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THE CITY OF THE FUTURE.

Abominations That Will Be Unknown. Streets Majestic and Spacious.

The American climate, with its intolerable heat in summer, causing sunstroke and other disasters, its dismal and piercing cold in winter, and its sudden and extraordinary fluctuations of temperature all the year round, has never inspired enthusiasm even among the best disposed of foreign visitors. The Englishman pronounces it beastly and the Frenchman death dealing as the thunderbolt or the pestilence. Winter can be guarded against, and it is possible to the experienced to be moderately comfortable even in cities is growing every year more intolerable. There can be no question that a great deal of the suffering is due to the manner in which the American city is built.

The point, then, is this—that American cities should be built with more regard to the summer climate. In the ideal city of the future such abominations as tin and slate roofs will be unknown. There will be garden roofs for resort in the evening, which, placed under glass, will be valuable as sanitariums in winter. Here delightful sun baths, amid tropical surroundings of birds and flowers, may be had in January. There will be no gigantic warehouses and dwellings of brick and iron, absorbing and storing up heat all day to diffuse it through the night. The houses will be semi detached and the streets majestic and spacious.

At frequent intervals there will be handsome squares with shade and flowers and fountains, and seats for everybody. And along the streets there will be files of stately trees, so that even with the thermometer at 100 degs., protection and comfort may be available for the wayfarer—pleasure, too, all the year round, for the eye of the lover of the picturesque. With a free circulation of air people will find themselves able to breathe, even when there exists excessive atmospheric moisture, such as we have experienced this summer, and the noisome smells of the present will be known no more.

Unless something of this sort shall be developed, summer life in American cities in the future will be simply impossible. The mortality is already terrible. The tall buildings of brick and iron constantly going up, and in many cities getting higher, are merely reservoirs for the storage of heat. It is instructive to note the steam that arises from the sides of the houses when a sudden rain occurs on a July day. Were shade trees erected along the chief thoroughfares, apoplectic prostrations of man and beast would be rare. Refreshing sleep at night would follow the day's toil, as it does on the hottest nights in the country, where, as soon as the sun goes down, there being no baked walls to slowly radiate the heat the hours of darkness through, a refreshing coolness immediately springs up. A little reflection will show that life could be made altogether different from what it is at present.—Walter Edgar McCann in the Epoch.

Marie Antoinette.

Marie Antoinette was in no way a woman fitted for affairs of state. She was simply a woman. That was her charm and her misfortune. There was no trace in her of the genius of her mother, Maria Theresa. She was simply a young Viennese princess. Fond of pleasure, and sympathetic, she was too proud of her rank and birth and too disdainful of the opinions of the world to sacrifice to them even a trifling caprice. Frivolous, but little educated, and never reading, difficult to advise and impatient of schooling, which bored her, she judged of policies by persons, and of persons by the opinions of coteries. With little judgment she had plenty of courage, but her valor was apt to dissipate itself in anger or tears. Her heart, nevertheless, was noble, and honor was with her a passion. When the dignity of the crown seemed compromised or lowered—when it was outraged amid provocation and insult, she hardened herself against attack, and one could then recognize in her the daughter of Maria Theresa. — Albert Sorel.

Treatment of Insect Stings.

The stings of insects, such as gnats, musquitoes, etc., are often painful. In such a case apply spirit of hartshorn or volatile alkali to the part. Spider bites are not only painful, but often venomous, and it is necessary to wash them with salt water or diluted vinegar. The sting of the bee is harmful only when the sting remains sticking in the wound. So the first thing to be done is to press the wound in order to make it bleed, since the blood that flows will carry along a portion of the poison. Then suck the wound and wash it well with water and then with a solution of knos powder. This latter, which is much used in England, consists of three parts of chloride of lime to eight of common salt. An ounce of this powder is to be dissolved in a tumbler of water. If this composition is not to be had, Goulard's extract may be used. For the sting of the scorpion, volatile alkali should be used, and after the pain subsides, an emollient cataplasm may be applied.—Le Pharmacien Populaire.

