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Public General Laws--Continued.

or employment under the government of the United States or of the State of Maryland, and they must not be candidates for office at the next ensuing election or at any election within the term for which they or any of them were appointed, who shall be styled the board of supervisors of election of the respective counties, each of said supervisors shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five dollars, to be paid by the county commissioners of the respective counties, and shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereinafter set forth; in case of a vacancy occurring in either of said boards when the Legislature is not in session, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor; it shall be the duty of each of the said boards not later than the second Monday of October in each year, to appoint three persons for each election district or election precinct of their county, residents in and voters of such election district or election precinct, who, or a majority of whom shall be judges of election for such election district or election precinct from the time of their appointment and until a new appointment shall have been made; and it shall be the duty of each of the said boards in making their appointments of such judges of election to select at least one of the said judges for each election district and election precinct in their respective counties from among those of the leading political parties different from themselves, or a majority of themselves, if any of the said judges shall die, resign or remove out of the election district or election precinct for which he was appointed, or become otherwise, in the opinion of the said respective boards, disqualified to act as such judge of election, then the board of supervisors of election, in whose county said vacancy may exist, shall appoint a person as judge for the election district or election precinct in which such vacancy may occur, each of the said boards of supervisors of elections shall record every appointment so made in a book to be kept by them for that purpose, and shall make out a warrant for such appointment, and shall within five days thereafter, deliver every such warrant to the sheriff of the county, under the penalty of fifty dollars, who shall deliver such warrant to the person appointed as such judge of election, or leave the same at his last place of abode within ten days next after the delivery of each of the said warrants to him, under the penalty of fifty dollars; each of the said boards of supervisors of election shall also appoint such clerks and other officers of election as are now or may be hereafter required by law; said clerks or other officials to be appointed as provided in section one hundred and fifty-two, for each of the election districts or election precincts of their respective counties, being above the age of twenty-one years, respectively, and of opposite political opinions, one from each of the leading political parties whose duty it shall be to enter the names of the voters separately and plainly on the books provided for that purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall not apply to Carroll, Baltimore, Garrett, Talbot, Kent, Caroline, Dorchester, Montgomery and Harford counties, and that as to the said counties section fifty-four of article thirty-three of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Elections," shall be and remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of it passage.

Approved April 8, 1890.

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 91.

AN ACT to amend article fifty-six, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Licenses," sub-title "Traders," by adding sections to be called section fifty-four A and section fifty-four B.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That article fifty-four of the Code of Public General Laws be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following sections to follow section fifty-four, and to be called section fifty-four A and fifty-four B.

SEC. 54 A. When any person or corporation intends to sell cigarettes made of tobacco in combination with any other substance or material, or covered, wrapped with, or contained in any other material than tobacco, he, she or it, shall apply to the clerk of the court who is empowered to issue traders license.

SEC. 54 B. Upon such application, the applicant shall state on oath, to be administered by the said clerk, that the cigarettes intended to be sold under said license contain no injurious drug or narcotic, and that he will not knowingly sell under the same any cigarettes containing any such injurious drug or narcotic, and upon making said oath, the clerk shall demand and receive from said applicant the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, before granting said license.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the first day of May, 1890.

Approved March 14, 1890.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.
W. G. PURNELL.
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 211.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments section one hundred and seventy-one, of article ninety-three, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Testamentary Law," sub-title "Guardian and Ward."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section one hundred and seventy-one, of article 93, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Testamentary Law," sub-title "Guardian and Ward," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

SEC. 171. They shall order the guardian who has received from any trustee of a court of equity any proceeds of real estate of his ward sold by such trustee or the proceeds of the sale of leasehold estate of his ward sold by order of the orphans' court, or moneys belonging to his ward to invest the same in mortgages or unencumbered real estate, worth at least double the amount loaned, or such public stocks, permanent funds or other good securities to be selected by said guardian as will yield the highest rate of interest that can reasonably be had, and said investment shall be reported to the court for its approval before becoming permanent, and the increase or surplus interest of such investment after what may be necessary for the maintenance and education of the ward shall be invested in like manner under the direction and approval of the court, and no part of the principal shall be applied to the maintenance and education of the ward without the order and consent of the orphans' court first had and obtained.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 31, 1890.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 155.

