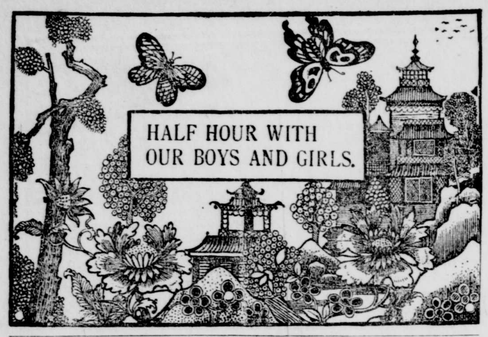


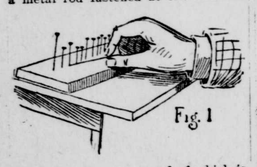
TWO CLEVER DEVICES.

How Boys and Girls Can Construct Simple Instruments That Are Full of Sweet Music.

There is in Scandinavia a popular belief that all lost pins are gathered by gnomes or mountain sprites and used as weapons in subterranean battles among hostile factions of those mythical and diminutive hill dwellers.

One need hardly seek, however, such remote places to find good use for stray pins. They can be employed in making at least two different patterns of musical instruments—dolls' instruments, perhaps, but nevertheless full of sweet music.

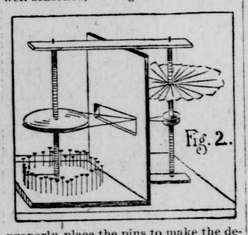
It is well known that the vibrations of a metal rod fastened at one end will


Fig. 1

produce a tone the sound of which is regulated by the length and thickness of the rod. A pin fastened to a board by its point and put in vibration (struck) by a nail or a strong needle is no exception to this rule. Whether arranged in rows, as shown in figure 1, or in a circle, pins will vibrate when "struck," and the tone may be made to conform to a certain scale of tune by inserting the pins at a greater or less depth in the board.

Figure 2 represents a row of pins arranged in a circle and touched by a needle, which is set in motion by a hot-air wheel.

Carefully examine figure 2 and you will easily see how the device may be made. Half-inch pine boards will do, or even shingles, for the framework, and the air wheel should be made of paper after the manner of the ordinary whirligig. Waxed twine will serve to connect the whirligig wheel with the wheel that moves the needle, and the machine should be made as light and easy-running as possible, but the sounding board, or base, should be made of well-seasoned, close-grained wood. To


Fig. 2.

properly place the pins to make the desired tune drive them in very slowly, testing their sound frequently, and as soon as a pin is at the proper "pitch" or gives the desired sound leave it and pass to the next one. The pins must be straight and strong and placed in a perfect circle.

When the pin-music machine is completed arrange it on a shelf or box, so that it will stand with the air-wheel portion six or eight inches above an ordinary lamp. The hot air from the lamp will make the air-wheel revolve; this will make the needle move along the circle of pins and play a tune.—J. Christian Bay, in Chicago Record.

BEARS EAT INSULATORS.

They Thought They Were Crab Apples or Some Other Delicacy Dear to Bruin's Appetite.

A railway cannot get along satisfactorily without a telegraph line. For every train that is run on the road a dozen telegrams are sent over the wire, and it would be a dangerous operation to send out a train without this constant supervision. In northern Maine, some years ago, a railroad was laid, and the usual telegraph line erected by its side, but it looked for a time as if the road would have to be abandoned. The telegraph acted as if bewitched; every day there was a break in a certain patch of woods, and in nearly every case the insulators were found to have been either broken or torn from the wire and pole. No one could imagine why persons should commit such damage from mere malice, and there certainly could be no monetary reward in stealing insulators worth a few cents each. The company hired detectives, and finally discovered that bears were doing all the mischief. One man suggested that the bears thought the insulator knobs were crab apples, but of course no one knows the real reason. So the company invited some hunters to camp in that patch of timber, and in a short time the bears emigrated to some place where it was safer to climb telegraph poles.—Golden Days.

