msa_sc3326_scm8208-0578 ©Maryland State Archives

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

TAKING PICTURES BY MEANS OF BALLOONS AND KITES.

Instantaneous Views Secured by Cameras in Mid Air—How the Work Is Accomplished—The First Successful Attempt Was Made in 1881.

Aeronauts and others have for some time past endeavored to produce photographs from a balloon, and have met with very considerable success.

It would be difficult to say who was the first to make photographs from a balloon, but there is no doubt that M. Nadar, of Paris, has done more in this direction than any one else. Some very satisfactory results were obtained by him by means of a camera attached to the side of the car.

But the idea of sending a camera alone up into the air was one that occupied the attention of scientists, for the reason that it obviated the necessity of sending up aeronants and, in consequence, a much smaller balloon would be required. In the year 1881 my father, the late W. B. Woodbury, invented and patented a balloon camera of this kind. The principal part of the apparatus is a drum, holding four sensitive dry plates; this drum is wound up, and by means of a small electro magnet a catch was released, and the plates could be brought into position successively. The lens was covered with an instantaneous shutter, opening and closing the lens in the 1-250th part of a second. This also was controlled by a small electro magnet. The wires connected with these two magnets, and one for the return current, were inclosed in the rope that held the balloon, so that the operator on terra firma, by simply sending a current through these wires, could work the movements of the camera as easily as if it were in his own hands.

HOW THE PICTURE IS TAKEN.

The operation was this: He touched one button and sent a current to one electro magnet, which brought a plate into position. By means of a telescope the behavior of the balloon could be seen. Directly it was in a steady position a current was sent, by pressing another button, through the second electro magnet; this released the shutter and the exposure was made. When the four plates had been exposed the camera was drawn to the ground, the plates developed into negatives, and by means of a magic lantern their image was thrown on to a screen or large piece of paper. With a piece of chalk the outlines were sketched out and the position of the enemy's fortifications, their strength and position, could at once be seen by all the officers.

From a recent number of La Nature is reproduced an account of a photographic kite recently invented by M. A. Balut, of Enlaure. To the kite is attached a small photographic camera by means of a triangular support fixed to the backbone. The camera is provided with an instantaneous shutter actuated by means of a slow match. Before flying the kite this match is lighted, and when combustion has proceeded so far as to set fire to a small thread it releases the spring of the shutter and the exposure is made.

AN AERIAL BAROMETER.

Another very novel feature of this ingenious apparatus is the use of a registering aneroid barometer attached to the kite so that the operator can find out the altitude which the kite has ascended above the ground. This barometer is combined with a photographic registering apparatus which operates at the same time as the camera. It is inclosed in a light, tight box, and the instant that the shutter of the photographic camera is released and the exposure made an aperture closed by the shutter is uncovered through the burning of the match.

At the moment the aperture is uncovered the luminous rays strike the dial and print the shadows of the two needles (mechanism and index needles) upon a piece of sensitized paper with which the dial is provided. To the thread attached to the shutter, and which gives the exposure when burned, is fixed a piece of paper which at the same time detaches itself and falls to the ground, indicating to the operator that the exposure has been made. The kite is then hauled in and the plate developed.

Another curious form of aerial photographic apparatus is being developed by a French inventor, M. Denesse. It consists of a photographic camera attached to a rocket. An umbrella like parachute is also fixed to the rocket stick. When fired into the air this is closed, but as soon as the rocket begins to descend it opens out, and the whole returns gracefully to the earth. In this the camera is cylindrical in form and has round its circumference twelve lenses—a sensitive plate is in the center. The lenses are provided with a shutter which opens and closes instantly on the camera commencing to descend. It is then drawn back to the operator by a cord attached before the firing of the rocket. The principal advantages of this form of apparatus are cheapness of operating and freedom from risk.—Walter E. Woodbury in Cassell's.

English and American Disapproval.

