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WM. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TILGHMAN. M. T. EARLE.

Wm. B. Tilghman & Co.

Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,

General Commission Merchant

No. 1 Bowley's Wharf.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan. 22, 1885—y.

DUFFY'S

—PURE—

Malt Whiskey.

PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. Entirely Free from FUSIL OIL.

FUSIL OIL—Do you know what it is? Ask your Physician or Druggist and he will tell you that **IT IS A DEADLY POISON.** Positive Sure Cure for **Malaria, Pulmonary Complaints, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Bronchial Troubles, General Debility, Loss of Mental Power and all Wasting Diseases.** Endorsed by over **3,500 Physicians'** and Chemists. Invaluable as a **STIMULANT AND TONIC** in **Typhoid Fever, Dysentery Diarrhœa, and all low forms of Disease. THE RECOGNIZED**

—ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.—

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely **Pure Malt Whiskey**, one that is free from **FUSIL OIL** and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. ARENDT, *the great German Chemist,* says:—*"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Your Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt conversion and a very careful fermentation and distillation, is* **entirely free from fusil oil** *and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore,* **RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.**

Prof. VON VONDER, writes:—"Purity itself—Duffy's Malt Whiskey, is the purest liquor that I have ever analyzed. I must therefore unqualifiedly recommend it to the medical profession."

The late HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of the Baltimore Medical College, says: "I find it remarkably free from fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often found in the whiskies of the present day.

JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your famous **Malt Whiskey.** I know it to be wholesome, clean and unadulterated."

FRED. H. SAWERS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., a graduate of the leading European colleges, says: "I prescribe your **Malt Whiskey** in my practice here, consider it a very superior reliable article and can heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, acute inflammations, and depressing maladies generally, and also as a tonic in feeble digestion and convalescence from acute diseases, where an alcoholic stimulant is indicated, and especially in Phthisis Pulmonalis."

IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERAGE AND MEDICINE COMBINED.

TO CONSUMPTIVES and those afflicted with **HEMORRHAGES,** WE WILL on receipt of **SIX DOLLARS,** send to **any address in the United States** (East of the Rocky Mountains), **all Express Charges prepaid a plain case** (thus avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing **Six Quart bottles** of our **PURE MALT WHISKEY** and with it in writing, and under the **Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE** for **CONSUMPTION** and other **WASTING DISEASES in their early stages.** This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, *Dr. Von Vonders.* It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our **PURE MALT WHISKEY** being of the ingredients.)

After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle, the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

—SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND FINE GROCERY HOUSES.—

Sample Quart Bottles sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, *Express charges prepaid* on receipt of **$1.25.**

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

SAM'L BURNS & CO.

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRICKS, LIME &c.

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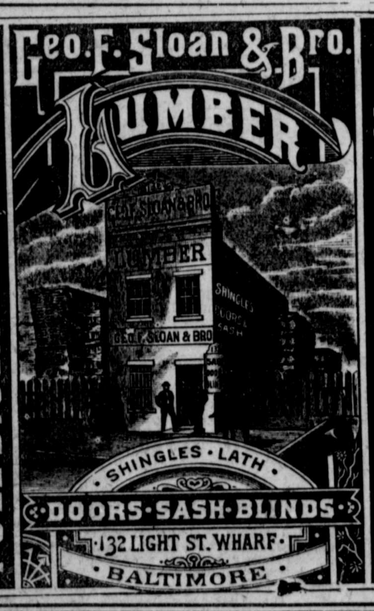

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FLOUR.

Good Bread,
Good Health
And level head
Gains Wealth.

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Extra, Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood Extra, Occidental Extra, by the barrel, sack or pound. Get our prices on Flour before buying. We may save you money

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Question, What shall I read?

Answer, Examine Large Stock of Sea Side and Lovell's Libraries at C. F. STAM'S DRUG STORE.

If you want any Books by *Mail*, send for a catalogue.

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,

—FOR—

BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING

LOWEST PRICES

by J. B. SAPPINGTON

May 22, 1884.

WHITEWASH BRUSHES in sizes, at low prices. J. H. SIMPERS

THE Cooley Creamer

JUNIOR AND SENIOR STYLE,

AND WITH ELEVATOR ATTACHMENT.

One of the Best Creamers made.

Call and get catalogue and price list, at

Aug. 6, 1885. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO'S.

