THE NEWS.

Thomas K. Aiken was appointed receiver and placed in charge of the affairs and property of the Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind., capitalized at $1,500,000. The application for a receiver was made by the Missouri Steel Company, acting for all creditors, whose claims, it is thought, will make the liabilities nearly equal the assets, which are about $1,000,000.——The tin-plate strike at Elwood, Ind., was ended by the company signing the scale.——The State Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., has closed its doors.——At San Pedro, Cal., Robert O. Johnson killed his divorced wife and himself.——Captain Burnside and a crew of twenty-two of the British tramp steamer Moldava, were picked up at sea by the steamer Circassia.——Charles Church, of the banking house of C. J. Church & Co., killed his wife and himself.——John A. Lightner, proprietor of the Buffalo Gap Hotel, was thrown from his buggy near Staunton, Va., and killed.

The White Squadron returned to New York from its cruise at sea for drilling purposes.——The Anchor Line steamer City of Hickman, from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck an obstruction in the Mississippi River, near Memphis; stove a hole in her bottom, and was beached to prevent sinking.——John T. Henke, proprietor of a general store at Burlington, N. J., was choked to death by thieves.——Herbert B. Cook, aged twenty-five years, only son of Harvey Cook, president of the Brigantine Transit Company, was drowned in the surf while bathing at Brigantine Beach.——Ex-Street Commissioner Wills, of Atlantic City, committed suicide.——The T. T. Haydock Carriage Company of Cincinnati failed.——Mrs. H. Phillips, Mrs. S. Qualfe and her two children were burned to death in their frame cottage at Huntsville, Ont.

While a number of men were blasting in a rock cut near Parry Sound, Ont., a heavy charge of dynamite prematurely exploded. Two of the men, Smith and Hillman, were instantly killed. John Olson was fatally injured, while others of the gang were seriously hurt.——A great amount of rain has fallen in Colorado the past three days, causing heavy floods in various localities. The principal damage has been railroad washouts, which have been quickly repaired, and trains are running regularly on all lines.——Twelve hundred miners have struck at Corning. Rendville and Hemlock, O., in consequence of resolutions adopted in the miners' convention.——Across the line in Kansas City, Kan., an unknown thief entered the branch of the American National Bank during the momentary absence of the cashier, and prying open a desk, secured $1,000 in currency or more, and made his escape.——S. D. Moser, president of the Morgan county, W. Va., court, was shot near Paw Paw by some unknown assailant.

The carpet factory and residence of George Kline, in Millersburg, Pa., was entirely destroyed, and two dwelling houses, owned by Miss Lizzie Kline, and the residence of Jacob Weik were badly damaged by fire.——The Stoneman House, in the Yosemite Valley, with its entire contents, was burned. The Stoneman was built in 1886. It cost $40,000, and belonged to the State of California.——A stipulation was filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin dismissing the action brought by Michael Kruseka and others to test the legality of the apportionment made by the last legislature, without cost to either party.——Ed O. Bishop and James Sessions were arrested for robbing the Kansas City branch of the American National Bank.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

By the explosion of a portable boiler at Rochester, N. Y., three men were probably fatally and twenty slightly injured.

The steamer Oceanica, of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, and the propeller Chisholm were sunk in a collision in Lake St. Clair.

A cloudburst at Mogollon, New Mexico resulted in the loss of several lives and the destruction of considerable mining property. Damage was also done at Graham and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus K. Martin, of Brooklyn, while walking on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad tracks, at Kings Highway, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

A freight house being erected in South Boston for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad collapsed, and ten men were injured, Adolphus McKenna, aged 24 years old, fatally.

A Rock Island extra freight, carrying stock, was wrecked at the sugar mills, four miles west of Topeka, Kansas. Four men stealing a ride in the feed-box of a stock car were almost instantly killed.

The Rev. John H. Stewart, aged 60, and for thirty-two years a member of the Methodist ministry, was struck by an engine while driving over a railway crossing near his home in Cataraqui, Ontario, and killed.

Fire destroyed the Van Wert County, Ohio, Infirmary. The thirty inmates barely escaped with their lives. Two were badly burned, an old woman had both arms broken and half a dozen suffered slight injuries.

Foreman Peter Ryan, John Manning and John Campbell were killed in the St. Lawrence Mine, at Butte, Montana, by the failure of a clutch on the hoisting engine to work, which permitted the cage to drop to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1250 feet.

Engineer Fred. Romp, of "Flyer No. 1," going west; Engineer Wm. Johnson, of fast freight, coming east, and Fireman Huff, of the flyer, were killed in a collision at Torch, W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. Two other train men were probably fatally injured.

