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To prevent needless delays, patients may, in person or by mail, make engagements for any hour or date desired, if not already engaged.
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Mr. Max Price came in the store a few days ago with a glowing report about it, and stated to us that since he had been using it his Meat kept well. No sign of skippers or worms of any kind in it. I have come for more, said he. Tell everybody it is the best thing out.
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Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter, April 13, 1894.
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Sept. 24, 1896. Millington, Md.
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W. C. U. T. DEPARTMENT.

THE FOUR STUDENTS.

The following incident is from the pen of Rev. S. E. Young, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey.

"In 1889 four fellow-students of mine used to spice their meals at their restaurant and enliven the late evening with a little Rhenish wine or other mild intoxicant. They were studying for the ministry. After three years I saw one of them in New York about as low down in the scale as a man can get. A year later a second of the four, whose father all the Christian world knows, died from the effects of a drunken debauch, leaving an inconsolable family. I have just returned from a visit to the third in an insane asylum. He was the brightest, and winsomest of the group, of exquisitely delicate mould, yet immensely capable every way. He drank to excess; then read in Conan Doyle's book how the detective injected cocaine, and in a gloomy mood tried the experiment. For more than a year, excepting the brief hour when he escaped and drugged himself again, he had been incarcerated in a ward with the demented. His broken-hearted mother and the sweet favorite sister, who doted on her brother, still hope he may once more be himself, or to some degree his fine former self, but nobody else does. The other member of the four saw the hand-writing on the wall and showed up. All this—I have given but the bare epitome in seven, I might say less than six years."

THE LIQUOR PRESS.

(The question—a liquor journal of Detriot.)

"Whatever may be the personal views of church members upon politics, temperance, or social questions the Prohibitionist clergy and there lacks at least one united in their opposition to the liquor traffic, and are regardless as they are ignorant of constitutional right in their desire to destroy the saloon and drive its keepers out of a business which the Federal government has authorized him to persue, and which the needs of mankind justify the continuance of . . . ."

There is every reason to believe that the next session of the State Legislature will be run, to a large extent, by the fanatical gang who have started the present crusade, and also that every aspiring legislative nincompoop who believes that his political bread has been cut by the parson and buttered by the W. C. T. U., will make his voice heard in the usual bad English, "for the glory of God" and the downfall of the liquor traffic. It is a remarkable fact, and one of most ominous portent too, for liquor men, that fewer liquor dealers or the friends thereof have been elected to Lansing this year than at any other period in the history of the State.

WINE AND SPIRIT GAZETTE.

"The brewers of this country insist that discrimination should be made in favor of their beverages by the law-makers. The Brewers' journal, their leading organ, says, 'by encouraging Legislation that will discriminate in favor of malt-liquors as against ardent spirits, the Republican leaders can most practically and successfully promote the objects set forth in their party plat-form and confer lasting benefit on the people of the United States.

In answer to this we only refer to the testimony adduced before the Royal Commission now investigating the liquor traffic of Great Brittain. From this it appears that the legislature, fathered by Mr. Gladstone, some time ago, by which facilities were increased for obtaining light drinks, like beer, has met with dismal failure. It was claimed that the larger use of light beers and wines would remove the desire for strong drink and thus promote temperance. It develops that the opposite has been the result. It has simply provoked an increased appetite.

THE LIQUOR DEALER.

"The government receives an immense revenue from both liquor and tobacco. The loss of this revenue would be most seriously felt. The ablest American statesmen know this, and they are also aware that if the sale of liquor was stopped by law, illegal methods would be resorted to. It is not plain common sense reasoning to say it is better by far to have the business carried on under license than it would be to have the distilling business conducted by moonshiners and the bar business run on the quiet? The temperance people in their venomous onslaughts upon the liquor business, have *helped*, instead of injuring it. By their abscessions of legislature, they have, in the course of long years, succeeded in making the liquor men pay such high licenses that they have become a source of such immense revenue to the United States that they cannot easily be dispensed with. It is a fact, and these temperance gentlemen may as well understand it, that the reason that the liquor dealers are so powerful at present, is became temperance fanatics have persecuted them and therby forced them to organize for protection."

