The Kent News.

WM. B. USILTON & SON....Publishers.

CHESTERTOWN, - JAN. 9, 1892

SELECTIONS

THE SLANG EXPRESSION.

Why It Is Some Words and Phrases Acquire a Lasting Foothold.

The "slang" expression or word is gifted, as an institution, with little less than immortality, and seems a necessity as well as an evil. It appears to be human nature to desire a bit of slang as a safety valve. Where profanity is regarded as coarse and offensive, the bit of expressive slang is used as a relief for pent up feelings, and that, too, by lips pretty as well as those bearded. The particular word or phrase changes continually, but slang, per se, remains with us perpetually.

A history of the origin of slang terms would prove interesting linguistical lore. It was General Ben Butler who bestowed "shoo fly" upon America a generation ago. The great public took up this expression, and "shoo fly" was used to express a contemptuous disregard of a person, place or thing. The successor of this bit of slang cannot be recalled, but every succeeding year has brought its popular phrase or word, a lingual coin of base metal, yet which passes current everywhere, because stamped by public approval.

As to the reigning favorite, it is "in it." Its origin is, as in all cases, involved in mystery. Certainly demure Louisa Alcott, in causing one of her characters in "Little Women" to exclaim, "Such a good time, and I am in it!" did not set popular feeling in a direction which made the words the slang phrase of 1891, for it is twenty years since "Little Women" was the book of the day.

In fact, the slang term comes from no apparent source and disappears into the oblivion of a general forgetfulness. It is kept alive by its fitness for all occasions, and because it possesses the power of expressing tersely a thought, expression or idea. That absurd creature of the modern stage, the singer of topical songs, gives wide currency to the slang word or expression, and if he weds it to a taking, catchy melody, the life and popularity of that slang will be prolonged materially.

The elasticity of slang is its chief source of almost universal acceptation. What does not to be "in it" express? The high and the low find these small words, stamped with public favor, capable of fitting a thousand situations. In its negative or affirmative phrase it describes the attitude of the lover, of his sweetheart, the business man—in fact, every human being is "in it" or not "in it," as the case may be.

Allied to this reigning favorite is the term "in the soup." Now, there is no good reason for assuming that to be in the soup is to be in trouble, to fail, to be a loser. The simile is a crude and almost stupid one. Yet that mysterious power which gives slang its currency, bestows upon "in the soup" a quality of elasticity that fits endless subjects.

What the next slang term will be no man can tell, because no man has been found to give the origin of such terms. But that a bit of slang will follow "in it," is as certain as that tomorrow's sun will follow today's. And then "in it" will pass into oblivion, there to join "shoo fly" and the rest of the unremembered host.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Emperor William's Family.

A friend in Berlin, who is very much in with the imperial family, apropos of of the young princes, writes: "Of all the children, the crown prince is by far the most clever, most gifted. He, and especially Prince Adalbert, are remarkably musical, and play quite admirably on the violin, to the delight of their parents. All are the most obedient and merry little souls it is possible to imagine. Of all their teachers, a young theological professor is, perhaps, the favorite. One day, when he had been talking to the boys of the 'golden city,' the eldest exclaimed, 'How glad I shall be to get there! For won't I throw heaps of gold down to the poor people here!'"

An anecdote told from the same source of Prince Adalbert, the third son, deserves to be repeated. When playing on the seashore he found a little crystal, which he forthwith presented to the wife of one of his father's generals, who happened to be standing by. "Thank you, dear little prince," said the lady, "I think it is the prettiest little stone I ever saw." "Oh, then!" replied Adalbert, "if it is the prettiest you ever saw, let me take it back again, for then I must give it to my mamma!"—Gentlewoman.

A Storekeeper's Lucky Speculation.

Among the bidders for packages, contents unknown, at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company's annual sale of unclaimed freight at Hoboken a few days ago was Hiram Kistler, who keeps a store at Stroudsburg, Pa. He deals somewhat in books and stationery. Among the packages offered at the railroad company's sale was a large box, the shape and general appearance of which convinced Storekeeper Kistler that it contained books and paper. He thereupon speculated, and the box was knocked down to him for ten dollars.