One remark which Mrs. Kendal made to a prominent New York banker came out in the course of a short talk. She was dining at a private house in New York, and she had begun to talk, after a little skillful instigation on the part of the hostess, about the difference between American and English audiences. "There are only two things," Mrs. Kendal said, "which English artists really fear when they come to America. One is the interviewer—a person of whom we have absolutely no knowledge in England—and the other is the awful fashion in which Americans testify to their disapproval of an artist.

"A great deal has been said about the brutality of English audiences in hissing and guying unwelcome actors, but the effect of this sort of opposition is in nine cases out of ten stimulating. That is, an actor who is vigorously hissed has his combative spirit aroused by the assault and bestirs himself so earnestly that he snatches victory from defeat. There is no hope for anything of this sort in America. When people rise quietly and show their opinion by walking calmly out of the theatre the effect is one that no actor can counteract. Fortunately," Mrs. Kendal added, with a smile, "I have not had personal experience with this sort of treatment, but English actors at home have told anecdotes concerning it which have stamped the custom as being one of the most awful and depressing ones known to the stage. It is courteous, but the effect on the actor is beyond description."—New York World.

How to Spoil a Cigar.

A cigar should never be exposed to the light. Such goods as are in showcases are sacrificed for the purpose of making a display. Within a few weeks the cigars in an open box lose all the attributes of tobacco. They become dry and tasteless and there is no demand for them in this country. With the English this is different. They want a cigar that is as dry as tinder and will have no other. Over here the cigar dealer must keep his goods in a damp chest like a refrigerator.—Exchange.

Pound for Pound.

English Justice—Prisoner, you pounded this complainant, eh?

Prisoner—Yesser, y'r honor.

English Justice—Fined £1.—Chicago Times.

The district attorney of Saratoga, N. Y., has secured a pane of glass taken from a house in Ballston, near the old iron spring where Washington Irving stopped in 1802. Upon the glass written with a diamond is the famous author's signature: "Washington Irving, 1802."

Paralysis Cured.

Not even the spinal cord, incased though it is in its thick bony envelope, is sacred to the surgeon's knife. A boy 9 years of age was admitted recently to the Mount Sinai hospital suffering from a complete paralysis of his lower extremities and the lower half of the body. This condition had developed very suddenly. On arising from his bed one morning he found himself unable to stand or to use his legs. He had sustained no injury, his general health was fair. On examination it was found that he had a marked prominence over the spine in its upper portion, giving rise to a deformity such as is commonly seen in hunchbacks, and which is the result of an inflammatory disease affecting the vertebræ, and known as Pott's disease.

The spinal cord is a dependency of the brain, and really is its continuation, and lies within a bony canal formed by the bones of the spine. The nerves issuing from it govern the power of motion and sensation of those parts of the body to which they are distributed, and any interference with them destroys their function and paralysis more or less complete ensues, although sensation may be retained, for the sensor nerves are given off from a different portion of the cord. From this physiological fact it was at once surmised that the boy's paralysis was due to some pressure upon the roots of the motor nerves governing the lower limbs, and an operation was decided upon.

The patient having been placed under the influence of ether, a longitudinal incision, including all the tissues down to the spine, was made over the site of the prominence, the skin and muscles were lifted up together and the dorsal aspect of the vertebræ exposed and the projection sawed off, thus opening up the canal in which the cord lies, whereupon a considerable bulging was perceived. This membrane was divided, revealing an abscess which was thoroughly emptied, the swelling disappearing entirely. The opening made in the membrane was closed by fine catgut sutures and the wound was dressed. The paralysis did not improve for some time, but it gradually disappeared.—New York World.

Evil Effects of Catarrh.

It has been the rule to consider nasal catarrh almost entirely a local disease, and one which has very little effect upon the general system. All this is being rapidly disproved, and it is being shown that if the nose is in an unhealthy state there is quite a long list of affections which may be induced in consequence. Hay fever has often been cured by applications to certain points in the nasal passages. Asthma, also, has yielded to the same treatment. It is a well known fact that when the victim of catarrh suffers from dyspepsia scarcely any improvement in the latter can be made, no matter what is done for it, until the former is on the gain.