THE BREWERS JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed, by a large majority, a law to prohibit the sale of malt, vinous or spiritous liquors on the premises of the National Capitol, which is tantamount to a declaration that its members cannot be trusted in near proximity to stimulents. The restaurant privileges of House and Senate are left untouched, but there must be no wines, beers, or liquors supplied with or without meals. The bill originated with a Prohibition clique that has been active in Washington for years and which finds a willing mouth-piece in Congressman Mone, of Massachusetts. The same party is responsible for a Bill imposing additional and severe restrictions on the saloon business in the District of Columbia and looses no opportunity of bringing its narrow-minded views to public attention through Congress. According to reliable information from Washington the first-named bill is not likely to pass the Senate, but it is worthy of comment that pessimistic minds of our National Legislators can find time to bestow on such humiliating and rediculous propositions while weighty measures of State are deferred until the people are wearied with their procrastination.

Not long ago a farmer who lives three miles from here, came to my store before breakfast and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He said their little boy had a bad cold, and as they had used up what they had in the house his wife would not let him go to plow until he came and got another bottle. The little boy, who was with him, remarked: "Now I will soon be well, for Chamberlain's "stuff" medicine always cures me." R. C. McELROY, Black Hawk, Pa. In speaking of this remedy M. McElroy said people came from far and wide to his store to get it, and many of them would not know what to do without it. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by M. A. Toulson, druglst.

THE BILLS WE'LL HAVE TO PAY.

No, you needn't tell me, stranger,
That the things that's out of place
Is accordin' to God's willing
Cause He isn't in the case.
And if you forget your colors
And go "thrust a comrade through"
Don't you think that God will settle,
No, He'll "send the bill to you."

It's a note that won't pass payment;
It's too easy, far: away
Just to shift our human meanness
Unto shoulders where t'will stay.
But it's just a shopworn notion
And it can not help us through;
If you injure friend or brother,
God will send the bill to you.

The free will at the commencement—
Back in Adam's time, you see
Wasn't given just for Eden,
It's come down to you and me;
And if we choose to use it,
In the fashion that some do,
Then don't talk of God's strange ruling
'Cause the bills are ours when due.

And there's one odd thing about it,
That seem odd to human trade,
There's no bankrupt acts will errry
In the laws that God has made.
And the burdens that we're fitted
To the backs of friends we knew
Will be hoisted to our shoulders,
When the bills of life come due.
—ELLA C. ECKERT in *Every Where.*

DECEIVED REV. JAMES A. MITCHELL.

But Now Shows up in the Penitentiary in Tennessee.

Some twelve years ago a stranger appeared here bringing letters of introduction from a prominent Episcopal clergy, and he was received into the home of Rev. James A. Mitchell and entertained with his usual hospitality. The man gave his name as Matthew Freyer and he seemed to be quite a devout christain, and well read on religious matters and church history. A day or two after his appearance here he presented a check to the Centreville bank for $75 and asked to have it cashed. The bank officials not knowing the responsibility of the drawer or endorser of the check, declined to cash it for him. He then asked them if they would cash it if endorsed by Mr. Mitchell. Of course he received the affirmative answer. In a few minutes he returned, presenting the check with Mr. Mitchell's name very nicely written across the back, and he received his money, and at once went to the depot and took the train for parts unknown. The endorsement was a forgery. Shortly afterwards he performed a similar trick in Virginia, where he was arrested and sent to the penitentiary for five years. He turned up again, this time at Somerville, Tenn., where he has recently been sent to the penitentiary for ten years for forging the name of a minister to a check for $50. It seems that he always operated in the same way, selecting ministers as his victims, and drawing the checks for small amounts. His record has been hunted up, and it has been ascertained that he has operated in many of the states and also in Canada. He has several aliases, and is in prison as Charles Freyer; this being one of his many names. —*Centreville Observer.*

Easton Has Footpads, Too.

Chestertown has no monopoly of footpads. Even before Mrs. Chrisfield's experience of a hold up on Chester bridge, Easton had set an illustrious example. The Easton *Ledger* thus describes the thrilling experience of a romantic citizen of that town:

"On Sunday night a well known young man of Easton, while on his way to call on a young lady, was held up by three men on Aurora street north of Goldsborough. The men demanded his money. Fishing down in his pocket he brought to light five cents, which he pathetically said was all he had and which he said he wanted to buy candy with for his inamorata. The highwaymen took the nickel, though, and the young man took to his heels. So engrossed in making a record as a pedestrian was he that he ran far beyond the home of the young lady who figures slightly in the story, and it was with difficulty he could call a halt before the creamery was reached. The three footpads are supposed to have been tramps who spent the night at the jail."

