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GERMAN ARMY MARRIAGE.

Officers May Not Wed Without the Consent of Their Superiors.

No German officer can marry without the consent of his colonel, according to Poultney Bigelow in "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," and this consent can be obtained only after a careful inquiry into all the circumstances surrounding the proposed alliance. First, is the young lady suitable for association with the wives of the other officers? Second, will the bridegroom be able to live respectably and bring up his family? Third, are his means, or those of his wife, invested in proper securities, so that he is not liable to be expelled by reason of bankruptcy? The extraordinary social advantages enjoyed by the German officer and the pecuniary responsibility growing naturally from such advantages make his small pay, which amounts only to about $1 a day in case of a first lieutenant, appear even smaller than it is.

An American lady who had been spending a winter in Dresden told Mr. Bigelow that all the bachelors of the garrison were furnished with a list of marriageable women, each name ornamented with the property she might be expected to inherit. This no doubt was a mistake on her part, but it is a very common one. German officers stationed in desirable towns are very apt to get into debt and have to choose between leaving the army in disgrace or marrying a rich girl.

Mr. Bigelow adds: "From my own experience in Germany the officers would appear to have married for love and to be happy in consequence," and yet "the number of those who get into debt and fail to secure a rich wife is considerable, although it makes no particular ripple in the surface. Such men simply disappear and turn up sooner or later in America, where they take employment as coachmen, waiters, teachers or instructors in riding schools. The change of life is very violent and is adopted only as preferable to suicide."

TOWER HILL.

The Most Important Eminence and Most Notable Spot In All London.

Tower hill is perhaps both the most important eminence and the most notable spot in all the metropolis. Few of us, as we pass it on a steamer or cross it on our route to the Ankwerkes Package, at the commencement of our autumnal holiday, think what great persons have quietly lived there, and what others, equally great, have wept and died upon it. To it, or rather to Great Tower street, came Rochester to pursue his trade as an Italian fortune teller, while the bedizened Buckingham often walked thither in order to consult a conjurer, a shrewd, farseeing rogue, who, when Felton bought at the cutler's shop on the summit of the hill for a shilling the knife with which he killed the duke's father, may have known for what purpose it was required.

William Penn was born on this hill in a house close to London wall. Forty-four years later—that is, in A. D. 1685—a poet lay dead, choked by a crust which starvation had urged him to devour too greedily, in an upper room of the Bull tavern. This was the ill fated Otway. At the time when the son of the muses lay dead, Betterton, the celebrated founder of the stage after the restoration, was wringing tears from the eyes of the public, not for the famished dead, but at his own fictitious sorrows in "Venice Preserved."

It was in Great Tower street that Peter the Great used to pass his evenings drinking hot pepper and brandy with his boon companion, Lord Carmarthen. In the neighborhood of Little Tower street, which can scarcely be supposed to have been inspiring, Thomson composed his "Summer." In Grub street, the supposed lurking place of many a mute, inglorious Milton, much hack literary work was effected, none of which has survived the touch of time's destroying hand.—Gentleman's Magazine.

THE WILDEST LAND.

Oregon Has the Honor of Having the Roughest Tract Known to Man.

Assistant Chief Goode of the United States geological survey, who visited Oregon last summer, says that the wildest region of the entire United States is an area of 1,000 square miles lying in the mountains between Roseburg and Coquille in Douglas and Coos counties.

He describes it as a mysterious undiscovered country, in which roams undisturbed wild game, and whose brooks and rivers are filled with wild fowl. It is nearly all covered with a dense growth of pine, fir, hemlock and other trees. Many of the trees are of enormous size and stand so closely that it is difficult for men to make their way between them. Where the trees are not so thick the heavy growth of bushes of various kinds takes their place.

It is a country that is filled with all kinds of wild game, including, as reported to him, elk, different kinds of bear, mountain lions, deer and other animals, including lynx and others. There are also the varied kinds of fowl. The streams all have an abundance of trout and other kinds of fish. He penetrated into the wilds a dozen miles and saw things that filled him with wonder at the vastness of the forest, and that any one should attempt to live in it.—Northwest Magazine.