Evidence is not wanting to show that severe functional disturbances of the lungs, and even of the heart, are sometimes induced by nasal trouble. Recently there was reported the case of a woman who had had epilepsy for several years, and although she had patiently sought relief no improvement took place until applications were made to her nose and its condition improved. Under that line of treatment entire recovery occurred. Very many other cases are on record which show that the relation between the nose and other parts of the system is very intimate, the connection being of course through the nerve system.—Hall's Journal of Health.

New Method of Covering Pulleys.

An important improvement has been made in the covering of pulleys, by which it is claimed 50 per cent. more power can be transmitted, and all slipping is reduced to an imperceptible factor. This system comprises the following points: It consists in the employment of a specially prepared leather covering for the pulley which is extremely soft and elastic and never glazes by the rubbing action of the belt, as is the case when ordinary leather is employed for this purpose.

It is applied to the pulley and held firmly to it for all time by means of a special cement, which is soft and never hardens, like ordinary cement or glue. No rivets of any kind are employed, but the leather covering is firmly attached to the iron of the pulley by the cement alone. Once attached the covering will stand for years and never loosen or come off except when naturally worn out, the length of time varying with the circumstances and work done. This system will be invaluable to those engaged in the transmission of power by means of belts in the operation of machinery of all kinds.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Because He Was Not Up in Geography.

A curious incident regarding a strait occurred during the Russian war. It would have been ludicrous, if anything can be ludicrous connected with war. Commodore Elliot was blockading a Russian squadron in the Gulf of Saghalin, on the east coast of Siberia. Thinking he had the Russians in a cul de sac he complacently waited for them to come out, as the water was too shallow for him to attack them. As the enemy did not come out he sent in to investigate, and found to his astonishment that Russians and ships had vanished. While he had been waiting for them in the south they had quietly slipped out by the north, teaching both him and the British government a rather severe lesson in geography, as it had been thought that Saghalin was an isthmus, and they were totally unaware of a narrow channel leading from the gulf to the Sea of Okhotsk.—Chambers' Journal.

The wooden parts of tools, such as stock of planes and handles of chisels, are often made to have a nice appearance by French polishing, but this adds nothing to their durability. A much better plan is to let them soak in linseed oil for a week, and rub them with a cloth for a few minutes every day for a week or two. This produces a beautiful surface, and exerts a solidifying and preservative action on the wood.

The centenary of a flower was celebrated by a banquet in Paris. The dahlia is 100 years old in France. It first flourished in that country in 1790. Delegates from the Society of Horticulture and the Cercle Floral of Antwerp were present, and the press was represented by the editor of The Flora, the oldest botanical paper in Germany.

An Australian musician has invented a trombone that is played by steam. Its "God Save the Queen" can be heard at a distance of four miles. He had hard luck with it, however, for the people of his own town drove him out as a nuisance, and now he is bound to make a noise in some other part of the world.

A lapidary at Denver, Colo., has finished a novel necklace for a New York lady. It is composed of the beautiful stones found in Colorado and New Mexico known as the peridot, a species of chrysolite, ranging in various shades of green and bearing a resemblance to the emerald.

Philip Dieffenwierth was wounded by a sting ray at Clear Water harbor. He was on the bay after fish, and, catching this one, pulled it into the boat and proceeded to cut out the harpoon. While doing so the ray struck him in the arm and also in the foot, the latter being a most painful wound. For some time his suffering was intense, almost producing spasms, until finally the wound was smoked with burning wool and sugar, when relief was experienced in a few minutes.

Politeness costs very little, and it pays in the end. We are always ready to assist the person who is considerate, while the other, who is thoughtful only for himself, antagonizes us at once.

CROWNED TOO LATE.

Long time he stood beneath a cloud of sin,
And wrong and sorrow still upheld by pride;
And he grew wasted, hollow eyed and thin
With toil without and fighting fierce within,
And bowed himself down into the dust and died.

Long time the fury of the storm he braved,
And 'gainst its rudest peltings bared his breast;
And thrusting from his lips the cup he craved
He cast away the joys he might have saved,
Till weary of the strife he sank to rest.

