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Fall and Winter Styles

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are now ready for inspection, and we respectfully solicit an early examination.

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There is an amount of worthless trash sold under the name of Rubbers.

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SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

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Fine line of HOSIERY.

FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.

Cheap lot of TOBACCO.

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THE BALTIMORE NEWS

When you go to Baltimore be sure to see the largest printing press in the world on exhibition in the 40-foot plate glass window, Calvert and Fayette streets.

REPLY TO COMMUNICATION FROM CLIFF CITY.

Kennedyville, Md., Jan. 16, 1906.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE TRANSCRIPT:—I read in Cliff City items in your January 13th issue of the TRANSCRIPT that the Pennsylvania R. R. is given the blame for the framing and trying to get through the Legislature a bill to make boats plying through the Delaware and Chesageake Canal pay a toll of 50 cents on each passenger carried through it and think the statement of a few plain facts in this case both opportune and permissable.

In the first place I notice the rank prejudice cropping out all the way through the article. If the statements put forward by several that the Penna. R. R. has controling interest in the canal be true it would not be necessary to run the chance of getting a bill through the Legislature but could handily put a line of boats on the route and cut the rates so that the Ericsson Line would have to withdraw. "The Penna R. R. when they got this bill through to raise passenger fares could have a bill put through the next Legislature to put up freight rates." The inference I draw from this bold statement is that the Penna. R. R. runs the Legislature or how could they have such a thing done? I would surely hate to think much less make a public statement that I vote for men for the Senate and House of Delegates that are run by any corporation and would assist in putting bills through no matter how much against the public welfare. If the Penna. R. R. is behind the move to get the bill through the Legislature, it would not likely furnish an Ex-Senator a pass over its lines to confer with Mr. Clarence Shriver, manager of the Ericsson Line, about defeating the bill in this Legislature.

Another part of statement is that "as soon as the Penna. R. R. Co. bought the Chester River Steamboat Co. rates went up."

While the patrons may not get as many special rates on freight, they will find upon investigation that they are not exceeding the Official Classification layed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission appointed by the President of the United States, of this country.

The grain rate interests quite as many people as any other rate.

The parties operating the grain boats running out of the Sassafras called upon Mr. C. E. Kingston, District Freight Agent of P. B. & W. R.R. Co. in the spring of 1904 to get him to enter into a contract with them to raise the freight on grain to four cents per bu. He let them know he would not do it. In the spring of 1905 they did not stop to call on Mr. Kingston as before, but went to Philadelphia to the freight traffic Manager of the P. R. R. They were referred back to Mr. Kingston with the same results as the spring before. The farmers are getting their corn freighted for 2 4-5 cents per bu., and wheat at 3 cents per bu. on railroad. Four cents by boats. If the Penna. R. R. Co. was disposed to extortion on the public they would have signed the contract and been glad of a chance.

"No use to make complaint." It is impossible for any corporation to listen to all complaints and adjust to suit, no matter how unreasonable. They would have a pretty mess of a system in six months time.

"We would take our rations of corn bread and beans from P. R. R." He would find that corn bread would be much higher, due to the low freight rate to good markets via P.R.R. than it would be if only by boats to Baltimore. In several instances this last year buyers have paid as much for grain delivered at stations on P. R. R. for Philadelphia delivery as grain would sell for in Baltimore. I do not like to see the prejudice of the people aroused against the P. R. R. for to defeat this bill while the P. R. R. can have no earthly interest in it.

Children are taught to be prejudiced to the P. R. R. from the time they know what a railroad is, also that it is right to beat a R. R. Co.

One of the ten commandments is "Thou shalt not steal."

It does not say you are justified in stealing from a R. R. Co. and from no one else.

There is no provision in it to cover or justify the steal and in my judgment anyone is committing the same wrong to (steal) beat a R. R. Co. as to (steal) beat your neighbor. With all due respect to the writer of the article I think he should have used a little more discretion in language unless his expression could be verified and not use the prejudice against the P. R. R. to further the opposition to the proposed bill. J. E. M.

Getting It Right.

A Schoolteacher instructing her classes in grammar wrote this sentence on the board for correction: "The horse and cow is in the lot." No on eseemed to know what was wrong with it till at last a polite little boy raised his hand. "What is it, Johnny?" asked the teacher. "You should put the lady first," corrected Johnny.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.00 per annum.

Needed Legislation.

I.