Dressing the Small Boy.

A boy of 2½ or 3 three years of age is not too young for kilts and blouses, but do not put him into trousers. Any of the thick flannels or soft cloths that are used for cloaks for little girls will make a suitable coat for him. A coat buttoned down the front, with a deep collar or small cape reaching to the shoulders, is a good style for a boy. Be sure to protect his feet with overshoes and long gaiters when he goes out. It is very important to have the feet warm as well as dry. Neglect of this precaution is apt to bring on an attack of croup in children who are predisposed to it, and it is a fruitful source of colds. A woolen Tam O'Shanter is a pretty head covering when it is not necessary to cover the ears. In that case have a felt hat trimmed with velvet and broad strings to tie under the chin. The three cornered continental hat is still worn and is very picturesque.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Mining In the Arctic Circle.

Few people are probably aware of the fact that modern industry has already got a foothold in the arctic regions, and that mines are worked on a large scale and a railroad regularly operated in such high latitudes. This is the case in Sweden, where the Lulea-Gellivare railroad, built for the purpose of carrying iron ore from the Gellivare mines to the seaport at Lulea, extends 50 miles above the arctic circle and enjoys the distinction of being the first railroad to open up the frigid zone. Gellivare excursion trains will yet be running to arctic summer resorts. In the meantime explorers will keep on hunting for lecture material and returning to civilization to peddle it out on the platform.—New Orleans Picayune.

Not a Gold Cure.

A Swansea tradesman, being troubled with a headache, bought two medicinal tablets and put them in his vest pocket. When it was time to take a tablet, he opened his mouth, shut his eyes and gulped one down. He was relieved of his headache and went on his way rejoicing. Later in the day he found the two tablets in his pocket. When he discovered half a sovereign missing, the pains in his head shifted to his stomach.—Cardiff Mail.

MYSTERIOUS TIDES.

THOSE OF THE LAKES THAT THE SKIPPERS CALL SWASHES.

They Rise Suddenly From Calm Water and Display Many Strange Caprices—An Old Lake Erie Skipper Talks Interestingly on the Subject.

"Tidal waves on the great lakes are not of uncommon occurrence," said an old Lake Erie skipper, "and although meteorological experts have for more than 100 years tried to study out their cause we don't know any more about it now than they did at the time the great wave rose suddenly on Lake Erie, off Rockport, and destroyed Colonel Bradstreet's fleet, in October, 1764. That was the first tidal wave on the lakes that we have any record of.

"I have seen many of these swashes, as we call them on the lakes, the last one about ten years ago, when my schooner was swept high and dry at Port Stanley by a wave that seemed to rise on the lake like some monster marine animal coming from the depths to the surface. We could see it rushing toward us a mile away. It came with a boiling front ten feet high, hissing like loud escaping steam as it swept toward us. That is a peculiar thing about the lake tidal waves. They do not come with a roar, like the ocean surf, but with a loud, hissing sound, and there is only one instance on record where they are either accompanied or followed by strong winds.

"That one instance was at Toledo, in December, 1856, when the wind, which had been blowing stiff offshore, suddenly whirled into a howling nor'easter, and as quick as the change in the wind that wave leaped out of the lake and came hurling upon the shore, a wild and angry mass, eight feet high. In every other recorded occurrence of these mysterious freaks of the lake waters the surface of the lake has been perfectly calm and the air scarcely perceptible.

"Such was the condition when that big wave attacked us at Port Stanley, swamping my schooner and drowning one of my men. The wave receded as fast as it had rushed in, and the lake, in less than ten minutes, was as smooth as a mirror.

"Within the next hour there were four more swashes, each one of less force and volume, until the last was scarcely more than a ripple.

