—READ—
TALMAGE'S SERMON
ON THE FOURTH PAGE.

The Chestertown Transcript.

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Chestertown, Maryland.
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March 26, 1891.

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Sept. 15, 1892—y.

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INCORPORATED SEPT. 25, 1890.
(Succeeding D. B. Stewart & Co., established October, 1883.)
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
D. B. Stewart, Pres.; R. G. Nicholson, V-Pres.; G. W. Berry, Treas.; T. G. Newton, Jr., Secy.; H. P. Stewart, Att'y.
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We solicit consignments, and by prompt attention, perseverence and energy, hope to merit a liberal share of the future shipments of our friends and the public.
Reference, by permission, Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore.

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(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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J. R. NYCE & CO.,
—:PRODUCE:—
Commission Merchants,
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Grain, Fruit and Produce
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IN BUSINESS 62 YEARS.
The Price, in PLAIN FIGURES, marked on every article.
ALWAYS FULL VALUE FOR THE PRICE
HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
23, 25 & 27 Baltimore St.
White Marble Building—Near Light St.,
BALTIMORE,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS & RETAILERS
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
Offer to the readers of this paper a very large stock of the best class of Goods, including all descriptions of DRY GOODS required by HOUSEKEEPERS.
Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Ladies and Misses' Wraps, Furs, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Notions, Corsets, Flannels, Cloths and Woolen Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, Blankets, Domestic Cotton Goods from all the best Manufacturers.
Our stock will compare favorably in extent, variety and good taste with any house in the United States.
Samples sent when we receive plain instructions of what is wanted and about the price required.

IRON Bound and Rattan Bushel Baskets for sale at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

Christmas Goods.
OUR OPENING DAY
Will be THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1892.
We propose to have the FINEST DISPLAY of Christmas goods ever seen in Chestertown, and we cordially extend an invitation to the good people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to visit our store on that day and evening. We want them to come from far and near, we will have a comfortable room for their reception. The opening day will continue from the 8th until the close of the season, but the first day we want to make our store a marvel of beauty and attraction, so do not miss coming in on that day. OUR STOCK will embrace
BOOKS,
Fine Stationery, Fancy Boxes of Perfumery, Dressing Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Lamps, for the Parlor and Dining Room,
ALBUMS,
in plush and wood; Fine, Beautiful VASES, and articles of Ceramic Ware from England, Germany and France. These latter are the most artistic goods ever seen in town.
IN PICTURES
we have some beautiful Pastels, which show the fine delicate hand of the artist. You will have to give them more than a passing glance, as they are very beautiful.
CHILDREN, the fresh little flowers who touch our hearts at the sweet Christmas time, have not been forgotten by us, as you will see when you look over the stock of goods we have selected in remembrance of them. In closing our notice, we again extend you a kind invitation to be with us on our special opening day.
COLIN F. STAM,
Dec. 1, 1892. STAM'S HALL.

New Stock. now unloading. Georgia.
6x8. 6x6.
Timber,
1x12 Stock.
North Carolina
Boards.
White Pine
Boards.
Shingles,
Hearts and Saps.
Call and See. Terms Cash.
Joseph Turner.

Greatest Offer
Ever Made.
We will present to the person buying the largest bill of goods of us from this date—July 14, to Jan'y 1—with a ticket to Boston by steamer, or ticket to the World's Fair, whichever preferred.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

J. HERMAN IRELAND'S
Insurance Agency,
Kennedyville, Maryland.
Fire! Lightinng! Life!
INSURE YOUR HOMES!
INSURE YOUR STOCK!
INSURE YOUR LIVES!
I represent only first-class companies. My rates are low and all losses promptly paid. To all persons desiring insurance I ask them to write or call and see me.
J. H. IRELAND,
Kennedyville, Maryland

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.

