HOW TO RIDE A HORSE.

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO HAVE A CORRECT SEAT AND SADDLE.

Reasons Why Many People Who Ride Have So Much Trouble with Their Stirrups—A Riding Master Gives Some Excellent Rules and Suggestions.

A saddle is constructed right if it gives the rider the greatest possible comfort and the most secure seat, with almost total absence of exertion of muscles of his legs in order to maintain his balance. Almost every riding master prefers a certain make of saddle, and teaches a certain style of seat as the best, and his pupils, taking perhaps little or no trouble to study others and to investigate further, have to accept his. But, irrespective of the science of riding, there is one shape of saddle which is the most comfortable, viz., the saddle which is so constructed that, in accordance with the laws of gravity, the rider's body will and must sit in balance without trying to do so.

Much has been said and written about "how you should sit on the horse." Perhaps you have been told to grasp the saddle or the horse firmly with thighs or knees, to have your toes higher than your heels, to keep the heels away from the horse, to bend your back to be springy or to straighten yourself to sit firmly, etc. Perhaps your teacher has made great efforts and exhausted all resources of his knowledge to impress upon you how you should sit, and yet at a trot you lose the stirrups, you lose your balance, and unless trotting very slowly, and unless your horse has an easy trot, you have to bring him to a walk to regain the stirrups.

If you are not experienced, and your horse trots roughly, you are in discomfort and in danger of losing your seat. If your horse is nervous and not well broken to the touch of the heel the flapping of the stirrups against his flanks renders him uneasy and prolongs the task of "getting your foot in the stirrup."

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Examine your saddle; it seems nice, soft and comfortable; the stirrups as heavy as should be—even their tread covered with leather or rubber to prevent slipping from your foot; but slip they will. Why? Look at the shape of your saddle, at the positions which the saddler has assigned for your seat, thighs, knees and feet, and see where he has attached the bars for the stirrup leathers on the saddle tree. Your saddle is perhaps too long and, as most English style saddles, flat; its lowest point, instead as near as possible to the center, is back toward the end; you are almost sitting on the cantle. In order to bring your knees to the knee puffs, which are too far front, you have to stretch your legs forward. This obliges you to carry your stirrips forward with your feet away from and in front of the place where they would hang by their own weight, and in order to keep them at your feet you have to shorten the stirrup leathers and bear heavily on the stirrups, otherwise they will slip back.

What is the result? As soon as your foot loses the stirrup the latter, according to the law of gravity, returns to the lowest position which the length of stirrup leather allows far behind your foot; then your foot, too, having lost its support, and with nothing to bear against, together with your leg, according to the law of gravity, tries to slip back in order to hang as near as possible to the center of gravity; and then your legs will hang far back the knee puffs, perhaps on the bare horse almost behind the saddle skirts.

To avoid this by muscular exertion you try to force your legs up and front into a position very tiresome to maintain. But if you, according to the law of gravity, have the lowest point of the saddle in its center; if you have this center as close as possible to the horse's back by reducing the thickness of the saddle to a minimum; if you drop yourself into this lowest point of the saddle to stay there; if you drop your legs to where they will stay by their own weight instead of holding them forward and raising them by muscular exertion; if you have the stirrup leather bars attached far enough back to be in a line with that place where your feet meet the stirrups, with stirrup leathers so long as to raise your toes high enough to give you an elastic tread on the stirrup without cramping the muscles of your thighs and knees, then your body, legs, feet and stirrups will maintain their positions by their own weights according to the law of gravity; after each displacement resulting from the movement of the horse your body will fall back into the lowest part of the saddle; your thighs, knees and feet will not become tired because you are not using muscular exertion to hold them in their places.

By the law of gravity they always fall back into them. Your stirrups and feet, even if disengaged from each other, will, as it were, meet unintentionally at their places. If turning your toes slightly toward the horse the stirrup will by its own weight try to find its place and slip on your foot. The displacements from their positions of your body, thighs, knees, feet and stirrups will be followed by their involuntary movements according to the law of gravity to fall back into the places which their weights assign to them.

