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...QUARE

...BILITY

...—Two Gold ... Square.

...ion—First Prize

...For Square and Up

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AND ALSO OVER

...00 FIRST PREMIUMS

At State and County Fair

Have the endorsement of over 100 different Colleges and Schools as to their durability.

A large assortment of SECOND-HAND PIANOS always on hand. General wholesale agents for Palace Organs.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

Pianos taken in Exchange, also thoroughly repaired. Send for Illustrated Piano and Organ Catalogue.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
9 N. Liberty Street.
BALTIMORE, MD.

We refer, by permission, to Miss NETTIE O. CRANE, organist of St. Timothy's Church, Catonsville, Md. apr25-6m.

LOOK SHARP

AND REMEMBER THAT

Chapman & Lambert

Have Reduced Their Prices to grain bases and are selling their own make of

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

at Reduced Rates to meet the depressed times We are also selling a good Carriage in a cheaper grade which we guarantee to give satisfaction, at prices that will astonish you all in want of Carriages. We keep a full stock of Carriages always on hand.

We shall give special attention to

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

The Painting and Varnishing of old work will be done in the highest style of art, and all other repairs in workman-like manner.

We have had long experience in the business and only ask a trial to prove our ability to give satisfaction in work and prices.

—IN OUR—

BLACKSMITHING & WHEELWRIGHTING

Line, we consider that we have the best facilities of any shop on the Peninsula.

We would call attention to our

FARM AND PEACH WAGONS,

and our LIGHT PLATFORM DEARBORNS and EXPRESS WAGONS.

☞ We keep up our old standard and reputation, and our work is sold at a Lower figure to suit the times.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
April 25, 1889. Chestertown, Md

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Importers

—AND—

Tailors,

NEAL BUILDING,

313 Baltimore st., East,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Our aim is to do work in the best style, and to please people who appreciate carefully-made garments. Our trade has constantly increased, and we rarely lose a customer who once comes to us.

KEEP COOL

by going to the

RISING SUN

SALOON.

ICE CREAM.

VERSUS

HOT WEATHER.

It will be to the advantage of all parties giving, or in any way connected with picnics, festivals, excursion parties or other entertainments, to give me an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their ice cream or water ice supplies. All kinds and flavors of cream and water ices prepared and supplied from the Rising Sun Saloon, Chestertown, or shipped by either steamboat or railroad upon short notice.

WM. PERKINS,
Proprietor of Rising Sun Saloon,
Chestertown, Kent County, Md

FRAME HOTEL.
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE

will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

SAMUEL MALLALIEU,
Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

THE WORK DAY IN EUROPE

LONGER AND WEARIER THAN MAN CAN WELL STAND.

Official Reports for All Continental Countries—Ten Hours Is a Short Day's Work. Women Work Ten Hours—Men Twelve or More.

A return just issued in pursuance of an address from the house of commons throws considerable light on the question of working hours in Europe.

In France the hours of adult labor are regulated by a series of decrees, of which the earliest, promulgated September, 1848, enacts that the workingman's day in manufactories and mills shall not exceed twelve hours of "*effective*" or actual labor. A decree issued in May, 1851, made exceptions, so that more hours might be worked in certain trades. In 1885 a circular was issued stating that the limit of twelve hours per diem was not to be imposed where hand power was employed, but was to be confined to manufactories and mills in which the motive power was machinery. No workshops were to come under the clauses of the act that did not employ more than twenty hands in any one shed. The report says: "It is likewise to be borne in mind that there is in France no compulsory observance of Sunday, and no day of habitual rest."

"EFFECTIVE LABOR."