Chicks' Instinct of Danger.

It is remarkable how the instinct of self preservation and the knowledge of danger will show in young chicks. With a mother hen, it is clear that the youngsters are trained by a series of warning cries, but chicks hatched in incubators and cared for by artificial mothers will run and hide if a hawk or even a pigeon fly over, and if one makes a whirring sound like that made by a bird's wings, the chicks run to cover or drop flat on the ground.

If a hen be setting on ten genuine eggs and three china eggs, she will push the china eggs out of the nest within twenty-four hours. She can tell the good from the bad by the difference of temperature. —New York Mail and Express.

The Pain of Tattooing.

From their earliest youth the Burmese men tattoo their legs from the thighs down to the knees with designs both floral and animal, and puncture the upper part of their bodies with numerous round holes, into which they rub vermilion powder. This operation is such that opium is often administered to deaden the agonizing pain that it causes. —Chicago News.

Cranberry Acreage.

In New Jersey there are some 5,200 acres under cranberry culture. The leading cranberry states are Massachusetts, near Cape Cod, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Connecticut. The entire crop in the United States last year from cultivated plants was about 600,000 bushels. —Boston Budget.

The Weatherwise Spider.

Country folks have a weather indicator in the spider. Although the morning clouds may be threatening, if he spreads his web out to the breeze it shows that the prospects for a fair day are good.—Hartford Times.

Trees Struck by Lightning.

A farmer who has known of twenty-eight forest trees being struck by lightning, says that nine were oaks, seven poplars, four maples, three willows, and the others were a chestnut, horse chestnut, walnut, hawthorn and elm.—New York Sun.

A Terrible Worm and Metallivorous Moth.

Newspaper correspondents discover wonderful things. Under the title of "London Gossip" a first class provincial paper tells us that the greatest consternation prevailed some time ago among the engineers employed on the railway at Hagen in consequence of continual occurrences of accidents at the same place. The German government directed an inquiry, which, after the lapse of six months, revealed the mystery. A rail "was taken up and broken, and it was perceived that it was literally hollowed out by a thin gray worm, to which the qualification of railivorous was assigned, and by which name it is to be classed in natural history. The worm is said to be about two centimeters in length and of the size of the prong of a fork in circumference." The narrative proceeds quite seriously, describing the color of the worm and two little glands on its head, "filled with corrosive secretion, which is ejected every ten minutes upon the iron. This liquid renders the iron soft and spongy and of the color of rust, and it is then greedily devoured by the insect."

The authority of an official report and of the French institute are given in support of these and other statements, such as that "this creature for its size is one of the most voracious kind, for it has devoured thirty-six kilogrammes of rail (seventy-nine pounds) in a fortnight." The same veracious correpondent proceeds to tell us that "not very long ago a great sensation was created by a 'report sent into the Royal society of a gnat or moth which similarly devoured the lead of London cisterns, and that the subject will no doubt now be discussed with redoubled vigor since the discovery of the railway pest." We are further told that "specimens of the iron thus attacked have been sent to all the learned bodies of London and Paris." The writer of this veracious history must be greatly disgusted with the negligence of the secretaries and councils of the "learned bodies" who have failed to publish in their transactions any account of these wonderful animals or to acknowledge the receipt of the specimens.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Kamschatkans and Their Homes.

The aboriginals of Kamschatka and Kamschatdales and Koriaks; but little is known of their origin, and both have decreased in numbers since the Russian occupation. The country is now chiefly peopled by Siberian-Russians, and by a race the product of intermarriage between them and the aboriginal Kamschatdales. This new race it is usual to distinguish as Kamschatkans; and a greedy, disagreeable kind of people they seem to be. They are of a low order, and live in summer either in wretched huts by the river banks, or in lofts above the sheds in which they hang their fish. In winter they have semi-subterranean dwellings. Their habits and diet are alike filthy, and their notions of honesty meager. The pure Kamschatdales, on the other hand, appear to be a kindly and a hospitable people.

