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Practical Hints on Housebuilding.

In one of our exchanges we find the following useful suggestions on the alteration of old houses or construction of new ones. We do not know if the hints here given are those of an architect or of some practical housewife, but the advice is none the less useful whether they emanate from the practical woman or the professional architect.

In most cases a house should be so planned, built and placed as to afford facilities for enlargement, and without making a thoroughfare of any old room to get to the new part of the house.

For a country house a porch is desirable, almost essential, and big enough for children to play on and to swing a hammock in.

If you can't have a dry cellar, don't have any, but build your house on the ground level, on a concrete bed. Cellars can be made dry by concreting floor and walls, and by giving the floor an inclination toward a drain in one corner. A trough-shaped gutter may be run in the concrete when fresh, so as to make an admirable water course for any water that may get in by bursting water pipes or from floods. The cellar should be as light as you can make it. Dark cellars get damp and dirty. Light ones are apt to be dry, clean and sweet.

If you are going to have water pipes throughout the house, see that you have plenty of water clear up to the top, for cleanliness and for use in case of fire. An upstairs sink, where scrub water can be drawn and discharged, saves many a step and tends to keep things clean.

All the rooms on the floor should be of the same level. This up-a-step and down-a-step business is a nuisance.

Many a small house is spoiled through not having enough hall room—no place to put the hat rack or the baby carriage or lots of other things which take up room, and which do get put in a hall or an entry where there is one.

It would be a very handy thing if at least one dimension of each room was an even number of carpet widths. Carpet comes either twenty-seven or thirty-six inches wide, and rooms can generally be multiples of at least one of these dimensions.

The parlor may be more nearly square than the dining-room. It should, if possible, be so planned as to leave room for a square piano against an inside wall. A piano placed against an outside wall gets out of tune and changes with the outside temperature.

The dining-room should be considerably longer than it is wide. If you have to "skimp" on the size of your dining-room, you had better shave off the width of it and arrange for room lengthwise. The room must be wide enough for a four foot table and guests on each side, and passage way behind the guests; that is, a fixed width no matter how many are sitting down to the table; but the table has to be lengthened to accommodate the guests, and there should be lengthwise room.

A square kitchen seems the handiest to the house-wife, and her ideas should be consulted—and carried out—as to this room, if as to no other.—Don't "skimp" the kitchen as to size. A summer kitchen, even if it is only a shed, will help keep the house warm in winter and cool in summer. A kitchen store room, where the women folks can keep many of their supplies, and save themselves the time and trouble of going down cellar or up attic, will be a daily blessing in most families. A butler's pantry or china closet between kitchen and dining room is a good investment if you can afford it. Plenty of expensive houses are built without it and would be better with it.

The bath room should be accessible without having to pass through any other room. It is well to have it communicate with one of the bedrooms, or better yet with one on each side, but there should be one door opening into an entry.

Set it down that winding stairs are an expensive, inconvenient, dangerous and inartistic arrangement. Straight flights are equally dangerous and more inartistic. Flights with right-angled turns at landing ways give a fine effect and do not trip one up, and children cannot fall far when they start from the top. When there are little children and very old people "halved steps" are good things, that is, the stairway is composed of two separate stairways, each half the width, each having full height of riser, but the treads arranged so as to alternate or break joint. A child or very old person, instead of having to take seven-inch steps, can walk up the centre of the flight with the right foot on the right-hand set and the left foot on the left-hand set, and take only three and one-half inch steps; or two persons can pass each other, each taking the regulation steps. This is not theoretical, but it is a good thing which is in actual use in some old English houses.

Communicating rooms are a great convenience in most families. It is very easy to shut off the communication where it is not needed; but those houses where all the rooms are isolated, and open only into halls, are about as inconvenient as those in which some of the rooms are of necessity thoroughfares.

A Temperance Lesson.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Among the applicants for office from Kentucky recently was a distinguished Democrat well known to the people of the State. He is said to be a brilliant and learned gentleman and a good lawyer. He was ambitious to go West and fill a judicial post in one of the Territories. His application was endorsed by many leading Democrats of the State, and his Representative in Congress came here to personally urge the President and Attorney-General to appoint the Kentuckian to be United States Judge in Utah. The applicant was so well endorsed that at last the Attorney-General and the President decided to give him the Utah Judgeship. But he is at times addicted to the use of too much liquor. Yet he had abstained from drink, and his friends were encouraged to believe that his reformation was permanent.

