A. Friedman & Co.'s

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

—OF—

MEN,
YOUTH'S
And BOYS' **Overcoats and Suits**

WILL CONTINUE THE ENTIRE MONTH OF MARCH.

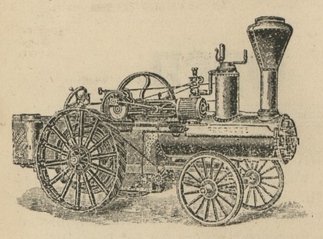
☞We have some GREAT BARGAINS to offer you. We must have room for OUR GREAT SPRING STOCK. Come! Come! Come! Money saved is money made. Avail yourself of this opportunity.

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
LEADING CLOTHIERS.

Opposite Stam's Hall.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,

At the Old Stand, Kennedyville, Md.



UP in Quality!

DOWN in Price!

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING. Repairing a Specialty. We keep for sale the Genuine OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS and Castings, and all Kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Carriages, Buggies, No-top Buggies, Road Carts, Daytons, Sulkies, Carriage Tops, Carriage Poles, Carrriage Harness of all kinds, Farm Wagons and Dearborns, Grass Seeders, Power Feed Crushers and Cutters, Power Grinding Mills, Root Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Fence Wire, and Belting of all kinds.

☞Also, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD

Jan. 26, 1895.

J. H. SIMPERS,

CHESTERTOWN, KENT CO., MARYLAND,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF WINTER GOODS! NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BARGAINS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS, BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS, &C. SPECIAL PRICES ON MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, FULL LINE DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHEETING and PILLOW CASE MUSLIN, CALICOES, SATTEENS, GINGHAMS, CANTON FLANNELS, &C. LAMPS, GLASSWARE and QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES.

☞Our Prices are always at the LOWEST mark. ☞We do not propose to be undersold.

J. H. SIMPERS.

FORWARD MARCH FOR 1895!

GEORGE BRICE

S. W. Corner Front and Queen Sts., Chestertown, Md.

Dealer in Full and Complete Line of CHOICE GROCERIES.

CHOICE CIGARS and TOBACCO, Plain and Fancy Confectionery.

Special Lines in TEAS and COFFEES. Leading brands of the BEST FLOUR, either by the barrel or sack, while the HAMS for family use are not only as good, but the BEST to be had. The stock is kept constantly fresh; no stale goods are sold over our counters. Having largely added to our stock, we claim with pride to be leaders in first-class

GROCERIES AT LOW PRICES,

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

GEORGE BRICE, Chestertown, Md.

COAL TAR, SEINE TA[illegible]AR.

[illegible]more Coal Tar [illegible] Co

—MANUFACT[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Slayton
Meadville, Pa.

Hood's Is Good and Great

It Cured Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Etc.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me more good than any physician. I had catarrh and dyspepsia 20 years, and tried different remedies and prescriptions without benefit. The doctors told me

I Could Not Live.

One day after reading of the wonderful cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla, I resolved to try one bottle. It did great and good work so I continued, and after taking four bottles it is with joy and gladness that I write that I am perfectly cured

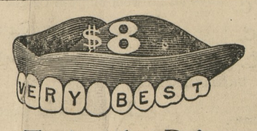
And Am a Well Man Today.

My wife was troubled with nervousness and a general tired feeling. She could not walk any distance or do any heavy work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Her rest was broken at night. She has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and now she can do any ordinary work without trouble, sleep soundly, and go about without being over-fatigued. We know it is a splendid tonic." J. M. SLAYTON, 842 Cottage St., Meadville, Pa.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.



Twice the Price

Would not buy a better set of teeth than we make for $8.00. A smaller price would make perfection impossible.

Sizes, shapes and shades for all ages, features and complexions, but only one quality—the best.

Extracting, 25c. With Zono or gas, 50c. Cleaning, 75c. Silver fillings, 75c. Platina, $1.00. Gold, according to size. Solid gold Crowns, $7.50.

