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Leads Them All

—IN—

LOW PRICES!

WE wish to announce to the general public that owing to the great depression in business and low prices of the products of the farm, we have reduced our prices to compare with the hard times, therefore it will be to your interest, when in need of a good

CARRIAGE, ROADCART

—OR—

DEARBORN

one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit

ORRELL'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

where they will find a full line of the above named articles always on hand. We make a specialty of

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS,

which will receive prompt and special attention. We have a skillful and thoroughly competent workman at the head of this department, and can safely guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We give our personal attention to our

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENTS, and guarantee all work to be satisfactory.

We Take Orders for Farm Wagons

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Fire! Lightning! Life!

INSURE YOUR HOMES!
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I represent only first-class companies. My rates are low and all losses promptly paid. To all persons desiring insurance I ask them to write or call and see me.

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Kennedyville, Maryland.

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PLOW CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS, VIZ.:
OLIVER CHILLED, ADVANCE CHILLED,
IMPERIAL CHILLED,
OHIO CHILLED, ECONOMIST CHILLED,
REMINGTON CLIPPER CHILLED,
and CASTINGS on hand for all of the old style Plows,

Farm Wagons

on hand ready-made. No delay necessary.

ROLLERS.
An Assortment of Old-Style Plows
constantly in stock.
S. Shears & A. Shears for two-furrow Plows.
TWIN HARROWS,
SINGLE, DOUBLE & THREE-HORSE TREES.
OLD IRON taken in exchange for trade.

A chance to economize. Liberal Discount off for cash.

H. H. HYLAND.

July 10, 1890—3m.

COAL and WOOD.

ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES LEFT AT D. A. BACCHUS' GROCERY STORE, OR

At J. D. Bacchus' Yard,

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

At Prices Guaranteed to be as ow as the Lowest.

Building and Whitewash Lime,

CEMENT AND PLASTERING HAIR

AT CITY PRICES.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Delivered at any station on the Balto. and Del. Bay R. R. at Low Figures.

Come and see us before buying.

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CANNED GOODS,

Groceries & Prvisions.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES

FOR CASH.

COUNTRY PRODUCE SOLICITED,

for which I will pay the highest Cash price.

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

Yours respectfully,

J. T. BLACKWAY.

Dec. 20, 1888. Chestertown, Md

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One Dollar per year.

Announcement!

FARMERS!

We are ready for Spring work. Have just received a stock of

ROPE TRACES, PLOW LINES,
BACK BANDS, HAMES,
HAME STRAPS, CHAIN TRACES,
FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, RAKES, &c.,

All fresh stock. We are still selling the

Roland Chilled Plow.

They are acknowledged to be as good a Plow as there is on this market; are made right here in our own State, and are therefore easy to get repairs for. We keep the Castings on hand for them as well as some other Plows.

The "Roland" FARM BELL is a good one.

FENCE WIRE we are selling cheap for cash.

We are Headquarters for Northern Grown

SEED POTATOES

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

And all kinds of Tin Work done in a workman likemanner at short notice. Resp't.,

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

DON'T GIVE UP

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One bottle may not cure "right off" a complaint of years; persist until a cure is effected. As a general rule, improvement follows shortly after beginning the use of this medicine. With many people, the effect is immediately noticeable; but some constitutions are less susceptible to medicinal influences than others, and the curative process may, therefore, in such cases, be less prompt. Perseverance in using this remedy is sure of its reward at last. Sooner or later, the most stubborn blood diseases yield to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a drowsy, tired feeling, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least sudden motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated."—L. W. English, Montgomery City, Mo.

"My system was all run down; my skin rough and of yellowish hue. I tried various remedies, and while some of them gave me temporary relief, none of them did any permanent good. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, continuing it exclusively for a considerable time, and am pleased to say that it completely

Cured Me.

I presume my liver was very much out of order, and the blood impure in consequence. I feel that I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any one afflicted as I was."—Mrs. N. A. Smith, Glover, Vt.

"For years I suffered from scrofula and blood diseases. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health."—C. N. Frink, Decorah, Iowa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

That **BOY AND GIRL** of ours.

What shall we have them taught and where?

PEIRCE COLLEGE.

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BUSINESS & SHORT-HAND

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Opening day September 2d, 1890. Eleven hundred and forty-one (1141) separate students last year. Early application necessary.

Our students uniformly bear testimony in favor of the utility and practicability of the course of instruction, the skill and devotion of the Faculty and the earnestness of effort and the general success attending the same in promoting their interests after leaving College.