I. WM. HINES WITH LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,
HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
10, 12 & 15-DOLLAR SUITS,
Latest Styles,
Latest Makes,
Newest Shades,
Newest Materials.
—ALL—
Our Own Manufacture
WORKMANSHIP, FIT AND WEAR GUARANTEED.
CHILDREN'S SUITS $5,
ALL WOOL (GUARANTEED).
LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST BALTIMORE-MADE CLOTHING,
Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles.

SHINGLES.
Worked Flooring, Etc.
BUILDING LUMBER.
GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.
414 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
WRITE US FOR PRICES.

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria kills Worms. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.
Castoria.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

For Over
a
Century
It Has Been
THE LEADER
LEA'S
FLOUR!

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 CHARLES S. SMITH'S promptly attended to.
WILLIAM S. CULP,
March 19, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

L. C. ZIRCKEL & BRO.,
1821—1829 Canton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Tower's Oiled Clothing, Hats, Etc.
Metropolitan Rubber Co.'s
Rubber Clothing and Mackintoshes.
LYCOMING RUBBER CO.'S
EXTRA FINE QUALITY
Rubber Boots and Shoes.
THE LYCOMING
NON-SNAG DUCK BOOT,
The Best in the World.
Write for Discounts. j16-tf.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One dollar.

STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB.

Reports on Corn Experiments—Interesting Questions Discussed.

STILL POND, Dec. 1, 1892.

The Farmers' Club held its regular meeting to-day at the residence of Mr. Wm. D. Pennington. The attendance was above the average. Several visitors were present, among them Mr. B. F. Thomas, an experienced diaryman, of Chester county, Pa., Mr. Thomas Gale, of Worton, and Mr. J. W. Hickman, also of Pennsylvania. After being called to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Questions were then declared in order.

Mr. W. D. Pennington asked if many pear trees had been planted in this section this fall. The answer was that very few had been set out. It was then asked, if spring or fall was the best time to plant them.

Mr. Harris said, that on sandy or light land it would do very well to plant in the fall; but on stiff or wet land, they would throw out sufficiently to kill the trees, and such land would have to be planted in the spring. He had seen them throw out until the roots would show above ground, and this was fatal to the tree.

Mr. Harris then asked, What is the nature of the damage to corn and wheat in granaries, in this neighborhood? He said his old corn was badly bored full of small holes about the size of a small needle, and he had found that it weighed about three pounds lighter than it should. He had heard some complaint of wheat being injured also.

The reply was, that the wevel had been rather plentiful, but the damage was not as extensive as had been feared.

The next question was, Has the asparagus beetle been seen in large numbers this fall?

This was answered in the negative.

Mr. Harris then stated, that Cornell University had just issued a bulletin describing the insects injurious to pear trees, in which mention was made of a kind of flea that had wrought great damage in New York and New England. It was described as distilling a substance which somewhat resembled honey, but which in a short time turned black, and then the tree would turn black and die. He asked the pear-growers if they had seen anything of it in this section, but all disclaimed having seen any sign of it here.

It was then stated, that the conclusion arrived at by the club at its last meeting, did not coincide with the opinion of the scientists in regard to cutting out limb blight.

Mr. W. D. Pennington said, at all events it coincided with our experience as pear-growers, and he had known trees to be killed by cutting out the blight in hot, dry weather.

A long discussion on new varieties followed, but it was concluded that all the varieties offered, which ripened before Klaps' Favorite, were too small to be of value to growers here, and Klaps' Favorite was condemned as being particularly subject to blight.

The best mode of eradicating double bloom in black berries, was the next question, and carefully cutting out while the plants were in full bloom was recommended as an almost certain cure.

The next question was, What is the best kind of wagon-body for general farm use? Our ordinary box body, with flaring sideboards and standards, was unanimously recommended.

It was asked if it would pay to haul sand and put around young fruit trees on stiff land, and to haul rich dirt from old fence rows or other places and put around them on very sandy land.

It was thought that if the haul was not an extremely long one it would pay.

