HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

CHICKEN TAMALES.

How to Prepare a Dish Which Is Esteemed Quite Highly in Some Parts of the West.

To make chicken tamales, boil two pounds of corn and a handful of lime in water enough to cover until the skins of the corn will slip off; then wash the corn and grind it very fine. Boil a large chicken, and mix the liquor in which the chicken was boiled with the ground corn, adding a pound of firm lard and salt to taste. Having boiled a pound of red peppers until soft, remove the seeds and mash the peppers to a pulp; add a garlic button (chopped) and one-half a pound of ground chillies Mix this preparation with the chicken Fill wet corn husks (inner husks) with the mixture, alternately with the meat and chicken, tie up, and boil from 45 minutes to an hour in a gallon of water When all are half done turn the top ones over. This mixture will make a dozen "hot tamales." Serve hot, with the husks opened, and the tamales piled on a napkin.

A more simple process is to use a quart of scalded corn meal instead of the hulled corn, and a lump of butter the size of a walnut instead of the lard. In this case take a lump of the dough pat it out into a thin, flat cake, put one spoonful of the above chicken mixture on it, roll them together, then roll the tamale tightly in the corn shucks; tie the ends of the shucks together in a knot to keep the tamales from coming open; these need to boil only about 20 minutes.—Mrs. W. L. Tabor, in Farm and Fireside.

BELTS FOR SUMMER.

They Will Be Slightly Wider and More Elaborate Than Those Worn Last Season.

Belts will be slightly wider this summer and in addition to the crushed silk and ribbon effects there will be various designs in skins, such as snake, mon-



NEAT SUMMER BELT.

key, alligator and goat, while among the metals will be enameled tin, gold, silver and aluminium.

A white enameled belt striped with black is quite the smartest thing among the metal belts. The overlapping end is finished in a sharp point and slipped through a strap of enameled tin. The buckle is of solid white enamel, or to vary the design it may be of old gold, bronze or other dark metal.

MAKES HAIR GROW.

Kerosene, So Some Women Claim, Is the Best Scalp Tonic That Can Be Applied.

It has been given out for some time by hair specialists that kerosene promoted the growth of the hair and prevented its falling out. Women as a rule have been loth to try the experiment unless a preparation of deodorized oil could be found.

A woman was found recently who astonished her friends, upon being complimented upon the fine appearance of her hair, by telling them that it was due entirely to a persistent and thorough treatment with the familiar kerosene of corner grocery commerce.

"I have applied it regularly once a fortnight in the following manner," she said: "A little is poured into a saucer and rubbed with the fingers into the roots of the hair. The application is slow and thorough, the gentle massage of the finger tips keeping the pores open for the absorption of the oil.

"The treatment is made at night, and my hair is afterward tied up in a silk handkerchief. A silk handkerchief is recommended by hairdressers as most useful in retaining the natural electricity of the hair. By noon the following day the odor of the kerosene has disappeared, and in another 12 hours the oiliness that followed its use is gone.

"The effect of this treatment is promptly noticeable. I have used no kerosene for two years. The present condition of my hair is due to a six months' faithful treatment.—N. Y. Herald.

STYLES AT THE STORES.

Taffeta ribbons and broad silks in pompadour designs.

Hats composed entirely of small flowers, such as violets, daisies and hyacinths.

A few exclusive styles in millinery having long, soft scarfs that tie beneath the chin.

Hats of shirred lawn, point d'esprit and organdie, as well as soft silk for children's wear.

Bridal robes of white satin over which is draped a graceful tunic of rare, hand-made lace.

Long liberty silk scarfs in white, black and colors, in cluster shirrings with softly plaited ends.

Brightly colored taffeta ribbons with broad, black satin stripes edged with a narrow line of a deeper color of the same shade.

Long wraps for summer evening wear composed of alternating rows of white or cream lace flouncings and black spangled tulle.

Very light gray cloth gowns trimmed with a rich steel embroidery in a combination of a darker shade of the same color and violet chenille.

Very short bolero jackets of rich purple velvet bordered with beautiful silk embroidery in various tones of the same shade intermingled with pearls.

Lace appliques in many forms on gowns of various textures which are outlined with handwrought silk embroidery or the narrowest possible ribbon.

White taffeta parasols dotted with sprays of violets and tastefully trimmed with white satin bow, silk tassel and detachable handle of plain or carved ivory.—Dry Goods Economist.

Acreage of Wheat.

It is estimated that the globe over, about 163,000,000 acres of land are under wheat.

TOLD OF ELIZABETH.

