The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892. VOL. XXX—NO. 41

LEWIN W. WICKES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, - - - Maryland.

DR. GENESE.

Of Baltimore, will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 26, 1891.

DR. W. E. BARNARD,

—Dentist,—

has located permanently, and will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Howard, Still Pond, Md., for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.

Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

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Chestertown Md.,

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Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

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We solicit consignments, and by prompt attention, perseverence and energy, hope to merit a liberal share of the future shipments of our friends and the public.

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LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE

will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

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LUNCH AND TEA BISCUIT.

Add one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonsful of Baking Powder to one quart of "LEA'S BEST FLOUR," sift, and run into it two ounces of butter or lard, add three gills of milk, handle as lightly as possible. Roll out, cut into biscuits and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

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"BEST"

FLOUR.

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Insurance Agency,

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INSURE YOUR LIVES!

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Is a concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is possible to buy.

It is prepared by thoroughly competent pharmacists, in the most careful manner, by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, giving to it curative power

Peculiar To Itself

It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.

It overcomes That Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite, and gives great mental, nerve, bodily, and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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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

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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

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DEPARTMENTS, and guarantee all work to be satisfactory.

We Take Orders for Farm Wagons

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CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria kills Worms. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Sheep Dip or Thymo-Cresol,

Known also as "THE COLD WATER DIP," is a very highly concentrated fluid preparation, absolutely non-poisonous, and which mixes instantly and thoroughly with water of any temperature, forming a milky liquid, which, for cheapness, convenience, safety and efficiency, is unrivaled as a Sheep-Dip, Cattle-Wash, Insecticide, Disinfectant, etc. One or two applications in a year to Sheep not only keep them in health, but also increase the growth and improve the quality of the fleece to a surprising degree.

For Ticks, Lice, Scab, Mange, Screw-Worms, Thrush, Scratches, Wounds, &c.

For all Skin troubles, and for ridding all kinds of Live Stock from parasites, it has no equal. It is also wonderfully effective in many infectious and contagious diseases, such as

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, SWINE PLAGUE, CHICKEN-CHOLERA,

In such cases it is administered internally as well as externally. It is used and recommended by the leading Veterinarians in both hemispheres. Its uses upon a Farm are innumerable. Hon. John E. Russell, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, writes, under date of October, 1886, "Your DIP is not only excellent for Sheep, Dogs, Fowls, etc., but it is the best possible dressing for diseased hoofs of horses. I have used it for thrush, bruises of the sole, and wounds, with great effect. It is also an excellent stimulant for the coronet, to increase the growth of the hoof, in cases of contraction and slow growth. If I did not keep Sheep, I should have it on hand for stable use."

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—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT BY—

R. F. PARKS, C. F. STAM, M. A. TOULSON,
Nov. 5 1891—y. Chestertown, Maryland.

THE STORY OF LIFE.

Only the same old story told in a different strain;
Sometimes a smile of gladness, and then a stab of pain;
Sometimes a flash of sunlight, again the drifting rain.

Sometimes it seems to borrow from the crimson rose its hue;
Sometimes black with thunder, then changed to a brilliant blue;
Sometimes as false as Satan, sometimes as Heaven true,

Only the same old story! But, oh! how the changes ring!
Prophet and priest and peasant, soldier and scholar and king;
Sometimes the warmest hand clasp leaves in the palm a sting.

Sometimes in the hush of evening, somtimes in the midday strife.
Somntimes with dovelike calmness, sometimes with passions rife.
We dream it, write it, live it—this weird, wild story of life.

—*Boston Transcript.*

THE PEACH YELLOWS AND ROSETTE.

Additional Evidence of Their Communicability.

BY DR. ERWIN F. SMITH.

PART I.

