THE NEWS.

An unknown woman riding a bike ran down and killed Wm. Klink in Chicago.——Frank Owens, a brickmason, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been working in Kent, O, received his pay and went on a spree. He was arrested in Akron, O., while intoxicated, and attempted to hang himself in his cell at the city prison with his suspender. He was discovered and cut down before harm was done.——Two men robbed a faro bank at Newport, Ky.——The East Chicago Iron and Steel Company, of Hammond, Ind., has made an assignment ——Bert Green, colored, convicted of the murder of Miles P. Mitchell, near Whiteville, Hardeman county, in December last, was hanged at Jackson, Tenn. ——Henry Lyons, who killed his wife near Mt. Pleasant, W. Va., went to the home of his mother and committed suicide ——Charles De Heart, a farmer in Patrick county, Va., who had given information to revenue officers about moonshiners, was found dead in a field shot through the head.——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to stop all work on its lines wherever possible, in order to reduce expenses.——The Dennison Deposit Bank at Dennison, O., made an assignment. Liabilities over $100,000; assets $60,000 ——Joseph Greidler, of Minnesota, a crack bicycle racer, was killed on the track at Lima, O.

Corporal Henry L. Edson, Company F, Fourteenth infantry; Private Charles Morris, Miss Laura Guard and Miss Emma Young, all of Vancouver, B. C., were drowned while out on a boating excursion on the Washouga River.——The wife of David Smith was found dead in bed with four bullet wounds in her head. Her husband is charged with murder.——The United States charge of legation at the City of Mexico has telegraphed Acting Secretary Rockhill that the authorities there have arrested Charles H. McCarthy, a postal clerk in the New York Postoffice, who is charged with embezzling money order funds. A postoffice inspector will be sent at once to Mexico to bring the prisoner to New York.——Continued heavy rains in West Virginia and Ohio increased the flood damage to towns on the rivers and the railroads.——Three members of the family of L. P. Greene, of Philadelphia, were injured at a fire in that city.——A. L. Stetson, son of a San Francisco capitalist, committed suicide.——The first national co-operative congress ever held in this country was begun in St. Louis. Its object is to establish reciprocal relations between existing co-operative societies of every character by forming a general federation.

The striking tailors of New York city held meetings and decided to ignore any attempt to compromise. Twenty thousand people are now idle on account of the strike.——Roach and Hutchinson, young desperators who escaped from the reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., are giving the authorities a lively chase. One was shot and wounded by an officer. Both are hiding in the mountains near Chambersburg.——While crossing a railroad track near Lancaster, Pa., in a buggy, Enos N. Barge, aged twenty-one years, and Barbara Hersney, a young woman, were struck by a train and the girl instantly killed and the man fatally hurt.——Many lives were lost in the floods that swept down upon the town of Morrison and Golden in the foothills near Denver, Col.——Fire swept the lumber yards in Cheboygan, Mich. Between five and six million feet of lumber was destroyed. The principal losers are Monroe, Boyce & Co.; Ward Bros., Theodore Hine and Swift Bros.——Single-tax advocates who have been imprisoned in the jail at Dover, Del., will bring suit against the city for damages for alleged illegal imprisonment.

George McConnell, grand keeper of records and seals of K. of P. of Oregon, has disappeared. His accounts are short $2,000. ——The main auditorium of the Frankford Music Hall, in Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to $20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was 50 by 150 feet.——A. G. Elliott & Co., paper manufacturers in Philadelphia, made an assignment.——Judge Tillinghast, of the Appellate Court of Providence, R. I., directed the entrance of a decree forfeiting the charter of the Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, restraining the president and other officers of the company from transacting any insurance business in the name of the company, and appointing James C. Collins, Jr., receiver.——Sheriff David Douglass and an unknown highwayman were found dead in the woods near Nevada City, Cal. They had probably killed each other.——Fifteen miners were drowned, several other lives were lost, thirty-six persons were injured, many of them by lightning, and property valued at $100,000 destroyed in the storm that swept over Pittsburg and vicinity Monday night. The storm also did great damage in other parts of Pennsylvania.