The reports of the French inspectors of labor appear to show that the act of 1848 is very loosely interpreted. It is even doubtful whether the section limiting the actual working day to twelve hours was intended to include or exclude hours of rest. Practically, the legal time is made to exclude rest. This makes the working day so much the longer. Thus, one of the French inspectors states that the hours of attendance in factories under the act of 1848 are from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening, or a total of fourteen hours, out of which there are twelve hours of "effective labor." But the same authority also states that "effective" time often extends to thirteen and fourteen hours in many weaving establishments. Finally, we are told that, "as a rule," it may be taken that Frenchmen employed in factories are present in the shops at least fourteen hours out of every twenty-four.

Among the countries having no laws affecting the hours of adult labor, Germany is conspicuous. Employers, however, cannot force their servants to work on Sundays and feast days. Employment of youthful or female labor in certain kinds of factories, which is attended with special danger to health or morals, is forbidden, or made conditional on certain regulations, by which night labor for female workpeople is especially forbidden. In Germany, as in other countries also, women may not be employed in factories for a certain time after childbirth. In Hesse-Darmstadt the medium duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours; the cases in which the latter time is exceeded being, however, more frequent than those in which the former is not exceeded. The normal work day throughout Saxony in all the principal branches of industry is from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast, an hour for dinner and half an hour for supper. In the manufacturing industry there are departures from these hours, the period of work in spinning and weaving mills not infrequently being twelve hours.

EXTENSIVE LEGISLATION.

In Austria the law provides that the duration of work for factory hands shall not exceed eleven hours out of the twenty-four, "exclusive" of the periods of rest. These are not to be less in the aggregate than an hour and a half. The rule can be modified by the minister of commerce, in conjunction with the minister of the interior, allowing longer hours. The hours have been so extended to twelve hours in certain industries, such as spinning mills, and even to thirteen in silk manufactories. Sunday rest is enforced. In Hungary there is no limit laid down by law, but the hours are not generally longer than in Austria.

Concerning the actual hours of adult labor in Belgium, some difficulty is said to be experienced in getting at the facts. The evidence given before a Belgian royal commission showed that railway guards are sometimes on duty for fifteen and even nineteen and a half hours at a stretch; and the Brussels tramway drivers are at work from fifteen to seventeen hours daily, with a rest of only an hour and a half at noon. Brickmakers work during the summer months sixteen hours a day. In the sugar refineries the average hours are from twelve to thirteen for men and from nine to ten for women. The cabinetmakers, both at Ghent and Brussels, assert that they have often to work seventeen hours a day.

In Switzerland the law provides that a normal working day shall not exceed eleven hours, reduced on Saturdays and public holidays to ten. Power is reserved for prolonging the working day in certain circumstances. Except in cases of absolute necessity Sunday labor is prohibited, and in establishments where uninterrupted labor is required each working hand must have one free Sunday out of two. Women cannot under any circumstances be employed in night or Sunday labor. Italy has not legislated for adults, but has made regulations for child labor. Sweden is in the same position. Spain and Portugal have done nothing. The general rule in the latter country, applying to old and young, is to work from sunrise to sunset, an hour and a half being allowed for meals. In the Netherlands a law was recently promulgated to prevent excessive and dangerous work by grown up women and young persons. In Turkey the working day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for repose and refreshment. In Russia, where there are no laws affecting the hours of adult labor, the normal working day in industrial establishments averages twelve hours.—St. James' Gazette.

Turn to Colic.

A young married couple residing in the West End were the principals in a story that was related with gusto at a supper table on Massachusetts avenue last evening. Like a sensible, prudent housewife, the bride of a few weeks invested in a book of household recipes and remedies for use in case of an emergency or a big dinner. A few evenings ago there was a commotion in the household, caused by the writhings of the husband, who declared that his hours were numbered on earth. His anxious wife wrung her hands, and in tender accents wanted to know what she could do to relieve his suffering. Tossing and groaning as he was, in what he thought his death throes, he did not forget the book of remedies. When one of his paroxysms of pain had subsided he soothed his anxious wife by saying: "Dearest, get that book and turn to colic." Sure enough, the remedy was found under that head, and a sealskin sack will reward the young wife's foresight.—Washington Capital.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM., M. C.,
Nov. 15-y. 181 Pearl St. New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

TRULY ROYAL LANDLORD.

