LADIES,

You Can Find Almost Any Kind Of Thin WaShgoods At

JARRELL & NICHOLS

REMEMBER WE ARE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

The Easton Gazette.

SATURDAY, - - - - JUNE 25, 1892.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

GO FOR HARVEST GROCERIES DISHES, Knives, Forks and Spoons,

To Headquarters on Low Prices,

S. LEE TUCKER,

Opp. Brick Hotel.

Joseph Ruby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

$500 to Loan. Apply to M. M. HIGGINS.

—Go to Forsyth, on Dover street, Shanahan Building, for Photographs. He is giving $4 Photographs for $2 for 15 days only.

—First Class New Thresher for sale for nearly one-half list price.

25je2t S D — WM. J. BIERY & SON.

—Dress Goods of all kinds extra cheap at J. E. Shannahan's. Blk Dress Goods a specialty. tf

Religious Notice.—Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., President of Western Maryland College, will preach in Calvary M.P. Church, Sunday, 8 p. m. instead of 11 a. m., on account of the funeral of Mrs. R. H. T. Councell. Dr. Lewis has recently returned from a trip around the world and his sermon will be based on his observations abroad. The public cordially invited.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

Camp Meeting Calendar.—Beckwith Md., July 28, August 7. Camden, Del., July 29, August 8. Concord, Md., July 29, Aug. 8. Deale's Island, Md., July 29, August 8. Hurlocks, Md., July 10th, 20th. Oakland, Md., July 22, August 1. Smith Island, Md., July 31, August 8. Tilgman, Md., July 29, Aug. 8. Wye, Md., August 2nd, 12th. Zoar, Del., August 12th, 22nd.

—Embroideries and Laces in endless variety at J. E. Shannahan. tf

Balto. & Eastern Shore Railroad Co. Special Notice.—On Saturday, June 25th, transfer Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier No. 9 Light St. Wharf, at 3:45 p. m. instead of 5:00 p. m., for Claiborne, Ocean City and intermediate points. New schedule will be in effect Monday, June 27th. Trains will leave Baltimore by steamer 7:00 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. See new schedule.

The Company will sell special low rate round trip tickets between all points and from all Stations to Ocean City on July 4th for all regular trains, good for the day only.

A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt. & G. P. A.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

Death of Mrs. Eliza A. Councell.—Mrs. Councell, wife of Mr. R. H. T. Councell, died suddenly at her home on Thursday evening last of apoplexy. Funeral at Calvary M. P. Church, Sunday June 26 at 11 o'clock. Public invited.

Mrs. Councell was an earnest Christian woman, an exemplary wife and mother, and her demise throws gloom over a large circle of sorrowing friends. She had been active during the day and sociable with friends until a late hour for retiring, when she was suddenly taken and died within half an hour.

—J. E. Shannahan is strictly headquarters for Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets and Ribbons.

Grant—Hunt.—Miss Helen Hunt, daughter of Mrs. A. J. Hunt, of Easton, was married to Mr. Howard W. Grant, private secretary of Superintendent Holliday, of the D. & C. Railroad, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Railroad Ave., at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the Rev. A. R. Walker. The wedding was private, only members of the family being present. After the ceremonies the bride and groom took the north bound train on the D. & C. Railroad for an extended bridal trip. Mr. and Mrs. Grant will reside at Clayton.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Lurd of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in, and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at J. C. Henry Bro.'s Drug store, regular size, 50c. and $1.00

Personal Mention.—Miss Nannie A. Cox of Perry Hall, left Easton Thursday of last week for a delightful trip to Ishpeming, Mich. taking passage on Steamer India from Cleveland. She will be gone probably four months.

James Hartnett of St. Charles College is spending vacation with his parents in Easton. He won the prize in Plain Chant, the class consisting of about forty scholars.

Mrs. Thompson of Philadelphia spent a few days in Easton with her sister, Mrs. Shreve.

Mr. Chas. W. Baker has an interesting letter in this issue telling of his travels west.

Mrs. Stone and daughter of New York are summering at the delightful home of Mrs. M. H. P. Cox, on Miles River.

Mr. Wm. A. Dixon has returned from Swarthmore bringing several of his companions with him to enjoy the breezes of North Bend.

Mrs. J. W. Salmons of Dover is visiting her parents on Hanson St.

Mrs. E. A. Lynch and Mrs. E. V. Higgins and Mrs. J. S. Griffith, are in Atlantic City.

Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, formerly principal of the Friends' Select School, is visiting the family of Mr. N. Tuthill. She will attend Friends' meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Eddie Dodson of Balto is in Easton on a visit.

Rev. Thomas A. King will deliver a special sermon to Master Masons in the New Jerusalem Church in Preston Sunday, July 3d.

Mr. Fredrick Flynn and wife of Chicago, are visiting Mr. Flynn's father in Easton.

Hambleton Roe, son of Register of Wills, E. H. Roe, of the Sophomore class, Western Maryland College, won the recital prize of $30 for the best oration. There were twelve contestants.

Messrs. G. E. Haddaway, J. M. Wooters, A. G. Fascault, and J. Harry Covington, of Talbot County, attended the Democratic National Convention.

—For the cheapest line of Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades go to J. E. Shannahan's. tf

Seth—Walker.—Miss. Mary Rhett Walker, daughter of the Rev. Albert R. Walker, assistant minister of the Cathedral, was married to Gen. Joseph B. Seth, Commander of the State Fishery Force, at 12 o'clock last Wedensday at Trinity Cathedral, Easton. The bride was becomingly attired in gray faille, and diamonds. The Maid of Honor, Miss Madie Thomas wore old rose silk. Each carried La France roses. Miss Josie P. Dawson rendered the wedding marches.

The Rev. A. R. Walker, father of the bride, performed the ceremony. The benediction was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. W. F. Adams, Bishop of the Diocese of Easton.

At 2 o'clock they left for Philadelphia on a special train tendered by Supt. Holliday of the D. & C. R. R. The presents were numerous and handsome. Many distinguished guests were present, including Ex-Governor and Mrs. E. E. Jackson, Senator and Mrs. E. S. Toadvin, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin of Salisbury.