AN ACT to repeal section two hundred and five (205) of article ninety-three (93) of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Testamentary Law," and to re-enact the same with amendments, and to add certain new sections, to be known as "Sections 205 A and 205 B."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section two hundred and five (205) of article ninety-three (93) of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Testamentary Law," be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof, with additional new sections to be known as "Sections 205 A and 205 B."

SEC. 205. *Be it enacted*, That the orphans' court or register of wills of the city of Baltimore or the counties of the State, as the case may be, on granting letters testamentary, or of administration, or of collection, a warrant or warrants shall issue under the seal of office, authorizing two persons of discretion, not related to the deceased, nor interested in the administration, to appraise the goods, chattels and personal estate of the deceased known to them, or to be shown by the executor, or administrator, or collector.

SEC. 205 A. *Be it enacted*, That the two persons to appraise the estate as mentioned in section two hundred and five, shall be nominated to the court or register of wills, as the case may be, by the executor, administrator or collector, and their warrants to appraise shall issue on the approval of their appointment by the court or register of wills as the case may be; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the orphans' court or register of wills of the city of Baltimore.

SEC. 205, *And be enacted*, That said appraisers shall receive a per diem of not more than two dollars a day for the time they are actually engaged in said appraisement, said per diem to paid out of the estate of the decedent after said appraisers have filed an itemized sworn account of the number of days they were actually engaged in said appraisement with the orphans' court or register of wills as the case may be, and after said sworn statement is approved by said court or register of wills as the case may be; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the orphans' court or register of wills of the city of Baltimore.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 72.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments, sections one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, and hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-seven, of Article thirty-three, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," sub-title "Congressional Districts."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sections one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-seven, of Article thirty-three, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," sub-title "Congressional Districts," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 120. This State shall be divided into six districts for the choosing of six representatives in the congress of the United States which shall be numbered respectively, from one to six.

SEC. 121. The first congressional district shall remain as now constituted, and shall be composed of Worcester county, Somerset county, Wicomico county, Dorchester county, Talbot county, Queen Anne's county, Caroline county and Kent county, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the house of representatives.

SEC. 122. The second congressional district shall be composed of the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second wards of Baltimore city, of Cecil county, Hartford county, Carroll county and the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth election districts of Baltimore county, and said counties and election districts and wards shall be entitled to choose one representative in the house of representatives.

SEC. 123. The third congressional district shall be composed of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh fifteenth and sixteenth wards of Baltimore city and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the house of representatives.

SEC. 124. The fourth congressional district shall be composed of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelth, thirteenth, fourteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth wards of Baltimore city, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the house of representatives.

SEC. 125. The fifth congressional district shall be composed of St. Mary's county, Charles county Calvert county, Prince George's county, Anne Arundle county, including the city of Annapolis, Howard county, and the first and thirteenth election districts of Baltimore county, and of the seventeenth ward of Baltimore city, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the house of representatives.

SEC. 126. The sixth congressional district shall remain as now constituted, and shall be composed of Alleghany county, Garrett county, Washington county, Frederick county and Montgomery county, and shall be entitled to choose one representative in the house of representatives.

SEC. 127. The return judges of the election districts of Baltimore county forming part of the second congressional district shall make a return separate from that to be made by the return judges of the remaining districts of said county, and the return judges of the election precincts of Baltimore city composing the third congressional districts, and the return judges of the election precincts of Baltimore city composing the fourth congressional district shall respectively make separate returns, and separate returns shall in like manner be made by the return judges of the election precincts in said city constituting a part of the fifth congressional district.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved February 28, 1890.

We here certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 62.

An Act to repeal and re-enact with amendments section ten, of article fifty-one, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled "Juries."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section ten, of article fifty-one, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Juries," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as follows, viz:

10. That of the forty-eight jurors drawn and summoned, the court at the beginning of the term for which they were drawn and summoned, shall select and appoint one who shall be the foreman of the grand jury, and shall direct the clerk of said court to legibly write upon ballots the names of the remaining forty-seven jurors, and after carefully folding said ballots separately, to place them in a box with a sliding top; and said clerk shall draw said ballots therefrom one at a time without looking into said box, and the first twenty-two names drawn, with the foreman previously appointed shall constitute the grand jury, and the remaining twenty-five names shall constitute the petit jury for said term of said court; whenever a vacancy shall occur in the position of foreman of the grand jury, either temporary or permanent by death, sickness, absence or any other cause, the court shall have power to appoint some other member of the grand jury foreman as often as the necessity for such appointment shall occur; if for any reason any person drawn as a grand juror shall fail to attend or be disqualified or excused for cause, the court in its discretion may fill such vacancy by drawing the necessary number of additional names in the manner provided by section eight of this article; this section shall not apply to Prince George's county except so far as it authorizes the court to appoint a foreman of the grand jury when the necessity for such appointment occurs.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved February 26, 1890.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.