PRINCE, INNKEEPER, DOCTOR AND PHILANTHROPIST.

A Bavarian Duke's Hotel in the Alpine Mountains—Expending the Profits for the Benefit of the "Shabby Genteel"—A Free Hospital for the Poor.

Perched high up on the great Alpine range that separates Tyrol from Bavaria is a large hotel that enjoys the unique distinction of having for its landlord a prince; one, too, who, perhaps more than any other in Europe, has stood forth as the champion of his order, though it is not so much the rights and privileges of royalty, as its duties, that he insists upon. The owner and director of the Grand hotel at Kreuth is Karl Theodor, the duke in Bavaria. His father, the Duke Maximilian, was a well known traveler and writer, and his mother, a daughter of a king of Bavaria, is to this day in the south held as a model of all royal virtues.

THE MINERAL SPRING.

Duke Karl Theodor's home is a few miles distant from Kreuth, at Tegern, where he has turned his palace into a hospital for the blind. He is himself one of the most skillful oculists in Europe, and his door stands open the whole day long to visitors who choose to consult him. He takes regular fees from such as can afford to pay them, but the poor and needy he shakes heartily by the hand and assures them that they can form no idea of what a pleasure it is for a physician to see his patients.

The tiny hamlet of Kreuth owes its existence to a spring of mineral water, supposed to possess marvelous medicinal qualities. It bubbles up clear and sparkling on a little natural terrace, formed on the mountain side some 3,000 feet above the sea, right at the head of the valley. About the year 1511, the Benedictines, who owned a great monastery at Tegern, discovered the qualities of this spring, and built on the terrace a badhaus, which they used as a hospital until the suppression of their order, in 1803. The badhaus then was used for farm buildings; but a few years later King Max took possession of it, and restored it, seemingly with the intention of turning it into some charitable institution or retreat. Queen Caroline and Prince Karl both cherished the same idea, and added considerably to the buildings. But money was a scarce article in Bavaria in those days, as now, and for the lack of it the owners of Kreuth found themselves thwarted whilst attempting to carry out their eleemosynary schemes. To their discovery of the impossibility of doing good, in the way they desired to do it, without money, we owe the establishment of the present system—the strangest combination of charity and business it ever entered the brain of man to conceive.

All the buildings planned by the former owners of Kreuth are now complete. Roads have been made, gardens laid out, and the conveniences and luxuries of a first class hotel introduced into the badhauser.

THE HOTEL KREUTH.

A hotel, Kreuth now is, in name and fact, for three months in the year. During June, July and August it is a charming health resort, thronged by wealthy tourists, who come and go at will. It is in the midst of the most perfect scenery in Europe, surrounded by lofty mountains, with exquisite views on every side of winding valleys, silvery lakes and foaming torrents. In the hotel visitors are provided with every comfort and luxury they can reasonably desire; and for these their royal host requires them to pay just what they would have to pay—neither more nor less—in an establishment of equal standing, but of a less anomalous nature. As everything is conducted upon sound economic principles—the duke is his own butcher, baker and brewer—this innkeeping is most lucrative; and, when the end of August comes, Karl Theodor has always a handsome sum at his command. This he always sets to work to spend in a manner worthy of his race. An intimation, worded with the most delicate courtesy, is conveyed to the paying visitors that the time is at hand when their rooms will be required for the use of the duke's personal friends. These, as soon as the ordinary tourists depart, begin to arrive, and in the course of a few days there is not a room left in the hotel without its occupant. For the whole of September, and as much longer as the weather will permit, the duke entertains some three hundred of those whom he styles his friends. As a rule, these friends are not chosen from among the very poor, but rather from that class—the most to be pitied of all—the shabby genteel. Poverty stricken artists, struggling literary men, half-pay officers, poor professors, university students—all are there enjoying the rest and change they sorely need and can ill afford to pay for. During the time they are at Kreuth, not only are they provided with rooms, but they are fed, tended, cared for and treated as honored guests. The only difference made between the rich pleasure seekers who had preceded them and themselves is that they, the poor, are welcomed with a little more effusive friendliness, and a little more trouble is taken to prevent their feeling lonely or dull.