FERRETS ARE USEFUL.

In Europe They Are Used as Aids by Sportsmen and for Ridding Houses of Rats.

The ferret, practically unknown in this country, is an almost indispensable adjunct of country life in England. There this fierce, snakelike little animal is used for hunting rats and rabbits from their burrows, and never a gamekeeper but has a hutch that serves as a home for the little "varmints."

The ferret is regarded variously by naturalists as an albino variety of weasel, or a deviation from the usual type of the polecat. It differs from the polecat mostly in color, which is usually yellowish-white, though the coat sometimes runs considerably darker, or pure white. The eyes are pinky-red and sharp as needles. The animal measures about 14 inches, exclusive of its tail, which is about five inches long.

In practical use for the purpose of bolting rats or rabbits from their holes, the ferret has to be used when hungry, so as to make it fierce, and is almost invariably muzzled to prevent it from killing its quarry and then sleeping off its gorge in the burrow. It often has a bell attached to its neck to aid in locating its whereabouts when under ground.

Ferrets are very susceptible to cold, and need warm hutches and bedding while in the field, and they often travel


FERRETS AT SUPPER.

in a keeper's side pocket. They are, of course, carnivorous, but in captivity thrive on plain bread and milk, with an occasional rat or bird thrown in for a luxury.

On this side of the Atlantic ferrets have been seldom used except by some men who have made a business of rat-catching, i. e., clearing buildings, ships, etc., of rats. One reason for this may be the comparative scarcity of the burrowing rabbit. The methods employed in hunting rabbits with ferrets are two. If it is desired to bag the rabbit, i. e., catch him alive, for coursing with terriers or any other purpose, loose nets are spread over the months of the burrow, into which the bunny bolts and becomes entangled. More usually the rabbits are simply bolted into the open, so affording very lively snap-shooting, especially when there is plenty of cover, and it becomes necessary to bowl the swift-footed little beasts over while they are crossing some strip of ground no wider than an ordinary road.

It is common to find persons manifesting the utmost repugnance to these animals, which may be due partly to their snakelike way of coiling together in a tight knot in the straw of their hutch, and partly to the idea that they are unclean and unsavory.

Like the domestic pig, the ferret may frequently be unclean—because it has no chance to be otherwise. This is the fault of those human beings who will not clean the hutch or pig pen, as the case may be. For example, when they are fed a bird or a rat, they never touch the skin, and this of course should be removed, as it will speedily become offensive.—N. Y. World.

Priests the First Smokers.

Unquestionably smoking had already been practiced by the Indians for centuries when Columbus first reached these shores. It was with them to a great extent a form of religious ceremonial. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the famous ethnologist, thinks that it had its beginning in the blowing tube of the medicine man. Ignorant savages are disposed to regard the human breath as possessing magical properties, and it may be supposed that burning leaves were introduced into the tube for the purpose of making the breathing visible. The Indians smoked many kinds of plants, such as sumac, red willow bark and the leaves of the kinnikinick or bear berry, and tobacco doubtless was a discovery resulting from a selection of the fittest.

Harry Had an Idea.

Harry had not lived in the country very long, but he was very much interested in everything that belonged to his new surroundings. "What kind of a cow is your papa's?" a visitor asked him one day. "Oh," said Harry, "it is part Jersey and part fresh."—Youth's Companion.

ARE HEAVYWEIGHTS.

Lions, Tigers, Bears and Other Wild Animals Weigh More Than Is Generally Supposed.

"What does a lion weigh?" Ask that question of any acquaintance and see what he will say. Those who know the look of the king of beasts best and how small his lithe body really is will probably come farthest from the truth. About 300 to 350 pounds is a usual estimate. But this is below the mark. A full-grown lion will tip the scales at no less than 500 pounds. Five hundred and forty pounds is the record for an African lion. His bone is solid and heavy as ivory.