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Bachelors' Night Robes.

One of the most effective is of white silk, with tiny mauve dots on it. It reaches to the ground and is beautifully hemstitched; the collar is a broad one cut in sailor fashion and thrown back far enough to expose the neck very well. The sleeves are full and have deep cuffs, and on the left side is a pocket in which is stuck a white silk handkerchief with a monogram in mauve on it. The cuffs are of mauve silk caught with white sleeve links, and the collar is also of the colored silk. A soft white silk tie is knotted in front in sailor fashion. The haberdasher announces that this is perfumed so thoroughly with violet that even two or three visits to the cleaner's will not dispel the odor. A more feminine looking robe de nuit is of pale rose silk, with its collar and cuffs edged with lace, and a cravat of lawn and lace, such as the gentlemen of the court of Louis Quatorze wore. The height of folly, or harmony, as you may choose to call it, was reached by a—a—a something—I should hate to call it a man—who mourned deeply, in a material sense, for an uncle who left him a pile of money. His sleeping robes were of white silk, with cuffs, collar and pocket of black crape, while a black bordered handkerchief was the other adjunct.—New York Letter in Philadelphia Times.

Authors and Poor Writing.

I wonder if authors have any idea of the decided advantage it is to a manuscript to have it clearly written or by the typewriter? Again and again have I had a manuscript lying on my table for a month or two, putting off its reading from day to day because of the poor writing. If authors had any conception of the value of clean manuscript to editors, they would be far more careful how they send their wares to the editorial office than they are.

Take this manuscript, for example; the author's name is a guarantee that there is something good in it. Yet, look at that chirography. I dread taking it up. It is positive torture. I am patient with her, because I feel a personal interest in her literary welfare. Yet I know of two positive instances where her manuscripts have been returned by editors who acknowledged to me afterward that they had not read them. Now, that woman is inflicting injury upon herself. I tell you, there is nothing which makes me more prejudiced against a manuscript than illegible writing.—Interview in New York Commercial Advertiser.

Delicacy of Pianos.

The other day I saw a piano that had been returned from a city nearly 800 miles away because "something rattled in it," and the dealer, who had spent three days in trying to find the cause of the difficulty—finally attributing it to a defect in the sounding board—returned it. Now there was nothing wrong about the sounding board, and the piano was in good condition, but had been hurriedly shipped, and a screw in the swing desk attachment was not firmly imbedded. This caused the rattle.

Now it is just this kind of a trivial oversight that causes more than 50 per cent. of the trouble known as rattling. I remember about two months ago in a place in Baltimore an upright piano had to be taken back and taken apart and a day spent over it to stop such a disturbance, which was caused by nothing more than a small piece of shaving about a quarter of an inch long that got in under the pressure bar. It could not be seen and to find it cost a lot of money.—Musical Courier.

Unlucky Thirteen.

From the fact of Christ's betrayal by Judas the latter is supposed to have been the original of the unlucky thirteenth who brings disaster upon a feast. This superstition is very general, and so strong has it been in France in particular that in Paris there existed years ago, and may very possibly now, a class of professional diners out called Quatorziemes, whose business it was to be always prepared with a dress suit handy for summons to take the place of some recreant guests, and thus prevent an assemblage of the unlucky thirteen. In regard to the organization of "Thirteen Clubs" it may be observed that this superstition has never been considered to hold good except where the number thirteen has occurred accidentally. The absurdity, therefore, of the formation of special clubs to meet on the 13th, to dine at 13 tables or to do anything else with 13 in it, becomes at once obvious. Such institutions do not fill the bill.—New York Herald.

Flowers in Cairo.