Stern and unyielding to the very last,
He hurled defiance to the wintry sky;
And struggling madly with the bitter blast
He scorned the future and ignored the past,
And caring not to live he dreaded not to die.

No woman's love was his, no man his friend,
He stood alone upon the sands of time;
No other love or life with his did blend,
Sufficing to himself even to the end,
In nature proud, in intellect sublime.

Unloved, unloving, passed he on his way,
Stern, haughty, careless of his mighty strength,
Still working onward to the better day,
Unaided and alone till prone he lay
Stripped of his glory in the dust at length.

And then the world his mighty genius found,
And all conspired his pean loud to raise;
And his cold brow with deathless bays they crowned
And shouted out his name with such a sound
That all the earth re-echoed with his praise.

—William Woodson Hendree.

Love's Disguises.

The anxiety of newly married couples to appear "like old married folks" is proverbial. When ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, then a promising young attorney, was united in marriage to Miss Flora Payne they started from Cleveland on their wedding trip firmly resolved to appear as if they had been married for years. "Now if I appear a little cold," said Mr. Whitney to his bride, "remember I am only acting my part." When the train reached Ashtabula a verdant couple, showing beyond all doubt that they had just come from the altar, came into the car where Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were seated. "Why, anybody could tell that that couple had just been married," said Mr. Whitney. "Just look at the man's bumps, the woman's flowers and all that.

"Nobody would doubt that they are bride and groom. Their dress shows that to anybody, but I don't believe we look quite so green." After a few hours the train stopped at a station, and Mr. Whitney left the car for a few moments to smoke a cigar. As he paced up and down the platform enjoying his Havana the Ashtabula groom stepped up and asked Mr. Whitney for a light. The Ashtabula stogie was hardly lighted when the man who was puffing it, showing a disposition to be friendly, remarked to Mr. Whitney, "Well, partner, I guess we're in the same boat." Mr. Whitney was disgusted. He returned to the car and explained to Mrs. Whitney, "Flora, it's no use. Even that greenhorn from Ashtabula has spotted us."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Effect of Hair Dye.

I was talking with a friend whose hair and whiskers are almost snow white at 45. "You may not believe it," said he, "but I was fool enough to dye my hair for ten years. I began to get gray at nineteen years of age. I went to the druggist, and he mixed me up a hair dye, with sugar of lead and sulphur and other ingredients, which I began to use. I went into the army and held a commission, and wherever I went I was vain enough to carry that hair dye. I would put aside necessary articles from my luggage in order to carry that dye with me.

"After the war I bought a plantation, and down there among the negroes and the alligators I was just as particular to use my hair dye daily as if I was going to a ball among fashionable people. I came to New York and went into business. One morning a friend from outside the city met me on Broadway. 'I want to go to Beaver street,' said he. I couldn't tell him where Beaver street was. I took him to my office, right past Beaver street, and sent him to his destination by the office boy. Then I got a cab and drove to a physician, to whom I related my loss of memory. He looked me over and said it was the hair dye, and that unless I quit using it I would have softening of the brain. Well, I quit, and now I wonder at myself when I think what a foolish man I was during those years."—New York Press.

Chanticleer Does Up an Owl.

A young man from the country says that he had a game rooster that kept every other fowl off his beat, and Monday night he heard a fluttering in his chicken house. The next morning he investigated it and found the rooster and a very large owl on the floor of his hen house. The rooster had driven one of his spurs clear through the owl's head and it hung there, while the owl had a death grip on the rooster's wing. The owl was dead, but the rooster, as soon as released from the talon of the owl, stretched his neck and crowed lustily.—American Herald.

Not Expert Linguists.

I went into a store to look at some Eastern hangings. A very pleasant young woman attended to my requests, and I asked her what they called the variety of hangings I was examining. "Doories," said she. I asked her how the word was spelled. "D-h-u-r-r-i-e-s," she spelled, and added, "I suppose they were named after Doory lane. They are Indian, aren't they?" This struck me as even more remarkable than a reply I once received from a girl at Macy's on inquiring there for a certain French confection. After a good deal of explanation on my part she finally seemed to get the idea, and turning somewhat contemptuously to a little dash girl standing by, she bade her fetch a "can of Marion glaze." This reminds one of the man who went to an English costumer to get a Henri IV costume for a fancy dress party, and was astonished to hear the man call up to his assistant, "'Arry, bring down the Angry Cat!"—Boston Transcript.