Have your saddle built so that no muscular exertion be required to keep you in its lowest (centre) part; that your legs, thighs, knees, feet and stirrups retain their positions by their own weight, and you will enjoy that comfort which you can never find in a flat saddle with the lowest point back at the cantle, with the knee puffs too far front, with the saddle pad raising you several inches above the horse and with leather and straining, etc., built up high between your legs. Have the tree open longitudinally in the center from the front to the middle, allowing circulation of air between you and the horse and you will have more ease to yourself and less sore backs for your horses.—C. Brossmann in Philadelphia Times.

Careful.

A wise parent thinks twice before answering a bright boy's question.

"Papa," said Johnny, who had recently joined a debating society, "is it correct to say, 'The noes has it,' or 'The noes have it?'"

"It depends, my son, on whether you are talking about a vote or about a cold in the head."—Youth's Companion.

Sadder Than the Romeo Juliet Case.

Miss Bond—Alas, Comte, papa says I shall never marry you.

Comte de Sansson—And did mademoiselle show monsieur ze proofs zat I am ze Comte de Sansson?

Miss Bond—Yes, and he said if you could have proved you were an impostor he might have given his consent.—Munsey's Weekly.

Hygienic Item.

Teacher—So you can't remember the names of the great lakes. Can't you keep them in your head?

Johnny—No, mum, if I was to keep them lakes in my head I might get water on the brain.—Texas Siftings.

Girls of 12 to 15 years comb their hair back from the forehead, and braid it to hang its length or tied in a low loop. Their gowns are made with waists of natural length, neither too long nor too short.

Not Indians, but Apples.

There is a man on Mars hill with 1,000 barrels of Dakota reds on hand. He was offered recently $2,000 for them in the cellar, which he politely declined.—Aroostook (Me.) Star-Herald.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

A Gifted San Francisco Young Woman Artist Had an Interesting Start.

People who noticed in The Examiner window a splendid cast of the head of Sitting Bull will be interested to hear the pretty romance of the young artist whose work it was.

It was modeled by Miss Alice Rideout, a young lady of less than 18 years of age, who has already shown such talent that she bids fair to take front rank among the host of artists that the Pacific slope can claim as its own.

Her first start in her chosen profession can be directly traced to a large English mastiff owned by her family, although her artistic aspirations date back to her early childhood. One day, while accompanied by the mastiff, she passed the open door of a sculptor's studio. The animal rushed in and, with apparent deliberation, knocked over the pedestal upon which was placed for exhibition the artist's latest work. An arm and leg were shattered, and the piece lay a seeming wreck on the floor. The attendant was wild.

The girl endeavored to make excuses for the dog, but nothing would answer. Offers were made to pay for the damage, but to no avail. The man, dreading that upon the artist's return he would lose his position, was inconsolable. The girl begged to be allowed to repair the piece, and after repeated entreaties the man consented, with the remark that while he did not believe it could be fixed, he was very certain she could not injure it. He mixed the clay for her, and watched with interest the unpracticed fingers doing the work that the accomplished artist had so lately finished and taken so much pride in. An hour passed with most gratifying results; the arm was restored and was perfect; the attendant was happy.

Another hour the leg approached completion, when lo, the artist appeared on the scene. He took in the situation at a glance, and unnoticed by the occupants of the room watched the work. Finished, explanations are in order and given. The artist is charmed, declares the work of restoration has added new charms to the piece, and having heard from the girl the great ambition of her life, went with her to her home and insisted that her parents should allow her an opportunity to learn the art for which she evidently had so much inherent talent.—San Francisco Examiner.

Drainage.

How few people realize the results of extensive drainage, such as a highly civilized country presents. No inconsiderable changes are wrought by artificial drainage. Much of surface water, instead of being left to form marshes, saturate the soil or be taken up by evaporation, is carried away underground through drain pipes. Consequently the air is not so moist as formerly, and the soil, instead of being constantly chilled by evaporation, is rendered warm and genial. This result has been particularly noticed in England and Scotland, where very extensive areas have been artificially drained.