"Almost the first thing I remember, for I was but three years old at the time, was one of these tidal waves. It appeared early in the spring on the Canada shore, off Otter Creek. There was a piece of woods there then, with a long stretch of beach between it and the lake. My father had a 35 ton schooner lying off the shore half a mile or more. The water was a dead calm, when, without warning of any kind, a wave lifted itself from the bosom of the lake, probably 1½ miles out, and swept shoreward with its mighty hiss. My mother and I were with father on his schooner. As that swash came rushing upon us it seemed to me as if the leaping foam of its white crest was higher than the schooner's masts, but I know now that it was not more than 12 feet high. The wave was high enough and strong enough, though, to sweep the schooner ashore as if it had been a cockleshell, and across that stretch of beach into the woods, where it was left among the trees, a hopeless wreck.

"In ten minutes the lake was as calm as ever, but an hour later a similar wave appeared at Kettle Creek, 20 miles from Otter Creek, and tumbled all sorts of lake craft ashore.

"I guess the greatest tidal wave ever seen on any of the lakes was the one Dr. Foster and his party of voyagers saw on Lake Superior, between Copper harbor and Eagle river. That was in August, 1845. This swash was more than 20 feet high, and, like all of its kind, sprung suddenly from the lake at dead calm. It was a quarter of a mile distant from Dr. Foster's boat, which, when the disturbance began, was directly in the path of the wave. It was crested with foam, and curled over like a mighty ocean surge. Before reaching the boat, however, the wave turned so that its nearest extremity swept past it at a distance of 50 feet, the water between that extremity and the boat being scarcely rufled by the influence of the rushing tide.

"The wave was only half a mile from shore, but notwithstanding its great size and velocity it never reached there. The same mysterious caprice that caused it to change its course and pass harmlessly by the vessel seemed to seize it once more, and it sank rapidly from its great height as it approached the shore and struck the beach with no more force or rise of water than might have come from the wash of a passing vessel.

"I remember a notable swash on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Menominee. That one appeared in April, 1858, and rushed into the river with such tremendous force and volume that it upset the ferryboat on the Menominee. The recurrent oscillations of these swashes are usually of decreasing size and force, but this one on the Menominee wasn't that kind. The ebb of this tide was just as sudden as its flow, but in a few minutes it was followed by another wave much larger than the first one, and the ebb of the second swash was followed by a wave still larger than the second.

"That seemed to satisfy the mood of the lake at Menominee that day, and, with the receding of the third wave, calmness even unwonted prevailed on its bosom. The time between the coming of the first wave and the receding of the third was less than 20 minutes.

"The curious thing about these lake tidal waves is that they are entirely local in their influence. A swash, even of the greatest force and height, may not affect more than a mile of lake front, the water at either end of them being undisturbed beyond that distance. They always come in from the open wa-

Personal Expenses In Vienna.

A singular diarist recently died at Vienna. His diary is an account book of his personal expenses from the age of 17 to 70. During this period it appears he smoked 628,713 cigars. Of these 43,639 were gifts. The rest cost him £2,500. He wore 85 pairs of trousers and 74 coats and waistcoats, and his total tailor's bill was close upon £1,600. His hosier's bill showed 62 pairs of very expensive socks, costing about 15 shillings per pair; 208 shirts and "fronts," and 306 collars, all of which must have been cheap at £60. Locomotion in omnibuses and trams absorbed £85 10s. The drink bill, which extends over 15 years only, comprises 28,786 bocks, of which 21,261 are differentiated as half bocks. He topped up with 36,081 nips of various sorts, and all this cost £1,028, plus tips, £260. The bars must have missed him anyhow when he left them at last, aged 73.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Long Life.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, M. D., of England, thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of ten average people could live that long if they lived in the right way. They should cultivate a spirit of serene cheerfulness under all circumstances and should learn to like physical exercise in a scientific way. No man, he says, need be particularly abstemious in regard to any article of food, for the secret of long life does not lie there. A happy disposition, plenty of sleep, a temperate gratification of all the natural appetites, and the right kind of physical exercises, will insure longevity to most people.—New York Tribune.

WHY THE ARMY BECAME QUIET.

Some said they did but play at war.
How that may be, ah, who can tell?
I know the gallant army corps
Upon their fleeing foemen fell,
And sacked their camp, and took their town,
And won both victory and renown.

