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J. H. RUTH,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Having accepted the agency for the Relay Manufacturing Company, I am now offering the best line of

BICYCLES on the Market.

The Relay Special, 22 pounds, $100. The Relay Roadster, 26 pounds, $85. Crown, 28 pounds, $75. Ladies' Relay, 27 pounds, $90.

Furnished in either Black, Carmine or French Grey Enamel, with choice of following tires: New York, Morgan & Wright, Hartford Single Tube, Dunlap and Gormully and Jeffrey Clincher. We claim this wheel to have more brand new important features than any other on the market. No need now to buy a wornout second hand machine when you can buy a strictly high grade wheel for the same money. Write for handsome descriptive catalogue and special cash discount.

J. H. RUTH, Agent Relay M'f'g Co., Overton, Md.

MILLER BROS., Rock Hall, Md.

Always Reliable,

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends and acquaintances for the patronages so liberally bestowed upon us during the holiday trade, in spite of the many misleading advertisements of other merchants.

WEHAVE LAUNCHED OUT,

feeling assured that customers who have patronized us once, will continue to do so.

— OUR STOCK —

for the new year will always be complete. During January and February we will reduce many winter articles far below regular price, and offer special advantages to our customers.

Respectfully, etc.

MILLER BROS.,

Jan. 24, 1895. ROCK HALL, MD.

W. S. MASLIN,

Near Rock Hall, Maryland,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS, SHO F, NOTIONS.

WHITE GOODS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, CHINA,

and everything usually kept in a well-appointed general store. This store is really divided into departments, among which we mention with pride the Millinery Department, the Clothing Department and the Shoe Department. In them a complete line of goods is carried, and at prices that deserve the attention of this neighborhood.

Our Line of Harness

is first-class and complete, and will be sold at rock bottom prices, while the Sleigh Bells and Carriage Robes go at such low prices as to invite the attention of purchasers.

PATENT MEDICINCES

are constantly kept in stock, and the general line of merchandise sold at my store will be found to be just a little lower in price than others who make greater pretentions. During the month sweeping reductions will be made in order to reduce this enormous stock, and for every dollar invested we guarantee full value received. Don't forget the full and complete line of

OILS, PAINTS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Special Notice.—Full Line of LADIES' COATS and DRESS GOODS, and TRIMMINGS in connection with our Millinery Department a Specialty.

A call solicited.

W. S. MASLIN.

G. E. LEARY & SON,

Rock Hall,

Kent County. - - - - - Maryland.

Are the pioneers in the local manufacture of

Building Materials

of every class and description. Framing, Flooring, Shingles, hard-wood materials and everything essential to a thoroughly equipped planing and saw mill always in stock. Materials of the best and in quantities to meet every demand of the local market.

TALK ABOUT

Tariff off Woolen Goods

JUST LOOK AT

FRANK HOGAN'S,

Cheap Cash Store.

$3.00 Boots Marked down to $2.38.
$2.50 Boots marked down to $1.50.
$1.50 Boots marked down to $1.15.

WHAT!

Hominy 3 1-2 cents per quart: Beans 4 cents per pint: Raisins 5 cents, Currents 4 cents,

and all other things marked down likewise.

FRANK HOGAN, Rock Hall, Md.

JOHN W. DOWNEY,
—SUCCESSOR TO—
JOSEPH DOWNEY, } ROCK HALL, MD.

Having bought the stock of goods of my brother at Rock Hall, I propose to conduct the business in the future under the name of John W. Downey, and respectfully call upon the people of this neighborhood for a share of the patronage. The stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES

NOTIONS, TINWARE, CHINAWARE, HARDMARE, CLOTHING, OILS

etc., and everything usually carried in a well-equipped general store. These goods were bought low, consequently my customers will find some cheap prices not to be found elsewhere. The business will be conducted upon a square basis, never misrepresenting any article, and no catchpenny advertisements will ever be used to draw trade. Remember, I am here to do business with the people, feeling assured that those who patronize me with their trade will be fully convinced that I only advertise facts. Resp'y, etc., JOHN W. DOWNEY, Rock Hall.

ECCENTRICITIES OF DICKENS.

His Dread of Railway Traveling—Strange Mirror Antics.