CONVICTS IN MUTINY.

Several Shot Down by the Garrison, at Leavenworth, Kan.—One Killed.

A gang of forty convicts from the United States Penitentiary were being worked on the prison farm on the Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) reservation when they became mutinous and most of them broke for liberty.

The guards began shooting as soon as the prisoners started, and this caused nearly all the convicts to stop running, most of them lying down to avoid being killed.

George Yeast, six feet five inches tall, the leader of the outbreak, refused to surrender and tried to get into some brush. Six loads of buckshot were emptied into him, and he received his death wounds. Yeast is an Indian Territory desperado.

S. F. Dovee refused to stop running until he was shot in the hip and abdomen and was knocked down with the but end of a pistol. His wounds may prove fatal.

Sam Mulls gained the Missouri River bank and was about to jump in when he was shot in the left leg and badly wounded.

The shooting caused a general alarm at the garrison and grounds. The prisoners shot were long-term Territory horse thieves with bad records.

Charles Dickens, Jr., eldest son of the great novelist, died in London of paralysis, aged fifty-nine years. Most of his life had been spent in commercial pursuits. He visited America in 1887 and gave readings from his father's works.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

Populists and Silver Men Get Down to Business.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED.

Factions in the People's Party as Far Apart as Ever, While the White-Medal Advocates Have Agreed to Indorse Bryan—Darkness Ended the Session.

The populist and silver conventions were launched Wednesday, but neither made much headway. The programme of the silver convention was all arranged in advance, It included simply the adoption of a 16-to-1 platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, but those in charge of it deemed it good policy to go slowly, in the belief that they might, by remaining in session, be able to exercise an influence in shaping things in the populist convention. To this end they appointed a committee of seven, headed by Judge Scott, of California, to meet with a similar committee from the populists for the purpose of reaching a common plan of action. The idea was, perhaps, well conceived, although it is doubtful whether their course will be fruitful of results. The anti-Bryan populists affect to believe that all the outside influences which are being brought to bear upon them to induce them to accept the nominees of the democratic convention are part of the same plot to drive their party into the "democratic trap" and destroy and annihilate its identity. They are deaf to suggestions, appeals and warnings. The future has no terrors for them. "Keep in the middle of the road" is their reply to every argument, their answer to every foreboding They have convinced themselves that if they go marching on, in four years more the two old parties will be shattered, disrupted and discredited and they will come "into their own."

The first session of the populist convention was a disappointment to those who anticipated relentless, bitter war from the drop of the gavel, and it was a disappointment to those who imagined that the galleries would swarm with people, drawn thither either by curiosity or sympathy with the deliberations of the convention.

The floor, where the delegates were gathered, was in some respects crowded with as unique an assemblage as was ever massed under one roof. A single glance showed that they represented the common people—a term in which they glory—that they came from the farm, the mine, the workshop and the factory. They discarded conventionalities. Fully half of them sat in their shirt sleeves, with their coat slung over the backs of their chair. Among them were many picturesque personalities—men who had been known as agitators and reformers for years were there, but there were also many whose ability and force of character have given them rank in high station. As a body they were men of strong and earnest convictions.

Governor Llewelling, Senator Peffer and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; Colonel Peak, of Georgia; General Coxey and Carl Browne, of Ohio, late of the industrial army; Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado; ex-Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee; General Weaver, of Iowa, and General Field, of Virginia, who were the populist candidates in 1892; Colonel Burkett, of Mississippi; "Buffalo" Jones, of Oklahoma; Capt. Reuben Kolb, Congressman Howard and Colonel Bowman, of Alabama, and many others were prominent and conspicuous figures on the floor.