The package weighed 200 pounds. He shipped it to Stroudsburg, and when it was opened he found that, instead of books and paper, he had purchased 200 pounds of subnitrate of bismuth, worth from $350 to $400.—New York Letter.

An Interesting Discovery.

An interesting archæological discovery has just been made in the forest of Eawy, near Saint-Saens. The excavations undertaken by Mr. Gaston Le Breton have recently brought to light the walls of a building seeming to be the remains of a little antique temple belonging to the Second or Third century. It is quadrangular in form and stands completely alone. Among the debris they have found some statues of the Venus Anadyomene in baked earth.—Paris Nature.

Lived 109 Years Without Medicine.

Old Aunt Pattie Bird died recently after having lived between 109 and 111 years. No one knows her age exactly. She lived and never took a dose of medicine in her life, and was able to cut and carry wood until about a year ago. She was stout and hearty until only a few days before her death. Aunt Pattie was born in South Carolina and lived there until she was about twenty years old, and then she moved to Georgia and settled in Hall county, where she lived until 1833, and then moved to Forsyth county, near Mount Tabor Church, where she has since lived without ever being ten miles from home. She was a member of the Baptist church and lived a Christian life.—Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

Apropos.

The bill season is at hand, and a certain bookseller's correspondent will find many imitators in spirit, though they may lack his logic. This especial debtor acknowledged his bill in this wise, "I never ordered the book; if I did, you didn't send it; if you sent it, I never got it; if I got it, I paid for it; if I didn't, I won't." Yet they do say that even that decisive note failed to bring the irate writer his receipted bill!—Boston Commonwealth.

Duty Called Him.

He was an old, gray haired man, and therefore felt himself privileged to remark to the woman who sat next to him in a bridge car the other morning:

"Purty sharp sort o' weather this is?"

"Yes, sir," she replied.

"Must have friz up the ponds last night?"

"Yes, sir."

"You feelin warm 'nuff?"

"Oh, yes."

"I'm glad on 't, for women folks nowaday don't half know how to take keer of themselves. I'll tell you one thing you never orter do in the winter, and that is to git out of bed in the morning and stand around on a piece of oilcloth. I believe that very thing has carried more Brooklyn women to their graves than you kin shake a stick at. You see"——

She crossed the car and took another seat, and after he had somewhat recovered from his surprise the old man said to himself:

"Can't help it if they do git mad about it. That's what killed my wife, and it's my duty to warn 'em about it every chance I git."—New York Evening World.

A Critical Point.

Harley—But if I have the heroine die in the first act, what the deuce shall I do in the second, third and fourth acts?

Lumley—Don't bother about that; the audience won't stay after the first.—Harper's Bazar.

Would Make a Good Wife.

"I was thinking, sir," he said, as he hesitated at the door of the old gentleman's private office, "that perhaps I'd like to marry your daughter."

"A noble girl," said the old gentleman reflectively. "I don't know how I can spare her, but I suppose I'll have to some time."

"Yes, sir; quite right, sir, and I'd like to have her, except—except—you know I'm not rich, sir."

"I know it," replied the old gentleman, "but you are drawing a fair salary, and I don't require wealth."

"I am glad of that, sir, but I was sort of thinking that—that she isn't experienced in household matters."

"She isn't," said the old gentleman, "but she's a wonderfully observing girl."

"Yes, sir, and I think a great deal of her, but if I take her to a home of her own, I'm afraid, sir—I'm afraid it would be hard, very hard. She was educated for a rich man's wife and wouldn't know"——

"You're partly right," interrupted the old gentleman. "But let me tell you something about that girl. She went to my closet a couple of days ago to get something that was there, and there was a pair of trousers hanging near the door."

"Yes; what of it?"

"One of the suspender buttons was gone."

"And she—she"— The young man was so agitated he could not finish the sentence.

"She noticed it," said the old gentleman.

"Noticed it herself?"

"No one had said a word to her about it."

"But she—she didn't"——

"Yes, she did. She sewed that button on."

"Please, sir, say 'Yes,'" pleaded the young man, "and—and if she'll have me let us name the day in the near future. And grant me one other favor?"

"What is it?"