A Characteristic Anecdote of the Late Empress of Austria Related by Her Companion.

The biography of Elizabeth, recently published by Harper & Bros. under the title "The Martyrdom of an Empress," contains many interesting incidents and adventures of which the empress was the heroine during her long and eventful life. Elizabeth and her constant companion, the author, used to disguise themselves and visit the slums of the cities, nursing the sick and comforting the afflicted. One night they were riding through the outskirts of Pesth when they heard a woman's screams from a rickety hovel.

"On the impulse of the moment," says the author, "we both leaped from our horses, and, rushing to the door and pushing it open, we found ourselves in a villainously dirty room, where a huge ruffian of a man was dragging a woman about the floor by her luxuriant, unbound hair, kicking her vigorously as he did so. Before I realized what was happening the empress had laid her heavy hunting crop about the fellow's face, and so surprised was he at our unexpected appearance and at this vigorous onslaught that he dropped his victim and stared at us in blank amazement. His astonishment was, however, as nothing to ours when the ill-used dame sprang to her feet, and, putting her arms akimbo, demanded, in her shrillest Hungarian, and with a torrent of invectives, what 'we hussies' meant by interfering with her husband. The empress burst into a peal of laughter, and taking from her habit a couple of gold ten-gulden pieces she handed them to this model benedict, exclaiming: 'Beat her, my friend; beat her all she wants. She deserves it for being so loyal to you.'"

EXQUISITE HOSIERY.

Five Designs Which Form Part of Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt's Elaborate Trousseau.

Here are five of the prettiest of several pairs of stockings which are a part of Miss Virginia Fair's wardrobe. They were seen in the establishment of a Fifth avenue hosier just before they were sent to the home of the young woman.

For cycling, at which she is an expert, Miss Fair has open-work silk hose in dark green, brown, blue and tan.

There are two designs to be worn with low shoes. One is dark blue em-



HOSIERY FOR A BRIDE.

broidered in red upon the instep and well up the front; the other is black also embroidered but with the addition of white silk polka dots.

For afternoon wear Miss Fair has hose with fancy tops and for evening she has stockings of all the new delicate colorings embroidered in mock gems.

QUEER WEDDINGS IN ENGLAND

Young Baronet Creates Surprise by Marrying His Stepmother's Sister.

The curious relationships which marriages often bring about find a curious instance in the case of Sir Peter Walker, a wealthy young baronet, possessor of Asmaston manor, one of the finest country seats in Derbyshire.

He has just become engaged to marry Miss Ethel O. Keover, his stepmother's sister.

A relationship of the same kind occurred when the duke of Westminster married as his second wife a sister of his son-in-law.

Most curious examples of interrelationship occur in the Battenberg family, where Princess Louise Battenberg finds herself related in half a dozen different ways to each of her sisters; to Princess Beatrice she is both niece and sister-in-law. The empress of Russia is niece and sister-in-law to Grand Duke Sergius, her eldest sister's husband.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

The Servant Trouble Is in a Large Measure Due to the Inefficiency of Housewives.

"I have always believed thoroughly that at the bottom of much of the servant trouble lies the inefficiency of the average housewife," writes Helen Watterson Moody, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "How is it possible that an ignorant servant, though willing, should become capable, except through such training as a skilled mistress can give her, or how can a most efficient maid live up to her own ideals under a mistress who, having no training, and therefore no standards of her own, must be lacking in understanding and appreciation of the work of others? And yet if you ask almost any housekeeper to define a good servant she will tell you it is one who relieves her from care and responsibility. What would be thought of the head of a banking house who estimated his employes solely accordingly to their ability to relieve him of the duties that properly belong to himself? The banker values a clerk who is able to obey orders intelligently, and upon whose fidelity he can rely, but he does not expect him to do his thinking for him. You see, the trouble with us, as mistresses, is largely that we want to be relieved of the responsibility that comes with home making, instead of accepting it as our chief concern in life, studying it as we would any other profession, meeting all its requirements with skill and knowledge, and seeing, back of all the trying and petty details, the dignity and value of the work we are doing. I do not wish to seem to undervalue the difficulties of the profession. It is not an easy one; it is the hardest one I know, and it is often filled with details that are neither pleasant nor dignified. But so are the professions of medicine, of journalism, of law, and even the ministry."

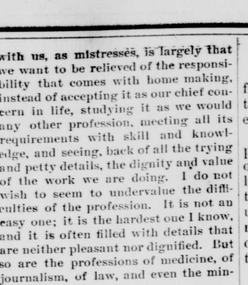
NOW LIVES IN ALGIERS.