On the platform were Chairman Taubeneck, Senator Butler, of North Carolina; Senator Allen, of Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, and other distinguished guests. The appearance of several women delegates on the floor was a novel feature in a national political gathering. The press galleries usually occupied by the representatives of the big dailies were largely given over to the editors of the weekly reform papers.

The day session, which lasted about an hour and a half, developed nothing except possibly that the noisy middle-of-the-road contingent were afraid to put to the touch their claims.

After Senator Butler had been chosen temporary chairman by the national committee and they had ascertained that he favored Bryan's nomination, they at once decided to depose him. At the conclusion of an enthusiastic meeting they determined to put forward as their candidate O. D. Jones, of Missouri, an old greenbacker, who has written several works on finance.

Senator Butler hopes to be the pivot on which the convention will turn. He believes eventually all the factions can be harmonized on his plan to adopt a populist platform and nominate upon it Bryan, with a Southern populist for Vice-President. His speech strongly upheld the demand for the perpetuation of the populist organization, which he described as having driven the republicans to gold and the democrats to silver. To be swallowed up by the democrats, he said, was a danger only equaled by the danger of being made the indirect allies of the republicans in the present campaign. He gave both factions a chance to rend the air with their shouts, but when in conclusion he suggested a middle course, the purport of which all understood, both sides were irresponsive. The Bryan men for the while, however, considered that the victory, so far as there was one lay with them. There was no demonstrations at the day session.

At night the hall was not lighted and some weird scenes took place, some of the delegates suspecting a trick. It was explained that the electric connections had been destroyed by a storm, and Chairman Butler declared a recess until next day.

Second Day.

It was clearly a Bryan day at St. Louis. Not only did the Populist supporters of the Democratic standard-bearer capture the chairmanship of the committee on platform, but they secured the permanent chairmanship of the convention in a rush.

Senator Allen, one of the strongest Bryan men of the convention was selected by unanimous consent to preside over the proceedings, and in his speech he so far conciliated the opposition as to swing into line all that was doubtful, save the delegations from Texas and Georgia. These are expected to fall in line when the Chicago ticket, according to indications, will be endorsed without further delay.

The Silver convention at Music Hall simply dawdled along, listening to the speeches and transacting trivial business in pursuance of their prearranged programme, remaining in session in the hope of influencing the action of the other convention in the direction of indorsing silver and the Chicago Democratic ticket.

There were two sessions of the Populist convention, a morning session of two hours and an afternoon session of six hours. The latter carried the convention into the night.

Third Day.

The opposition to Arthur Sewall in the Populist convention practically swamped the Bryan forces at the day session of the convention by making it impossible to prevent a division of the Chicago ticket. The leaders were powerless to check the strong feeling against the Bath shipbuilder and banker, who received the vice-presidential nomination of the Democratic convention with Hon. William J. Bryan for the presidency.

The "middle-of-the-road men, who were defeated in the election of Senator Allen as permanent chairman, renewed the attack by moving as a substitute for the report of the committee on rules that the nomination for Vice-President be made before that of President. This was done in order to secure second place on the ticket for a Southern Populist in the place of Arthur Sewall, of Maine. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 785 to 761, and the anti Bryan men yelled.

The straightout Populists, flushed with their victory in having the vice-presidential nomination taken up first, occupied nearly all the night session in speeches complimentary to their favorite candidates for the vice-presidency.

Ex-Congressman Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was nominated on the first ballot.

The democratic managers consulted after it became evident that Sewall could not be nominated, and Mr. Bryan was communicated with by telegraph. They decided that Mr. Bryan could not be disloyal to his running mate and word was sent to the leading Bryan managers in the convention that the Silver Knight of the West would not accept a nomination unless Sewall was also nominated.

