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The Chestertown Transcript.

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DONE AT MODERATE PRICES.

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DR. CHARLES R. TWILLEY,
A Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,
having located in Chestertown, office in connection with his father, on Main street, is prepared to perform all the operations in Dentistry in the most improved style.
☞ EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
Special attention paid to crown and bridge work also filling teeth with gold and other materials.
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Office on Main street, Chestertown, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Beck, 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.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.
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.

H. T. FAUNTLEROY. JOSEPH BASIN, JR.
H. T. FAUNTLEROY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
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Shipments Solicited of Grain, Fruit and General Produce.
REFERENCES—City National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Planters' Nat. Bank, Richmond, Va., and Mercantile Agencies.
Sept. 15, 1892—y.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
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Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
206 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUIT,
FISH, LIVE STOCK, WOOL, HIDES, FURS
AND GENERAL PRODUCE
121 LIGHT STREET,
Between Pratt and Lombard Sts. BALTIMORE, MD
Telephone 1073.
March 16, 1893.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. R. PROBERT
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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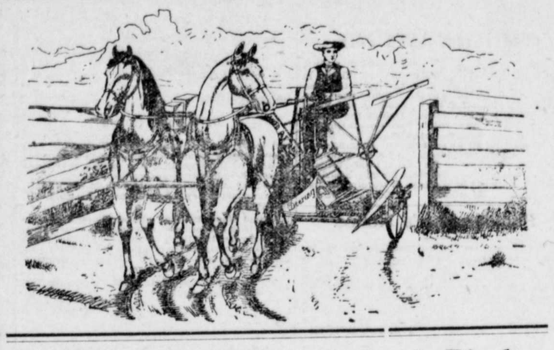
☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Stewart Fruit Company.
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

ORGANIZED 1850.
—THE OLD—
U. S. Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Policies Incontestable and Nonforfeitable.
The Continuable Term Policy
of the United States Life is the cheapest Insurance issued by any Old Line Company.
The Guaranteed Income Policy
of the
UNITED STATES LIFE
has the largest loan values of any policy issued, and its every condition stated in the contract.
If contemplating insurance, address or call upon
W. H. STEWART, JR.,
SPECIAL AGENT,
16 S. Holliday Street, Baltimore, Md.
Chestertown, Md., Box 47.

QUEEN OF THE HARVEST!



The Deering Improved Steel Binder,
With Jointed Platform, The Greatest Invention of the Age.
Saves time, saves labor, saves worry, saves repair bills, saves grain, saves money. Does away with the Binder Truck Nuisance. By means of this invention, one man can, in a few minutes' time, reduce the width of the Binder so that it will go through a 9-foot gate, or over any carriage road or bridge. He does not need to unhitch his team to make the change. Is the strongest and lightest-running Binder ever made. Uses much less twine than any other machine. The Binder Attachment is perfection. Always Succeeds Where Others Fail.
Call or send for interesting Circulars describing this wonderful invention.
Deering MOWERS!
WITH BICYCLE BALL-BEARING BOXES,
Surpasses all others in Light Draft and Perfect Work.
Deering Binder Twine.
Deering Binder Twine the Longest,
Deering Binder Twine the Strongest,
Deering Binder Twine the Smoothest.
RUNS MORE FEET TO THE POUND THAN ANY OTHER TWINE.
We guarantee our prices on Twine as low as any dealer in this town. A liberal discount to all cash buyers

Harvest Oils, Cylinder Oils & Oils of All Kinds.
A Large Stock of Leather Belting.
Carriages and Buggies of All Styles.
SPLENDID STOCK OF LAP DUSTERS, FLY NETS, HORSE GOODS.
SMITH & CLEMENTS,
May 3, 1894. CHESTERTOWN MARYLAND.

Ebb Tide!

