OF KENT

HEREBY GIVEN to the Judges and Qualified Voters of Kent County, TION WILL BE HELD

On TUESDAY, November 8th, 1892,

(it being the first Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892,) at the usual places of voting in the several Election Districts of said county that is—

For District No. 1, at.....MASSEYS;
" " No. 2, at.....KENNEDYVILLE;
" " No. 3, at.....SMITHVILLE;
" " No. 4, 1st precinct.....CHESTERTOWN;
" " No. 4, 2d precinct.....POMONA;
" " No. 5, at.....EDESVILLE.

And the election so be held is for the purpose of choosing—

One person to represent the First Congressional District of Maryland in place of Hon. Henry Page, resigned, forth remainder of the 52d Congress.

One person to represent the First Congressional District of Maryland in the Fifty-third Congress of the United States.

Eight persons as Electors of the State of Maryland for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

The returning Judges are required and directed to make their return on the second day (Thursday) following the election, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and also to the Governor of Maryland. EDW. J. PLUMMER,
Oct. 8-te SHERIFF.

Special Election NOTICE!

STATE OF MARYLAND.

TO EDWARD J. PLUMMER, ESQUIRE,
SHERIFF OF KENT CO., GREETING:

Whereas, the Honorable Henry Page did, on the eighth day of September instant, resign his seat as a Representative from the First Congressional District of Maryland in the Fifty-Second Congress of the United States,

And whereas the Constitution of the United States requires in such case that the Governor shall issue Writs of Election to fill the vacancy,

Now, therefore, I, Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that an election be held in all the counties in the said First Congressional District on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, for Representative from the First Congressional District of Maryland, composed of the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's and Kent, in place of the Honorable Henry Page, resigned, for the remainder of the said fifty-second Congress.

And I do hereby order and direct that you, Edw. J. Plummer, Sheriff of Kent county, give not less than three weeks' notice of such election, by advertisement, in one or more newspapers published in said county, for which this Writ of Election shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland. Done at the city of Annapolis on the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two.

FRANK BROWN,

By the Governor:
E. W. LECOMPTE, SECRETARY OF STATE.

In compliance with the above warrant from the Governor, notice is hereby given that an election will be held on

TUESDAY, Nov, 8, 1892,

being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month, at the several election places in said county, that is, for the

FIRST DISTRICT - - - - MASSEYS
SECOND DISTRICT - KENNEDYVILLE
THIRD DISTRICT - - - SMITHVILLE
FOURTH DISTRICT, 1st precinct, CHESTERTOWN
FOURTH DISTRICT, 2d precinct - POMONA
FIFTH, DISTRICT - - - - EDESVILLE

And the election so to be held is for the purpose of choosing a person to represent the First Congressional District of Maryland in the Fifty-Second Congress of the United States in place of the Hon. Henry Page, resigned.

The polls will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD J. PLUMMER,
o8-te. Sheriff of Kent County

Concealed Weapons —ON— ELECTION DAY.

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session of 1874, is also published for the information of the public:

AN ACT.

To prevent the carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies or bludgeons, by any person in Kent, Queen Anne's or Montgomery counties, on the day of election in the said counties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Anne's or Montgomery counties to carry on the days of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk-knife, razor, billy or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Judge of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nore more than twenty dollars, an on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by such Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where such offense shall have been committed, for school purposes.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties, or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of such offence, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before the court of such county, shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and shall forthwith be discharged from office.

EDW. J. PLUMMER.
Oct. 8-te. SHERIFF.

Forbidding the Sale or Giving Away Liquor on Election Day.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of Legislature, passed March 24, 1875, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the counties in the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or other places where liquors are sold, *or for any person or persons* directly or indirectly to sell, barter, give, or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Sudge of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense; one-half of the fine be paid to the informer and the orther half to the county commissioners for the use of the public roads.

EDW. J. PLUMMER,
Oct. 8-te. SHERIFF.

Betting on Elections.

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of Article 35, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland:

46. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

47. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment in the Circuit Courts, if the offense is committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, if the offense be committed in Baltimore; and on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for the use of the School Fund.