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WATCH CASES

It is better to SERVE the public than to CHEAT it.
It is better to make a FRIEND of a customer than a VICTIM.
It is berter to HELP one's patrons than to HURT them.
What is fair and just to the CONSUMER is best in the long run for the STOREKEEPER.
THIS STORE IS RUN ON THESE PRINCIPLES.

D. T. Williamson

Chestertown, Md.

EYES TESTED AND SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES ACCURATELY FITTED.

Special Attention Given to REPAIRING.

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,

SWIFT TRAVELING.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST GREATER SPEED ON RAILROADS.

The Limit Reached Is 100 Miles an Hour. To Do Better Will Require Larger Locomotive Boilers, Bigger Wheels and Wider Tracks—The Danger Is Great.

"My opinion is that the speed limit of the locomotive engine has been reached with the present gauge of track and diameter of driving wheel," said Expert Watkins at the National museum. "I have been given to understand on very credible authority that an engine on one road has already made a record of 100 miles an hour—of course over a very short distance of perfectly straight and level track.

"If that is to be beaten it will only be done by increasing the size of the boiler, to begin with. To get a greater capacity of boiler it will be necessary to widen the locomotive and therefore the track. If a speed of anything like 120 miles an hour is to be obtained in the future the track must be widened, not by inches but by feet, and the size of the driving wheel proportionately.

"Naturally the question of safety is the first one brought up in connection with a discussion of this subject, and it is asked, Can trains be run with as much security to life and limb at 150 miles an hour as at fifty? My answer to this is: No. Take a given stretch of track, in perfect condition, with nothing in the way, and a train is more likely to run off the rail when going at 150 miles an hour than when traveling at sixty. But such ideal conditions are not usually found in railroading.

FACTS TO CONSIDER.

"You must consider that there are such things as frogs and switches which get out of order or misplaced, as well as a multitude of other things more difficult to look out for the more rapidly trains are going. Most important to think of, too, is the fact that if an accident does occur the train that meets with it is going to suffer in proportion to the speed at which it is going at the moment of interruption. Two trains each going at the rate of 120 miles an hour and coming into collision would quickly be reduced to kindling wood, if not to toothpicks.

"Another thing worth inquiring about is the number of men that are going to be required to run one of these engines of the future that are to travel 120 miles an hour. Jump on board one of the fast flying locomotives at Jersey City that carries you to Philadelphia at the rate of nearly a mile a minute. Do nothing but watch the signals as you pass with lightning speed through city after city at grade and cross railway after railway intercepting. You will find that it takes about all your time to catch them.

"How much leisure has the engineer, then, to look after his steam gauge and water gauge, to see to his airbreak, to make sure that every part of his mighty machine is in order, to keep in touch with the train dispatcher's office and to identify any extra trains as they pass him so that no mistake shall be made? So tremendous is the strain upon this man's nerves that as a measure of economy the company only permits him to work four days each week, and he spends the remaining three in resting and bracing up for further contests with space and time.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

"Trains in England, on an average, run faster than in this country. Their cars or carriages are not nearly so heavy as ours; they have not nearly so many heavy grades and sharp curves, and the law gives the railway exclusive rights over their tracks, the infringement of which is punished by fines and imprisonment. In England one person out of every 5,250,000 carried is killed. To ride on the railway in France is more than twice as dangerous, inasmuch as one out of every 2,000,000 passengers is killed. Belgium is much safer than England in this respect; only one out of every 9,000,000 is killed on its roads. Safest of all by far are the railways of Prussia, which only kill one out of every 21,500,000 people carried.

"There are many advocates in favor of making our railroad cars much lighter, the argument being that it is absurd to drag a whole row of houses over the rails in order to transport a lot of comparatively light packages in the shape of people. But it is very certain that heavy cars have the advantage to safety in proportion to their weight. You will notice that the passengers in the heavily built parlor cars always get off with very much less damage in an accident than do the occupants of the ordinary cars, which are usually telescoped by the Pullman or Wagner coaches.

"Extra heavy weight to draw means extra expense for the railway companies, but safety for the passengers they carry means saving of money in damages in these days. Of course you read in the newspapers about the running of Boynton's bicycle engine at Brighton Beach at the rate of a mile in thirty-two seconds, or 112 miles an hour. That may give a notion of the future of railroading as regards speed, but I am not myself of the opinion that the bicycle idea will work any revolution in the business of transportation by rail."—Washington Star.