Jarrell & Nichols have been too busy to bother the readers of this sheet with their talk on business and the attractions their store possesses. A glance at the head of this page is what they have to say in a very few words, and they say it so loud you do not have to put on your glasses to hear it. Simply give them a call and be convinced that they mean what they say and say what they mean.

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the Bowels each day. Most people need to use it.

Fourth of July Prohibition Celebration.—The Prohibitionists of Talbot Co., will celebrate the coming 4th of July at McDaniel station. On the B. & E. S. R. R. about 200 yards from the station is a beautiful grove in which will be erected a speaker's stand and seating capacity for from 500 to 800 people. There is on the ground an abundant supply of elegant water; there will be a refreshment stand, from which will be dispensed edibles, and refreshments at reasonable prices. Speakers from abroad will address the people, morning and afternoon on the subjects of Prohibition, Patriotism and Protection. Every body is invited and a good time is promised, and for all who go the Railroad will run a special train at less than half price. The time-table and prices will be given later.

$500 to Loan. Apply to M. M. HIGGINS.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. C. Henry & Bro.

Public Business.—Orphans' Court met Tuesday.

Sallie E. Merrick was appointed guardian to Sadie J. and Leonard G. Merrick, orphan children of D. Frank Merrick; she filed an approved bond; passed.

Henry G. Pascault was appointed guardian ad litem to answer for Mary Ellen Bantam, infant defendant in the case of Johnson vs. Bantam et al.

Geo. L. Fields, adm'tr. of Geo. H. Fields, presented first and final account of administration and distribution of balance due thereon; passed.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Commissioners had a special meeting last Friday to make the estimates and establish the county tax rate for 1892. These are the items in the estimated expenditures for the current year:

Almshouse		$2,500 00
Dover Bridge		537 50
Miles River Bridge		600 00
County Bridges		1000 00
Constables		2000 00
Court expenses:		
Attorneys Fees	$ 300	
Clerk of the Court	1500	
Sheriff	2000	
Jurors, Witnesses, &c.	3500	
State's Attorney	1500	8800 00
Court House and Grounds		250 00
Collectors Commissions		2800 00
County Commissioners Office		2200 00
Elections		900 00
Ferries		1200 00
Inquests		100 00
Insolvents, Errors, &c.		500 00
County Jail		400 00
Interest		1935 00
Magistrates		1200 00
Maryland Insane Hospital		1350 00
Orphans' Court		800 00
Out Pensioners		1200 00
Printing		1000 00
Burial of Paupers		100 00
Register of Wills office		250 00
Public Roads, bridge lumber		1200 00
Work and Repairs		10000 00
Commissioners of Easton		300 00
New Roads		2000 00
Registration		1200 00
Weights and Measures		50 00
Sinking Funds:		
School Bonds		1000 00
Railroad Bonds		1000 00
Public Schools		20000 00
Contingent Fund		4114 38
Total		$72,486 88

The Commissioners made a county tax levy of seventy-eight cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed property for 1892. The basis is $9,283,190. The State tax levy of 17¾ cents on the $100 had been previously made; making the whole tax, State and county taxes 95¾ cents on the $100, against 100¾ last year.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday, 29th inst.

St. Michaels Summer School.—About sixty teacher are attending the summer school which meets in the High School building.

Prof. Chaplain opened the school exercises by leading in the Lord's Prayer the teachers joining in. Miss Stewart began her form study and color work. Prof. Morris gave an address on Framing for Self Reliance. Among the many other excellent remarks he said the teacher must be consecrated to his or her work. He must first, know what self reliance is; he himself must be self reliant. He must have decision. The student reflects the will of his teacher in his conduct, as the moon reflects the light received from the sun. He must rule not noisily but quietly. He has no business with a text book open during the recitation. He is paid for knowing the lesson and is supposed to know it.

Dr. Smith of the Normal School, Baltimore, came on Monday. He began Elementary Science on Tuesday, taking Botany as a leader. He spoke of the pleasure and benefit connected with the study.

Dr. Morris gave a lecture on Will Power, and spoke chiefly on freedom of the Will. He spoke sharply against "breaking" the child's strong will. Rather direct and train the will.

Professor Chaplain spoke on number work, dwelling mainly on the methods in primary grades. Little children know not much of numbers above two, on entering school. The teachers should dwell a long time with them in using this number in connection with objects; then four and eight; then 3, 6 and 9; then 5 and 10, leaving 7 for the last. His advice was that the work should proceed slowly and carefully, not going beyond the child's power and capacity.

Miss Helen M. Cole, Normal School, began Vocal Culture and Physical Development.

Trappe Items.—*From our Regular Correspondent.*—The closing exercises of Trappe High School were marked this time with the distinguishing feature of having a commencement occasion and graduating two students.

The literary features consisted of reading and recitations by the students. Chas. E. Simpson made an address on Public Opinion; Addison Mullikin gave the Benefits of Failure; Rev. M. L. Dolly delivered an address to the class. Dr. Hardcastle presided over the exercises.

After this order had been carried through, the teachers, students and a few visitors partook of ice cream, lemonade, lemon ices and cakes, furnished by the teachers and students.

The Primary School closed with a feast of good things and of course spelling and arithmatic were laid aside for the ice cream and cakes. The morning passed happily and the children with many good wishes dispersed.

Mrs. D. M. Long's mother, Mrs. Cross died in Baltimore on Monday morning. Mrs. Long has just returned from seeing her on Sunday.

Misses Hennie Merrick, Mary Hardcastle, Annie Euwing, Nettie Martin, and Messrs. Long and Farring are attending summer school at St. Michaels.