THOSE WHO SAW our tables piled high in the early season now ask "What have you done with your Clothing?" We have sold it out, but every boat that comes to our town replenishes our stock with new things in Imported Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespuns and Serges, so we are continually adding New Goods of the latest designs. Just now we have our attention to some broken lots, for during the past few weeks of seasonable weather we have disposed of a considerable amount of Clothing, necessarily we have a good many broken lots left. We have assorted them out and put the following prices on them:

Men's Suits that were Marked Low at	$12 00, now	$10 25
" " " " " "	10 00, now	8 25
" " " " " "	8 00, now	6 50
" " " " " "	7 00, now	5 55
Boy's Long Pants Suits, " "	8 00, now	6 50
" " " " " "	6 50, now	4 75
" " " " " "	5 00, now	3 75
Child's Knee Pants Suits, " "	6 00, now	5 50
" " " " " "	5 00, now	3 75
" " " " " "	4 00, now	2 75
" " " " " "	3 00, now	2 25
" " " " " "	2 50, now	1 75

These goods are genuine bargains, all Nice, New Goods. We never hold on to broken assortments, and this is why we make these reductions while you need the goods. It will be to your interest to examine these goods. And also, we are offering a Genuine Dog Skin Driving Glove at 50 cents per pair; Regular Made Half Hose, 10 cents per pair; Linen Dress Shirts, 90 cents per pair; Full Yoke Extension Band Cheviot Shirt, 75 cents per pair; Dressy, Silk-trimmed, Fedora Hat, 99 cents; Complete line of STRAW HATS, all the latest shapes. Also, STIFFS and ALPINES in the newest designs.

We are Headquarters for Novelties in Clothing, Hats and Furnishings!
AND ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES!
☞ Come and examine the Goods, they tell their own story.
Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Originators of Low Prices.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Now Ready.
My yards are headed by the following males which are the grandest lot that ever crowed in Kent county:
Wm. Penn, with mates, winners of first prize breeding pen at Philadelphia, Feb., '93; also, 1st for best and highest-scoring Indian Game Cock at New Berne, N. C., Feb., '94; Duke of Kent, 2d prize at New Berne, N. C.; Md. Champion, shown five times and never failed to get first prize; Golden Ball, winner of three first and one 2d, beaten only by MY Md. Champion; Major 4th, first prize at New Berne, he by Major 3d, first prize at Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Blazing Star, Jr., first prize at New York State Fair; Hagerstown Chief, first prize at Hagerstown, Maryland.
With the above males mated to my first and second-prize hens and pullets cannot help but produce good results. Send in your orders early to prevent delay.
Prices of Eggs for Setting:

Indian Game	$2.00, $3.00 and $5.00
Golden Wyandotte	$1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00
Barred Ply. Rock	$1 00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn	$1.00, $2.00, $3.00
White Wyandottes	$2.00

March 15, 1894. E. E. HUDSON, Kennedyville, Md.

WE SELL
Fitler's BINDER TWINE.
The Best.
For the Spot Cash on Delivery
WE OFFER:

Pure Manilla	9c. per lb
Manilla	8c. per lb
Sisal	7c. per lb

SEND US YOUR ORDERS
and we will reserve Twine.
Turner & Son,
Correspondence solicited. BETTERTON, MD.

Canning House
MACHINERY
Furnished or Fitted Up and Repaired.
Having had extensive experience in all of the branches of canning house machinery, I will be glad to have an opportunity to bid on the canning house outfits which are to be put in in the different sections of the county. REPAIRS done on all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Engines, Threshers, Pipe Fitting, etc. Farmers should overhaul their farming implements and have them Repaired ready for spring work.
C. W. BAUMGARDNER.

LUMBER.
LUMBER.
Shingles! Pickets!
CYPRESS FENCING!
White Pine Barn Boards
White Pine Culling Boards,
Dressed White Pine Boards.
Va. Pine Boards.
FRAME STUFF.
Virginia Flooring, Georgia Flooring
GEORGIA PINE LUMBER.
—FOR SALE BY—
T. W. ELIASON.

THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Largest Surplus!
Strongest Financially!
Most Economically Managed!
It Stands at the Head!
No other Company can show such favorable results to policy-holders on policies now maturing.
Business People almost as universally now assure their lives as they do their houses. The beneficial results of Life Insurance are not questioned.
When contemplating insurance, be sure that the company selected will supply the best guarantee.
C. G. WOODALL,
March 8, 1894—y. SPECIAL AGENT

Poultribina.
Poultribina,
The great Poultry remedy.
Poultribina,
The great Preventative of disease in poultry.
Poultribina,
The great Powder that will make your Chickens grow large, your Hens lay better and your Little Chicks bring better market prices—all this for 25c.
We can produce testimonials from the best poultry raisers in Kent to prove the truth of our statement.
COLIN F. STAM,
April 20, 1893. PROPRIETOR

FOR SALE.
Forty Colonies of Pure-Bred ITALIAN BEES,
in latest improved Dovetailed Simplicity Hives: Also all FIXTURES necessary to run a first-class APIARY. Have paid for themselves every year. Price, $150.00; Terms, twelve months, with approved security.
W. R. McKNETT,
BREEDER OF THE THREE BEST
General-Purpose Fowls Known,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

"HE LEADETH ME."

"In pastures green?" Not always; sometimes He
Who knoweth best, in kindness leadeth me
In weary ways where heavy shadows be;

Out of the sunshine warm and soft and bright,
Out of the sunshine into darkest night,
I oft would faint with sorrow and affright,

Only for this,—I know He holds my hand;
So, whether led in green or desert land,
I trust, although I may not understand.

And by "still waters?" No, not always so;
Oftimes the heavy tempests round me blow,
And o'er my soul the waves and billows go.

But when the storm beats loudest, and I cry
Aloud for help, the Master standeth by,
And whispers to my soul, "Lo, it is I."

Above the tempest wild I hear Him say,
"Beyond this darkness lies the perfect day;
In every path of thine I lead the way."

So, where He leads me I can safely go;
And in the blest hereafter I shall know
Why, in His wisdom, He hath led me so.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Constitutional Points Involved In the Acquisition of a Vast Territory.

[BY THOMAS D. BOWERS.]