The famous bouquetieres (women bouquet makers) of Paris begin their training in the florists' shops by the arrangement of bridal bouquets, and after that they learn the mingling of colors. Paris claims to be the home of flowers. They grow in the gardens of its surrounding countryside—the orchids at Chatillon, the roses at Montrouge or Fontenay, hyacinths at Boulogne and lilacs at Neuilly. The mimosa, the tea rose and some of the commoner flowers come from the south in quantities. The costlier flowers are reared in Paris and its environs, and as a rule, are bought and worn there. The Parisienne must have flowers in her box at the theatre, in her drawing room, on the muff, in her hair, in the bodice of her dress and in her attic window.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Remedy for Burns.

The celebrated German remedy for burns consists of 15 ounces of the best white glue broken into small pieces in 2 pints of water and allowed to become soft. Then dissolve it by means of a water bath and add 2 ounces of glycerine and 6 drachms of carbolic acid; continue the heat until thorously dissolved. On cooling this hardens to an elastic mass covered with a shining, parchment like skin, and may be kept for any length of time. When required for use it is placed for a few minutes in a water bath until sufficiently liquid and applied by means of a broad brush. It forms in about two minutes a shining, smooth, flexible and nearly transparent skin.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Marvelous East Indian Cannon.

It is 17½ feet long, 5 feet and 6 inches around the muzzle, with a caliber 18 inches across. By the natives it is called Jaun Kushall, or the destroyer of life. History does not record the date of its casting, which the superstitious people attribute to the gods, doctas or divinities. Persian inscriptions on this great death dealer prove that it has been captured in some war with that country, but the letters and characters are so nearly obliterated that the date cannot be ascertained. The cannon has rested for ages between two mammoth trees of the peepul species, which have grown so firmly around it that it could not be removed without felling one or both of them. Tradition says that the cannon has been fired once, and that the ball was impelled twenty-four miles!—St. Louis Republic.

Didn't Want Millet to See It.

S. R. Callaway, a prominent officer of the Grand Trunk railroad, was, some years ago, connected with a western road, and necessarily spent much of his time where his western interests lay. Out there he met Millet, the artist. Mr. Callaway and the painter came together on a hunting trip and became quite intimate, which resulted in the railway man inviting the artist to make a visit at his home. The invitation was accepted and the two started homeward. Just before reaching the city where he lived Mr. Callaway went into a telegraph office and wired to his wife: "Millet, the artist, is coming home with me for a few days' visit; take that chromo out of the dining room."—Chicago Herald.

Blue vitriol has been shown to be a remedy for the peachblow potato blight.

ROMANCE AND INSURANCE.

A PLOT TO SECURE $10,000 THAT WAS FINALLY EXPOSED.

The Secret of Burns' Reappearance After He Had Been Mourned For by His Best Girl—The Doctor and Matilda Overshoot the Mark.

About eight years ago a man living in Pecatonica, Ills., who may be called Burns for short, insured his life in the Provident Savings Life Assurance company of New York for $6,000. He made the policy payable to a young lady for whom he had developed a singular degree of fondness, but had never married. Shortly afterward he took out an additional $4,000 policy in another company, and proceeded thereafter about his regular business. He was in good health, and one day in December he went to the river for a season of skating, declining any company. He went skimming over the smooth surface of the river till he reached a point three miles from town, where he passed a group of men loading wood, shouted a greeting to them, and passed out of sight. They recognized him, and remarked on his grace as a skater, but they never saw him again.

A CLEAR CASE.

Burns never came back to town. His Pecatonica friends never saw him again and his loss was mourned bitterly. In a day or two a group of boys came up from the country along the river, four miles from town, and said they saw a man whose description answered that of Burns come skating toward them the morning of his disappearance while they were attending to some muskrat traps; that he was performing some marvelous gyrations and that he suddenly disappeared in an opening in the ice. Burns' friends found the marks of his skates from the very point where he had put them on down to within 200 yards of where the youthful trappers had treed a muskrat. Here they found a hole about ten feet across, formed by a spring, which prevented the water from freezing. The skate marks led to the very edge of the hole, and there were lost.

It looked like accidental death, and Miss Matilda, the charming beneficiary under the policies of life insurance, asked that the money be paid her. But until the body was produced and identification fixed beyond a doubt the soulless corporation declined to contribute. Along in April the ice was well out of the river, and the bed was dragged for the body of Burns. The body of a man was found some distance down the river. He had on Burns' clothes. Burns' skates were on his feet, and in one of the pockets was found Burns' open faced watch. The identification seemed complete.