(*a*) The trees which went to James W. Green, Magnolia, Delaware, were set in the southwest corner of an orchard on his home farm, No. 14, map IV, of my first report. Yellows appeared in this orchard in 1886, and has been very destructive, more than 50 per cent. of the trees having become affected. The disease is also very prevalent in neighboring orchards, including a younger one on the same farm. The spot selected was specially adapted to the experiment, because the disease first appeared in that part of the orchard, and speedily involved many trees. In 1889 this corner of the orchard contained very few healthy trees, but none had been dug out, and none were entirely dead. The diseased trees were removed in March, 1890, and the land then recived a heavy dressing of barnyard manure, *i. e.*, over 100 loads. The young trees, which had been trenched in over winter, were then set in the spots previously occupied by the affected trees, each being given a handful of phosphate. One hundred and thirty-six trees were sent to Mr. Green, (94 Beers' Smock and 42 Old Mixon), but only 124 were set. Some were quite small, but all were healthy. The Smock trees were planted next the highway.

These trees were under observation from time to time during the growing season, and were critically examined September 18, 1890. Only 47 had made a satisfactory growth. Of the remainder, 24 were dead and 53 were dwarfed and yellowish as though suffering from defective nutrition. None, however, showed any signs of Yellows. These trees received good cultivation, were not shaded, and did not appear to be suffering from root aphides. They had been set very deep, and I was at a loss to account for the appearances of the sickly ones, unless this might have to do with it. Later, I discovered that in all of the dwarfed and yellowish trees the tops had overgrown the stocks, and that in all the vigorous trees the growth of the stocks had kept even pace with that of the tops. The dead trees were killed in spring by the black peach aphis, which sapped and smothered the tender shoots.

(*b*) The trees which went to F. H. Harper, Still Pond, Maryland, were planted in the east end of one of his orchards on the Howard farm, in places made vacant by the removal of diseased trees. This orchard also appeared to be a good place to try the resisting power of healthy trees. Yellows first developed in 1886 and is still present, the cases having amounted to over 25 per cent. of all the trees. The disease is also very prevalent in other orchards in the vicinity, including a younger one on the same farm.

Mr. Harper received 125 trees—50 Mountain Rose and 76 Crawford's Late. All were healthy, of medium size, and in good condition for planting. Part of them were set in November and the remainder in early spring. In some cases the diseased trees were removed just previous to this planting; in others, they had been out for a year or two. The peach upon plum were not set in a body, but were scattered among the targe trees.

I saw them the last of May, 1890, at which date they looked more promising than either of the other plantations. They were re-examined October 11, 1890, but many were choked and overgrown by weeds so as to be scarcely visible. Part of them had also been injuriously shaded by the older trees. Some were dead and very few had made a satisfactory growth, but none were suffering from Yellows. Their bad appearance was attributable in part to neglect. Young trees set into older orchards require special care.

(*c*) The remainder of the trees—75 Mountain Rose, 100 Crawford's Late and 107 Crawford's Early—were set on Dr. W. S. Maxwell's farm, at the mouth of Sassafras river, Kent county, Md. The 2 acres selected for this orchard are on a level hilltop, overlooking orchards No. 1 and No. 18 of my first report. This field seemed very well adapted to the experiment, having been already once in orchard and being in the center of a region of diseased orchards. The remnants of the first orchard, about 75 trees in all stages of the Yellows, were removed in the spring of 1890. They were then 9 years old, *i. e.*, set 9 years, and were the last to become affected. The rest of the trees had succumbed earlier and were dug out at various times, most of them in 1888. The trees had grown vigorously and were large.

The peaches on plum roots were received November 7 and were set the same day, midway between the places occupied by the old trees. Three-fourths of these trees were very fine; the rest were small. They were set shallow with a view to lessening the attacks of borers.

About one pound of unleached, hardwood ashes was distributed around each tree at planting, and tomatoes with phosphate were grown in the field in the summer of 1890.

The black peach aphis appeared upon the tops of these trees in early spring, and destroyed many of them. The remainder were seen as late as the last of May and then promised well.