The colonists at no time wished to be a separate and independent nation. Their chief aspiration was to see the Lone Star State admitted into the Union. This was their purpose in going there. The slave holders were also averse to the use of a small independent State on their southern borders—a State that in time might form a barrier to the progress of slavery. The Texans wanted to stimulate the desire of the slave-holders for annexation, and hence in 15 days after the declaration of independence, they adopted a constitution giving the rights of citizenship to all white emigrants, after a residence of six months, authorizing emigrants to bring their slaves with them, and "Rendering human bondage perpetual," says Jay, "depriving the Legislature of the power to abolish it." A boon was held out to breeding States, by granting them the monopoly of the Texan market, the importation of slaves being prohibited, except from the United States. Another bait was held out to the South. The American insurgents resolved to offer to the slave-holding interest not a single province only, but parts of Coahuila, Tamaulipas and New Mexico; and accordingly voted themselves on Dec. 19, 1836, the vast territory included between the United States and the Rio Grande, from its source to its mouth. A poll was held in 1836, at which the electors were required to express their wish for annexation or for a separate government. The result was, 3,279 votes for annexation and 91 against it. Accordingly in 1837, a treaty of annexation was proposed to the United States government by Mr. Hunt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas. Van Buren, who was now at the head of the nation, and who had on several occasions shown much anxiety to conciliate the South, forbore to negotiate a treaty because, said he, such an attempt would be a great political blunder, a blunder which would destroy the popularity of the administration, and have a most disastrous effect on the ensuing elections. The Texan proposition was, therefore, declined on the ground that at the present time annexation must result in war with Mexico. Mexico was anxious to preserve peace with the United States, and not only proposed to refer the claims of this country to arbitration, but once more renewed her diplomatic relations. Van Buren appointed as our Minister to Mexico, Powhatan Ellis, of Mississippi, a slave-holder and an ardent exponent of annexation. A courier was dispatched from the United States in advance of the Minister, bearing a new budget of claims and a fresh demand. The Mexican Congress assured the courier that Mexico desired to settle honorably as soon as the claims against her could be properly examined. The Mexican Minister reached Washington in October, and on the 23d December made a definite proposal for arbitration. Forsyth, himself strongly adverse to anything save annexation, but forced by popular opinion, dryly accepted, though he would offer another proposal which came with it, for pledging the United States to observe strict neutrality in the Texan struggle. Annexation was doomed for the present. A friendly convention was agreed upon, and all claims of the United States upon Mexico were referred to the arbitration of the King of Prussia. This proved unsatisfactory, and a second convention the next year provided that a mixed commission of two Americans and two Mexicans should sit in Washington, and that Great Britian, Prussia or the Netherlands might in an emergency appoint an umpire. This latter convention was ratified by the United States, and proclaimed in April, 1840. Mexico ratified the convention the same year, and the sum to be paid by her in award of United States claims was to be paid, one-half in cash and the other in treasury notes, bearing 8% interest, and receivable for Mexican duties. There was great opposition to arbitration in the South. Many of the State legislatures demanded the immediate annexation of Texas. The feeling at the North was far different. The Whig party was nearly united in their opposition to Texas, and they were in many instances joined by portions of their political opponents. The States of Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania, all protested through their legislatures against annexation. We can readily see, therefore, why Van Buren preferred arbitration to annexation. Less than one-fifth of all the United States claims were allowed by the commission, one-third being thrown out as spurious, and others outlawed, which were of the same speculative character, instituted for the sole purpose of provoking a quarrel; and instead of $12,000,000 worth of claims as alleged, only $2,000,000 could be figured out. In the Van Buren convention of April, 1840, it was agreed that these claims, you remember, should be paid in treasury notes. But when Tyler, a strict annexationist, assumed control of affairs, another convention was held in 1843 for adjusting the outlawed claims, and it was provided that the claims should be paid in gold and silver instead of the treasury notes, which had now sunk in value to thirty cents on the dollar. The accrued interest was paid, and the first three instalments through the first quarter of 1844, all in solid metal; "but," says Dr. Schuler, "in order to meet these sums, the debtor Republic had to levy forced loans, and almost literally take the rags off the back of its suffering people." But notwithstanding this noble action on the part of the Mexicans, who did everything in their power to act honorably and stand by the best principles of integrity, the South wanted annexation or nothing, as did also the colonists in Texas. The United States tried all manner of means to find and force a pretext for war. Tyler turned his attention to California. An American squadron sailed soon for the coast of California under command of Commadore Thos. Jones. It was rumored that California had been ceded to Great Britain. Jones forthwith sailed to Monterey, and took summary possession in the name of the United States. He had mistaken the situation, however, and soon restored possession of the captured place. But Tyler was bent on paving the way for his succesor to annex California to the Union. He proposed purchase to Mexico, but was refused. He would not be foiled. Mexican claims, the Texan revolution and colonization afforded new levers for procuring the acquisition to the Union. Settlement after settlement poured into northern California by way of New Mexico and Oregon. Jones was sent to the Pacific with strict instructions from the President to watch the prey. This was the condition of affairs between Texas and Mexico when Webster withdrew from his Cabinet. He was succeeded by Upshur, a man athirst for annexation. Tyler and his new secretary were soon on the track and working hard to annex Texas. The United States took the initiative, and with Tyler's consent, Upshur proposed annexation to Van Zandt, the Texan Minister at Washington. Houston, the President of Texas, as he styled himself, sent one Henderson to Washington as a special agent, with full powers to negotiate an annexation treaty in conjunction with Van Zandt. In the meantime the commissioners of Texas and Mexico signed at Sabinas the formal armistice which Mexico had sometime before proposed, and which held out to Texas the prospect of independence on the condition of remaining outside the American Union. Upon receiving the document, Houston rejected the armistice with well-feigned scorn. Henderson reached Washington on the 28th March, 1844. He proposed annexation, provided the United States would protect Texas against invasion. The guarantee was given, the treaty signed April 12, 1844, by the President, and orders were at once issued. American troops were stationed near the Sabine river, and a strong naval force despatched to the Gulf of Mexico. He sent a messenger to the Mexican capital to secure Mexico's assent to the treaty. He offered gold if Mexico would arrange for a difference in limits. Both proposals were rejected. "Mexico" answered Santa Anna "is resolved to reconquer Texas. The war was virtually begun. The President submitted his Texas treaty to Congress on the 22d April. The Whigs had the majority in the Senate, but the House was overwhelmingly Democratic. The treaty was rejected. But by a joint resolution annexation was proposed to Texas. On the 4th July, 1845, Texas consented to be annexed, and on December 22d, 1845, was admitted as a State to the Union.

