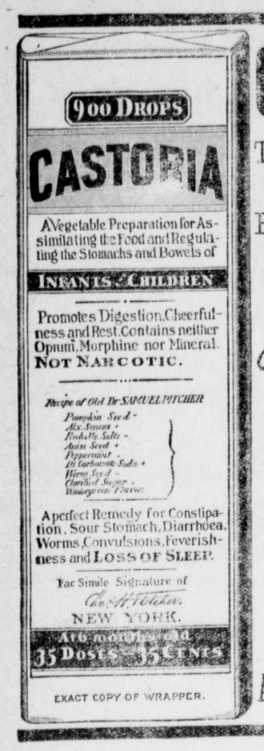

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A Splendid All-Wool Suit of Clothes FOR ONLY $4.75,

and a great variety to select from. I am over-stocked, and need money worse than I need the stock. It must move, and move quickly, and the only way to successfully accomplish this is to mark each suit so low that you can't resist it. Think of an all-wool Suit for men, made to fit perfectly

For Only $4.75!

The material in the most of these suits cost more than I ask for the entire suit. My object in selling these suits for such a price is to realize the ready money.

A Line of Much Finer Suits,

in all the new shades of plaid, and in blue, black, brown, gray steel, etc., have just been purchased, and we offer these at exceptionally low prices, ranging from $6.00 to $10.00. They will have to be seen to be appreciated. We think we have the

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to be found in the county. We will sell a neat Child's Suit, age from four to fifteen, for ONLY 63 CENTS, and for $1.50 will give you a variety to select from that will astonish you. Then I have a finer variety of all the newest shades and novelties for $2.50, 3.00 and 4.00.

SPECIAL.—I have just received direct from one of the finest Merchant Tailors in New York, a complete line of

Samples for Custom-Made Clothing

and will take your measure, make you a suit to your order, just as you want it made, and guarantee you a perfect fit for Only $11. I mean business, and respectfully invite your inspection before you buy. Respectfully, etc.,

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BIRDS AND DISEASE.

An Authority Who Thinks Birds Incapable of Carrying Contagion.

Persons interested in birds have recently been debating the question whether these creatures are capable of contracting diseases from human beings or of transmitting disease to human beings. Expert opinion seems to be divided. On the one hand Dr. K. Rulf, director of Gefierderte Welt, in a recent letter to the president of the Acclimation society, asserts that the transmission of any disease from a bird to a man and vice versa is absolutely impossible. Says Dr. Rulf:

"For more than 30 years I have been occupied in keeping, observing and raising exotic birds of plumage; consequently I have had occasion to deal with them when ill. Every bird that has died has been examined, and I have thus dissected during about 30 years several hundred parakeets. I have always kept these birds during their illness, sometimes for a considerable period, in my apartment, which is somewhat restricted in size, being composed of only six rooms for four grown persons and four children. During all this period I have not had a single case of sickness in my family, although the birds have had all possible kinds of maladies. I am also confirmed in my belief by the fact that I have allowed no opportunity to pass of asking for information on the subject from the principal dealers in birds at Hamburg, Cologne, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Marseilles and Bordeaux whenever they had sick birds in considerable numbers. In no case was I informed that any one, either a member of the family or an employee, had been attacked in the house of one of these merchants, and I obtained the same information from the directors of the great zoological gardens at Paris and London. No contagion—and I cannot insist too strongly on this point—could ever be established."

These, however, are all negative facts and would fail to stand against even one authenticated case of the transmission of disease to or from pet birds. Such cases, it is believed, have been proved to exist by Dr. Labouliene, who communicates an account of his investigations to the bulletin of the Acclimation society.

FISH WITH WINGS.

These Scaly Fliers Are Plentiful In Tropic Deep Waters.

The flying fish loves deep water and is found throughout the length and breadth of tropical seas. He is fond of feeding near the gulf weed of the Sargasso and deposits his stringy, glutinous spawn on its yellow branches. Vessels bound from New York to the Caribbee islands, upon reaching the "horse latitudes," sometimes encounter vast quantities of drifting weed, strung out into long ribbonlike patches about an eighth of a mile apart. Among the golden weed, with its delicate leaves and globular seeds, exists a curious family of cuttlefish, crabs, mollusks and small fishes. Upon these the flying fish preys, and they in turn devour its spawn. Every plunge of the steamer as she plows through the blue tropical waters frightens dozens of flying fish into the air, where they scatter in all directions, with the sunlight glistening on their gauzy wings.