In some interesting "Recollections of Charles Dickens," in The Young Man, his eldest daughter tells how, after the railway accident which befell the novelist in 1865, he often suffered from a feeling of intense dread whenever he found himself in any kind of conveyance:

"One occasion," she says, "I specially recall. While we were on our way from London to our little country station Higham, where the carriage was to meet us, my father suddenly clutched the arms of the railway carriage seat, while his face grew ashy pale, and great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead, and though he tried to master the dread it was so strong that he had to leave the train at the next station. The accident had left its impression upon the memory, and it was destined never to be effaced."

Miss Dickens, when an invalid, was frequently carried into her father's study and lay quietly on the sofa watching the novelist at work. On these occasions she was sometimes witness of a curious proceeding in which the novelist indulged:

"Suddenly my father would jump from his chair and rush to a mirror which hung near, and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few minutes, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then, turning toward but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low tone. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time."

It was not till long afterward that Miss Dickens discovered that, with his natural intensity, her father had thrown himself into the character that he was creating, "and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the personality of his pen."

CANALS OF THE FUTURE.

They Will Be Large Enough For the Handling of a Heavy Business.

The history of the struggle between canals of small dimensions and of railroads has been the same in all countries. The fight raged bitterly for a number of years, the canals acting on the defensive, although they had as allies the states under whose patronage they were built and operated. The result has been the same in all cases—the unconditional surrender of the canals to the railroads. This, however, is not so much the fault of the system as of their management. The railroads have great advantages over canals. They are better able to abridge distances both by reason of superior speed and of facilities for overcoming elevations, spanning streams, free from danger of destructive floods, and piercing through the highest mountains, but their great success is mainly due to the fact that they have kept pace with the progress of the world.

Waterways built from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century were regarded ample to meet the requirements of trade at the time they were constructed, and there was in many instances a progressive improvement in their dimensions and appurtenances. But while the industrial, agricultural and commercial developments of the world have advanced to proportions not dreamed of a century ago canals have remained stationary. They are now obsolete and can no longer fulfill the requirements of cheap transportation in competition with railroads. The canals of the future must have the dimensions and the facilities for rapid transport to adapt them to the new conditions of commerce. They must not be barge or boat canals, but ample waterways for the free passage of such ships as are now engaged in carrying the world's trade. Of such canals we have now some important types in successful operation, and others in process of construction or in completion.—Chautauquan.

Club Life Among Women.

I do approve of the extent to which club life among women has been carried, writes Ruth Ashmore in an article deprecating "The Restlessness of the Age" in The Ladies' Home Journal. I do think it charming for women to meet and talk over that which is interesting to each other, but I rather like the old fashioned way, when all womankind met in the afternoon, some with a bit of fancy work, some with hands that were resting, and then, as it grew near supper time, the husbands and sons appeared, and after supper all had a merry time together. The advanced woman says that was the day of gossip, but I have been the invited guest of many clubs, and I have never heard at a tea party as much malicious gossip as I have in these clubs, which, first of all, demand that the members shall be sisters in words as well as in deeds. This sounds positive; but, my dear girl, it is true. The malice and evil speaking that come out in the "society" are just as prominent in the "club," and are, I think, a little more daring. The desire for position is great, and the hurry to be president or chairman, or whatever the office may be, brings out all the petty faults that the advanced woman scorns and declares were relegated to the "sewing circle."

The Stump Was Made Fast.

There has been a deal of mild calumny heaped on the postoffice and the bureau of engraving and printing for the lack of stickativeness on the back of the new stamps. But there has not been such a pointed rebuke as came through the mail the other day on a letter addressed to a member of the Press club. It was pointed in more ways than one, for the stamp was fixed to the letter by a large safety pin. It was from another enterprising member of the Press club to a colleague in the city. No. 1 had gone up the country a little way, and in one of the backwoods towns of Maryland got hold of some of the stickless issue of stamps first sent out from Washington. The resourceful newspaper man, after licking the stamp in vain, pinned it to the envelope as aforesaid and wrote under it a short note to Postmaster Willet explaining that he had purchased a stamp for the letter, but had no other way of fastening it on. He suggested that if the letter did not reach Washington in the same train with the stamp it was the fault of the government, and he asked that Mr. Willett make a personal matter of seeing it delivered at the Press club.—Washington Post.