The tiger runs the lion very close. A Bengal tiger, killed two years ago by an English officer, scaled 520 pounds. A tiger of this size has, however, considerably greater muscular strength than the biggest lion. Few people know that a grizzly bear can give points to any other carnivorous animal in point of strength. A grizzly bear weighing just 400 weight has been watched carrying a heifer of more than two-thirds its own weight for two miles up the most steep and rugged mountain side, and this without pausing for one instant for rest. The grizzly bear is the largest and most powerful of all the bear tribe, but his cousin, the cinnamon bear, runs him very close, and the big white polar bear, though not really so dangerous a customer, is capable of performing the most extraordinary feats of strength. A polar bear has been seen to move with his paws a bowlder six men had with difficulty put in position to guard a cache of provisions.—Boston Traveler.

SACRED INDIAN RELIC.

All Ceylon in a Fever of Excitement Over a New Casket for Buddha's Sacred Tooth.

All Ceylon is wild over the fact that the Sacred Tooth, the most famous religious relic of the Buddhist world, has just been dowered with a new casket.

The tooth is kept in the temple of Dalada Malagawa, in Kandy, Ceylon. It is reported to have belonged to Gautama Buddha, the messiah of the east, but inasmuch as it is about two inches long and one inch wide at its base it is more likely to have been a part of the dental armature of some crocodile or large pig.

The "shrine" in which it has been kept for centuries past is a large silver-gilt and bell-shaped receptacle. This incloses six other shrines of pure gold of decreasing sizes, one placed within the other, the last and smallest containing the Sacred Tooth.

The new shrine, which will inclose all the others, is a wonderful piece of workmanship in the shape of a dagoba. The body is of massive gold, and is garlanded with strings of jewels and surmounted by a splendid ruby. It is covered by a silver canopy, inlaid with precious stones. The whole stands some six feet high. Its value is a lac and a half of rupees, or $50,000, and the duties charged by the Ceylon custom house were $2,000 more. This magnificent casket was presented by the Buddhists of Burmah. Thirteen hundred Burmese, 370 of whom are priests, escorted it from Rangoon to Kandy. The person into whose special charge the casket


KEEPER OF BUDDHA'S TOOTH.

was committed was an enthusiastic Buddhist lady, who insured its safety by disposing her spectacular proportions upon the casket night and day as the party traveled by rail and steamer. She and her 1,299 associates are now in Kandy engaged in the performance of the solemn ceremonies of reception and installation. Long before their arrival Kandy was so crowded by pilgrims that the military were called out to preserve order in the precincts of the temple.

The temple of Dalada Malagawa (the words mean sacred tooth) is a comparatively insignificant structure. To non-Buddhist visitors its chief interest consists in its rude frescoes representative of the torments of hell, which are quite as hideous and grotesque as the Christian frescoes in the Campo Santo, of Pisa. Of the hopelessly lost, by far the larger part are women. The cruellest torture chamber in the next world, it would appear, is reserved for thieves who have pilfered Buddhist priests or Buddhist temples.—N. Y. Herald.

The Power of Vaccination.

Victor and Harry were sliding downhill together when the sled tipped over and both the boys fell off. Victor went to mamma crying, but Harry was not hurt. "How did it happen, Harry," asked mamma, "that Victor was hurt so much worse than you were?" "I don't know," answered Harry, "unless it's because I've been vaccinated."—Youth's Companion.

A Nice Recommendation.

From Scotland comes the story of a man who had to dismiss his gardener for dishonesty. For the sake of the man's wife and family, however, he gave him a "character," framing it in this wise: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he has got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."

Oil to Lay the Dust.

On several branches of the Pennsylvania railroad system the experiment of sprinkling crude oil over the roadbed to lay the dust, has been tried with success. Last summer part of the Delaware railroad was treated with crude oil for this purpose, and the result was very satisfactory. The oil holds the particles together and it is claimed the effect will last several years. In Texas, where the rainfall is small, and the high winds carry great clouds of dust—the small cities and towns suffer great discomfort, and this spring the crude oil experiment is now in process to see what effect it will have as a dust layer on streets. It is an idea worth considering.