These trees were re-examined October 8, 1890. At that time 88 were dead, mostly from the attacks of the black aphis. Of the remainder, 42 were stunted and yellowish like similar trees in Mr. Greene's orchard, while 152 were very thrifty and still bore dark-green foliage. In the former, in every case, the peach stock had overgrown the plum stock, producing a distinct bulge. In the latter the stocks had kept even pace with the growth of the tops, and the abundant foliage was still vigorous. In fact I have seldom seen finer yearling trees. None of these trees showed any signs of Yellows.

The five trees which furnished the buds were re-examined very carefully July 22, 1891, *i. e.*, 3 years from the beginning of the experiment. They were still entirely free from Yellows, or any symptoms suggestive of that disease, and were more vigorous than in 1890, owing to the turning under of a crop of scarlet clover.

Of course, it is impossible to predict the result of this experiment. We must wait and see. I shall continue to watch the parent trees as well as their progeny. I feel reasonably confident that trees with sound constitutions have been secured, and I know beyond a doubt that they are in excellent locations to test their resisting power.

(3) A twice-repeated effort to introduce a sound race of peaches from Turkestan has miscarried. It seemed like an easy matter to secure peach stones in quantity through our consul at Teheran, but it has proved very difficult. The second attemp was made in 1889 through the Department of State, but with no better results.

It appears to me safer to import stones than trees. If the latter are introduced, great care should be exercised to avoid the introduction at the same time of animal and vegetable parasites which might prove worse than the Yellows. The history of the introduction of the cottony cushion scale into the orange groves of California, and of phylloxera, peronospora, and black rot into the vineyards of Europe ought to be sufficient warning. The danger is a very real one.

In Mediterranean countries and also in Australia there is a fruit fly (*Tephritis*) which once introduced into this country would work great mischief. It deposits its eggs into the fruit after it is nearly full-grown, and these hatch into swarms of maggots, which pupate in the ground. Externally the fruit is said to be fair, but within it is disgusting corruption. The peach is specially subject to this fly, but apples, pears, plums and other fruits are also attacked. The loss is great and no remedy is known. In Japan there is a codlin moth which is said to affect 90 per cent. of the ripe fruit. The insect probably occurs also in Japan. In the Australian region there is also a very destructive fruit fungus, not confined to the peach. The mycelium of this fungus creeps through the soil long distances destroying almost every green thing in its path. There is also an obscure peach disease fully as destructive as Yellows and apparently of a totally different character. The orchards of the north island of New Zealand have been almost completely destroyed by it, and it probably occurs elsewhere in that region.

This enumeration by no means exhausts the list of parasites which might be introduced into this country with imported peach trees. As the case stands we have enough of our own without importing any.

(4) Additional experiments will be necessary to determine what proportion of cases are attributable to the careless selection of buds. Yellows is undoubtedly communicated in this way, but it must spread in other ways. I have known many orchards of budded fruit where the trees flourished and bore abundantly 15 or 20 years, or even longer, before the disease appeared. In such cases, admitting the contagious nature of the disease, we are driven to one of two conclusions: the cause of the disease has entered the tree from without, or has been dormant in it from the time it was budded. The former is reasonable; the latter is absurd, especially in the light of the comparatively speedy results obtained from inoculations.

One of the most striking examples which has come under observation is a tree on the home farm of Jas. S. Harris, near Still Pond, Maryland. Since one case in point is as good as many, I have been at some pains to learn the history of this tree. This tree is 36 years old. It is one of a number of accidental seedlings which came up from stones thrown out in 1854. It then stood back of an old shop. This was afterward removed and other changes made so that for quite a good many years the tree had stood in sod ground, in the lawn, somewhat isolated from other peach trees. It was budded by Mr. Harris himself in the fall of 1855, and has been under his observation and care ever since, with exception only of a few years when he did not reside on this farm. The variety is Crawford's Early. The tree has been hardy and productive. Its last crop was in 1888, since when, in common with other trees in that region and owing solely to unfavorable seasons, it has borne no fruit. The tree is about 25 feet high and has a good top; the trunk is nearly a foot in diameter and still quite well preserved. I have seen this tree each year sice 1887, and always it seemed to me good for another ten years. This tree was budded from a neighboring tree when there was no Yellows in the vicinity. Some years after, perhaps 10, the disease appeared and gradually destroyed many younger trees upon the same farm, one of the badly affected orchards being within a stone's throw of this tree. The disease has increased from that time to this, and has been very destructive for the last 5 or 6 years in all that region. This old tree, however, kept on the even tenor of its vigor until the summer of 1890. Then for the first time it developed unmistakable symptom s of Yellows on one small limb. Next, year, undoubtedly, the disease will be manifest on other limbs if it does not involve the whole tree.