When his representative saw President Cleveland and the Attorney-General they told him to telegraph to the Judge to come here and get his appointment. The Congressman hurried from the White House to the telegraph office and sent a message requesting the Judge to come immediately. In the course of two or three days the Judge arrived in Washington in a most happy frame of mind. He met here a number of old Kentucky friends, and, after several invitations, joined them in sampling a little old Bourbon. Alas! for the Judge. He drank more than he should have done. It was after a short seance with his friends that his Congressman called at his hotel and told him that he desired to take him up to the White House and present him to the President.

When the two reached the President's office there were a number of callers ahead of them, and while waiting their turn in the President's room the Washington Bourbon began to tell on the Judge. At last he was presented to the President. The latter noticed that he was in liquor, and at once changed his mind about the appointment. He was firm, and plainly told the Kentucky Congressman that his constituent was not, in his opinion, a fit man for the place. The Judge left for home a sadder but wiser man.

How to Cure Obesity.

From Science.

In the Fourth Congress of German physicians the first subject discussed was corpulence. Ebstein advanced the opinion that drugs were of little service in reducing the amount of fat, and that an entire change in the regimen—including both change of diet and of the manner of living—was necessary.

Any method which reduced the general nutrition, and thus removed fat was a failure: the fat alone must be removed. The method must not require the individual to give up his business during treatment, else it would not be generally applicable. The method must be capable of being continued indefinitely without producing unpleasant results, for individuals predisposed to corpulence by heredity or constitution must keep up the diet for a long time.

One method is to cut off all fatty foods. But as carbohydrates may be changed to fat in the body, this is not reasonable. The object is rather to prevent the formation of fat in the body. To secure this it is necessary to regulate the proportion of albuminous, starchy and fatty foods, so that perfect nutrition shall be secured, but no excess of fat produced. The necessary amount of fat for a healthy man is 142 grains per diem.

If this is reduced one-half a part of the amount necessary for nutrition will be taken from the body to compensate for the reduced allowance in the food, and thus the excess of fat may be removed. Under this system the individual does not suffer the distress which is felt by those who are cut off from all fatty food, and the results are more successful and agreeable than those of the Banting system. The amount of carbohydrates is to be reduced so that no surplus above bodily needs shall be taken.

In the Banting system the diet is chiefly nitrogenous, which often causes indigestion. Ebstein gives nitrogenous food, with the reduced allowance of starch and fat in sufficient quantity to keep up the general nutrition and working strength but not in such amounts as to overload and embarrass the organs which digest proteids. The necessity of muscular exercise of sufficient force to produce free perspiration is insisted upon. This system has met with approval in Germany on account of its success.

Henneberg, in discussing the subject, approached it from a different side, and, by a review of the methods adopted in fattening cattle, sought to deduce the rules necessary to be observed in avoiding the accumulation of fat in man. The general discussion elicited various views upon the physiology of digestion, but all agreed that the use of medicine for reducing corpulence was to be avoided.

The Bulgarian Trouble.

When Servia attacks Bulgaria, it is not like Germany attacking France, or England Russia. The Danubian principalities, which lie along the river and under the Balkan Mountains, and separate Turkey from the great States of Europe are pawns in a secret game. Their politics are those of the great powers. Their revolutions are not movements of the people; they are incited from without. They are nominally Christian provinces, with the Sultan for their sovereign, but under the protection of Christian powers.

The late movement to annex Roumelia to Bulgaria under Prince Alexander is understood to be a stroke to head off a revolution which was projected under Russian auspices. The Russian purpose is to acquire as far as possible complete ascendancy in the Danubian region in order to facilitate her ultimate plans upon Constantinople. This purpose is held in check by the other European States, which look with apprehension upon the enormous aggrandizement of Russia which would follow her possession of Turkey.