Now home returning, wild with song,
They come, the colors flying free,
But as within the door they throng
Why does the army suddenly
Hush the fierce din and silence keep?
Why, little brother is asleep.

—From the Servian, Robert Underwood Johnson in Century.

THE FATE OF A STORY.

The Author Thought It a Good One if No One Else Did.

An author's own valuation of his work is something singularly peculiar at times. A case in point was told me the other day by an author whose work receives the best consideration wherever he chooses to offer it, writes Edward W. Bok.

"I wrote a story," he said, "some five years ago which I felt was my masterpiece. I finished it and put it away for a month. Then I read it and was delighted. I took it to Mr. Alden. He thanked me and said he would read it at once. In a day or two he sent it back with a polite word of regret. I read the story again and was better pleased with it than ever. I took it to Mr. Gilder of The Century. He promised to give it attention. In less than a week it was returned with another polite note of regret. This time I was angry, so I took it at once to Mr. Burlingame, the editor of Scribner's, saying, 'Here is something you may want.' Mr. Burlingame in his own polished and dignified way expressed his obligation at being permitted to read what he felt sure must be an excellent thing. But when he had read it he evidently did not feel so sure, for he sent it back also. Now, those three rejections ought to have convinced me that the story was not so good, and I will say that I was disheartened. So I put it aside. A year later I took it up and reread it. It seemed to me wonderfully clever in plot and construction, and the manner and workmanship seemed well nigh perfect. So I sent it to another magazine where I was known only by reputation. Here it staid several months before it was in my hands with another note of polite regret. Then I sent it to another and another magazine till I had exhausted the whole field. None of the editors would have it. Meantime I had read it myself at least a dozen times, and each time I was more fully convinced of its excellence. When there were no editors left to read it, I gave it to my wife. She read it and seemed embarrassed when I asked her opinion. When she realized that I really wished her to speak, she told me frankly that she thought the story was silly and stupid. This was a blow. I then asked one of the editors, who was also an intimate friend, about the story. He said that he had thought when he read it that I had not offered it seriously, but was playing some kind of a practical joke on him. Then I went home and burned the manuscript. It had made me unhappy for five years, and I was relieved when it was gone. But I shall probably die in the belief that the best thing I ever created died before it was born."

Fortified Paris.

Today Paris, regarded as a fortified center, is an intrenched camp, upon the margin of which are numerous new permanent forts. The circle formed by the line of these new forts, which are far outside the forts of 1870, is about 85 miles in circumference, and it contains about 580 square miles, not more than one-seventh of that area being built over. It is a region nearly as large as Monmouthshire, with a population of 3,000,000. The smallest possible circuit to be formed around it by an investing army is 100 miles, so that at least 500,000 men actually upon the spot would be required to undertake any serious operations for the reduction by siege of the French capital.

In practice no fewer than 1,000,000 would be necessary. And fortified Paris, although so much more extensive than it was in 1870, can nevertheless be defensively held at present by 350,000 men, while if 700,000, or even more, were called for, they could without detriment to the field armies be provided out of the 3,700,000 trained soldiers whom France now has at her disposal.—National Review.

Telegraphing In Indian Mountains.

One of the most elevated telegraph lines in the world is reported from India. On the Git line two passes have to be crossed, one 11,600 feet high and the other 13,500. The snow often lies at a depth of from 10 to 18 feet, and the poles used are 30 feet long. The poles are planted close together. Offices of observation are close by, in each of which two Europeans are stationed, leading a life in comparison with which that spent at submarine cable stations is riotous and crowded. Many months the passes are cut off from mankind by the snow blockade.—San Francisco Examiner.

FLOUR MILLING.

The Rolling Process Has Changed the Entire Means of Operation.

In the roller process the whole principle of the manufacture of flour was changed. Instead of getting all the flour possible out of the wheat in one or two reductions on millstones, the idea was to make as little flour as possible on the first production and leave a large percentage of middlings afterward to be reduced to what is known as patent flour. Nowadays the number of reductions varies from four to eight or more. Millers are now able to grind with a length of rolls equal to 140 inches per unit of 100 barrels of flour in 24 hours and do good work.