48. Every deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

EDW. J. PLUMMER,
Oct. 8-te. SHERIFF.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

At Toulson's Drug Store

AT SCHOOL BOARD PRICES.

☞ Headquarters for everything used in the school room. We cordially invite you.

Aug. 25, 1892. M. A. TOULSON.

THEN

...g Settlement of S... ...ake Their Homes on One ...ributaries of the Mississippi—The... Pay No Rent and Spend Little.

Up where Wolf river, treacherous and insatiate as the animal for which it is named, empties its yellow waters into the great flood of the Mississippi, is a cluster of odd looking craft, half house, half boat, that lie moored to the bank and form a part of a great floating suburb of Memphis, of whose existence the average citizen is totally unaware. Nevertheless, strange as it may seem, the inhabitants of this floating village are born, live, marry and die in their movable homes in much the same manner as people in similar walks of life whose houses have a firmer foundation, and, stranger still, they like their river life and would be extremely loath to give it up.

Who they are and where they came from, whither they go and how they live, were questions that aroused the curiosity of the writer and induced him to make a tour of inquiry among the houseboats, as they are called.

These are of all shapes and sizes, from the more pretentious home of the well to do shipbuilder to the humble abode of the itinerant fisherman. Some of them are named and some are not. Many are neatly painted and show glimpses of interiors in which lace curtains, carpets and pictures combine to make not inharmonious settings. Social lines are not very tightly drawn in the village of the houseboats, and the homes of whites and blacks lie mixed indiscriminately, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Wanderers by nature, the term water gypsies may be applied not inaptly to the inhabitants of the village. It is not to be wondered at therefore that the colony is by no means composed of those who are to the manner born. On the contrary, it is made up of representatives from nearly all of the twenty odd states that are drained by the Mississippi or its tributaries. Were a census of the floating village taken tomorrow it would show some interesting statistics concerning the birthplaces of its inhabitants. Here one can find a man who has drifted down from the Black Hills of Montana side by side with a native of Pittsburg or Cincinnati, while their next neighbor may be from St. Paul or Knoxville.

From far up the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Tennessee rivers they come, resting here like birds of passage for a time, till, moving ever southward with the current, they become merged with the cosmopolitan population of the Crescent City, hundreds of miles below, even as the waters of the Mississippi become lost in the great Gulf of Mexico.

There is but little doubt that the dweller in the Mississippi houseboat has successfully solved the problem of living on next to nothing. Believing that the river is free, and that it owes him a living, the waif of the father of waters does not find it very difficult to collect the debt. Just what the ice fields are to the Eskimo, the desert to the Arab, the plains to the Indian, the river is to him. It is at once his place of abode and his means of support. Landlords, or, more properly speaking, waterlords, are unknown to him, and rent day, that nightmare of the poor, is fraught with no terrors to his mind, because he pays no rent.

The law provides that any one mooring a boat to the bank of a river is subject to a rental at the option of the owner, but in the case of the houseboat dweller this is rarely enforced. For fuel he catches the driftwood brought down by the river or gathers that which accumulates along the bank. His principal article of food is fish, for which he turns once more to the river, and from its yellow bosom draws the juicy catfish, the buffalo, the perch and innumerable other varieties that abound therein.

Only his clothes and a few other bare necessaries of life are not supplied by the river, and the means to obtain these is readily secured by the thousand pursuits open to the sturdy longshoreman. Scattered among the houseboat colony are [illegible] and there a family who have virtually taken to the river out of necessity. These are refugees from the flooded districts of the upper Missisippi, who have been rendered homeless by freshets.

Ruined by the encroachment of the river, they have collected such of their effects as the waters left and embarked on a hastily constructed craft, built as likely as not from the debris of their former homes.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

The Record of Pigeon Flights.

Major Allatt warns us against some stories regarding long flights by trained pigeons which have been put forth on high authority. It was at his suggestion that an apocryphal tale of pigeons sent out to and returning from the arctic regions, which has even been imposed upon Yarrell, was expunged from the last edition of that writer's "British Birds." An equally false account of a pigeon flying 1,500 miles in America is also extant.

Major Allatt believes the greatest distance pigeons have flown of which we have any accurate record is in the races which have taken place two or three times from Rome to Belgium, a distance of between 800 and 900 miles. But in every one of these cases a very large proportion of birds have been lost.—London News.