"Don't, please don't let any other young man know about that button until after the wedding. I don't want to take any chances."—Chicago Tribune.

Economy.

Fogg—What, shaving again?

Fenderson—Yes. Brown and I were talking the other day and he reckoned that a man saved eighteen cents when he shaved himself.

Fogg—Instead of going to the barber's and paying twenty cents?

Fenderson—Yes. I used to shave twice a week; now I shave every day. I don't know any easier way to save $1.26 a week.—Boston Transcript.

A Harlem Art Gallery.

Noticing several badly taken tintypes in front of a shanty up in Harlem, and the sign, "Art Gallery," Mr. Manhattan Beach asked the artist:

"What do you mean by calling your establishment an art gallery?"

"Well, now, if you think it doesn't require any art and science to make people pay for their pictures after they have seen them, just you come in and try it."—Texas Siftings.

What the Matter Was.

Little Mabel, three years old, suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table. "Why, Mabel," said her mother, "what is the matter?"

"Oh," whined Mabel, "my teeth trod on my tongue."—Pick Me Up.

He Loved an Editress.

'Tis hard enough, in any case, to win a woman's Yes,
But pity me, O gods and men! I loved an editress;
With fervor I implored her to accept my heart and hand;
With gentle care she answered me, in accents soft and bland:

"We must regret we cannot use
The articles you offer. This rejection
Implies upon their merit no reflection.
For, while they do not meet our views,
We often must reject what others use.
Your style may not be ours, you understand,
Or we have similar articles on hand;
There may be many reasons undetailable,
But at this time the articles are not available."

—J. Edmund V. Cooke in New York Sun.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Francis Wilson, the comic opera star, is the father of two bright children.

The story that W. J. Scanlan, the Irish comedian, is losing his memory is not true.

It is unlikely that Mrs. Langtry will ever appear on the stage in America again.

The northwest has been the most profitable field for theatricals so far this season.

Arthur Forrest, the actor of "Captain Swift" fame, recently lost his voice. He will recover.

A big fair for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America will probably be held in New York early in the spring.

Octavus Cohen, the well known dramatic writer, almost lost his life recently by taking an overdose of medicine by mistake.

Judith Berolde will play the leading part next season in a play showing a phase of American life not before utilized on the stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Sarah Bernhardt are the only foreign stars, aside from opera singers, who have made money in America this season.

W. H. Crane, whose American play, "The Senator," has been so successful, says that he shall never again appear in a drama written by any but an American.

Augustus Pitou, the manager, gave up acting because he considered himself too short in stature to ever become a great actor in Shakespearean roles—the only ones which he cared for.

AN UNGRATEFUL LISTENER.

He Was Real Sociable, but It Wasn't Appreciated.

When the sociable man entered the car he beamed benignly on all the occupants. He took a seat beside a man with a sandy mustache and a forbidding look, and after glancing first at the straight standing collar of the stranger, and then at his cuffs as they protruded from the end of his coat sleeves, he observed cheerily:

"The celluloid trade of this country has grown to enormous proportions."

"Sir!"

"I said the amount of celluloid turned out in the United States has got to be very large."

"I don't care if it has!"

"You surprise me, sir. Why, do you know that last year's production of raw celluloid was valued at $1,500,000?"

By this time the passengers had become interested in the discussion, and they waited for his answer. It came in a staccato voice:

"I don't care to know anything about it."

"That's odd. A million and a half of dollars is a big pile of money."

"I am not searching for statistics, sir," the forbidding stranger added coldly.

"Perhaps not, but it is always well to store the mind with useful facts when you can. Now if I had not remembered the figures of the celluloid output when I saw it in the newspaper I wouldn't have been able to impart it to you. I suppose you didn't notice it in the paper?"

"No, and I don't care to hear of it now."

"The process of the manufacture of celluloid is a very interesting one, I think."

The stranger's cuffs had been drawn into his coat sleeves.

"Celluloid is really a species of solidified collodion, if you know what that is."

"I don't know what it is," snapped the forbidding stranger, "and I'll thank you to address your remarks to some one else."

"Oh, the rest can all hear. As I was saying, celluloid is produced by dissolving gun cotton in camphor with the assistance of heat and pressure."