The Loves of Christopher Columbus.—Among the earliest things learned at school is that "in 1492 Columbus sailed o'er the ocean blue" and discovered America; and every reminiscence of the event and of the great discoverer is being revived this quadri-centennial year. But with it all we have heard comparatively little about Mrs. Christopher Columbus, the faithful wife who inspired and encouraged Columbus through all his trials and disappointments, and helped him to his life's great work. In DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for July there is an especially fine article, "The Loves of Christopher Columbus," which gives an interesting account of this phase of the life of the great discoverer, the numerous illustrations including copies of very rare old portraits, among them the most authentic one of Columbus himself. Mrs. Helen Campbell contributes one of her realistic papers, "Child Life in the Slums of New York," which is embellished with numerous characteristic pictures. "How to Row without a Teacher" is especially *apropos*; and with the plain directions, and about a score of pictures to look at besides, one would not be very apt who could not learn to manage a boat in a very short time. Every lover of his country will be interested in the article on "The American Flag," which, besides the historical information about our "star-spangled banner," gives the fullest directions for making one at home which will reduce considerably the cost of it. In addition there are excellent stories by well known writers. The numerous departments are particularly interesting, and there are nearly 200 pictures, including a full-page oil picture, "Luscious Fruits," which is a brilliant and artistic piece of coloring. The subscription price to this magazine is only $2 a year; single copies, 20 cents. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 E. 14th street, New York City.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by his motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 25july

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURNISHING

Have been Added to my Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL.

JOHN T. RATHELL,

MARKET SPACE.

W. C. T. U.

Women's Christian Temperance Union meets every Sabbath afternoon at 3.30 o'clock in its hall (second floor) corner of Washington and Dover streets; entrance on Dover St. An invitation is extended to all who wish to attend these meetings.

We were favored with the company of our Ex-President Elizabeth Lloyd at our Gospel Temperance Meeting on Sunday last.

Mrs. Mary Haslup, State Organizer of Md., will meet the members of the Union, including the members of the Loyal Legion, on Saturday, June 25th, at 4 o'clock; in the lecture room of the M. E. Church. On Sunday, 26th, she will give an address in the M. E. Church, South, at 3 p. m. A general invitation is extended to all.

WHITE RIBBON TEA.

On the afternoon of June 15th we were among the happy number that enjoyed the hospitalities of Mr. A. V. Nevius and wife, at Cedar Hill Farm. The Union of Cordova was well represented. There were the aged members, those in the vigor of manhood and womanhood, the youth, the little children, and even a White Ribbon baby. The ride to the farm caused us to enjoy the cool, shady lawn and sloping grounds. The long dining table was artistically arranged, and groaned under the burden of good things. Evidently our good sister had not read the law concerning the plainness of White Ribbon Teas; yet we were all very grateful for the delicious ice cream and cake that finished the repast. The recital of how the quarters were earned, while sitting at the table, was full of interest. On rising the pastor invoked a blessing on us all, then followed the old English custom of singing the doxology and we were dismissed to retire to the parlor to enjoy a musical feast.—Good singing brings good cheer. An unexpected treat was in store for us in the giving of a fine temperance oration by Mr. Jaekson, of Cordova. The company took their departure in the early twilight and we had no fears but that they would reach home in safety, for their pilot was a White Ribbon mule, who carried his head erect, with a seeming knowledge of the principles he advocated.

ONE ACT OF A BRAVE BOY.

Eddie S—— lives in one of the most beautiful cities of Ohio, but you will not find his home in one of its fashionable streets. Across the river, opposite a broad common, through a muddy yard, around to the back-door, and up some broken stairs to the second story of a frame house, does he go every night after his day's work at the railroad depot. Inside the door, however, extreme cleanliness and an air of comfort pervades the crowded rooms.

The Advocate (a kind brother in the church sends it to his mother), the Bible and Sunday School lesson leaf lying on a table, the fine far-away look out from the window, all combine to make it a not uninviting resting-place for any one. But there is a shadow over this home, to which its comparative poverty is but a speck in the summer air: the father is a drunkard.

A few years ago he was able to keep his children in school, and support his family comfortably by the products of his labor as a blacksmith. The remembrance of the time when the father was always kind, as he is now when sober, makes the present sorrow and disgrace all the more painful for his wife and children.

But to come to my story. On the last evening of February Eddie's mother thought she would like to go to prayer-meeting, so her husband went with her to the door of the Methodist church, of which she is a member, and said he would wait for her outside until the service was over. Alas! how suddenly divide the paths of the good and those who follow evil. The same electric light that cast its clear cut shadows on the graceful Gothic towers of the temple of prayer and praise made plain the way to a snare of Satan called a saloon.

Hardly had the door closed upon his wife when the poor, weak slave of appetite went over the street, inside the door, and called for a drink; but just as he laid his money on the counter, there was an unexpected interruption to the transaction.

Boys, what would you think if, when your father went out in the evening, you had to follow and watch his footsteps to keep him from getting drunk? Yet that was what this man's two sons did on that night of which I am speaking. So before the barkeeper had time to serve his customer, Eddie stepped in, and, standing by his father, said to the saloon keeper,

"Don't you dare to give him any liquor; if you do, we will prosecute you to the extent of the law." Then, turning to a group of men seated in the room, said, "Gentlemen, you hear what I say. We have enough of this coming home drunk almost every night, and we are going to put a stop to it."

"It is none of my concern," said the bartender.

"It is some of my concern, and I will make it some of your concern," answered Eddie.

The father, yielding when not excited by drink, turned and went out, followed by his son, who stayed and waited with him, while his brother, Robbie, went home to attend to a younger child.

This is what I call brave for a naturally shy boy of fifteen, who had always lived a very humble and retired life.

Be told his mother that he trembled all over when he was talking. How much better it would be for Eddie, his father, and all concerned if the liquor saloons were all closed. Will you help to hold aloft the temperance flag?

Lippincott's Magazine for July 1892.—The complete novel in LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for July, "White Heron," is by M. G. McClelland, and one of the quaintest and most cheerful mountain stories that writer has yet given her readers. The tale opens with a charming legend of the Cherokee Indians, about a long hidden treasure cave which the hero is destined to mend his wild ways in tracing. The work progresses with greater interest to the reader since Jack Clive pursues at the same time the equally absorbing task of making love amid attractive surroundings, which the author knows and lets one feel so well.

In the *Journalist Series*, Max de Lipman recounts "The Newspaper Illustrator's Story" with the help of numerous illustrations.

In the *Athletic Series*, W. P. Stephens contributes an illustrated article on 'Canoe Life.'

"Peary's North Greenland Expedition and the Relief" is well and interestingly covered by those authorities on the expedition,—W. E. Hughes and Benjamin Sharp.