Admitting the contagious nature of Yellows, and this, I think, can be doubted no longer, I am at a loss to explain the appearance of the disease in middle-aged and old trees except by infection from without. If such be the case, then, of course, every tree which becomes affected is a fresh source of danger, and ought to be removed and destroyed as soon as possible.

V.—CONCLUSIONS.

The intelligent reader will draw his own conclusions. It is not out of place, however, for me to prevent my view of the case. This is as follows:

FACTS ESTABLISHED.

(1) The disease is contagious. It seems to me that Experiments 1, 2 and 5 settle this point beyond dispute.

(2) It may be conveyed by seemingly healthy buds when these are taken from diseased trees. This is proved by Experiments 2 and 5.

(3) Only a very small amount of infective material is necessary, provided it be in the forms of living cells, which can be induced to unite with the actively growing tissues of the trees.

(4) The disease has a longer period of incubation than we have been accustomed to suppose.

(5) The death of the entire tree occurs, ordinarily, only after a very considerable period, *i. e.*, several years.

HYPOTHESES RENDERED PROBABLE.

(1) The whole tree is affected when symptoms appear in any part of it. This inference rests upon Experiment 2; a small part of Experiments 4 (?) and 5; and almost all of the excisions, 52 in number. It is hoped that experiments now under way will settle this point definitely.

(2) In some cases, perhaps in many, the period of incubation, *i. e.*, the time between the insertion of a diseased bud and the appearance of the disease, is longer than any yet clearly established. This is suggested by many things, especially by the behavior of some of the Barnard trees; by the Excisions E 3, G 3, and the Wilson tree.

(3) The disease is also communicated to budded trees in some other way than by bud inoculation. This is probable in case of many young trees, and is almost certain in case of old trees. In some of my experiments the period of incubation was very considerable, and this is one of the striking peculiarities of Yellows, but it is too brief to account for the appearance of the disease after the second or third year, except possibly in cases of some of the trees budded at Colonel Barnard's. The evidence in favor of outside infection becomes stronger in proportion as the tree gets older. Of course, it goes without saying that additional experiments may demonstrate the period of incubation in some cases, and perhaps in many, to be much longer than any yet established.

(4) The trees are not infected through the blossoms. This is inferred from the result of the excisions, and from the fact that, in some cases, the disease appears to develop between fall and spring, and to stimulate the blossoms themselves to an unnaturally early development. About fifty cases of this kind came under observation during the very mild winter of 1889—'90, and many additional ones in the spring of 1891.

(5) Since diseased trees have been shown to be very full of infectious matter it must be that for unknown reasons much of this fails to find an immediate entrance into healthy trees. Otherwise the peach would soon disappear entirely.

INQUIRIES SUGGESTED BY THE FOREGOING EXPERIMENTS.

Three special lines of inquiry are now under consideration, and will receive undivided attention as soon as the laborious experiments with fertilizer have been completed. These are as follows:

(1) The period of incubation of the disease prior to its first appearance, *i. e.*, the greatest length of time a tree may be affected before it shows any symptoms of Yellows.

(2) The exact nature of the contagium.

(3) Its methods of spread other than by bud inoculation.

SOLEMN MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him."

The month's mind of the Rev. James A. Murphy, late pastor of the Catholic Church of Elktou, was solemnized on Thursday, the 11th inst., in the church in which he had so recently ministered, with a divine service of such an impressive character, that a lasting impression must have been made on the minds and hearts of the congregation present.