Officials to be Elected This Year.

At the election to be held on Tuesday, November 7, the following officials will be voted for in the counties: Governor, Comptroller, Attorney-General, members of the House of Delegates, senators for four years in Anne Arundel, Baltimore county, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Washington, Wicomico and Worcester, two years; Orphans' Court judges four years; State's attorney, four years; sheriff, two years, surveyors, two years; in Garrett and Queen Anne's, clerk of the circuit court; register of wills in Allegany, Baltmore and Howard counties, 6 years. County commissioners as follows: Allegany, 3; Anne Arundel, 1; Baltimore county, 1; Calvert, 3; Caroline, 1; Carroll, 1; Cecil, 2; Charles, 2; Dorchester, 1; Frederick, 2; Garrett, 1; Harford, 1; Howard, 1; Kent, 3, Montgomery, 2; Prince George's, 2; Queen Anne's, 2; Somerset, 1; St. Mary's, 2; Talbot, 1; Washington, 2; Wicomico, 3; Worcester, 3. County treasurers will be elected in all counties having treasurers except Caroline and Worcester.

Next Fall's Elections.

The following State elections will be held next November:

Iowa—For governor and other State officers.

Kentucky—For governor and other State officers.

Maryland—For governor and both houses of the Legislature.

Massachusetts — For governor, State officers and both houses of the Legislature.

Mississippi—For governor, State officers, a Legislature and all county officers.

Nebraska—For justice of the Supreme Court and two members of the Board of Regents.

New Jersey—Eight State Senators, sixty members of the Assembly and county officers.

New York—Two justices of the Supreme Court in First Judicial district, one justice in Fifth district, three justices in Eighth district, and 150 members of Assembly.

Ohio—Governor and all State officers.

Pennsylvania—State treasurer, two judges of the Supreme Court and one judge of the Superior Court.

Virginia—Secretary of the Commonwealth, treasurer and minor State officers.

Farming is a Science.

Occasionally we hear something concerning hog raising as a business, but here the matter rests. The question has often been asked if it would not be more profitable to raise cattle, hogs, etc., than some crops less certain to materialize. A company in Delaware is about to be formed for the purpose of pork packing, which at first will be on a small scale. It is a conceeded fact that this Peninsula, to say nothing of other sections, don't begin to supply home demands. An exchange commenting on this says: "Each year hundreds of tons of salt pork are imported and sold in this section, and but few hogs, if any are shipped away. There is no reason why this condition should exist, and we believe the enterprise soon to be started in Delaware, will demonstrate to the farmers that a profitable business has layed dormant under their eyes for years past. The hope for profit and sudden riches from peach growing has dwarfed all steady enterprises pertaining to agriculture in the past; but now that this crop has run out, farmers must take up those opportunities which afford less rapid returns, but are far more reliable. We believe that dairy farming and hog and sheep raising, will be stable industries. Not for every farmer will this be true, for there are farms suited better for fruit growing, and so used will yield far better returns. Each farmer should be capable of judging the most suitable crops for his land."

Who Owns the Wool.

A case of peculiar interest to farmers and sheep raisers was decided by the circuit court for Kent county a few days ago. This case at least established the important point as to whether the wool always goes with the sheep in the absence of a specific contract to the contrary. The points involved in the case were about as follows: Mr. John A. Bottomley, a stock buyer of Millington, contracted on May 11th, 1898, with Mr. John W. Corey for the purchase of a flock of sheep. Nothing was said either in the written agreement or verbally relative to the wool and no money was paid the contract. The contract contained the provision that the sheep should be taken away within thirty days after the sale of the lambs from the sheep. Between the date of the original contract and the shearing of the sheep Mr. Bottomley waited upon Mr. Corey and informed him that he considered that the wool was his (Bottomley's) and that if Mr. Corey would shear it for him hewould bear the expense. Mr. Corey said he would "see about it." Subsequently, on August 4th, when Bottomley demanded the delivery of the sheep Corey informed him that he would not deliver the sheep if he, Bottomley, demanded the wool, although Bottomley had on that day paid for the sheep.