Hens That Ate Gold.

Even the hens at Byron have caught the gold fever. Two men got a pan of mixture supposed to contain about $2 worth of the precious metal and set it under the stove to dry. The next morning two hens wandering about in search of good things ventured in through the door. Spying the pan they at once helped themselves to every bit of yellow they could find and probably went away wondering at the poor taste of mankind who could prefer that kind of fodder to yellow corn.—Bangor (Me.) Letter.

Travels of a Cap.

An Oldtown manufacturer bought a cap for his little boy in Bangor, and at once recognized the cloth of which it was made as a product of his own factory. The cloth was sold to New York parties who sold to Philadelphia manufacturers who made it into caps and sold them to Boston wholesalers from whom the Bangor merchant bought.—Lewiston Journal.

Mr. Haden, the great English etcher, spent two hours on his well known plate, "The Agamemnon." He has realized, I am told, over $50,000 from the sale of prints from this plate.

Safety Fastener for Envelopes.

A novel construction of a safety fastener for envelopes is the subject taken out by an English inventor. His object is to render envelopes secure against their flaps being tampered with or the contents being extracted without destroying the envelope itself.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A curious trap at the patent office is an imitation rat that has a piece of toasted cheese stuck on the end of a little spear that projects from his nose a short distance. When a real rat comes up to nibble at the cheese the spear jumps out about six inches and impales the unfortunate.

POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

A Portable Battery for Personal Protection and Warfare Now in Use.

The careers of the swaggering bully, the ferocious dog, the footpad and others of like ilk are fast drawing to a close. No longer will the small, weak man go out at night with the fear of being robbed by a footpad or getting the stuffing knocked out of him in an argument with a larger man. A check is put upon the ravages of the bulldog, and the most timid and refined lady will be able to go anywhere at any hour of the night without fear of being insulted. To the wonderful inventive talent of George A. Buckel, the electrician, is this great scheme of physical equalization due.

No mercenary motive actuates him in the matter, for he gives it without price to the public. Like the chivalrous knights of olden time he labors only to protect the weak from oppression and to do good for human kind. Beside this invention all of the electrician's previous efforts sunk into obscurity. It consists simply of an electric walking cane heavily charged. The cane is made of wood or leather, with a thin steel rod running through the centre of it. A man puts a small battery in his hip pocket, with one fine wire running down into the left shoe and connecting with a steel plate at his heel.

Another wire runs from the battery up into his coat sleeve and terminates in a hook at the wrist. Upon the head of the cane is a wire eyelet, and the hook is fastened to it. It is only this and nothing more, and a man thus equipped could hold out against twenty men as expert even as John L. Sullivan.

For illustration, a short, slim gentleman, weighing 110 pounds, and knowing nothing whatever of pugilism, has occasion to go down town after dark. A short distance from his home a dog with extended jaws and an I'll-bite-you air about him leaps out. A touch with the point of the cane electrifies and lays him out flatter than tissue paper.

Continuing his journey the gentleman suddenly comes upon a man with whom he has not been on good terms for a long time. The latter is large and is noted as a fighter.

After first trying to arrange their differences amicably the small man provokes the other to assault him, and then electrifies his assailant. Henceforth people will have to be careful about calling even a puny, sash-wearing dude a liar. No brains are necessary to work the machine, and one round will be sufficient to put a stop to a fight. Policemen will have their clubs charged in this way in order to facilitate the making of arrests, and woe betide the luckless individual who is so rash as to resist.

Ladies carry their batteries in a convenient place, and the steel rod goes through their parasol handles. In the crowd on Fourth avenue a man snatches a lady's pocketbook. She sees him just in time, and touches him with the end of her parasol. Of course he falls, and she then easily takes her purse from his fingers. Later on a policeman finds him and takes him to jail. The result is the same if an impertinent man makes an objectionable remark to her.