Comparative Magnitudes.

General Ogle, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, had been deputed to compose an address to the newly elected President, Andrew Jackson. When the bluff old warrior submitted his document to the House a fellow-member, a dapper little fellow from Philadelphia observed:

"Pardon me, General. I hesitate about making any suggestion to so disinguished an individual, but I cannot refrain from saying that it is customary with cultured letter-writers to write the first personal pronoun with a capital 'I' instead of a small 'i'."

General Ogle returned a look of scorn. "Sir," said he, when I write to so great a man as Gen. Andrew Jackson, Democratic President of the United States, I abase myself. I abase myself, sir. I use as small an 'i' as I can put upon paper But, sir, if ever I should have to write to a little snipe like you I would use an 'I' sir that would fill two pages of foolscap.

BALLOTS COUNTED.

McKinley and Hobart Formally Declared Elected President and Vice-President.

The electoral votes of the 45 states of the Union were formally counted at the joint session of the House and Senate, held on Wednesday of last week for that purpose, and Vice-President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart as President and Vice-President respectively.

The vote, as officially announced, was: McKinley, 271 electoral votes; Bryan, 176; Vice-President Hobart, 271; Sewall, 149; Watson, 27.

Gibsons in Congress.

The St. Michaels correspondent of the Easton *Ledger* writes: "The Hon Henry R. Gibson, of Knoxville, is a Republican member of Congress from the Second District of Tennessee in the present session, and has been re-elected to a seat in the fifty-fifth Congress. The Congressional directory says he was born in 1837 on Kent Island, Queen Anne's county, Maryland. His politics may preclude any relationship to Talbot's Senator Gibson, although from the same county; but it seems the Gibson name and Queen Anne's county are lucky to furnish at the same time two members of Congress born within five years of each other."

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders, Successfully used by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cures sickly children. At all druggists. 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N.Y.

A TRIUMPH OF WEALTH.

The Bradley Martin Ball Cost in Round Numbers $500,000, or at the Rate of $100,000 an Hour.

It would be impossible for the most experienced dreamer among the social four hundred of Kent, or their more unpretentious neighbors, to conceive of any thing so transcendently brilliant as the great social triumph of Wednesday night.

The New York *World* says that the most sumptuous, brilliant and costly social function that New York has ever known was the fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Bradley Martin at the Waldorf last night. The ball placed about $500,000 in circulation. It was a superb spectacle

People came thousands of miles to attend it. There was a vast deal of display, very little originality, much stiffness and formality, and very little fun.

It chiefly benefited many thousands of people who saw nothing of it. It is the crowning glory of the social life of New York of this century. It may not be surpassed in another hundred years. It was a gorgeous, superb and wonderful spectacle. It cost a fortune, and the workers who benefitted by it will always say that the money was well expended. It was a monument to vanity, but a tribute was paid to industry. It was splendid and ridiculous. The results of months of preparation and the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars were exhausted in five hours.

A WOMAN'S AMBITION.

Only the unchecked ambition of a woman could conceive of such a thing. Mrs. Bradley Martin planned it as the great achievement of her remarkable career.

Long before she had assulted the peculiar ramparts of New York society and the walls had crumbled before the battering-ram of her craving for social prestige, she had married her daughter, a mere child, to an earl. Still ambition was not satisfied. She determined to give a ball as would be the criterion in New York for years to come, just as the ball given by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has been the measure of the gay world's entertainments up to this time.

The Bradley Martin ball began late. Being a fashionable function it could not be otherwise. Fashion has a profound disrespect for the rules of business and trade. The ball itself did not really open until midnight. But the women who took part in it began robing themselves at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

IMPERSONATED A QUEEN.

Mrs. Bradley Martin was dressed as a queen—queen of Henry of Navarre. You saw a flash of jewels and a train that swept backward for twenty feet. There was a crown upon her florid brow and $100,000 worth of jewels on her stomacher, which is very like a waistcoat.

She wore a girdle of diamonds on ropes of pearls and diamonds—the rosary of fashion. Her black velvet court train flashed with irridescent black jet.

The Queen stood there smiling graciously, as a queen should when her subjects approach to do her honor. They bowed very low, as befitted courtiers and court ladies, and passed on.

A little to one side stood the King, for Bradley Martin played the same part in this mimic world that he does in real life. He was robed as King Henry of Navarre.

COSTUMES RICH AND RARE.