The written agreement in the case was: "This may certify that I have sold to J. A. Bottomley a flock of 26 short wool sheep, at $3.00 per head, to be delivered at any time after lambs have been taken away, and am obligated to keep them not more than thirty days after removal of lambs."

The case was tried before the court and was submitted without the examination of witnesses. The court decided that wool goes with the sheep.

The Cattle Country.

There are about 2,750,000 cattle in Kansas. Of these about 700,000 are milch cows, a similar number are working oxen and the remainder, about 1,300,000, are being fattened for food, and at the proper season will be shipped to Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago to be slaughtered. There are three kinds of cattle, commercial speaking. The wild range cattle, mixed cows and steers 2 years old, are bred in Texas and Indian Territory, mostly, and shipped from Elgin and other points of lesser importance to the stock yards of Kansas City. There they are divided into canners, stockers and feeders. Stockers are good breeding cows, which are sold and sent back to the farms of Kansas to multiply and replenish the barnyards. Feeders are steers that will be likely to take on flesh if well fed, and are sent to the fattening farms, where a short year they revel in luxury and then pay the penalty at the butcher's block. The business of breeding and fattening cattle is largely done on credit, like the mercantile trade and manufacturing. Of the 1,300,000 stockers and feeders in the State of Kansas today probably 60 per cent. are mortgaged or have been bought with what is known as "cattle paper." When a country merchant goes to Chicago to buy goods he pays so much cash, according to the amount of his working capital, and for the remainder gives his notes for 60 days or three or six months, as the case may be, with interest. When a farmer goes to Kansas City to get a bunch of stockers and feeders he pays as much cash as he can afford, usually not less than 40 per cent., and gives his notes for six months or a year, which are secured by a mortgage upon the animals. The seller, who is generally a commission man, gets the notes discounted in the banks, upon his own indorsement, and, of course, becomes reponsible for their payment.

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We want to speak to our good friends over in Caroline and introduce them to some "Talbot Bargains" We have them right here. You can put both eyes on them and see for yourself. Prices are so low you will find something saved by coming to see us

STEVENS and PITTS ENGINES and THRESHERS.

These two favorite makes are still sold by us. Samples on exhibition. We have found none better, and today we have numbers of friends in this State and Delaware praising their value. If you think of buying any Steam Machinery this year don't fail to see us. We also sell the REEVES' STACKER. We can save you money.

South Bend Chilled Plows, Oliver Chilled Plows, Economist Plows, New Ground Grub Plows (the best and cheapest we have ever seen,) Sulkey Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Drag Harrows, Field Rollers, Plow Castings, Corn Shellers Fodder Cutters

any many other minor articles not necessary to name. Among other things however, we want to make special mention of the

Auburn Steel-Axle Farm Wagon

We sell more Farm Wagons than all others combined and that's because they are the Best Wagon, by far, in this market.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

Don't put cash into anything "shoddy", especialy a carriage. You'll regret it ever and always. Such things get on the market, only to sell regardless of value, and some people find it out too late. We have just received a stock of carriages, that are built on honor, out of the best materiels and will satisfy you in long service. They are handsome and cheap. See us or write.

Corn Planters and Buckeye Cultivators.

The Tiger Corn Planter Embodies the latest and best ideas in corn planting. Steel Check Rower Heads, Angle Steel Frames, Tilted Hoppers and High Wheels. This planter is so simple that a boy can work it. It is the "King of the Corn Field."

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As Clear as Crystal.

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Schedule in effect April 5th, 1899. Steamer connections between 9½ Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, and Railroad division at Queenstown.