Holland has been, one might say, reclaimed from the sea. The water has been dyked out, and many parts of the country that were the bottom of the sea are now dry land, and though below sea level form the homes of happy and industrious communities. Years ago there were along the lower banks of the Mississippi "drowned lads," subject to overflow and uninhabitable, covering an area larger than the state of New York. Many of these lands have been reclaimed by means of levees. Thus, by man's ingenuity, are the surface, climate and general physical condition of the earth being changed.—New York Ledger.

Antiquity of Playing Cards.

The game of cards was first played in the east, and seems to have had a military origin. Cards were introduced from Asia into Europe at the time of the Crusades, and were first used by necromancers to foretell fortunes. They soon became a popular amusement in the south of Europe, where the Saracens and Moors taught the people how to use them, and card playing spread to all parts of the continent. The state records of Germany mention the fact that Rudolph I, in 1275, was fond of the game and played with his courtiers.

After the invention of paper the manufacture of cards became extensive, but declined somewhat when card playing was forbidden by several of the German states and by the English government on account of the supposed immoral tendency. Before the era of paper, cards in the Orient were made of ivory, papyrus and canvas, less frequently of the precious metals, and quite commonly of wood.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Peculiar Taste in Dress.

Sir Humphrey Davy, it is said, "rarely washed himself; and on the plea of saving time he used to put on his clean linen over his dirty, so that he has been known to wear at the same time five shirts and five pairs of stockings." Here is a rare example of the indifference of the man of genius to the mere husk, or series of husks, which keep that royal part of him, his mind, in working order. Yet was not Sir Humphrey a mere sloven, content at all times with the first article of clothing upon which he might lay his hand. Though he was so reckless in the matter of shirts upon common occasions, when he used to go fishing "he would wear green," to resemble vegetable life as much as possible, so that the trout might have some difficulty in distinguishing the biped from the mere roots of the field; and when shooting he wore a scarlet cap, "to shield himself from accident from other guns."—All the Year Round.

In every town of good size in Mexico there are public schools. These are well attended, though most of the rich Mexicans send their children to the schools of the City of Mexico or to foreign countries, or have private teachers for them; and to finish their education they are often sent to Europe or the United States. The great majority are left at home, however, and the schools are well filled.

In a very judicious dietetic outline for reducing obesity, from ten to twenty drops of liquor potassæ are given in a glass of water three times a day, and the food is largely composed of uncooked local fruits, lemons, oranges, succulent salad vegetables, acid wines, lean meat, white blooded fish, game, and poultry, lemonade, buttermilk, and tea and toast.

Art is always its own best reward, and the poet's dearest object in life must always be to give to the world "the message that in him burns." Still, he needs friends, requires leisure, wants bread. Thackeray once wrote to a friend, "Our twopenny reputations get us at least twopence-halfpenny."

One peculiarity of the principal dances of savage nations is that in nearly every instance they imitate the movements of animals. This is evidenced in the buffalo and bear dances of the North American Indians, the bear dance of the Kamtchatkans and the kangaroo dance of the aboriginal Australians.

Bells are mostly cast from a composition of copper and tin, though other ingredients are often used. When the right proportions of these two metals are combined and reduced by intense heat to liquid form the mass is poured into a clay mold of the desired shape and size.

It is wicked to be wasteful; is it not as wicked to be penurious? Both habits entail misery on others; but as a personal matter it is more agreeable to have to do with a spendthrift than a miser, and therefore the world loves the one and hates the other.

Dogs Have Deteriorated.

While the grander sort of dog has been morally degraded by being turned into a useless lackey, the breeds that have happened to suit the capricious and errant fancies of animal petters have undergone a still deeper deterioration. The sleek pug, for instance, on whom is often lavished such a wealth of feminine fondness, has long since become perfectly aware of his new function in the house. He knows he is the first pet, and he is perfectly happy in the fact. His mind seems untroubled by any recollection of a higher estate. He has lost the ancient desire of the species to be man's loyal servant. He may, perhaps, if you happen to call at the house and find him in exclusive possession of the drawing room, make a pretense of resisting your intrusion. But his Sybaritic habits are too much for him, and presently he sinks in voluptuous slumber on the softest of sofa cushions. These spoiled creatures learn to take the fondlings bestowed on them as a matter of course. They are wholly undemonstrative, and perhaps the most flattering thing that can be said of them is that, unlike their rival, the cat, they do not simulate a tenderness of which their heart is wholly destitute.—Cornhill Magazine.

