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J. A. Sherman's extensive practice in the treatment of Hernia in its various forms with a success unparalleled in all previous ages, is of the highest value to those who are afflicted with rupture and hope to be once more sound. In J. A. Sherman's treatment there is no operation or restriction from labor, while there is relief from the torment and injury of wearing trusses and security from that terrible condition known as strangulated rupture, to which every victim of Hernia is daily subject. His Book of information and indispensable proofs is mailed to those who send 10 cents. His Book of Photographic likeness, showing the condition of patients before and after treatment and cure, is sent by express on receipt of 25 cents. Call on or address,

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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.

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will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

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Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR

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DR. THEEL 538 North Fourth St. below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. After the self-styled great and famous specialists, the hospital and college professors, and family physicians have failed to cure you of Syphilis, Stricture, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Discharges, Boils, Swellings, Loss of Power and Decay, Effects of Indiscretion, Debility, Want of Confidence, etc., then go and consult Dr. Theel, the only true advertising specialist, who adopts Homœopathic, Allopathic and Eclectic systems of medicine. 40 years' European Hospital and 20 years' practical experience. He does not guarantee, but he cures. Send 10 cts. in 3-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the only true medical book advertised, the friend of suffering humanity from any special disease. Hours, 9 to 8; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. By death, as false representation. The worst cases guaranteed. For references see Wed. and Sat. Phila. Times.

Our Oyster Interests.

B. HOWARD HAYMAN AND COL. WILLIAM HENRY LEGG DO NOT AGREE IN REGARD TO THE MATTER.

An Interesting Discussion.

In the Baltimore American of last Tuesday is the following communication, which will be read with special interest by all engaged in the oyster business: Attorney B. Howard Haman, in his address before the road convention, as a solution of the problem, solved not only it, but a greater one—the oyster question—by proposing to take hold of the bottom of the bay and its tributaries, and turn them on the public roads. In his address, among other things, he said: "The Chesapeake Bay can be made to produce enough revenue to the state to keep in repair all the roads and bridges within its borders. * * * It could be gotten from the bay by leasing its bottoms fit for oyster planting, and charging a fair rental for such leases. * * The bottoms of the bay and its navigable tributaries belong to the people of the whole state. * * * I would favor a system of leasing all the bottoms of the river, including the natural beds. I would restrict the right of taking up these bottoms to tongers engaged in the industry. * * * Should this plan be defeated," he says, "I would propose to mark out all the natural beds of the bay and its tributaries, and lease the unproductive portions at a yearly rental varying from $1 to $5 per acre." He adds, in conclusion of his address, that this far-reaching and beneficial reform can only be set on foot by the western and northern counties of the state."

Here the proposition is made by Attorney Haman to lease the bottoms, for the plausible purpose of improving the public roads. The truth is, those he represents are much more anxious to obtain the oyster grounds than to improve the public roads. Any excuse to obtain the oyster grounds, good roads or bad, will answer their purpose. Whenever, if ever, the privilege is given to divide the barren bottoms from the natural beds nearly all of the natural beds will most likely be included in the lines of the "barren bottoms." Even Tangier Sound would be declared "barren," in all probability, and learned attorneys and professors would so declare.

This would have been done years ago had these advocates of oyster planting and farming been allowed. If, in their generosity and graciousness they don't appropriate all of the natural beds and bars, what may be left ostensibly for the poor oystermen "will be plowed and harrowed" by steam dredgers belonging to the oyster farmers, and, very likely, the licensed oystermen not allowed even to tong it. The few beds left for the state, when this system is once on foot, our navy and the whole of the United States Navy, its adjunct, would n ot, and probably could not, protect. Very many of our "five-acre lots," appropriated under the five-acre clause of the present law, have never been planted and were appropriated simply to appropriate the natural growth, and to prevent others from obtaining what they had a right to take. So it will be when oyster farming, and on a larger scale as is proposed by Attorney Haman and his followers, is once begun.

Our oyster bottoms need no cultivation and planting, except in narrow and shallow waters. The tongs, scoops and dredges are cultivating and planting, too, yearly, as time passes. This may seem incredible, it is true. Buoy Rock, in Chevter river, thirty years back contained about a half acre. Long Point bar, in the same river, then probably not fifty yards in width and from six to seven heundred yards long, is now believed to be a mile or more in width and two miles long. Stony bar, in the same river, then a half acre or less, now fifty or more. Wickes' bar, on the Kent side of the river, twenty-five or thirty years back was not more than a half mile long, is now four, and its width also greatly increased. The result is the same in the Eastern Bay, and, I have no doubt, in the other waters of the state. The beds and bars in these waters have been extended and enlarged, until Chester River and the Eastern Bay have but little left comparatively of barren bottoms. The condition is the same elsewhere in all of our waters, it is believed. Bodkin Rock, Bugbees, the wild-grounds and the bars in Eastern Bay have grown and enlarged, it is believed, even more than have the Chester beds. In the not far distant future, nearly all, of our now barren bottoms adapted to the growth of oysters, will be stacked with oysters. There is no need of planting or cultivating oysters in our water, as they were planted, and for the people, by creative wisdom.