The Democrats had coupled all Oregon with the reannexation of Texas in their Baltimore platform of 1844. It was upon this platform that James K. Polk was elected President. And indeed, he in the campaign of that year had pledged himself to annexation, and Texas was annexed. Mexico was of course furious when the news reached her that her lawful property had thus illegally been snatched from her. The rising spirit of her press and people alarmed President Polk, and he determined to anticipate hostilities by stationing a strong body of United States troops on the Texan frontier. Polk from the first determined to maintain the bold claim that the western boundary of Texas was at the Rio Grande; and accordingly ordered Gen. Taylor to take a position between that river and the Neuces. He took a position at Corpus Christi, the farthest point to which Texan population had ever extended. Here he remained for six months, with orders from the President not to commit any act of hostility, but to await the course of events. In the meantime President Polk sent John Slidell, of Mississippi, to the Mexican capital, giving him full powers to discuss and settle all disputed questions. His instructions were chiefly verbal, and from the President himself. The purport of these instructions, it is believed, was the acquisition of California for which Slidell was authorized to offer a good sum, and "Polk cautioned him," says Schouler, "not to tell a soul what these instructions were." Slidell reached Vera Cruz just when the war fever was at its highest. There was a strong military government in operation under Paredes, and when Slidell made known his proposals, he received no recognition whatever. Slidell asked for his passports, and left without accomplishing anything. Polk expected as much, and without a word of warning to Congress, which was in session at this time, he took matters into his own hands, and ordered Gen. Taylor to advance and take a position on the left bank of the Rio Grande. He also collected a strong fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. Taylor obeyed the commands of the President to the letter, and he took a position just opposite Matamoras, a town on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. This was the invasion of a territory colonized by Mexico, and to which Texas had not the slightest right, though she voted it into her dominion. He was ordered to withdraw to the line of the Neuces, and upon his refusal the Mexican general Arista sent a military force across the Rio Grande. Battle was inevitable, and the United States thus forced Mexico to strike the first blow and shed the first blood. "Taylor's refusal," says Schouler, to "retire to the line of the Neuces was the real cause of war, and after the battles of Palo Alto and Risaca de la Palma he took Matamoras before he knew whether Congress would declare war or not." Polk transmitted his war message to Congress on 11th May, 1846, in which he says: "Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon American soil. War exists and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the Act of Mexico itself." After such an innocent declaration, Congress could do nothing but resolve a formal declaration of war as already existing by the Act of Mexico herself. On the 12th. May, 1846 war was declared. War meetings were held in all parts of the country, and within a few weeks nearly 300,000 men marched forward to enter the ranks. The most prominent generals on the American side were Gen. Zachary Taylor, who had experienced the heat of battle in the war of 1812, and who, as a result of his bravery and well-earned popularity in the Mexican war, was raised to the highest office in the gift of his grateful people; Gen. Winfield Scott, who had made himself famous in the war of 1812, by his gallantry at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and who was commander-in-chief of our army at the time, war was declared, General Kearney and General Wool, to whom the work of mustering the American troops was entrusted. The most famous character on the Mexican side was Santa Anna, who had been called home from his exile at Havana to succeed Paredes in the presidency of the Republic. A forced invasion of Mexico was planned by General Scott. The American forces were organized in three divisions:

1st. The Army of the West, under Gen. Kearney, to cross the Rocky Mountains, and conquer the Mexican provinces, California, New Mexico and Arizona.