They're went an' made me chairm'n, Si,
Of thet there durned committee
Thet fixes up th' laws an' things
Fer running Noo York City;
An', say, I'll do my dooty, Si—
I'll give 'em legislation
T' make their town a blame nice place
Fr'm Main street t' th' station.

II.

I'm workin' out th' thing, by heck,
Ez I set here an' whittle,
An' whut I'll do fer city folks
Will chirk 'em up a little;
I'll reckermend a stringunt law
Whut says thet rest'rants orter
Be made, b' gosh! t' give a man
A square meal fer a quarter.

III.

I don't know nothin' 'bout sech things
Ez gas or city traction,
Er wether franchise-grabbers is
A-givin' satisfaction;
Them matters don't consarn, me, Si;
But ding me, now, I sorter
Opine thet them hotels shud give
A square meal for a quarter.

—Charles R. Barnes, in New York World.

General Joseph Wheeler.

General Joseph Wheeler, whose death occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, propably did more to heal the wounds left by the Civil War than any other one man. He was a brave defender of the South, and while the war lasted zealously and courageously fought her battles, sheathing his sword only when Lee and his veterans laid down their arms at Appomatox. Like the great commander under whom he served, General Robert E. Lee, when fighting ceased General Wheeler used his influence among the people of the South to induce them to forget the past and to devote their energies to building up the war-devastated section of the country, and to live in peace and harmony with their former enemies. This feeling spread in the South; and in the North the "little fighting General of the South," as General Wheeler was affectionately called, was almost as popular as he was in Dixie.

This veteran of two wars was as modest as he was brave, and in the Cuban campaign was the idol of his men, General Wheeler did not rank with Lee, Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Longstreet, and the other great generals of the South as a planner of campaigns, but none excelled him as a determined and brave fighter. This quality was recognized by his foes, and when they were pitted against "Joe" Wheeler they required all of their wits to hold their own. General Wheeler disliked war, believing it was barbarous in this enlightened age for nations to engage in bloody strife, but he was a strong advocate of always being ready as the surest way to avoid complications with foreign powers. The North joins with the South in paying tribute to the memory of this gallant son of Dixie.—Ex.

Letter to Joseph N. Wheatley.

Chestertown, Md.

Dear Sir: Your business is, when a house burns down, to give the owner some money to buy a new one. It is a good business. Queer that the world got on so long without it.

We paint the one that burnt down and the new one too. What is better, we paint the houses that don't burn down.

You insure the houses that burn; we insure the houses that don't. You have the ashes and smoke; all the houses are ours.

We paint lead-and-zinc; Devoe. We sell the paint to painters; we don't paint.

Lead-and-oil is the old fashion paint. Devoe is zinc ground in with lead and linseed oil; the best paint in the world: and the cheapest, because it takes fewer gallons than mixed paints and it wears twice as long as lead-and-oil. Nobody wants poor paint; there's lots of it, though, in the world.

A. M. Griffin, Plainfield, N. J. writes:

"Mr. Aaron Higgins, of Plainfield, always used 15 gallons of mixed paint for his house. Last spring he bought 15 gallons of Devoe and had 4 gallons left."

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO,
New York.

The Tomato Industry.—From reliable statistics just collected the tomato pack in Maryland and Delaware for 1905 was 2,841,614 cases. Returns for the 1904 crop, compiled by a recognized authority, show that in these two States 4,138,672 cases were packed. The 1905 pack, therefore, shows a decrease from 1904 of 1,297,058 cases, or 31 per cent. When it is remembered that the joint pack of Maryland and Delaware is in normal years more than 50 per cent. of the total pack of the United States, the significance of these returns is apparent. The figures, by States, is as follows: Maryland—number of packers, 299; cases packed, 1,452,039; Delaware—number of packers, 49; cases packed, 1,389,575. The returns also show that in Delaware nine canneries were idle, while in Maryland 98 packers, discouraged by the low-priced seasons of 1903 and 1904, did not pack tomatoes. The reason for the advance in the prices is the shortage in the pack all over the county last year.

Starting Lambs on Feed.

I do not believe any other one phase of lamb-feeding contributes more toward failure than careless feeding when the lambs are first put on to feed, says the American Agriculturist. Toward the end of the feeding season careless beginners wonder why their lambs have not done better on the amount of feed supplied them. In nearly every case it is because they were not started in the right manner to begin with.

