formal, but he pressed his suit with perseverance. He would never make the remotest reference to any other subject. He never thought of leaving until a few minutes before one in the morning. His late hour in coming, his late hour in leaving, always seemed strange, but as his behavior was always most circumspect, it was not thought of after the first few nights. Thus he proposed, was accepted, had the date appointed, and passed it over. In his walking hours he had no recollection whatever of the events of the night before.

After the matter had been thus made plain the Doctor said:

'Now, Miss Julia, since all this has transpired in my sleep, I may as well tell you that your image has been impressed upon my heart all along. Will you consent to my proposal?'

It was too plain that no opposition existed there. Soon the license was procured, the minister called in, and the happy pair were made one.

A Submarine Boat that Works Well.

From the London Daily News.

A boat called the Nautilus was yesterday tried in the deep water dock at Tilbury, in presence of a large number of naval and military men, among whom was Lord Chas. Beresford. The boat was made to rise and sink and to take short trips on the surface, and under water hidden from view of the spectators on shore. The limited space prevented the Nautilus running at full speed, and the Dock Company objected to experiments with exploding torpedoes. What was done gave great satisfaction.

Mr. Campbell, the inventor, believed himself how to supply a boat which could be readily submerged or floated in a safe and simple manner, leaving nothing to chance and not depending on the wind for propulsion—a boat practically indestructible, efficient in any climate and ready at any moment. The theory that it could be done by simply increasing or decreasing the weight had failed, as also had that of propelling the boat down nose foremost, for as soon as the machinery stopped she found an even keel and floated to the surface; nor did he think finality and absolute success had been reached by that better method adopted by Mr. Nordenfeldt, by which the boat is forced down by means of propellers or screws working horizontally at the side of the boat, for the capital fault still remains that submersion is dependent upon the machinery.

Fish and animals subsisting in water rise and sink simply by muscular contraction or expansion. The same expansion and contraction to such a rigid structure as a boat was given by placing in the hull of a water-tight vessel a series of metal cylinders, into which are fitted rams or drums, which can be protruded or withdrawn by a simple process, governed and worked by the crew of the vessel, by means similar to those used in steering an ordinary ship. The speed of rising or falling is easily and perfectly regulated; an even keel is always maintained and perfect safety is assured. A torpedo may not simply be taken within striking distance, but may be attached and fired from a point of safety. The inventor, in short, claims that he has produced a boat which is perfectly under control; can be kept at any given depth; can be raised or sunk rapidly or slowly; can be propelled at ten knots an hour; or, floated or submerged, may be kept for days without using a fraction of the stored propelling power.

The Nautilus is a cigar shaped vessel, 60 feet long and 8 feet diameter amidships. She is propelled noiselessly by twin electric engines, worked from storage batteries of large capacity. For safety she is divided into four compartments, all the projectors and machinery being contained in one of these, so as to render them under easy control. Besides the projectors she is fitted with water ballast as well as horizontal rudders, and in case of an absolute break down, such as might be caused by collision or a similar accident, a turn of a bolt will enable the crew to release a heavy weight and so raise her to the surface. Thus everything is believed to have been done to insure absolute safety to all lives within her.

How to Live a Century.

From the St. James's Gazette.

Prof. Humphry of Cambridge has prepared a series of tables which contain some interesting information about centenarians. Of 52 persons whom he mentions, at least 11—2 males and 9 females—actually attained the age of 100. Others attained very nearly to the hundred years. Only one of the persons reached 108 years, while one died at the alleged age of 106. Of the 52 persons, 36 were women and 16 men. Prof. Humphry tells us that the comparative immunity of women from the exposures and risks to which men are subjected, and the greater temperance in eating and drinking exhibited by women, are the chief points in determining their higher chances of longevity. Out of the 36 women 26 had been married, and 11 had borne large families. Of the 26 who had been wives 8 had married before they were 20, one at 16, and 2 at 17.