In the deep and broad waters in our state they are absolutely indestructible. In the Northern states it is widely different. The oyster there cannot be said to be on his native soil, but very few and very small natural beds were ever there. To have them at all, they had to plant them, not only plant, but cultivate them, too, as there they, the oysters have natural enemies unknown to us; to plant, and to cultivate, to lease the barren bottoms, to make, high and dry, our county roads, has one and only one object, and that is to take out of and away from the hands of the people, this great and important industry that is supporting thousands of worthy families, directly, and indirectly, thousands of others.

There are thousands of acres of barren bottoms that might be and should be planted and cultivated, if by that name it is to be called. In the narrow or in shallow tonging grounds; in the creeks and a part of some of the rivers, where the oyster shells (clutch) and all have been caught and removed from the bottoms, and the beds have thus been destroyed—there, and there alone is the field to plant. To do this, all that is necessary is to first shell the bottom with from three to five hundred of clean, dry oyster shells in the month of July, and if the ground is not near some natural bed or planted oysters, to spead fifty or seventy-five bushels of oysters over the shells, if they were not first placed. This would likely, in a couple of years, give stock enough to cover another acre or more with plants. But in our broad waters—Chester River, Eastern Bay, as well as the other rivers and the Chesapeake—the planting and cultivating, the scattering of them goes on with the working of them.

We have more oysters now in our waters than ever before, and of much better quality, too, if but given time to mature. They are scattered over twenty times the space they were thirty years ago—fifty, it is likely, would not be too much to claim It takes more gatherers to take or catch a given quantity. That does not prove there are less oysters. It only proves there are less to a given space than there were on the wildbeds. With a little more time, a little more protection, we would have a crop ten times as large, and of three times better quality than we could have had thirty years back. The beds and bars are ripe for it, and are waiting with only half a show to surprise their only natural enemies that we have in our state—the would-be buyers and leasers of our oyster grounds.

I will repeat in part what I said as oyster commissioner in '84, when it was proclaimed that the oysters were about exterminated, as Attorney Haman seems now to think; "To compel the return of the young and unmarketable oysters to the beds and bars, together with clutch, when and where taken. To make sever er and more certain the penalties for violations of oyster laws, and to further limit the time for scrapers and dredgers. To limit the size and weight of dredgers, and to prevent summer planting, or to take them from their beds for any purpose in the close season." I further said in that report "that the oysters of the state belong to the people of the state, and the true policy is to guard and protect our oyster grounds for the citizens. That the people of the state have the right to ask and expect that the legislation of the state be in the interest of the many, and not of the few: in the interest of the weak, and not of the strong, and to demand that this vast public domain—the oyster grounds—shall be held for all time to come, as it ever has been held—a great commons to be used in common by the citizens of the state, under such rules and regulations as the state may prescribe."

But Attorney Haman states figures, obtained from the comptroller's report, that are facts. No wild theory about them, but a fact that the advocates of selling or leasing—one as bad as the other—may well rejoice to present, and that should arouse and alarm every man, woman and child that is opposed to giving up and away the oyster grounds.

He says: In 1884, there was a balance in the state treasury of accumulations of the oyster fund amounting to $244,081.59, made up of money received from licenses paid by fishermen. In 1890, there was only $101,106.24, making a loss of nearly $143,000 in six years, and this due, he adds, merely to the fact that our oyster domain has been plowed and harrowed almost to exhaustion, and the net result is a great many wealthy packers, a great many flourishing and thriving commission men and a great many thousands who have lived from this industry. The figures he gives are facts and there the facts stop, except ing what he says about the packers, commission men, and agreat many thousands who have lived from this industry. Of this he hardlymeant to complain, for it is a condition to commend, rather than to complain of.

Col. McDonald, United States fish commissioner, in his report says the figures of 1890 as to the number of bushels caught, as compared with 1880, do not indicate a marked change in the condition of the oyster beds. So the loss of this $143,000 complained of is not owing "merely to the fact that our oyster domain had been plowed and harrowed."