2d. The Army of the Centre, under Gen. Scott as commander-in-chief, to march from the Gulf Coast into the heart of Mexico, against the capitol.

3d. The Army of Occupation, commanded by Gen. Taylor, to subdue and hold the districts on the Rio Grande. The seige was pressed with vigor, and by a series of military engagements, all the more signal because of the dexterity by which they were accomplished, this vast expanse of territory was wrenched from a Republic which has to her lasting credit, the glory of having acted honorably and fairly for the maintenance of those rights which were legally hers. The Treaty of Peace was concluded between the two nations at Gaudelupe Hidalgo on the 2d February, 1848. It was ratified by both governments, and on the 4th of July following, President Polk issued a proclamation of peace. By the terms of settlement, according to Ridpath, the boundary line between Mexico and the United States was fixed as follows: The Rio Grande, from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico, thence westward along the southern and northward along the western boundary of that territory to the river Gila; thence down that river to the Colorado; thence westward to the Pacific. The whole of New Mexico and Upper California was relinquished to the United States. Mexico guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California and the river Colorado from its source to the confluence of the Gila. In consideration of these territorial acquisitions and privileges, the United States agreed to pay into the treasury of that country $15,000,000, and to assume all debts due from the Mexican government to American citizens, said debts not to exceed $3,500,000.

I cannot forbear giving a few of the most important political evils which the war occasioned. They are given by Jay as follows: The claims of the United States against Mexico were almost all of them in behalf of the demands of its citizens for the redress of alleged grievances. There are two general principles, which by the laws and usages of nations, limit the interference of a government in such matters.

1st. Complaints growing out of contracts entered into by citizens of one country with the government of another, are not properly subjects for international discussion.

2d. Where by treaty a foreigner is entitled to seek redress in the courts of the country in which his alleged injury has been received, his government is not permitted to convert his wrong, whether real or imaginary into a national grievance.

Yet from what has been said before, we can see that the United States utterly disregarded these two principles in many of the claims preferred against Mexico.

3d. The war, although recognized and prosecuted by Congress *after* its commencement, was in fact and in truth begun in consequence of orders issued by the president on his own responsibility, and not in pursuance of any constitutional authority. He had a right as commander-in-chief to direct the movements of the troops, but not in such a manner as necessarily and designedly to involve the country in war.

4. Although not permitted by the Constitution to appoint of his own will and pleasure, a single officer, or to take from the treasury a single cent, he established a system of tariffs and internal taxation in Mexico, appointing a horde of collectors, and accumulating at his own disposal all the revenue that could be extorted at the point of the bayonet, from the miserable and impoverished Mexicans; and all this without authority from congress.

5. He has also by his sovereign will and pleasure, established civil governments in New Mexico and California, appointed governors, organized courts of justice, and commissioned magistrates without consulting Congress, and with no law whatever authorizing the exercise of these high prerogatives or providing for the salaries of the numerous civil officers he has seen fit to appoint.

HERE IS A HUNTING PARTY.

Horses, Cows, and an Ox Shot by Three Boys a Rifle.

Three youthful sportsmen went on a hunting expedition from Ridgefield, Conn., recently, and had the biggest day's sport on record in the gunning annals of the State. They were out for anything that came in sight, big or small, and, although they had but one rifle among the three, they managed to work that for all there was in it, and this is what they shot as has been learned up to date:

1 bay colt.
2 horses.
7 cows.
Sheep, number unknown.
1 superannuated rooster.
3 fat hens.
2 ducks.

The only thing that they shot at and didn't hit was a gardener, who ran away and got under cover of a barn.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25 cts. per box. Sold by M. A Toulson, druggist.

A LETTER FROM EUROPE.

Interesting Points From Across the Ocean.

The following interesting letter was written by a young lady of thirteen years of age, to her sister in Chestertown:

HOTEL VICTORIA,
Northumberland Ave,
Charing Cross, London, W. C.