Recently the "plansifter" has stepped into notice and is used with a very great capacity both as a scalper and as a flour bolt. The purifier is greatly improved, varying in size from eight feet in length by three in width to three feet square, with the attendant dust catcher. Many mills creditable to the ingenuity of the builders have been devised to perform a number of operations in very small space, comprising rolls and separators, and also several pairs of rolls in one frame. In the wheat cleaning room the tendency has been to use more machines than formerly and to clean the wheat better. The flour as it comes from the reels is now packed with great rapidity and exactness, and the bran in some of the larger mills is compressed into half the former space by a machine that will pack 40 tons a day.

In short, the whole improvement has been on the line of smaller machines with greater capacity, taking less room, using a shorter road from the wheat bin to the flour sack, and with a reduction in the amount of power required to make a barrel of flour. A mill builder states that in a well planned 100 barrel mill a barrel of flour per 38-100 of a horsepower is fair work, while in a 1,000 barrel mill it is at about the rate of 25 horsepower per unit of 100 barrels daily capacity.—Chicago Record.

"Pat Malloy," the famous Irish melody, was written by Dion Boucicault for his play "Arrah na Pogue." For five or six years its use by bands during the processions of St. Patrick's day was almost universal.

Egyptian lamps, dating, it is believed, from 3000 B. C., have been discovered in the catacombs along the Nile.

A long Greek lance, such as the men of the phalanx carried, cost about $1.50.

Regarding Cotton Dress Fabrics,

—which are abundantly represented in our great stocks—we would say that the variety and beauty of these exquisite textures are almost bewildering.

In designs, colorings and textures, the makers seem to have exerted every effort to exceed all previous productions:

FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDY LAWNS at 25 cents.
The styles in these exquisite goods are even more beautiful than any before offered.

PLISSE STRIPES at 25 cents.
The newest of this season's cotton fabrics. The colorings and tints are superb.

GAZELLE SILKS at 45 cents, AND SWIVEL SILKS at 37 1-2 cents.
These dainty textures have been popular for several years, but this season the demand promises to be greater than ever. The colorings and styles are beautiful.

SCOTCH ZEPHYRS at 20 cents.
Only the very best makers have contributed to our large assortment. Last season's price was 25 Cents.

COSTUME LINENS at 15 cents.
Many styles in stripes and plaids. Last season's price was 25 Cents.

CARRE DIMITY at 12 1-2 cents.
A new fabric with fine Pekin and Lace stripes in single and cluster effects, printed exclusively for our sales.

CORDELE MARQUISE at 12 1-2 cents.
Is rapidly becoming a favorite because of the great variety of style.

Our well organized and efficient Mail Order Department will promptly send samples of the above to any address upon request.

Strawbridge & Clothier,
PHILADELPHIA.

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

One and see us before buying.

J. D. BACCHUS

Wm. T. Stanley,

STILL POND, MD.

Travelingmen and Salesmen visiting Still Pond will find my table supplied with first class eatables at moderate prices. Should you desire meals at short notice, I am prepared to serve you. Give me a call. Boarders taken at reasonable prices.

N. B.—Miss Emma Meeks is permanently located in our house, and conducts DRESS-MAKING in all its branches, at very moderate prices.

Respectfully, etc.,
WM. T. STANLEY,
Dec. 13, 1894. Still Pond, Md

J. H. WEER,

—AGENT.—

KENNEDYVILLE, KENT CO., MD.,

What difference does it make to you, reader, if we save you 10 per cent on your purchases.