The flying fish of the Atlantic attains a length of nearly one foot and a breadth between wing tips of 11 inches. He has a round, compact body, about about one inch in diameter near the pectoral fins or wings. There is also an auxiliary pair of ventral fins or wings, not nearly so large as the pectoral pair. The wings are formed by a thin, transparent membrane stretched over a delicate bony framework and are either, black, white or mottled with both. The upper half of the entire fish is a metallic blue in color, while the lower portion is a nacreous white. Black, prominent eyes; a small, prehensile mouth; forked tail, dorsal and anal fins, complete the picture of one of the most interesting little fishes in all nature's vast aquarium.

In flight he darts from the water to a height of 20 feet and goes scudding away before the wind, beating the air rapidly with both wings and tail. He sails straight away for 1,000 feet or even more, occasionally touching the crest of a wave, and seeming to gain a new impetus by the contact.—Forest and Stream.

TRADES THAT KILL.

Occupations That Gradually Destroy the Lives of the Men Engaged In Them.

People are afraid to travel by land or sea and take out all sorts of accident policies, but there are many legitimate occupations or trades that kill as certainly and steadily as the most ill regulated steam engine. An old writer said that human life was the cheapest thing on earth. Strange to say, says an English trade journal, you cannot frighten the workmen who know how dangerous is their trade, and not even higher wages will tempt them from such death traps. Lead, in the form of bullets and shot, is a deadly, dangerous thing, but it is also death dealing to all who use it in their work, as house painters, gilders, calico printers, type founders, potters and braziers.

Mercury is a foe to life. Those who make mirrors, barometers or thermometers, who etch or color wool or felt, will soon feel the effect of the nitrate of mercury in teeth, gums and the tissues of the body. Silver kills those who handle it, and photographers, makers of hair dyes and ink and other preparations are long turn gray, while a deadly weariness subdues them, and soon they succumb. Copper enters into the composition of many articles of everyday life, and too soon those who work in bronzing and similar decorative processes lose teeth and eyesight and finally life. Makers of wall paper grow pale and sick from the arsenic in its coloring, and matchmakers lose strength and vitality from the excess of phosphorus used in their business.

Nitric acid is used by engravers, by etchers in copper, by makers of gun cotton and those who supply our homes with lovely picture frames. Its fumes are poison to the human lungs and soon destroy them completely. Ammonia kills the scapmakers; workers in guano grow deaf; hydrocyanic acid deals death to gilders, photographers and picture finishers, while zinc is a fatal foe to calico printers, makers of optical glasses and meerschaum pipes.

Mankind is by nature brave, and very few are deterred from action because of supposed danger. If the great builders and engineers of the world would stop and ask, "How many lives will this undertaking cost?" it is probable that the world would be without some of the greatest triumphs of modern thought. Everyday life and common occupations are full of silent courage, and all around are workers who die in the harness and are true heroes without knowing it.

A Cough Remedy.

A troublesome throat irritation or cough, the result of a cold, is most annoying, but a home remedy will relieve and oftentimes cure it without the aid of other medicines. The following formula was given by a physician many years ago and has been found to be of great value: Take a quarter of a pound of the best gum arabic and pour over it half a pint of hot water. Cover and leave it until the gum is dissolved. Then add a quarter of a pound of pure white sugar and a generous half gill of strained lemon juice. Place these ingredients over the fire and let them simmer about ten minutes. Then pour the mixture into a bottle and cork. When taking this sirup, a little water may be added.

Patriotism and Ignorance.

Tommy—Isn't it funny, ma, how ignorant it makes a man when he gets to be a patriot?

Ma—Why, Tommy, what gave you that idea?

Tommy—Why, ma, didn't the lecturer say last night that the man who is a patriot should know no north nor south nor east nor west?—Richmond Dispatch.