Eastward. 3 Exp.	1 Mix'd		Westward. 2 Exp.	4 Mix'd
Leave P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS	A. M.	P. M.
3.30	6.10	Baltimore	11.50	9.45
6.25	9.10	Queenstown	9.02	5.35
6.31	9.16	Bloomingdale	8.57	5.25
6.38	9.23	Wye Mills	8.50	5.17
6.44	9.30	Willoughby	8.45	5.04
6.51*a*		D. & C. Junc	8.38*a*	
6.53	9.43	Queen Anne	8.37	4.49
6.55	9.45	Hillsboro	8.35	4.45
6.59	9.50	Downes	8.31	4.40
7.02	9.53	Tuckahoe	8.28	4.37
7.07	10.00	Denton	8.22	4.30
7.16	10.15	Hobbs	8.12	4.15
7.23	10.23	Hickman	8.06	4.05
7.27	10.27	Adamsville	8.02	3.58
7.31	10.32	Blanchard	7.58	3.53
7.37*b*	10.49	Greenwood	7.52	3.45
7.44	10.55	Owens	7.44	3.25
7.47	11.00	Oakley	7.40	3.20
7.58	11.15	Ellendale	7.33	3.12
8.06	11.24	Wolfe	7.17	2.58
8.11	11.30	Milton	7.12	2.51
8.19	11.38	Whitesboro	7.05	2.43
8.22	11.41	Overbrook	7.03	2.40
8.26	11.45	Greenhill	6.59	2.35
8.30	11.50	Lewes	6.55	2.30
A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

a connects at D. & C. Junction for points on Del & Chesapeake R R.

b connects at Greenwood with the Del. Division of the Phila, Wilm & Balto R R for Bridgeville, Seaford, and points South.

c connects at Ellendale with the Dela, Md & Va. R R for Georgetown.

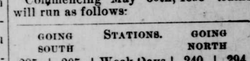
e connects at Greenwood with the Del Division of the Phila, Wilm & Balto R R

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P. W. & B. R. R.

Delaware & Chesapeake Ry.



Commencing May 30th, 1898 trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH 285 Mail.	265 Pass,	STATIONS. Week Days	GOING NORTH 240 Mail.	294 Pass
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6. 25	3 00	Baltimore	11 15	6 55
7 25	3 46	Phila.	10 46	5 42
9 38	5 47	Clayton	8 45	3 4
9 48	5 56	Kenton	8 36	3
f9 57	6 04	Hartley	8 26	3
f10 00	6 06	Slaughter's	8 23	3
f10 08	6 12	Marydel	8 17	
f10 16	6 19	Henderson	8 10	
10 24	6 26	Goldsboro	8 03	
10 34	6 39	Greensboro	7 53	
10 44	6 46	Ridgely	7 42	
10 54	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31	
11 04	7 02	Cordova	7 24	
11 12	7 08	Chapel	7 18	
11 24	7 20	Easton	7 08	
11 42	7 37	Trappe	6 55	1
11 53	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1

"f" stops to leave or take passeng on notice to conductor.

J. B. Hutchinson' J. R.
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passeng

Chester River Steamboat

CHANGE OF SCHEDU



Beginning November 7th,

STEAMER EMMA A. F

will leave Chestertown on Wednesday and Friday at 7: a. m., stopped at Rolph's Book ker Neck, Bogles', Queenst Kent Island. Leave Queenst 9:30 arriving in Baltimore about leave Baltimore on Tuesday, Thurs and Saturday at 10:30 a. m., arriving a Queenstown about 1:30 p. m.; arriving at Chestertown about 3:30 p. m.

STEAMER B. S. FORD,

leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.00 a. m., stopping at landings on Corsica River, Bogles, Queenstown Jackson Creek and Kent Island; leave Queenstown at 9.30 a. m., and arriving in Baltimore at about 12:15 p. m.; leave Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m., arriving at Queenstown about 1:30 p. m, Centreville about 3.30 p. m.

☞Until further notice the B. S. Ford will make the landings of the Gratitude at Rock Hall.

GEORGE WARFIELD,
President.

James E. Taylor, Gen. Agt.

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