Chinese and the Telephone.

According to a telephone authority, the easiest language for telephoning is Chinese. It is principally monosyllables, and is made up of simple rising and falling inflections. German, it seems, is not as bad a language for telephoning as might be thought. French is not bad, but it is almost as sibilant as English.—Yankee Blade.

Exact Knowledge.

The importance of exact knowledge in many things cannot be overestimated. A doctor was asked by a mother if arrowroot was healthful food for a babe. He told her it was, and the mother fed her child on that alone till it was nearly starved. Had she known that arrowroot contains little but starch, which alone cannot long support life, she might not have furnished so apt an illustration of the proverb that "A little learning is a dangerous thing."—Housekeeper.

She Was Amazed.

The humor of those who go down to the Academy to see pictures is apparently inexhaustible. The following was overheard: A lady went up to a picture by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, A. R. A., and after studying it for some time asked her companion, who had a catalogue, the name of the painter. Upon hearing it, "Macbeth!" she said: "Macbeth! I thought he died hundreds of years ago."—London Tit-Bits.

A Mat Made of Jewels.

The costliest mats in the world are owned by the shah of Persia and the sultan of Turkey. The shah and the sultan each possess a mat made of pearls and diamonds, valued at more than $2,000,000. The largest mat ever made is owned by the Carlton club, of London, and is a work of art.—New York Sun.

The North Side of a Tree.

The side of a tree on which most of the moss is found is the north. If the tree be exposed to the sun, its heaviest and longest limbs will be on the south side.—Boston Globe.

OF

...ll rapture,
...ll ye capture
A picture ...more!

Now the m... is lying lowly
In a mound beside the stream,
While angels visit that spot so holy
When on it the moon doth beam;
Now her spirit has flown forever,
But her soul I deem is blest
By the dreams she dreamt by the gleaming river
When she wandered an earthly guest.
—R. H. Kennington in Good Housekeeping.

FRIENDLY ANIMALS.

ODD FRIENDSHIPS THAT DUMB CREATURES CONTRACT.

Horses and Dogs Frequently Become Intimate—Queer Taste That Canines Display in Choosing Companions. Some Remarkable Cases.

The particular friendships occasionally formed by animals among themselves are characterized by the virtues and failings incident to human attachments. We are frequently reminded of man's selfishness and inconstancy in the ways of the brute creation, nor is it peculiar to animals that they sometimes enter into alliances of a curious kind. Naturally enough, horses often make friends and comrades among their own race, as dogs do still oftener, but a close friendship and understanding between horses and dogs is apparently more frequent than any similar relationship between the individuals of the same species. Perhaps the most remarkable attachments are those shown by animals thrown together by enforced circumstances and separated from others of their kind.

Horses have a positive dread of solitude, and when this happens to be unavoidable will make friends of the most unlikely creatures. The hours which a carefully tended favorite passes in his box are often relieved by the companionship of the stable cat, which the nobler quadruped speedily adopts as its own, and to which it often becomes genuinely attached. The absence of the cat is at once remarked by the horse, who manifests impatience and plainly asks for the restoration of its favorite.

One of the runners in the Derby, a colt named Galeopsis, had for some time before the race shown symptoms of distress and uneasiness, amounting to positive melancholy, and not attributable to any physical cause. A goat and kid were procured and judiciously introduced to the stable, the result being thus described by an eyewitness: "Galeopsis seemed to take much interest in them until the goat died; but the kid remains, and the horse now vastly diverts himself by lifting the little creature up by the back of its neck with its teeth, putting it down in the manger, carefully placing it on the ground again after awhile, and then repeating the operation."

There is an interesting record of the strange dislike entertained by a pony for a particular horse with which it was brought into daily contact, and the extraordinary friendship formed by it for a calf in the same meadow. The pony and calf became inseparable, showing their mutual regard in many diverting ways, greatly to the annoyance of the calf's mother, who not unnaturally evinced the utmost jealousy and resentment. Gilbert White relates how a horse and hen, spending much of their time together in a lonely orchard, also became the fastest of friends: "The fowl would approach the horse with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gently against his legs, while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection lest he should trample on his diminutive companion."