In the same way the march of Servia upon Bulgaria, under the plea that Servia must have an Austrian play in the game. England's friendship for Turkey is, of course, merely opposition to Russian expansion, and is checked by the sympathy of English opinion with the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The Conference of the great powers will doubtless settle the present trouble if only they can agree. If they should decide that the *status quo* must be restored, that result can not be prevented. But if they should disagree, serious trouble can not be avoided.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Is Hay Cheap Food?

Most dairymen suppose that hay is the cheapest food for their cows, and think it a misfortune to be short of hay—which is, in a sense, true, for every one should try to produce all the hay required for his stock—but it is seldom true that the market price of grain is higher than hay. If we consider the relative nutritive value of hay and grain, or product of grain, we find that good meadow hay or clover is no cheaper at $13 or 14 per ton than good wheat bran or middlings is at $20 or $21 per ton, or corn meal at $22 or $23 per ton, or linseed cake or meal at $32 or $33 per ton. Now, this does not mean that corn meal, middlings, or oil meal would be just as appropriate for the complete food of a cow as hay. We know that such concentrated food would be quite dangerous to feed a cow without some coarse fodder; but it means that the nutriment in these foods will be as cheap to make up any deficiency in the ration, at those prices, as hay at the price mentioned.

Therefore, when hay is dear in dairy districts, instead of buying hay the dairymen should buy grain in some form to help him out. The grain will be cheapest, and his cows come through in much better condition for the milking season than if they had all the good hay they could eat. All a cow requires over twelve or fifteen pounds of hay should be made up in grain food. Twelve pounds of hay and eight pounds of middlings per day will winter a thousand pound cow much better than thirty pounds of hay per day. But the ground feed should be mixed with cut hay, moistened, so the ground feed will adhere to it, and must be eaten with the hay and raised, and remasticated. Fine feed fed alone is not raised and remasticated, but goes on to the fourth stomach, without further mastication.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

THE SEA COW AT CORNELL.

DR. WILDER DESCRIBES IT AS THE FABLED MERMAID OR SEA GODDESS.

ITHACA, Oct. 27.—Much interest was excited in Cornell University to-day at the intelligence that the very rare specimen of the manatee or sea cow, shipped from Pernambuco, South America, recently, had arrived here this morning and would be exposed to view, as well as lectured upon by Dr. Wilder, at 11 o'clock. At that hour the Professor's lecture room was crowded with professors, students and visitors, all eager to see and hear about the wonderful creature. Dr. Wilder, in an intensely interesting address, called attention to the fact that the manatee has been from time immemorial fabled as a mermaid, and that sailors have always regarded it as the siren or deceiving sea goddess luring them to destruction. He said that the manatee is one of the cases in which evolution has produced just the opposite effect to that which it ordinarily produces. The animal belonged to a family that had evidently seen better days. "I predict," he said, "that not many years hence there will be found more and more conclusive evidence that the forms from which the manatee and its relatives have descended had arms and legs and a very much smaller tail. The hind legs have been lost in the process of evolution, the front legs been degraded into fins, which show, nevertless, that it possessed nails at one time, and that the tail has become one for swimming instead of one flapping from side to side."

The manatee will be carefully dissected, the process adopted being one peculiar to Cornell University alone, which cosists in a method of hardening the entire animal by a continuous injection of alcohol at low temperature in a tight box. The following are some of the important points which the dissection will throw light upon in connection with the theory of evolution: First, the bearing of the whole structure upon the question of retrograde metamorphosis; second, the peculiar structure of the heart, which resembles much the human heart, and has the two ventricles separate; third, which certainly does not resemble that of the porpoise, but probably does resemble that of some hoofed quadruped; fourth, the question as to which of the seven cervical vertebræ is missing; fifth, the question as to the representation of the hind legs in the tail, which will be decided by a careful inspection of the nerves.

The manatee belongs to the family known as the *Trichechus Americanus*, and is the third ever brought alive to the United States. Indeed, there are only one or two prepared specimens in this country of this wonderful animal, and these more or less imperfect. The price paid for the manatee was $100, and the skeleton alone will be worth more than this when prepared for the university museum. Dr. Wilder also exhibited at the same time to his audience a young manatee in alcohol, the only one ever obtained, together with a lamprey eel, one of the Marsipo branch's family.