When this invention is perfected there will be no more of the old style duels in Kentucky, and it will lose its reputation for blood spilling. Two gentlemen will engage in a dispute, and one will challenge the other to a bout with electric canes. Two batteries of equal strength will be selected along with the other apparatus. Facing each other, they stand with crossed canes, and at a signal agreed upon each endeavors to prod the other with the point of his weapon. Finally one receives the shock and is stretched out. There are no black eyes, no ugly sword or bullet wounds, and the fallen man is not dead. Besides, the law has not been violated, and in a day everything is lovely.—Louisville Times.

Get Shoes After Noon.

The best time to get fitted to shoes is in the latter part of the day. The feet then are at their maximum of size and sensitiveness. Activity measurably enlarges them. When the muscles are in play the flow of blood in the arteries is increased and the joints also; consequently they are more tender. Even gravity affects the venous circulation, so that standing on the feet alone tends to enlarge these members. It is gravity that produces varicose veins in the legs and feet of persons of relaxing fibre who are required to be much in the erect position.

Hence when healthy persons lie down at night their feet, being relieved from the weight of the body, resume their normal size. Try on the new shoes with moderately thick stockings, too, and you then have a margin of room by putting on thinner ones when the feet are ill at ease. For tender feet fit them late in the day with the aid of heavy stockings, and the next morning, clad in thinner stockings, those feet will rest in the new almost as comfortably as they would in old shoes.—Herald of Health.

Poor One Minute, Rich the Next.

One minute with poverty staring him in the face; the next a rich man for life. That was the actual experience of S. P. Armstrong, who died of heart disease at Butler, Pa. He had invested all his funds in sinking a well in the Thorn Creek oil region of Pennsylvania. It was thought to be dry, and as a sort of farewell protest against his ill luck the explorer fired a torpedo in its depths. Immediately after its explosion the well began to flow at a tremendous rate, a volume of oil being lifted into the air to a height of at least one hundred feet. Not having expected a big well no connections had been made to the tanks, and the oil flowed on the ground, completely deluging the entire neighborhood. After several hours the oil was turned into tanks with great personal risk to the workmen, and the first day's production was 10,000 barrels, the largest well ever opened in the oil county. It was a mine of wealth to Mr. Armstrong, and developed a large scope of rich territory.—New York Press.

Our Flag Abroad.

"Here, for the first time since leaving New York, I saw the Stars and Stripes. It was floating over the gateway to the American consulate. It is a strange fact that the further one goes from home the more loyal one becomes. I felt that I was a long ways off from my own dear land; it was Christmas day, and I had seen many different flags since last I gazed upon our own. The moment I saw it floating there in the soft, lazy breeze I took off my cap and said: 'That is the most beautiful flag in the world, and I am ready to whip any one who says it isn't.'

"No one said a word. Everybody was afraid. I saw an Englishman in the party glance furtively toward the Union Jack, which was floating over the English consulate, but in a hesitating manner, as if he feared to let me see."—Nellie Bly's Book.

Gymnastics.

Uncle Enoch, from Oldboro, was visiting his daughter in New York, and one evening she took him to a concert at which Sig. Bangelli was to play a piano solo.

The signor has a peculiar way of playing chords. After each one he gives a sort of spring into the air, which enables him to attack the next one with great vigor.

"My stars!" Uncle Enoch was heard to whisper confidentially after the first "chord passage," "he struck them notes so hard they fotched him clean off his seat!"—Exchange.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

OCEAN VOYAGE ON ICE.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION TO CROSS THE WATER TO EUROPE.

A Plan Which Would Be Very Popular if Practicable—Details That Present a Mighty Pleasing Picture—This Scheme Would Do Away with All Danger at Sea.