Mr. Harris said he had hauled dirt and put around some young pear trees, at the rate of one load to three or four trees, a distance of over a half mile; and those trees, although planted in the very poorest soil, had grown nicely and given him some of the best fruit he had.

A long talk on apple trees and their adaptability to our soil followed, during which dinner was announced, and the club took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After re-assembling, the minutes were read and approved. The ladies were excused from reading the minutes of the morning session on the ground that their meeting had been rather informal on account of the absense of their president, Mrs. E. B. Pennington, who is spending sometime in North Carolina.

The corresponding secretary reported that he had not been able to get any information as yet in regard to the cost of barrels for packing pears in.

W. D. Pennington said that some parties in Baltimore informed him that they paid 28 or 30 cents for them. This was thought rather high, and the matter was left over until the next meeting.

Reports on the experiments with corn were then called for.

Mr. W. D. Pennington reported that he had used a two-year-old sod for his experiment. On the plot where he had used the Corn phosphate, he grew 108 bushels; on the plot where he used S. C. Rock, he grew 128 bushels, which was about 60 bushels to the acre, and weighed standard.

Mr. E. B, Pennington reported, that he had used a wheat stubble for his experiment. He had covered about half of it with manure, drilling about 300 pounds of Acid Phosphate on the other half. He then drilled 170 pounds with the corn, which stood about 15 inches apart in the drill; the rows were 3 feet 8 inches apart. The Potash gave him nearly 60 bushels to the acre, while the balance of the field gave from 45 to 50 bushels, and weighed 54 and 55 pounds.

Mr. J. S. Harris said, that the Potash had decidedly done the best for him, but as business called him from home when the husking was done, no exact measurement had been kept, so he was unable to give any figures.

Mr. H. L. Crew was not present, and no report was received from him.

I feel safe in saying, however, that none of the experimenters reached the hundred bushel mark, but as the season was an unusually dry one, perhaps they will try again next year.

Questions being again in order, Mr. Harris asked, What grain will it be advisable to make a leading crop for the next few years.

Judging from the present outlook, Messrs. Rodenhiser, Bowers and Gale thought wheat would be the safest. Mr. E. B. Pennington thought corn, and J. W. Hickman said as wheat always followed corn in this country, it would be best to make them both leading crops.

Mr. E. B. Pennington then called Mr. B. F. Thomas to the floor, and put him through a rigid examination in regard to the dairy business. The main facts elicited were, that he was paying $1.50 per hundred pounds for milk; that the Chester county dairymen thought it cheaper to buy their cows than to raise them; they bought chiefly Western cows. The cows average 17 to 18 pounds per day, and they were fed about three quarts of corn meal and an equal quantity of bran at a feed. The cows were kept as long as they were profitable as milkers, and were then disposed of as quickly as possible. Calves were gotten rid of as quickly as possible, even if they had to be killed and thrown away.

The president thanked Mr. Thomas for his information, and he was allowed to leave the stand.

The regular question was then taken up and opened by Mr. J. S. Harris.

Among other things, he said, there was a great need of a more systematic way of conducting our business. If trusts and monopolies managed their business in the loose manner the farmers conducted theirs, they would not long either bless or curse the country with their presence. He said, first of all, we needed all the knowledge attainable in regard to our business and a more systematic disposal of our products. He said, that on account of the low prices which have prevailed for some time past, many had become dispirited, but he thought it would be better to magnify our calling and try to make it profitable as well as pleasant.

Mr. E. B. Pennington followed. He said he could not answer the question, but he thought we were doing as well as could be expected.

MR. HICKMAN'S PAPER.

Mr. J. W. Hickman was then called on, who spoke as follows:

The aim and object of the true agriculturist should not only be to increase and multiply the useful plants and animals, but to accomplish that object by the most economical and profitable methods. Penuriousness is not economy. Stinginess is not profitable, and should never be confounded with profitable economy. "There is a scattering abroad that increaseth, and a withholding that tends to proverty."