THE DAVIS SWING CHURN,

For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

THE COLUMBIA

BOLSTER SPRING,

is the outcome of an effort to overcome all objections incidental to these springs. It combines *Ease, Lightness, Durability* and Cheapness.—They are for Farm, Truck and Peach Wagons, and will carry from 1,000 pounds to 10,000 pounds. It raises the bed or box of the wagon but four inches, which is of course correspondingly decreased by the weight carried. It can be put on and taken off with ease! It is complete as sold, and requires no alteration of the wagon in applying it. For sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

PEACH AND APPLE PARERS.

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Aug. 6, 1885.

An Old Abolitionist on the Negro Vote.

Colonel T. W. Higginson writes to the Boston *Advertiser:*

"Surprise is sometimes expressed that old abolitionists like James Freeman Clarke and Francis W. Bird and myself should now be lukewarm or incredulous about the alleged 'suppression of votes at the South,' when the cause of the suffering negro is being hotly argued by many who were not quite so sensitive to it in the days when it cost something to take that side. The explanation seems to me very simple. The very fact that we are old abolitionists has led us—at least this is true in my own case—to study the Southern question apart from the bias of politics, and to get our knowledge from the very best sources—our former clients themselves.

"I happened to command during the civil war a large regiment of men who had been slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Ever since the war I have kept up a continuous, though straggling and irregular correspondence, with these men, mostly in regard to claims of pension. I have seen some of them at the North since the war, and have seen others in their own homes and places of business at the South, those whom I thus met being usually the more capable and the more prominent. The information received from all these men goes to the same point—namely, to show that although force and fraud have undoubtedly been brought in, and sometimes outrageously, in the past, to intimidate the negro vote in certain benighted localities—this kind of inference is now altogether a subordinate factor in the question; the real causes which impair the Southern Republican vote lie in wholly other influences, most of which would have much the same result in any other locality.

"These more direct causes are: (1) The ignorance and poverty of the blacks, which has made it impossible that they should organize and bring out their vote, as against the better educated and wealthier whites; (2) their disputes and subdivisions among themselves, a tendency which is illustrated by half the so-called 'African churches' at the North, and largely the result of the same ignorance; (3) their dependence, through poverty, upon white employers, generally Democrats, and having a tendency to discharge those who have voted against them—a tendency also not confined to the South, as many Northern "Mugwumps" have found to their cost; (4) their disgust at the memory of the carpet-bag governments, under which, as they found too late, they themselves were only singed in the fire, while their Northern leaders got the chestnuts; (5) the absence of all visible attempt by Republicans to hold meetings or furnish political guidance to their Southern allies; (5) the failure of the Republican party, when in power, to fulfill its promises; (7) the death of Lincoln and now of Grant, the only Northern public men whose names were really known in the Southern cabins.

"All these points of explanation have come to me, not from my own speculations, but from the very men concerned. Compared with these influences, so far as I can form an opinion, violence and tissue ballots and complicated ballot boxes are wholly secondary. These causes have had the effect, not so much to transfer the negro vote to the Democratic side as to impair and diminish it altogether. All politicians admit that it is hard to bring out the votes of the very poor and ignorant unless they have a direct money interest in voting. Now, the bulk of the negro vote at the South is still, and long will be, of just this class. All politicians know how hard it is to bring out a large vote in an off year. To the mass of these sluggish voters among the Southern voters, it is always an off year. I must say that all the accumulated speeches and resolutions of my Republican friends do not seem to me to manifest so much common sense as the brief remark of Sergeant Barry Williams in my own parlor: 'We have made up our minds to quit politics until we have got education and property; then, perhaps, we will try politics again,' or the still pithier saying of the old colored man in Atlanta to Edward Atkinson, 'You can't put ignorance on top of knowledge and make it stay there.'"

Auction Sales of Public Lands.

As the intent of advertising is to give all the people an equal chance to secure lands, and the auction sale is to enable the government to realize by active competition among buyers something like their value, let us attend one of these sales, observe the manner in which they are conducted, and note the result in dollars to the United States Treasury. We must, however, understand that several weeks or months before the public are notified, it has come, in some mysterious manner, to the knowledge of a few capitalists that certain townships of land are soon to be restored in the usual way. At once they are active though quietly engaged sending off crews of two or three men each, practised land lookers, on whose judgment they can rely, to make careful examination and report on each forty-acre lot, each crew working within separate and prescribed limits.