Ranavalo, Once Queen of Madagascar, Has Been Well Treated by the French Government.

Queen Ranavalo has only her own cleverness to thank for the fact that she has taken one more unwilling step away from her countrymen and kinsmen in Madagascar. After the execution of her uncles two years ago she was deposed by Gen. Gallieni and removed by Lieut. Durand to the island of La Reunion, out in the Indian ocean, to eastward of Madagascar. But there Ranavalo was too near to her race and to the throne she had quitted. There were intrigues against the French, "which I could not but overhear," observes Ranavalo, with pious naivete, now that the French government is removing her to Algeria, where she may be in no danger of "overhearing" anything prejudicial to the French.

The French were by no means sure that their vigilance was evaded or that the former queen was in anything like active relations with her former subjects, but there was the constant fear that her dusky majesty's presence in the neighborhood would keep alive the hopes which France desires to annihilate.

Though the exiled queen yearns for the land of her fathers, she certainly has no sovereign dignity to regret, for until three years ago the prime minister, Rainilaiarivony, was undisputed master of the land and the nominal queen lived as a recluse in Tananariva palace. When allowed to leave the palace she was carried in a sedan chair



RANAVALO, QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

and always escorted by the vigilant minister, but her appearances in public were few and far between. Once, it is true, the royal negro blood bubbled over. Incensed by the presumption of an inferior and the usurpation of her hereditary rights, she revolted. This exercise of spirit gained her nothing more than a stricter regime of imprisonment, for Rainilaiarivony, indignant that his authority had been questioned, resolved there and then to put an end to the attempt at woman's rights and only screwed the irons tighter. In fact, so closely was she confined that it is said that the only gleam of pleasure that brightened her monotonous life was flying paper kites from her bedroom window.

Things were much gayer for her at La Reunion, where she had two carriages at her disposal and enjoyed more outings in a week than formerly in a year. In Algeria she will have still greater freedom, which, with her yearly allowance of $5,000 from the French government, and a comfortable villa, ought to render her exile tolerable.

Queen Ranavalo is slight, of average height, and her copper complexion in a way conceals her 50 years. Her face, though far from pretty, is agreeable, and it might even be said that there is something attractive in the ensemble of large, tender eyes, short, slightly flattened nose and thin lips. Though of a remarkably sweet disposition, the little queen has a will of her own, which France saw very plainly in the several revolts at Tananariva. When it was known that she was expected at Marseilles a crowd gathered on the wharf. The curious were much astonished at seeing, instead of a swarthy, ungainly negress, a most graceful, dignified woman, dressed in green silk, richly trimmed with passementerie, and wearing a black picture hat with feathers and roses, coquettishly perched on the side of the slightly woolly mop.

The queen has always been decidedly fond of dress and jewelry, and although she had only 24 hours in which to make all preparations for quitting La Reunion, the quantity of baggage she managed to get together is astonishing. There are cases and cases containing the dresses, which were the object of so much care and attention in her short period of power. During the voyage this wardrobe of thin silks and fluffy gauzes proved far from seasonable, and Capt. Bonnefay, of the Yangtse, was obliged to purchase at Port Said warm clothes and fur-lined gloves for his shivering charge. She carries with her more than $2,000,000 worth of jewelry.—Chicago Record.

BAD FLAVOR IN MILK.

In Most Recorded Cases It Was Attributable to a Lack of Care in Handling.

The sources of bad flavor in milk are many, says a contributor to Rural New Yorker. One source may be strong-flavored food like cabbage or turnips, and after the milk is drawn, there is danger of contamination with several sources bringing in bacteria, which causes various kinds of fermentation and flavor. The main factor in preventing contamination of milk is cleanliness, and this cleanliness should begin with the cow and the stable, and continue in all the handling of the milk until it is made into butter, and consumed. Often little things are overlooked when one thinks he is very particular about being clean, and may cause all the trouble. Recently a trouble with ropy cream came to the attention of the Cornell experiment station, and on investigation it was found that the sources of contamination came from a dirty strainer. All other things about the cream were in fairly good condition. In the majority of cases, bad flavors are not traceable to the food of the cow, but to some lack of care in handling the milk.

A Democratic View of It.

The Baltimore Sun sees no hope for Democratic success in the national contest under the present leadership. It says:

"It would require a gift of prophecy not less than Divine for any one to forecast successfully any policy or opportunity of the Democratic party at this juncture of its fortunes likely to be availed of. The multiplicity and the divisions of its councils obscure too darkly the road to victory.