But chief among those who examined and identified the body was Dr. Pills, who had passed upon Burns' application for insurance. He seemed exceedingly interested in the case, making many trips to Pecatonica and comforting Matilda by almost daily visits. He cheered her so effectually that on the Fourth of July they were married, and the girl laid aside her weeds the day she was wed. For some reason the company still objected to paying the insurance money, and suit was brought to compel them. They found Burns had made a will by which the doctor inherited all his little worldly wealth, and this, with some other facts, still induced them to question the validity of the claim. The case did not come to trial until the following winter, and then the defendants' attorney asked for an adjournment until the following day. Was he going to offer a compromise?

Next morning the court room was filled and every one was on tiptoe to see how much of the $10,000 Matilda secured. Bill Evans, a barber, was placed in the witness chair by the defense.

Were you acquainted with John Burns?" he was asked.

"I was," he replied.

"Is he living?"

"He is."

"How do you know?"

"Because I am looking right at him now!"

WHY BURNS TURNED UP.

All eyes followed the barber's keen glance. Judge, jury, lawyers, witnesses, everyboy rose up and gazed in horrified interest at an apparition near the door. There stood John Burns sound and well. The barber was discharged and he took the stand. His identification was instantaneous, complete, unquestioned. Even Matilda broke down and wept, though something more than joy at seeing him may have moved her. The doctor grew white and red and white again, then fainted outright.

Burns told his story. He and the girl and the doctor formed the scheme to get $10,000 from the insurance companies. He was young and careless, and willing to take some risks. The doctor was to take $2,000, the girl $2,000, and he was to have the balance. Then he was to marry Matilda, and with her leave the country. He passed the wood haulers on the ice, and almost immediately after took off his skates, went ashore and struck off through the woods, which were bare of snow, and got a train at a station ten miles from home, and went to Chicago. Then he went up to Wisconsin and found work in a sawmill. He corresponded with the doctor, taking an assumed name. When the company demanded the body the doctor wrote asking for his skates, watch and the clothes he wore on that fatal morning. He sent them, but saved the letter, which was now produced in court, and in which the statement was made: "I have a good 'stiff' about your size which I can use."

Burns accidentally learned that Dr. Pills and Matilda were married, and he at once returned to Pecatonica. He said that he would not have cared if his girl hadn't married, but her weakness and the doctor's evident treachery led them to overreach. The sequel was that the doctor spent two years in prison for his share in the fraud. Burns got off lighter, and the woman was not prosecuted.

But how about the man whom the boys saw skate into a sink hole in the river? Well, they simply lied.—Chicago Herald.

A Shifting Telephone.

There are some people who make queer disposals of their telephones. A well known undertaker of this city has his telephone on a dumb waiter. He runs it up to his room at night and can answer it without getting up. In the daytime he runs it out of sight after he has used it, and when the people who are always waiting to "use his telephone for a moment" drop in for that purpose he tells them that they can use it if they can find it.—Detroit Free Press.

A Pretty Parlor Experiment.

A very simple apparatus for obtaining an electric spark is made by a German physicist. Round the centre of a common lamp chimney is pasted a strip of tin foil, and another strip pasted from one end of the chimney to within a quarter of an inch of this ring. Then a piece of silk is wrapped round a brush, and the interior of the chimney is rubbed briskly. In the dark a bright electric spark may be seen to pass from one piece of tin foil to the other each time the brush is withdrawn from the chimney. Many other experiments can be tried with this apparatus.—New York Telegram.

English Fraud Coffee.

English tea is delicious, but their coffee is abominable. The ready ground coffee sold in the shops is as fine as dust. If you ask the grocer to grind it coarse he will have it the size of granulated sugar. It is only possible to have it drinkable by making in a French coffee pot by percolation. Made in the American way, by boiling, it requires exaggerated care or it is like mud.—London Letter.

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Thankful for past favors. Come and see me, and see what I will do.

Yours respectfully,

J. T. BLACKWAY,
Dec. 20, 1888. Chestertown, Md

THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND FORCE PUMP

WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST: If you need it so put out a fire, and extremely handy for hose of other purposes. Ready for action in ONE EIGHTH OF A MINUTE.