The broad, liberal-minded, intelligent man is usually successful whatever may be his calling and occupation, and in no occupation is there a greater demand for such men than is presented by the great gricultural fields of our country. Agriculture has become a science. The calling within a few years has been exalted and dignified. Heads as well as hands have become important factors, and the farmer who fails to combine a goodly portion of brain with the muscle he employs is surely not abreast of what the present time demands. There are more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits than are employed in any other industry. The product of their labor is of the first importance, and furnishes the motive-power for all other pursuits. This is true, and always has been. Notwithstanding this fact, for thousands of years the agriculture of the world has been in the most deplorable condition. And only now, nearing the close of the nineteenth century of our Christian era, in the most civilized portions of the globe only, it is but emerging from the almost Egyptian darkness of the past. It has, however, not been much more than re-christened, and its education becomes a matter of the first importance.

The ingenuity of the American people has made us almost masters of the world. In the employment of all manner of labor-saving agricultural machinery, we are able to pay high prices for the labor we employ and compete in the markets of the world in our cereal crops, with other countries where the merest pittance is paid for the labor that produces them.

The American farmer that makes it a point to produce the maximum crop or the nearest approach to it, gets the cream of the business, while the minimum crop producer brings up the rear and does the howling.

The crop statistics of the past year gives the average of about twenty-seven bushels of corn and 13 bushels of wheat to the acre. It is a well-known fact that the better class of farmers greatly exceed the average given. The middle and poorer classes get but little for their labor, and are consequently poor and dissatisfied. It is not only our purpose to show that the poor farmer is living much below his privileges, but to show as well that the better class are not more than half doing what might be done in the way of crop production by substituting reasoning for guessing, and using heads and hands together.

If one acre of land can be made to produce one hundred and fifty bushels of corn and sixty bushels of wheat, then why cannot one hundred acres be made to produce the same, proportionately? If the same means were employed there can be no reasonable doubt of it, where the natural conditions are the same. If the farmer could by any process succeed in doubling his present crop of cereals, potatoes, etc., it is certainly clear that he would gain in time at least one-half, thus his three score and ten would be made equal to seven score years. If his farm is worth ten thousand dollars, he will save in interest and taxes each year about three hundred dollars. One-half of the family expenses and almost one half of the labor will also be saved, these two items alone amounting ordinarily to not less than one thousand dollars. The one-half cost of repairing implements, feeding and maintaining stock, etc., would pass to the credit side of our farm account, if such new departure shall be made. With all these benefits to accrue, would it not be important to give the matter some attention.

In the first place, what are the factors by which such results are to be accomplished? Are they within the reach of the average farmer, and would the end justify the means? In almost every case where excessive (or premium) crops have been produced, three conditions have always been observed. 1st. The mechanical conditions of the soil; 2d. The presence of sufficient plant food in a perfectly available condition; 3d. Thorough cultivation. The seasons have rarely been found at fault where these conditions are complied with. In any event, Providence must be trusted for her share of the work, and it is a notable fact she is most liberal with those who are liberal themselves. The mechanical condition of a soil is determined by the ease or readiness with which it becomes disintegrated and broken up; the quality by the proportion in which the sand and clayey constituents combine. These various intermixtures, constituting all soils, from the heavy clay to the light sandy loams, with these ranging susceptibilities. The peninsular lands of the United States, in most instances presenting the happy medium of sandy loams, being the most susceptible of high and profitable culture. Twenty-five bushels of wheat and fifty bushels of corn to the acre should be greatly below the ambition of the progressive farmer. That the tillage can be reduced and the quantity of grain largely increased is capable of a practical solution. This means more grass, more hay, more stock, more milk, more money and more pleasure in conducting our business. Crops can be diversified—all the eggs will not be in the one unfortunate basket. The chilly March winds will no longer disturb our peaceful slumbers. No leaf blight or curculio or asparagus beetle molest us or make us afraid.

