Chestertown Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891.

COLLINS & HOPPER,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WILL THOSE INDEBTED TO US for subscriptions and other bills call at the TRANSCRIPT office and settle, as we are in need of money. We are sorry to ask this, but it is necessary that we should have money to conduct our business. While *you* owe us but *one* or *two dollars*, many of such bills, which we have outstanding, amount in the aggregate to a large sum. Please remember this, and when you come to town call in and settle, or send postal note. We are satisfied that many of you have overlooked this matter, as the bills are small, but hope you will give it prompt attention. We will send you in a few days a full statement of your account.

PROSECUTION in the Archer case now in progress at Towson, completed the presentation of its side on Monday, and the defence declined to offer any testimony, and the case is now nearing its close. The State was allowed to amend its pleadings and the case will soon be decided whether or not Mr. Archer's bondsmen are responsible to the State for the ex-treasurer's defalcation.

WITH its last issue the CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT closed the second year of its publication under the present able management. We take pleasure in noting the high standard of the TRANSCRIPT as a local news chronicler, and as a paper devoted to the best interests of the people. Brothers Collins & Hopper seem to have only the best of luck in their connection with the TRANSCRIPT, for the paper is paying nicely.—*Ellicott City Democrat.*

WE HAVE RECEIVED this week the first issue of the Queen Anne's *Advocate*, published and edited at Centreville, by Col. Wm Henry Legg. The new journal in its first issue, gives promise of a bright and successful career. The genial editor is well and favorably known throughout the State and already possessing experience in the field of newspaper work, it is safe to say that the *Advocate* will be piloted through her voyage in safety. We extend to the new visitor a most cordial welcome, and offer the late recruit to the editoral ranks congratulations upon the success of his first issue. Success to the colonel and the Queen Anne's *Advocate.*

SINCE THE RIGID PRUNING process to which the row of poplars was subjected during August of 1889, has proven so eminently successful as a means of extermination, and each and all of the trees are now utterly worthless, we now repeat the suggestion that the town commissioners replace the old trees by a row of some desirable variety of shade trees. And in addition to the row of trees extending from the TRANSCRIPT office to the market house corner, we offer the further suggestion that a row of trees be planted through the public square in a line with the pavement at the Voshell House corner and at the drug store of Colin F. Stam. Thus the unsightly lot in the centre of the town might be transformed into an object of beauty and comfort. The improvement would cost but a few dollars, and we warrant that no tax-payer would murmur at the outlay of money. It is time that something was being done to give the town an appearance of life and energy. Let us operate (if we must) upon the old doctrine that "It's no use to be poor and show poor, too." The trees might be planted at the first opportunity and replanted next fall if rendered by their dying necessary.

TO GO AT LAST.

We are reliably informed that the old market house which has for so long disfigured the beauty of our town, and remained the most unsightly object within the corporate limits, is at last to go. The hand of progress will sweep it out of existence in early spring, and in its place will be erected a building, combining ornamental beauty with the desired amount of usefulness; having room for fire apparatus and several offices, in addition to market house conveniences. This square is in the very heart of the business portion of the town, and may to a greater extent than any other spot in the town be made a place of general beauty, or, like an ulcerous sore, mar the beauty of the whole town, consequently it is to be hoped that the new building will be one worthy its prominent position. Specifications will be drawn at an early date, and bids taken on this latest and by far the most desirable improvement which has been contemplated in Chestertown for a number of years past.

After this, or even sooner, let us have the square in the centre of the town shelled and otherwise improved, and as has been more recently suggested instead of a row of trees through the centre of the public square, it has been promised by some that if this shelling or grading is done, the ladies of the town will donate flowers for the beautifying of the park, and what is now an unsightly spot, will then be the chief attraction of one of the most delightful residence towns on the Shore.

Ages of United States Senators.

The Senate is a remarkable body in more ways than one. Its members stand as follows as to age:

2 at 86	4 at 76	4 at 68	2 at 60	3 at 52
1 at 85	2 at 75	3 at 67	1 at 59	2 at 51
1 at 82	1 at 74	2 at 66	3 at 58	2 at 50
1 at 81	4 at 72	1 at 65	1 at 57	1 at 49
1 at 79	4 at 71	2 at 64	1 at 56	1 at 43
3 at 78	2 at 70	1 at 63	3 at 55	1 at 38
1 at 77	3 at 69	3 at 61	3 at 53	

Five members are octogenarians, nineteen are over 70, and twenty-one have passed 60.—*Washington Post.*

Middletown, Del., ice-houses have been filled with seven, inch ice.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of the TRANSCRIPT will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FROM PRESIDENT WARFIELD.