Couldn't Repeat the Lord's Prayer.

There is a president in one of our Maine colleges, a bright, smart man, who made a rather peculiar statement in conversation some time ago. He was talking about his inability to quote correctly, and said that, while he had an excellent memory for ideas, sentences and phrases would easily slip by him. "Why, I do not know that I could repeat the Lord's prayer word for word," he asserted. No one would suspect such an admission from the worthy president to observe him in the pulpit.—Lewiston Journal.

There are glaciers in the Himalayas which are from thirty to sixty miles in length, and there is one thirty-three miles long which is flanked on either side by two giant peaks over 27,000 feet high.

Living in Green Houses.

Two private residences on Clinton avenue, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, are a refreshing spectacle in hot weather. They are brownstone front buildings of the ordinary plan, but the bright green foliage of a wisteria vine covers them from roof to basement. The openings at the windows and doors afford light and entrance to the interiors, but every square inch of the original brownstone front is concealed beneath green leaves. There is not another wisteria vine in Brooklyn the growth of which has been so picturesque and perfect.—New York Mail and Express.

There is a plague of moths in Brooklyn and the suburbs of New York. They make their appearance at about the twilight hour, and in the gloaming are mistaken for bats. The moths are big, some of them measuring four inches with outspread wings. These moths differ from the ordinary insects of the butterfly family in respect to their wings containing hard, bony ribs, slightly resembling those in an umbrella.

In a blacksmith's shop at Audley, England, a robin has built a nest on a ledge close to where the horses are shod, and is now sitting upon its eggs. Neither the din of the hammer nor the flying sparks of the anvil appear to disturb the bird.

John McGlynn, a shoemaker of Kingston, suffering from an abscess on the neck, died suddenly on Sunday evening. At noon he said to his wife: "I want a good dinner. If I do die I don't want to die hungry."

The Steel Maiden.

Nuremberg, "the cradle of invention," the birthplace of the watch and many other useful mechanical devices, was not alone the home of that which most is useful and helpful to mankind. Among some of her achievements are the most horrible instruments of torture ever used by the inquisitors of the Middle Ages, chief among which might be mentioned the "steel maiden." The maiden is now kept in one of the upper rooms of the town hall and shown to visitors as a curiosity.

At first sight one is apt to take it for a gigantic statue of a woman, clumsily hewn out of wood. Closer investigation discovers two doors, one swinging to the right and the other to the left. These open noiselessly and reveal the fact that the statue is hollow, the cavity being about the exact size of the average man.

Inside are straps by which the offender was bound so tightly that he could not move limb or muscle. Both of the doors are lined with long, sharp steel spikes, strong and thick. When the victim was firmly secured the door on the left was slowly but firmly shut, the long spikes going into his body, two being so arranged as to pierce his eyes.

Then the door on the right was closed in a similar manner, whereupon he would receive another complement of spikes, the closing of the door, as before, being done very slowly that the torture of the person in the embrace of the "maiden" might be as prolonged as possible. Death did not come until the last spike was driven through a hole in the door into the heart of the victim. Taken from the "maiden's" embrace he was ground to mince meat and thrown into the river as food for the fishes.—St. Louis Republic.

Hints for Vegetarians.

We were talking about good dinners at the club one night, and one of the party regaled us with a story about an elaborate meal he had had at the home of a vegetarian. Then the doctor broke in and said:

"It is all very well for vegetarians to claim that their diet is more cleanly, more refined, more economical and more healthful than ours, but you will find that very few of them thrive on it. In fact, obesity and diabetes can be traced directly to living on potatoes and cereals, which are the unsuspected cause of much of the illness of modern life. Brown bread sets up an inflammation of the intestines, and, if constantly eaten, slowly produces a permanent derangement of digestion.

Hominy and cracked wheat—mainstays of vegetarian diet—cause a strain upon the vital powers, ending at times in the breaking down of the nervous system. Cereals are laden with earthy matter which finally stiffens the joints. In fact, a proper diet would include these articles in comparatively small proportions, but meat and fruit in abundance."

This is the opinion of one physician; there may be others who would tell you something entirely different. You pay your money and you take your choice.—New York Telegram.

The Jolly Man.