It was, in truth, a solemn tribute paid by mother church to the memory of a faithful son who died in the fulfillment of his priestly duty. No expense, no labor was spared by the present pastor of the church, the Rev. J. D. Carey, to render the services as solemn, as impressive, as funereal as the occasion required.

Sombre draperies of mourning, the emblem of sorrow and death covered the main and side altars. The beautiful statues on pedestals at each side of the tabernacle on the main altar, which represent angels bending low in adoration, were veiled from view. Bows of mourning goods were artistically placed on the candelabra of main and side altars. All that good taste could suggest towards the appropriate decorating of altars and sanctuary was displayed throughout the entire arrangements. The thought of bereavement and death was visibly brought to the mind.

A catafalque, symbolic of the casket containing the remains of the deceased pastor, was placed outside the sanctuary railing in front of the main altar. A pontifical throne to the right of the sanctuary was erected for the use of the right reverend celebrant of the mass.

At the hour appointed for the celebration of the solemn mass, the visiting clergy, numbering sixteen, entered the sanctuary and ranged themselves in the place set apart for them, while the deacons of honor assisted the bishop to vest for the celebrating of mass. The right reverend celebrant being vested, he proceeded from the throne to the foot of the altar attended by deacon and sub-deacon and by the prayer "*Introiboad altare Dei*," began the solemn offering that was to be made to our Father in Heaven for the repose of the soul of the late Father Murphy.

The choir, in the meanwhile, in the sad tone of the Gregorian chant sang the opening prayer—"Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him."

How beautiful, how consoling, how touching were the ceremonies throughout the mass. Who, that properly understood the significance of each individual ceremony did not have their heart and mind filled with a spirit of fervid devotion, as they followed the celebrant through the various parts of the solemn sacrifice.

Mass being finished, the Very Rev. John A. Lyons, V. G., after a few moments' silent prayer at the foot of the altar, ascended the altar steps and in language that touched the heart of each one present, delivered a most impressive sermon. The brevity of life. the certainty of death, the immutability of the decrees of God were fully and ably dwelt upon. The inevitableness of the judgment that will follow death at the hands of a just, though merciful God, was forcibly impressed upon the minds of all. For every thought, word, or deed done by man, yea for every idle thought or word that man shall speak, a strict rendering must be given to the Omnipotent God. The Very Reverend speaker paid a glowing tribute to the priestly character of him whose memory was being so worthily honored.

At the close of the sermon the Right Rev. Bishop, attended by the assistant priests, pronounced the absolution.

The ministers of the mass were the Rt. Rev. A. A. Curtis, celebrant; Very Rev. John A. Lyons, V. G., assistant priest; deacon of mass, Rev. Edward Nickle, of Cape Charles, Va.; sub-deacon, Rev. F. J. Connolly, of Chestertown, Md.; deacons of honor, Rev. Wm. Dallard, of St. Ann's, Wilmington, and Rev. W. J. Scott, of Queenstown, Md.; master of ceremonies, Rev. D. J. Crowley, of St. Ann's, Wilmington. The other clergymen present were Rev. Daniel Haugh, S. J. and Rev. Jean Giraud, of Bohemia Manor, Cecil county; Rev. George J. Kelley, of St. Mary's, Wilmington; Rev. George J. Bradford, of St. Patrick's, Wilmington; Rev. Edward L. Brady, of New Castle, Del.; Rev. J. A. Daily, of Delaware City; Rev. Hugh McGlynn, of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia; Rev. Dennis Broughal, of St. Patrick's, Philadelphi, and Rev. Thos. F. Quinn, of St. Charles, Philadelphia.

The members of the choir are deserving of the highest commendations for the admirable manner in which they rendered the musical portions of the divine service.

At the close of the service, a sumptuous dinner was tendered the Right Rev. Bishop and visiting clergy by the energetic pastor of the church, Rev. J. D. Carey.