Dutch Toast.

Dutch toast is a simple dish for using up scraps of bread. Crumble the bread and place in a frying pan with a slice of butter or drippings. Add salt, pepper and sage if liked. It should be seasoned quite well. Add a small quantity of boiling water, cover closely so the steam will soften the bread, stir several times and serve hot. What with cream toast, codfish and fruit toast, we may have this turco cooked bread frequently without its becoming monotonous.—Philadelphia Ledger.

In the house of a Pompeiian sculptor were found 32 mallets, 15 compasses, 3 levers, several chisels, together with jacks for raising blocks, and nearly 30 statues and busts, in every stage of manufacture.

The grains of cornstarch are only about one-fourth the size of those of the starch made from the potato.

DOES THIS SETTLE IT?

HAS THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BEEN POSITIVELY FIXED?

The Story of the Search For It During Two Centuries—Lake Itasca and the Little Stream That Nicollet Christened the "Cradled Achilles."

"I have stepped across the Mississippi river," said Dr. Coues. "It was easy, for the stream was only about 8 inches wide and 2 inches deep. I have seen the Father of Waters where he rises literally out of the ground and starts as an infant rivulet, destined to cut the United States in twain with the mighty volume of his adult flood.

"The story of the search for the source of the Mississippi reads like a romance. After the discovery of the upper river in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, and the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony in 1680, by Hennepin, little more was known of the Father of Waters for nearly a century. In 1766 Captain Jonathan Carver ascended the stream as far as the mouth of Rum river. In 1798 the famous English astronomer and surveyor, David Thompson, in the service of the Northwest company, reached Turtle lake. This lake, which sends a tributary to the Mississippi, was for some time supposed to be the source.

"The first white man known to have visited the neighborhood of the actual source of the Mississippi was William Morrison, a fur trader, who was certainly at Lake Itasca in 1803 or 1804. He never published anything on the subject, and it is only very recently that his priority of discovery has been known. The next explorer of the sources of the river was Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike. He was the first American citizen to carry the flag of the United States into northern Minnesota. He was sent by the government to treat with the Indians and stop the sale of liquor in that region. Incidentally he purchased for $250 and some whisky a tract of land nine miles square, which included the present site of Minneapolis. Congress subsequently voted an additional payment to the Indians for this tract of $2,000.

"Lieutenant Pike proceeded by boat to the vicinity of the present Little Falls in Morrison county, Minn. He got no farther with boats, and so continued his journey through the winter of 1805-6 on snowshoes and with sledges northward. He finally reached Leech lake. This lake he mistook for the source of the Mississippi, and his report on this subject was held to be correct for some years afterward.

"In 1820 the Hon. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, went on an exploring expedition up the Mississippi as far as Cass lake, so named at the time by Schoolcraft. In 1823 an Italian traveler, J. C. Beltrami, went over David Thompson's route to Turtle lake and reported that lake to be the true source. Evidently, however, he heard from the Indians about Lake Itasca, for he mapped it with approximate accuracy, though he was never there and did not imagine that the Father of Waters sprang thence.

"Lake Itasca was rediscovered in 1832, when Schoolcraft, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen, United States army; the Rev. Mr. Boutwell and others, was guided to the lake by a Chippewa Indian, known as Yellow Head. On this occasion Lake Itasca received its present name, which was made up of parts of the words Veritas Caput, signifying the 'true head' of the river. The Latin was bad, for it ought to have been Verum Caput. The lake had previously been known by the French name of Lac a la Biches, meaning Elk Lake. This was a translation of the Chippewa Omoshkos Sogiagon.

"Schoolcraft's party made an examination of Lake Itasca, being satisfied that they had found the true source of the Mississippi. Not again until 1836 did any scientific man visit the spot. This was a Frenchman, J. N. Nicollet, who tried to ascertain the source of the feeders of Lake Itasca. Exploring southward, he reached the springs from which the infant river takes its rise. It should be understood that the Mississippi runs from its source directly northward for a distance of 50 miles before turning about in a sort of fishhook bend and starting southward. To the baby stream, before it enters Lake Itasca, Nicollet gave the poetic name of 'Cradled Achilles.' He established its course in connection with three small lakes, since named Upper, Middle and Lower Nicollet lakes—that is to say, he found that the little river ran through two of these small lakes and connected with the third. This explorer mapped the whole of the Itascan basin and determined the latitude, longitude and altitude with such accuracy that subsequent surveys have only confirmed and amplified his observations.