"For many, many years, with the exception of one or two intervals of reason, its numberless opportunities have been willfully thrown away by its leaders. The rare exceptions entail really no credit upon them, as the results were due entirely to the rank and file of the party rising in indignant might and passing them by. No political party ever had such true, consistent, devoted, sincere, enthusiastic followers; no party ever such unworthy and incapable leaders.

"In the old days it was a party of great and glorious achievements, but how dismal, how despair-producing its more recent record. The men who manage its affairs have placed it on the wrong side of nearly all the foremost issues of the day, and the one or two propositions which might be made to appeal to popular approval would be promptly "coppered" by the wise and astute men of the other side. There are numberless political doctors in the party, who will be quite ready to prescribe and infinite variety of specifics, but their nostrums will only increase the debility under which the party labors.

"There can be hope that the men who now control the organization will themselves do, or permit any one else to do anything to rehabilitate it. There is one method which opens fair and bright, if pursued. Should the party, by one supreme effort, cast out from their high places those who have led, and still insist upon leading it to defeat and destruction, and replace them with men of live thought and action, there would be promise indeed.

"Otherwise, unless some tremendous political earthquake, or tidal wave, of which at present we have not the faintest conception, intervenes, the party may just as well sit with folded hands, waiting until the incapables, whose touch is poison and whose embrace is death, disappear."

Reduced Rates to Richmond, Va.

On account of the International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Richmond, Va., July 13 to 16, the Penn. R. R. Co. has arranged to sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Richmond, at rate of single fare for the round trip (tickets via Baltimore and steamboat fifty cents more than single fare).

Tickets will be sold July 11 to 13, and will be good to return until July 31, inclusive, except that on deposit of ticket with the Joint Agent at Richmond before July 28, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Richmond not later than August 15, 1899.

Stop over at Washington on return trip for ten days, not to exceed final limit of ticket.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents.

MATTERS OF INTEREST.

John E. Wilson has been appointed postmaster at Centreville.

The salary of the postmastor at Elkton has been reduced from $1700 to $1600 per year.

The June term of the Circuit Court for Cecil county will convene on Monday morning, June 19th.

Mrs. C. F. Lucas was last week appointed postmistress of Chestertown, to fill out the unexpired term of her husband.

The Queen Anne's Railroad will erect a new station at Ellendale to take the place of the one recently destroyed by lightning.

A man acquainted with Bombay Hook, Del., is authority for the statement that there are three men living in sight of each other on the island, who have 60 children—one 22, another 20 and the third 18.

Great damage was done to peach orchards and wheat fields near Centreville a few days ago by a terrific windstorm. The new ice plant being built by W. M. Armstrong was moved several feet and badly wrenched, and the brick foundations destroyed. The path of the storm was about a mile wide, and did a great deal of damage throughout Queen Anne county.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

On account of the Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Detroit, July 5 to 10, the Penn. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on July 3, 4 and 5, and will be good to return until July 15, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Detroit before July 12, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Detriot not later than August 15.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents.

Dedication —Gen. Reynolds Monument

On account of the dedication of the monument to Gen. Reynolds at Gettysburg, July 1, the Penn. R. R. Co. has arranged to sell excursion tickets from points on its line in Pa., Del., Md. and D. C., to Gettysburg, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on June 30 and July 1, good to return until July 5, inclusive.

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DENTON, MD.

Protect Our Food.

The doctors inform us that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists, who have given the matter most study, regard these powders as an evil that should be suppressed by State action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn consumers of their true character, while in the District of Columbia the authorities have under the direction of Congress, adopted regulations to prohibit the use of alum in bread altogether.

Are not the people of other States, as well as those of Minnesota and Wisconsin, entitled to warning of a danger which is apparently menacing them at close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected by legislasion which is entirely prohibitive?

Until we can have protection in the form of a statue, how can our State board of health, State analysis or food commissions better serve the public than publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders which they find to be made from alum?

The Buying of Islands.

Considerable comment was made in Europe when the United States agreed to give Spain twenty million dollars in the settlement of matters relating to the Philippine Islands. It was not the European way of doing business when one nation had beaten another in a fair fight, for the conqueror to pay money to the vanquished as a sort of balm for offended feelings. The method over there was to put on the screws and take all that could be exacted. In 1871 Germany took from France two valuable provinces and an enormous amount in money as an indemnity for the trouble and expense of going to war. Poor little bankrupt Greece had to borrow money to pay for her mistake in tackling Turkey. In the Philippine transaction it made to appear that the United States did not know how to make a bargain in international business.