Dogs have so much larger a share of personal liberty than horses or cattle that their friendships obviously lie more at their own disposal. But notwithstanding this fact they constantly make friends of the most "unlikely birds" and for the most inexplicable reasons. No doubt some temporary alliances are formed for the attainment of a particular object, not always of a creditable kind. Attachments between members of the same race are of course common, but attract the less notice on account of their obvious reasonableness. Dogs, however, are greatly addicted to queer company, and constantly go out of their way in quest of it. The numerous friendships formed between dogs and geese, and even poultry in general are quite remarkable. It is not generally recognized that the goose is a bird of extraordinary sagacity—it has even been described as of great intellectual capacity—and this mutual regard of fur and feather may proceed on an understanding that overrides the distinctions of race.

The species of goose known as the "gray lag" is especially remarkable for its strong and frequent attachments to the dog. One that was rescued by a mastiff from the insidious attack of a fox showed a consciousness of its obligations and a desire to return them that were touching in their obvious feeling. The goose entirely abandoned the society of its kind, roosted in the dog's kennel and followed it in its daily wanderings over a large farm and through the neighboring village. The dog happening to fall ill the goose would not leave him night or day, and would to all appearance have been starved had not a pan of corn been placed for it every day near the kennel.

The French naturalist Houzeau also relates how a Chinese goose made friends with a dog at first sight, uttering threats of vengeance against any person or animal offering to interfere with its favorite, in whose occasional absence it was inconsolable. Dogs and fowls also enter into amicable relations for reasons much less apparent to onlookers than to themselves. A hen and a retriever became so strongly attached that the former laid her eggs and hatched her chickens in his kennel, an interesting observer remarking how, on the hen leaving or entering her nest, the dog would move from the threshold to make way, while any attempt to touch the eggs in the absence of the hen was met by his immediate disprobation.

Another remarkable friendship grew up between a spaniel and a young cock, which was for some reason perfectly ostracized by his fellows and not allowed to feed with the other poultry in the farmyard. The spaniel was constantly observed keeping the fowls away, in order that its persecuted friend might obtain food, the cockerel obviously recognizing and reciprocating the good will shown by its four footed protector.—London Standard.

Using Waste Steam.

A Glasgow paper states that an engineer resident there has, after nineteen years' labor and experimenting, devised an arrangement in an engine by which he returns all the steam back to the boiler after doing its work in the cylinder. In several cases he has got his engine installed and at work, giving most extraordinary results, and in one case in a textile factory it is doing as much work with one ton of coal as was formerly done with seven tons.

Too Powerful.

College Professor—We are to have a new telescope next year.

Student—I'd rather have a fieldglass. Telescopes show only one boat at a time.

...years ago—when it was as well worth while for a man to be a champion pugilist as it is now. Such a man was then appreciated at his full value, even taking as the measure of that value his own opinion of himself. He who could meet all comers at the Olympian games ceased thereafter to be an ordinary mortal. The government supported him for life, he was exempt from taxes, he had a free pass to all public entertainments, his name was engraved on marble tablets and his statue was erected in the sacred grove of Elis, beside the gold and ivory Jupiter of Phidias. The games themselves in which he had won honor formed epochs in history, by reference to which the dates of other events were fixed.

Homer, in describing the games held by Achilles at the funeral of his friend, Patroclus, tells how the hero put up as "prizes of the violent boxing match" a valuable mule, warranted sound, for the victor and for the vanquished a two handled cup. It was to be a free to all, go-as-you-please fight, and from all that appears no betting was allowed.

Homer continues: "Forthwith arose a man great and valiant and skilled in boxing, Epeos, son of Panopeus, and laid his hand on the sturdy mule and said aloud: 'Let any one come and take the two handled cup, but the mule I say none other of the Achaians shall take for victory with his fists, for I claim to be the best man here. I will utterly bruise mine adversary's flesh and break his bones; so let his friends abide together here and bear him forth when vanquished by my hands.'"

Our modern gladiator has publicly voiced practically the same sentiment, thus: "I am John L. Sullivan and I can lick any man in this crowd."