There were buttons on some of the costumes worth $1,000 each. Mrs. Alexander's waist was encircled by golden and jeweled girdle. The bodice was bordered with cloth of gold, embroidered in sapphires. The shoes were dark lavender embroidered in sapphires. Over the gown was worn a mantle of pale green velour, lined with ivory satin and held to the shoulders by a large clasp of sapphires and turquoise. A small hairdress of green trimed with gold and turquoise gave the finishing touch.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was Marie Antoinette in her full glory and power. The gown made with full court train was a marvellous pink and white brocade elaborately embroidered with jewels. The hair was very high and powdered with a coiffure of feathers and diamonds and a diamond tiara. The bodice of the dress contained priceless lace and was covered with gems. She also wore many of her diamonds and her necklace.

Mrs. Hoffman wore a white satin brocaded train, edged with pearls Over this was a polonaise of silver brocade and green satin edged with point lace. The waist was clasped with a jewelled girdle. The bodice was shaped Marie Stuart fashion with puffed sleeves and a Medici collar. The hair which was powdered, was entwined with a string of pearls, dressed with flowers, fastened by a diamond aigrette.

Bradley Martin Lewis XVI.; heliotrope and white; each of the eight buttons on the coat cost $1,000.

These are only a few of the magnificent costumes which fairly blazed with diamonds and glistened with other jewels.

Lily Whites and Chocolate Drops.
The old fight in the Republican ranks between the "Lily Whites" and the "Chocolate Drops has broken out again, this time in Queen Anne's county. The "Lily Whites" are Barber men and the "Chocolate Drops" claim to enjoy the favor of Mr. Wellington. Dr. Barber was nominated for Congress by the unseating of the Queen Anne's "Chocolate Drop" delegation, and the "Lily Whites" are counting on him to give them the postmastership at Centreville and such other "grapes" as may fall to Queen Anne. The negroes, however, are the bone and sinew of the Republican party in Queen Anne, largely outnumbering the white Republicans, and they are after 'recognition" with a big R.—*Baltimore News.*

Aged Sexton Found Dead.

George Washington Burnside, who has been for many years sexton of the P. E. Church at Masseys, was found dead in his home about ten days ago. The old man lived in a humble home about a half-mile below the church. The rector, Rev. A. Ware, heard that he was unwell and went to see him, and found the dead body of the old sexton lying against the stove. He is supposed to have been stricken with heart-failure and fell against the stove, and but for the timely arrival of the minister the body would have been cremated and the building destroyed. He was 70 years of age. Mr. Burnside was a great reader and very intelligent. He had relatives in Philadelphia. His body was sent to Norristown, Pa.

Do You Dance To-Night?
Shake it to your Shoes Allen's Foot-ease, a powder that makes tight or new shoes easy Cures Corns, Chilblains and Sweating Feet. At druggists and Shoe Stores 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead Leroy, N. Y.

MIRRORS OF AIR.

What It Is That Causes the Marvels of the Mirage.

The cause of the mirage is now well understood—so well understood that there are ways of making small mirages for experiment.

The simplest explanation that I can give is to say that the rays of light coming from the thing that is seen are bent in going through layers of air differently heated. When these rays are so bent as to be almost level with a layer of air, they do not enter it at all, but (so to speak) glance off and are reflected as if from a mirror. Then the air reflects just as a glass mirror or a body of water would, if it lay between the eye and the trees or ship.

This explanation will give you a general idea of the cause of the mirage. In the case of the desert the reflecting air mirror is believed by the observer to be water, and the image changes its place as you go forward just as a reflection would move as you advanced on a glass mirror. In the case of the ship the air mirror seems to be above you and reflects the ship, which is really out of sight over the horizon. But I do not pretend to explain all about the different images that may possibly be formed under different conditions of the atmosphere; that is a schoolroom theme and a hard one.

The fata morgana is a form of mirage often seen in the straits that separate the toe of the "boot" of Italy and the island of Sicily just opposite. When the sun is just in the right position and sea and air are also ready to help, strange views of objects upon the opposite coast are seen from Calabria—sometimes magnified and set against a background of colored mists. Fata morgana means the fairy of the sea.

It is said that sometimes, during a hot and still summer day, by placing the eye close to the surface of a dry road, a mirage can be seen, but I have never tried it.

Before these and other strange sights were understood and explained we need not wonder that sailors and travelers held many strange beliefs in regard to them.—Tudor Jenks in St. Nicholas.