The houses of the better class of natives of Russian blood are usually log built, unpainted, containing usually two, and sometimes, but rarely, four rooms, in which will be found a few chairs, a rough deal table, a tawdry gilt eikon of the Russian church, and a number of cockroaches and unmentionable insects. The houses are in many places raised above the ground, either upon stones, like haystacks, or upon low wooden pillars. The floors are boarded, and the house is warmed by means of a huge brick stove built in between the rooms, which develops immense heat. The diet of these "upper classes" is—besides fish—milk, sour cream, rye bread and bilberries. The bilberry seems to be the only fruit in Kamschatka.—Chambers' Journal.

Beaver Colonies in Norway.

Two beaver colonies have just been discovered at Amlid, near Christiansand, Norway. On the bank of a river the beavers have made lodges of branches of trees, which are held together with clayey mud, the whole resting on logs of wood. The entrance, a hole, faces the river, but is below the surface of the water. Round the entrance there are numbers of aspen and birch trees, the bark of which has served as food for the animals. The beaver gnaws the tree about two feet from the root, and if it finds the bark to its taste cuts the tree up in pieces from two to three feet in length, which the animal then drags or carries down to its house—proceedings which are fully demonstrated by the many "log runs" in the woods along the river bank. Observers have also noticed another remarkable habit of this interesting animal, viz., that on arriving by the water side with such a load of wood it will poise the piece on the back of its neck and swim with it right into the lodge, where the bark is gnawed off and stowed away for winter use. This accomplished, it will shoot the log into the river. The largest trees the animals have dealt with in this manner are eleven inches in diameter. The colonies are situated far from human dwellings, where people only come in winter during the timber felling season.

Let the Public Know.

An operation lately performed in this city set me to thinking about that system which keeps from the public facts about great surgical performances. Here was a man whose subclavian artery was cut as a last desperate resort. The operation was a great one, but the world heard nothing of it. Now, I wondered if my profession is not going too far in its concealment. One of the blessedest things in life is hope, and yet that is denied the world in matters of disease, because the public are not told of the great advancement in surgery and medicine. Only once in a while is the veil lifted for the masses to look through the public press. No line of human endeavor has shown greater progress in the past twenty years than surgery, and yet the world is just as fearful as it was in 1860, for the simple reason that it doesn't know what has been done.—Physician in Globe-Democrat.

Well Protected.

It is all too common to misunderstand the true nature of a medicine, as any one must confess, remembering the story of the nurse who awoke her patient in order to administer a sleeping potion.

When shower baths became an active fashion, a certain physician one day met a neighbor, and inquired, "Well, Jackson, how did your wife manage her new shower bath?"

"Oh, she had real good luck. Mrs. Smith told her how she managed with hers. She made an oiled silk hood, with a big cape to it, that came down over her shoulders."

"She was a fool for her pains," said the doctor, impatiently. "That's not the way."

"So my wife thought."

"And your wife did nothing of the kind, I hope."

"Oh no, no. My wife she used an umbrelly."—Youth's Companion.

Always Carry Small Change.

"Keep yourself well provided with small coin." Every guide book published gives this advice to tourists visiting foreign countries, in substance if not in the very words. To many it is about the best hint one can get from a guide book and worth heeding not only abroad, but at home. Abroad considerable sums are squandered in tips and in other ways, because travelers are ignorant of the fact that in nine cases out of ten two or three coppers are quite as weighty as a silver piece. Many persons continue to throw money away even after they awake to this fact, by neglecting to keep a supply of small coin on hand. They meet the necessity for bestowing upon a servant, a porter or a coachman a gratuity, and are forced to part with a silver piece.—New

PEN PICTURE OF LINCOLN.

A Man Whose Physique Seemed All Angles—A Face of Peculiar Gravity.