"Will—you—shut—up?"

"Presently, but I want to tell you something of the process. The gun cotton is ground in water to a fine pulp, which is then subjected to a powerful pressure. The camphor is"——

"Conductor!" the forbidding man yelled, "stop this car!"

He jumped off before the car stopped, however, and the sociable man remarked, "Some people never seem to want to learn, even when they have a good chance."—New York Sun.

Evidence of Former Experience.

James Richardson, a middle aged man, was pushed into the receiving hospital by a policeman at an early hour yesterday morning. He required surgical treatment. There was blood on his face, on his shirt and on his hands. An interesting assortment of cuts decorated his scalp and his left eye resembled a ripe plum.

"Been fighting?" asked Steward Freeman.

"Yep," was the reply from bruised lips.

"Got licked?"

"Yep," and the victim settled back while Freeman went to work with sponge, needle and plaster. While at work Freeman was observing Richardson's nose. That organ was somewhat swollen and it pointed over its owner's right shoulder, lying almost flat to the face.

"Nose broken?" the steward inquired.

"Yep," again answered the mutilated man. Freeman seized hold of Richardson's nasal organ vigorously and tried to pull it out straight. It did not budge, but the man did. He howled like a wolf and swore like a pirate.

"Keep still till I fix it," said the steward, preparing for another pull.

"Fix! Thunder and great guns! Young man, that nose was broken seven years ago and was mended this way. I don't want it fixed. I have got used to it as it is and would be lonesome if I could not see it just so. You let that nose alone."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Still the Sister Was Younger.

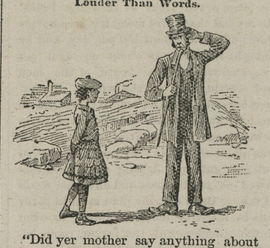
A lady belonging to a community called the "Sisters of St. John the Baptist" in New York city was spending a month not long since in one of our backwoods districts. Going to the postoffice shortly after her arrival she asked if any letter had come for Sister Bernardine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered for a moment.

"Sister who?" he asked.

"Sister Bernardine," repeated the lady, "a Sister of St. John the Baptist."

"Well, I should rather think not," replied the man, with an uproarious laugh. "I guess he's been dead pretty near a hundred years now."—Kate Field's Washington.

Louder Than Words.



"Did yer mother say anything about my bein out all night?"

"No, she didn't say nothin; but she's been sittin at the window all day with a club, an she's told the neighbors that there'd be a wake in the house this week!"—Life.

As she enters womanhood, every young girl needs the wisest care. Troubles beginning then may make her whole life miserable.

But the troubles that are to be feared have a positive remedy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system, and regulates and promotes every proper function. It's a generous, supporting tonic, and a quieting, soothing nervine—a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It corrects and cures, safely and surely, all those delicate derangements, weaknesses, and diseases peculiar to the sex.

A remedy that *does* cure is one that can be *guaranteed*. That's what the proprietors of "Favorite Prescription" think. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case for which it's recommended, they'll refund the money. No other medicine for women is sold on such terms.

Decide for yourself whether something else sold by the dealer, is likely to be "just as good" for you to buy.

New Year Maxims.

Be content with what you have.

Have a hearty, joyful family altar in your domestic circle.

Fill your home with as much good reading and bright music as your means will allow.

Think ill of none but well of all.

If fortune favors you, think of others.

Don't sham; be real.

Keep busy and you will keep healthy.

Respect all sacred things.

Resolves for 1892.

To read more intelligently.
To think more honestly.
To act more kindly.
To earn more.
To give more.
To save more.
To be busy.
To be healthy.
To be cheerful.

We use Alcohol

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.

and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be **cheap** at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to accomplish this we offer a reward of

$10,000

for a recipe which will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

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Coming FALL, and SPRING of 1892.

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Also, Asparagus Crowns, Small Fruits, Vegetable Plants, Quicks, &c., &c.

There being a prospect of a large demand for trees, it would be well for planters to place their orders early. Address

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Orders left at B. F. Fleming's Grain, Feed and Lime Store will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM S. CULP,
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2240 Pounds for One Ton.

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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 Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad at Low Figures.