In the month of May, too, the hotel is put to a like use; and, as each of his guests is invited for a fortnight, it follows that in the course of the year the Duke Karl Theodor must entertain nearly a thousand of them. Thus he chooses to spend the money he has gained by his three months' innkeeping—a right regal way, in truth, of combining the roles of prince and trader.—London Graphic.

Reasonable.

Doctor (to messenger boy)—So yo' mammy say ez what de yarbs ain' done her no good? Wait er minnit. (Consults book.) I-yi! I thought so. Ask you' mammy how she spec' de yarbs to ack when de bill ain' paid.—Harper's Bazar.

Steel Pens.

Nearly all the steel pens used in this country are manufactured here, though twenty years ago nearly all were imported. Now only the highest priced ones are imported. We use about 1,000,000 gross every year, which is not so large a number as might appear, considering that it represents fewer than three pens apiece for all the inhabitants. As many people who use them wear out a gross (144 pens) or more in a year, it is evident that there must be a great many who never use a steel pen at all. The pens are made of imported steel, which is preferred because of its more uniform quality. It is rolled into big sheets and cut into strips, after which it is annealed, rolled to the thickness required, then tempered and cut and stamped into pens. Much skill is required in all these operations and in those of finishing the pens for use. The manufacture and trade in steel pens has seen very little change for a generation.—Good Housekeeping.

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.

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

WONDERS OF INSTINCT.

THE CURIOUS POWERS OF ANIMALS WHO DO NOT REASON.

Why a Savage Thought a Naturalist Must Have an Extra Eye—The Protective Instincts of Certain Birds—Curiosities of Heredity in This Particular.

When the naturalist Ruppell explored the highlands of eastern Africa, two Soudanese emirs or chieftains once permitted him to deposit his baggage in their military camp while he pursued his inquiries in the glens of a neighboring mountain range. On his return he presented necklaces of beads to the emirs, and, having observed that there were just twenty tents in the fortified kraal, and that every tent was occupied by exactly seven men, he handed the emirs a bag containing 140 glass buttons, with the request that they give one button to every warrior in the camp.

The glittering keepsakes were at once distributed, and Ruppell had just reloaded his baggage cart, when one of the chieftains removed the professor's hat, and gravely examined the top and rear of his head.

"Verily, oh, friend," he said, "you must have an extra eye somewhere or other, for else you could not possibly have discovered the exact number of our men."

The honest emir himself could probably count up to seven, and with the aid of all his fingers and toes, perhaps could count even to twenty, but evidently did not think it possible that the human mind could grasp the vast product of the two factors.

A similar mistake may often tempt us to misconstrue the abilities of our instinct guided fellow creatures. The supposed "sixth sense" may often be nothing but an uncommon development of a common faculty.

Take for example the deerhound, which pursues his game through brush and brake, and returns safely home, even after he has crossed waters that would prevent him from retracing his steps by the sense of smell. A few years' practice, however, enables the hunter himself to remember the general direction of his rambles through a pathless forest where a novice would surely lose his way.

By hereditary transmission of the traits of countless generations of dogs that have hunted, and which include the wolf-like ancestors, the domestic dog may have perfected the ability to find his way to an apparently preternatural degree.

Individual experience, indeed, often wholly fails to explain such faculties as the "protective instincts" of certain birds and animals. The British zoologist, Spalding, once procured some newly hatched turkeys, and in order to make an experiment carried them into a hall adjoining a room where he kept a pair of pet hawks that had not been fed that morning, and which now and then vented their impatience in a shrill scream.