$8.00 - VERY BEST TEETH - $8.00

Sole owners of ZONO, for painless extracting without sleep or danger.

J. S. DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
1 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.
Washington Office, cor. 7th and D Sts., N. W.

POTENT—PRICELESS.

Foster's German Army and Navy Cure

For ALL SKIN DISEASES

Prompt AND Unfailing.

Will permanently heal Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Poison Oak, Ring Worm, Pimples, Dandruff, Itch, Itching Piles and every kind of eruption. It softens the skin and effectually removes all blemishes. Eminently superior in restoring and beautifying the complexion. It has been tested in innumerable cases with unvarying success.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

FOSTER MEDICINE COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY BLOOD BITTERS will cleanse the system and drive out all impurities. It is both a purifier and an invigorator. Pleasant to the taste. Effect immediate. In large bottles, $1.00, at all druggists.

Nursery Stock!

Those in want of

Good T[illegible] Plants

STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING AT GEORGE W. RODENHIZER'S PLEASANT HOME.

Discussion of Millet, Gift Crates, Feed for Stock, Best Talent for Woman, Peaches in Good Condition, and Various Other Topics.

STILL POND, Feb. 28, 1895.

The Farmers' Club held its regular meeting today at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Rodenhiser. Despite the fact the roads were almost impassable the attendance was very large. It was with extreme regret that the members learned the hostess was too ill to appear amongst them. Her sister, Miss Mollie, amply did the honors, however, and the meeting was an extremely interesting one. After the minutes were read and corrected so as to read tall meadow oat grass instead of fall meadow oat grass, they were approved. Questions being in order it was asked:

What are the relative merits of millet and clover as feed?

This was discussed at length, and the opinion seemed to be that the millet would yield a far greater amount of feed per acre, yet it would tax the fertility of the soil, while the clover would improve it. On the other hand it was claimed that feeding millet to horses was frequently the cause of serious illness, while with clover there was no danger. Another point made was that the millet was much more difficult to cure for hay.

The next question was: "How many acres of corn per cow should be sown to carry creamery cows through the period when pasture is short?"

No positive opinion could be given, but it was thought about one-third of an acre, half sown July 1st and half about two weeks later, at the rate of one bushel of seed per acre would be sufficient.

The asparagus growers were shown a gift crate that can be sold in shooks for about ten cents. Most of the growers objected to it as being too small and not having a proper bottom. After considerable talk it was stated that a meeting of asparagus growers had been called to meet in Still Pond Saturday afternoon, March 2d, so further discussion of the subject was postponed for the present.

The next question was: "What is the most economical way of handling stable and barn yard manure?"

It was the general opinion that the stable manure should go on the ground as soon after it was made as possible. The barnyard manure after being turned, ricked and rolled should be put out in the spring. It was claimed that turning and ricking would be no extra expense as it would be so much lighter that it could be hauled out and spread in much less time.

The next question was: "What are the best varieties of Raspberries to plant for market?" The Queen was decided to stand at the head of the reds and the Southern at the head of the blacks as market berries, and the Turner and Gregg were given honorable mention. The only objection to the Turner was that it was so much shorter lived than the Queen. The fruit was all right.

Dinner was announced and the club took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the recess the club was treated to some delightful vocal and instrumental music, the instruments being piano, violin and mouth harp. Owing to the fact that almost every one had a favorite piece which they would call for, much of the time usually given to the club was given to the concert, and it was almost three o'clock when the club was again called to order, when it again took up questions as the order of busines.

The first was: "How is the best way to utilize sugar corn as feed for stock?"

It was thought that the only way was to feed it green as it was not worth much when it became dry. It claimed that the eight-rowed flint corn would come in just as early and makes good feed while green and if any surplus remained it would make much better feed when dry.

The next question was: "Where hay is needed for use early in the season what grass sown in March or April will give the earliest well-cured hay?"

It was thought that no grass would answer this demand, and oats or millet would have to be used.

The next question was: "What is the best talent or quality that a woman can have?"