Long life to the jolly man. Wherever he goes there flits a breeze or sparkles a sunbeam, or, behold! the refreshment of a shower that turns the withered commonplace of life green as an April meadow. I have no patience with that etiquette that forbids hearty laughter. As well reprove a lark for singing when the sun is rising. I have no patience, either, with the crackle of thorny laughter under the bubbling pot of meaningless mirth; but downright, contagious hilarity, with its quick peal of laughter bells—give us plenty of that to keep our hearts in tuneful harmony.

Did you ever hear of a villain who was full of the appreciation of humor, or quickly moved to laughter? Bad men may show their teeth, like Carker, or contort their faces into meaningless smiles, but their merriment is as different from the jocund laughter of good men as the call of a night bird differs from a bobolink's sunlit spray of morning melody.—Chicago Herald.

Skin Grafting on a Foot.

The delicate operation of skin grafting was performed in St. Mary's hospital at Astoria. The patient was Ole Anderson, who had his left foot badly crushed at the jetty. The skin from the ankle down the side of the foot for the space of four or five inches square was torn off and the flesh left exposed. From the leg of Anderson several strips were taken, but not enough to cover the space necessary.

Another patient offered to lend Anderson a little section of his cuticle. The offer was accepted and from the patient's arm enough was taken to complete the operation, and four out of the six new pieces are growing nicely, and in a short time Anderson will have a skin all over his injured foot.—Portland Oregonian.

Handling Molten Metal.

In a car wheel foundry in Detroit a very ingenious system for handling the molten metal from the cupolas to the flasks, and carrying the wheels to and from the soaking pits, has been introduced. The work is done by machinery entirely, a series of overhead trolleys moved by a wire rope connection carrying the ladles, flasks and wheels. The foundry has a capacity of 400 car wheels per day, and about 130 tons of metal can be handled in six hours by the new system.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Leg Worth $20,000.

In a case brought against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, where a little girl had her foot caught in the track at the crossing between the track and a board laid next to the rail for foot passengers and wagons, so that a passing train caught her and took off her leg, a verdict of $20,000 was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.—Interview in New York Sun.

Sound Advice.

Youngblood—I made four thousand on that rise today. How shall I invest it?

Abovepar—In a check for to-morrow's losses.—Munsey's Weekly.

Looking Out for the Cake.

She was the blackest and brightest of little darky girls, a regular Topsy, only 12 years old, who washed the dishes, swept the floors and did all sorts of odd jobs for a Maine household, and when she wasn't otherwise occupied caught flies. One of the ladies had a cake in the oven and cautioned the little wench not to bang the doors as she had been doing, telling her she would cause the cake to fall. Shortly afterwards they noticed that 'Ginny seemed to have lost her voice and confined her talk to whispers.

"Why in the world are you whispering at such a rate, 'Ginny? Why don't you speak up?' asked the mistress.

"'Cause I'se 'fraid Missy Ellen's cake'll fall," the chick answered, as quick as a flash.—Lewiston Journal.

The Folly of Night Work.

A great many people think they economize time by working into the night. A great mistake. In the morning the body is so worn out that you cannot do your work properly. This results even if the sleep has been long, for it takes some time for the body to recuperate after a strain, if it ever wholly catches up. There is never a loss when the body is consigned to the tender mercies of sleep.—New York Journal.

Mrs. Adare, of Rathdare, Ireland, has refused an offer of $350,000 for her cattle ranch somewhere in the west. She holds it at $2,000,000.

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

BOYS AS HEROES.

Admiration and Awe That a Little Travel Produces Among Playmates.

Is he really a hero? Boys from 10 to 15 years of age have a great admiration for a boy near their own age who has seen something of the world, and it makes little difference whether the personal appearance of the world worn boy is in his favor or not. In fact, the rougher the exterior the deeper and more heartfelt is their admiration.

Over on the North Side is a youth about 16 that the boys swear by. They acknowledge he is different in appearance from well brought up boys, but "he was in the navy, and they wear shirts open at the throat there, and that was where he was tattooed. He has taken care of himself since he was 8 years old. He has been out on the plains and in Texas, and has ridden in the saddle ninety hours without sleep. He has saved thirty or forty lives in as many different ways, and then, you know, mamma, he fights our battles for us, and smaller boys need some one when those gangs get after us."

A few nights ago, about 8:30, the bell rang at the house of a lady living on one of the principal streets not far from the lake. She being alone in the house answered it. There was the defender of the neighborhood's well dressed boys against "gangs." His face was white, his lips blue. He said: "Please, ma'am, I am 'Texas.' Will you let me have a glass of water? One of the boys has been taken with cramps in swimming, and I can't bring him to." He pointed with his hand to the pavement, and there in the glare of light was a boy about 16 or 17. His white face, with blue circles, looked as if he was beyond help.