Reported Changes in B. S. Ford's Schedule Without Foundation.

BALTIMORE, January 12, 1891.

MESSRS. COLLINS & HOPPER, EDITORS CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT—*Gentlemen:*

In last Saturday's issue of the *Kent News*, the correspondent from Edesville under the heading of "No Competition," made use of the following: "We are creditably informed that our steamboat travel by way of Rock Hall is to be suspended. We know of no reason assigned, or one that can be, as the river is still navigable." There appeared, also, in the same paper among Rock Hall items, the following: "Quite a number of our people seem to be very much disappointed because of the withdrawal of the steamboat from here, but the merchants, no doubt, are glad." Now as these reports have been given to the public without any warrant, and no such change in schedule of the steamer having been contemplated, will you be kind enough to say in your next issue, that no change in the schedule of said steamer is contemplated by the management of this company, and that any reports which may have been circulated purporting the withdrawal of the steamer, are without warrant. Yours very truly,

GEORGE WARFIELD, PRESIDENT.

AN INTERESTING SPECIAL TO THE TRANSCRIPT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7, 1891.

Annual statement of immigrants arrived in the customs district of Baltimore during the year ended December 31, 1890:

BRIEF SUMMARY.

Whole number of arrivals of Emigrant steamships, 72; number of arrivals of German steamships, 52; number of arrivals of British steamships, 20. Average length of voyages in days, 15½. Total number of passengers brought, including cabin passengers, 30,209. Total number of cabin passengers, 539. Total number of steerage passengers, 29,670. Males, 15,994; females, 14,215; over eight years of age, 23,365; under eight years of age, 6,395.

DEATHS AMONG PASSENGERS ON THE VOYAGES.

Total, 41; males, 24; females, 17; over eight years of age, *11; under eight years of age, 30.

NATIONALITY.

Australia, 1; Austria, 1,784; Belgium, 14; Bohemia, 1,797; Brazil, 3; Canada, 1; Denmark, 439; England, 329; France, 12; Germany, 18,637; Hungary, 1,528; Ireland, 163; Italy, 1; Netherlands, 14; Newfoundland, 8; Norway, 26; Nova Scotia, 2; Poland, 220; Roumania, 21; Russia, 3,893; Scotland, 2; Sweden, 192; Switzerland, 35; Turkey, 6; U. S. A., 1081. Total, 30,209.

Landed from other than emigrant vessels, 231. Total from all vessels, 30,440. Land during the year 1889, 32,140. Less this year, 1,700.

There were 23 births on the voyages during the year 1890, 14 males and 9 females. *Ten dollars per head collected from the steamship companies for all who died over eight years of age on the voyage and 50 cents per head collected from all passengers who were not citizens of the United States.

S. SPICER.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The national nominating Conventions will not be called for more than a year, and will not assemble until a year from next summer. But the popular fondness for political speculation is so general that the probabilities of the action of the Conventions are already warmly discussed, especially upon the Democratic side. The chance of President Harrison's renomination lies in his position as the head of the civil service, not in his personal popularity. Mr. Blaine must be always considered a possible candidate. But, besides the fact of his defeat in 1884, there is now a strong Republican opposition to him to be reckoned with. In the situation of to-day Mr. Robert T. Lincoln is the most promising Republican candidate, which is a curious illustration of the forces that control our politics. On the Democratic side there are but two candidates mentioned, Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill. They are both of New York whose electoral vote is essential to Democratic success. Mr. Cleveland, like Mr. Blaine, has been once defeated. But while the Republican party rallied in 1888, it was disastrously beaten upon its chosen issue in 1890, and the issue upon which Mr. Cleveland was beaten in 1888, and of which he is the distinctive representative, was enthusiastically approved in 1890.