It was then moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to make an effort to procure a club library. Messrs. J. S. Harris, J. D. Kemp and H. Krusen were appointed. The club then selected the question: "Can we practice the necessary amount of industry and economy to become successful farmers, and have time for visiting and other social enjoyments?" for discussion at its next meeting, and the residence of Henry Krusen was selected as the place, on the last Thursday in December.

ANNIE ROONEY.

A Woman's Christmas Feast.

Woman has never had her Christmas needs so marvelously well anticipated and so completely met as in the new and fresh Christmas issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which comes robed in one of the most beautiful and artistic of magazine covers. Few better illustrations have been given of the possibility of combining the practical and the entertaining between the covers of a single magazine. Of course, the opening chapters of William Dean Howells' new novel, "The Coast of Bohemia," will attract quickest attention, and the five chapters given, promise well that this may be the brightest and liveliest story ever written by the novelist. It is for girls, and is perfect, so far, in its portrayal of American girl-life. Genial "Bob" Burdette has a most amusing account of "Christmas When I was a Boy," while "A Christmas With Dickens," by Dickens' favorite daughter, is a delightful picture of holiday life as it was celebrated in the famous novelist's home. Mrs. Burton Harrison will interest thousands of girls, in her excellent way, by pointing out the essentials of "A Young Girl's Dress in Society," while George W. Childs tells of the "Girls I Have Educated." The most sensible article we have read on conducting "An Evening Musicale," is given by Mrs. Hamilton Mott, while the illustrated farce, "The Burglar Alarm," comes dangerously close to the wittiest of Howells' farces. There is an exquisitely illustrated page on "Ecclesiastical Embroidery," by Harriet Ogden Morison, and Mrs. Lyman Abbott points out the wisest way of "Conducting a Ladies' Aid Society." Hamlin Garland has a pathetic literary etching, Eugene Field contributes an exquisite poem in his "Little Saus Merci," while Dr. Talmage gives one of the best articles he has ever penned in telling "Why I Have Never Been Ill." Then comes the wealth of practical Christmas information, which cannot but prove of inestimable value to women in their Christmas buying. Not a point is forgotten—everything is touched upon, the home, the nursery, the parlor, the dining-room, the festooned rooms, the gowns, the table, the servants—every phase of Christmas life is fully and admirably covered in a number which must stand as the best and most complete Christmas guide for women ever issued by a magazine, and that, too, at the small price of ten cents; while a yearly subscription is but one dollar per year. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hankerchief Flirtation.

Left corner, top, upside down; I love you.

Left corner, top, crossways; I love another.

Left corner, top, straight up and down; I wish to be rid of your correspondence.

Right corner, bottom, crossways; No.

Right corner, bottom, upside down; Yes.

Left corner, bottom, straight up and down; Do you love me?

Left corner, bottom, crossways; I wish to have your acquaintance.

Right corner, top, upside down; Friendship.

Right corner, top, straight up and down; Business correspondence.

Right corner, top, crossways; A kiss.

Left side, in centre, straight up and down; Accept me as a lover.

Left side, in centre, upside down; I am engaged.

Left side, in centre, crossways; Who cares?

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and srtonger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired.

MR. WHELLER, of Alabama, was, naturally enough, the first to wheel off at the Deputy Marsnal iniquity.

PEOPLE who have tried it, say that there is no better medicine for dyspepsia than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It may not give one the stomach of an ostrich, but it so strengthens the alimentary organs that digestion of ordinary food becomes easy and natural.

VERY TART BUSINESS: A cranberry "corner" on the brink of Christmas.

MRS. FANNIE DIGNAM, 141 Mott St. New York City, makes a miraculous cure of her rheumatism. She writes: "I owe unspeakable and never to be forgotten gratitude to Salvation Oil. It made a miraculous cure of my rheumatism.