Gertrude Atherton contributes a short but clever essay on "Geographical Fiction."

Agnes Repplier talks about the "Trials of a Publisher" in her naturally readable style. Robert Burns Wilson gives an interesting review of Waitman Barbe's volume of poems, "Ashes and Incense." Joel Benton tells of "An Old Boston Magazine" established in 1842 and edited by Nathan Hale, Jr. The department "As It Seems" discusses the reception of Julien Gordon's work abroad, Excess of Cerebration and Mr. Nye's remedy, Genius and Labor, The Gift of Expression, etc.

The short story is by Molly Elliott Seawell. The poetry of the number is contributed by Edgar Saltus, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Flavel Scott Mines, and Harrison S. Morris.

For the Gazette.

AN EASTONIAN VIEWS THE GREAT SOUTH WEST.

A RECENT TOUR MADE BY C. W. B.

It was my purpose to write you from each important point at which we should stop, but owing to the amount of time necessarily consumed in our investigations, and also, that a knowledge of the entire country through which we were to pass was necessary to a correct estimate of the condition of each section, I thought it best to defer the completion of my notes of each portion till we had reviewed the whole.

In the country through which we have passed, the soil and surface is so diversified that one can scarcely realize that he is all the time in one land, or among his own people. The contrast to the "East," so called, is so great that a new life seems daily about us, greater indeed, in that, though called a new country, it is in many respects, in fact, in all desirable particulars, far ahead of the old, sleepy, lazy, communities who have settled down to the belief, that they are the old and, therefore, the only "life worth living."

We have out here, better buildings, better schools, churches and places of amusement, more beautiful and well kept streets etc., than, at the rate you are now going, you will have in 1992. The towns and cities here are built, not creeping up in spite of themselves. The streets are graded and beautifully laid out, not following cow paths and foot paths by old shanties where some of the old "first families" happened once to reside.

Of course there are "old," sleepy, communities and relics of the past, but they *are* relics, and so recognized and so exhibited, and not pointed to as models and evidences of their owner's thrift and progress. They belong to a past age, not to the present, progressive, white people's time.

A great many circumstances have to do with this wonderful progress over the sleepy agricultural sections of the East. In the first place, the population is made up mostly of those who have enterprise and energy enough to leave home—and that is saying a great deal—who when they get here find a friendly rivalry pleasant and even necessary. Each one becomes a "hustler", (not a "rustler" any more for that has become very unpopular of late), each works for his own good, it is true, but not for his neighbor's harm. Each is loyal to his own home, his own country, wherever he may have pitched his tent, and at the same time faithful to the intrests of trade, just as the loyal soldier seeks his own advancement in drill and worth, but stands shoulder to shoulder with his fellows when facing the enemy.

Again, the climate works wonders here. When you arise in the morning, you awake all over and feel like getting out. There is a tonic about it that you do not get on the Atlantic coast, and it stays with you all day. A cold day here, if they have one, is a pleasant one; a hot day the same. You are not congealed with moist air like in a bad refrigerator, nor suffocated by hot, moist air as if in a hot-house, as you too often are East. You can find almost any kind climate here, but it is all stimulating, pure and bracing, as it must necessarily be in high regions like these so far above the sea-level.

Again, the productions are so great and the industries so diversified that there is encouragement for all and prosperity for all.

The tiller of soil has his choice of what he will grow:—grain, vegetables, stock, and fruits of *all* kinds—it is a veritable Paradise for the fruit grower—and when grown he has a ready market for them,—in fact he cannot supply the demand.

Does one's taste incline to the arts and manufactures he has the material right at his call. If he prefers the precious metals the mountains are at hand beckoning him to come and knock and they will open their doors displaying treasures that will gladden his eyes and heart. The miner, though, has no bed of roses; he pays in hard, honest labor and exposure in every country for all he gets and he often gets more than others, because he earns more. The mining industry in this section is one factor in the farmers' prosperity for being entirely a consumer of farm products he helps to make the farmers' market what it is.

As all roads lead to Rome, so do all the railroads lead to the "Paradise of the Southwest," as this territory, stretching from the Eastern boundary of Indian Territory and Texas, westward to the Pacific Ocean, may well be termed. One cannot lose his way, and such are the comforts and luxuries introduced on all the roads that you cannot well be sorry that you took the train you did. It would be invidious to make any distinction, and as for the expense, they are all alike.

You will know what that means after you have tried it. If you work your way, as we have done, you will be sure to earn your passage; if you pay your fare, you will surely have paid it, and I may add, have obtained all you paid for.

Before entering upon detailed description of the various places visited and inspected by us, I should like first to give a general summary, and personal examination.

While New Mexico and Southern California, offer many inducements to the settler, I am inclined to think that Texas would be a better field, at this time. For a few years past, the stream of immigration has been directed to the Pacific coast. Nearly every locality on the Pacific coast has a boom, and prices of land were run up, in many instances, very high.

The consequent reaction having set in, a check has been given to the heavy stream of immigration that was pouring in. New Mexico is not yet ready for an Eastern immigration; it must first be prepared for that by the settlement of western pioneers, accustomed to the privations and hardships of new countries. The towns are all ready, in fact far, very far, ahead of your Eastern towns and cities of same size, in every desirable respect.

The great natural resources of New Mexico in the matter of climate, soil, minerals and markets are hardly appreciated as yet, but the advance guard from the Western states, now gradually moving into the Territory will make it a most desirable country for future immigration. As a rule, Eastern people want to settle in a locality where they can have all the advantages in the way of churches, schools and society, as well as a healthful, moderate climate, productive soil and comparatively cheap lands. There are portions of Texas, where, I think, these expectations may be realized. On our trip to that State we met a gentleman, formerly of Culpepper Co., Va., now an extensive and successful fruit grower on the Gulf Coast, who, in answer to our inquiry as to the best locality for new settlers, expressed his opinion in favor of certain parts of central Texas. He had, for a number of years been annualy visiting Lampasas and the Springs there for the benefit of his health, and had been much impressed by the adaptability of that locality for profitable fruit growing, especially peaches, plums and apricots. Our attention being thus especially called to that place, we visited Lampasas, and found the conditions very favorable.