"IT is well known," says a French paper, according to a translation found in *The Builder and Woodworker*, "that the Americans are a very practical people even in their religion. One of them has just invented a burglar-proof safe which, when tampered with, suddenly extends a powerful pair of tongs or grippers, which seize the malefactor and holds him in a strong embrace. There is nothing extraordinarily new in all this, but there is something further. Nearly always safes that are likely to be visited by burglars are in buildings unoccupied during the night, and it is only the next morning that the captured robber is carefully released from the trap to be duly imprisoned. This is, of course, time lost, which the religious inventor desires to utilize. He has therefore had prepared by an eloquent preacher a very long and remarkably forcible sermon, in which the rights of property, the disgrace of stealing, and the dangers attending on it both in this world and the next are set forth in the most touching language.

"This sermon, stored in a phonograph, is set off at the same moment that the pincers operate, and the homily is rolled out in the ears of the 'patient.' The monotonous nasal tone peculiar to the phonograph renders the illusion perfect; the unfortunate robber believes he hears the voice of the preacher himself, and in the morning when the police arrive they find him thoroughly subdued and repentant."

A Crowded Countenance.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mother—Whom do you think baby resembles?

Uncle—It has its father's nose.

Mother—And my mouth.

Uncle—Yes, fact, and I also notice that with papa's nose and mamma's mouth it leaves precious little room for forehead.

A CONFECTIONER in Indianapolis gives customers the privilege of eating all the candy they can get away with at one time in his store for 25 cents each, and declares that he makes money on nine out of ten.

Biffraff Clippings.

It was foreseen years ago that California would produce ten times as much fruit as would meet the wants of local consumption. That point is believed now to have been reached, yet fruit culture is still in its infancy there. The only limit to production seems to be the foreign demand, and fruit growers are anxiously casting about to find markets for their crops. They have held several conventions to consider the subject, and will soon hold another. It is expected that they will be enabled to send two freight trains of fruit per week to the Eastern markets next year, and if the business is proved it can be made profitable, otherwise not. The element of co-operation is essential to success.

STARTLING EXPERIENCE.

Next to scarlet fever, there is no disease among children more dreaded by parents than whooping cough. It is liable to come at all seasons of the year; it exhausts the strength of the little ones, and physicians are often unable to check it. Mr. F. W. Harbaugh, of the *Telegram*, Baltimore, Maryland, had six of his children, aged from six to thirteen years, prostrated with the malady at one and the same time. A complete cure was, however, effected by Red Star Cough Cure, which generally lasts nine weeks, left in four weeks, and he is confident it would have disappeared sooner if he had been aware of the existence of such an invaluable remedy.

The owner of a carp pond near Raleigh, N. C., has captured and partly domesticated two snowy herons. Occasionally he takes his birds to the edge of a large pond and lets them feed. By throwing in crumbs he attracts thousands of shiners and other small fishes to the feet of the birds, which adroitly snap them up and swallow them head first. Each bird takes forty-five fishes, four inches in length, each day, and the fish culturist wonders how a stream can retain any finny inhabitants when it is beset by such greedy foes.

Land-locked salmon are to be introduced in the tributaries of Long Pond, Maine, one of the Sebag Lake chain. Weirs have been put into the brook up which the fish go to breed, and the captives will be kept till their eggs are obtained. The fish will be let loose then and the eggs hatched artificially, by which ninety per cent. are made to develop into perfect fish, while those hatched naturally do not yield more than five per cent. generally, because they are the prey for other fish.

WHY WILL YOU DIE?

Scovill's Sarasparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for the cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria and all diseases, arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers and heads of families throughout the land, endorsing Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases.

THE GOOD OLD GIRLS.

Oh, where are the girls of the past,
That peopled our childish romances,
The freckled-faced maidens that cast
Their spells o'er our juvenile fancies?
Have the bygone Mathildas and Nancies
Joined the madding "sassiety" whirls,
To lead in the ton and the dances?
Oh, where are the old-fashioned girls?
—*Ohio State Journa*

YOU CAN HAVE IT.