It was a biting winter's day that I began my journey to Springfield. A furious snow storm was raging, and on my arrival at the capital of Illinois the whole city seemed almost buried under its white mantle. The streets were blockaded, only here and there a person was seen hurrying along the way, and the place appeared as though substantially uninhabited. Fortunately, the fury of the storm had kept away the usual army of office seekers, and I had the good fortune to find Mr. Lincoln at the state house, with only Mr. John G. Nicolay, his private secretary, for a companion. Mr. T. D. Jones, the sculptor, of Ohio, who was engaged in making a bust of the president, walked over from the hotel and introduced me to Mr. Lincoln, who arose upon our entrance and received us with unassuming courtesy. Telling him at once that my visit was purely official, and that office seeking formed no part of my mission, he grasped my hand in the most cordial manner, invited us to be seated, and remarked in a quizzing tone that as most of his visitors wanted something, and generally wanted it pretty bad, he was glad to find nobody in Ohio had any such itching.

This was the first time I had seen Mr. Lincoln, and my first impression was that he and Mr. Nicolay were the two homeliest men I had ever seen in one room at the same time. The president at first appeared to be all angles. His height was great, his shoulders broad and square, his legs, arms, body, forehead, nose, chin, seemed angular. He was dressed in an old fashioned black suit, well worn dress coat, satin vest, cut very low in front, displaying a large amount of shirt bosom. The shirt was scrupulously clean, but it had been so often washed and ironed that the edges were thoroughly well worn, and covered with a kind of stiff bristling fringe. The buttons were few in front, and as Mr. Lincoln seated himself in a very low chair, he disclosed a strong, powerful chest covered with hair like a bison. His face was covered with a stubby beard of a few weeks' growth, which he explained by saying that he was growing whiskers to improve the beauty of his appearance. His hair was long, thick, sprinkled with gray, and thrown back from a high, broad, retreating forehead. The perceptive faculties were unusually prominent, the eyebrows strongly marked and shaggy. The skin of his face was brown, coarse, covered with furrows and deep lines; mouth large, eyes sparkling, brilliant and thoughtful; hands and feet enormous, and when seated his legs from the knees down appeared out of all proportion in length to the rest of his person. He held in his hands a pair of heavy, old fashioned, silver bowed spectacles.

Altogether, his person and manner was that of an extremely awkward, ungainly man dressed in country fashion in his Sunday clothes, visiting away from his daily work and anxious to get back to his ordinary occupation and working garments. His face in repose was that of a vigorous, original, intellectual thinker, but clouded with a peculiar gravity as near to melancholy as it can be described. When he began to talk the whole countenance lightened, the eyes twinkled with fun or shone with seriousness. At times his laugh was so boisterous, boy like and genuine that it was positively infectious. —Cleveland Leader.

A Hot Weather Thermometer.

There is a thermometer arrangement which, I think, would suit everybody this hot weather. It is fixed so as to measure the intensity of the sun's rays as nearly as possible. The arrangement consists of a plain wooden box about one foot square. It is covered with a glass lid, and is lined on the inside with black wool or black velvet. The thermometer, which is only an ordinary instrument, is placed on the inside of this box, the lid is closed down, and the box is then placed out in the sun where the rays are unbroken by surrounding objects. Of course, the sun's rays penetrate the glass, and all of the heat generated is retained in the box. On a day when the thermometer rises to 100 degs. in the shade, the temperature in such a box would be little less than the actual intensity of the sun's rays. I suppose the thermometer would go up to 150 degs. or more. What we try to get at in the signal office is to measure the temperature of the atmosphere, and not the intensity of the sun's rays.—Sergt. Weber in Globe-Democrat.

The Czar's Favorite Pastime.

It is related that the czar has at last found a pastime which soothes his irritated nerves. He has become a passionate fisherman, and this is the way it was brought about: Not long ago complaint was made to him that the carp and pike in the ponds of Gatchina increased so rapidly that means must be sought to check the evil. The czar declared at once that he would fish in his leisure hours. What at first was undertaken in jest has now become a serious business. Alexander III spends hours in succession on the edge of his ponds, and exhibits all the well known characteristics of the professional angler. He is disappointed and moody when the catch is unsatisfactory, and correspondingly elated when he brings home an unusually heavy fish. He enjoys the sport so much that he intends visiting the seashore next autumn.—Boston Transcript.