PHOTOGRAPHING A SHOT.

Wonderful Experiments In Determining the Time of a Flash of Electricity.

Recent achievements in the moving photography that has produced the animatograph, biograph, cinematograph and other representations of motion are not more wonderful than the lately perfected photography of the flying bullet. Professor C. Vernon Boys, F. R. S., has worked on this seemingly unsolvable problem with great success, as have also two Italian artillery officers.

In the course of a lecture on the subject, Mr. Boys demonstrated that the ordinary notion that an electric spark is instantaneous was quite erroneous and stated that the light of the two ends of the ordinary electric spark lasted a little less than the one-hundred thousandth part of a second. It was, of course, instantaneous to our senses, but to tests which could measure accurately to the one-hundred millionth part of a second the electric spark was anything but instantaneous. This spark was no good for taking the photograph of a flying bullet, as the lecturer showed by exhibiting one of his attempts, which made quite a blurred picture.

Mr. Boys then proceeded to explain the steps which he took in order to reduce the length of time of the electric spark. To this end it was essential that the terminals should be made of copper, platinum or some metal which did not produce readily an ignitible vapor, and the electric current must not be driven through wires at all. He used a very thick, broad band of copper, not more than two inches long, which reached around the edge of the plate, so that the electric current had not more than three or four inches to go altogether. He explained by diagrams how he had effected his object and shortened the time of the spark to about one-thirteen millionth of a second, or about 100 times quicker than the ordinary flash.

To give the audience some idea of the infinitesimal fraction of time, he said the time occupied by the spark as reduced by his apparatus was proportionately as much less than a second as a second was less than five months, and during that time a bullet fired from a magazine rifle could not travel more than one five hundredth part of an inch. By this simple contrivance he was able to get a brighter and shorter spark and all that was necessary to make a good and sharp picture.—New York World.

OVEREDUCATED.

Cultivated Greeks Compelled to Work at Uncongenial Tasks.

It is one of the curious apparent contradictions of the country and the people that whereas a large percentage of the population can neither read nor write, the bane of the nation is over education, says the London Journal in an article upon the Greeks. The university and high schools act as magnets, attracting all the clever or ambitious youth of the country, large numbers of whom are duly stamped every year with the academic seal and turned adrift with larger demands on society than their fathers ever had and less means of satisfying them. Hence a considerable number of young men throughout the country who can speak several languages and have acquired large stores of general or technical knowledge are forced to earn their bread by means of uncongenial work. These individuals are dissatisfied with the established order of things, which makes no special provision for them, and they gladly lend their aid to social reformers or political agitators of all parties and professions.

Not that there are any political parties in Greece in the sense in which these exist in most constitutional countries. Men, not measures, is the universal cry; individual interest is the line of cleavage. The crowd follows one of the two men whose heads are above those of their fellows. The successful leader then provides places for the few who are chosen as well as called, and high sounding rhetoric for the many. People change sides from time to time according to the outlook, and nobody accuses them of being renegades. In no case is there any principle at stake. The members of the little parliament at Athens receive but a couple of thousand drachmas a year (roughly speaking, £50) from the state, but in some cases this constitutes the sole support of the legislator's family.

A Lake of Ink.

In the midst of the 3,500 Cocopah volcanoes of Arizona stands the lake of ink, into which run scores of streams of clear, hot, mineral charged water. It is only a quarter of a mile long by half as much wide, but no bottom has ever yet been found to its gloomy depths. The black water rises to within three or four inches of its level shores, and the temperature at the edge is 110 degrees F., rising at a depth of 250 feet to 216 degrees—4 degrees above boiling point. To the touch the water feels smooth and oily, and when it is in repose ashes and oily matter cover the surface half an inch thick. Although the water is jet black, it does not discolor the skin of a bather. The coloring matter seems to be held in suspension and will adhere to a white cloth dipped in the lake. To the taste the water is warm, salt and bitter.

To the bather the sensation is most delightful, exhilarating to such a degree that a bath of 15 minutes makes one feel as if under the influence of the very best brandy.