Newton discovered that apples fall to the ground because they are heavier than the atmosphere, and Galileo was the first to find out that icebergs float because they are lighter than water. Many grand results are attributable to the first of these divinations of one of those long impenetrable mysteries, and most astonishing consequences are about to attend the application of the second fact of natural philosophy. It is rather extraordinary, when you come to think of it, that 500 years should have elapsed between the discovery that ice would float and the practical determination to float it. But man has a way of making his utilitarian purposes answer a crying necessity, of doing things only when the world seems to be able no longer to do without them. Railroad travel is little more than a hundred years old, yet we wonder how mankind managed to do without it for 6,000 or 7,000 years.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

It is proposed to construct a dozen towing vessels of maximum power, to be operated singly, in pairs, in groups, or all at once, as the circumstances may determine. These will be constructed with special reference to their uses and will be in many ways unique. These will be sent into the polar regions to gather tows of the greatest practicable burden that may be suited to traffic and transportation. As these vast areas of ice become detached by force of winds and currents they have a natural tendency toward warmer latitudes, and move with such readiness that no great force will be required to give them regular direction along a desired course. Unassisted these monster bergs frequently approach to within 40 degs. of the equator, and by expediting their speed they could be got to that point with perfect security and with little diminution of their original bulk.

These tows, ranging in extent from one to five acres and in height above water from fifty to three thundred feet, will be brought into direct competition with the English, French and German lines of steamers plying between New York and European points during the summer season. On these floating islands of ice will be every imagined convenience for the comfort and pleasure of passengers and the rates of passage will be reduced to the minimum of profit. In this latter particular the projectors of the scheme seem to us to have made a serious mistake. The inducement to travel by this means will be sufficient without making any sacrifice of passage money. It is estimated that the trip from Liverpool to New York can be made within two days of the best running time of the ocean greyhounds; but this increase of time will make no difference to the passengers, who will find the extra pleasure of the voyage more than a compensation.

LUXURY ON AN ICEBERG.

The appointments will be luxurious, rugs, cushions, awnings, easy chairs and sofas, water proof mattings, and to secure privacy a unique arrangement of screens for those who do not care to patronize the berths will be hewn in the side elevations of the berg. One part of the ice palace will be reserved for skating and sledding, another part for various games and sports, while near the center, secluded from one another, will be two basins cut into the ice and filled with salt water for the benefit of those who may wish to take plunge baths. All the cooking for the passengers will be done on board the tugs, and will be transferred to the "island" in small boats. The tables will be simple ledges of ice at short intervals. There will be promenades and "climbs," and one of the favorite undertakings with the adventuresome will be mounting to the unexplored regions of the masses that tower 300 feet above the mean level of the island.

There will be no danger of any one freezing to death, as the supply of rugs, blankets, etc., will enable each person to control the temperature to suit himself, and it is estimated that the average temperature will be about 50 deg. The ponderosity of the ice mass will greatly diminish the rolling motion incident upon ordinary travel, and will correspondingly decrease the liability to seasickness, a very grave consideration with many who are deterred from ocean voyaging through their horror of mal de mer, and in case of storm it can be understood what great advantages the passengers would enjoy in comparative freedom from disturbing commotion.

As only about the eighth part of the entire bulk of one of these masses of ice shows above the water this new style of ocean sailer would be most substantial, and it is even believed each island might be used to tow a cargo back to England. At any rate the quality of ice brought into New York harbor each trip would revolutionize the ice traffic in that city. The prospect held out by the Chicago man is delightful to contemplate, and we can imagine the joy of 300 persons sailing the ocean blue on an island of ice, reclining upon hammocks of crystal, laughing in the face of baffled Sol, and calling down blessings on the blustering frost king of the frigid north. Ah! the ineffable bliss of freezing and thawing at pleasure! It is hoped the iceberg transit company will be organized in short order.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Selecting a Boarding House.

A man came into my study last week who told me of a new method of finding a boarding place. He went, he said, into a good meat shop, and asked the butcher to tell him of the boarding houses where he sold the best meat. The butcher gave him two places, and he at once went and engaged board. The method was new to me, but it was pretty wise. It was certainly going to the foundation of things.—Advance.

Waiting for Brother William.

A trembling old man entered John Mulvihill's saloon in Front street. Said John:

"Well, Pop, who are you looking for?"

"My brother. He is a pilot on the boat Edward Blunt. He'll be here by 2 o'clock. His name is William. He's older than me."