Lampasas is a very pleasantly situated businesslike town (of about 3,000 population) whose inhabitants appear to be healthy, thrifty, and energetic. The country, round about, has a good productive soil; the bottom lands well adapted to cotton, corn and vegetables, while the uplands can be profitably cultivated in small grain, potatoes, and fruit. The elevation (about 1,200 feet above the sea level assures freedom from malaria, and a less oppressive summer heat than the low countries. We found lands in the vicinity reasonable in price and, that too, all within a radius of four or five miles of town. There is another section of Texas, while not so long settled as Lampasas, and consequently not so desirable to many, yet to me, was far more enticing on account of its diversified industries and advantages; the home for the sportsman and lover of nature as well as the farmer, stock grower and manufacturer. I allude to the country extending north-westward from Fort Worth, clear to the Panhandle.

It is an excellent grain country, and lands are cheap and can be had in large bodies and very reasonable. Being as yet rather sparsely settled, it lacks, as I said above, in the opinion of a certain class, some of the advantages to Eastern people afforded, by the Lampasas Country. As your readers doubtless know, there are situated in and near the town of Lampasas, a number of Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs; which are noted foa their valuable medicinal qualities, making Lampasas one of the leading health resorts of the State.

While the above named places and sections are the best all around homes for the settler in Texas, yet the evidences of thrift, enterprise and prosperity everywhere manifest in this grand state unquestionably justifies the name of the "Empire State of the Southwest" if not of the Union. She is an empire within herself; such are her varied natural resources, manufacturies and advantages that her people, if entirely cut off from the rest of the world, could live and prosper. So far, however, from being dependent on her own resources, she bids fair to have the largest and richest foreign commerce of any state of the United States. Her trade with South America will one day be stupendous.

Galveston, the Queen of the Gulf, has a commercial and maratime importance emphasized by an appropriation of $6,200,000 by the general government, which is being expended to deepen the water over the bar (already able to receive vessels drawing fifteen feet of water) and by the further fact that, according to the late census, 21,000,000 of our 64,000,000 population find this port their nearest point to tidewater.

A commission of engineers appointed by congress to designate where the great city and seaport of the Northwest and Southwest should be built, unanimously recommended Galveston. As an outlet to the West, she is nearer than New York to all the great cities west of the Mississippi and south of Chicago. The great railway systems have accepted the situation, and the trunk lines are seeking, and some building independent lines to this great Gulf port. Galveston ranks as the third cotton port in the United States and her bank clearances average the enormous sum of $18,500,000 per month. The Pan-American Steamship Company, capital $10,000,000, with headquarters at Galveston, is one of the results of the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, and with the opening of the Nicaragua canal Galveston will soon become, and entitled to be called the Centropolis of the Western Hemisphere.

Of all the cities visited we felt the charm of Galveston most. It is a modern built city, called the "Garden City of the Union"; has broad, paved streets, substantial business blocks, beautiful palatial residences, churches, public schools, high school, medical branch of the State University, hotels, parks, water works, electric lights, electric railways, theatres, etc., and many manufacturing enterprises of almost all kinds—in fact, is a city supplied with every luxury known to modern metropolitan life. Its public school exhibit captured first prize at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

The drive along the beach 30 miles long with a continual salt seabreeze makes life a luxury, and not until one has experienced the heavenliness of it while sitting in an open carriage drawn by a pair of spirited horses, can he say that he has had one of the pleasantest experiences of life. As a health resort it is visited by persons from even Southern California. The hotels are grand and furnish every comfort at very reasonable rates. The sportsman finds this vicinity an elysium; wild fowl abound, while the finny tribe is endless in variety. Among the game and palatable fish we mention the Tarpon, Spanish Mackerel, Pompano, Redfish, Junefish, Trout, Sheephead and Redsnapper. The yachting privileges are unequaled anywhere on the globe. Those who enjoy this noble pastime have the bayous, bay and open gulf to choose from. Surf bathing, safe and convenient, can be indulged in at all seasons. Its climate is simply superb even at this writing when the whole country is at the mercy of changes, storms and blizzards. To walk down its broad, beautiful avenues, on a beautiful spring day like we are now experiencing, one feels that even existence here is a pleasure. Summer is said to be grander still. The winters are mild, frost being rarely seen. The temperature in midsummer is from 80° to 88° in the shade, being fanned by a constant breeze. The Beach Hotel and Pagoda bath houses are open the year around. It is one of the healthiest cities in the Union, the average death rate being 13 per 1,000. Society in Galveston is in keeping and fully apace with the enormous business transacted and wealth of the population.—There are 25 churches (white) of 9 denominations, and 12 (colored) of 4 denominations. We have never heard better music or more learned, pious sermons anywhere than in those churches visited by us here. There are two points that it would be unpardonable to omit in any article on Galveston, because they are of interest to Marylanders. One is, you will find here the Maryland biped, and his chief gastronomic favorite, the bivalve. The former seems not to be able to exist well without the latter, at all events, he is never quite happy if t'other dear charmer be away. I have heard the lament of many a Marylander on the absence of the oyster when away from home, and I have been able to sympathize with him, but if he will pack his grip and come to Galveston and eat oysters, yes, real genuine oysters, he will say that not even the unadulterated "River Cove" oyster in all its pristine vigor can charm him away; and, no doubt, if the oyster fleet of the Chesapeake could get here with all their tackle and should be allowed to work (which they wouldn't) Commander Seth would exclaim "Othello's occupation's gone!"

Texas is going to solve the oyster problem of the United States. She will do this by offering such protection to her natural oyster beds as will prevent that destruction which has marked the history of oysters in the East, and by giving to individuals the right to plant and own as many acres of private beds as they can take care of, and then protecting them in this right. One gentleman said, "I have just completed a trip from the head of Galveston bay (east) to the Rio Grande, along the coast of Texas, and helped fish and eat oysters along almost every part of that 350 miles of bay-indented country, and found a state of affairs to make rejoice every lover of the succulent bivalve and fine fish." This oyster is really unequaled by any others for flavor. He is not renowned among epicures outside of the State, simply because he is unknown, and he has remained so long because he is in Texas. The world has been slow in finding out a great many things Texas has that are unequaled, because Texans have been too slow to let it be known.