After the proclamation other individuals or firms undertake, in like manner, similar examinations, so far as the limited time will admit or their means justify.

On the night preceding the day of sale those who are regarded as bidders at the so-called auction are assembled at the village hotel, and the scene is one of extreme though cautious activity. Verily, says the outside spectator, "on the morrow the bidding will be spirited, and the choice lots will be run up to a high figure." We enter the throng and learn something of its purpose.—That sleek-looking, self-contained gentleman engaged so earnestly in conversation with the smooth-visaged young man, with the twenty-four inch head and Napoleonic physique, is the representative of a New York syndicate of unlimited capital, having an estimate of each forty acres to be offered, and hungry for pine. The younger man is recognized as the shrewdest land dealer in Michigan, and is well informed about the lands. They are now "sizing" each other up as to information and ability to purchase. Here, again, is a man whose whole exterior tells of hardship and exposure, a land-examiner who has been in the woods for weeks exploring on his own account, and who has a pocketful of "minutes," which he is ready to sell for cash, or an interest in the lands, the latter preferred. His information is probably reliable and of value. This, glib-tongued, red-nosed person, with the uncertain eye and anxious look, is also a land-examiner with information for sale. Beware of him. He is on the watch for tenderfeet. His minutes are made up from hearsay and his general knowledge of the country, and compiled at his lodgings. As he "draws on his imagination for his facts," he describes only the choicest selections, holds them at a good round price, and sells for what he can get. Notice the gentleman who in his general "make-up" reminds one of the "briefless barrister." He wanders about, listening closely, and occasionally dropping with well-assumed carelessness a word to indicate his intention to invest heavily on the morrow. His plan is to hold aloof, refuse to join any combination, hoping that some one will be weak enough to buy him off from bidding at all. And if he has the courage to run up the price on a few pieces at the opening of the sale he will succeed. Some one will be deputized to induce him to retire; he names his price, transfers his bids, and gracefully abandons the unequal contest. To the efforts of this adventurer is the government generally indebted for whatever it may realize at the sale above the minimum price. All the other conflicting interests having made the best terms possible, and agreed not to bid against each other—in fact, conspired against the interests of the public—the sale is a sham. The choicest lands are gone at the lowest figure, the remainder left on hand, subject to purchase at the same price.—VEEDER B. PAINE, in *Harper's Magazine for October.*

A CRANK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WANTS TO RUN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND ASTONISH THE WORLD WITH HIS WISDOM.

A short, slight, swarthy complexioned man dressed in the plain, rough clothes of a workman, rang the bell of the front door of the White House recently. His rusty dress was made to look still dingier by the clear, clean color of a light-blue brocaded silk scarf which was tied in a sailor's knot around his seamed and wrinkled neck. When the door of the White House was opened, the caller demanded to see the President. He said coolly and quietly, in the expressive vocabulary of the most fluent of talkers, that he desired to take command of the navy of the United States; that he had worked his brain in some mysterious way so as to effect the result at Chicago last year. If it had not been for him Mr. Cleveland could not have been nominated and if it had not been for his system of mathematical combination further carried out he could not have been elected. He said with firmness:

"I want it distinctly understood that I am not a Mugwump. I am a Democrat. If I am placed in command of the navy of the United States this afternoon, by to-morrow afternoon at this time there will not be a single Republican left in the service."

Sergt. Dinsmore shut the door in the midst of this talk. He told the caller to write to the President upon the subject. The man walked away very indignant. He said at the outer gate:

"I have ordered out Companies B and J to bring the President out of the White House, where I can get at him and tell him what I want. I can soon show him what to do. Besides having secured his election and being entitled to the position on that ground, I should have full control of this Administration on account of my scholastic abilities. I am the greatest scholar in the world and the only poet left. I can put all the knowledge there is upon this globe into forms of poetry which will dazzle, instruct and enchant every one." As Companies B and J had not put in their appearance late in the afternoon, it is probable that the future commander of the navy will bombard the President through the mails.

City and Town Schools.

