WHEN YOU WANT DRY GOODS,

CALL OR WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Hamilton Easter & Sons

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BALTIMORE, MD.,

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,

Between Charles and Light Streets,

ARE LARGE IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILORS OF

DRY GOODS

Theirs is a large Marble Warehouse, Five Stories high; each floor is 50 by 206 feet filled with the best class of goods. They sell nothing but DRY GOODS. Their system of selling every article at a small profit, but of a thoroughly reliable quality, has been their ruling principle for the past sixty years. Everything at one price to every one, and if Goods are not as represented, the money returned. Wholesale buyers can purchase any length wanted at lowest wholesale piece price.

Their reputation for honest, fair dealing is second to none in the United States.

THEIR DEPARTMENTS INCLUDE:

Low, Medium and High-Priced Dress Goods.
Black and Colored Silks, Mourning Goods.
Embroideries, White Goods. Veilings, Laces.
Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear.
Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings.
Flannels, Blankets, Comforts.
Lace Curtains, Rugs, Mattings.
Prints, Ginghams, Percales. Domestic Cottons. Linens.
Towels, Napkins, Damasks. Housekeeping Linens. Notions, Corsets.
Cloths for Men's & Boys' Wear.
Ladies' & Misses' Cloakings.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets,

Will send samples on receipt of full information in regard to Colors and Qualities desired. Many orders for Samples cannot be filled for want of such directions.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
March 12, 1891.

Low Prices Rule Here.

HAVING added to my stock a Full Line of the Latest Styles in

WALL PAPER.

I can sell you Paper at City Prices, and guarantee all work done in a satisfactory manner. Prompt Attention, Estimates and Samples Free

A Fine Embossed Gold Paper at 12 Cts.

Also, a Nice Line of

WINDOW SHADES FROM 7 CENTS UP.

Room Molding and Picture Hooks, Cornice Poles, Drapery Chains and Pins.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH,

Chairs Re-Caned and Chair Seats; Furniture Upholstered, Mended, Painted and Varnished.

☞ Those having Carpet standing here three months and over are warned to take it away, else they may not find it here when they come. We need money.

JOHN BARTLEY,
March 12, 1891. Chestertown, Md.

—FOR—

Painting or Paper Hanging

—GO TO—

BLAKENEY & HOLLETT,

(successors to F. J. Carter) Chestertown.

You will find there a Full Line of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

GLASS, &c.

Also, a Beautiful and Extensive line of the latest styles of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Furniture Upholstered, Repaired and Painted at short notice.

P. S.—Estimates cheerfully given.

Chestertown Foundry!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

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.

WM. S. CULP,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

COAL and WOOD,

—ALSO—

LIME and BALED HAY.

☞ COAL ALL SIZES. ☜

WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.

Orders left at B. F. Fleming's grain, feed and lime store will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM S. CULP,
March 19, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FIRST-CLASS Unlaundred Shirts at 50c.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

THE RODEO.

Down, down the dark canyons we ride in a flurry,
The cedars sweep by in their mystical hurry,
Gone into the wind are the languor and worry—
Gone into the west with the phantom moon.
Ha! there is the lord of the hills and the valleys;
It is he that leads in the midsummer sallies
High into the steeps where the gray chaparral is;
It's he that leads to the long lagoon.
Where the wild mustard splashes the slope with yellow—
He has turned at bay. Oh, the powerful fellow!
See the toss of his head! hear the breath and the bellow!
How he tears the ground with his angry hoofs!
Now he breaks a wild path thro' the deep, plumy rushes;
(A loud bird high on a tamarack hushes);
Right on thro' a glory of crimson he crushes—
On into the gloom under leafy roofs.
Oh, the joy of the wind in our faces! We follow
The cattle; we shout down the poppy hung hollow—
See! out of the cliff we have startled the swallow,
And startled the echoes on rocky fells.
Ho! what was it passed? were they pigeons or sparrows
That whispered away like a hurtle of arrows?
The rose odor thickens, the deep gorge narrows,
Now the herd swings down thro' the scented dells.
Speed! speed! leave the brooks to their pebbles and prattle;
Sweep on with the thunder and surge of the cattle—
The hurry, the shouting, the wild joy of battle,
The hills, and the wind, and the open light.
Now on into camp by the sycamores yonder,
Now o'er the guitar let the light fingers wander;
Let thoughts in the high heart grow pensive and fonder;
Then stars—and the dreams of a summer night.
—Charles E. Markham in Overland Monthly.