The vastness of the possibilities may be grasped when it is stated that the beds will easily produce more than 500 barrels to the acre. Baltimore packers have been filling their Western orders mainly from Galveston during the past season. Galveston will become the leading oyster market of the world.

As to the biped—you are sure to find an Eastern Shoreman wherever you go, and this charming city is no exception. There are many Marylanders here and all over the State and all seem doing well, and standing well—many of them wealthy and holding positions of trust and honor.

Few Marylanders make failures when they go from home, and many, very many, do who remain at home. Perhaps it is as I said before that one who has energy enough to leave home, has energy enough to succeed, wherever he may go and "hustle."

But it would be impossible to speak of all the charms and advantages of this country, and perhaps the home-seeker may think at first glance that Galveston's prosperity, advancement and charms are of no interest to them and to the farmer, but they are, just as the prosperity of Baltimore is the prosperity of Maryland, and New York's prosperity and fame is the prosperity of the whole Atlantic region. Galveston will be the market and outlet for not only Texas but the vast area bordering thereon and contiguous thereto. Besides, a fairer or better farming and fruit country never existed than that adjacent to the Gulf in Texas, but land not as cheap as in the interior. Time or space in your paper will not permit me to describe or mention the subjects of interest in all the other portions and cities visited by us in this State. Dallas, Denison, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Waco and the country around them we found all partaking of the general prosperity and advancement everywhere so manifest in this State, and all have some special inducement to offer the home-seeker, the tourist or health-seeker, in the way of climate, health employment, social advantages, transportation facilities, cheap and profitable lands, etc., but of all these last named cities we were most impressed with El Paso. It is true that San Antonio is greatly preferred by many and for good reasons. It has wonderful natural and achieved advantages and ranks second in the State in population and taxable basis. Bexar county, in which it is situated, is one of the oldest counties of the State. The District of Bexar was created in 1730, and named in honor of the Duke of Bexar, the Viceroy of Mexico. The county is well-watered, three rivers and a number of small streams and springs supplying it. Three railroads pass through the county, one of them, the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad, having its general offices, shops, etc., located in San Antonio. Its churches, schools and society leave nothing to be desired. There are many historic buildings of interest to every one, the most notable being the Alamo, dear to all lovers of the heroic. The population of the city in 1890 was over 50,000, and it is rapidly growing. It is a noted health resort, and justly so, for the climate is superb and the country beautiful and rich in interest. There are many Mexicans here and they are good citizens, many of them being prosperous and thrifty. Winter is the happy season here, for then the city is filled with strangers—health and pleasure seekers—who enjoy to the full the many advantages it possesses, rapid transit, opera houses, electric lights, and bright, happy life of the people. Many of the visitors remain till late in the spring and at this writing the gaieties are in full blast. It must not, however, be considered that San Antonio depends for its prosperity on this feature, for the country around and about is rich in fertility and resources. Among the farm and field products are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, peas, beans, hay, sorghum, etc. Then there are apples, peaches, plums, melons and grapes. The wool-clip is large, and the honey-bee does his work.

For an ideal home, however, considering all things and all circumstances essential thereto, El Paso and its country impressed us the most.

It is located in the extreme western corner of Texas on the east bank of the Rio Grande, which separates the United States from the Republic of Mexico. It is four miles from the extreme southern corner of New Mexico and is nineteen miles south of that portion of the same territory which lies on the east side of the Rio Grande. The city is about equally distant from the cities of St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans and city of Mexico, being about 1,200 miles from each. The population now is about 15,000 and the buildings are of a superior class to any town of its size, in America. Five great trunk lines centering here from from all points of the compass, and surrounded as it is by the vast mineral deposite of New Mexico, old Mexico, Arizona and Texas, this city is without a doubt destined to be a great metropolis.

The El Paso Valley lands are noted for one thing thoroughly proven by experiments and experience, that is, its soil will grow almost anything. The soil is proverbially rich, and productive for fruits, cereals, vegetables, grasses and almost anything desired for man and beast. The climate is beyond per adventure among the healthiest and pleasantest on earth, and we believe that Rio Grande Valley has no superior anywhere. Outside of the city, the population is about 10,000.

El Paso enjoys especial advantages in the variety and cheapness of the building material, which can be readily obtained. Good building brick are selling in the wall for $8.50 per M. Lumber is also reasonable, and redwood shingles sell for $5 00 There are extensive stone quarries in Franklin Mountain, adjoining the city, and building stone consequently very cheap. The situation of El Paso on the border of the "Wild West," has not prevented the rapid spread of religious teachings in the city, and church matters have progressed as steadily as commercial affairs. The border ruffian has long since disappeared, and a more quiet, orderly and religious community cannot be found in any of the older settled states. In fact from our experience and observation in the adjoining states, we believe the border ruffian tales are mostly gotten up for the benefit and entertainment of the citizens of the East whose lack of entertainment and leisure beget in him a powerful imagination that calls for such talks to furnish him with the needed mental and moral stimulant. They are the William Tell and Don Quixote of the Western Hemisphere.

The following churches are represented here: Catholics, Episcopalians, M.E. Church, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian, besides missions and chapels. In speaking of church I desire to say that the visitor cannot but be impressed by the good done all through this section by Catholics and Methodists. The former are of course the pioneers, and the devotion and selfsacrifice of Priests and Sisters are touching and impressive. They are found everywhere and in every good work. The Methodists meet the want of a class and nation not reached by the first named; but the works of charity and practical piety of the Catholics are not confined to a class. They take in all people and all faiths, who need their ministrations, and evidently know their Master's teachings as to who is thy neighbor. The secret societies and orders are nearly all here, there being ten or twelve lodges or bodies. Texas has the largest school fund of any state in the Union. There is a permanent fund of $3,500,000 which yields an annual income of $200,000. Besides this there are over 54,000,000 acres of land which has been set apart for educational purposes, and a large portion of the public general revenue and a poll tax goes to the support of the schools. This city already has a splendid school building which cost $20,000, yet the growth of the city has been so rapid that the school authorities have found it necessary to provide two more new school buildings to cost $20,000 and $30,000 respectively. Besides the public schools there is a large Catholic school under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who are doing a grand work.