EVERYTHING

is sold at my store

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES,

and the people are finding it out. The Ginger Snaps are still going at 6c per lb. Only a limited supply of those 5c. Tomatoes left. These prices are lower than 50c. wheat. Give me a call and be convinced that we advertise only facts Yours for low prices,

J. H. WEER, Agent, Kennedyville, Md.

George R. Rouse,

CHESTERTOWN, MD,

Immediately adjoining Kent County Savings Bank, Front Street, dealer in

Groceries, Boots & Shoes, GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Choice and Medium CONFECTIONERY,

Specially Fine Brands of CIGARS & TOBACCO at prices lower than ever. Produce taken in exchange for merchandise, and best market prices always allowed. Special Mention—About the middle of March our

Northern-Crown Seed Potatoes

will be here, and we will be prepared to offer the farmers and truckers generally, special quality for their money. On all classes of merchandise sold at this store we offer the public specially low prices, guaranteeing to every one full measure and full weight. A call solicited.

EXTRA.—At this season of the year Men's and Boys' Boots sold at cost; also Men's and Boys' Rubbers. Resp'y etc.,
GEO. R. ROUSE, Chestertown, Md.

MISS D. CROSSLEY'S,
STILL POND,
Fashionable Millinery Store.

The year of 1894 has passed, and I desire to thank the people of my neighborhood for their generous patronage. For the new year, 1895, I will make greater efforts to please those who deal with me, guaranteeing them low prices for every article purchased.

My Stock of Millinery

will be Better, Brighter and Cheaper than ever before, and an occasional reference to my advertisement will convince all that we speak only facts.

A call solicited.
j10-95. MISS D. CROSSLEY.

FIRE!
"The Stempel"

Cheapest and best Fire Extinguisher on the market.

HIRAM BROWN, Agent,
P. O. Box 115, Chestertown, Md.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Feb. 26, 1895.
MR. HIRAM BROWN, Agent Stempel Fire Extinguisher.
Dear Sir:—This is to certify that a fire occurred at the Almshouse on the night of February 10, 1895, caused by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp. The fire had gained considerable headway when one of the Stempel Fire Extinguishers recently purchased of you for the protection of the Almshouse was brought into use. The fire was completely put out in an incredibly short time. The above practical test of the Stempel fully convinces me of its effectiveness and I most cheerfully recommend it as a simple, powerful and reliable fire protection.
Yours truly,
WM. O. B. KNIGHT.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 27, 1894.
STEMPEL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,
Gentlemen:—I saw your exhibition on Exchange Place last Saturday, and to me it seems to be the best thing of the kind I ever saw, and this is why I gave you our order.
We shall use them around the grounds, in the different buildings at our resort, Tolchester Beach, also on the wharf at Baltimore and on our Steamer.
THE TOLCHESTER CO.,
W. C. ELIASON, PRESIDENT.

Correspondence Solicited.

E. W. SPEAR,

MILLINGTON, MD.

Patent Process Rolling Mills.

Our BRANDS of FLOUR are "Chester" and "Beauty."

Chester—Retail.....$3.40 per barrel
Beauty—Retail..... 3.00 "
Terms CASH—Prices subject to change without notice.

Wanted—2000 bushels of good Milling Wheat.

To the merchants of Kent and Queen Anne's counties I would say that these Brands of Flour have a very enviable reputation. Their superiority over other brands is established, and they will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices. I have on hand about

Ten Tons "Ship Stuff,"

which I will sell at $18.00 per ton.

A call solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. All Millington merchants handle my Flour.

Respectfully,
Dec. 13, 1894. E. W. SPEAR.

PAINTS, PAIATS!

The time to paint and Paper is at hand. We are ready with a full supply. A better Ready-Mixed Paint cannot be produced than

Harrison's "Town and Country"

Pure White and Red Lead, Carriage Enamel Paints, Bicycle Enamel Paints, Wagon Paints, Wood Stains, Varnish Stains, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Oils and Colors, etc.

Furniture & Carpets.

JOHN BARTLEY,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

A WORD ON PLOWING.

I AM SELLING THE

ISSELL 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.

The Chestertown

BARGAIN STORE!

ON CROSS STREET,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

SHOES.

We have furnished a good many so far with comfort, ease and service at moderately low prices. We are still selling them, are going to sell them, we can't help selling them, our customers can't help buying them, for our prices justify them in doing so.