The convention for five hours listened to nominating speeches. Tom Watson, of Georgia; Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina; Mimms, of Tennessee; Burkitt, of Mississippi, and Mann Page, of Virginia, were nominated

About 11 o'clock the Bryan men decided to spring the sensation. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was selected to make the announcement, coupled with a plea for uniting the silver forces, but the anti-Sewall crowd were in the saddle. They howled down the venerable Senator, and, after a hurried consultation, the leaders decided not to permit the announcement at that time.

Fourth Day.

The Populist Convention has finally adjourned after a session of four days. This is the national ticket nominated:

For President, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, the nominee of the Democratic and the silver parties.

For Vice President, Thomas E. Watson, of Gebrgia.

Colonel S. M. Norton, of Illinois, was placed in nomination against Bryan, Debs, Coxey and Ignatius Donelly were also named, but the latter three only received a few votes each. Only one ballot was taken. It resulted: Bryan, 1,047; Norton, 331. The Texas contingent fought Bryan to the last.

The convention, just before the adjournment, narrowly missed becoming the scene of what would in all probability have been the greatest sensation of its proceedings. Governor Stone, of Missouri, and Delegate Patterson, of Colorado, were present as the representatives of Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, with a long telegram from Mr. Bryan defining his position with reference to the Populist nomination in view of the refusal of the convention to endorse Mr. Sewall. Governor Stone was extremely anxious to read this resolution, but the privilege was denied him by Chairman Allen, and the convention was saved what would have been a very exciting and interesting scene.

The roll-call of states on the presidential nomination was in progress, and had progressed so far as to make it quite certain, if nothing occurred to change any of the votes already cast, Mr. Bryan would be the presidential nominee of the convention.

The Platform.

Following is the platform agreed upon by the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted by the Populists' convention:

"The People's party, assembled in national convention reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892

"We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and politic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

"We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our Legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy.

"To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following Declarations of Principles:

Finance.

"First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; also, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

"Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

"Third—We demand the volume of circulating medium be immediately increased to the amount sufficient to demands of the business population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

"Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

"Fifth—We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"Sixth—We demand that the Government in payment of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

"Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation; and we denounce the Supreme Court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation

"Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

"Transportation being a means of exchange and public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations which result in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

"Second. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by laws organizing such railroads The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect the interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate such railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for the protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

"Third. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

"Fourth. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

Land Monopolies.

"First. The true policy demands that the National and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore, the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only; and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

"Second. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant to the Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department robbed multitudes of equal bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after as well as before patent.

"Third. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come udner this demand.

"We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

"First. We demand the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

"Second. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

"Third—We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as States.

"Fourth. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

"Fifth. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

"Sixth. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling that by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

"Seventh. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

"Eighth. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a Government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

"Ninth. While the forgoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the indication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question."

CABLE SPARKS.

M. Eugene Spuller, politician, journalist and author, is dead at Dijou, France, aged sixty-one.

The Storthing of Norway has increased the duties on wheat sixty ore and on wheat flour two kroner per 100 kilograms.

The marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark was celebrated in Buckingham Palace, London,

A filibustering expedition has landed in Pinar del Rio equipped with two rapid fire cannon and plenty of ammunition.

The 4,000 boxes of California fruit shipped to England on board the American Line steamer St. Louis, arrived in London in perfect condition.

The acting Vali of Van telegraphs to the Sublime Porte that the Persian tribes continue to cross the frontier of Turkey, committing murders and acts of violence.

The authorities of Halifax have consented to surrender to the United States authorities without extradition papers the murderers from the barkentine Herbert Fuller.

The Storthing, the representative body of Norway, has rejected the bill for the retention of the temporary increase of the duties on petroleum and sugar for an imposition of a duty on meat.

An imperial irade has been issued at Constantinople notifying the Council of Armenia and the Patriarchate that they will be held responsible hereafter for any treason on the part of Armenians.

The funeral of Col. Daniel E. Hungerford father of Mrs. John W. Mackay, took place in Rome. The cortege went to the American Church and thence to the Protestant Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Serious floods have occurred in the Bernese Alps, the Jura mountains, the Canton of Vaud and the lower Valais. Bridges have been carried away, roads destroyed and railway travel interrupted, but no fatalities are reported.