SHERIDAN'S BEST SPEECH.

A Newspaper Man Tells the Circumstances of When It Was Made.

"The last time General Phil Sheridan was in Milwaukee," said Bob H., the newspaper man, "was at a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland held here in 1882. I was given the honor of being associated with him at the national home. General Sheridan was not in his opening speech he was happy in his words, but after a fashion he managed to stammer out something that but few heard and less understood. I was reporting the event for The Sentinel and had taken down everything Sheridan said just as he spoke it. When he got through, he came around to see me and said, "Look here, Mr. Reporter, do you want to please me?"

"'Deed, I do, general.'

"'Then please don't print any of that d——d slush of mine. Just make up a nice little speech for me.'"

Howard made up a dainty little speech for the commander of the American army, which greatly pleased him.

A few years later, when he was on duty at Washington, Howard's duties frequently took him to headquarters, and he always met a hearty welcome. The first time he called Sheridan said: "Oh, yes, I remember you! You are the man who made that nice speech for me in Milwaukee."

On several occasions he introduced Howard to his friends as the author of the best speech he ever made.—Chicago Times-Herald.

GRANT ROUGHS IT.

He Slept In a Pigpen After the Battle of the Wilderness.

The general and staff bivouacked upon the ground. The night was quite chilly, and a couple of fires were lighted to add to our comfort. General Grant lay down with his officers beside one of the fires without any covering. When asleep, an aid quietly spread an overcoat over him. For about four hours we all kept turning over every few minutes so as to get warmed on both sides, imitating with our bodies the diurnal motion of the earth as it exposes its sides alternately to the heat of the sun. When daylight broke it was seen that a low board structure close to which the general in chief had lain down was a pigpen, but its former occupants had disappeared and were probably at that time nourishing the stomachs of the cavalry troopers of the invading army. Unfortunately the odors of the place had not taken their departure with the pigs, but remained to add to the discomfort of the bivouackers. Sheridan's cavalry had had a fight at this place the afternoon before, in which he had defeated the opposing force, and the ground in the vicinity, strewn with the dead, offered ample evidence of the severity of the struggle.

At daylight on the morning of the 8th active operations were in progress throughout the columns. General Sheridan had ordered his cavalry to move by different roads to seize the bridges crossing the Po river. General Meade modified these orders and directed a portion of the cavalry to move in front of Warren's infantry on the Spottsylvania Court House road. The enemy were felling trees and placing other obstacles in the way in order to impede the movement, and the cavalry was afterward withdrawn and the infantry directed to open the way.

About sunrise General Grant, after taking off his coat and shaking it to rid it of some of the dust in which he had lain down, shared with the staff officers some soldiers' rations and then seated himself on the ground by the roadside to take his morning smoke.—General Horace Porter in Century.

WALES' GOOD NATURE.

It Averted Threatened Trouble During His Canadian Tour.

Stephen Fiske describes the Prince of Wales' visit to America in the Ladies' Home Journal and relates these interesting incidents of his tour through Canada: "The Catholics had gained a little victory over the stern Duke of Newcastle at Quebec, and now the Orangemen demanded to be allowed to present addresses to the prince and to be received separately from their Catholic fellow citizens. The duke consulted with Governor General Head and refused to permit this distinction. At Kingston an Orange demonstration was prepared, and the royal party did not land from the steamer. The Orangemen chartered another steamer and pursued the prince to Brockton, but again he was not allowed to go on shore. At Coburg a party of 50 Canadian gentlemen took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the pretty hamlet. At Toronto the mayor apologized for the display of Orange flags. The prince was hooted and hissed when he attended church, and serious riots were feared.

"All trouble was averted, however, by the good humor of the prince himself. He was taking a drive with the duke, and the Orangemen hastily hung a banner across the road so that the royal party had to drive under it. Newcastle was indignant and ordered the coachman to turn back; but, lo, another Orange banner had been hung to cut off the retreat. Then the prince laughed heartily, took off his hat to the flag and was cheered by the Orangemen. However, the duke was not mollified, and the journey to Niagara falls was expedited. The prince first saw the gr[illegible] Sept. 15. A number of riding [illegible] been provided by the Canadian [illegible] ment, and he mounted at once a[illegible] to view the falls from various point[illegible]

Reason.

"Look at that fool[illegible] on a day like th[illegible] Is he crazy[illegible]

"I'm [illegible] don't [illegible]

"W[illegible]