A report on the school system of the United States has been prepared for the Washington Bureau of Education by Dr. J. D. Philbrick. The latest accounts which are available are those of 1882, and up to that year the total expenditure on 259 cities and towns was $27,894,427. The school property was supposed to be worth $94,294,153.—There are two plans proposed for promoting industrial education. One is by annexing the workshop to the school for general education, whether elementary or higher. This mode is sometimes called the putting the workshop into the school. The second is by establishing technical schools for apprentices, consisting primarily of the requisite shops, with appliances for giving the theoretical instruction applicable to the trade taught. This mode has been denominated the putting of the school into the workshop. Dr. Philbrick advocates universal evening drawing schools, evening technical instruction similar to the English science and art classes, evening techinal schools after the French model, the establishment of one or more apprenticeship schools in each city, simple manual training schools for the smaller towns, and more highly organized ones in the greater cities.

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GHOSTS AS WITNESSES.

SPIRITS WHO HAVE APPEARED TO CONFOUND MALEFACTORS.

From the N. Y. Star.

It is not in poetry only that ghosts have played a part in the conviction of murderers. Several instances are on record in which men have been hanged on the testimony of the supposed spirits of the departed, but the accounts of these cases, as given by old writers, are generally vague in regard to names, dates and localities.

In 1632 a woman called Anna Walker was murdered in the West and her ghost appeared to James Graham and told him that two men named Walker and Sharp had killed her and hidden her body in a coal pit—at least so Graham said. The body was found as described, and the two men who had been denounced by the ghost were tried at Durham, convicted and executed, but they protested their innocence to the last.

On the 10th of June, 1754, Duncan Terig and A. B. MacDonald were tried in Edinburgh for murder, the chief witness against them being Alexander McPherson, who stated that the ghost of the murdered man had appeared to him and told him the story of the crime, informing him where 'its' body would be found. In this case, however, the ghost's description of the place where the body lay was so confused that the locality could not be identified, and the prisoners were acquitted.

The most suggestive case, however, occurred at Warwick in 1771.—The account in an old magazine of the period states that a man dreamed that a neighbor of his appeared to him with stabs and wounds on his body, and told him that he had been murdered at the Warwick assizes, and the jury was about to convict him when Lord Chief Justice Raymond, before whom the case was tried, interposed and ordered the crier to call the ghost, which he did three times without effect.—Whereupon the judge gave the jury a lecture upon the folly of credulity and told them that he very much suspected that the man who said he had seen the ghost was himself the murderer; which was afterward proved to be the case, and that man was hanged.

CHARM OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

WHY AN ENGLISHMAN CANNOT KNOW THEM WITHOUT LIKING THEM.

Archibald Forbes in Souvenirs of Some Continents.

The frankness of the American young woman has in it, on the threshhold, a certain bewilderment and even embarrassment for the British male person, especially if his collars be too stiffly starched. She has so utter an apparent absence of self consciousness, her mental equipoise is so serenely stable; her good fellowship, if one may use the term, is so natural that he cannot see his way easily to the solution of the problem. I assume him to be a gentleman, so that his intuition deters him from a misconception of the phenomena that confront him.

She flirts, he finds; she is an adept at flirtation, but it is a flirtation "from the teeth outwards," to use Carlyle's phrase, and he is fain to own to himself, like the fox-hunting farmer who tried unsuccessfully to get drunk on the claret, that he seems to "get no forrader." But, although the citadel of the fort seems to him strangely impregnable because of the cool, alert self-possession of the garrison, I have been told by heroic persons who have ventured on the escalade that, if the beleaguer be he whom fortune favors, it will terminate an honorable seige by a graceful capitulation.

Human nature is human nature all the world over, and there is no greater error than the prevalent one among us that domesticity is not a leading virtue of American married couples. That there is too much of hotel life for American families I concede, and I am fully conscious of the faults and evils of the system; but that it entails any impairment of the higher domestic virtues I have failed to discover. It is not easy to see how a woman is deteriorated as the companion and friend of a man—as the participator in his aspirations, his troubles, his studies, his higher life—because her conditions release her from the duty of devising the details of a dinner, from the irritation of demoniacal domestics, from the drudgery of checking the grocer's passbook and the sad realization that all bakers are liars and mostly robbers as well.

How the Bottom Fell Out of a Spring.

From the Blackfoot (Idaho) Reporter.