The ladies claimed that this was a question the men should answer as woman's sole ambition was to please them. The men, however, seemed very reluctant to give them the information. After considerable coaxing they ventured such aaswers as tact, patience, and one was bold enough to state that it was good common sense that would be able to understand the every day affairs of life as well as a man. This sounded very nice, but I believe if I could only understand the man as well as I do the every day in our mode of farm will be the most beneficial to the farmers of this club?"

This was discussed by Messrs. Joseph W. Harper, J. Harris, W. D. Pennington and H. Krusen. Mr. Harper said the only thing we could do was to experiment with different crops, and perhaps we could find something that would bear developing, as did the asparagus business. He also favored the creamery, but acknowledged that no great profit was in store in that line, still he thought by persistent effort something besides a mere living could be made at it. He advised those who had good fruit land to persevere in that line. Mr. Harris said that no complete change was possible at present. He said we had a soil that produced the finest fruit this side of the Rocky mountains, and he thought it wise to hold on to such crops as we could make a little profit out of, although that profit made only a very meagre living, in preference to rushing into something that there was no certainty of giving any margin whatever. He also said that since the extremely low prices had prevailed farmers had allowed their farms to deteroriate, and he thought it might be more advisable for them to use more lime even if they had to use less phosphate.

Mr. Pennington said that those farmers who had land suitable for grazing had better turn their attention to the dairy, as they would thereby give their land a rest, and by increasing the supply of manure they would be able to increase its fertility. He agreed with Mr. Harris that no general change was practical, the only changes he would suggest was to till less acres, and keep more stock; that labor was now proportionately the heaviest expense; that while every thing else had fallen, labor was about the same it had been, and by tilling less ground the farmer could economize somewhat on that item.

Others present said they had nothing to suggest so the discussion ended. Mr. Harris then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimouly adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that under existing circumstances the county commissioners should put in full force whatever laws are now at their command to lessen the number of dogs in the county by taxing them.

The question, "How can farmers cooperate for their mutual benefit?" was then selected for discussion at its next meeting, which will be held at the residence of Mr. J. R. Jarrell, on the last Thursday in March. Rev. J. D. Kemp in a few remarks expressing his regrert, then took leave of the club. The president replied in the name of the club, and expressed the wish, that I am sure was felt by us all, that Brother Kemp would still find opportunities of meeting with us again. By request our friends again treated us to some songs and instrumental music, after which the club adjourned.

ANNIE ROOS.

Buried Deep in the Snow.

Wm. Dawson, an Englishman, moved to a small tract near Bridgeville last summer. He rented a piece of land attached for trucking purposes, and in one corner of the lot a cove was utilized for a hothouse in raising flowers and other plants. During the recent blizzard Dawson spent much of his time in this cave, closed in from the storm by the glass that covered this greenhouse. One night, when the storm was at its worst, Dawson entered the cave and, closing the small trap door, he arranged to pass the night there, in order that the fire should not die out and his plants freeze. When he awoke next morning and started out he found the trap door and the entire greenhouse covered with drifting snow. He was unable to raise the trap door, and for two days he was confined in this pit with very little to eat except what he accidentally had left there. Finally George Hill, who had known that Dawson spent much of his time in this pit, secured a shovel and soon had the man dug out.

What to put Cut Flowers in.

To get the best and most artistic effect from a flower, you must put it in a vessel whose shape is in harmony with its habit of growth. If you have any doubt about what to put it in, experiment a little. Try vessels of various shapes. When you come to one that allows the flower to appear natural, you will see that the two seem to "take to each other," to employ a phrase in everyday use. They seem made for each other. Then you know just what kind of a vessel to use for that flower and others of similar habit.

As a general thing, vases are most satisfactory when plain. Decorated ones are likely to draw attention from the flowers they hold. This should not be, for the flowers are what you want admired most, and attention should be concentrated on them; therefore a plain vase is most effective. Its beauty should [illegible] its form and its material, rather [illegible] its ornaments.—

Prof. Bœttcher's Great [illegible]

He Finds Out How to Preserve Eggs and Keep them Fresh.