Buttermilk as a Beverage.

"Buttermilk is getting to be the girls' favorite drink." So said a clerk in a Chestnut street store, where all sorts of mild drinks are dispensed. "Some days ago," the clerk continued, "a pretty girl came in here with her mother. They each had a glass, but when the girl tasted hers she put it down in a hurry. 'Oh! mamma, I can't drink it. It's too horrible,' she said. Her mother advised her strongly to drink it, and she took another sip. Then she called for the girls' stand by—vanilla with lots of cream. She has been in a few times since and each time she drinks a little more buttermilk, so in a month or two she'll be a regular. They say it is good for sunburn and freckles, so I suppose that the reason the girls drink it."—Philadelphia Call.

How many hearts are eaten out in longing for what they have no power to reach.—Christian Reid.

Germany's Military Service.

It is the habit, both in this country and in England, to consider the compulsory military service that prevails in Germany as a necessary but unmitigated evil. Such an opinion seems to me to show a very inadequate appreciation of what military service does for the men who undergo it. I have little hesitation in saying that universal military training is one of the most desirable regulations that can be imagined. A very slight acquaintance with the German peasant before his three years with the colors and afterwards will prove to an unprejudiced mind that the man has improved wonderfully. From the dull, clumsy clodhopper has been brought forth an active, skillful and alert man, with the knowledge how best to use his physical powers, with habits of punctuality and order of which he formerly had not the smallest inkling, and with a sense of responsibility and self respect far beyond the range of vision of the country bumpkin. He is a better man physically, mentally and morally than he ever was before, and the time spent in the army, instead of being wasted, did more for his character than any other part of his education. Germany pays a heavy price for her army, but even should a war never again break out, it would be a sad day for that land when military service should be abandoned.—Ernst Kuestner in Globe-Democrat.

How Colored Cartoons Are Made.

"It does not follow that because an artist's name is signed to a cartoon that he has originated the idea," remarked a well known caricaturist. "A happy thought is liable to come to any one, as is shown by the fact that a cobbler won the prize offered by Punch for the best advice to those who were about to marry. The suggestion for many a celebrated cartoon has been handed in by persons who have never been heard of by the public. These suggestions are submitted mostly by men who pick up a living at all kinds of Bohemian work. The price paid is $2 for black and white picture, and $5 or $10 for a colored cartoon, according to whether it is used as a single or double page picture. Many suggestions are paid for that are never used, either because the subjects turn out nine day wonders, or because the artist is unable to treat them in a satisfactory manner, while it sometimes happens that what was bought for a black and white picture is found to contain the making of a striking cartoon.

"It is extremely difficult to grasp another person's idea for a picture, and the artistic editor is much more liable to errors of judgment than his literary brother. Scarcely one-quarter of the suggestions submitted are found available; not so much that they lack merit, but because they can't be drawn. The most ludicrous situations in life won't admit of illustration, as it is often found that the most humorous incidents read tame when put into words."—New York Sun.

Indications of Physical Decay.

In the rapid advance of science, medical experts can now detect, by countless almost imperceptible signs in each part of a man's body, decay at the seat of his life.

By a few marks in the finger nails and teeth, specialists in diseases of the nose and throat can note the progress of catarrh.

A peculiar incertitude of gait denotes the beginning of a disease in the brain, that will inevitably end in madness and death.

The wife of a well known western lawyer was troubled a few years ago with an unaccountable dimness of vision, and came to an eastern city to consult a famous oculist. He placed her in front of a strong light, and, by the aid of a tiny mirror, turned its rays into her eye. He found certain characters on the gray tissue which told him that she was the victim of an unsuspected and incurable disease. She had but two months more to live.

The color of the skin, the breathing, the shape of the fingers, the glance of the eye, all betray to the scientific observer the condition and probable duration of that mysterious power within us which we call life, and which, once gone, can never be recalled.—Youth's Companion.