The young turkeys had but just come out of their egg shells, and had never seen a hawk or heard one before; but at the first sound of those screams they all started to their feet and toddled off with every sign of terror.

At sight of a snake or a rat my pet baboon will retreat to the farthest corner of her cage. I ascribed the precaution to a nervous dread of all unknown animals, until I made the experiment with a pair of guinea pigs. Jenny was eating her breakfast when the squealing little strangers entered her cage, but in this case her only dread seemed to be that she might have to share her meal with the uninvited guests.

For a minute or two she watched their movements with an air of puzzled curiosity, but then, instead of taking to her heels, she made a grab at the intruders, and without further ado hustled them out, and discouraged a repetition of the visit by giving each a parting pinch in the back.

Jenny had received her zoological education in the Abyssinian highlands, while guinea pigs are natives of South America, but somehow the sight of the waddling pigmies seemed to satisfy her that they could be no fighters.

This baboon has a strange appetite for insects. She appears to recognize the difference between the harmless northern centipede and its dreadful tropical relative, but she handles crawfish with evident suspicion, either on account of their pinching apparatus or because of their resemblance to the overgrown scorpions of the tropics.

With snakes she absolutely declines to take any risks; the non-poisonous varieties include too many dangerous stranglers.

Hereditary instincts sometimes continue to assert themselves under circumstances that seem to make their assistance rather superfluous. There was a time when the ancestors of the dog found it a useful precaution to bury the remnants of a good meal, and thus provide against possible times of scarcity, and that old race habit still prompts their descendants to hide bones and old crusts even where the bounty of their masters supplies them with regular and abundant daily meals.

Lapdogs that have never left the premises of a fashionable residence "hunt" in their dreams, which proves that their minds retain a latent aptitude for the favorite pastimes of their forefathers.

During a summer tour in the Austrian Alps one of my neighbors bought a young shepherd dog and brought him to a suburb of Cincinnati, where sheep are seen only in the form of mutton; but every little while the young herder would try to earn his board by collecting a troop of stray geese, and, in spite of their hissing protest, drive them along the street like a flock of restless sheep.—Felix L. Oswald in Boston Globe.

First Claqueur—Why do you clap and hiss at the same time?

Second Ditto—You see the new actress has paid me to clap, and her rival has paid me to hiss!—L'Industriel.

The Future Life.

I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is over my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds.

You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers; why, then, is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. Then I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilies, the violets and the roses as at 20 years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which unite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale and it is history.

For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others, "I have finished my day's work;" but I cannot say, "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn.

I improve every hour because I love this world as my fatherland. My work is only a beginning. My work is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity.—Victor Hugo.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

HOW EYESIGHT IS TESTED BY RAILROAD PHYSICIANS.

Applicants for Positions Put Through the Worsted and Blackboard Exercises—Four Per Cent. Are Found to Be Unfit for the Responsible Places.

"What color is that?"

The speaker was Dr. B. F. Clark, physician of the C., H. and D. railroad.

A tall, gangle legged man stood before a table on which were piled in great confusion several hundred skeins of different colored worsteds. They were of every shade and hue, from pea green to Mazarin blue, from solferino red to purple, gray, cherry and brown.

The doctor continued: "The object of this test is to select the light and dark shades. Now, I'll go on and select them first," and the doctor put all the light and dark shades running from pea green to dark green in a little pile by themselves.

The man watched him closely, and the greens were all thrown back into the heap, and the man began.

"Don't let your hand run over the worsted, but let your eye do the work," said the doctor, as the man began fumbling over the pile.

The man put gray and light yellow and brown together.

"That'll do," said the doctor.

"That man is not fit for an engineer, fireman, brakeman, switchman, conductor, or, in fact, any one who has use for signals. He is color-blind. That test alone is sufficient for any railroad, army or navy.

HIS PECULIAR WEAKNESS.

"Now to determine what this man's chromatic defect is we select a pink skein.