MAKES A COMPLETE FIRE DEPARTMENT. For any country place, out of a common wooden pump, at a VERY SMALL COST.

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A PERFECT HARNESS DRESSING.
USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
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EVERY Mechanic EVERY Stable
SHOULD USE

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TRY IT.

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
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Varnish at the same time.
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Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 11, 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, Thursdays 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	2 01
" Black's	7 13	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. & Ft No. 2, daily except This'ds. Sundays.	Passenger & Freight No. 4, Thursdays only.	Passenger No. 5, Thursdays 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 Flatland must be prepaid.

The Morning Trains make close connection at Clayton with trains on the Delaware Railroad Going North and South.

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.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Tuesday, March 18, 1890, the Steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown, Kent Island and intermediate landings on Chester river.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7 Light St. Wharf at 11 A. M. alternate days.

The STEAMER GRATITUDE

of the Centreville and Corsica River Company, will leave Centreville daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M., and Baltimore at 2.30 P. M., stopping at landings on Corsica river, Jackson's creek and Rock Hall (9.30 going to Baltimore) going and returning.

FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP,

☞ The United States Express Company service on Both steamers affording patrons an opportunity of making through shipments of freight to all points in the United States without delay.

☞ For the convenience of our patrons we have at Rock Hall landing, ample accommodations for the care of teams.

GEO. WARFIELD, PRES'T.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Tolchester Line.

On and after WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1890,

Steamer EMMA GILES

will leave Tolchester Beach

EVERY WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M
Will leave Baltimore at 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M

Freight received in Baltimore daily. For further particulars apply to

W. C. ELIASON, PRES'T,
Feb. 27, 1890. Pier 16, Light Street.

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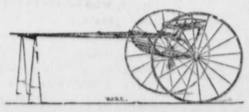

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT, JAN. 1, 1890.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.15 a. m., Express, 8.30 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.10 p. m., Express 10.25 p. m.

For Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.15 a. m., Express, 7.30 p. m.

For Washington, week days, 5.10, 6.20, 6.30, 7.20, 7.45, 8.00, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15 and 12.00 a. m., 12.15, 1.50, 2.10, 3.00, 4.10, 4.15, 5.00, 6.00, 6.20, 7.10, 7.30, 8.30, 8.35, 10.20, 10.25 and 11.00 p. m. Sunday 6.30, 7.45, 8.30, 8.35, 9.15, 10.15, a. m., 12.00, 12.50, 1.50, 2.10, 4.15, 5.00, 6.20, 7.10, 7.30, 8.30, 8.35, 10.20, 10.25 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, 6.20 and 11.00 p. m. On Sunday, 6.30 and 8.30 a. m., 12.50, 5.00, 6.20 and 11.00 p. m.

Trains leave Washington for Baltimore, 4.00, 5.00, 6.40, 7.20, 8.30, 9.20, 9.45, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 12.10, 2.00, 2.30, 3.15, 3.25, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 5.30, 6.20, 7.10, 7.45, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 4.00, 7.20, 8.30, 9.20, 9.45 a. m., 12.00, 1.15, 2.00, 2.30, 3.25, 4.25, 4.35, 6.20, 7.10, 7.45, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

For Principal Points on Metropolitan Branch †5 10, *9 15, ‡12 00, †3 00 and †4 15 p. m.

For Annapolis, 7 20, 9 15, a. m., 12 15 and 4 15 p. m. On Sunday, 9 15 a. m. and 5 00 p. m.

For Ellicott City, Mt. Airy and way points, *4 10, †8 20, §9 30 a. m., ‖1 30, †a4 20, *5 25, *6 30 and *11 15 p. m. a Stops only at principal stations between Relay and Frederick Junction.

For Frederick 4 10, 8 20 a. m., 1 30, 4 20 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 *7 30 p. m.

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

For Winchester, †4 10, †9 15 a. m., †4 20 p. m.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points on the Shenandoah Valley R.R., *4 10 a. m. and *7 30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †4 10, 8 20, †10 15 a. m., †4 15 p. m.

For Curtis Bay and intermediate points, 6 35 and 10 10 a. m. and 2 20 p. m. Sundays, 8 20 a. m. and 1 40 p. m.