Don't Stop Tobacco

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the nervous system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formulaof an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872,without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with ten per cent.interest. "Baco Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke

Cured by Bacco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file open to inspection he following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 29, 1895

Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY, Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), $2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Send for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. 4-4 6m

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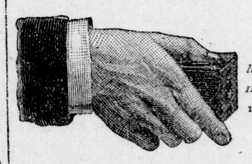
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Schedule in Effect, June 28, 1896

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M., Express 7.00 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 11.05 P. M.

For Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland, 11.40 a. m., 2.40 p. m., 11.05 p.m. All Daily. No trains stop at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday.

For Berkely Springs, 4.00, 8.10 a. m., 2.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Special, 11.40 a. m. daily, and 7.00 p. m. Saturday only.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35, x7.20, x8.00, 8.35, x9.30 x10.30 a. m., (12.00 noon, 45 minutes)12.10, x12.50, x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45 45-minutes) x4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, x6.25, 6.35, 8.35, x9.30, x10.30 a. m., (12.00 m. 45 minutes) 1.05, x2.40, (3.45, 45 minutes) 5.10, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05 and 11.30 p. m.

For Annapolis 7.20, 8.35 a. m., 12.10 and 4.10 p. m. On Sunday, 8.35 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10 a. m., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 p. m. On Sunday, 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p m

For Luray, Roanoke, and all points in the South via N. & W. R. R., 9.39 p. m. daily

Through Sleeping cars from Baltimore to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans

For Luray 2.40 p.m. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, †4.00, †10.30 A. M. For Winchester †4.20 p. m. Mixed train for Harrisonburg §4.00 a. m.

For Hagerstown, †4.00, †8.10, †10.30 a. †4.10 p. m.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, *4.00, †8.10, §9.35 a. m., †1.20, (†4.20 stops at principal stations only,) *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 p. m.

For Ellicott City, *4.00, †7.00, †8.10, §9.35 a. m., †1.20, †3.30, †4.20, *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 p. m

For Curtis Bay, week days, 6.28 a. m. Leave Curtis Bay, week days, 5.10 p. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.00 and 6.05 p. m.; from Pittsburgh and Cleveland 7.55 a. m., 6.05 p. m. from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West 9.35 a. m. 1.35 p. m. daily

Royal Blue Line for New York &

All trains illuminated with Pintsch

For New York, Boston and the East, week days, 7.50, (8 10 Dining Car) 8.50 (10.50 Dining Car) a. m 12.50, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 p. m. (1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 p. m. Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car and 9.50 Dining Car) a. m. (1.45 Dining Car) 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 p. m. (1.15 night, sleeping car attached, open for passengers 10.00 p. m.)

For Atlantic City, 10.50 a. m., 12 Sundays, 1.45 p. m.

For Cape May, week days, 12.50 p. m.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington, Chester, week days, 7.50, 8.50, (10.50 stop) (Wilmington only, Dining Car) a.m. 12 (6.00 dining car) 9.00 p.m., 1.15 night. Sundays 8.10 dining car) (9.50 dining car) a. m. (dining car) 3.50 (6.00 dining car), 9.00 1.15 night.

For all stations on Phila. Div., week days 8.20 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.20 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only.