Millions of bubbles, formed by escaping gases, keep the surface at all times agitated, till it rolls, boils and foams as if ready to roll over its banks and escape. Whenever the neighboring volcanoes rage with anger, the lake follows suit, and the sight of its maddened waters will not soon be forgotten.

The cures wrought on the Indians who bathe there and on the few white men who have so far visited the spot are almost incredible.—London Answers.

Market Rate.

Some of these big magazine editors are humorous at times. In response to this inquiry from an amateur, "What does poetry bring in New York?" one of them replied:

"We have no regular prices, but if you ship it in crates or carloads we believe that you can realize 1¼ cents a pound for it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Dubious.

"I dropped around to see how our safe stood the fire," said an agent to the proprietor of an establishment which had been destroyed, as the two surveyed the ruins.

"Well," replied the owner, "I think your safe is a first class article to keep unpaid bills in."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace.—Emerson.

Professor Bailey of Ithaca has succeeded in grafting tomato on potato vines. In this case the tomatoes grew to full size, but the potatoes remained small.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The mystery of womanhood is full of deep unanswerable enigmas. Why should women be compelled to suffer simply because they are women? Why is it that the source of their highest joys is at the same time the cause of their greatest wretchedness? The very attributes which make it possible for women to be happy wives and mothers also render them liable to the utmost physical misery and pain.

The sufferings of body and mind caused by some weakness of the distinctly feminine organs are so almost universal among women that the question might well be asked "Is this Nature's punishment for the crime of being a woman?"

The true answer is No! These sufferings are neither natural nor necessary. They would not exist if the organism was healthy. No woman ought to endure such troubles. There is no need of it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a perfect and positive cure for feminine weakness and disease.

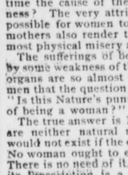
It gives health and strength to the special organs and nerve-centres; heals inflammation; stops weakening drains; promotes functional regularity, and restores the normal, vigorous and painless condition which Nature intended.

It is the only medicine of its kind invented by an educated and experienced physician. It is the only medicine which makes baby's coming safe and comparatively painless.

Any woman who would like to know more about this medicine and about her own physicial make-up should send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N. Y., to pay the cost of mailing *only* on an absolutely free copy of his thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser;" or, 31 stamps for cloth covered.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

DR. THEEL 604 N. Sixth St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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MATTIE P. EARBIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

NASAL CATARRH IS A LOCAL DISEASE, *and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes*

This remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

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COLD IN HEAD

Opens and cleans the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail.

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On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

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cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures Lung Troubles, Debility, disordered stomach and female ills, and is more than a pleasant tonic when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM 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.

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

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. Safe. Reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all local druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

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Millington Roller Mills

HAVING PUT IN

New Turbine Water Wheel,

and with my Rolls Reground and Recorrugated, can now make

A Superior Article of Flour,

inferior to none on this Peninsula. My brands are Chester and Beauty. 35 lbs. of Chester in exchange for 60 lbs. of good, clean wheat.

FLOUR AND FEED FOR SALE, both at the mill and at store in Galena. Respectfully,

E. W. SPEAR.

FURS SIGMUND —OF— BALTIMORE Fur Manufacturers.

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ON REMODEL AND REPAIR WORK.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

STYLES IN PARLOR STOVES.

The Evolution of the Self Feeder—"High Art and Low Feed."

The modern American self feeding parlor stove, which also was originally made cylindrical in form, is now almost without exception made square. The self feeder commended itself at once upon its introduction and it soon came into wide use. Its utility was everywhere recognized. It was not then, however, so perfect in detail as it has since been made. The magazine was at first made larger than was really necessary, even for the purpose of such a stove. In a large size self feeder, standing pretty high generally, the opening into the magazine at the top, through which the coal was poured, was so high that it became quite a task to lift a scuttle of coal up to it. This was not so much noticed at the very outset, when people were more impressed by other features, but it speedily became a consideration of importance. It was said at the time that in feeding some of the stoves a stepladder was needed. It certainly did require a considerable degree of exertion.