After the first shock it needed only a second glance to see that a doctor's services must be secured at once. And the boys, seven or eight of them, lifted their burden and carried him across the street to a physician. The doctor said next day the boy was in a very critical condition, but would live. So there are some living witnesses to the heroism of the strange boy "Texas," even if sometimes his most ardent admirers wonder if some of those thrilling tales are "really true."—Chicago Herald.

Different Ideas of Kissing.

A beautiful high toned girl of 20—let us call her Alice—was telling me the other day of a meddlesome, gossipy neighbor, Mrs. H——, who has constituted herself censor and mentor for the young girls of her acquaintance. The lady has a daughter grown who is so entirely void of attractions as to give her mother no uneasiness. Alice has a great many beaux, and does not escape advice and admonition.

"She told me," said the merry girl, with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes, "that no young man who had any regard for a girl would ever offer the least familiarity; that her daughter was 22, and the young men had such perfect respect for her—not one had ever tried to kiss her!"

Alice and I exchanged glances and laughed.

"Pshaw!" said Alice, "I've been kissed more times than I have fingers and toes, but of course I didn't tell her so!"

We have too good an opinion of human nature to believe that in many cases a few harmless kisses will degenerate to anything disgraceful.—Kate Kauffman in Jenness-Miller Magazine.

A Mischievous Boy's Act.

There is a governess in an uptown family who has not found favor in the eyes of her young pupils. One of these is an 8-year-old boy, with considerable mischief and no end of daring in his composition, and this youngster, who handles his paint brush very neatly, was recently called upon by his governess to paint her name in small white letters inside her handsome new silk umbrella. So Master John set his brushes and boxes out and squared himself to his task. "But how shall I mark it, Miss Jones?" he asked. "Shall I paint 'Miss Jones' or 'Miss Ellen Jones' or 'Miss E. Jones,' or what?"

"Oh," drawls Miss Jones carelessly from her novel, "I don't care—simple 'Ellen Jones' would be best, I fancy."

And with this idea put into the head of the mischievous boy, what could be expected except just what did happen? For when the umbrella, duly marked, was handed to Miss Jones she opened it to read in letters white and clear and unmistakable the words "Simple Ellen Jones."—New York Evening Sun.

Use American Terms.

"I am tired of hearing people constantly use the terms 'penny' and 'shilling' when they mean a cent or 12½ cents," said a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America the other day. "It is unpatriotic. We have no 'penny' or 'shilling in our American currency, and American money by American names ought to be good enough for anybody.

"I was at the postoffice not long since, and I bought some stamps. I did not have the exact amount of change required, and I laid a silver dollar on the little shelf in front of the young lady stamp seller. She looked at the coin a moment and then said: 'I can't make the change quite. If you had some pennies I might fix it. Have you any pennies?'

"'No,' I said, 'I have only American money.' She did not understand me at first, but I explained that while I had no 'pennies' I had some 'cents,' and we made the change all right. I told her I thought American nomenclature for coin should be used exclusively under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes."—Chicago Times.

To Keep Lights Bright.

Soak lamp wicks in vinegar before using them in a lamp. Wash smoke stained chimneys in warm water and soap, and rub while wet with vinegar or dry salt. They can also be cleaned, as may be globes on gas fixtures, in warm water and soda, and then in warm water and ammonia.—Exchange.

The Federation of Women's Clubs has accepted the invitation of the Chicago Women's club to hold its 1892 meeting in that city.

Four Heroes of a Mine Accident.

A horror was averted at Monmouth, Ills., by the prompt and vigorous action of four brave men. The tile works, a mile east of the city, was the scene. An explosion of gas at the foot of the new shaft, ninety feet deep, ignited the engine house at the top, and the wooden structures about were soon ablaze. The shaft was soon filled with smoke, and the sixteen men imprisoned below were obliged to seek shelter in the furthermost recesses of the mine, where they lay down on their faces to keep from suffocating. There seemed no means of escape, and the cries of the mothers, wives and daughters were heartrending.

Four brave men volunteered to go to their comrades' rescue, and were let down an old disused shaft. Armed with pickaxes and spades they dug an entrance through a six foot wall of earth, and one by one the nearly suffocated men crawled through the small passageway, over the burning debris, and were hoisted up. When the last one was rescued a shout of joy went up from the many hundreds who were gathered at the spot. Some of the men were more dead than alive when rescued, but all will recover.—Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Colin F. Stam.