VAST IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

Plans for the Revision, Division, or Re-organization of Scott's Point Lumber Yard and Wharf—Planing Mill, Saw Mill, Sash Factory, Etc.

The following are plans and suggestions which have been discussed, and are still being considered relative to an anticipated change in the fine property known as Scott's Point, Mr. Joseph Turner, owner and proprietor, and which has figured for a number of years past as a prominent business feature of our progressive town.

Plan 1 is to raise a stock company of 30,000, and continue the lumber business with ample capital.

Plan 2 is to divide the property into three parts, selling or leasing to parties for retail lumber yard, coal-wharf room and other industries on the marsh lot, keeping the mill as a separate property. Selling the saw mill and putting in another planing machine, and leasing the planing mill with its doubled capacity to Philadelphia or New York wholesalers in worked North Carolina lumber, who could sublease the sash room to another party or sell the sash machinery.

Plan 3 is to quadruple the planing mill capacity, build large receiving sheds on end of wharf, and storage sheds inland side of the mill. Get railroad switch to yard, and special northern rates, and as in Plan 2, interest a Philadelphia or New York house. In this 3rd plan, the sash, door and blind machinery, as well as lathe and circular saw mill would be sold or traded, and the whole four acres of ground of the plant saved for this one wholesale dressing and working of North Carolina boards, receiving by water on vessels and shipping in carload lots to retail lumber dealers in inland towns north and east of us.

Plan 2 or 3 requires the railroad facilities to be improved, and would be a success only with said improvement.

Plan 2 would suit operators with small capital, and the retail lumberman detached from expense of mill. No changes would have to be made in buildings; plenty of store-rooms and offices.

Plan 3 is the simpler plan to organize and execute, but involves much expense in enlarging and changing.

Any of these plans would be aided by increased railroad facilities. A part of the 2 plan would require the nearer presence of the freight cars and Baltimore special rates, while the 3 plan is simply and wholly dependent upon the railroad. The railroad managers are not unreasonable people. They are first-class business men, generally selected for their especial fitness to fill the places trusted to them by the stockholders.

The trouble comes from the lack of both individual and organized effort in our town to impress upon the railroad people the fact that the time is ripe for these better facilities; that this one last third plan of Scott's Point alone would send out half a dozen loaded cars a day.

Other industries would follow. More travel, more truck, produce, oysters, fish, etc. The Straw-Board Company is building a mill of enlarged capacity, this, with a better railroad service,—more convenient station and telegraph office open in evening from 7 to 8—would meet and encourage the next tidal wave of town prosperity.

Increase of travel and traffic always follows improved service. No people better understand than the railroad people, when they have the facts brought to their knowledge. Many of them do not know where Chestertown is placed on the map. The officials do not know how rich our county is in all kinds of grains and produce, and that the bulk of this produce, as well as travel, is *forced* to go by water to Baltimore by the force of the far-surpassing service provided by the steamboat officials. See how the fine new steamers are patronized. The railroad people would be met in the same way by our people, and it is the duty of our leading citizens to see that the railroad people are informed.

The Beauty Standard.

The standard of female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race, one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be blond, brunette, or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from eruptions, moth patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

STAY HOME AND FREEZE—You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country.

FEEBLE and capricious appetites are best regulated by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They do not debilitate, by excessive stimulation; but cause the stomach, liver and bowels to perform their functions properly. As an after-dinner pill, they are unequaled.

CONGRESSMAN DOCKERY desires to see department salaries docked without any dickering. He is no dickery, dickery Dockery.

HE FINDS it "a wonderful cure for a bad cough." Mr. Wm. F. Anderson, 341 Water St., Mew York City, N. Y., gives this endorsement: "I have found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the wonderful cure it is represented to be. It is just the thing for a bad cough.

MADAME CARNOT, the French President's wife enjoys a cigarette regularly after her meals. She only smokes a mild, sweet scented tobacco.

THE time cannot be remembered when walnuts, shellbarks and chestnuts were as scarce an article at this season.

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