"If he is red blind he will pick out blues or violets, or both. If he should be green blind he will select grays and greens or blue greens. Sometimes, to verify the two previous tests, we lay out the red skein, and the party selects browns or greens in their different shades."

"What percentage do you find, of all those examined, to be color blind?"

"About 4 per cent. are color blind. That is one out of every twenty-five individuals. There are more red blind than any other color."

"It is often asked why we don't examine the men by the lamps. It is one of the most difficult things to stain the glass regularly. When the glass is blown it cannot be made all the same color. Then, if the glass is thicker the color will be darker. Again, sometimes the wick is turned higher, and then the light has a greater luminosity, while the other is a very dull light. There may be dust or steam over the glass, and the light will be darker. A dirty white flag to one color blind would be taken for a green flag, which means safety. They would take a dirty dark green for red, which means danger. This would lead to endless confusion."

"Do you believe this to be a congenital defect?"

"Yes; but it may also arise from disease, injuries and the excessive use of tobacco and alcohol. In one family I know of four who are color blind, two brothers and two sisters; in another family an uncle and a nephew."

"Do you examine for anything else?"

"Oh, yes. It is just as important to examine for vision and hearing as it is for color blindness. In order to make the test for vision this is the programme: A test plate containing letters that can be seen at 200 feet and twenty feet, twenty feet being the normal eye, is placed at one end of the room.

The room is darkened. The patient placed twenty feet distant, and then is requested to cover one eye while the other is being examined. If he sees what we call twenty twentieths—that is, the letters representing twenty feet—he has normal vision. Both eyes are put to this test—first the right, then the left. If he has a vision in both eyes of twenty fiftieths minus—that is to say, if he can't see at twenty feet what he ought to see at fifty—he is rejected, provided glasses don't improve the vision. If a man can't see that big B, the large letter, which he ought to see at 200, at twenty feet with only one eye, then he has practically only one eye, and there have been several examined who never knew that they could not see out of only one eye."

TESTING FOR HEARING.

"How do you test for hearing?"

"With my watch. The man is required to cover up his eyes and I place my watch to his ear, gradually removing it away until the exact distance that he can hear the ticking is known. He says 'No' when he ceases to hear it. Now, two-thirds of all the engineers are hard of hearing, or, better, defective in the right ear, which is due to their leaning out of the cab window, coming in constant contact with the wind; that is to say, the force of the wind coming in constant contact with the drum of the ear it becomes affected. The constant pressure on the drum of the ear has the effect of retracting it. It becomes concave. The range of vision is also tested. This is done by placing a man twelve or eighteen inches from a blackboard. He is requested to keep his eye directly on a chalk spot, which is on a level with the eye, the other eye being closed. He is directed to say 'Yes' the moment he sees anything moving toward that spot from above, below, to the right and to the left. This constitutes his range of vision. If he has any disease or injury to the eye we can always map out his range of vision, as the range is usually contracted in one of the four different directions. To illustrate, one man had a range of vision in the right eye, three inches to the left, six inches above, eight inches to the right and ten inches below. Of course he was rejected, because he could not see an approaching train.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Officer, what is the charge against this man?"

"Yer honor, I caught him singin' 'In the gloaming, O my darlin'.'"

"Two years!"—Yenowine's News.

The Japan Quince.

Japan, or scarlet flowering quince, is too well known to need description or recommendation, but it might be often used more effectively than it is. It is easily propagated by cutting of the roots, by offshoots or layering, and if any one who may have a use for the plants will bend down the outer branches of a bush, and bury a portion of the stem with earth, he will, in two years' time, have a lot of plants with which can be made a very ornamental hedge. There are many places where a short hedge of two or three rods is more tasty and beautiful than a fence, and the cydonia japonica makes an efficient substitute, as the thorns will turn stock. For massing in large groups this plant is excellent, its scarlet bloom and glossy foliage being showy and beautiful. Its singular, unshapely fruit, borne on mature bushes, is not poisonous, as some imagine, nor is it of much value.—Ensenada Lower Californian.