"My dear, what would I give to have your hair?" is often said by middle-aged ladies to young ones. Madam, you may have just such hair. Parker's Hair Balsam will give it to you. It will stop your hair from falling off, restore the original color and make it long, soft and glossy. You need not stand helplessly envying the girls. The Balsam is not only not a dye, but is an elegant dressing, and is especially recommended for its cleanliness and purity.

The desks and chairs were taken by the male pupils from a Reading, Pa., school a few days ago and made a bonfire of. An official on a visit to the school some time since is reported to have suggested that unless new furniture be provided the old ought to be carried out and burned. It is supposed that this saving led them to pursue the course they did. The boys are to be held accountable for their action, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of them.

At Metz a Lieutenant of German infantry, in plain clothes, having persisted in walking on the glacis of the fortifications, near the Esplanade, at a part where the public are not allowed, was warned by the sentry to leave the ground. The officer paid no attention to the summons, and the soldier, after three cautions, shot him dead on the spot. The affair has caused much painful excitement in Metz, as the officer had been married scarcely a twelvemonth.

DON'T GIVE UP YET.

It doesn't follow that a patient will die because the doctors have given him up, or that he will recover because they promise to pull him through. It is never too late to try the great virtues of Parker's Tonic. Mr. Michael Guilfoyle of Binghamton, N.Y., was cured of rheumatism by it after ten years of unspeakable suffering. Mr. R. W. Mosher, druggist of same city, certifies that he has sold over a thousand bottles of Parker's Tonic through its reputation for this and other cures. Nov5-2t.

The *Japan Gazette* states that the process of Latinizing the Japanese alphabet is making great progress. The Mathematical and Physical Society of Tokio has resolved to print the official part of its reports in the Roman characters, and the Chemical Society is about to take a similar step. Several newspapers are also already printed with Roman type, and the *Japan Gazette* expresses the opinion that the Latin alphabet will soon be generally adopted.

M. R. Prime, Esq., Girard, Pa., says he tested the relative value of Powell's Prepared Chemicals with three super-phosphates of high grade and costing $34 per ton. He had the best crop where he used the Chemicals, and hereafter shall use them exclusively. This preparation costs only $6 a bbl., a sufficient quantity to make one-half ton of complete fertilizer. Brown Chemical Co., manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

It is only a score of years since the canning of salmon was begun on the Pacific coast. Everybody was afraid of it, and the proprietor of the first cannery, Wm. Hume, of Oakland, Cal., used to take a basket of cans on his arm, and go among the families of his acquaintance explaining the method of its preparation, and inviting a trial. Now canned salmon can be found in every market, and Mr. Hume is a rich man.

Throughout the Southern States, at certain seasons of the year, whole communities are subject to fevers, ague, bilious attacks, and a hundred ailments. Quinine is the popular remedy, but the occasional use of Vinegar Bitters renders such medicines entirely unnecessary. Nothing is known to relieve a torpid liver so quickly.

Mr. Walter Rye has published a "History of Norfolk." He gives some curious instances of fictitious Norman pedigrees. The Howards, it would seem, are descended from a hog-ward, whose business it was to mind hogs; the Townshends from one John atte Town's-end, who was a small tenant farmer in 1398; the Bulwers from the bull-ward, as the man was called who looked after the manor bull.

Colin F. Stam, the druggist, who is always looking after the interests of his customers, has now secured the sale of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, a remedy that never fails to cure coughs, colds, pains in the chest and all lung affections. Price 50 cents and 1.00. Samples free.

There is one house in Paris devoted entirely to the making of "jerseys." If any one wants to know if "jerseys" are still fashionably worn, it is only necessary to say that 3,000 of them were shipped to New York a few days ago, and 500 to one house in Philadelphia.

An English doctor objected to swearing on the Bible, not from conscientious scruples, but on account of the risk of infection by some disease. The *Lancet* says "there is something in the objection."

The *St. Paul Globe* calls attention to the "general fact" that from three-quarters to four-fifths of the births in Dakota at present are of the female sex.

Drew's Yeast Powder is sold by all grocers, tea dealers and country merchants everywhere. Oct15-4t.

South Jersey farmers plow under a turnip crop for green manure, and the practice is said to pay.