When I first began feeding lambs for market I was inexperienced in the business, but several of my neighbors had been feeding lambs for several years. To start with I purchased 100 Western lambs out of a car lot shipped in by one of my neighbors. The lambs were put on to feed as soon as they arrived at the barn. Clover hay and bean pods were fed for roughage, and corn and oats as a grain ration. Both of these were fed in amounts that the lambs would clean up nicely. These lambs were fed during the winter and the following spring marketed, but to my surprise, they had hardly made an average gain of fifteen pounds each.

This illustrates the importance of starting lambs right. While I had supplied the proper amount of feed, I had not prepared the lambs to consume it profitably. Since then I have become more acquainted with the art of feeding lambs and am now able to fit lambs that when marketed bring the top prices.

For the first two or three weeks after the lambs are put on to feed they should be fed very carefully. At first they are inclined to overeat, and unless the feed is supplied in moderate amounts serious trouble results that in many instances terminates the feeding season. It is advisable for two or three days after the lambs are put in the barn to feed bright oat straw twice daily, at morning and evening, with a light feed of clover hay at noon. With this kind of roughage there is not the danger of the lambs overeating. The aim in feeding this kind of food is to give the lambs a chance to rest up physically before loading the stomach. After the first two or three days the arrangement can be turned around and the hay fed twice daily and the oat straw once at noon.

Boys and Tobacco.

In Germany the use of tobacco by boys under eighteen is prohibited by laws which are rigidly enforced.

In the Ecole Polytechnique of France it was found that non-smokers took the highest rank in every grade and that smokers continually lost grade. Hence the use of tobacco was prohibited in the public schools.

It is also prohibited in our government schools of Annapolis and West Point. Hundreds of boys apply for admission to the Naval Academy, and one-fifth of all who are examined are rejected on account of heart disease, which the surgeons say is caused by smoking cigarettes.

Dr. A. E. Gilson, of the United States Navy, gives the following testimony as to the effects of smoking tobacco upon the students.

1. It leads to impaised nutritlon of the nerve centres.

2. It is a fertile cause of neuraliga, vertigo and indigestion.

3. It irritates the mouth and throat, and thus destroys the purity of the voice.

4. By excitation of the optic nerves it provokes amaurosis and other defects of vision.

5. It causes a tremulous hand and an intermittent pulse.

6. One of its conspicuous effects is to develope irritability of the heart.

7. It retards the cell change on which the development of the adolescent depends.

To Unite Three Colleges.

Representatives of the medical and law departments of the University of Maryland, St. John's College and Maryland Agricultural College met in Annapolis last Tuesday for the purpose of consulting upon the plan for the co-operation and possible organic union of the three colleges. It was decided not to make the action of the conference public except in so far as it was stated that the plans were drawn up and sent to the governing bodies of each institution for their action. Should a union be effected, it no doubt, will decrease the State annual appropriations to these institutions and, moreover, they will likely become self-supporting.

Miss Roosevelt's Wedding Robe.

The William Strang Company, of Patterson, N. J., which wove the fabric for Mrs. Roosevelt's inauguration gown, has woven for Miss Alice Roosevelt the goods to make her wedding gown. The pattern is a brocade of pure white, relieved by a cross pattern of the crest that is to distinguish it. The greatest secrecy is insisted upon, and the workman who watched the shuttle was given an envelope when the 26 yards were measured by the automatic reel. When he opened the envelope he found his week's pay as well as a $50 bill. A brief note told him to lay off at the expense of the firm and to keep his lips sealed. The design was then destroyed.

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Call and see us, and we will use our best efforts to satisfy you.

Respectfully,

J. D. BACCHUS,

Sept. 17, 1904. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Your Footwear.

The door is open and we have Footwear that will please the most fastidious. From the smart high grad W. L. Douglas and All-America Shoe, down the line to the durables dress Shoes, at a lower price. Then,e Boys and Girls Shoes are a strong point at this store. The are in shape like men's Shoes, and in shiny and hard-wear leather.

Everything that is Best in Shoes.

All our Tan and White Shoes and Oxfords this spring are strictly new. We have a large line of these Shoes to select from.

The largest stock of any store on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. No auction goods sold from this store.

Buy your Shoes from the Shoe Man, under Stam's Hall. All styles and widths.

If you wish to be strictly in it this summer, you will have to have a pair of White and Tan Shoes or Oxfords. Eight styles in White and twenty in Russets.

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One price to All.

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