But nominations are not logical, and they seek negative rather than positive men. The patriotic enthusiasm which great military success and distinction awaken may be counted upon to bring an eminent and successful soldier into the Presidency. But political service does not secure the same enthusiasm for a Statesman, as the instances of Clay, the leader of the Whigs, and of Seward, the Republican leader, show. Mr. Cleveland is the popular Democratic leader of to-day; he is the logical candidate of his party; he represents both its chief issue and its new spirit; he would command a large vote beyond his party, which would not be given to any other Democrat, certainly not to Governor Hill; his former administration and his course in retirement have made him popularly stronger than he has ever been; but for all that his nomination cannot be assumed as certain.—*Harper's Weekly.*

STATE AND PENINSULA.

Delaware City has a mince-meat factory.

Mr. R. D. Bradley, of Caroline, is State lecturer for the Farmers' Alliance.

The new P. M. at Cambridge has received his commission and will take the office at the expiration of Mr. Johnson's term, which is on the 19th inst.

A pistol cartridge was thrown in the fire by a child, near Port Tobacco, last week. The cartridge exploded, the ball just grazing the head of the child's mother.

The new Hotel Avon in Easton, has been leased to Mr. A. A. Lechler, of Baltimore, an experienced hotel keeper, for a term of three years at $1,500 per year, who expects to open the house about the first of February.

The Middletown *New Era* says: The champion partridge shot hereabouts is undoubtedly Mr. Edward V. Wilson. He has bagged during the season about 650 birds, besides some 150 rabbits. He is a most successful hunter and an unerring shot, some of his feats with the gun being almost beyond belief. To kill two birds flying in opposite directions is nothing. He has during the season, as before stated in these columns, bagged his 35th bird on his 33d shot which is hard to beat, and has frequently returned from gunning excursions of two or three days, bringing more than a hundred birds—on one of which he secured 127 birds.

Governor-elect Reynolds, of Delaware, will be inaugurated at Dover, January 20.

The shipyards of Wilmington built during the past year six steel vessels, seven of iron and sixteen of wood. Their value was over $3,000,000.

GENERAL SETH'S LETTER.

There is No Pleasure in Working for People Who Beg to Be Let Alone.

The following letter has been sent to the Board of Public Works by Gen. Joseph B. Seth, commander of the State fishery force. The letter speaks for itself:

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 31, 1890.

To the Honorable the Board of Public Works of the State of Maryland—Gentlemen:

* * * * * *

I have visited the different sections of the bay, and find the several boats commanded, in the main, by good and efficient men, and believe the force, as at present constituted, a credit to the State, and able to perform the duties for which it was organized; that is to say, to guard the bars from illegal dredging, a very few cases of which have been reported this season.

I have made it a point to go in person immediately upon receipt of complaint, and investigate them fully, and find thus far, in all cases, that they have been greatly exaggerated, and that they in general are the outgrowth of some local jealousy by factional scramble for place. The law defines the bounds of the districts, and assigns the sailing vessels to particular districts, and I have divided the bay into two districts for the steamers. The bars the present season requiring the most attention, and the most difficult to guard, are the Anne Arundel shores and Eastern Bay, and these require to be closely watched, particularly at night. The local commanders on these boats are as good as there is in the force, but if the sailing vessel is called upon to go to one end of her district, the dredgers immediately go in on the other.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was prepared and introduced, under the direction of the Governor, which provided for a system of culling so as to have the young oysters left on the bars, to furnish seed for a future supply, and this act is now about the only law upon the books which tends at all to relieve the bars from complete exhaustion, but, like all bills of recognized merit, that show a prospect of certainty of enactment, this bill had a rider put on it, in the shape of an amendment, that has about broken it down. The amendment referred to is section 20a of article 72, and provides for the ascertainment of the quantity of marketable oysters in a cargo, by dumping one bushel in every fifty, and in the end culling this dump and finding the percentage of shells and small oysters, and then deducting this percentage from the full cargo. This percentage is never taken out, but, on the contrary, goes into the bins of the packers as so much clear gain to them.

It is true that the packers are the people who for several years past have urged the necessity for a culling law. The reason for their anxiety was this: Up to a few years past, the supply of oysters has been sufficient to make the buyer independent and authorize him to reject a cargo of oysters that were not clean and well culled. This compelled the catcher to give closer attention to his oysters to make them marketable, but lately the supply has so decreased that the buyer is afraid to turn away anything that is brought to him, or to make any complaint whatever, for fear of losing his trade. Being, therefore, unable to control their business, they appealed to the Legislature to pass a culling law, which would compel the catcher to put his oysters in better condition. Some zealous friend put on the bill, however, this "section 20a," the force of which was not then appreciated. By this section the packer is in a position of greatest benefit, where the oysters are not culled, as he gets all the culls for nothing, and they have in some instances, amounted to three hundred bushels in a cargo of twelve hundred bushels. As a result they will not co-operate with the officers of the law, but, on the contrary, connive at its breach, and often deny the fishery force access to their bins, and claim their oysters have all come from Virginia.