Nor was it owing to the fact that there had been much, if any, reduction in the revenue to the oyster fund, except in final, but is owing to an enlarged navy and encreased expenses. The increased expenses of the oyster navy has about eaten up is that stood to the credit of the oyster fund. $45,000, or about that sum left at the close of the last fiscal year, last September. It now takes about $70,000 to run the navy. If the revenue to the oyster fund this present fiscal year is about what it was last, it will only leave $15,000 or $20,000 at most in the treasury of the oyster fund. If the revenue falls much less, if any. In this condition the next legislature will find the oyster fund, and the oyster question. The Northern and the Western counties, nor the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland counties won't be willing, and won't stand, to be taxed outside to sustain and protect it. It is not to be expected.

The advocates of leasing and selling, of monopoly, then will have those opposed to them, opposed to leasing and selling and monopoly exactly where they want and expect them. Then they believe the beginning of their happy day has come, and the selling and leasing is to begin. There is but one way to prevent this, viz, the revenue must be largely increased, and the expenses largely cut down. This can be done. The first without injury to those engaged in the industry, and second without impairing the efficiency of the navy. With a proper revision of the oyster law, without detriment to the service but with great advantage to the industry from $50,000 to $75,000 over and above expenses can be placed annually to the credit of the oyster fund.

As it stands now, and is going on, the situation will very naturally increase the advocates of leasing or selling the beds. Those opposed should at once organize to discuss means and methods to increase the revenue and curtail expenses. The very next legislature will be very apt to settle the policy of the state in regard to this question one way or the other. To the tidewater counties it is a momentous question—the homes, bread and raiment of thousands directly and indirectly are dependent upon this question. The crisis should be looked squarely and fairly in the face, for it is upon us, and the depleted oyster fund—not the depleted oyster beds—has brought it. My excuse for this communication is that Attorney Haman, in his address, referred to my minority report of 1884 as oyster commissioner; and, further, the great interest I have always felt—and still feel—on this oyster question. My position I do not wish misunderstood. The question is fraught with great and lasting consequences to the people of the tidewater counties, if not of the entire state. If the policy Attorney Haman represents is carried out, it will destroy the value of millions of property, depopulate many flourishing sections of our state and bring poverty to thousands of families now well-to-do and happy. In the name of common justice we should not stand idly by and see this great wrong committed.

WILLIAM HENRY LEGG.

Centreville, Md., February 19.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds have been recorded by Clerk of the court for Kent county during the past month:

Jas. A. Pearce, trustee, to Daniel Warren and others, for $31, property near Edesville for church purposes.

A. P. Sharp and wife to John T. Graves, lot of land near Rock Hall Landing, for $50.

James J. Archer, trustee, to Clarence E. Donovan, farm containing 188¼ acres of land, near Millington, price $4,000.

George M. Sharp to Rock Hall Land and Improvement Co., of Baltimore, part of tract called "Deep Landing," for $5 and other considerations.

Bishop Curtis to H. Jones, lot of land near Rock Hall for $75.

H. H. Barroll, trustee, to Samuel Shuster, house and lot on High street, Chestertown for $615.

E. J. Plummer, sheriff, to George W. Harper, 6¾ acres near G. W. Rodenhiser for $17.

J. A. Pearce, trustee, to Thomas S. Wickes, part of "Corner Farm" near Kennedyville on road to Galena, containing 199 acres and 5 perches; consideration, $9,951.56; Also lot of land in Chestertown on corner of Water and Maple avenue; price $1250.

S. Comegys, Jr., to A. B. Nichols, lot of land on road from Melitota to Hanesville for $25.

Elizabeth J. Casey to Mary C. Casey, lot near Rock Hall for $200.

M. deK. Smith trustee, to Harriet L. Hill, lot of land near Battershell Hill containing 27 acres; consideration, $167.21.

S. Kendall and wife to Mary McLane, lot of land near Edesville; consideration $5 and love and affection.

The Mothers Recommend It.

The strongest recommendation that any article can have is the endorsement of the mothers of the town. When the mothers recommend it you may know that that article has more than ordinary merit. Here is what the Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen says editorially of an article sold in their town: "From personal experience we can say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has broken up bad colds for our children. We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without it in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day." 50 cent bottles for sale by M. A. Toulson, Chestertown, Md.: J. P. Ireland, Galena, Md.: Dr. N. Comegys, Millington, Md.

Didn't Know Its Value.