We desire to specially call your attention this week to a few articles of our new and fresh stock, that are of excellent value at *way down* prices. Among them are at

$1.38

A Ladies' Dull Dongola with tip of same. This is a beauty in appearance, soft and easy to the wearer, and a cinch in price.

$1.98

We have the Ladies's Hand Welt, with the patent tip, needle or square toe. This Shoe, at the price, will show itself better than we can tell you.

98c.

We have the Misses Queen School Shoe. This is of bright pebble grain with the patent tip, spring heel, good flexible sole, all leather. An excellent and comfortable wearer.

79c.

That Little Misses' Genuine Dongola, with the patent tip, will speak for itself when you see it.

We also have a full line of Men's, Boys', Child's and Infant's goods at prices just as low.

Give us a call, we are only a few doors from Main St., on Cross street.

The Chestertown Bargain Store.

LAST Notice AND Warning TO Delinquent Tax-Payers!

ALL TAX-PAYERS who have postponed, neglected or failed to pay their taxes for the year 1894, will take notice that on April First ALL UNPAID TAX BILLS MUST BE PLACED IN THE

Hands of the Sheriff,

and the language of the law is that the sheriff shall FORTHWITH Proceed to collect the same by legal process.

YOU ARE HEREBY WARNED and advised to take advantage of the last favorable opportunity and make settlement, full and complete, with the County Treasurer DURING MARCH.

On APRIL First

it will be necessary to settle with the Sheriff of the county, and thus be subject to additional costs, charges and trouble.

Respectfully,
GARRETT FOXWELL,
m7-4t. COUNTY TREASURER.

Seven Weeks

ago, when we announced to the people of Rock Hall and the public in general, that we had bought the stock of my brother at Rock Hall, we were then convinced that by square dealing and low prices we would do our share of the business. Now we want to say that our sales are exceeding our expectations. We think the reason for this is, that we are splitting profits with our customers, and selling goods at a small margin above cost. We can quote

SPECIAL PRICES ON SHOES.

Ladies' Shoes that were $1.50, now 90c. Men's Shoes that were $1.90, now $1.00. Children's Shoes at your own prices.

Downey's is the people's store.

Yours to treat you right,
JOHN W. DOWNEY,
March 7, 1895. ROCK HALL.

Spring Goods FOR 1895.

Roland 3 Horse Plows, complete	$10 00
do 2 " " "	9 00
do 1 " " "	4 60
Rope Plow Trace	13, 14 and 15 cents, per pair.
Plow Lines	10 13 and 15 cents, 14 yards.
Farm Bells	2.50, 3.50 and $4.00.
100 Assorted Carriage Bolts	75c.
500 eight-ounce Tacks	55c.
Whitewash Brushes	6c. to $2 50 apiece.
A Good Garden Barrow	$3.00.

Plow Hames for Rope and Chain Traces, Grub Hoes, Rakes, Hoes and Spades, Shovels, Forks, Boat Oars, Oarlocks, Hame Straps and Strings, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Copper Rivets and Burrs, Backbands and Backband Web, Manilla, Sisal and Cotton Ropes, Seine Twine, No. 7 to No. 72.

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
March 21, 1895. Chestertown, Md.

A. S. TURNER,

WORTON STATION,

—Agent for—

Kerr's Wrightsville Lime.

The farmers of Kent county need Lime. They need the Best Lime that can be obtained for the money invested. Send your orders direct to me. I will deliver the goods via rail to your nearest railroad station. Analysis furnished on application. I also make a specialty of

COAL AND CEMENT.

Write for Prices.

A. S. TURNER,
March 14—y. Agent at Worton Station.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

Annual Notice!

THE County Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, 5th day March, 1895,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,

and will continue to meet at the same place and hour,

Every Tuesday

for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments,

Until the 7th Day of May Next.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

Persons making application for transfers of property will be required to comply with the following sections of the Code, Article 81.

SEC. 19. They shall also interrogate said person on oath in reference to any acquisition or investment made by him and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investment shall be added to the assessable property, and if he refuses to answer, no allowance or deduction shall be made on his assessment.

After Tuesday, May 7th Next,

no ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in the assessments will be made for the present year.