"The whole subject of which I have been speaking was befogged and thrown into dispute recently by a certain Captain Glazier, who, apparently for no other purpose than to advertise himself, published his alleged discovery of a new and true source of the Mississippi. By reducing the size of Lake Itasca, ignoring Nicollet's Cradled Achilles, magnifying a small side lake which he called Lake Glazier, and by stretching out one of the feeders of the latter, he produced a distorted map which actually imposed on the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain. Many of the errors thus originated have crept into the standard maps of the United States.

"It may be said that there is nothing further to be learned about the true source of the Father of Waters. As a matter of essential fact, the true Upper Mississippi is the river called the Missouri. The stream that flows from Lake Itasca is merely a tributary. I ought not to forget to mention that I walked along the bed of the stream termed by Captain Glazier the infant Mississippi for a considerable distance dry shod. The little brook was dried up. Late measurements have reduced the length of the Mississippi from 3,184 miles to 2,555 miles."

Dabster Misunderstood.

Figg—What kind of a writer is Dabster? Is he possessed of descriptive powers?

Fogg—Unfortunately, yes.

Figg—Unfortunately?

Fogg—Yes. In his recent sketch of a western girl he spoke of her commercial traveler manner and her generous understanding. The Chicago people allowed that the "commercial traveler manner" was a compliment of which anybody except in the effete east might well be proud, but they suspected that the other characterization was a cheap fling at the size of women's shoes, and after that his writings were a drug in the western market—Boston Transcript.

Wholesale Elopement.

At Delnicze, near Flume, on the Adriatic, 26 girls were carried off on horseback in one night recently by lovers to whom their parents had refused to give them. It is not uncommon for Croatian girls to force consent to their marriage by an elopement, but an organized raid like this is unprecedented and has made a sensation even in Croatia.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Doubt About It.

Jack—Great crush at the De Myllions' ball last night.

Augustus (who had proposed there to Miss de Myllions and been rejected)—A tremendous crush.—New York Times.

He who unintelligently attempts what is beyond his power must leave undone his own proper work, and thus his time is wasted, be he ever so closely occupied.

THE QUEEN BEE.

She Is the Foundation, the Life and Soul of a Hive Colony.

A queen bee is essential to the colony. She is readily picked out, but by a close observer by her great length. She lives generally for about five years, but her term of life varies in different individuals from two to five or six and in rare instances even to seven years. A queen is fed with the daintiest and best all through her embryo stage, and when hatched comes out a full queen. If any other queen is hatched—and sometimes one or two more are, pretty soon after—the rightful ruler assails the rival claimant in a life and death battle, the "stinger" being plied vigorously like a death dealing sword by both contestants, while the hive looks on in mute interest to see the issue of the battle. This is almost decided in favor of the assailant. She is then the undisputed queen and is so regarded. Yet the great company of "workers" are in some senses the real governors, and the hive is a great social democracy. If by any mischance the queen is killed, then the "workers"—who are undeveloped females—go to work to produce a new one. The egg they select for the trial is attended to with the same care, and the embryo bee is fed with the same selected food, as in the case of the egg that had produced the legitimate queen. It makes a queen, and she serves in that capacity.

Except in swarming time, the queen never leaves the hive, only on the one occasion of her bridal tour. Selecting some one for her husband, she invites him out to go with her—and their connubial relations are carried on entirely while on the wing in the air—like the chimney swallow's. The bridegroom never returns. He drops dead, and the queen returns from her one and only aerial excursion a fully fecundated bee, ready to begin her great life work of egg laying. Some days she will lay as many as 2,000 eggs; in all, about 20,000 eggs.

In "swarming" a large part of the whole crowd goes out. They leave behind the remains of the old colony, which had grown too numerous, thus compelling the "swarming" or seeking a new home by a great part of the hive. The queen goes with the swarmers, and here they follow closely. If she alights on a branch or other place, they all settle there, clinging closely together in a great mass, by much the same method as a mass of burdock burs will stick together, and the farmer's wife and "all hands" used to bang away on tin pans to govern the movements of the swarm by fright if possible.