Made Them Work.

While returning from Europe the captain told me a story of how he once utilized Hindoo superstition to have his ship worked. He was in command of an Indiaman, and the majority of the crew were Hindoos. As long as the weather was warm they cheerfully did their work, but when a cold storm came up they positively seemed to shrivel, and within a short time betook themselves to the hold, from which they could not be driven by threats or persuasions. The captain was at his wits' end, but suddenly a bright thought struck him. He remembered the Hindoo horror of the pig, contact with which means loss of caste. There happened to be a well fed porker on board, which he took from its pen, tied a rope to its leg and lowered it into the strikers' quarters. The effect was electrical. With a wild yell every man rushed to the deck to avoid contact with the unclean animal, and there was no further difficulty in getting them to work in the coldest weather.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Men Are Alike About Fires.

"There is one thing," said the man from the upper part of the state, "which, I find, shows that we are all of the same blood. It is a fire. Of course, when there is a fire in a country town we all go to it. It is a rare thing, and we find it a feature of the season. Besides that, we generally take a hand in hauling out furniture or making ourselves useful in other ways. Now you New Yorkers get just as excited and interested over a fire as we do, and your fires are so frequent that they have not the merit of novelty, while you know that there is nothing which you can do to be of service, because your police and firemen will not let you get near the blaze. But I notice that you all, boys and men, go chasing after a fire as fast as your legs will carry you. You have only to hear the clang of the engine to see a running crowd, or to catch sight of the smoke and away you go, following in the wake of younger and more agile men. That's just what we do in the country."—New York Tribune.

Has Been to Mecca.

I fancy that it is not generally known that there is in this town a man who has twice made the perilous journey to Mecca. Hadji Brown he is called in the east, the "Hadji" meaning pilgrim. Mr. Brown is an Irishman by birth and a traveler and journalist by profession. He has traveled much in Persia, Afghanistan and other oriental countries. He speaks Arabic like a native, and in Turkish costume he easily passes for a Turk. It was in this character, of course, that he visited Mecca, for without some such disguise he would have been murdered long before reaching the sacred city. Sir Richard Burton, whose single visit to Mecca made him famous, would have been slain by a fanatic on the journey but for the fortunate fact that Sir Richard was a bit quicker with his weapons than was the would be assassin.

Brown is taken for a Mussulman in the east, and he says his prayers in admirable oriental fashion. As a matter of fact, it is not a very difficult feat to pass as a Turk, even among Mussulmen, for Turks are of all complexions, and even a blue eyed man who spoke the language and wore the proper costume would not be challenged unless he aroused suspicion by some un-Moslem act. Sir Richard Burton's moment of danger came from a very simple neglect to observe a custom of the people with whom he journeyed.—New York Star.

Bear Shooting in Thibet.

As I drew near I saw a large bear standing in the river feeding on the carcass of a yak. Taking a gun from one of my men I fired at it, breaking its shoulder. When my men saw what I had shot at they turned and beat a hasty retreat, shouting to me to run, that the "wild man" might not devour me. Another shot, better aimed, put an end to the bear, but not to the fright of my Mongols, who even then would not approach. Our failure to skin my prize nearly broke my Tientsin servant's heart, for by it he lost his chance to secure the gall, a much valued medicine in China, and worth eight or ten ounces of silver in any drug shop. Mongols and Thibetans attack a bear only when they are a strong, well armed party. My having killed one of these dreaded monsters alone seemed a feat of great daring, and the story was told to every Thibetan we met afterward as proof positive of my dauntless courage.—W. Woodville Rockhill in Century.

Character from the Fingers.