I have felt, personally, the deepest interest in this culling law, and have given my best energies to secure, if possible, a partial compliance with its provisions, in order that we might be able to discover its benefits during the next season. I have attended the trials of all cases, when notified, and endeavored by every means possible to secure an observance, not only by intimidation, but by reasoning and persuading. I find all classes to agree with me in saying that it is of the highest importance that it should be enforced, and as unanimous in both violating it and trying to screen violators from arrest by the fishery force. It is impossible to have the boats of the force inspect one-tenth of the oysters as caught, and the only place where they can be overlooked to any considerable degree is the place where they are marketed. The fishery force cannot often be at the market places, for while the law imposed the duty of its enforcement partly upon them, it failed to make any special provision for withdrawing the members of the force from the places assigned them by article 72. The provision of this act in relation to its enforcement is as follows: "And it shall be the duty of the police force of the Oyster Navy and civil authorities of the State, counties and cities to enforce the provisions of this act."

Wishing to secure the assistance of the civil authorities, I, in November last, addressed an official request to your honorable board, asking that you direct the general measurers of oysters to report all violations of the Culling law to the civil authorities, and at the same time wrote officially to the Board of Police Commissioners, of Baltimore city, requesting them to instruct their force to look after its observance, and received a very courteous reply, promising assistance. I have, however, never heard of a single arrest by the civil authorities. I have personally visited the points where oysters are sold, and the commanders of the steamers, who are as good men as can be found, have given as careful attention to the question as their duties would permit.

The results of our labors have been most unsatisfactory. It is hard to labor for the benefit of a people when they are constantly beseeching you to let them alone. There was a disposition at first to listen to our appeals for their future interests, and some degree of attention was paid to the law, but this has rapidly disappeared, and now when we visit a town doors are locked and hatches closed, and new and distinctly painted signs of "No Admittance" meet our gaze, people are solemn and non-communicative, and there is an uncomfortable appearance of distress all around. Then come letters beseeching us to go elsewhere, as we will destroy the whole trade of their town. * * * *

JOSEPH B. SETH.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step in Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic, and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at C. F. Stam's Drug Store.

ALL EUROPE IS ICE-BOUND.

Thousands Are Without Fire or Food—Many Perish from Cold—Navigation at a Standstill.

[*By Cable to the American.*]

LONDON, January 9.—It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. For duration of the frost period this is the greatest winter of the century, and, in point of severity, the winters of 1813 and 1814 alone exceeded it. Fairs were then held on the ice on the Thames, Severn, Tyne and Tweed. Booths were reared on the ice, and all the usual fair frolics were held thereon.

The Thames below Richmond remains partially frozen, and is covered with ice floes, which are impeding navigation. Above Teddington the ice on the Thames is eight inches thick. Carriers' vans can traverse the river's frozen surface from Sutton Court to Abingdon. Skaters have a free stetch for many miles above and below Oxford. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of workhouses, where groups of poor people were waiting for shelter.

Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation, many laborers being compulsorily idle, without fires or food. Mayors of cities, with the aid of local boards, are directing an organized distribution of bread and coal, and are starting relief kitchens; still, they fail to reach a host of cases of distress. Numerous instances occur of coroners' inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed where the verdict is that death resulted from cold and hunger.

In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. In the Scheldt river navigation is nearly at a standstill on account of the ice. At the North German port of Cuxhaven twenty-nine steamships are ice-bound. Pilots there are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice floes, thus making the harbor inaccessible. Several vessels were struck by immense masses of the floating ice, and their hulls were so badly damaged that the boats rapidly filled with water and soon went to the bottom. In every instance the crews were saved from death only with great difficulty.

A number of steamers are drifting helplessly between Ottendorf and Brunsbuttel. They have lost their anchors, and have been considerably damaged by the floating ice.

At Hamburg, navigation is greatly impeded by the immense blocks of ice which fill the river.