The second section of a West-bound train on the Denver and Rio Grand Railroad was wrecked about eight miles west of Pueblo, Colorado. Engineer Charles Davenport and Fireman W. F. Reppert were instantly killed. About twenty passengers were injured, but none seriously. It is thought the accident was caused by the spreading of the rails, due to the intense heat.

George R. Sims, the London writer, is at the head of an anti-bald crusade. It is stated that he calculates he has caused hair to grow on 50,000 bald heads. His recipe is paraffin oil.

McKINLEY ACCEPTS

Unalterably Opposed to Free Coinage of Silver.

STRONG FOR SOUND MONEY.

Protection, Honest Money and Reciprocity Favored by the Republican Candidate for President.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued Wednesday. It is in part as follows:

Canton, O., Aug. 26, 1896.

Hon. John M. Thurston and others, members of the notification committee of the Republican National Convention:

Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign.

Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention; but, in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects and upon the right settlement of which largely rests the financial honor and prosperity of the country.

It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold.

The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention, as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

Of No Benefit to Labor.

The character of the money which shall measure our value and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far-reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories.

Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations.

It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What Free Coinage Means.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government, and receive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him, and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their hard labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts.

The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

The Two Dollars Compared.

We have coined since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value?

I answer! The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account, or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value, and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people.

More Silver Than Gold.

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than $624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than 9,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of 89 years

This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit.

The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the propuct of the world and practically all of this country's product.

It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard.

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address I said: "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relations be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar; than silver would be as free and unlimited in its privilege of coinage as gold is to-day.

"But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard applies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent laws of nations. It was the concurrent laws of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent laws of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use."

It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protection," a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grevious wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool-growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed, and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past 36 years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of Congress.

A NEW SUNSTROKE THEORY.

Remarkable Discovery Made by New York Physicians During the Late Hot Spell.

Another remarkable advance in medical investigation has been made within the last few days, and the cause of sunstroke, a subject until now obscure, has at length been definitely discovered. These investigations show that, instead of the sun's rays being the direct cause of sunstroke, as has all along been believed by the medical profession, the fact is that the internal chemistry of the body and its secretions are modified by atmospheric conditions of excessive hot weather, so that some of these secretions become abnormal, either in quantity or quality, and are absorbed by the blood, and act as virulent poisons

This toxic theory of sunstroke is supported by the well-established results of various careful experiments. On the first day of the recent heat plague Dr. Ira T. Van Giesen, director of the State Pathological Institute, assisted by Dr. Alexander Lambert and Dr. Lewin, began investigating. The conditions were peculiarly fortunate for the successful prosecution of their work. In European countries the medical profession do not have such opportunities for investigating, for, upon the advent of such a hot spell, the people stop work and do not resume it until cooler weather prevails

The co-operation of the Coroner's office and of the physicians on the staff of the various city hospitals was also requisite, however, and was given heartily. The labor was divided among Drs. Van Giesen, Lambert and Lewin. Dr. Hamber's province was to attend to the chemical history of the plague. He made a record of all the cases and the complete history of each.

In the course of the experience mice were used as subjects, but the results obtained from them were not comparable to those secured from rabbits.

SECRETARY SMITH.

His Resignation to Take Effect September 1.

A CHAPTER IN POLITICS.

The Secretary Submitted His Resignation Immediately After Bryan's Nomination Six Weeks Ago—It Was Accepted a Week Ago.

The resignation of Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has been accepted by President Cleveland, and he will retire from the cabinet about September 1.

Those who are familiar with the relations which exist between Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet say that there never has, at any time been the least friction between Secretary Smith and the President or between any members of the cabinet, and that the personal relations between the President and Mr. Smith are still most cordial.

Mr. Smith has enjoyed the respect and confidence of Mr. Cleveland at all times, and has been given the broadest latitude ever given any cabinet officer in the management of the affairs of his department. It is known to all the cabinet and to such persons as are in the President's confidence in this matter that it is with sincere regret he sees Mr. Smith separate officially from the administration.

After the nomination of Bryan and Sewell it became known that Secretary Smith was the only member of the cabinet who announced the purpose to support that ticket, and that this action on his part, while not in any way affecting his personal relation between himself and the other members of the cabinet, seemed so material to him that he felt constrained to tender his resignation.

Mr. Smith, during his campaign for the gold standard in Georgia against ex-Speaker Crisp, had given a personal pledge that he would, if defeated, support the nominees of the convention. He informed the President of his position and his intentions, and, to avoid embarrassment, placed his resignation at his disposal. It is said Mr. Cleveland remonstrated. The correspondence on the subject, if published, would, no doubt, be very interesting, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be given out.