At the mouth of Cottonwood creek, in Gentle valley, and about ten miles east of Oxford there are some half dozen warm springs. One of these has been used for bathing purposes for many years by those living in the vicinity and also by pleasure seekers. It was about 100 feet in diameter and circular in form and very deep and the temperature of the water made it delightful for bathing purposes. On Wednesday night last the people living near it were startled by a loud roaring noise like the rushing of a huge body of water over a cataract, and in the morning it was found that the bottom had dropped out of their bath tub. All that remained of the spring was a hole in the shape of a gigantic basin about fifty feet deep and containing about four feet of boiling water at the bottom.

Working Up Trade.

First Citizen (to Brown, a grocery dealer)—"I say, Brown, I'm after the postoffice, and I want you to sign this petition."

Brown (signing it)—"When you want groceries you know where to get them, of course."

First Citizen—"You bet I do, old man."

Second Citizen—"I say, Brown, I'm after the postoffice, and I want you to sign this petition."

Brown (signing it)—"When you want groceries you know where to get them, of course."

Second Citizen—"You bet I do, old man."

A 3 year-old little girl was taught to close her evening prayer, during temporary absence of her father, with "and please watch over papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amusement may be imagined when she added "and you better keep an eye on mamma, too!"

Mr. Tilden Still a Student.

From Interview with Mr. Hensel.

Mr. Tilden continues to be an omnivorous reader. Few new works of substantial value escape him and he either reads or has read to him nearly all the current literature of the day. Although the bulk of his library is in his Grammercy Park house, one of the most noticeable things at Greystone is the quantity of books to be seen on every side. The selections cover a wide range embracing not only politics and general literature, but many special subject. It is one of Mr. Tilden's traits that whenever he takes up a subject he masters it thoroughly, and, as a result, accumulates a small library on that subject. For example, I saw in one corner a large collection of books on horticulture and gardening, in another a collection treating of horses and live stock, and on several other special subjects there were similar arrays of information."

Biffraff Clippings.

From an editorial in the October *Century* we quote the following: "As every unprejudiced observer is aware, the manner in which General Grant's sentiments of good-will were received and reciprocated in the South signifies much more than personal sympathy with a brave, chivalric, and suffering foe. The South believes no longer in slavery, no longer in secession. Some ex-rebels said not long ago: 'We are glad we were whipped, and we are in to stay! Now let us see Massachusetts try to get out of the Union!' One of the leading men of the South lately told, in private conversation, a significant incident. He was complaining, he said, to one of the officials of his own State that the official salaries given were not large enough to attract ambitious young men powerfully and permanently to the State government; that their bright youths would be looking rather to the general government for a career, and would perhaps thereby lose the feeling of superior loyalty to their own individual State. 'Well, why not?' was the official's reply. 'We have given up all that idea; why should we want to cultivate State rather than national loyalty?' This incident and similar ones give color of reason to the theory, held by one of the most public-spirited of Northern Republicans, that the turning of the intense Southern loyalty of patriotism from the various State governments to the national government and flag may yet make the South the most enthusiastically loyal section of the whole country."

THE CONFLICT

Between disease and health is often brief and fatal. It is better to be provided with cheap and simple remedies for such common disorders as coughs, colds, &c., than to run the risk of contracting a fatal disease through neglect. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the lungs and chest. If taken in season it is certain to cure, and may save you from that terrible disease, consumption. It has been known and used for many years, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the best remedy in the world for coughs, &c.

Oct15-2t.

It has been shown that the odoriferous molecule of musk is infinitesimally small. No power has yet been conceived to enable the human eye to see one of the atoms of musk, yet the organs of smell have the sensitiveness to detect them. Their smallness cannot even be imagined and the same grain of musk undergoes absolutely no diminution in weight. A single drop of the oil of thyme, ground down with a piece of sugar and a little alcohol, will communicate its odor to 25 gallons of water. Haller kept for 40 years papers perfumed with one grain of camphor sensible to the smell to 2,262,584,000th of a grain. Boyle has observed that one drachm of assafœtida exposed to the open air had lost in six days the eighth part of a grain, from which Keill concludes that in one minute it had lost 1-69,120th of a grain.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. W. W. Armitage, architectural draughtsman, No. 402 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, writes that having a very severe cough, which he found it difficult to remove, he tried Red Star Cough Cure, and after a few doses was completely cured. Encouraged by this remarkable result, he gave it to the young members of his family who were sick from a like cause, and it produced similar effects upon them. He recommends its use in every household.