A few days ago I met a man from Baltimore who tried to persuade me that some people down that way do not know as much about things pertaining to civilization as the average Indian does, and he told me the story to prove it. Said he: "I'm very fond of horseback riding, and I go off on trips for a week sometimes. On one of these journeys I stopped for a minute at a drug store in a Maryland village and flung the reins of my horse to a colored boy who was standing on the sidewalk. On returning I thanked the lad, handed him what I supposed to be cent and galloped away. Half an hour later I discovered that instead of a cent I had given him a five dollar gold piece. I had not taken much money for my trip, and was quite a way from home, and I couldn't spare my pocket piece just then; at least I didn't want to. I turned back over the road and re-entered the shop. Said I, 'Have you seen anything of the boy that held my horse here about an hour ago?'

"The druggist laughed. 'I guess,' said he, 'I know what you have come for. It's a five dollar gold piece, isn't it?'

"'Yes,' said I, a little surprised.

"'Well, the boy came in here and showed it to me, and asked if I would give him a good cent for it, "'cause he didn't know nuffin 'bout dat kin' o' money." I saw that there was a mistake and gave him a penny for it.'

"You can guess I was pretty glad at the amount of ignorance there was in the world just then. I refunded the cent, pocketed my gold piece and rode off."—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE ABUSE OF HYPNOTISM.

Quacks and Charlatans Who Make Use of It to Gull the Public.

While the benefits from hypnotism thus far have been few and small, the evils have been many and great. Its sleeplike state is not a normal sleep, bringing health and strength to the slumberer, but a morbid condition bordering upon disease. It irritates the entire nervous organization and temporarily if not organically weakens the system. This drawback is serious enough.

Darker and more terrible effects lie in the suppression of the object's will for the time being, and the substitution therefor of the operator's. In this regard it opens avenues to crime and criminals such as has never been equaled heretofore. Already so many discreditable actions, not to use a stronger word, have been committed in Europe by means of hypnotism that in Italy, Austro-Hungary, parts of Switzerland, Copenhagen and other municipalities laws have been enacted prohibiting its public practice by any except physicians. So, on the other hand, the police, without any statute on the subject, have treated traveling mesmerists as disorderly characters. Thus Donato was expelled from Italy, and Hansen, another hypnotist, from Austria, was notified never to return under penalty of arrest, fine and imprisonment.

This Donato (whose real name, by the way, is Dhont) hypnotized an Italian artillery officer, who immediately became half crazy. From time to time he would go into somnambulism at the sight of a bright object. He would follow carriage lamps, and unless prevented would walk toward locomotive or steamer lights.

An architectural student was mesmerized by staring at his compasses, after which it was impossible for him to draw without going to sleep.

A young girl of Milan, of beauty and character, was hypnotized and impressed with the notion that she was married to a man she had never seen but once, and then in the darkness. She went crazy and died in a hospital.

Another young girl (of Paris, this time) was put under a similar spell and was ruined. She finally entered the Saltpetriere hospital, where, after a long and painful remedy, what was left of her former self was pronounced cured.

In New York a hypnotized person was made to believe that he had taken slow poison. He fell sick and wasted away to a shadow. Not until the attending physician discovered the true nature of the hallucination and rehypnotized the subject was there any symptom of convalescence.

In Turin, at a series of hypnotic lectures and public experiments, a large proportion of those who attended were taken sick with headache, insomnia and other nervous ailments. A few of those who were of a hysterical temperament remained ill for a long time.

In the foregoing cases the hypnotizing was done with no evil intent, but there are hundreds of recorded instances where it was done with intent of evil.—Philadelphia Times.

It Worked to Perfection.

Two young women stood by the cashier's window the other day. One was an ambitious writer of verse whose effusions had been persistently rejected by stony editors, and the other was a teacher out of a position and sorely in debt. They were engaged, just then, in commiserating each other, when suddenly a little brown dwarf with a hump and a mournfully patient face pushed her way up to the paying place. "My dear girl, now's your everlasting chance," whispered the poetess excitedly. "Get right up behind her, where she can't see you, and touch her hump. Then I'll follow suit. It's bound to bring us good luck; better than a rabbit's foot; never knew it to fail."

"What nonsense! I won't be such a goose!" demurred the teacher girl. "But go ahead yourself," and she stood aside for the other to get into a secure position; the whole charm depending of course upon doing it unknown to the humpbacked one.

It is only necessary to add that the experiment was entirely successful, and that the poetess went straight home and wrote "Loving and Losing," which she sold today for—but that is another story, I can't tell it.—New York Recorder.

Eating Rats.