A most remarkable discovery has been made by Prof. W. Bœttcher, of this town, who has succeeded in finding a way to preserve eggs in their fresh-layed condition for any length of time. He was led to the pursuit of his discovery by the low prices of eggs in the summer time in North Carolina, where he resided before moving to Snow Hill, and where eggs are worth nothing comparatively speaking, in warm weather. He realized that a fortune awaited him, should success crown his efforts, and has spent much time and money in experimenting with many scientific projects for the accomplishment of his purpose, which was to find a means of closing the pores of the egg-shell, thus confining the contents in an air-tight case. Although failure resulted from his experiments, he continued, determined to achieve the success which has at last crowned his efforts. Professor Bœttcher has proved the success of his achievement by practical experiments. Having purchased a number of eggs, he submerged them into the liquid, which hermetically sealed the shells, and used them a year afterwards, finding them as fresh as when purchased. He has given a number of eggs, which had undergone his treatment six monts prior, to several of our people, and all who have tried them have thus far declared them perfect in ever respect. Capt. E. T. Williams took one with him for three successive trips to North Carolina, and afterwards ate it and found it all right, thus proving that the motion, of the boat was ineffectual on its contests. Another important feature about Prof. Bœttcher's discovery is the fact that eggs will not freeze when sealed by his process. This was proven by submitting them to a test of the recent cold weather. The Professor has a letter from a Washington chemist, who has analyzed one of the eggs, and he declares no chemical change is made in it by the treatment. Prof. Bœttcher says there is no danger from eating eggs that have undergone the process to preserve them, and as proof of this fact he offers to drink a cup full of the liquid into which they must be submerged. We congratulate him on his discovery and hope he may realize millions out of it.

An Anecdote of the Revolution.

The following anecdote appeared in the Youth's Companion of February 21st, and as it refers to an incident that occurred at Elkton, says the Cecil Democrat, and further to the best of our knowledge has never before been published it gives us pleasure to produce it. The house referred to was that of Wm. Alexander who was a famous Tory and it is said resided in what is now the Brattan mansion house at the east end of Elkton:

"A bit of traditional lore concerning Washington and Lafayette has lately come into print which seems to be better founded and more distinctly traceable to fact than is usually the case with traditions. It is related by Mr. J. F. Blandy, and came to him with but one intermediate telling from Lafayette himself, who told it at Elk Landing, Maryland, in 1824.

When the British under Lord Howe made their decent on Philadelphia in 1777, disembarking at the head of Elk River from Chesapeake Bay. Washington advanced from Philadelphia to meet them. Early one morning he, accompanied by the Marquis de Lafayette, made a reconnaissance from his camp at Chestnut Hill, Delaware, in the direction of Elk Landing. Here, at a point whence they could view the waters of Chesapeake Bay, the two generals stopped at a farmhouse and asked if they could obtain their breakfast.

The hostess, Mrs. Alexander, appeared to be very glad to see them, and they were surprised to find the table already set with a bountiful and elegantly prepared breakfast. Lafayette was as much enchanted as he was astonished, as he afterward declared, to find such a repast in the course of a somewhat bold reconnaissance.

They had begun to partake of the meal, and Lafayette was eating leisurely as a polite young frenchman should when the mistress of the house stepped out for a moment. Washington touched Lafayette with his foot under the table, and whispered to him.

"Better eat quickly; this breakfast was not meant for us!"

Lafayette understood, and ate rapidly, but heartily. In a very short time the meal was finished. The two generals rose hastily, but warmly thanked Mrs. Alexander, and took their leave.

They had scarcely ridden away to a place of security when, turning about, they saw Lord Howe and his staff ride up to the Alexander house. They had ordered their breakfast here, and Washington and Lafayette had eaten it! Their chagrin, and the astonishment of the hostess, who supposed that she had already served Lord Howe to a very h[illegible] meal, will have