Come and see us before buying.

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Corn and Cob Crushers,
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Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

OFFICE OF THE Local Board of Health.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Dec. 30, 1891.

There have been for some weeks in Kent county cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever occuring sporadically and in different locations, and as these two belong to the HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS class of diseases, are to be dreaded greatly because of the easy communicability from the sick to the well, also from those who are not sick. It is thought proper to call the attention of the public to extracts from the State laws and from the Rules of the State Board of Health, made and provided for such cases.

The Secretary of the Local Board will be glad to render any advice or assistance when called upon.

It is also desired to call attention to the law that requires all cases of contagious diseases occuring in hotels or boarding-houses to be reported to the Secretary of the Local Board of Health. The failure to do so by the physician, if one be in attendance, or the proprietor, renders them liable to a fine. This is required by the Act of 1890, chapter 622, section 2, as follows:

When any hotel-keeper, keeper of a boarding or lodging-house, superintendent or manager or director of a private or public institution of any kind, shall know or be informed by a physician, or shall have reason to know or believe that any guest, inmate or any other person in the hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or institution, over which he or she may have control or supervision, or on the premises thereof is sick with or convalescing from small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fever, SCARLET FEVER, Diphtheria, or any other contagious infection or epidemic disease. The said owner, proprietor or manager or other person having charge, shall immediately give notice thereof intrusting to the health officer of the city or town in which the infected person or persons is located.

6 The room into which one sick with diphtheria or scarlet fever is placed should previously be cleared of all needless clothing, carpets, drapery and other materials likely to harbor the poison of the disease. This room should constantly receive a liberal supply of fresh air, without currents or drafts directly upon the patient. It will be well also to have the sun shine directly into the room.

7. The discharges from the throat, nose and mouth are extremely liable to communicate the disease, and should be received in vessels containing a strong disinfectant, or on soft rags or pieces of cloth which should immediately be burned.

8. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels are also dangerous, and may be passed into vessels containing a strong solution of sulphate of iron (copperas), and then be BURIED at least 300 feet distant from any well; the discharge may be disinfected by thoroughly mixing with each discharge not less than one ounce of chlorinated lime; when this is impracticable they should be passed on old cloths, which should immediately be burned.

9. The clothing, towels, bed-linen, etc., on removal from the patient, should at once, before removal from the room, be placed in a pail or tub of boiling-hot zinc solution, made in proportion as follows: water, one gallon; sulphate of zinc, four ounces; common salt, two ounces.

10. Nurses and attendants should be required to keep themselves and their patient as clean as possible; their own hands should frequently be washed and disinfected by chlorinated soda.

11. All persons recovering from diphtheria or scarlet fever should be considered dangerous; therefore such a person should not be permitted to associate with others, or to attend school, church, or any public assembly until the throat, and any sores which may have been on the lips or nose, are healed or peeling is complete, nor until in the judgment of a careful and intelligent physician he can do so without endangering others; nor until all his clothing has been thoroughly disinfected, and this without regard to the time which has elapsed since recovery if the time is less than one year. Nor should a person from premises in which there is or has been a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever attend any school, Sunday school, church, or public assembly, or be permitted by the health authorities or by the school board to do so, until after disinfection of such premises and of the clothing worn by such person, if it shall have been exposed to the contagion of the disease.

12. The body of a person who has died of diphtheria or scarlet fever should be washed with a zinc solution of double the strength stated in paragraph 9, then wrapped in a sheet wet with the zinc solution, and at once be buried. **In no case should the body be exposed to view.**

13. **No public funeral should be held at a house in which there is a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, nor in which a death from diphtheria or scarlet fever has recently occurred.** Except under extraordinary precautions there should be no public funeral of a person who has died from diphtheria or scarlet fever. No child should attend, and it would be better in most cases that few adults should attend a funeral of a person dead of diphtheria or scarlet fever.