A TELLING CONTRAST.

IN THEIR OLD LIMITED SPHERE WOMEN ARE WELL PAID.

A Comparison Between the Condition of Women Who Do What Used to Be Called Women's Work and Those Who Do What Used to Be Called Men's Work.

The working woman's sphere used to be confined chiefly to household work. And it is a notable fact that in those days the newspapers contained no stories about women dying of starvation and overwork in tenement houses. If anybody died from these causes it was a man.

Descriptions of the agonies of starving workingwomen and their families are now a feature of the penny papers. Only a few days ago a woman in Jersey City who had worked in a big tobacco factory and was thrown out of employment by her advanced years and inability to handle the tobacco leaf as deftly as the younger generation locked herself up in her room to wait till the pangs of hunger snapped the life cord. She almost succeeded.

Such an occurrence twenty years ago would have been commented upon by the newspapers and statesmen all over the country, and the philosophers would have philosophized to the extent of a book on the subject; but so common have such events become in these days since "the extension of women's sphere" that they attract little or no attention. Perhaps some newspaper may, for the purpose of advertising itself, get up a subscription fund to buy a few necessaries for the support, but the average citizen reads the little story without emotion. It disturbs him no more than a view of the dirty streets or a struggle to get a seat in an elevated train.

WHERE WOMAN NEVER STARVES.

And right here it may be asked, in view of the present condition of workingmen, "Has any one ever heard of a woman, sticking to the old limited sphere of working women—domestic service—suffering for lack of the necessaries of life?" The newspapers record no such instances. One would be such a novelty that the ambition of the museum men to secure unheard of curiosities would be aroused.

The fact is that the only women dependent on their daily work for subsistence who are comfortably situated, with a few exceptions, are the domestic servants. All the thrifty ones have their bank accounts, and they don't know what it is to want for food or clothes. Moreover, their labor is comparatively light, and they have real homes.

So thoroughly is this fact recognized that the societies devoted to improving the conditions of working women and helping them in their difficulties with employers exclude servants from their range of work.

Mrs. M. J. Creagh, superintendent of the Working Women's Protective union, gives the reason, as follows:

"The working women in stores, factories and offices need all the assistance the union can give, for they are the sufferers. Women who work as domestics may sometimes have reasonable grounds for complaint, but their condition is so far above that of the other working women that they can always get along comfortably. They can get places whenever they want them, receive good wages, don't know what hunger is, and are well acquainted with the looks of a bank book. They don't need help.

"It is this poor saleswoman, the overworked factory girl and the sewing woman that has to be helped to live.

MRS. CREAGH'S OPINION.

"Considering the board matter, they do not get one-half or one-third as much as the servants and have to work longer. Besides, they are often cheated out of their scant earnings. If they are sick for a time they lose their little pay, and perhaps their places are filled before they recover. The servant girl, on the other hand, gets her wages right along, and if she is in a good family she receives such medical and other attention as the store girl cannot receive. She is, in fact, settled, while her sisters in the world of business depend on their week's salary for food and lodging the following week, and a few days' sickness means to them starvation and inadequate attendance or a journey to a charity hospital.

"Therefore this society gives all its attention to women outside of domestic service. As women go further and further into the business world we have more to do than ever. Every day we have brought to our notice cases where rich employers try to beat women out of sums varying from twenty-five cents to $50.