Postmaster-General Vilas tells us that he found the fishing in Wisconsin better this season than ever before. "When I get back to Washington," said he, "I'm going to compare notes with the President, and I am confident that he will regret that he didn't make the Western trip with me instead of going to the Adirondacks. I was at Geneva Lake three days and in one afternoon I caught 143 trout. I found that they bit better along about sundown. Old General Bragg was with me, and we tried fishing for the trout without books; that is to say, we tied a big piece of raw meat on the end of our lines till the bait touched bottom. It was a clever scheme, and we pulled in the trout as fast as we could wish. They were mighty game fish, and when we got one of them into the boat he would fight like a Trojan. There is no spectacle more pleasing to the fisherman's eyes than the sight of one of these Wisconsin trout, with his small eyes emitting angry sparks, his dark tail lashing his yellow breast, and his horns thrust defiantly out in every direction."—*Chicago News.*

IN THE FOREST CITY.

Mr. G. E. Bryan, No. 151 Putman street Cleveland, Ohio, has naturally much experience in sickness,—with a family of seven children, and his doctors' and druggists' bills are heavy. He states publicly that he has given Red Star Cough Cure a thorough trial in his home, and finds it to be the best remedy that he has ever used for coughs or colds. It contains neither morphia nor opium, and therefore leaves no depressing effects.

Lord Ronald Gower says that Americans have little of that "disgusting patronage of manner that prevails in England among the richer classes," and none of the "no less disgusting cringiness that so greatly distinguishes English merchants." On the contrary, the New York shopkeeper receives you with civility, but without any of that manner which seems to Lord Ronald little less insulting than actual insolence. He will be equally civil if you purchase or if you do not; but if you affect to look down on him as being "only a tradesman," he will probably show you, says this tourist, "something more in being a citizen of a great republic than mere sound, and might be able to prove to you that one man is as good as another."

B. F. Bowman, Esq., Indiana, Pa., says he used Powell's Prepared Chemicals last season side by side with a high priced fertilizer, and he has no hesitation in saying he received as good results from the Chemicals as from the high priced article. He will use the Chemicals exclusively this season. Write for descriptive pamphlet to Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Maryland.

Of the various European countries, Germany is stated to be the best furnished with railways, having, according to the report of the French Ministry of Public works, more than twenty-two thousand miles; next to Germany comes the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which possesses about nineteen thousand miles, but adds to its lines much more slowly than any of its rival nations on the Continent; France is third on the list in regard to the total extent of road, having some eighteen thousand five hundred miles; Russia is next, with about sixteen thousand miles, while Austro-Hungary has thirteen thousand; Italy, a country of skillful engineers, has as many as six thousand miles coursing its restricted territory; Spain has kept pace almost exactly with the rival peninsula; while Greece can boast of a railroad system of only about fourteen miles a considerable portion of which is very recent.

The bulwark of health is blood. If this be impure and runs sluggishly through the system, health must be undermined sooner or later. The most perfect renovator that the patient ever yet has tried is Vinegar Bitters. It carries off all impurities, enriches the life-giving fluid, restores health and vigor and is a boon to suffering humanity.

FREE DISTRIBUTION.

"What causes the great rush at Stam's drug store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and Bronchitis now on the market.—Regular size fifty cents and one dollar.

Miss Alice Fletcher, the student of Indian household customs, says that among the Sioux, when one family borrows a kettle from another, it is expected that when the kettle is returned a small portion of the food that has been cooked in it will be left in the bottom. The language has a particular word to designate this remnant. "Should this custom be disregarded by any one, that person would never be able to borrow again, as the owner must always know what was cooked in her kettle." A white woman on one occasion returned a scoured kettle, intending to teach a lesson in cleanliness; but her act became the talk of the camp as a fresh example of the meanness of whites.

A land agent at Rome, Ga., received a few days ago an order for 100,000 to 500,000 acres of desirable farm land, in a solid block, to be interspersed with timber, but not all forest. These lands are said to be for immigrants, and the order comes from London.

Drew's Yeast Powder is sold by all grocers, tea dealers and country merchants everywhere.

Oct15-4t.

The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

CURE All Bilious Complaints.