14. After a death or recovery from diphtheria or scarlet fever, the room in which there has been a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, whether fatal or not, should, with all its contents, be thoroughly disinfected by exposure for several hours to strong fumes of burning sulphur, and then, if possible, it should for several hours or days be exposed to currents of fresh air.

a. Because of the innumerable ways in which the contagion may be scattered about the house and premises where there has been a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, the entire house and out-building, including cellar, garret, wood-shed and privy, will usually need to be disinfected.

b. Rooms to be disinfected must be vacated Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be spread out so as to be thoroughly exposed during fumigation, which should take place in the room where the clothing, etc., has been used in connection with the patient. For a room about ten feet square, at least three pounds of sulphur should be used; for larger rooms, proportionately increased quantities, at the rate of three pounds for each 1000 cubic feet of air-space.

c. Close all openings to the room, place the sulphur in an iron pan supported upon bricks, set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol lighted by a match, be careful not to breathe the fumes of the burning sulphur, and when certain the sulphur is burning well, leave the room, close the door, and allow the room to be closed for several hours.

d. Care should be taken to secure the complete burning of as much of the sulphur as is possible. For this purpose the iron pan or pot in which the sulphur is to be placed may previously be heated, or placed in the room over hot coals in a pan of ashes set up on bricks. To avoid danger of fire the iron pot or pan in which the sulphur is burned should be free from any leak, and it may be placed over water in a tub or pan

e. Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution,—one and a half pounds of copperas to one gallon of water.

f. It is BEST to burn all articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases. Articles to be burned should be thorough and quickly burned so as not to diffuse the poison. If the burning is done in the open air it should be far from dwellings and by a quick, strong fire. Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be exposed for one hour to a dry heat of from 240° F. to 250° F., or to be treated as follows:

g Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be treated with the boiling-hot zinc-solution, introducing them piece by piece, securing thorough wetting and boiling for at least half an hour. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed-covers, beds and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc-solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation pockets being turned inside-out and the whole garment being thoroughly exposed. Afterwards they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but should afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., after being disinfected on the outside may be cut open and their contents again exposed to fumes of burning sulphur. In no case should the thorough disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., be omitted. Infected clothing and bedding have been known to communicate diphtheria or scarlet fever for months after their infection.

W. FRANK HINES, M. D.,
d31-3t. Health Officer for Kent County

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BOUGHT FOR CASH!

Discount Off!

We Show a Nice Line of Worsted Dress Goods, Challies, Cloths, Serges, Cashmeres, &c. Also, Flouncings, Gingham, Prints, and Outings, and of Pine Apple Tissues, Entirely New. A Beautiful Line.

Our Entire Spring and Summer Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

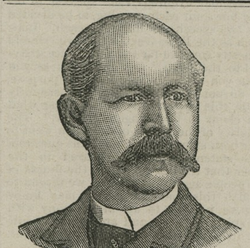
Shoes, Slippers, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloths, Groceries, &c.

We Sell GROCERIES on a Small Profit. Get a Pound of our 35 cent TEA. I can't be Beat.

Satteens Reduced from 12½ and 15c. down to 10c. per yard, net cash, best goods.

Very truly yours,
R. F. PARKS.

In CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS and MATTINGS, we have no equal. Best Line in the town and Lowest Prices.



WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5. 00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4. 00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3. 50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2. 50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2. 25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

WESTCOTT & DODD.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

House Established Aug. 1834.

THE REESE GROCERY COMPANY

Successors to THOMAS L. REESE.

FAMILY GROCERS,

107 and 109 W. Pratt Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

The very Choicest TEAS and Rare COFFEES.

The celebrated LAKESIDE FAMILY FLOUR without doubt the whitest and best Winter Wheat Flour made, which has come out far ahead in every competition; and all other

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

at prices as low as the lowest, quality of goods being considered. Send for price list.

NO WINES NOR LIQUORS.

WE EXAMINE EYES FREE!

YOU THINK YOUR EYES ARE GOOD! If you have them examined you will probably find that there is something wrong with them, and that glasses will be a great help to you.

We use inimitable "DIA MANTA" lenses, which are made only by us, and recommended by leading Oculists as the best aids to defective vision.

Solid Gold Spectacles	$3.00;	usual price $5.00
Steel Spectacles	.50;	usual price 1.00
Artificial Eyes inserted	4.00;	usual price 10.00

M. ZINEMAN & BRO. OPTICIANS. 130 S. Ninth St. PHILADELPHIA. Between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

COURT ST.