The poet goes on: "Alone arose against him Euryalus, a godlike man, son of King Mecisteus. Tydides, famous with the spear, made ready Euryalus for the fight, cheering him with speech and greatly desired for him victory. And first he cast about him a girdle, and next gave him the well cut thongs of the hide of an ox of the field, and the two boxers, being girt, went into the midst of the ring, and both, lifting up their stalwart hands, fell to, and their hands joined battle grievously. Then was there terrible grinding of teeth, and sweat flowed from all their limbs. And noble Epeos came on, and, as the other spied for an opening, smote him on the cheek, nor could he longer stand, for his fair limbs failed straightway under him. And as when beneath the north wind's ripple a fish leapeth on a tangle covered beach, and then the black wave hideth it, so leaped up Euryalus at that blow. But great hearted Epeos took him in his hands and set him upright and his dear comrades stood around him and bore him from the ring with trailing feet, spitting out clotted blood, drooping his head awry, and they set him down in his swoon among them and themselves went back and fetched the two handled cup."

Euryalus was knocked out in one round. Such a description of the similar New Orleans contest would perhaps serve people better than the elaborate work of art which was prepared for them. The poet does not descend to details—he does not give information enough. But then perhaps Homer does not aim to give information merely. He seeks rather to present a picture, and the picture is there.

It will be noticed that there were no "clinches" in this struggle, but it is otherwise in the next game which the greatest of epic bards goes on to describe. Achilles offers a tripod for use before the fire as a prize for the winner in the "grievous wrestling match," and, speaking to the assembled Greeks, opens the contest with these words, "Rise all who would enter this combat."

"Thereupon arose great Ajax, son of Telamon, and Odysseus, of many wiles, the crafty minded. And the two being girt went into the midst of the ring and clasped each other in their arms with mighty hands like gable rafters of a lofty house which some famed craftsman joineth, that he may baffle the wind's force. And their backs creaked, gripped firmly under the vigorous hands, and sweat ran down in streams, and many weals along their ribs and shoulders sprang up red with blood, while ever they strove amain for victory, to win the wrought tripod."

After this sort of thing had gone on for awhile it "began to irk the well greaved Achaians"—i. e., it made the crowd tired. To settle matters, Ajax, by agreement, first lifts Odysseus and tries to throw him, but he "struck deftly from behind the hollow of Aias' knee and loosed his limbs and threw him down backward, and Odysseus fell upon his chest, and the people stared and wondered. Then in his turn much enduring, noble Odysseus tried to lift, and moved him a little from the ground, but could not lift him, so he crooked his knee within the other's, and both fell on the ground near to each other and were soiled with dust."

Then Achilles interferes. "Victory is with both," he said. "Take equal prizes and depart that other Achaians may contend." In modern parlance, they fought to a draw. There was no "kicking" against the referee's decision. The combatants "wiped the dust from them and put their doublets on." The description is poetical—not practical. It has been admired and lauded by all the world for 3,000 years or more, yet if it was sent to the average American newspaper editor as an account of an actual occurrence for publication in the sporting columns it would be rejected with scorn.—New York World.

A Bright Little Animal.

Taking his size into consideration, the mole is the strongest animal we know. Whatever he does, too, he does with all his might. One can see the reason of the comparison "blind as a bat;" but why folks should ever say "blind as a mole" is incomprehensible to me. Watch him as he runs about in the bright sunshine, after a spell of underground work, and tell me whether you think those eyes of his, small though they are, do not serve him in good stead. And that beautiful coat never shows any dirt upon it, no matter how clayey the soil may be among which he works.—Pall Mall Budget.

When White Stockings Were Worn.

Those who are middle aged well remember when white and balbriggan were the two colors universally worn. In those years colored stockings, except in silk, were very rarely seen, and a large item in everybody's wardrobe was dozens of stockings, a clean pair being often as necessary as a clean collar. At the present day Germany manufactures the greatest amount of hosiery.—Dry Goods Economist.

An Ancient Piece of Music.