As far as the fingers are concerned, experts in palmistry divide hands into three classes. Long, slender, tapering fingers determine the first, and denote delicate, trained perceptions. A subject with such fingers has an innate fondness for art, poetry, music and the higher forms of literature. In the second class, the fingers are shorter, are nearly equal in length, and have blunt ends. They denote a practical, material mind, thorough and reliable, rather than brilliant. A woman with such fingers would make a careful and efficient housekeeper, and a man with similar ones would be cautious and thorough in business. In the third class, the fingers are short, thick and square, and have short, large nails, with cushions on each side of the nails. A subject having these fingers is active, athletic, opinionated, selfish, has strong appetites for the material things of life, and is liable to form strong prejudices.—D. D. Bidwell in New York Ledger.

A Rude Fellow.

Pretty Girl—Did you see the way that man looked at me? It was positively insulting.

Big Brother—Did he stare?

Pretty Girl—Stare? Why, no. He ran his eyes over me and then glanced off at some one else, just as if I wasn't worth a second thought.—New York Weekly.

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.

Neuralgic Persons

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

A VERSATILE FREAK.

Signor Carlo, Sometimes of Gotham, Gives Away Professional Secrets.

A copper colored, long haired, smooth faced young man walked into the Central police station and asked for lodging. "You're welcome to all we have," said Lieut. Burns, "but if you'll tell us whether you're black, white, brown or red, I shall see that you have the best bed in the house."

The applicant scratched his head and stood first on one foot and then the other. Finally he drawled out, "My grandfather and grandmother on my mother's side were Indians. My father's father was a Spaniard, and his mother a Mexican. I don't know what I am."

"What's your business?" asked Lieut. Burns.

"I've been in Barnum's band of brave, bold, but bad Bedouins. I've played Zulu, Kaffir, Malay, Indian and 'Greaser,' swallowed the sword for six months, eat fire, licked hot pokers with my tongue, danced on hot coals, chewed hot steel, breathed out fire from my nose, walked over razors, broke glass with my feet and played the human ostrich."

"Well, what is your occupation?" asked Lieut. Burns.

"I'm a museum freak, a fakir, a sport and a bum," said the copper colored man.

"If you'll tell us how you work the fakes you shall have a feather bed," unblushingly promised Patrolman O'Donnell.

"There ain't no fake in the human ostrich," said the freak. "The ostrich eats glass, swallows knife blades, stones, pieces of iron and everything else he can get hold of. There ain't no fake in that. 'Cause why? 'Cause you don't get a chance to make a fake out of it. If you could we'd fake it. It ain't a trick to eat a glass sandwich. Just put a thin piece of glass between a couple of pieces of bread and when the bread goes down, down goes the glass, too. People think it's hard on the stomach, but that's only imagination. I saw a fellow do it, and I did it ten minutes afterward. There ain't any trick in stepping on glass. You watch the fellows that do it. First they stir the glass up with a stick to make you think they're trying to get the sharp pieces on top. They're just turning the sharp points down. But a fellow must have real dry feet or he can't do that. If his feet sweat or are damp he'll get cut.

"The fire eating fake is nothing. If you soak your hands and feet in borax water three or four hours a day for a couple of weeks you'll be able to stand a pretty hot piece of iron. We don't run any risks, but mix a little paste and lots of borax. We put a coat of this on our hands, and when we pull a hot poker across it there's lots of smoke, a sizzle and a bad smell. We don't hold the poker very tight or very long, but people think they smell burning flesh. We cover the bottoms of our feet the same way, and dance around on hot coals and iron for a few seconds. But if the paste is wet your feet stick and you get burned. You can fill your mouth with borax, lay lots of it on your tongue and lick a red hot poker. It makes a little flame, and when people see it they think you're breathing out fire."

"But doesn't the glass you eat hurt your stomach?"

"Not mine. The only trouble is that you're liable to cut your tongue, and you've got to be careful."

The freak was turned over to Turnkey Eustace, who was instructed to give him a good bed.

"Where did you come from?" asked Eustace.

"From New York," said the freak.

"Foot or rail?"