We have tasted the rats that have run riot in isolated wheat ricks, and we can conscientiously aver that they are both both sweet and succulent. Their flesh is white as that of a sweetbread, and has unquestionably more flavor. We understand that field mice are still more delicate, and considering the simple and wholesome habits of their virtuous lives, we can well believe it. The "Englishman in Paris" speaks of a salmi served soon after the beginning of the seige of the commune, and the very memory of it seems to have made his mouth water. Yet the town mice scarcely gave the experiment a fair trial, for they had been snared on the bastions between the outer boulevards and the fortifications.—London Saturday Review.

Mirrors Many Years Ago.

A historian has it that as early as four centuries before Christ these metal mirrors were in such common use among the Romans that any maid servant could have as many as she could hang at her girdle, which probably accounts for the fact that they gradually fell into desuetude among ladies of the higher classes and led to the introduction of substitutes. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that it was this fact which induced some ingenious person so to cut and burnish the inside of drinking cups as to reflect the face of the drinker many times in a highly warning manner.

In addition to the small hand mirrors which it used to be the partienlar duty of some unfortunate young slave to hold before her mistress, there were panels of stone set in the walls and so highly polished as to serve as mirrors. It was this use of dark stone that first suggested the use of glass for reflecting purposes, which according to Pliny, was first manufactured at the glass works of a gentleman named Sidon. Black glass was first used; afterward clear glass with black foil on the back replaced it. Pliny tells us all about this, and from this time on no mention is made of glass mirrors until the Thirteenth century, when a Franciscan monk, Johannes Peckham, speaks of mirrors, not only of polished marble and steel, but also of glass covered with lead on the back.

By this time the amalgam used in making glass mirrors was much like that of today, the difference being in the method of its application. The process was to spread tinfoil on a plain surface, to pour mercury over that and rub the two together with the hand or with a hare's foot. The amalgam thus formed was then covered with paper, over which glass was laid. The paper was then withdrawn and weights pressed on the glass, pressing out the excess of mercury.—New York World.

For Cancer and Skin Poisoning.

Cancerous growths are the most difficult skin diseases to control. The knife is generally the only thing that will answer satisfactorily, but the drug called pyoktanin has been used with considerable success. As a local dressing on painful cancers that could not be removed by an operation it gives considerable relief, and in many instances has decreased the size of the growth. For poisonings of the skin various drugs are used, but for ivy poison there is none better than permanganate of potassium, which makes an excellent wash for the poisoned skin. In Russia it has been found of great value in frost bites, relieving the itching and burning sensation at once. For slight burns of the skin it is also of great use, but severe burns are not to be treated by it.—Yankee Blade.

Best Cure For

All disorders of the Throat and Lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has no equal as a cough-cure.

Bronchitis

"When I was a boy, I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take a bad cold, and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."—J. C. Woodson, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

Cough

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured."—Franz Hoffman, Clay Centre, Kans.

La Grippe

"Last spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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CATARRH THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

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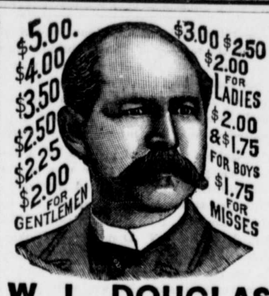

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H. C. BUNNER

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

ROBERT GRANT

will relate the further experiences of Fred. and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

HAROLD FREDERIC

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled The Copperhead.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JERRY."

Miss S. B. ELLIOTT, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Some Unpublished letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By th late Marquis deChambourn. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in apan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents. William H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

MEN'S OCCUPATIONS.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Further contributions to the POOR IN GREAT CITIES. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for HOME AID TO INVALID CHILDREN, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritative account of the PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of WOMAN'S ART now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, February 20, 1893, the Steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown at 8 A. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Bogle's, Queenstown and Jackson's Creek.

RETURNING, will leave Baltimore at 10 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY for the above named landings.

STEAMER B. S. FORD

Will leave Chestertown at 8 A. M. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Centreville, Jackson Creek and Rock Hall.

RETURNING, leave Baltimore at 10 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the same landings.

GEO. WARFIELD, Pres't.

Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad

TIME-TABLE.

To Take Effect Dec. 19th, 1892

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Excepts Sunday.	No. 3 Thursdays only.
	Read Downwards.	
	A. M.	P. M
Leave Chestertown	6 30	1 00
" Worton	6 45	1 15
" Lynch's	6 51	1 25
" Still Pond	6 57	1 35
" Kennedyville	7 10	1 50
" Black's	7 23	2 05
" Lambson's	7 36	2 17
" Massey's	7 50	2