The ornamentation of the stove at that time consisted of moldings and bands, and perhaps of wreaths in low relief, cast upon the upper part of the cylinder, looped around the top, and the stove was often surmounted with an ornamental urn. All this made a handsome stove, as stoves went, but it was felt that something better might be produced in the way of style and finish and that it was practically essential that something should be done to lower the feed. These two requisites to the highest development and greater success of the self feeding parlor stove were formulated in the phase "high art and low feed" once familiar in the trade. The demands were promptly met.

To bring the feed lower, the whole stove was lowered wherever it could be done, a trifle being taken here and there, the grate was lowered a little, and the magazine was reduced in size where that could be done and still leave it of ample size to meet essential requirments. The effect of these changes was to bring the feed down to where it is today, within convenient reach, and the general lowering of the structure of the stove was in keeping also with the new outward shape that was adopted, square instead of round, the fire pot, however, remaining round.

At first in the ornamentation of stoves of the new design tiles were used freely and some of the parts of the stoves or their trimmings were nickel plated. Tiles are still used to a considerable extent. Nickel plating is more freely used than at first, and bronze is now used also. While the stoves are in outline and effect square it does not follow that they are flat sided. Some are recessed, some have swell sides. They are made in various modifications of shape and in a great variety of styles of finish as to ornamentation in ties and nickel plaiting, and in a great variety of ornamental patterns reproduced in the castings themselves. Many of these stoves are tasteful as well as elaborate. "High art and low feed" are combined in them.—New York Sun.

HIGH HEELS IN EGYPT.

Slippers Seem to Be In High Favor With Cairo Women.

It is hard to find a neat, well fitting shoe in Cairo, because the woman of the fellah class goes barefooted and the woman of the harem wears slippers. Egypt has no middle class of a size to count for anything. The shoe, when one discovers it, is too broad for the foot of a European. It is round toed and without an instep, for the use of a splay footed generation. It has either no heel or else one that puts the "common sense" models to shame. It is a clumsy adaptation of its European prototype, useful, probably, but certainly not ornamental.

The slipper is a different thing. In its lowest state it is bright colored. It is a thing of the soil and seems a part of the foot that has shuffled along in it for centuries. The cheaper slippers worn by the women of Cairo are a vivid red or yellow. They are very loose, but are too flexible to be altogether awkward. They have soles almost as thin as paper and no heels. To walk in them is an art that can't be learned in one generation, but needs to be developed through heredity, for they are always trodden down at the back, and it takes toes as clever as fingers to hold them in position.

But Egyptian women can jump as nimbly as others from extreme to extreme, and every mother's daughter of them who can afford it wears stiltlike Louis Quinze heels. The women of the wealthier classes are odd sights in their batlike, black cloaks and white yakmaks, tilting through the streets with a liberal display of pink silk stockings and blue satin slippers that look fitter for a ballroom. Feet are all that a veiled woman can display, and she makes the most of them. In the narrow streets that lead from the muski one may see in a ten minutes' walk any morning stockings and slippers of all the hues of the rainbow. The shapeless silk cloaks that are universal for outdoor wear are cut conveniently short to display black slippers embroidered with gold, white slippers beaded with blue, yellow satin slippers with white lace rosettes and dozens of red silk slippers with black beading. In Matarieh, Heloun and other suburban villages, where many of the pashas keep their harems, so that their wives may not buy out the jewelers' bazaars of Cairo, the display of footgear is even more striking.

The women who have the largest fortunes invested in stockings and slippers are not apparently young and are oftener than not of unwieldy figures. The feet of Egyptian women are not small, and these gay slippers are apt to be in big sizes. They are frequently soiled and spotted, for the streets of Cairo are dirty, but they add to the picturesqueness of outdoor life and to one's appreciation of the ingenuity of women.—New York Tribune

An Improvement.

Art Dealer—The perspective is very fine. You'll observe how it removes objects in the background to a wonderful distance.

Connoisseur—If it could only remove the objects in the foreground to a wonderful distance, don't you think the picture would come nearer to perfection?—Boston Transcript.

In a church in Dublin the choir was startled during the singing of the psalm by the appearance of the organ blower's head, who shouted: "Sing like blazes! The bellows is bu'sted!"

Experiments with plants tend to show that in clear weather the evaporation by night as compared to that which takes place in the day appears to be in the ratio of one to five.