Twelve of the fifty-two centenarians were discovered to have been the eldest children of their parents. This fact, adds Dr. Humphry, does not agree with popular notions that first children inherit a feebleness of constitution, nor with the opinion of racing stables, which is decidedly against the idea that "firstlings" are to be depended on for good performances on the course. The centenarians generally regarded were of spare build. Gout and rheumatism were, as a rule, absent. 'It seems,' says Prof. Humphry, 'that the frame which is destined to great age needs no such prophylactics, and engenders none of the peccant humors for which the finger joints (as in gout) may find a vent.'

Of the fifty-two aged people, twenty-four only had no teeth, the average number of teeth remaining being four or five. Long hours of sleep were notable among these old people, the period of repose averaging nine hours; while out-of-door exercise in plenty and early risings are to be noted among the factors of a long life. One of the centenarians 'drank to excess on festive occasions,' another was a 'free beer drinker,' and 'drank like a fish during his whole life.' Twelve had been total abstainers for life, or nearly so, and mostly all were 'small meat eaters.'

The Pay of Lawmakers.

From the Philadelphia Record.

In Belgium each member of the Chamber of Representatives receives 200 florins, or £16 15s. per month, or for the session of eight months, £134.

In Denmark the members of the Landsthing and the Folkething are paid the same salary, 15s. per day. The average number of working days in a session is 145; the total amount for the same is £113 15s.

In Portugal, Peers and Deputies receive an annual stipend of £67.

In France Senators and Deputies each get 15,000 francs, or £350 a year, the Colonial Representatives getting, in addition, their traveling expenses.

In Sweeden the members of the Diet receive 1,200 rix dollars, equal to £65 14s., for a session of four months, and their traveling expenses. Members of both Chambers are fined 10 rix dollars, or 11 shillings a day if they do not attend.

In Switzerland members of the National Council receive 10 shillings per day, which is paid out of the Federal Treasury. Members of the State Councils are paid by the cantons, and their salaries range from 6 shillings to 10 shillings per day.

In the United States Representatives and delegates each receive $5,000 per year, and their traveling expenses at the rate of 10 cents per mile.

In Norway the members of the Storthing receive thirteen shillings and four pence a day while it is sitting, which is usually about twelve weeks.

In Italy neither Senators nor Deputies are paid but they get free passes over all the railways in the kingdom, and some other concessions as to taxes and patronage, a most objectionable mode of payment, and long since condemned in this and other countries where similar privileges used to be conceded to legislators.

In Spain the members are not paid.

In Greece the Senators get £20 per month, and members of the Representative Chamber £10 per month.

In all the local Legislatures in Germany the members, with one or two exceptions, are paid, the salaries averaging in Prussia about 9s. per day, and in Austria 20s.

The members of Parliament of Great Britain, as is well known, receive no pay and have no direct patronage. Were the members of the House of Lords paid at the same rate as American Congressmen, their salaries would amount to about £518,000, and the members of the House of Commons would absorb about £670,000.

HUNTING IN PERSIA.

The Shah After Big Game, Such as Wild Asses, Tigers and Antelope.

From the St. James' Gazette.

The Shah is a mighty hunter, a good shot and an enthusiastic sportsman. Big game is his delight. The King, like all the sportsmen of his country, uses a smooth bore and a bullet. Of course, royal hunts are to a certain extent battues.

A strange incident of Eastern life, but a true one, occurred some twelve years ago at one of these royal huntings. As usual, a couple of regiments accompanied the Shah on his hunting party. The men acted as beaters. A tiger was wounded, and was making off under the King's eyes. The royal second barrel was discharged, but did not kill the wounded animal. Fearful of losing his quarry, the King was reloading (mzzle-loaders are still preferred by Persians), when a private soldier seized the tiger by the tail and detained him long enough for the Shah to despatch the animal. His Majesty made that soldier a captain on the spot.