They are perfectly safe to take, being PURELY VEGETABLE and prepared with the greatest care from the best drugs. They relieve the sufferer at once by carrying off all impurities through the bowels. All druggists. 25c. a Box.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams. Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BRING US

YOUR TRADE

Such as Prime Print Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Bacon and

COUNTRY PRODUCE

in general, and we will pay you the

FULL MARKET VALUE

for it,

and sell you GOODS AS LOW if not CHEAPER than any "other man."

We have a

FULL LINE OF MUSLINS,

Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels from 6¼ cts. to 16 cts. per yard. Calico, Tickings, Cottonade Kerseys, red and white all-woo Flannels, and a general line of

Domestic Dry Goods.

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's HOISERY at Prices and Quality to please you.

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES

cannot be surpassed for quality and Low Prices.

WE ARE HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FLOU

dealing direct with the manufacturers, can guarantee quality and price at all times. Call and see us, and you will be convinced that our prices are the lowest.

espectfully,

J. B. SAPPINGTON.

opp. Hudgin's Bakery.

☞ Branch Store corner High and Mill Streets.

Chtewn, Md., Sept. 13, 1883.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles W. jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

Colin F. Stam

Bookseller and Stationer,

Has now in stock a large assortment of Sea-Side, Franklin Square and Lovell's Popular Libraries. Also, books of general Literature, Writing Paper, Envelopes and

General Stationery Materials

in Large Quantities.

Bear this in mind—you will always find the Largest Stock and Cheapest BOOKS at

Stam's Drug Store.

March 1, 1883.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

Nos. 111 & 113 N. Broad St., above Arch, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. A. HUTTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Opposite the Academy of Fine Arts; one square from the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the new City Hall and Masonic Temple. Three squares from Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot. Also convenient to the leading places of amusement.—Rates $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Special rates by the week or month. May 7, 1885—1y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM, Druggis

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward Allen Poe CIGARS.

M. A. TOULSON Drug

March 27

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW, Nos. 43 33, 23, 13, 133 and ORIOLE PLOWS.

For sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

BOOKS!

We propose carrying through the year a

Large Assortment of Books.

Quite a stock on hand now. Some in sets, as—

HAWTHORNE'S WORKS,
Rawlinson's Seven Great Monarchies,
Chambers' English Literature,
Symond's Renaissance in Italy.

Some singly—
Gilt edge Poets, E. P. Roe's Works
Cooper, George Eliot and others,
which will pay you to look over.

Our Stock of SEASIDE and LOVELL'S LIBRARIES IS VERY LARGE.

Colin F. Stam,

Feb. 12, 1885. DRUGGIST

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R.R

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, March 30th, 1885, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH	Pasa'r & freight no. 1 daily	Passe'r & freigt No 3 Thursdays
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	6 30	1 45
Worton	6 47	2 05
Lynch's	6 53	2 15
Still Pond	7 00	2 25
Kennedyville	7 12	2 40
Blacks	7 27	2 55
Lambson	7 41	3 10
Massey's	7 53	3 22
Delanys	8 06	3 25
*Bingham	8 12	3 45
arr Clayton	8 30	4 00
leave "	8 43	4 24
" Middletown	9 04	4 50
" Wilmington	9 42	5 50
arr Philadelphia	10 40	6 50
Baltimore	12 35	8 25

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger & Freight No. 2 daily	Passenger No Thursdays.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.m
New York		
Baltimore	6 35	12 10
Philadelphia	7 32	3 01
Wilmington	8 35	3 50
Middletown	9 36	4 31
arr Clayton	10 03	4 53
leave "	11 17	4 57
" Binghams*	11 30	5 07
Delanys	11 40	5 12
Massey's	11 55	5 27
Lambson	12 10	5 37
Blacks	12 25	5 47
Kennedyville	12 40	5 57
Still Pond	12 50	6 04
Lynchs	12 55	6 09
Worton	1 05	6 14
arr Chestertown	1 20	6 30
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train for Baltimore change at Wilmington.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rate

FRED. GERKER, Lessee

April 2, 1885.

New Year 1885

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AND SEE

E. W. F. Simpers

A fresh stock of

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, SPICES, PLUM PUDDING, CANNED GOODS ALL KINDS,

LAMPS & LAMP GOODS.

GLASSWARE, FULL VARIETY

A nice assortment of

PLAIN & FANCY CROCKERY, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Also, we have a full stock of

**Domestic