So close does the swarm follow the queen that when once in flying over a lake the queen became weary and dropped into the water every bee went down with her to death by drowning.—New York Dispatch.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

The Difference Between These Two Kinds of Carpets Explained.

By placing a brussels and tapestry carpet side by side a clearness and sharpness are noticed about the brussels carpet which are absent from the tapestry. In the latter there is a mistiness about the colors, and the pattern lacks that sharpness and delicacy which characterize the former. This is due to the process of manufacture. A brussels is a yarn dyed, and a tapestry may be described as a printed fabric, but the printing is done upon the yarn before the process of weaving.

The whole method of manufacture is most ingenious. In the making of a five frame brussels no fewer than 1,280 ends of face yarns are required for the weaving of one piece of standard quality, each frame consisting of 256 bobbins, and 256 ends only can come to the face at each pick of the pattern. Therefore 1,024 ends of yarn are hidden in the body of the fabric. There are many qualities of tapestry, but in the production of the standard quality only 216 ends of face yarn are required, instead of 1,280, which shows at once that the brussels carpet has the great advantage of being thicker, softer and altogether a more durable cloth apart from other advantages which it possesses. There is a limitation in the number of colors used in a brussels. In tapestry there is no limit. In the brussels the whole of the colors used show a more or less striped appearance at the back of the fabric.

In a tapestry they do not show at the back at all. This fact is made use of by householders in purchasing carpets, this being about the only way the average person can tell the difference between them. In order to pass off tapestry as brussels some ingenious makers have resorted to the striping in a regular manner of the backs of the former. The stripy effect in the latter is broken and irregular. A casual observation of the clearly defined character of a brussels pattern should enable a buyer to distinguish between the two fabrics.—Furnishers' Gazette.

Shakespeare and Bacon.

A famous historian well known personally in Boston told the following story when he was asked what he thought of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy: "I was once librarian in a small town, and it was my custom to catalogue books on the real meaning of Daniel, astrology, modern spiritualism, etc., under the general head 'Insane Literature.' When any volume written in support of the Baconian theory appeared, I catalogued it under the same head."—Boston Journal.

Warned In Time.

"William," said Mrs. Youngwife from the head of the stairs to her husband, who had come home at an early hour in the morning, "there is some of my homemade cake in the pantry, a new kind that I made today. I put it where you can easily find it."

"All right, dear," responded Mr. Youngwife. "How considerate of you! I might have eaten some of it without thinking." And the grateful husband made a supper of cold beef.—Philadelphia Times.

Klotschiessen—What Is It?

Under the title of "A Game We Might Play," the Marquis of Lorne in Good Words puts in a plea for an open air winter pastime in the low countries of northern Europe which has for centuries enjoyed a sort of national reputation. It is a rough sort of golf, played without clubs or holes, is inexpensive and can be played by two single opponents or with two on a side. The article contains a very picturesque description of a match between two villages in Friesland, at which the writer was present, and conveys a striking impression of the popularity of the game and of the spirited emulation which it awakens. It is pointed out that in England there are many districts, especially in the east of the island, which are peculiarly well adapted to the game, there being in these parts much flat land where winter makes the ground hard. Wherever these conditions exist, there, we are told, the "klotschiessen," or "clotshot" game can be played with advantage.—London News.

Horsepower.

The difference between nominal, indicated and effective horsepower often puzzles people. Nominal horsepower is an assumed quantity, used for the convenience of makers and buyers in describing the dimensions of the engines. Indicated horsepower is the amount shown by computations of the indicator diagram. Effective or actual horsepower is the work an engine can do or the difference between the indicated horsepower and the horsepower required to drive the engine when unloaded.—New York Tribune.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

Shingles! Pickets!

CYPRESS FENING!

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. ELLISON.

A WORD ON PLOWING.

I AM SELLING THE

BISSELL CHILLED

PLOWS

the best on the market. 25 per cent. from list price for cash. I also have a full stock of

Castings

for the OLIVER CHILLED AND SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOWS.

Look out for the advertisement of

Champion Binders and Mowers

the Old, Strong and Reliable.

I am better prepared to do all kinds of REPAIR WORK than ever before.