Dainties of the Primeval Land.

Snakes, lizards, grasshoppers, tree-grubs, the larvæ of beetles, brush turkey's eggs, wild honey—in fact, the scrub is full of food when you know how to get it. The best part of a snake is the liver, which is over a foot long in the big snakes. By the way, the natives never eat food that is not cooked. A snake's liver is decidedly good, and has a gamey flavor. Lizard's flesh is like chicken. The beetle larvæ are popped into the fire and eaten with wild honey; they taste like an omelette. Grasshoppers grilled are also capital eating, with a nice, nutty flavor.—Greenland Explorer's Diary.

"BLOWING."

The "Ledger Building" tells a simple story and relies on its Clothing to make you a customer. We don't blow the "Big Horn," but the "Best Clothing with Lowest Prices" leads the band.

CLOTHING FOR MEN, YOUTHS & CHILDREN.

A. C. YATES & Co.,
Sixth and Chestnut, Phila.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrups. Children cry for Castoria. Millions of Mothers bless Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation; Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation; Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction.

"I recommend Castoria for children's complaints, as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD.

Try the Cure

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell and Hearing.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

The Sponge is Mightier than the Brush.

THROW AWAY THE SHOE BRUSH
and use a Sponge and water, which will keep your SHOES BRIGHT and CLEAN if you use

Wolff's ACME Blacking

The women know a good thing and will have it, and the men ought to.

It preserves the leather and gives a brilliant polish. Water and snow slip off it as surely as off a duck's back. Men's shoes require dressing ONCE A WEEK—women's once a month, that's all. Worth trying, isn't it? It is also the best dressing for harness, on which it lasts THREE MONTHS.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1889,

Connecting with Delaware R. R. at Clayton,

Until further notice, Sundays excepted, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Pass. & Freight No. 1, daily except Sundays.	Passenger & Freight No. 3, Thurs. only.
	Read Downwards.	
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Chestertown	6 25	1 25
" Worton	6 37	1 37
" Lynch's	6 43	1 43
" Still Pond	6 49	1 49
" Kennedyville	7 01	1 01
" Black's	7 15	2 13
" Lambson's	7 28	2 28
" Massey's	7 46	2 46
" Delaney's	7 58	2 58
" *Bingham's	8 10	3 10
Arrive Clayton	8 25	3 25

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Pass. & Frt No. 2, daily except Tu's & Sundays.	Passenger & Freight No. 4, Tuesdays only.	Passenger No. 6, Tuesdays only.
	Read Upwards.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Arrive Chestertown	1 05	12 15	6 45
Leave Worton	12 53	12 03	6 35
" Lynch's	12 47	11 57	6 30
" Still Pond	12 41	11 51	6 25
" Kennedyville	12 29	11 39	6 15
" Black's	12 17	11 27	6 05
" Lambson's	12 02	11 12	5 55
" Massey's	11 44	10 54	5 39
" Delaney's	11 32	10 42	5 27
" *Bingham's	11 20	10 30	5 15
" Clayton	11 05	10 15	5 00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freights for Bingham and Fiatland must be prepaid.

The Morning Trains make close connection at Clayton with trains on the Delaware Railroad Going North and South. Passengers to and from Baltimore change at Porter's.

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

The above arrangements on Thursdays will give passengers four and a half hours in Philadelphia, three hours and twenty minutes in Baltimore and return home the same day.

Freight received for Smyrna.

J. R. FRANKLIN, Gen'l Freight Agent. E. P. STACEY, Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT, MAY 12, 1889.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10 20 a. m., Express, 8 00 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2 00 p. m., express 10 10 p. m.

For Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited Express daily, 10 20 a. m., Express, 7 40 p. m.