It will not be amiss here to say that Father Carey individually is deserving of much praise for the admirable manner in which he showed his priestly regard for the late Father Murphy. Had the deceased priest been a prince of the church, no greater honor could have been given to his memory. Were such the case, the music might have been on a grander scale, the visiting clergy in larger numbers, the sombre adornments of the church more plentiful, but the impressive ceremonies of the pontifical mass, could not have been improved on. That Farther Carey will receive his reward from the Giver of all good gifts for this latest proof of his regard and respect for his deceased fellow-priest we may rest assured. All the honor that the church could bestow was given and all through the instrumentality of Father Carey.

L. J. FINNAN, in *Cecil News.*

THE IRREPRESSIBLE "GREEN GOODS" MAN.

No Kent Countian as Yet Caught, so Far as Known.

The irrepressible "Green Goods Man" continues to test the credulity of the citizens of Kent, and at short intervals sends through the mails circulars offering marvelous fortunes with comparatively little risk or outlay to the investor. Messrs. C. H. Davis, John N. Dodd and a large number of others throughout the county last week, received very confidential letters which read as follows:

DEAR SIR:—I am desirous of obtaining a shrewd agent in your locality to handle my "Goods." I enclose herewith a newspaper clipping, which gives all the information that could be desired and explains itself. Thinking you are in a position to handle my Goods safely, I have concluded to write you, and if you don't care to invest in this enterprise I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in making the proposition. I have a very superior article of the kind, in fact the best ever issued or put on the market; the sizes run from one to twenty. I warrant each and every note to be perfect as to paper, coloring, vignette, printing, engraving and signatures, and when made to appear as having been used or handled much, I defy the best bank clerk or expert to tell them from the genuine. It has cost me a great deal of time and money to perfect these goods, and I have at last succeeded where many others failed, in producing the genuine fibre paper. My stock now is as neat and perfect as human skill can make it, and absolutely no risk in using it. Remember, this is an article which will go anywhere and everywhere, leaving for you a net profit of from ten to twelve hundred per cent., according to the amount you buy. These goods cannot be detected in the ordinary course of trade, and only at the Treasury in Washington through the duplication of the numbers, and not then if the genuine bill of the same number is still in circulation, so that they are really as good as gold. Now, my friend (as I will take the liberty of calling you), we are strangers to one another, but if you are desirous of handling these goods, and will come here to see me, you will find me a square white man in all my dealings, as my manner of doing business will show. It is as follows: when you come here I will show you my entire stock, compare them with the genuine and in fact submit them to any test you see fit, before you pay me a single dollar, then after you are thoroughly satisfied on every point, you can select whatever size you want and pay cashr for you purchase, and carry the goods home with you. Now, my friend, to do the business safely, it must be done "face to face;" experience has taught me that this is the only absolutely safe way to transact this business, and most satisfactory for us both. When you come here you can see me and what you are buying; and I can see and judge the man I am to place confidence in for future business; besides, it, is absolutely necessary that I should see you on our first deal, as there are some few secrets pertaining to the business and necessary to success, which I don't care to put in writing, and is only imparted to a customer "by word of mouth" at a personal interview, as a customer only has the same interest I have in keeping these private matters to myself. Remember, I do not ask or expect to be paid one cent till you have the goods in your possession. Do not ask me to send goods by mail or express, as it is not a safe way for either of us; it is better to be sure and safe than to transact a business of this nature in a careless manner. Now, my friend, if you wish to make a deal with me, do not hesitate too long over the matter. It is always best to be among the first than one of the last to take hold of a thing of this kind. If you will come on at once I can guarantee you a clear field to work in, and if I am satisfied at a personal interview that you would make a good agent, I may offer you more liberal inducements to take the State agency and make you a special rate for any deal over $20,000. If you have not the money to buy my goods, I would consent to your taking some confidential friend in with you who has, provided of course, he is trustworthy and could keep the secret. You could both then come on together and make the deal. However, you would be very foolish to take any one in with you if you can raise enough money yourself. You can make money faster and easier by dealing in my goods than you ever dreamed of before in your life. You are bound to be successful; there can be no such thing as fail. An opportunity like this to make an independent fortune in a short time, and at a comparatively small investment is well worth a favorable cosideration, and should not be rejected hastily from conscientious scruples or otherwise. It was never intended that one man should have millions and another nothing. The wealth and good things of this world are too unevenly distributed; others have grown rich around you, but they were not slow to grasp opportunities, and unless you have enough money to live comfortably on for the rest of your days, this is just the business you want to take hold of, as the goods can be handled with perfect safety and immense profit to yourself, and enable you to provide a competency for your old age and pass your remaining years in ease and comfort. No wrong in it; Uncle Sam has millions of our money locked up in the treasury uselessly and unjustly so. I know you have some distance to come, but considering the tremendous profits and no risks whatever, it is well worth the slight inconvenience of a journey here, and as far as expenses are concerned I will make a liberal allowance to cover them, and I promise that if you do not find my goods just as represented, or should you upon any reasonable pretext whatsoever decline to consummate a trade, I guarantee to refund you your entire expense from the time you leave home until you return, and make a liberal allowance for loss of time, inconvenience to business, etc. Now sir, your own good sense should tell you I can have no object in misrepresenting my goods and bringing you here on a fool's errand, and do not because I [am in this line of business doubt my word or consider me otherwise than meaning you well, as you are not asked to invest a single dollar till you have seen, examined and are thoroughly satisfied in every respect, and have the goods in your possession. My terms are three hundred dollars buys three thousand in my goods; four hundred dollars buys five thousand; five hundred dollars buys seven thousand; six hundred and fifty dollars buys ten thousand, and one thousand dollars buys twenty thousand. Three thousand for three hundred dollars, is the smallest amount I will sell under any circumstances. I will give you the "State Right," that is the sole privilege of handling the goods throughout your State, if you invest from six hundred and fifty dollars and upward. Remember, I sell goods so cheaply on the first deal in order to give my customer a fair start and build up a trade, on all after deals, which surely follow, I charge 25 cents on the dollar. I will do no retail trade, as thereby it would let too many into the business and its secrets. Now, sir, when you have fully made up your mind and prepared to come on, obey the following instructions, and do only just as I tell you, be guided by my experience and advice and you will do just right.