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Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

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—AGAINST—
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With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

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." Mailed for 4 cts. (coppers or stamps).
J. F. SMITH & CO. Makers of "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS MO.

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 which

WILL STAIN OLD A... FURNITURE ARE
WILL STAIN GLASS
WILL STAIN TINY
WILL STAIN YOU
WILL STAIN BA...

Varnish at the same time.

Pik-ON

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 Older 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.

THE TRANSCRIPT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad

TIME-TABLE NO. 2.

CHANGE OF TIME

To Take Effect August 18, 1890

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1, daily except Sunday.	No. 3. Phaeton only.
	Read Downwards.	
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Chestertown	6 00	1 15
" Worton	6 15	1 30
" Lynch's	6 23	1 38
" Still Pond	6 31	1 46
" Kennedyville	6 46	2 01
" Black's	7 04	2 19
" Lambson's	7 22	2 37
" Massey's	7 42	2 57
" Delaney's	7 57	3 12
" Bingham's	8 12	3 27
Arrive Clayton	8 25	3 40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2, daily except Thursday and Sunday.	No. 2, Thursdays only.	No. 4, Thursdays only.
	Read Upwards.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Arrive Chestertown	1 30	12 40	7 05
Leave Worton	1 15	12 25	6 50
" Lynch's	1 07	12 17	6 45
" Still Pond	12 59	12 09	6 40
" Kennedyville	12 44	11 54	6 24
" Black's	12 26	11 36	6 11
" Lambson's	12 08	11 18	5 58
" Massey's	11 48	10 58	5 39
" Delaney's	11 33	10 43	5 27
" Bingham's	11 18	10 28	5 15
" Clayton	11 05	10 15	5 00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M

Train No. 1 connects with Delaware Division, No. 80. Train No. 3, connects with Delaware Division, No. 48. Train No. 2 connects with Delaware Division, Nos. 1 and 12. Train No. 4 connects with Delaware Division Nos. 81 and 74.

E. P. STACEY, Supt.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, October 13, 1890, the Steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M., for Baltimore, 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 every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M. for the above landings.

THE STEAMER CORSICA

Leaves Baltimore Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at midnight. Leaves Crumpton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 M. and Chestertown on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock and on Saturdays at 3 o'clock, stopping at Grey's Inn Creek (Thursdays only) 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 7.00 A. M. for Baltimore, stopping at Jackson's Creek, Rock Hall and all landings on Corsica river.—Will leave Rock Hall on trip to Baltimore at 9.30 A. M., each day.

Returning, will leave Baltimore at 2 P. M. for above landings.

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.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Tolchester Line.

On and after Wednesday, October 8th, 1890, weather permitting, the

Steamer Emma Giles

WILL LEAVE TOLCHESTER BEACH EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

At 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Will leave Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received in Baltimore daily.

SPECIAL.—Comfortable Waiting Room for Passengers. Plenty of Stable Room for Teams. By this Route passengers have 3½ hours to spend in Baltimore and return same day.

For further particulars apply to

W. C. ELIASON, PRES'T,
Oct. 9, 1890. Pier 16, Light Street.

DOWNES & JENNINGS

Importers

—AND—

Tailors

NEAL BUILDING,

133 Baltimore st., East

BALTI...

Our aim i... style, and t... preciate ca... Our trade h... and we rar... noce comes

BALTIMOR...

SCHEDULE... LEA...

For Chicago... ited Express... p. m.

For Cincinnati, St... Vestibuled Limited... Express 10.20 p. m.

For Pittsburgh, Ex... 7.30 p. m.

For Cleveland, via... 7.30 p. m. Through... 8.30 p. m.

For Washington,... 7.15, 7.20, 8.00,... (10.35, 12.00 45 m... 2.30, 2.50, 4.00, 4... 7.30, 8.20, 8.30, 9... p. m. Sunday 6.3... 10.20 (10.35, 12.0... 2.10, 2.30, 4.15, 5.0... 8.30, 10.10, 10.20 a...

For Way Station... Washington 5.00, 6.3... 2.50, 5.00, 6.20, 9.00... day, 6.30 and 8.35 a... 11.00 p. m.

Trains leave Wasni... 6.35, 7.20, 7.30, 8.00,... m., 12.10, 2.15, 2.50,... 4.50, 5.30, 6.00, 6.1... 9.50, 10.30 and 11.3... 7.