Wild asses—the favorite chase of the old Persians, who shot them from the saddle with arrows—are hunted with relays of dogs. The only time to shoot them is when the young are at the mother's heel. So swift and timid are they that it is impossible to get any but a chance shot at them under any other circumstances. The young asses are often taken with greyhounds. The mothers are shot from the saddle; for a Persian sportsman, though he never shoots flying for fear of wasting his charge, is a very good shot from the saddle, and will often kill antelope or other game when going at full speed. The secret of success in shooting from the saddle is that the marksman's horse should be going *ventre a terre*. The flesh of the young ass is food for kings. Antelope, save when with young at their heel, are seldom secured by a single dog, but are easily run down by relays of greyhounds, or shot from the saddle by posted horsemen, the antelope being driven toward them by greyhounds.

Hawking is a favorite pastime in Persia. Every great personage has his falconer and his falcon; every little squireen his partridge hawks and pair of greyhounds. A Persian turns out at early dawn and lies in ambush behind a rock for partridges which come to drink in the morning at some spring. At the right moment he fires both barrels into them, and kills or wounds many; six or eight brace is no uncommon bag for the two shots of the *shikari*. He then runs up and cuts their throats to make them lawful (though many are already dead), and walks home, having done a good day's work. For six brace of birds he will get about two shillings.

Water fowl are got in the same unsportsmanlike manner. The villager, hidden behind a low wall built for the purpose, fires into a pack of them. Quail—which give splendid sport in the high wheat, literally rising in hundreds—are usually netted; a bamboo call being used to attract them. This call imitates accurately enough the challenge of the male bird, and the cock quail, the most pugnacious of birds, never refuses a challenge. The doran is shot in the mountains and, as it only runs, is an easy victim. It weighs often four pounds, is gray in color and is exquisite eating. Ibex, however, rarely obtained, as it affects high and inaccessible rocks.

Wild geese are shot either in the flock at night or in the daytime by stalking; for wild geese, if they do not see the gun, may be approached with ease. The double snipe is well known, though not often seen in Europe; it is about twice the size of our bird, and makes a most delicate dish. Woodcock are numerous. Hares and antelope, partridges, quail and pigeons are hawked; while the two former are also coursed, and so is the hubara (bustard).

The sand grouse or *bagh a-ghulla*, which word fairly represents its cry, is an easy prey. The flock of from six to a dozen birds is seen in the open plain. The sportsman approaches very leisurely (if on horseback he may get to within thirty yards); he then blazes into the middle of the pack, while on the ground, with both barrels, and often makes a good bag. Food is what he wants, not sport.

Thrifty Diplomats.

From the Chicago News.

An envoy extraordinary from Europe has been detected swindling the United States. He appeared at the White House as usual on New Year's Day, and has been out every evening since to dine or to some reception, and the disclosure does not seem to make him unhappy, although he must know it is the talk of the whole corps, and is known by almost every one with whom he is acquainted. Under the law the representatives of foreign nations have the privilege of importing free of duty whatever they need for their personal use—food, clothing and household goods. This liberty is and always has been abused. It has been the habit of the diplomats, as long as any one can remember to import large quantities of fine furniture, wines and cigars, and at the end of the season sell them at auction. The prices obtained are usually equal to the full value of the goods and enough above their cost to leave a handsome profit on the transaction. This is particularly the case with furniture and wines.

A member of the corps told me some years ago that he had held two auctions since he had been in Washington, and his profits were enough to pay his house rent for a year each time. Whenever the Ministers, or some of them, at least, import their wines they bring over enough to supply them until they go again, and furnish a small store besides. At the end of the season they sell the residue at auction, and expect to make enough to pay for the whole lot. There is one Minister from a sunny clime who has boasted that his wines have not cost him a cent since he has been in Washington. Everybody knows of these transactions, but a new game has just been disclosed, which seems to have been played successfully for several years. The representative of one of the European countries, before he went home last summer, took orders from a large number of friends for both wines and cigars, and last fall got them through the custom house at New York by making oath that they were for his own personal use. It is said that his commission on the sales amounted to over $1,000, and that the duties on the wines he imported must have been twice as much. It is not the first time this has been done. The ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps never go to Europe without taking a number of orders from their friends for gloves, laces and velvets. But this is the first time, so far as known, that any diplomat has attempted to make money out of his friends as well as out of the Government.