JOS. C. WATERS.

THIS SPACE

RESERVED FOR

J. HERMAN IRELAND,

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

COAL & WOOD!

Orders in Any Quantities Left at D. A. Bacchus' Grocery Store, or

At J. D. Bacchus' Yard,

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

At Prices Guaranteed to be as low as the Lowest.

Building and Whitewash Lime,

CEMENT AND PLASTERING HAIR

AT CITY PRICES.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Delivered at any station on the Balto. and Del. Bay R. R. at Low Figures

Come and see us before buying.

J. D. BACCHUS

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!

Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING, call on or address

H. L. BOYD,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

—AGENT FOR—

ÆTNA, of Harford, Conn.

Assets $11,000,000.

PHŒNIX, of Harford, Conn.,

Assets $6,000,000.

Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.

Don't wait until you are burned out.

H. L. BOYD,

April 6, 1893. Chestertown, Md

COAL AND WOOD

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember, we sell

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our prices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.

Office on Cannon street, near Princess.

J. T TWILLEY,

Extraordinary Announcement!

JAMES A. CASEY, a progressive Rock Haller, is now offering to the people of this county special low prices on his entire stock in order that the bulk of goods now upon our shelves can be reduced. For fifteen years we have been catering to the wants of the trade here, and all during that time we have never thrown out catch penny advertisements in order to hoodwink the people, but a steady, straightforward plan adopted in the beginning has been continued to the present time, and now for the future we promise greater bargains than have ever been shown in Rock Hall.

THE STOCK

Embraces a general line of goods, and consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Notions of all kinds, including special bargains in Underwear and Hosiery, together with a first-class supply of Gum and Rubber Goods, to extensively used by our oystermen. The approaching holidays get nearer and nearer every day, and don't forget that we are fully prepared to meet your wants, as we can supply you with a complete line of goods at prices unequaled in this community. Our Grocery department receives special care, all the goods being bought for spot cash at headquarters, enables us to place in the homes of our people a line of fresh groceries at prices which are considered rock bottom. In the Boot and Shoe department there are many bargains awaiting you, and a call will convince you that we advertise bargains. Remember, we carry everything to be found in a well-appointed store, and from this time on sweeping reductions will be made, and a number of goods during this month will be closed out at prices that will astonish you. Look out for change of advertisement next month.

JAMES A. CASEY,

Dec. 13, 1894. ROCK HALL, MD.

WILLIAM R. COLEMAN,

Two Large Stores— ROCK HALL —AND— PINEY NECK,

in which is kept a complete and general line of merchandise, consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, notions, confectionery and everything usually found in a complete establishment. While at Rock Hall be sure to call at our store and we will save you money, and when you are at Piney Neck call on us and be convinced that our prices are such as to astonish you. Our trade is growing and we are constantly gaining the confidence of the people, and to those who favor us with their trade we guarantee satisfaction. During this month we propose to reduce our stock, and in doing so we have greatly reduce the price of many useful articles that will interest close buyers. For the Christmas holidays we will be headquarters for Confectionery, etc., that will please the little folks. Give us a call.

WM. R. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1894 Rock Hall and Piney Neck, Md.

J. F. LEARY,

Near Rock Hall, Md.,

Dealer in General Merchandise,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, NOTIONS,

Hardware, Clothing.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, HATS AND CAPS,

and a complete line of all kinds of goods usually found in a first-class general store.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the approaching holidays we will be headquarters for Santa Claus. Our fruits, consisting of Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Cocoanuts, etc. Also Confectionery of all kinds, will be sold at prices in keeping with the dull times complained of. Toys to please the little folks will be sold at astonishingly low prices. We mention a few prices that deserve the attention of close buyers: Raisins 8c, Currants 5c, Citron 15c, Seedless Raisins 10c, Cocoanuts 6 to 8c, Walnuts and Butternuts 15c, Almonds 20c, Broken Candy, Mixture, Drops and French Mixture 10c lb, or 3 lbs for 25c. A No. 1 Gum Drops, Chocolate Drops, Cream Dates, Caromels and French Mixture at 25c a lb. Pure Extract of Lemon and Vanilla, my own make, Ground Cloves, Allspice, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Pulverized Sugar, also children's Picture Books, Express Wagons, etc. This stock is complete, and prices so low as to astonish all who give me a call. Our lines of Drugs and Medicines are fresh, and a full stock constantly kept on hand. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours, day or night. I respectfully ask for a share of your patronage, believing that I can save you money on your purchases. Jewelry, Perfumery and Fancy Soaps Resp'y, etc.,

J. F. LEARY, Near Rock Hall.

WHAT A LOSS OF PROFIT!