First. Do not as long as you live ever write me a letter; if you do I shall refuse to receive it, and furthermore all business relations between us will end. Don't forget this, and remember I mean exactly what I say.

Second. When ready to come and see me send me a telegraph dispatch and say in it: "Send quotations at once." Then sign your name and full postoffice address to the dispatch.

On receipt of your telegram I will immediately send you simple and plain instructions, how to see and know me, and will appoint a place of meeting at some hotel in some town within 50 miles of this city. If I am alive I will surely meet you. Don't attempt to come on to find me without first telegraphing to me for instructions. Send telegrams which will be promptly received, to the enclosed address.

I hope you will take no offence at the above if you do not like the business, and I will trust in your honor not to do me any harm. Please destroy this letter.

Yours respectfully, and in strict confidence.

The name and address given were:
GEORGF TARGENT,
care of M. Wandell,
2181 Eighth avenue, New York City.

It is strange that his nefarious business cannot be stopped and the American people relieved of a nuisance second only in extent to that of the now defunct Louisiana Lottery. It is gratifying to state, however, we believe that no Kent countian has ever been caught by these gilded baits of fortune.

CHARMING people, these exceptional people! Here's a medicine—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for instance, and it's cured hundreds, thousands that're known, thousands that're unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case! Do you think that that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? "But you don't know my case." Good friend, in ninety nine out of a hundred cases, the causes are the same—impure blood—and and that's why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-nine out of every hundred. You may be the exception. And you may not. But would you rather be the exception, or would you rather be well? If you're the exception it costs you nothing, you get your money back—but suppose it cures you?

Let the "Golden Medical Discovery" take the risk.

"LISTED," as the brokers say, at "100 Doses One Dollar," Hood's Sarsaparilla is always a fair equivalent for the price.

Is precipitance in action any more dangerous than excessive caution?

IS THERE not such a thing as being too prudent ever to fall in love?

DO NOT situations of hazard best prove the sincerity of friends?

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