The most ancient piece of music which is still in existence is believed to be the "Blessing of the Priests." This song or chant was said to have been sung in the temple at Jernsalem, and is still to be heard in the Hebrew synagogues in Spain and Portugal.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

...years ago
...d was the grandson ...t Bourbon king of France, and ...ch Royalists called him Henri ...oped, until his death, in 1883, to ...him to the throne. The marquis, of whom this story is told, was a Parisian, a man of fashion and an ardent Royalist. The Comte de Chambord was glad of an opportunity to talk over political affairs with a man who must know what was going on in Paris; so after a few minutes' chat he said: "Marquis, it is not often that I have a chance to talk with any one so well informed on the signs of the times in Paris as yourself. Now in case I return to Paris, what would you advise me to do?"

He waited for a bit of profound political philosophy. The marquis looked at "Henri the Fifth" and hesitated. Should he venture on a great liberty? But his advice had been asked; as a loyal subject he would give it frankly. "Sire—monseigneur," he stammered, "I think you had better give up your German tailor and have your trousers made in Paris." "My trousers!" "Yes, sire; pardon me, but your trousers are out of fashion."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Strange Effects of Extreme Cold.

Dr. Moss, of the English polar expedition of 1875-7, among many other things, tells of the strange effects of the extreme cold upon the candles they burned. The temperature was from 35 to 50 degs. below zero, and the doctor says he was considerably discouraged when upon looking at his candle he discovered that the flame "had all it could do to keep warm." It was so cold that the flame could not melt all of the tallow of the candle, but was forced to eat its way down, leaving a sort of skeleton candle standing. There was heat enough, however, to melt odd shaped holes in the thin walls of tallow, the result being a beautiful lacelike cylinder of white with a narrow tongue of yellow flame burning on the inside and sending out many streaks of light into the darkness.—St. Louis Republic.

Black Costumes in Paris.

There's a black rage in Paris; it's the style to look as if you were in light mourning there, whether it's so or not. All the toilets one sees are black of some description or black and white—that is, all but the hats. A woman may go out deeply and solemnly robed in a garment that one would surely suppose to be worn as a token of grief until one's eyes reached the headgear, when its light and brilliant coloring would immediately dispel the effect. They're not a bit consistent in gay Paris, else one might think they had at last reached a period of sobriety and common sense; that they had concluded to be more like their English sisters and settle down in quieter and more subdued colors. But when a woman wears a black gown and a hat containing several colors of the rainbow in bright display there is little foundation for the belief, after all.—Paris Letter.

How to Get a Postoffice.

There are a great many interesting facts and figures connected with postoffices and their masters. For instance, when a countryman is tired of walking or driving several miles for his mail and concludes that the government should bring it nearer, he should state that fact to the first assistant postmaster general, whose clerks will furnish him with instructions and a blank petition for the neighbors to sign. If he wants the new office bad enough to make the government think it a necessity, he will doubtless get it.

At the same time he will be told that in naming it prefixes such as "east," "center" and the like, the suffixes "boro," "burgh," "city," etc., are equally objectionable. Short, characteristic names are preferred.—Kate Field's Washington.

Meters for Measuring Electricity.

In a discussion in London on meters for measuring electrical energy it was shown that in the Frager meter the energy could be made from 300 to 400 times greater than that indicated by the meter by simply closing and opening the circuit at proper intervals. With a Thomson meter it was said to be very easy to force the readings with the aid of a strong magnet applied outside the meter boxes. Fraud is therefore very easily practiced upon such meters, provided one understands them.—New York Telegram.

Better Than Credentials.

Summer Beauty—Count Cumsoe is a real count, I see.

Rival Belle—How did you find out?

Summer Beauty—I noticed that you did not introduce me.—New York Weekly.

What Is Being Done.

She—Is it to shorten the time between New York and Boston?

He—Not at all, dearest. What they're trying to do is to shorten the time between Boston and New York.—Life.

In 1880 12.52 per cent. of the whole number of foreign born persons were engaged in agriculture, while 18.88 per cent. of the foreign born were engaged in manufactures.

THEY poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,
And blistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,
Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves,
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves.")
The poor woman thought she must certainly die,
Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try.—
No wonder its praises so loudly they speak;
She grew better at once, and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of female weakness, yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles. Guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A YOUNG WIDOW has married again, and a friend of the family repreaches her discreetly. "I am sure, my dear," he says gently, "that you have not chosen as you might have. Had your poor husband been alive, he would never have let you make such a match.