All for Charity.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

'Where did you get that watch?' said her husband, as she very ostentatiously pulled out a watch and looked at it.

'I bought it.'

'A Christmas present?'

'No; I bought it for myself. I couldn't help it. I couldn't see a poor family starve, and I bought the woman's watch.'

'Just like you,' he said. 'You're always doing something kind—with my money.'

'You're not mad, John, are you?'

'No; let me look at it. What did you give fer it?'

'Forty dollars.'

'Forty dollars!' and the husband began examining it.

'I'll tell you how it happened. I was passing along the street and there was an auction going on in a store.'

'An auction! Oh!'

'Yes, I was listening and looking, and as I stood there a poor, distressed man came up. He pulled out this watch, and he asked the auctioneer if he'd auction it for him. He said his wife and family were starving, and this was an old family heirloom and he wanted to sell it. Well, the auctioneer he said he'd sell it, and he put it up, and all they'd bid for it was $7. The poor fellow began to cry. "It's worth $100," he said. "Won't somebody give me more than $7? I can't sell it for that. I've had an offer of $45." And I got mad and sorry for the old man, and I bid $8, and somebody bid $9, and I bid $10, and finally they got it up to $40, and I bought it. Poor fellow! The man went off quite relieved and happy, and I felt so glad that I'd done a good deed at a bargain.'

'Yes, the poor chap was relieved, I don't doubt it. This watch is worth $1.75, and that was a mock auction, and that distressed looking man was a capper for the establishment. He does that twenty times a day.'

'Oh, John!'

'Just like you, my dear. Always doing something stupid—with my money.'

THE anti Mormon bill as it passed the House makes the lawful husband or wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation a competent witness against the accused, and farther provides for the registration of all marriages, making it a misdemeanor for any person to violate the provisions relative to such registration. It annuls all Territorial laws providing for the identification of the votes of electors at any election, and also all laws conferring on the Territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases, and abolishes woman suffrage in the Territory of Utah. Penalties are prescribed for unlawful intercourse, and polygamy is defined as a marriage between one person of one sex and more than one person of another sex, and is declared to be a felony. The financial corporations known as the Church of Latter Day Saints and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company are dissolved and the Attorney-General is directed to wind them up by process of court; and all laws for the organization of the militia of the Territory and the creation of the Nauvoo Legion are annulled. Polygamists are made ineligible to vote, and a test oath is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote, that they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws in respect to the crimes defined in this and the original Edmunds act. The bill provides for the immediate appointment by the President of all judges and selectmen of the county as probate courts, and by the Governor of all justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables and other county and district officers. The bill, as amended by the adoption of the Tucker substitute, will now be transmitted to the Senate for the action of that body.

Too Young to Tell the Time.

From the Columbus Dispatch.

A young man recently returned home to his faithful and wakeful spouse so near daybreak that you might call it early in the morning.

'My dear, how late you are to night! Where in the world have you been?' was the greeting he received from his benight gowned wife as he shuffled up stairs.

'Late? (hic) 'Tishn't late. What makes you (hic) 'shink 'slate?'

'Why, the chickens are crowing. Don't you hear?'

'Shick'ns? Shpring (hic) shick'ns. They don't (hic) know what chime 'tiss.'

"Consumption Can Be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of lung diseases, and advanced to that stage when coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine. I prescribe no other Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, Lime, and Soda, but Scott's, believing it to be the best." jan20,3t.