"The records here show, better than anything I know of, the slavery into which women have been brought of late years. Employers know that women have not the money to pay lawyers to sue for them, so they take advantage of their helplessness whenever they can. It is remarkable, however, that they settle up with great rapidity when the women come here to complain. Our counsel conducts worthy cases free of charge and has got verdicts in the civil courts for more than $50,000 since the union began its work."

When Mrs. Creagh was asked why the wages of girls in factories, stores and offices were so small, she answered in almost the same way as Miss Van Etten did.

Women, she said, took the places of men in many occupations without organizing themselves to obtain fair compensation. They took anything they could get. They expected to get married some time, and their work was a temporary expedient, at first, to obtain pin money. Now many of them find that they have really to support themselves, and their meager wages won't do it. Still they bear their hardships, waiting ever for the gay cavalier who is to come along and relieve them. With some work is a necessity, with others it is not. But few of them seem to consider that men have suffered in consequence of the lower standard of wages.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A 'Longshoreman's Sense of Modesty.

"You would hardly believe what silly ideas some rough, uneducated men have about propriety," said the nurse, as she smoothed out the pillow and rearranged the bed covers with a gentleness and a dexterity that recalled to the patient the ministering hand of a mother to her sick boy. "I recollect nursing a big 'longshoreman when I was in the hospital, who had an idea of chivalry which, mistaken and nonsensical though it was, yet was refreshing in one of his class. He had been in some fight in a shop near the river, and had received a number of bad wounds. His antagonist had cut right for his heart, and had made three or four gaping slashes in his chest.

"The injured man was one of the best built men I ever saw, and if his chest had not been padded with thick muscles, he would have been murdered outright. As it was, he was in a critical condition, and only the best care and treatment could save his life. The surgeons dressed his wounds the first few days, and then turned the task over to me. I went up to the patient, whose name was Jackson, the next day, and began to lay back the covers of the bed.

"'What are you doing?' he asked.

"'I am going to dress your wounds,' I answered.

"'You, a lady!' he said in astonishment.

"'Of course; come, no nonsense,' I went on, for he had grasped the cover in his weak hands and was trying to prevent my laying it back. I tried to argue with him, but he blushed and said doggedly that he wouldn't let a lady dress his wounds. I told him he would die if he didn't let me take care of him, but he said he didn't care if he did, so I had to send for the surgeon. After several days the patient was persuaded to let me dress the wounds, but he turned crimson when he bared his chest for me, although he had to expose little more than a society woman does when she wears a ball gown. Well, the 'longshoreman got well, and since then I have been convinced that the coarsest men are not without instincts of gentility."—New York Tribune.

Bad Tempers.

There are some vices which possess what may be called a respectable exterior; they succeed occasionally in borrowing the garments of some neighboring virtue and passing themselves off as relations of his. Even when their character as faults cannot be denied, people are found to palliate them and minimize their evil tendency. Among such sins are envy, jealousy, pride and bad temper. To say that such a one has rather a hasty temper, or that he is difficult to get on with, or that he is too fond of having his own way, is hardly, in the opinion of many people, to say anything really to his discredit; yet, when we analyze that disposition of mind which is commonly called "bad temper" we shall find that it is neither more nor less than the malignant desire of making other people suffer pain. Even in the case of a "hot" or hasty temper, this is true. No one would use angry words to another if he did not mean that they should wound, and intend to relieve his angry feelings by the suffering they may cause.—Chambers' Journal.

The First Idea of Perpetual Motion.

Honecourt, a Flemish architect of the thirteenth century, left a drawing of a wheel that was to solve the problem of perpetual motion with this memorandum: "Many a time have skillful workmen tried to contrive a wheel that shall turn of itself. Here is a way to make such a one, by an uneven number of mallets or by quicksilver." But unfortunately he did not leave the wheel.