Silent Pavements Around Big Buildings.

The roar of trucks in the narrow streets down town, upon which most of the great office buildings are located, is so loud as to drown ordinary conversation when the windows are open in every office fronting on a street, even in the upper stories. To remedy this a smooth asphalt pavement was this week completed around one of the largest office buildings on Nassau street. The experiment is said to be very successful, the street roar being scarcely noticeable anywhere in the building, although it rises just as usual from all the pavements near except from the small strip in front and on each side of the building. One explanation of this is that the most of the sound that filled the office was conducted up the walls of the building from their direct contact with the pavement. The new pavement produces no noise to be conducted up the walls, and the noise from the ordinary pavement a few feet away reaches the offices only through the air, which is a poor conductor. It is probable that the same experiment will be tried about other large office buildings. Similar pavements have been successfully used for some time to keep the street noise from one of the city hospitals. —New York Sun.

A Letter of Longfellow's.

A hitherto unpublished letter of Longfellow's has just been made known. It was written to the mistress of a girls' school in Chicago, and ran as follows: "To those who ask how I can write so many things that sound as if I were as happy as a boy, please say that there is in the neighborhood, or neighbortown, a pear tree planted by Governor Endicott, 200 years ago, and that this tree still bears fruit which it is impossible to distinguish from the young tree in flavor. I suppose that the tree makes new wood every year, so that some part of it is always young. Perhaps this is the way with some men when they grow old. I hope it is so with me." And then he adds: "I am glad to hear that your boys and girls continue to take so great an interest in poetry. That is a very good sign, for poetry may be said to be the flower and perfume of thought, and a perpetual delight, clothing all the mere commonplaces of life with golden exhalations of the dawn." —Queries.

Protection Against Yellow Fever.

The problem of protection against yellow fever by inoculation seems in a fair way to solution by the Brazilian doctor, Freire, who has been seven years at work on the subject. According to a recent account, the number of persons already inoculated is 6,524. There have died from yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, between Jan., 1885, and Sept., 1886, 1,675 persons, of whom eight had been inoculated (in 1884, the method being then imperfect). This gives a mortality of about 1 per 1,000 for the inoculated, and 1 per cent. for the uninoculated. It is remarkable that there has been no epidemic of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro this year (a thing not known for the last thirty-five years). The microbe of yellow fever is called "Cryptococcus xanthogenicus." Dr. Freire gets a culture liquid for inoculation, on the principles of M. Pasteur's methods, and he injects about one gram of it subcutaneously.—Frank Leslie's.

A Steam Omnibus.

Kuhlow's Trade Review describes a steam omnibus which is now in use at Dresden. The motive power is applied to the hind wheels, and is supplied by an upright boiler and compound engine. It is used on the streets for carrying passengers, and will seat twenty persons.

Our Country's Dairy Interests.

Our American dairy interests are startlingly enormous. They represent an investment of nearly five times as much as the entire bank capital of the country; that is to say, the bank capital is a little less than $671,000,000, while the dairy interests amount to more than $3,000,000,000. The number of milk cows is estimated at 21,000,000. They give each an average of 350 gallons of milk annually. This would make an aggregate milk production of 7,350,000,000 gallons, a miniature ocean, a fair sized Niagara. Four thousand million gallons are used for butter, 700,000,000 for cheese and the remaining 2,480,000,000 pass through the adulterating hands of the milkman and grocer and down the throats of 60,000,000 men, women and babies in this land of freedom. The quantity of butter manufactured and used is about 1,250,000,000 pounds and of cheese 6,500,000 pounds. The value of our dairy products for the last twelve months was nearly $500,000,000. This is $20,000,000 more than the value of our annual wheat yield, while it closely approximates that of our corn crop, which is the most valuable of our farm products. To support this immense dairy herd 100,000,000 acres of pasture land are required, worth $2,500,000,000. It is easy enough to see, therefore, that the 5,000,000 farmers in this country are an important element of our national welfare and prosperity.—New York Herald.