The recent purchase by Germany of property in the Caroline Islands has aroused some of the Germans. They cannot see how land of this sort is worth $5,000,000 dollars. Statistics are produced to show that for several years the annual trade of Germany in the Carolines has not been worth $50. In the bargain made with Germany Spain retains valuable advantages. Germany will have to pay the cost of administering the islands, and the critics say trade will have to be wonderfully stimulated—in fact, created—in these parts for mere running expenses to be paid. Germany in these latter days appears to be hungry for land for colonial purposes, but colonizing on coral islands is usually more theoretical than practical.

As between the two bargains—if they can be called such—paying twenty millions for the Philippines, with the expense of conquering them thrown in, taking in consideration the trade that must come from such rich islands, and paying five millions for the privilege of putting up the German flag in the Carolines, the United States, it would seem has made decidedly the better investment.—Baltimore American.

Intimacy of McKinley and Hobart.

No President and Vice-President have ever been so intimate as McKinley and Hobart. Cleveland and Stevenson had nothing in common, and for several good reasons were not friends. Harrison and Morton were friendly but uncongenial. Cleveland and Hendrick hated each other, and everybody knows of the quarrel between Garfield and Arthur over the distribution of patronage in New York. Hayes and Wheeler were friendly, and the Vice-President used to go to the White House every Sunday night with other famtly friends and sing hymns. Grant and Colfax and Grant and Wilson got along fairly well together, but in both cases each had more intimate friends. Lincoln was always suspicious of Johnson, and Johnson always spoke of Lincoln with contempt. So we have to go back to Mr. Hamlin's time in order to find a Vice-President who possessed the thorough confidence of the President and was on what are called intimate terms with him.

Between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin there were no secrets and no lack of confidence. But even they were not so brotherly as McKinley and Hobart. The Vice-President goes over to the White House, walks into the President's room, and says: "Hello! What are you doing now?" just as if they were law partners, and the President will call in Colonel Montgomery and say: "Tell Mr. Hobart to be ready to go driving at half-past four." It is Damon and Pythias over again, with a thorough and sincere affection on both sides.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich, tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a god-send to weak, sickly, run-down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by George & Redden druggists. 6

Bishop and Mrs. Hurst Separate.

A sensation occurred in Washington last week when it was announced that Bishop Hurst and his wife had separated. The announcement was unheralded, absolutely unexpected. It was supposed upon all sides that the Bishop and his graceful young wife were on the most amicable terms, and never during their residence at the Capital has any suspicion of trouble in their home come to the ears of outsiders.

Mrs. Hurst was Miss Root, of Buffalo. She is understood to be extremely wealthy, and her entertainment, while always unostentatious, have been noted for their delicacy and style. Compared to the Bishop, she is extremely young. He is 65 years old, while she is only 32. She invariably seemed fond of her husband, and he showed her the most distinguished attention.

It is understood among their intimate friends that money affairs have been the cause of their separation. There is no absolute statement to this effect, but that is the general impression.

Some time ago Mrs. Hurst left Washington without preliminary announcement and went to Paris.

A few days ago Bishop Hurst left Washington as unexpectedly as his wife. There was some comment at the time, but even then no one among their most intimate friends suspected the real cause.

Bishop Hurst is a principal figure in the Methodist Church and is chancellor of the newly-started American University of Washington.

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QUEEN ANNE'S RAILROAD



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

Eastward.			Westward.	
3	1		2	4
Exp.	Mix'd		Exp.	Mix'd
Leave			Arrive	
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*	10.40	Greenwood	7.52	53.45
7.44	10.55	Owens	7.44	3.25
7.47	11.00	Oakley	7.40	3.20
7.58	*c*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
8.40		Rehoboth	6.40	
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 Diviston of the Phila, Wilm & Balto R R

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

GOING SOUTH		STATIONS.	GOING NORTH	
285 Mail.	205 Pass,	Week Days	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 46
9 48	5 56	Kenton	8 36	3 37
f9 57	6 04	Hartley	8 26	3 27
f10 00	6 06	Slaughter's	8 23	3 24
f10 08	6 12	Marydel	8 17	3 18
f10 16	6 19	Henderson	8 10	3 11
10 24	6 26	Goldsboro	8 03	3 04
10 34	6 39	Greensboro	7 52	2 54
10 44	6 46	Ridgely	7 42	2 43
10 54	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31	2 33
11 04	7 02	Cordova	7 24	2 24
11 12	7 08	Chapel	7 18	2 17
11 24	7 20	Easton	7 08	2 07
11 42	7 37	Trappe	6 55	1 50
11 53	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1 40

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

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