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.

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	Pa se'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
Masseys	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
Masseys	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.

Silverware.

An extra fine supply of the best quality at
STAM'S DRUG STORE.
Writing Paper
Beautiful Boxes, the Nicest Assortment in town—at
STAM'S DRUG STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.
We have just received our very Large Supply of School Books and School Requisites. I extend to all Parents, Teachers and Scholars an invitation to call and examine our stock.
Very respectfully
J. POULSON,
Aug. 27. Druggist

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.
A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of cent Music just received.
COLIN F. STAM,
March 28. Druggis

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.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.
The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW, Nos. 43 33, 23, 13, 133 and ORIOLE PLOWS.
For sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
THE ROLAND FARM BELLS.
For sale by
March 27. J. K. ALDRIDGE

PROF. W. PAINE, M. D.

Has discovered living parasites that eat out the Nose, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, etc., and has also discovered a Catarrh Vapor, Liver Pill, Stomach Tonic, Nerve Tonic, Blood Searcher, Worm Exterminator that destroys them as water extinguishes fire. Book sent free.
350 So. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

T. SHAFER. JOHN MEDDERS
Shafer & Medders,
Kennedyville, Md.,
Keep on hand a general supply and make to order
FIRST CLASS
Farm Implements
of all kinds. We keep in store a large stock of first-class well-seasoned material of all kinds, therefore we can and do guantee our work to stand. It is not like work put up and sold as first class work that rattles to pieces in less than a year from imperfect workmanship and unseasoned material.
OUR
Dearborns, Carts,
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,
&c., are all well finished.
Our WAGONS
for their neatness and lightness of build yet strength and durability and light running, acknowledge few their equals and No Superior.
Carriage Repainting and Repairing a Specialty!
All other Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Special attention to Horse Shoeing.
OUR CHARGES to suit the times.
We cordially invite the public to call and see for themselves, get prices and examine our work of Twenty-four years' experience.
Thankful for past patronage we solicit a continuance of the same.
We are also agents for Kent county for Hench & Drumgold Riding Wheel Cultivator, The Taylor Riding Wheel Cultivator, Iron Frame Cultivator and the celebrated Beedle & Kelly Corn Planter, and the Oliver Chilled Plows; also, all Repairs for same.
Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail will have prompt attention. Mar. 26, 1885.

Wroth & Aldridge
WILL have received our FALL and WINTER STOCK of
Boots & Shoes
Dry Goods, Notions,
HATS, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE AND QUEENSWARE,
Carpets and Oil Cloths
AT CITY PRICES!
Full Line of White and Colored Blankets, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.
Underwear for Ladies, Children and Men, Boys' and Men's Laundried and Unlaundried Dress Shirts.
Large assortment of Gloves and Knit Goods. Ladies' Kid Gloves a specialty.
Best Fine Salt at $1 00 a sack. Ground and unground Pepper, Saltpetre.
All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods. Give us a call.
WROTH & ALDRIDGE,
Nov. 29—1884. Chestertown.

Just Received
AND
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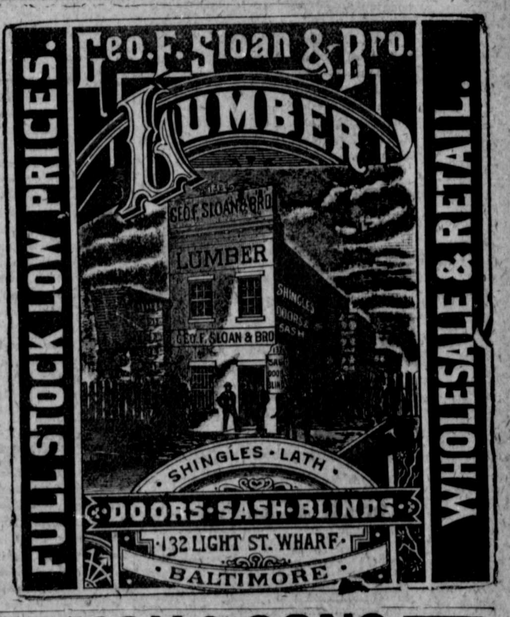

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