From his time on seekers after perpetual motion have been numerous, many of them supposed to be very respectable and intelligent men. Among the receivers of eighty-six English and twenty-three French patents taken out for perpetual motions between 1860 and 1869 were a colonial bishop, a professor of philosophy, one of languages, two barons, a Knight Templar, a doctor of medicine, two civil engineers, several mechanical engineers, etc.—Chicago Herald.

It Was the Moon.

Of Carlyle Mr. Goldwin Smith tells one excellent story: One evening the party were seated on the terrace at Lady Ashburton's, in contemplation of the glorious moon that shone overhead. "Poor old woman!" broke out Carlyle, suddenly. The company looked astounded, but it soon transpired that the reference was not strictly personal. The sage was merely apostrophizing the moon, and condoling with her upon the scene of folly she was doomed to look down upon on every hand—except, perhaps, at Chelsea.—Pall Mall Gazette.

'Twas a Good Deal Nearer to Keep On.

"The funniest incident in my experience?" queried the bridge policeman. "That was the couple from the country just married. They had reached the exact center of the bridge. 'Oh, my darling, I can't go a step farther,' exclaimed the bride; 'what shall we do?' 'Do, my precious? Why, we'll go back to the New York end and take a train across.' And they did."—New York Times.

Baboo English.

One man during an examination was told to write an essay upon the horse, which he did in the following brief terms: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated he ceases to do so." Another had to write upon the difference between riches and poverty, and he ended by saying: "In short, the rich man welters in crimson velvet, while the poor man snorts on flint."—Lady Dufferin's Viceregal Life in India.

Giants Nearly Twenty Feet Tall.

The giant Ferragus, who was slain by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high. He always accompanied the army on foot, there being no horse tall and strong enough to carry him. Platerus in his published writings tells of a giant whom he examined at Lucerne whose body measured 19 feet 4 inches and 3 lines.—St. Louis Republic.

A Careless Teacher of Deportment.

Politeness, to be worth anything, must be instinctive. It is a good scheme to instruct youth in the outward signs of this inward grace, even though it hath it not, but the teacher should also practice what he preaches, or discredit falls on him and his instruction. A certain professor in a popular school has been very strenuous in enforcing certain "manners" on his classes, and very properly insists that the little boys should take off their hats whenever they meet any person they know, and also give up their seats in a crowded street car to ladies who are standing. Some of the small boys questioned the latter necessity, but when informed that a gentleman, unless he was a cripple, would never sit while a woman stood, accepted the edict as final and have doubtless acted on it. But some of these pupils have recently credited their professor with insincerity, for they have seen him retain his seat in a crowded public conveyance, and, furthermore, he barely returns with a touch of his hat rim the courteous recognition of the young girls in his classes.—Boston Herald.

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 your money refunded Price 25 cents per box For sale by Colin F. Stam.

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.

Two Gastronomic Novelties.

Two gastronomic novelties have recently been introduced into the city.

The first, it is said, owes its popularity, if not origin, to a young southern member of the Manhattan club, who not long ago surprised his waiter and the chef of the club by ordering broiled bacon served with a plain lettuce salad.

The waiter hesitated before filling the novel order, and inquired a second time to assure himself that he had heard aright. When the news of the novelty became noised abroad, and the members of the club learned that it was the gentleman's custom to order bacon with his lettuce, they indulged in a great deal of good natured chaffing at his expense.

Finally one after another tried the combination, found it palatable and bore testimony of the fact. The oddity has now become extremely popular in the city. It is remarkably palatable.

Try it yourself some time if you doubt this statement.

The other dish is also a combination. It is much affected in the better class of chop houses in both New York and Brooklyn. It consists of a broiled English chop, broiled bacon and fried sausages, served together.

The dish has about it the suggestion of ill advised bounty commonly met with at an up country dinner party. It fills a long felt want, however, in that it will appease the appetite of a very hungry man who has a good digestion.

Try this, too, some time when you chance to steal into a chop house and don't know what to order.—New York Herald.

Why the Price of Soup Was Raised.