Trustees of the Poor for Kent County

will be appointed on the Second Monday—8th day—of April next.

A KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

will be appointed on

TUESDAY, 9th day of April next.

All persons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, 28th Day of May next,

otherwise they may be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the application and vouched for by three or more freeholders having knowledge of facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected, are hereby notified that no allowances for taxes paid in error, in consequence of such neglect, will be made.

T. J. SHALLCROSS, PRES'T,
ROBERT C. MORGAN,
GEO. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE A. WILLSON,
COMMISSIONERS.

ATTEST:—T. W. RUSSELL, CLERK.
Feb. 28, 1895.

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.

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.

FLOUR At Rock Bottom Rates

TO CONSUMERS.

From this date, I propose to furnish to Consumers, the Finest Grade Flours at dealers prices, to be delivered at the door, in sixteenths, eighths, or one hundred pound sacks.

100 Pound Sacks	$1.50
8ths	.40
16ths	.20

or to correspond with the present prices of wheat. These are advantages which have never before been offered to the four-consuming public. I have tried the dealers, but they insist upon such prices as will absolutely prevent its manufacture at a profit, and I now propose to sell direct to consumers at the lowest possible prices. Strictly for the cash.

W. W. McKNETT,
CRIEVILLE MILLS.

DO YOU EVER VISIT BETTERTON?

The "Hotel Wilmer"

is the place for you to stop. Elegant Suppers 35c. while you wait for the boat. A comfortable home for families as well as for single ladies and gentlemen. The Table is always supplied with fish, crabs, fruit in season, and the best of everything the market affords. Make no mistake, and inquire for "Hotel Wilmer." Boarders by the week at moderate prices. Send for circulars and terms. Resp'y, etc.,
MRS. SARAH W. WILMER,
Dec. 13, 1894. Betterton, Kent Co., Md.

WILLIAM W. BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Office with M. deK. Smith on Court Street.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 215 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
County business solicited. Special attention to collections in the city. s28-y

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland.

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.
Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.
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.

DR. T. H. COOPER.
SPECIALTY,
The treatment and cure of Alcoholism (or liquor habit), Morphine, Opium and Cocaine habit a specialty.
Office on Main street, Chestertown, 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.

DR. CHARLES R. TWILLEY,
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.
April 5, 1894—y.

ROBERT H. BLAIN,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR,
EASTON, - - - MARYLAND.
Office with J. Frank Turner, Dover st., adjoining Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.
Correspondence solicited. js-y.

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.

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

W. M. VICKERS. E. T. COMEGYS
E. T. COMEGYS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Live Stock, Vegetables, etc
GRAIN A SPECIALTY.
Mr. Vickers is one of the oldest members of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and is conceded by every one who knows him, to be one of the best grain salesmen in Baltimore.
Grain Bags, for both Shelled Grain and Cob Corn, furnished upon short notice.
Consignments solicited. Returns made immediately upon the sale of grain.
E. T. COMEGYS & CO.,
No. 7 East Camden St., Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 113 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
206 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Public Notice
—OF—
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
of Kent County.

ALL PERSONS who have trimmed their hedges or mowed down the weeds, etc., along the public roads, are hereby notified to remove the cuttings, etc., at once. Persons disregarding this notice are liable to presentment to the grand jury.

T. J. SHALLCROSS, Pres.;
ROBERT C. MORGAN,
GEO. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE A. WILLSON,
County Commissioners
ATTEST—T. WARFIELD RUSSELL, Clerk. s3-tf

J. V. KILBOURN,
LANKFORD, MD.;
Dealer in General Merchandise,
consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Underwear, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco, Flour by the Barrel or Sack, Fancy Goods and a complete line of everything usually found in a first-class general store. Specially low prices on Boots and Shoes, and the Best Bargains in the county in clothing. During the next two months we offer tempting prices to close cash buyers in order to reduce our stock. Produce taken in exchange for goods, and highest market prices always paid. Bring us your trade and we will save you money.
Respectfully,
J. V KILBOURN,
LANKFORD,