For Washington, week days, 5 10, 6 20, 6 30, 7 15, 7 20, 8 00, (45-minute train) 8 30, 9 15, 10 20, (45-minute train) a. m., 12 15, 1 45 (45-minute train,) 2 00, 3 00, 4 05, (45-minute train), 4 15, 5 00, 6 00, 6 30, 7 40, 7 45, 8 00, 10 05, 10 40 and 11 00 p. m. Sunday 6 30, 7 15, 8 00, 9 15, 10 20 a. m., 12 00, 1 45, 2 00, 4 15, 5 00, 6 30, 7 40, 7 45, 8 00, 10 05, 10 10 and 11 00 p. m.

For Way Stations between Baltimore and Washington, 5 10, 6 30 and 8 30 a. m., 12 15, 3 00, 5 00, 6 30 and 11 00 p. m. On Sunday 6 30 and 8 30 a. m., 12 00, 5 00, 6 30 and 11 00 p. m.

Trains leave Washington for Baltimore, 4 05, 5 00, 6 40, 7 20, 8 30, 9 30, 9 45, 11 00 A. M., 12 00, 12 10, 2 05, 2 30, 3 15, 3 25, 4 20, 4 35, 5 30, 6 30, 7 00, 7 35, 9 00, 10 30, 11 30, p. m. Sunday, 4 00, 7 20, 8 30, 9 30, 9 45, a. m., 12 00, 1 15, 2 05, 3 20, 3 25, 4 25, 4 35, 6 30, 7 00, 7 30, 9 00, 10 30, 11 30 p. m.

For Principal Points on Metropolitan Branch †5 10, *9 15, †5 00 and †4 15 p. m.

For Annapolis † 20, 9 15 a. m., 12 15, 4 15 and 6 30 p. m. On Sunday, 9 15 a. m. and 5 00 p. m.

For Ellicott City, Mt. Airy and way points, *4 00, †8 35, §9 30 a. m., †1 10, †4 25, *5 25, *6 35 and *11 15 p. m. a Stops only at principal stations between Relay and Frederick Junction.

For Frederick, 4 00, 8 35 a. m., 1 10, 4 25 and 5 25 p. m. On Sunday, 9 30 a. m. and 5 25 p. m.

For Virginia Midland Railroad and South via Danville, *9 15, a. m. and *8 00 p. m.

For Lexington, Staunton, 9 15 a. m. daily except Sunday.

For Winchester, †4 00, †9 15 a. m., †4 25 p. m.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points on the Shenandoah Valley R. R., *4 00 a. m. and †8 35 a. m.

For Hagerstown, †4 00, †8 35, †9 15 a. m., †4 15, †4 25 p. m.

For Curtis Bay and intermediate points, 6 30 and 10 10 a. m. and 2 20 p. m. Sundays, 8 20 a. m., and 1 40 p. m. Leave Curtis Bay, 7 50, 11 30 a. m. and 5 50 p. m. Sundays, 9 00 a. m. and 6 00 p. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago, Columbus and the Northwest, daily 12 45 and 3 15 p. m.; from Pittsburgh, *8 20 a. m.; *7.50 p. m. from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 4 50 a. m. 2 55 p. m. daily.

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

For New York, Trenton, Elizabeth and Newark, N. J., leave *5 00, †8 30, *10 20 a. m., *12 50, *3 20, *4 20 and *11 50 p. m. The 4 50 p. m., train does not stop at Elizabeth or Newark.

Trains leave New York for Baltimore, *8 30, †11 00 a.m., *1 20, *2 30, *3, 15 *5 00 p.m., *12 00 night.

For Atlantic City *12 50 p. m.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, *5 00, †8 30, *10 20 a. m., *12 50, *3 20, *4 50, *7 35, *11 50 p. m. (Sleeping Car open at 9 00 o'clock on the night express). For way stations *7 15 a.m., *3 40 and †5 40 p. m.

Trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore, *4 10, *8 15, *11 10 a.