"Both."

"Where are you going from here?"

"I'm going to get a job as soon as I can, and when I have a couple of dollars I'll skin out."

"What's your name?"

"Signor Carlo."

"How old are you?"

"Twenty."—Cleveland Leader.

Not to Be Trusted.

The ignorance of some American born citizens of foreign descent in regard to the precise meaning of some English words is sometimes rather astonishing. An instance of this was met with the other day by a reporter who had called at the house of a German on Second avenue in the ordinary course of his business. The man, who it was afterward learned was 50 years old, had been born in this city, and for at least ten years had been in business, was not at first inclined to be communicative. Finally he stepped a little closer to the reporter—they were standing in the hall—and said, "Are you a confidence man?" The reporter was indignant, naturally, and in forcible language he declared he was no "confidence man." "Ach, well," said the man as he opened the door, "I think perhaps if I told you dose tings my names you would not write, but if you no confidence man I tell you nodings."—New York Times.

Imagination in Life.

It seems probable that a little imagination is very much better as a possession than a great deal. A little is, to the daily incidents and events of life, what salt is to meat. The relish it bestows upon them is just as good as a pleasure. If you are in a sorry plight you can see help coming by its aid, though, on the other hand, you are not tormented by grievous relapses of impatience and despair upon the delay of the arrival of such help, as you would surely be if you were as imaginative as a poet. And in like manner, when you are in the thick of prosperity, under its gentle, judicious suggesting you are able to look ahead, foresee the inevitable squalls which shall follow such a spell of fine weather, and be prepared for them. In fact, a certain amount of imagination is like ballast to a ship, whereas too much acts like a storm upon the same ship, catching it with all sails set.—All the Year Round.

He Saw.

Waiter (hoping for a quarter)—Er—sometimes gemmens gubs me a tip, sah.

Broker—Buy C., C. and I. C. See?

Waiter (dolefully)—I see.—Good News.

The Greatest Travelers.

In point of actual distance covered, the greatest traveler in the world is said to be Chief Engineer Sewell, of the White Star fleet, who is well known in this city. While in charge of the engine department of the vessels of that line, notably the Britannic, Mr. Sewell completed 132 round trips between Liverpool and New York, traveling the enormous distance of 818,400 nautical or 941,000 standard miles, nearly four times the distance between the earth and the moon. This is said to be only about two-thirds of the total distance traversed by Mr. Sewell since he became a seagoing engineer.

Chief Engineer Kitchen, who was in charge of the Adriatic's engines for sixteen years, but who now superintends the Britannic's, boasts a similar record. He has made 154 round trips between Liverpool and New York and has traveled over 954,800 nautical miles, or 1,100,000 standard English miles.—New York Times.

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Build up your nerves,
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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.

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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?

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WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

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XMAS GIFTS AT FACTORY PRICES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Mention paper. 8 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, 24 reeds One set of brilliant Celeste, 24 reeds One set melodious Viola, 13 reeds

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

DESCRIPTION—Style 116. 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. If not, return, and we pay freight both ways.

OUR INSTALLMENT TERMS ARE $50 ONLY

DESCRIPTION OF CASE—Solid black walnut case, beautifully finished, patent upright bellows, solid hardwood, lamp stands, fluted desk, &c. $155

GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

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

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, PRES'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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Is only one of many important uses for the

COMMON SENSE LIFT and FORCE PUMP.

Worth 50 times its Cost

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Ready for action in one-eighth of a minute. Makes a **Complete Fire Department** for any country home, out of a common wood pump

Arranged for connecting direct to **Tank or Bath Room.** Just the thing for Milk Coolers in dairies.

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Manufacturers of all sizes and kinds of Wood Pumps.

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay MADE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

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WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

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18 Karat Engagement and Wedding Rings.

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Rogers & Brother Silver-Plated Ware.

Spectacles as Low as 25 cents.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rightly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new industry, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $20 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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 except Tu. & Sundays.	No. 4. Thursdays only.	No. 4. Thursdays only.
	Read Upwards. P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Arrive Chestertown	1 20	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