At Antwerp ten thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment, owing to the unusually severe weather which is prevailing at present. The misery caused among the poorer classes in consequence is widespread and intense.

The use of dynamite is about to be tried to break the ice at Copenhagen, where several steamships lie ice-bound. At many ports tugs are actively engaged in efforts to break the ice, but not with much effect. Despatches from the German ports of Lubeck, Stettin and Swinemunde, all tell of the inaccessibility of their harbors on account of ice, and say that navigation has ceased; that there is much snow.

In Berlin the temperature is at sixteen degrees Fahrenheit. The Harz Railway is snow-blocked, and the mails usually conveyed by its trains are now transported on sleighs.

All Bavaria is covered with snow, and in the country between the Danube and the Alps the snow is eighteen inches deep. In certain localities along the Rhine snow-drifts are piled in some spots seventeen feet high, threatening inundations when they thaw.

In Northern Italy snow began to fall on Wednesday, and did not cease till to-day. The inhabitants of that region are suffering acutely, such weather being entirely unknown to them, and it is feared that numbers of people have perished in the storm. At Mantua, Turin and Milan railway trains are much detained on account of heavy snowfall.

Despatches from Vienna say that communication with points south of that city is greatly impeded.

A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snowfalls in Spain, and says that communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. It also reports the prevalence of intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by the storm, entailing heavy losses to the owners.

At Marseilles the hospitals are gorged with sufferers from various affections caused by the cold weather. Dock laborers there have lit along the quays great fires at which to warm themselves during working hours.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow, and extending a long distance inland, is reported from the seaport of Algiers, in North Africa. The report is coupled with the assurance that nothing like such severity of weather was ever known in that region before.

Advices from Paris say that the Seine is blocked with ice near Rouen, and that the Soane is frozen above Lyons. Telegrams from Arras and Nimes say that much suffering is being caused at these places by the intensely cold weather, and that a number of persons have been found frozen to death. A sad case was reported from the village of Fourmies, in the Department of Nord. Three children were caught in a raging snow storm in a wood near the village. They wandered about until overcome by cold and exhaustion, when all three sank to the ground and perished in the storm. A party which had gone in search of them found the children buried in the snow.

Literary Notes.

As a sort of supplementary chapter to his "Looking Backward," Mr. Edward Bellamy has written an article for the February issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, under the title of "Women in the Year 2000," in which the famous Nationalist will sketch woman, marriage, courtship, etc., as they will be regarded in the year two thousand.

The fiction in *Harper's Magazine* for February will include the second part of Charles Egbert Craddock's "In the 'Stranger People's' Country," and short stories by Edward Everett Hale and Geraldine Bonner—to which might be added, "The Heroic Adventures of M. Boudin," told by W. M. Thackeray in twelve original drawings, now published for the first time.

Apropos of the important issue which at present confronts the American people, and is a question for which a solution has been sought since the settlement of the American continent, "The future of the Indian question," General Nelson A. Miles treats the subject at length in the January *North American Review*. The February number of the "*Review*" will contain numerous articles from the most popular writers for American periodicals.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

MRS. JOSIAS RINGGOLD

is prepared to give INSTUMENTAL LESSONS in Music at moderate rates. Apply either in person or by mail to Mrs. Josias Ringgold, Chestertown, Md. jl5-3t.

FARMERS' LEAGUE NOTICE.

The members of the Farmers' League, of Kent county, are requested to meet in the court house, Chestertown, promptly at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Jan'y 20, 1891. A full meeting is desired, as business of particular importance will be before the League. Promptness is important. By order of

jl5-1t. COMMITTEE.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON GOOD FARMS,

in this county, in sums to suit and at Low rates.

THOMAS HILL,
Fayette and St. Paul's sts.,
n-27-3m. BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC TAKE NOTICE

that CHESTER BRIDGE, at Chestertown, is undergoing extensive repairs, which will suspend travel over said bridge pending same.

To accommodate travelers a FREE FERRY SCOW will be furnished, which will be used at the risk of persons crossing the river by said means. By order of the Board,

T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Oct. 9tf. CLERK.

FOR SALE—

90,000 Asparagus Crowns,

of the Barrs Mammoth, Palmetto and Philadelphia Mammoth varieties. Extra large roots for replanting.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
o15-tf. Locust Grove, Md.

HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING,

Neatly and promptly attend to. Shampooing a specialty. Shop open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Call at Melitota, Kent county Md., for

E. NICHOLS.
n13-tf. Shop adjoining N. Lieberman's.

STOCK DEALER.

Having discontinued farming, I am now engaged in the purchase and sale of SHEEP, MILCH COWS and CALVES. I give the selection of Sheep from the city pens my personal supervision, and get the best.

THOS. J. F. SMITH,
o9-tf. MILLINGTON, MD.

—FOR—

Painting or Paper Hanging

—GO TO—

BLAKENEY & HOLLETT,

(successors to F. J. Carter) Chestertown.

You will find there a Full Line of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

GLASS, &c.

Also, a Beautiful and Extensive line of the latest styles of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Furniture Upholstered, Repaired and Painted at short notice.

P. S.—Estimates cheerfully given.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE

LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!

INSURE YOUR HOMES!
INSURE YOUR STOCK!
—AGAINST—
FIRE and LIGHTNING
—IN THE—
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Connecticut.

Assets,.....$10,071,509.65

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Connecticut.

Assets,.....$5,305,004.23

Losses paid on buildings damaged by lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

HARRY L. BOYD,
Fire Insurance Agent,
July 11—y. Chestertown, Md.

FINE WATCH
AND JEWELRY
REPAIRING

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

—AT—

LOW PRICES

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
j8-91. Cross St., Chestertown, Md.

California Red Wood.

Samples on exhibition at my office. Clear 6-inch Beveled Siding, better than No. 1, can be retailed here at $30 per thousand feet.

Best Inside Finish, more beautiful than mahogony, and softer than pine—susceptible of the prettiest hard oil finish—at $20 per thousand ft.

BESIDES A

Spc'lty of Lumber

WE HANDLE

Cement, Lime, Nails,

OILS, PAINTS,

and of necessity in our Sash business, keep a Complete

Stock of GLASS!

JOSEPH TURNER,
SCOTT'S POINT LUMBER YARD.
Chestertown, Jan. 1, 1891.

Leads Them All

—IN—

LOW PRICES!

WE wish to announce to the general public that owing to the great depression in business and low prices of the products of the farm, we have reduced our prices to compare with the hard times, therefore it will be to your interest, when in need of a good

CARRIAGE, ROADCART

—OR—

DEARBORN

one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit

ORRELL'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

where they will find a full line of the above named articles always on hand. We make a specialty of

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS,

which will receive prompt and special attention. We have a skillful and thoroughly competent workman at the head of this department, and can safely guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We give our personal attention to our

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENTS, and guarantee all work to be satisfactory.

We Take Orders for Farm Wagons

which will be promptly furnished.

W. C. ORRELL

Cor. Cross & Cannon Sts., Chestertown, Md

Chestertown Foundry!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

PLOW CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS, VIZ.:

OLIVER CHILLED, ADVANCE CHILLED,
IMPERIAL CHILLED,
OHIO CHILLED, ECONOMIST CHILLED,
REMINGTON CLIPPER CHILLED,

and CASTINGS on hand for all of the old style Plows,

Farm Wagons

on hand ready-made. No delay necessary.

ROLLERS.

An Assortment of Old-Style Plows

constantly in stock.

S. Shears & A. Shears for two-furrow Plows.

TWIN HARROWS,

SINGLE, DOUBLE & THREE-HORSE TREES.

OLD IRON taken in exchange for trade.

A chance to economize. Liberal Discount off for cash.

H. H. HYLAND.

Shingles!

A Large Job Lot

6-Inch Shaved

Cypress Shingles

FOR SALE

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

6-Inch Hearts as low as $7
6-Inch Sap as low as $5.
PER THOUSAND.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MY CHRISTMAS STOCK

is now open and ready for inspection. I will be glad to see my patrons and friends. Anyone wishing anything in my line, will do well to call and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I have

Marked Them to Suit the Dull Times,

notwithstanding the advance in Gold and Silver. I have a nice line of WALTHAM and ELGIN GOLD WATCHES for ladies and gentlemen, which I will sell at very small profit. Also, a beautiful assortment of JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Etc.

C. M. LUCAS,
Dec. 4. High Street.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One dollar per year.

STOVES! STOVES!

HEATERS, COOK STOVES

RANGES.

WE ARE HANDLING S. B. SEXTON'S FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, NAMED,

"GRAND" and "INAUGURAL."

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