There has been a great deal of gossip about Mr. Smith's successor. It seems altogether unlikely that John M. Reynolds, the assistant secretary, will be promoted. It is regarded as much more probable that a new man will be selected, probably from the middle West—Indiana, Illinois or Missouri. The names of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri; ex-Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, and ex-Congressman Ben Cable, of Illinois, are those around which gossip most persistently clings. All are pronounced gold Democrats.

To Succeed Hoke Smith.

Announcement was made by President Cleveland at Gray Gables, Mass., of the appointment of David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, as Secretary of the Interior, vice Hon. Hoke Smith, who recently resigned the secretaryship because of his financial views.

Mr. Francis will probably assume office on September 1, as that is the date named in Secretary Smith's resignation.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

The Great Institution to Be Established at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

The Manufacturers' Record of this week says: "General O. G. Howard and Mr. Cyrus Kehr of Chicago, and others are planing to establish at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., a great educational institution to be known as the "Lincoln Memorial University," in honor of Abraham Lincoln. While their plan includes the general work of a University, they expect to devote special attention to the organization in connection therewith of a great technological school which they hope will take rank as one of the greatest technical institutions in the country. In a detailed statement furnished the Manufacturers' Record by Mr. Kehr, it is said:—

"The institution is to be called Lincoln Memorial University in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the great representative of the common people, and a product of the region in which the university is to be located and an advocate of universal education. Lincoln's ancestors emigrated from Virginia through Cumberland Gap during the days of Boone, and some of his kindred still live in these mountain districts. The university will be the successor of a strong school already established, having near 300 students. This it is proposed to take and develop and broaden as indicated. Arrangements have been for some time pending to expand this work so as to comprise the various courses of a university, giving particular attention to civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, electrical engineering, architecture, agriculture, forestry and horticulture."

Large properties have been secured at Cumberland Gap, including some considerable buildings, and the plan of General Howard and others who are interested in the matter, contemplates securing large endowments for this Lincoln memorial. It is stated that General Howard will probably be President of the Board of Trustees.

BILL DOOLAN KILLED AT LAST.

United States Officers Surprised the Noted Outlaw at His Home.

A special to the Kansas City Star from Guthrie, Okla., says: "United States Marshall, Heck Thomas, and deputies are enroute to this city from forty miles east, with the body of Bill Doolin, the noted outlaw. They killed him in a battle near Clayton, Payne County. One deputy was wounded. Doolin had been staying with his wife in Payne County since his escape from the Federal jail, July 4, and officers had been watching a chance to surprise him for several weeks."

ZANZIBAR'S RULER DEAD.

A New Sultan Barricades Himself in the Palace—Troops Landed.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, Hamid Bin Thwain Bin Said, is dead. He was about 40 years of age, was a nephew of the late Sultans Ali Khalifa and Burghash, and succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Sultan Ali, March 5, 1893.

He was one of a number of claimants, and was selected as being the most fitting by the British Government, which exercises a protectorate over the Sultanate.

Seyyid Kalid has occupied the palace, taking possession of that building immediately after the death of Hamed Bin Twain Bin Said became known.

He proclaimed himself Sultan, and barricaded himself in the palace with 700 armed Askaris.

Sailors from the British warships Philomel, Thrush and Sparrow have been landed to protect property ashore, and all the ladies have been lodged in the British consulate, which is guarded by the sailors. Trouble is feared.

Confirmed in Washington.

The State Department has received a cable that the Sultan of Zanzibar died at 11 o'clock A. M. The cable message adds that "Said Alid holds the palace; sailors and marines landed; rioting feared."

The cablegram came from Consul Mohun, at Zanzibar, the capital of the country. The landing of sailors and marines referred to the forces from British ships, as Zanzibar is under a British protectorate.

There are no American ships in that part of the world, although the Castine touched there during her cruise along the East African Coast last year.

The name of the dead Sultan is Hamed Bin Thwain Bin Said. He was one of several claimants to the Sultanate, and was selected by the British Government as the most meritorious. He assumed authority March 5, 1893, at the age of 39. The Government of Zanzibar is conducted by the English, with Sir L. Matthews as prime minister, and a native army under a British commander, General Hatch. The Sultan retains nominal power, however, as a means of maintaining order among the natives. The Island has a population of 150,000.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Over a Thousand Dollars Taken From a Desk in Kansas City, Kan.

Across the line in Kansas City, Kan., an unknown thief entered the branch of the American National Bank during the momentary absence of the cashier, and, prying open a desk, secured $1,000 in currency or more, and made his escape.

Two hundred dollars in silver was untouched by the robbers. The act was most bold and was apparently committed by someone familiar with the premises. The bank is situated in a busy portion of the place, making the robbery more daring.

E. R. Boswell, cashier and teller, opened the bank shortly after 9 o'clock. After counting several thousand dollars taken from the safe he remembered he had a message to deliver to a neighboring business house. He hurriedly returned the bulk of the money to the safe and the rest of it to a drawer in the cashier's table desk.