BUT SUCH IS LIFE.

15 Per Cent. Less Than the Regular Price

is the way we are selling

CLOTHING!

When our Clothing is received we mark it in plain figures before placing on our tables, so any one can tell the price. SUITS $3.75 to $10.00. OVERCOATS $4.50 to $10.00. All go at a discount of 15 per cent.

Figure out the price yourself.

LEATHER BOOTS.

$2.50 your choice of any in our store.

Dry Goods and Notion Department Complete.

Prices way down on Hominy, Beans and Buckwheat.

THE ROYAL BARGAIN STORE,

R. S. CREW.

Look for his sign—Big Flag. ROCK HALL, MD.

* FORWARD MARCH FOR 1895. *

GEORGE BRICE,

S. W. Cor. Front and Queen Streets, Chestertown, Md,

Dealer in Full and Complete Line of Choice GROCERIES.

Choice Cigars and Tobacco, Plain and Fancy Confectionery, special lines of Teas and Coffees. Leading brands of the best Flour, either by the barrel or sack, while the Hams for family use are not only as good, but the best to be had. The stock is kept constantly fresh, consequently no stale goods are sold over our counters. Having largely added to our stock we claim with pride to be the leaders in first-class

GROCERIES AT LOW PRICES.

and forgetting the things that are behind, we will press forward for the new year of 1895, and make it the best year of all. Our motto will be "Forward March" for the stock of goods, at the same time we will say "Halt" on high prices. This store must become a household necessity, and close cash customers are finding it out every day. A call solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Look out for change of advertisement soon.

GEORGE BRICE, Chestertown, Md.

FAREWELL 1894. WELCOME 1895.

THOMAS G. WROTH, Chestertown, Md.,

Front Street, Immediately Under Stam's Opera House,

ALL KINDS OF FOOTWEAR,

Embracing complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Boots & Shoes.

Also all grades for Ladies, Misses and Children. This store-room, being the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in Kent county, is an exclusive Boot and Shoe store and has for some years been recognized as HEADQUARTERS for ladies and gentlemen to secure the latest styles at moderate prices. Among our line of specialties we mention with pride a

Complete Stock Hand-Made Goo

for all who desire first-class Shoes at moderate cost. The CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT is lo lected—from the little tot to the young Miss whose neat Shoe is among her attractive make-up. SPECIAL.—During the year of 1894 we enjoyed a good trade from the people at large, take this opportunity to thank one and all for their patronage in the past. For the year of 1895 w say that we shall make the greatest effort of our lives to even do better for our customers, giving t vided attention to the business, and guaranteeing satisfaction to those who favor us with this trad

Look out soon for change of advertisement.

THOS. G. WROTH

Jan. 3, 1895. CHESTERTOWN

J. H. SIMPERS, Chestertown, Md.,

General Department Store,

—IN THE SALE OF—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Chinaware, Not

and everything that constitutes a fully-equipped general store. The year just closed finds too many goods, and in entering upon the new year 1895, we are determined to put every energy into our business. In order to give our customers the advantage of cash purchases, particular attention to the line of China and Crockeryware, including a beautiful assort Lamps at rock bottom prices. In our DRY GOODS department there are many royal barg close cash customers, while the BOOTS and SHOES shall be closed out if low prices will do Grocery department receives our careful attention, and no one can leave this department a desire to return and inspect the new and fresh articles constantly being added.

Special.—During the month of January we shall reduce the price of many articles really a necessity in the household, and it will be greatly to your pecuniary advantage to this stock before purchasing elsewhere. Later on we shall have something to say about prices prevailing at this store, so in reading the TRANSCRIPT cast your eyes on J. H. Simp vertisement. Wishing all a prosperous new year, I am, resp'y, etc.,

Jan. 3, 1895. J. H. SIMPERS, Chestertown