DEAR SISTER:—Yesterday was clear and we took a drive in Hyde Park. This park contains three hundred and eighty-eight acres. We saw the Rotten Row and watched the people skating on the Serpentine. A stone bridge crosses the Serpentine at the western extremity, and crossing this we entered Kensington Gardens. We entered the park by the northeast entrance. Near this entrance stands the monument to the Prince Consort. It is one hundred feet high and was designed by G. G. Scott.

We visited Westminster Abbey on Tuesday. It was so beautiful I can hardly describe it to you. The kings and queens of England have been crowned here since the time of Edward the Confessor. The Abbey is of Gothic design and is built in the form of a cross. It is four hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide. The Poets Corner is in the north transept. Here are monuments to Milton, Shakespeare, Frederick Handel, Robert Southey, Chaucer, John Dryden, Ben Jonson and others. Charles Dickens was buried here June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and Alfred Tennyson in eighteen ninety-two.

We next visited the Chapel of Henry the Seventh. In the centre of the Chapel is the tomb of Henry and his queen. Edward the Fifth and his brother, Richard Duke of York, are buried here; also Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry the Eighth, Henry, Prince of Wales and others. It was in this chapel that the knights of the Order of Bath were installed.

Sunday we attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral and on Monday we went through it. Its dome can be seen for miles around and the great bell which is tolled on the death of a member of the royal family is ten feet in diameter and weighs four and one-half tons. The old cathedral was destroyed by the great fire of 1666 and the present edifice was built by Sir Christopher Wren. It is in the shape of a cross and is five hundred and fifty feet long and two hundred and eighty-seven feet wide. The choir is very beautiful and is ornamented with rich carvings. Sir Christopher Wren, Wellington and Nelson are buried here. We climbed six hundred steps to get to a hall from which we had a splendid view of London. We visited the Tower, of course. It covers about twelve acres of ground and is surrounded by a moat, though this has been used as a garden for sometime. The Tower is separated from the thickly populated part of the city by Tower Hill. The gate that opens on the river is called the Traitor's Gate, as prisoners of state after their trial were brought into the Tower by this gate. We saw the room where the two little princes were murdered and the room where Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned. The crown jewels are kept in a large case. The crown with which Victoria was crowned is there. It is worth more than six thousand dollars. There are a great many diamonds in it and the ruby worn by the Black Prince. We also saw the celebrated Koh-i-noor. We visited the armory used from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. The Tower was used as a palace until the time of Elizabeth.

We went to the British Museum last week. It was erected between eighteen hundred and twenty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-four and is built in the Grecian style of architecture. It has a fine library and fine reading rooms, and one of the finest collection of ancient sculpture in Europe. In one of the halls devoted to Egyptian antiquities, you can see the famous Rosetta stone. It was this stone which enabled Doctor Young to read the Egyptian hyeroglyphics. There is also a fine collection of paintings in the musem; some by Raphael, Rubens, Murillo, Titian, Rembrandt and others.

We drove past Whitehall and saw the window through which Charles the First was led to execution. We also passed Kensington Palace where Queen Victoria was born in eighteen hundred and nineteen and where she held her first counsel in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

H. V. P.

The Maryland Miner.

The general idea of a striking miner is that of a coatless, red-shirted individual in big boots, with grimy face and hands, a little tin lamp in his cap and who, in loud voice, is proclaiming his alleged wrongs from every street corner and denouncing the coal barons. There are none such at Frostburg. As a rule the average miner, whether he be striker or not, is fairly well dressed and a much better looking man than the average laborer in Baltimore. They work away down in the earth away from the sunlight and their faces are untanned, differing in this from those whose work is in the open air. As for the coal dust, that comes off very easily with the application of soap and water, of which they are by no means afraid. They are usually well-posted about mines and mining. The mayor of Frostburg is a miner, and works in Eckhart mine. Another of the miners, John Weston, came within one of being nominated for the Legislature last fall, and intends to try it again in 1895.

A Bad Wreck

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