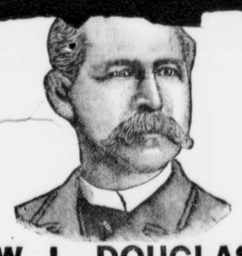
IT IS a great domestic remedy, and should be kept in every home. Mr. Norman Cheatham, Waverly, Sussex Co., Va., who has never been without it for twelve years subscribes to this opinion. He says: "Our family has been using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for twelve years and are never without it in the house. It is invaluable."

"WELL, young man, are you making progress with your German?"

"Oh, certainly. Last week I caught a severe cold in the head, and now my professor finds that my pronunciation has wonderfully improved."

THE wisest course in politics is to vote for the best man, and you cannot be mistaken. So in the use of blood-purifiers you can't be mistaken if you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because all parties agree that it is the best—the Superior Medicine. Try it this month.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $4 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $2.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by WESTCOTT & DODD.

Ayer's Pills

Are better known and more generally used than any other cathartic. Sugar-coated, purely vegetable, and free from mercury or any other injurious drug, this is the ideal family medicine. Though prompt and energetic in their action, the use of these pills is attended with only the best results. Their effect is to strengthen and regulate the organic functions, being especially beneficial in the various derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Ayer's Pills

are recommended by all the leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and effective remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, drowsiness, pain in the side, and sick headache; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and rheumatism. They are taken with great benefit in chills and the diseases peculiar to the South. For travelers, whether by land or sea,

Ayer's Pills

are the best, and should never be omitted in the outfit. To preserve their medicinal integrity in all climates, they are put up in bottles as well as boxes.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and always found them to be a mild and excellent purgative, having a good effect on the liver. It is the best pill used."
—Frank Spillman, Sulphur, Ky.

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Every Dose Effective

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND Oil Clothing

is warranted the Best in the World!
Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
will WEAR LONGER
than any other goods manufactured.
Ask for the "FISH BRAND;" take no other.
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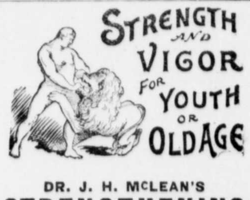
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from chronic diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

VIGOR OF MEN
EASILY, QUICKLY, PERMANENTLY RESTORED.
Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all those diseases and weaknesses resulting from the effects of youthful indiscretion or excess, or too much of or from sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2000 private testimonials. Will give particulars (sealed) free. $1.00 per box; 6 boxes for $5.00. Written guarantee to cure with every six boxes. 3000 references. Send stamp for book, explanation and testimonials. Address,
PENN CITY MEDICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies that do not injure the health or interfere with one's business or pleasure. It builds up and improves the general health, clears skin and beautifies the complexion. No wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmless. No Starving. Send 6 cents in stamps for particulars to DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, NWICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.



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AN ANTIDOTE FOR
Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Stomach Sickness and Dyspepsia.
Pleasant to the taste and a favorite tonic with the ladies. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.
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NEW goods are constantly arriving at the Fancy Dry Goods and Notion Store, in the Hudgins' building, next door to the old "Hudgins bakery." New Fittings, New Goods. Everything bright and attractive. Come and see!
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OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember, we sell

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WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our prices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.
Office on Cannon street, near Princess.
J. T TWILLEY.
July 31, 1890—tf

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To Teachers and Patrons
—OF—
The Public Schools

We will have for sale at VERY LOW PRICES in a few days a

Large lot of Flags

suitable for Decoration purposes on Columbus Day.

EVERY SCHOOL HOUSE

Should fling to the breeze the Stars and Stripes on that day, and every school-boy should rejoice and pay honor to the great discoverer. Be patriotic, boys; love the flag, and this great land of ours will always be the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

COLIN F. STAM,
Oct. 6, 1892. DRUGGIST.

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A fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eyeglasses, etc., always on hand.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS
a specialty, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

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SCISSORS SHARPENED
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By Electricity!

Bring Along Your Dull Scissors.

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July 14, 1892. Chestertown, Md.

FRAME HOTEL.
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

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