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For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

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FALL AND WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Sept. 20th, the steamers of this Company will run as follows:

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

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

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m., for the above landings.

Steamer CORSICA

will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 12 m., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and landings on Corsica river.

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

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 11 o'clock p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD, PRESIDENT.

Sept. 23, 1886.

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A Remedy that has been in successful use for many years in Europe, and was only lately introduced in this country, is the

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

This Remedy has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It

WILL CURE YOU

from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

THE RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE. EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE. Twice this Size. None Genuine without the Signature and both Trade Marks. PRICE $2.50 PER BOT.

For complete information, Descriptive Pamphlet, with testimonials, free.

For sale by all druggists. If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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A GOOD FARM WAGON OR DEARBORN

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The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW, Nos. 43 3, 23, 13, 133 and ORIOLE PLOWS.

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Our COMMANDER & MAURICE, 2 for Try them. I claim these the best brands 2 for-5 in Chestertown.

Also a first-class line of PIPES, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO. Pipes repaired Come and see me.

1887.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine during 1887 will contain a novel of intense political, social and romantic interest, entitled "Nurka"—a story of Russian life—by Kathleen O'Meara; a new novel, entitled 'April Hopes,' by W. D. Howells; 'Southern Sketches,' by Charles Dudley Warner and Rebecca Harding Davis, illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson; 'Great American Industries'—continued; 'Social Studies,' by Dr. R. T. Ely; further articles on the Railway Problem by competent writers; new series of illustrations by E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons; articles by E. P. Roe; and other attractions.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year 52 Numbers	10 00
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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.

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WHOLE OR GROUND.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, MACE, CINNAMON GREEN GINGER, UMERIC, &c.

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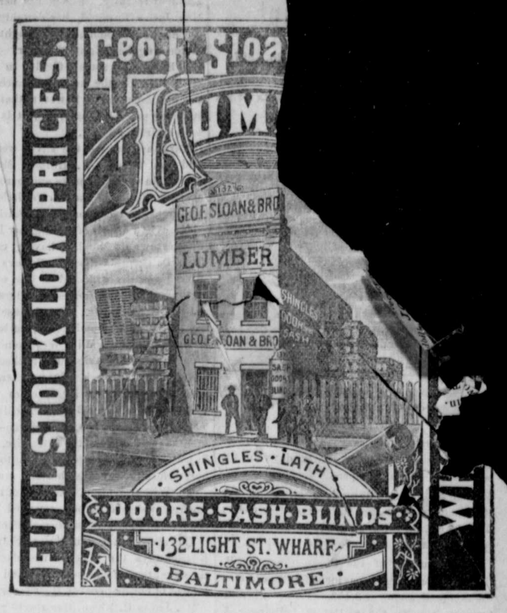

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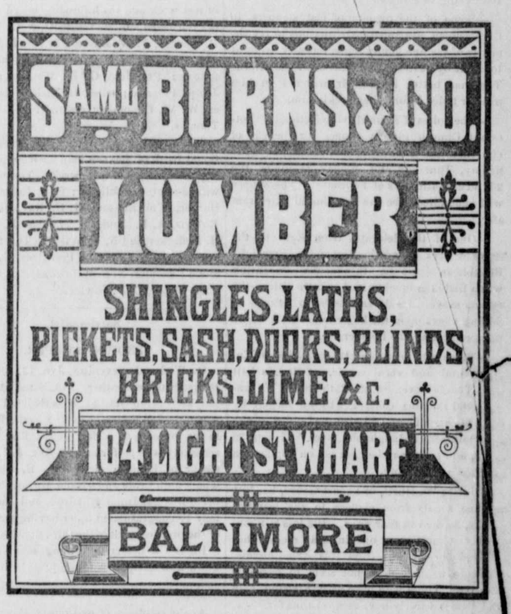
BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan. 22, 1885—y.



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FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

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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 PUMP

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

eb. 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.