The desirability of a country for a home depends very much upon its climate, and in this respect none can offer greater inducement for the home-seeker than this section of the Rio Grande valley. The climate throughout the year is said to be delightful, never having extremes of heat and cold, and, indeed, if we are to judge by what we are experiencing, there can be no reason to doubt the statement. This part of the year is the most trying in any section, and if there are any disagreeable features, they will be brought out at the transition period from winter to spring. Here, however, life seems to be a real pleasure—at this writing—no day or part of a day that cannot be spent out in the bright bracing atmosphere, in this beautiful country, breathing in its pure, life giving qualities and almost driven to exercise by the exhilaration one feels on every hand. The altitude of the valley here is 3,700 feet above the gulf, giving it an atmosphere dry, pure, invigorating, and healthful. While the summer days are no doubt often quite warm, the weather is never oppressive as in lower altitudes, and the mountain breezes render the nights always cool and refreshing. Those who have lived here longest are the most enthusastic in their praise of the climate. Sunstrokes, yellow fever, and diphtheria are never known.

Parties coming here with asthma, hay-fever and bronchial troubles are soon relieved, and those remaining are permenantly cured. There are no local malarial influences here and persons suffering from malarial diseases find prompt relief on coming to El Paso, and it is pronounced by medical experts the best winter climate in the United states, in common with portions of New Mexico for consumptives.

We found the society in El Paso city and county refined and cultured, and have yet to hear superiority claimed for anyone or family on the merits of their progenitors rather than their own. They seem to live in the present and its duties and enjoyments and to be too busy to spend their time reading the inscriptions on headstones or tracing lineage, unless, indeed, there is some *realty* in it.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

No. 179.—Arithmetical Puzzles.

1. Two persons had between them $300, and after the first had given $30 to the second, the sums which they then had were to one another as 2 is to 3. What had each at first?

2. A person bought a number of geese for which he gave $30. Now, if he had given 10 cents less for each goose, he would have had ten more for the same money. How many had he?

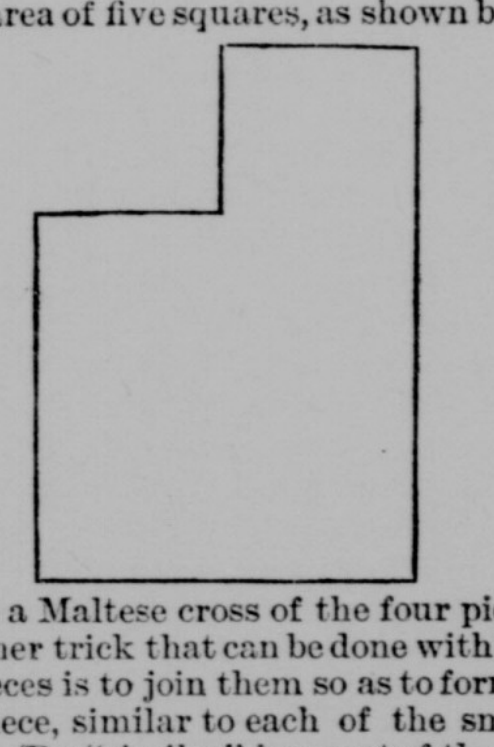
No. 180.—Word Squares.

1. A month. 2. Quick. 3. Harshness. 4. To obscure. 5. Droves.

1. A wanderer. 2. One who is carried on horseback. 3. To worship. 4. Gay. 5. Plunders.

No. 181.—The Maltese Cross.

Take four pieces of cardboard, each having an area of five squares, as shown below.



Make a Maltese cross of the four pieces.

Another trick that can be done with these four pieces is to join them so as to form one large piece, similar to each of the smaller pieces. (By "similar" is meant of the same form, and differing only in magnitude.)

No. 182.—Numerical Enigma.

Where shall true *all* be found,
Upon this selfish earth?
It does not here abound,
Though attribute of worth.

To 1, 4, 10, 11,
8, 12, 16, 17,
The messenger of heaven
It often seems, I ween.

5, 9, 15, 13
With confidence applies
Where true *complete* is seen,
For there its refuge lies.

The 6, 2, 7, 3
Of friendship it cements;
Before it, pure and free,
E'en jealousy relents.

If 4, 14, my friend,
Thy heart doth *all* abide,
Then justice shall attend
Thy steps, whate'er betide.

No. 183.—Double Acrostic.

A habitation of small size
Conjoined to twenty hundredweight
Will give a product that supplies
The clothing of both small and great.

1. A carriage used in ancient warfare.
2. A noble river of a western state.
3. We find no rose without it.

No. 184.—Syncopations.

By dropping one letter in the first word, find the second, and so on:

1. A hollow cry or roar.
2. Beneath, or somewhat lower.
3. May be severe and sore,
4. A weapon used of yore.
5. Two letters left, no more.

1. Holds horses frequently.
2. A creature of the sea.
3. Warm friend to you and me.
4. A state where gold may be.
5. One hundred fifty, see.

No. 185.—A Double Diagonal.

```
X * * * * * X
* X * * * X *
* * X * X * *
* * * X * * *
* * X * X * *
* X * * * X *
X * * * * * X
```

The first horizontal row of seven represents a word signifying "drawn; inferred." The second of seven, "disputed; argued." The third, "to regain." The fourth, "deficiency." The fifth, "begun again after interruption." The sixth, "a laborer." The seventh, "the root of a word." The first diagonal of seven, "tenth." The second diagonal of seven, "the number that divides."

No. 186.—Curtailments.

1. Curtail something accomplished and leave a title of distinction.
2. Alike and leave a boy's name.
3. Woven material and leave coagulation.
4. An indicator and leave a vehicle.
5. Something obtained and leave to depart.
6. A portion and leave equal value.

A Catastrophe Averted.

If Columbus had not married a wife with a dowry of geographical lore and found a queen with plenty of jewelry, this world might have still been nothing but a pancake.

Enigma.