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Schedule in Effect Nov. 18th, 1895

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205 Pass	285 Mail.			246 Mail	
P. M.	A.M.			A.M.	
‖ 3 00	‖ 6 25		....Baltimore....	‖ 11 15	
3 46	7 25		..Philadelphia..	10 46	5
5 45	9 38		Lv..Clayton..Ar	8 45	3
5 58	9 48	4.70	.....Kenton.....	8 37	
f 6 09	f 9 57	9.58	.....Hartley.....	f 8 29	f
f 6 02	f 10 00	10.22	....Slaughters....	f 8 26	f
6 08	10 08	13.79	.....Marydel.....	8 20	
f 6 14	f 10 16	16.76	....Henderson....	f 8	
f 6 20	f 10 24	19.54	...Goldsborough..	f 8	
6 29	10 34	23.8	Greensborough	7 59	
6 38	10 44	28.08	..... Ridgely	7 50	
6 47	10 54	32.36	..Queen Anne..	7 41	
f 6 54	f 11 04	36.16	.....Cordova.....	f 7 34	f 2
f 7 01	f 11 13	39.05	.....Chapel.....	f 7 28	f 2
7 12	11 24	44.16	.....Easton.....	7 18	2
7 25	f 11 42	50.49	.....Trappe.....	f 7 05	f 1
‖ 7 35	‖ 11 55	54.19	Ar..Oxford..Lv	‖ 6 55	‖ 1
P M.	A M.			A.M.	P.M

f Stops to leave or take passengers on notice to Conductor. ‖ Daily, except Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

AND LEASED LINES.

On and after Nov. 17th, 1895.

Trains leave Broad Street Station, Phila.

* Daily. ‖ Daily, except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday.

"Pennsylvania Limited." Dining Car.....*12.20 p. m

Fast Line, Pittsburg (Dining Car)-*12.25 p. m.

Chicago and St. Louis Express, Dining Car.....*4.20 p. m.

Western Express.....*5.50 p. m

South Western Express.....*10.27 p. m.

Pacific Express West.....*11.20 p. m

Harrisburg Express, *4.30 and ‖8.50 a.m., ‖4.40 p. m., and Mail.....*7.00 a. m.

Niagara, Rochester and Kane Ex...*8.50 a. m.

Elmira and Renovo Express.....‖12.25 p. m.

Williamsport Express, ‖4.40 p. m.; Sundays.....4.30 p. m.

Rochester and Buffalo Express.....*8.50 p. m.

Erie, Rochester and Buffalo Ex.....*11.20 p. m.

Lock Haven Express.....*4.30 a. m.

Express for Boston, without change, 11.00 a. m. week days and 6.50 p. m. daily.

S M. PREVOST, General Manager J. R. WOOD, General Pass. Agent

Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE.

Baltimore-Choptank-Third Haven River Route.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The magnificent side-wheel iron steamers AVALON and JOPPA leave alternately daily, weather permitting, except Saturday, for Baltimore, from landings as follows:

landings named as follows:			
Denton	12.30 P. M.	E.New Market	4 P. M.
Lyford's		Oyster Shell Point	
Williston		Cambridge	6 P. M.
Two Johns		Kirby's	
Turkey Creek		Oxford,	7 p. m.
Kingston		Bellevue	
Dover Bridge,	2 p. m.	Double Mills	
Hog Island		Easton	9.30 P.M.
Windy Hill		Oxford	10.30 "
Choptank		Corner's	
Wrights		Tilghman's Island,	11.30 p. m.

Arriving in Baltimore at four o'clock following morning.

Returning the Steamers will leave Baltimore from Pier 4, Light Street Wharf, at 3 o'clock p. m. daily, except Sunday, for all points named and arriving at Easton about 4.00 a. m.; Oxford, 4.45 a. m.; Cambridge, 7.00 a. m.; East New Market, 8.35 a. m.; and at Denton, 12 o'clock noon.

Connections at Easton, Oxford and Cambridge with railroads for all points.

Freight taken at low rates and carefully handled. Grain bags furnished and grain delivered at Elevators.

For further information write to

JAMES E. BYRD, Agent.

302 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

WILLARD THOMSON, Gen'l Manager, 241 South St., Baltimore, Md.

Robert B. Dixon & Co., Agents at Easton.

WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,

WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTO. MD.

J. & B. L. WAGNER, - Prop'rs.

This Restaurant is the old and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management.