Shoe and Grocery Store

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE

OLD STAND

ON COURT STREET, CHESTERTOWN,

and examine the FRESH and NEW STOCK of GOODS just bought for cash by

JAMES A. SHAW

which consists of Leather

BOOTS AND SHOES

TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Gum Boots and Shoes, Body Boots, Hip and Short Boots, and Boots for Men, Women and Children.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin and way stations 10.30 a. m., week-days, 7.30 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, train leaves Franklin 6.00 a. m., week-days, 2.00 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.38 a. m., and 6.45 p. m. Returning, leave Lewes 7.40 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

For Berlin, leave Harrington 10.38 a. m. and 6.35 p. m. week-days. Returning, leave Berlin 7.02 a. m., and 2.59 p. m., week-days.

QUEEN ANNE'S & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.25 a. m. and 8.02 a. m. week-days. Returning, leave Centreville 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.42 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.30 a. m. and 3.17 p. m. week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.20 a. m. week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.10 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.30 a. m., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 3 p. m.

CONNECTION.—At Porters, with Newark & Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton, with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

Daily except Sunday.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

Mrs. D. GRUBER

HAS thoroughly renewed and refitted her business property up town and is now better able than ever heretofore to supply the public with

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies,

and indeed everything in the Bakery Line. Long experience, the best material, and personal attention to the business enables her to give the very best goods for the least money.

CONFECTIONERY.—I have also added to my stock a line of confectionery, such as Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., to which I invite attention. Give me a call. MRS. D. GRUBER,
sep3-y. Up Town.

$26 $26 FOR A $55 MACHINE!

$26 Cash buys from us a High Arm, Perfectly New, Domestic Style of Sewing Machine like this cut. Wager $10,000 same machine can't be bought less than $55. Send your money and get a $55 High Arm, Nickel Front, 3-Drawer, Elegant Machine for $26. Low Arm Singer, $16; High Arm Singer, $20; New Homes, $28; White, $29. All kinds sold. $100,000 invested in machine business in Baltimore. Don't compare us to the Sewing Machine Agents you see going about. We are NEW STYLE men with NEW IDEAS, selling machines to go all over the world. Address, MULLINGTON & CO., 505 E. Baltimore St., near Gay, 742 W. Baltimore St., BALTIMORE.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

ABSOLUTELY SAFE!

PERFECTLY ODORLESS!

Burns in any Lamp without danger of Exploding or taking fire. See that you get the genuine. For sale by

Baltimore United Oil Company, Balto., Md.

EYES EXAMINED

Spectacles fitted on Scientific principles.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Jeweler and Optician, Cross st., Chestertown, Md

Repairing of all kinds a specialty.

Sassafras River Line!

On and after TUESDAY, October 13th, 1891,

Steamer TOCKWOGH

will leave pier 6, Light Street, at 10.30 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Returning, will leave Georgetown on alternate days at 7.30 A. M., stopping at landings going and returning. Steamer Trumpeter withdrawn.

Oct. 17, 1891. WILLIAM CUNDIFF, SUP'T.

FALL ARRANGEMENT!

TOLCHESTER LINE

Steamer EMMA GILES!

BEGINNING SEPT. 15th, 1851.

EVERY SATURDAY.

Will leave Tolchester Beach - 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Will leave Baltimore - 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

A new shelter has been put on the wharf and we can the farmers attention to the fact we are better able this fall to care for their freight than ever before.

W. C. ELIASON, PRES'T,
Sept. 12, 1891. Pier 16 Light St., Balto.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1891,

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown, Kent Island and intermediate landings on Chester river, arriving in Balto. at 1 P. M.

RETURNING will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf, at 11 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Chestertown and intermediate landings.

Steamer GRATITUDE

will leave Centreville at 8 A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and Rock Hall at 10.30 A. M., for Baltimore.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7, Light St. Wharf at 11 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for same points as before.

The United States Express Company Service on board both steamers, affording patrons an opportunity of making through shipments to all points in the United States without delay.

For the convenience of our patrons we have at Rock Hall landing ample accommodations for the care of teams.

May 31, 1891. GEORGE WAR