Wheeler's Transportation Line

CHOPTANK & TUCKAHOE RIVERS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 20th, 1887, the

Steamer Minnie Wheeler

will leave Pier 5 Light Street wharf, Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m., and Fridays at 9 o'clock p. m., for Trappe, Bartnett's, Clark's, Wright's, Bethel's, Windy Hill, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's, Ganey's, Potter's Landing, Reese's, Cowardin's, Covey's and Hillsborough.

Returning, will leave Hillsborough Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 a. m., for Potter's Landing, 1 p. m.; Medford's, 4 p. m.; Trappe, 8 p. m., arriving in Baltimore early the following morning.

Will leave Hillsborough Saturdays at 6 p. m. for Potter's Landing, leaving Potter's Landing Sunday at 7 a. m., Medford's, 10 a. m., Trappe, 1 p. m., arriving in Baltimore about 7 p. m. same day.

The Steamer

Chesapeake

Will leave Pier 5 Light Street Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 p. m., and Saturdays at 9 p. m., for the following landings: Trappe, Barnett's, Clark's, Wright's, Medford's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's, Ganey's, Potter's Landing, Reese's, Coward's Point, Covey's and Hillsborough. Returning—Will leave Hillsborough Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m., Potter's Landing at 1 p. m., Medford's at 4 p. m. and Trappe at 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore early the following morning.

☞ Freight received Tuesdays and Fridays, taken at low rates and carefully handled.

A. R. BEAVEN, Agent,
Pier 5 Light St., Baltimore.
B. G. STEVENS, Agent, Potter's Landing.

CHESTER RIVER

STEAMBOAT CO.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO BALTIMORE.

Commencing May 11, 1887, the steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown daily (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Ralph's Booker's, Quaker Neck, and Queenstown. Will leave Queenstown at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 11 o'clock.

Returning will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 3 o'clock, P. M., arriving in Chestertown at 7.15 P. M.

The steamer

B. S. FORD

Will leave Centreville daily (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at the wharves in Corsica River, Grey's Inn, and at Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 11.15 A. M.

Returning will leave Baltimore at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Centreville at 7 P. M.

The steamer

CORSICA,

Of the same line, will leave Crumpton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, stopping at Chestertown and the river landings.

Returning will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at Centreville and landings on Chester river.

☞ Fare from all points $1.00 round trip. Single tickets 75 cents. Tickets good until used.

GEO. WARFIELD,
19 tf. President.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.

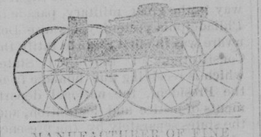
On and after Monday, Jan. 31st, 1887, (Sundays excepted), trains will run as follows:

North. 2 Mail.	14 Pas.		South. 12 Mail.	28 Pas.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 15	2 40	Oxford,	10 50	7 35
6 24	2 49	Tappe,	10 41	7 12
6 41	3 05	Easton,	11 55	6 55
6 54	3 18	Cappel,	11 42	6 42
7 01	3 25	Queen Anne,	11 35	6 35
7 11	3 35	Kidgely,	11 26	6 25
7 22	3 45	Greensboro,	11 13	6 14
7 33	3 56	Henderson,	11 02	6 03
7 44	4 07	Goldsboro,	10 49	5 50
7 51	4 14	Marydel,	10 42	5 43
7 58	4 21	Slaughters,	10 35	5 36
8 07	4 29	Hartley,	10 24	5 25
8 09	4 31	Kenton,	10 16	5 17
8 20	4 42	Clayton,	10 06	5 07
8 30	4 52		9 56	4 57
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Connect at Clayton with Delaware Division of P. W. & B. R. R.

H. F. KINNEY, General Supt.
CHAS. E. PRON, General Manager.
I. N. MILLS, Assistant.

ALFRED D. SMITH,
Denton, Md.



MANUFACTURER OF FINE CARRIAGES AND DEARBORNS.

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