The price has been advanced five cents a plate for soup orders at Young's hotel because we would like to freeze out those who are known as the "soup fiends." They order a plate of soup, and, not content with the allowance of bread and butter usually accompanying such an order, ask for more. Sometimes this order is repeated twice and three times, so that when we come to reckon up the profits of the day we find that we are not infrequently out from ten to fifteen cents on soup orders. This is the reason we have raised the price of soup from fifteen to twenty cents per plate. The same difficulty has prevailed in other hotels, and I am pleased to learn that the proprietors, like ourselves, have made a notable advance in the price. It is the only way to hope for anything like a profitable business with these people.—Interview in Boston Globe.

Good Corn to Raise.

A Kansas paper says the entire supply of Jerusalem corn came from two kernels. These produced the seed from which five bushels were raised the following season, and the next crop amounted to 500 bushels.

The plant grows to the height of about three feet and resembles broom corn or sorghum. The grain is white and answers every purpose which is served by Indian corn. It makes sweeter and better bread, and is delicious when boiled after the manner of oatmeal. In wet weather it runs to stalks and grows six feet high, without any grain to speak of.

It produces best when the season is dry, and after the plant gets a start it is said to be absolutely impervious to the influence of drought and hot winds. The farmers of western Kansas are preparing to engage in its culture next season to a large extent.

Up a Tree.

A Russian civil official reports to the government that in January he saw a pack of wolves estimated to number 2,000, and that half an hour later he saw another pack about 500 strong, all seemingly in good condition and prepared to devour anything eatable which might come handy. He adds, as a sort of an apology for making the report, that he was up a tree when he saw the wolves.—Detroit Free Press.

Has Been Made a Lord.

One of England's most popular statesmen, Sir Henry James, has been practically shelved by being elevated to the house of lords as a life peer and lord of appeal. He was offered the lord high chancellorship with a salary of $50,000 a year and a peerage by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, but declined it because he did not believe in home rule.—Harper's Weekly.

Miss Harriet E. Lathrop, M. D., resident pathologist at the State Hospital for the Insane in Norristown, Pa., is making her influence and intelligence felt in that institution. In the woman's ward a man is never admitted except in consultation or accident. The patients are in charge of women, from the head physician down to the night watch.

Governor John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, is to present to Sutton, N. H., his native place, a brick town house, which, in addition to quarters for town offices, will contain an apartment for a public library, the donor furnishing a supply of books for a foundation. The site for the building has been selected and the work will soon be under way.

D. G. Pitner, of Uklah, Cal., is preparing an incubator on a large scale. His hop house is to be converted into one. The house contains two rooms, each 24 feet square, with a capacity of 16,000 eggs. He will begin by trying 8,000 eggs in one of the rooms. It is to be heated with wood, and kept at a temperature of 103 degs.

On April 4, 1879, the dividends "due and not demanded" in the Bank of England amounted to £923,822 2s. 1d.; on July 4, £836,367 17s.; on Oct. 4, £868,435 18s. 6d., and on Jan. 3, 1880, £856,010 17s. 8d. It would therefore seem that the unclaimed dividends are lessening much more quickly than the national debt.

The mikado of Japan is to visit Wiesbaden next summer, partly for the waters and partly for the spectacle "of innocent merriment." Six villas have been engaged for the emperor and his suite, which will comprise at least sixty persons. No mikado has ever before left his own dominion.

A Plea for Hypocrisy.

When atrabilarious Hamlet, in his choleric interview with his mother in the cabinet, impudently advised her to

Assume a virtue if you have it not,

he unwittingly laid down a general conduct rule of high value to individuals and the community.

Simulation of virtue, though far inferior to the real article, is still the next best thing to it, just as whitewash, though much inferior to marble, is yet greatly superior to dirty nakedness.—John McElroy in Popular Science Monthly.