Across the hall from the bank sat J. R. Stoller, president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. He was only a dozen feet distant and Boswell felt safe in going out.

Although he returned within five minutes, the robbery had been committed without anyone knowing it. The robber had come behind the railing, pried open the drawer, probably with a small bar, taken what currency he could easily carry and carefully closing the receptacle, departed. The exact amount taken is not known and may exceed $1,000.

AWFUL CRIME IN VIRGINIA.

The Dismembered Body of Dallas Bruce Found Covered With Brine and Pickles.

Dallas Bruce, a white man of Caroline county, Va., who lived some 25 miles from Fredericksburg, attended the recent Confederate reunion in Richmond and then disappeared.

His absence caused comment, but for some time no search was made for him, though he was known to have had $400 in his possession at the time.

He was separated from his wife, and had been living with a colored women in the neighborhood.

A few days ago a search for him was begun by his friends, which resulted in finding his body cut into pieces and packed in several pickle barrels at the house of his mistress.

Each portion of the body had been put in the bottom of a barrel and carefully covered with pickles and then strong brine poured over the whole There was no trouble in identifying the body.

FOUGHT TILL DEATH.

A Fickle Girl Causes a Duel Which Cost Two Lives.

With their left hands clasped George Page and Will Morgan shot each other to death near Madison, Fla. A fickle girl was the cause of this remarkable duel.

For several months Page and Morgan, who were prominently connected, have been paying court to a pretty young woman The girl showed no special partiality for either, but treated them in such a way as to maiden them with jealousy. The three met at an entertainment near Higdon, and the girl's tactics were more tantalizing than usual.

Soon the rivals were almost crazed by the girl's conduct and Morgan proposed to Page to step out and settle it. Page agreed and the young men walked out into the yard. There they agreed to clasp their left hands and to shoot until their pistols were emptied. The rivals lost no time in beginning the duel and soon the crack of their pistols startled the dancers, who rushed out and found Morgan dead and Page dying.

Each had shot five times each shot had taken effect, and then with hands still clasped they had fallen. The young lady who caused the tragedy was among those who rushed to the scene and heard the dying Page tell of the duel. She was not much affected and declared she loved neither of the men and that she thought they knew that she was already affianced.

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 18th, 1895.

Delaware & Chesapeake Railway.

SOUTHWARD Read Down		Distance	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD Read Up	
205 Pass	285 Mail.			240 Mail	294 Pass.
P. M.	A.M.			A.M.	P. M.
‖ 3 00	‖ 6 25		....Baltimore....	‖ 11 15	‖ 6 55
3 46	7 25		.. Philadelphia..	10 46	5 52
5 45	9 38	.....	Lv..Clayton..Ar	8 45	3 55
5 53	9 48	4.70	.....Kenton.....	8 37	3 46
f 6 03	f 9 57	9.58	..... Hartley	f 8 29	f 3 36
f 6 02	f 10 00	10.22	.....Slaughters....	f 8 26	f 3 32
6 08	10 08	13.79	.....Marydel	8 20	3 26
f 6 14	f 10 16	16.76	....Henderson....	f 8 14	f 3 18
f 6 20	f 10 24	19.54	..Goldsborough..	f 8 08	f 3 11
6 29	10 34	23.88	Greensborough	7 59	3 00
6 38	10 44	28.08	..... Ridgely	7 50	2 48
6 47	10 51	32.36	..Queen Anne..	7 41	2 37
f 6 54	f 11 04	39.16	.....Cordova	f 7 34	f 2 27
f 7 04	f 11 12	39.05	.....Chapel.....	f 7 28	f 2 20
7 12	11 21	44.16	.....Easton.....	7 18	2 09
f 7 25	f 11 42	50.49	.....Trappe.....	f 7 05	f 1 56
‖ 7 35	‖ 11 53	51.19	Ar...Oxford...Lv	‖ 6 55	‖ 1 40
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).....*2.25 p. m.

Chicago and St. Louis Express, Dining Car.....*4.30 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.....*4.20 a. m.

Niagara, Rochester and Kane Ex.....*4.30 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. wee k-days and 6.50 p. m. daily.

S M. PREVOST, General Manager — J. R. WOOD, ueral 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	8.30 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 2 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 [illegible]

Don't Stop Tobacco

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man as 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-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of 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-Cure." 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 Cure" 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-Cure and Gained Thirty Pounds.

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

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

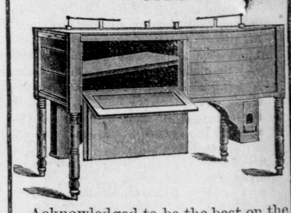
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