What's that? what's that? Oh, I shall faint,
Call, call the priest to lay it!
Transpose it, and to king and saint,
And great and good you pay it?
Specter; respect.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 171.—Enigma: Postman.

No. 172.—A Geographical Letter: MY DEAR IDA—I and my brother Austin are staying with our Aunt Clara at the seaside. We go for long walks on the beach and take a sandwich or an orange for our lunch. We have collected shells of every hue. From your loving friend,

LENA EYRE.

No. 173.—A Diamond:

H
T I P
G E N U S
T E N D R I L
H I N D O S T A N
P U R S U E D
S I T E S
L A D
N

No. 174.—A Useful Article: A File.

No. 175.—Crossword Enigma: Palpable.

No. 176.—Illustrated Word Square: Swan. Tree. Ostrich. Palanquin. Target. Oats. Ninepins. Elbow. Organ. Nutcrackers. Camel. Ewer. Plow. Egg. Extinguisher. Penguin.

No. 177.—Beheaded Words: 1. Slumber, lumber, umber. 2. Still, till, ill. 3. Tree, bee, be.

No. 178.—Geographical Names: Queensland. Liverpool. Warwick. Denmark. Madrid. Holyhead.

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Samples sent, upon application, to any address.

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⁂

If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, write for information about this treatment, and their book of 200 pages, giving a history of Compound Oxygen, its nature and effects, with numerous testimonials from patients, to whom you may refer for still further information, will be promptly sent, without charge.

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This book, aside from its great merit as a medical work, giving, as it does, the result of years of study and experience, you will find a very interesting one.

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HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. **Life is passing!** Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a **golden** opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, *never* to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. **Money** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from **$5** to **$10** per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, **free.** Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all **free,** by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once. **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

BRUSHES.—Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and any other kind you may need. W. C. HUGHES.

BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 22ND, 1892.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION

For Chicago & Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.20 A.M., Express 7.15 P.M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.30 P. M., Express 10.15 P. M.

For Pittsburg, Express daily 10.20 A.M. and 7.40 P. M.

For Cleveland via Pittsburg, 10.20 A.M. and 7.40 P.M.

For Washington, week days, 5, x6.20, 6.25, x7.10, x7.20, x8.00, 8.35, x9.30, x10.20, (10.35 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 45 minutes) 12.15, x2.10, x2 30, 2.50, (3.45 45-minutes) x4.15, 5, x6, 6.18 x6.50, x7.15, x7.40, x8.18, 9.05, x9.55, x10.15 11:30 P. M. Sunday 6.25, x7.10, 8.35, x9.30, x10.20 (10.35 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 45 minutes) 1.05, x2.10, x2.30, (3.45 45-minutes) 5.00, 6.18, x6.50, x7.15, x7.40, x8.18, 9.05, x9.55, x10.15, 11.30 P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.15, and 4.15 P. M. Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10 A.M., 1.10, 4.20 and 5.30 P.M. Sunday, 9.35 A.M. and 5.30 P.M.

For Virginia Midland Railroad and South via Danville, *9.30 A.M., and *8.18 P.M.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and all points in the South via N. & W. R. R., 7.10 A. M., 9.55 P. M. daily. Parlor car from Washington to Roanoke on morning train. Sleeping car from Washington to Chattanooga and Memphis on night train. For Luray 2.30 P.M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, †4, †9 30 A.M. For Winchester, †4.20 P. M., Mixed train for Harrisonburg, §4.00 A.M.

For Hagerstown †4.00, †9.30 A. M., †4.15 P.M.

For Mt. Airy and way stations, *4.00, †8.10, §9.35 A. M., *1.10, (†4.20 stops at principal stations only,) *5.30, *6.30, *11.15 P. M.

For Ellicott City, *4.00, †6.32, †8.10, §9.35, †11.00 A.M. †1.10, §1.35, †3.30, †4.20, *5.30, *6.30, *8.30, *11.15 P.M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, Columbus and the Northwest daily, 1.00 and 6.00 P. M.; from Pittsburg and Cleveland, *9.00 A. M., *6.00 P.M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 6.30 A.M., 3.15 P. M. daily.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

For New York, Boston and the East, daily, 7.00, 8.50, (10.48 Dining Car) A. M., 12.55, 3.40, (5.55 Dining Car), P. M., (12.50, night, Sleep-Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P.M.) Thro' Pullman Sleeper to Boston via Poughkeepsie Bridge on the 3.40 P.M. train daily.

For Atlantic City 10.48 A.M, 12.55 P.M. Sundays 12.55 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, daily, 7.00, 8.50, (10.48, stopping at Wilmington only,) A. M, 12.55, 3.40, 5.55, 8.55 P.M., 12.50 night. Eor all stations week days 7.30 A. M., 3.35 and 5.15 P. M. Sndays 8,45 A. M., 5.15 P. M.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. *Daily. x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket offices, N. W. CORNER CALVERT & BALTIMORE STS., CAMDEN STATION, AND 230 S. BROADWAY.

J. T. ODELL, General Manager. — CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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Delaware & Chesapeake Railway.

GOING SOUTH.		STATIONS.	GOING NORTH	
201 Mail	281 Pass		280 Mail	276 Pass
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
6 30	3 05	Baltimore	11 10	9 25
7 27	3 53	Philadelphia	10 32	7 59
8 15	4 37	Wilmington	9 42	7 13
9 42	5 55	Clayton	8 30	5 37
9 54	6 04	Kenton	8 21	5 27
10 05	6 14	Hartley	8 10	5 16
10 08	6 16	Slaughters	8 08	5 13
10 19	6 23	Marydel	8 01	5 03
10 27	6 30	Henderson	7 54	4 54
10 35	6 37	Goldsborough	7 48	4 46
10 48	6 47	Greensborough	7 39	4 35
11 00	6 56	Ridgely	7 29	4 23
11 12	7 05	Queen Anne	7 20	4 13
11 24	7 13	Cordova	7 11	4 02
11 34	7 20	Chapel	7 05	3 55
11 50	7 32	Easton	6 55	3 44
12 10	7 45	Trappe	6 39	3 20
12 20	7 55	Oxford	6 30	3 10
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