Seaside fare, which includes plenty of carbon in the form of white bread and potatoes, is an ideally wholesome diet for summer; especially in warm weather is carbon required in food, because by some chemical transformation it affords the system material for water, at least in quantity sufficient to control feverish conditions and excessive thirst.

Tried and True

Is the positive verdict of the people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla, When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dyspepsia relieved, scrofula cured and all the bad effects of impure blood overcome. For a good blood purifier, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Best Blood Medicine

So say Leading Physicians and Druggists, and their opinion is indorsed by thousands cured by it of Scrofula, Eczema, Erysipelas, and other diseases of the blood.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its reputation by years of valuable service to the community. *It is the best.*"—R. S. Lang, Druggist, 212 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. W. P. Wright, Paw Paw Ford, Tenn., says: "In my practice, I invariably prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla for chronic diseases of the blood."

Dr. R. R. Boyle, Third and Oxford sts., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "For two years I have prescribed Ayer's Sarsaparilla in numerous instances, and I find it highly efficacious in the treatment of all disorders of the blood."

L. M. Robinson, Pharmacist, Sabina, O., certifies: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has always been a great seller. My customers think there is no blood-purifier equal to it."

"For many years I was afflicted with scrofulous running sores, which, at last became so bad the doctors advised amputating one of my legs to save my life. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon saw an improvement. After using about two dozen bottles the sores were healed. I continue to take a few bottles of this medicine each year, for my blood, and am no longer troubled with sores. I have tried other reputed blood-purifiers, but none does so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—D. A. Robinson, Neal, Kansas.

Don't fail to get

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

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

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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 7-17-70 PHOTOGRAVURE PANEL SIZE. Mailed for 4 cts. (coppers or stamps). J. F. SMITH & CO. Makers of "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS MO.

WOLFF'S

ACME BLACKING

A PERFECT HARNESS DRESSING.
USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
LEATHER PRESERVER.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
IS WATER-PROOF.

EVERY Household EVERY Office
EVERY Mechanic EVERY Stable
SHOULD USE

PIK-RON

TRY IT.

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores.

Farnish at the same time.

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—Benefits 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.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio, men cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

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Ask your Dealer for it. Insist on Having it.

Neatest in Design. Best in Finish.

Fully Guaranteed. All Dealers have them.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

GEORGE ENGER & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

WE ARE IN THE LEAD

FOR FINE QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING VEHICLES.
THE MOST FOR THE MONEY IS OUR MOTTO.

BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP WINS.

ONE OF OUR CATALOGUES FULLY ILLUSTRATES OUR LINE

SMALL AND LARGE ORDERS RECEIVE BEST ATTENTION.
A SAMPLE JOB WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT OUR WORK IS THE WORK TO BUY.

BRIDGEWATER CARRIAGE CO.
ROANOKE, VA.

THEY CUT THE EASIEST. STAY SHARP. WE NOT KEPT BY STORES. INSIST ON YOUR STOREKEEPER GETTING THEM FOR YOU.

SEYMOUR'S SHEARS AND SCISSORS

SEND TO US FOR PRICE LIST AND SHEARS BY MAIL

SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO., Box 210, HOLYOKE, MASS.

XMAS GIFTS AT FACTORY PRICES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Mention paper

OUR INSTALLMENT TERMS ARE

PRICE $190 ONLY $190 WITH STOOL EMBROIDERED COVER AND BOOK.

DESCRIPTION—Style 110. Upright Grand Piano, 7½ octaves, three Strings, patent repeating Grand Action, full iron Frame with extra Braces, Rich Rosewood Case. Elegantly finished.

HOW TO ORDER—Send reference from your Postmaster or Storekeeper and either instrument will be shipped on 10 days' test trial. If it suits you are to send us first payment and pay freight. It not, return, and we pay freight both ways.

CEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

5 Oct., 14 Stops, Sub-Bass, 2 Oct. Couplers, 2 Knee Swells CONTAINS 5 SETS OF ORCHESTRAL REEDS AS FOLLOWS One set of Large Power'ul Sub-Bass, 13 reeds One set of exquisitely, pure, sweet Melodia, 37 reeds One set of rich, mellow, smooth Diapason, 34 reeds Set melodious Viola, 13 reeds Set brilliant Celeste, 34 reeds

DESCRIPTION OF CASE Solid black walnut case, beautifully finished, patent upright bellows, rollers, handsome lamp stands, fret desk, &c.

$155 $50 ONLY

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 Friday 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 GRATITUDE

of the Centreville and Corsica River Company, will leave Centreville daily (Sunday excepted), at 7 A. M., and Rock Hall 9.30 A. M. for Baltimore.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light street wharf at 2.30 P. M.

☞ 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, Pass't.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

TOLCHESTER LINE!

☞ After WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th, 1891, weather permitting, the

Steamer Emma Giles

WILL LEAVE TOLCHESTER BEACH at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., SATURDAY ONLY.

Leaving Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M same day.

For further information apply to
W. C. ELIASON, Pres't,
Mar. 26, 1891. Pier 16, Light Street, Balto.

DAILY BOAT ABOUT JUNE 1.

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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. Thurs. 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 exc't Th's & Sunday.	No. 4. Thursday 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.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT, JAN. 1, 1891.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.20 a. m. Express, 7.30 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.30 p. m., Express 10.20 p. m.

For Pittsburgh, Express daily 10.20 a.m. and 7.40 p. m.

For Cleveland, via Pittsburgh 10.20 a.m. and 7.40 p. m.

For Annapolis, 7 20, 9 30, a. m., 12 10 and 4 15 p. m. On Sunday, 8 35 a. m. and 5 00 p. m.

For Ellicott City, Mount Airy and way points, *4.10, †8.10, §9.35 a. m., †1.05, †4.20, *5.35, *6.30 and *11.15 p. m. a Stops only at principal stations between Relay and Frederick Junction.

For Frederick, 4.10, 8 10 a. m., 1.05, 4.20 and 5.35 p. m. On Sundays, 9.35 a. m. and 5 35 p. m.

For Virginia Midland Railroad and South via Danville, *6.20, *9.30 a. m., and *8.30 p.m.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, †9 30 a. m. For Staunton and way points, †4 10 a. m. For Winchester, †4 20 p.m. Mixed trains for Harrisonburg 4.10 a. m.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points on the Shenandoah Valley R.R., *4 10 a. m. and *7 40 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †4.10, †9.30 a. m., †4.20 p. m.

For Curtis Bay and intermediate point, 6.30 and 10.10 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Saturdays only 11.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.10 a. m. and 1.40 p. m. Leave Curtis Bay, 7.50, 11.30 a. m. and 5.50 p. m. Saturdays only, 11.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago, Columbus and the Northwest, daily, 1.00 and 6.00 p. m.; from Pittsburg and Cleveland, *8.30 a. m., *6.00 p. m.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 4.55 a. m., 3.10 p. m., daily.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA.

For New York, Trenton, and the East, *5 05, †8 50, *10 35 a m, *12 50, *3 45, *5 50 and *11 50 p m (Sleeping car open at 9 o'clock on the Night Express) Through Pullman Sleeper to Boston via Poughkeepsie Bridge on the 3 45 p m train daily.

Trains leave New York for Baltimore, *9 00, †11 30 a m; *2 00, *3 20, *5 00 p m, *12 15 night.

For Atlantic City, 5 05, 10 35 a m and 12 50 p m. Sundays 5 05 a m, 12 50 p. m.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, *5 05, †8 50, (*10.35 stopping at Wilmington only,) a m, *12 50, *3 45, *5 50, *7 10, *11 50 p m. For way stations †7 05, §8 30 a m, †2 40 and *5 00 p m.

Express trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore, *4 24, *8 15, *10 00, *11 35 a m, †1 40, *4 31, *6 05, *7 32 p m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. *Daily.

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