In Bavaria the title of prince only costs $5,000 and that of lord $2,500, while a simple "von" may be purchased for $375.

The best dancers are said to be the Americans and Russians. French and Italians, however, posture better.

A Beautiful Complexion.

If you are suffering from poverty of blood, blood disorders, scrofula, boils, carbuncles, eruptions, pimples, and have a bad complexion, Dr. John W. Bull's Pills are the best constitutional remedy that can be employed. They are a perfect purifier and enricher of the blood; a tonic of supreme qualities. They will fortify the system, making it impenetrable to disease, and give glow to the cheeks and color to the complexion. Dr. Bull's Pills (60 in a box) cost but 25 cents; trial box, 10 cents, at all dealers, or by mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md. Some dealer may try to substitute some ordinary cathartic pills; don't be deceived; ask for Dr. John W. Bull's Pills, the only genuine, and take no other.

MUNYON'S cold cure is invaluable, and should be in every home. It will cure colds in the head or elsewhere promptly and surely. Munyon's Remedies—a separate cure for each disease—for sale at all drug gists. If in doubt, write direct to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for free medical advice.

COLD CURE

Important to Farmers!

I HAVE OPENED MY NEW

Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shop

ON CROSS STREET,

opposite the Armstrong Hotel, and am now prepared to do all kinds of work in my line. After a practical experience of 18 years in

Horseshoeing and all Branches of Blacksmith Work,

I am confident of being able to give entire satisfaction. I have made the structure of the horse's foot a study of years. No hot shoes applied to horses' feet. All work done with neatness and despatch, and at the most moderate rates.

ELWOOD WHALEY,

Nov. 21, 1895. Chestertown, Md.

NATHAN BROOKS'

Shaving Saloon,

STILL POND.

I desire to inform the people of this and surrounding neighborhoods that I am permanently located in Still Pond. Shaving neatly and cleanly done. Fair cutting in the latest style. Ladies' and Children's Hair Trimmed. Shampooing a specialty. Give me a call.

Respectfully, etc.,

NATHAN BROOKS,

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The Best Lubricating Oils for the money in the county for Binders, Mowers and other machines, 12, 20, 25 and 30 cts per gallon. Cylinder Oil for Engines 60c. per gallon. For sale by

JOSEPH GUEST,

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Special Attention to Horseshoeing.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,

AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD.,

is now better prepared than ever to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting. REPAIRING a specialty.

WE KEEP FOR SALE THE GENUINE

OLIVER CHILLED Plows

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And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

THE CELEBRATED TIGER CORN PLANTER.

McCormick Harvesting Machines,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, NO-TOP BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, DAYTONS, SULKIES, CARRIAGE TOPS, CARRIAGE POLES, CARRIAGE HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, FARM WAGONS AND DEARBORNS.

Power Feed Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Fence Wire and Belting of all kinds.

Class of work and quality of material used considered, we can compete with any maker in the county in prices.

Also Fire Insurance Agent.

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R. K. PIPPIN & SONS,

Contractors and Builders,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Plans and Specifications furnished.

Estimates cheerfully made on all kinds of work. Jobbing promptly attended to. Prices moderate. A call solicited.

Address,

R. K. PIPPIN & SONS,

Jan. 24, 1895—y. Chestertown, Md.

KENT COUNTY'S

LEADING LIVERY,

GEO. B. McWHORTER, Chestertown, Md.

MY TEAMS

are First-Class in every particular, and satisfaction always given to my customers. Travelling salesmen conveyed to all parts of the Peninsula at moderate prices. Teams for private parties furnished at short notice.

Give me a call. Respy, etc.,

GEORGE B. McWHORTER,

Feb. 21, 1895—y. Chestertown, M

We are Prepared to Quote Specially Low Prices.

Good 6x20 Shingles

Saps, $5.00 Hearts, $6.00

Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, $15.00

Common Yellow Pine Flooring, $12.50

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.

Lumber Dealers,

414 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.

INCH YELLOW PINE BOARDS, EDGE, $10.00 and $12.50.

The Above Goods are Excellent Value.

We have higher Grades at higher prices

Write Us For Prices.

Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.

Summer Schedule, 1897.

Popular STEAMER LOUISE. DAILY.

Leaving Tolchester Beach at 10.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.

Leaving Baltimore at 8.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

One-day tickets, Round Trip, 25c.

The shortest, cheapest and most desirable route to Baltimore.

Russell's Stage connects with each Boat from Chestertown.

For further information, apply to

G. E. NOLAND, Supt., Tolchester Beach,

Or, TOLCHESTER COMPANY, Pier 18, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

CHESTER RIVER

Steamboat Company.

On and after Monday May 30,

EMMA A. FORD.

will leave Chestertown daily, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Bogle's, Queenstown and Kent Island.

RETURNING, will leave Baltimore at 3.00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping at above landings.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS $1.00

from all points to and from Baltimore, good until October 15, 1897.

Commencing with Monday, April 12, 1897,

THE STEAMER GRATITUDE

will leave Centreville at 7 o'clock daily, except Sunday, for Baltimore at 7 A. M. Returning, will leave Baltimore at 2.30 P. M.

GEO. WARFIELD, Pass'r.

SASSAFRAS RIVER STEAMBOAT CO.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ROUND TRIPS.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1897, the STEAMER SASSAFRAS will leave Georgetown week days at 6.30 A. M. (except Saturday), Shallcross' 6.45 A. M.; Cassidy's wharf, 7.00 A. M.; Turner's Creek, 7.15 A. M.; BETTERTON 8.00 A. M.; Buck Neck, 9.15 A. M.; Gale's wharf, at 9.30 A. M.

Returning, leave Baltimore week days at 3.00 o'clock, (except Friday); Saturday at 2 O'CLOCK, stopping at Buck Neck, Gale's wharf, Betterton and all landings on the Sassafras River, except Turner's Creek, trip up. Stopping at Turner's Creek if possible.

WM. CUNDIFF, Sup't.

W. H. KELLEY & SON

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

Blacksmithing & Wheelwrighting

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Repairing a Specialty.

FARM WAGONS, DEARBORNS & DAYTONS, of our own make constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of All Kinds

Carriages, Buggies, Roadcarts and Harness.

Also Carriage Painting Done neatly and at prices to suit the times.

Horseshoeing 75 Cents Cash

Respectfully,

W. H. KELLEY & SON,

Locust Grove, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 31, 1897.

For Chicago and Northwest, Mt. Royal Station, 8.45, 10.18 A. M., 6.42 P. M. daily.

Camden Station, 9.00, 10.45 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Mt. Royal Station, 10.18 A. M., 2.24 P. M., 9.42 P. M. daily. Camden Station, 10.45 A. M., 2.40 P. M., 10.10 P. M.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, Mt. Royal Station, 8.45 A. M., daily, 7.47 P. M. Except Sunday. Camden Station, 9.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. daily.

For Columbus, Toledo and Detroit, Mt. Royal Station, 9.52 P. M. Camden Station 10.10 P. M.

For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and Roanoke, Mt. Royal Station, 9.52 daily. Camden Station, 10.10 P. M. daily. Sleeping Car, Baltimore to New Orleans, and Washington to Memphis.

For Luray, Mt. Royal Station, 2.24 P. M. daily. Camden Station 2.40 P. M. daily.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Mt. Royal Station, week days, x6.00, x7.45, x8.45, x10.18 A. M., x12.38, x2.24, x3.32, x5.38, x6.42, x7.47, x9.52, x10.18 P. M. Sundays, x6.00, x8.45, x10.18 A. M., x2.24, x3.32, x6.42, x9.52, x10.18 P. M.

Camden Station, week days 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35, x7.20, x8.00, 8.35, x9.00, x10.30, x10.45 A. M., 12.10, x12.50, x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.05, x5.50, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, x7.58, 9.15, x10.10, x10.30, 11.30 P. M. Sunday, x6.25, 6.35, 8.35, x9.00, x10.30, x10.45 A. M., 5.05, x2.40, (3.45, 45-minutes) 5.05, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x10.10, 10.30, 11.30 P. M.

For Annapolis, Mt. Royal Station, 8.45 A