The old man's name is Edmund Johnson. Twenty-five years ago he was a policeman in the Tenth precinct. He is 71 years old. His brother was drowned off Sandy Hook so long ago that the oldest pilot cannot remember the date. Yet every day "Pop" Johnson walks up and down Front street cheerfully awaiting William's return. He is perfectly sane in every other respect.—New York Sun.

When Men Buy Candy.

The writer was talking to Clerk Peacock at the Hoffman house the other day when a messenger boy came to the desk and left a package for one of the guests. The package was from a well known confectioner. Mr. Peacock gave a receipt for the package, and when the boy had gone said: "Now, I know that the gentleman for whom that was left is going away. I can always tell when a man is going away by those packages. It is a sure sign. Men don't buy candy for themselves, and when they get it to take away with them they always wait until just before they go. That guest's room will be vacant probably this evening, but he is certain not to remain after tonight."—New York Letter.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

FLOORING AND SHINGLES!

BUILDING LUMBER GENERALLY.

Doors, Sash and Blinds.

—GET OUR—

VERY LOW PRICES

BEFORE BUYING.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,

414 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, Md

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE

LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!

INSURE YOUR HOMES!

INSURE YOUR STOCK!

—AGAINST—

FIRE and LIGHTNING

—IN THE—

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

of Hartford, Connecticut.

Assets,.....$10,071,509.65

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

of Hartford, Connecticut.

Assets,.....$5,305,004.23

Losses paid on buildings damaged by lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

HARRY L. BOYD,

Fire Insurance Agent,

July 11—y. Chestertown, Md.

WHAT

SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLDS
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN SEVENTY

To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT. Suitable for all Ages. Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle.

KISSING AT 7-17-70 PHOTOGRAVURE PANEL SIZE. Detailed for 4 cts. (coppers or stamps).

J. F. SMITH & CO. Makers of "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS MO.

THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND FORCE PUMP

IS WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST. If you need it to put out a fire, and extremely handy for lots of other things. Ready for action in ONE EIGHTH OF A MINUTE.

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

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY,

Manufacturer of

ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF WOOD PUMPS.

Office: 25 N. E. City Hall Square, Opp. Broad St. Station P. R. R. **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Shoes 225
Blacking 13
18/225 = 15 Cts

CHILDREN LEARN ECONOMY.

Teacher.—If by the use of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

you save one pair of Shoes a year, and a bottle at 15 cents lasts three months, for how many years blacking will one year's saving in shoe Leather pay?

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, *which*

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For Lost or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Results in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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 Sunday.	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	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 Th's & Sunday.	Passenger & Freight No. 4, Thursdays only.	Passenger No. 4, 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.

Freights for Bingham and Flatland must be prepaid.

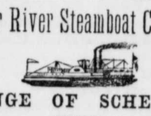
The Morning Trains make close connection at Clayton with trains on the Delaware Railroad Going North and South.

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.

E. P. STACEY,
Supt.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, May 19, 1890, the Steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown, Kent Island and intermediate landings on Chester river, arriving in Baltimore at noon.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf at 2.45 P. M. for the above landings.

THE STEAMER CORSICA

Leaves Baltimore Mondays and Thursdays at midnight. Leaves Crumpton Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 M. and Chestertown on Wednesdays at 5 o'clock and at Saturdays at 3 o'clock, stopping at Grey's Inn Creek and all landings on the river above that point.

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.

Tolchester Line.

DAILY.

BEGINNING JUNE 1.

Steamer Louise

will leave Tolchester Beach At 10 A. M. and 6.00 P. M. Will leave Baltimore at 8.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received in Baltimore daily. For further particulars apply to

W. C. ELIASON, Pres't,
May 20, 1890. Pier 16, Light Street.

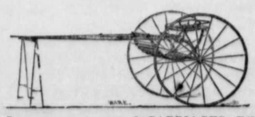
H. D. SCHMIDT,

NEW YORK CARRIAGE

—AND—

Harness Repository.

ROAD CARTS.



Largest assort