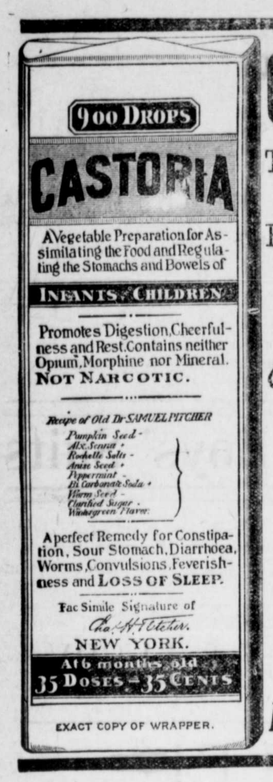

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We haven't any *Gold Syrup* neither *Silver Syrup*, but we do know that if you try our 20c. Syrup you will stick to it. There may be some one that don't know it, but most everybody does know that we sell the

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Some at 38c.

The Best at 48c.

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A few styles Sea Island Percales, regular 12½c. goods, full 36 inches wide—can buy them for 9½c

Other Percales 6½c. and 8c. per yard.

Indigo Blue Calicoes, best make, 5c
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THE PATENT MEDICINE MAN.

He Waited Long For Results, and They Came With a Rush.

"It was more than 20 years ago that I decided the thing was ready to be put on the market," said the inventor of a compound that has now passed out of the category of patent medicines and become well introduced. "The question that bothered me was how to get the stuff before the people and make them personally acquainted with its qualities, so that I might find out whether my own faith and confidence in the article were justified. But how was I to get it into people's hands? That was the question that I had to answer. I went to the wholesale druggists, and they said it would be useless to put it on their shelves, as nobody would buy it. I sent it to doctors, but that did very little toward getting the article into the hands of the people. I gave it away at fairs, and the result was that a small portion of the people there got nearly all of the stuff, while the others went without any. Plainly that would not do. But I didn't know yet what I would do.

"After awhile it occurred to me that I would start a man in a buggy driving in a certain direction. He was to distribute the stuff to everybody he met on the road, and in that way the stuff would finally get into the hands of the people. I was going to have relays enough to stretch a line across the country and start a man from the west to come east through the territory the other man could not reach. I was going to send the stuff on ahead, so that at different points on the road the man would be supplied with enough to give away.

"The fellow started on his long trip and distributed thousands of packages of the stuff. Other men started in different directions, and there were only a few thinly populated and remote corners of the country that could not have some personal experience of my invention. The men finished their trips and I waited. But no response came. The people whom I had expected to answer with a cry for what I had given them remained mute. A year passed, and every cent of available capital had gone into the scheme. Thousands of dollars had gone, and evidently no more had been done toward creating a demand than if the stuff had been locked in a closet and left there. I strained hard, but I never could hear the voice of the public calling for my invention. The months were miserable with suspense and despair until suddenly the public, to speak metaphorically, roared at me. The rush had started in a way I could never understand."—New York Sun.

The English Dislike of Commerce.

We believe that the English, who are in continental opinion a nation of shopkeepers, are not by instinct or by aspiration a trading people at all, or even an industrial one. They are a seafaring people by tendency, and as the sea produces nothing they are compelled to trade, and circumstances have driven them into the industrial life, but their proclivity is toward struggle of any kind, and not, except as an incident in that struggle, toward the making of money. It was quite late in their history that they recognized trading as their vocation, and much later still that they surrendered the notion that to be a trader, whether merchant or manufacturer or dealer in money, was to be comparatively a base person. Till within the last few years all historians thought economics rather unworthy subjects of their pens, and the social distinctions drawn against industry were of the most galling character. Indeed, they have not disappeared yet, the contempt which was once felt for the merchant and the banker being still entertained for the distributor, though he often combines both functions. The great industrial is still hardly reckoned on a par with the great agriculturist, and the shopkeeper of any kind is still placed far below any sort of professional.

Money, it is true, is now almost the only source of irresponsible power, and those who possess it begin, like the powerful in all countries and ages, to be highly regarded, but the grandson of a Tottenham Court road peer would much rather his peerage had been acquired in battle or by chicane than out of a shop, however large. Even the captains of industry, who are like the old barons in many respects, are not thought of as quite their equals, and the greatest of railway builders, say the late Mr. Brassey, is not placed on the level of a great agriculturist, say the late Mr. Coke of Norfolk. The state has honored both, but the popular sentiment, which, and not the state, settles what Greeks are like, condones, rather than delights in, the action of the state. The difference is disappearing, but it dies hard.—London Spectator.

Much Too Liberal.

People who take all things literally are apt to tread on other people's toes. The man who walked in where he saw a sign, "Walk in," and who was ordered out, was a literal man, and so was he who went into a pawnbroker's shop and demanded 40 shillings because there was a placard in the window that read: "Look at this watch for 40 shillings." "I looked at it," said he, "and now I want my £2."

The most amusing incident we have heard is that of the country man who, while sauntering along a city street, saw a sign:

"Please ring the bell for the caretaker."

After reflecting for a few minutes, he walked up and gave the bell such a pull that it nearly came out by the roots. In a few minutes an angry faced man opened the door.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the bell puller.

"Yes. What do you want?"

"I saw that notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself."—London Tit-Bits.

Grant's Different Hats.

After his return from abroad Grant had a little Japanese servant, who took charge of him as though the general were a bit of machinery and he were the engineer. Some of the newspaper men noticed that in the course of one trip Grant had on six different hats, and they laughingly asked him what was the significance of the change. Grant said: "Why, I do not know. I supposed I had on the same hat all the time." Investigation brought out the fact that the little Jap, through the suggestion of some of the ladies of the party or some of the committee, had received ideas as to what kind of a hat the general ought to wear at certain towns. If it was a college town, just before he arrived the little Jap would tiptoe to the general, remove the slouch hat, place a silk hat carefully on the general's head and trip out, the general never losing a word of any conversation. At the next stop, if it was explained to the little Jap that it was a soldier town, off would come the silk hat and on went the general's military hat. He made it a rule for the general never to appear at two places in the same hat, and the joke of it was that Grant himself did not know anything of the scheme."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Appreciation.

"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large hearted, generous girl."

"I do, sir (with emotion), and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—Harlem Life.

In a home for sandwich men in London there are said to be several university graduates and medical men and a Scotchman who ran through £50,000 in three years.

Preserved fruits in a state fit to be eaten have been taken from the ruins of Herculaneum.

To Live.

To live is to have justice, truth, reason, devotion, probity, sincerity, common sense, right and duty welded into the heart.—Victor Hugo.

OLD POSTAL USAGES.

CURIOUS PHASES OF THE MAIL SERVICE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Rates on Ordinary Letters In England Were Almost Prohibitive—Adoption of the Penny Post and the Queer Arguments Against It.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, there were no telegraphs in this country and few railways. The mails were forwarded by coach, and the postage rates were to all but the well to do prohibitive. It cost from 4d. to 1s. 8d. to send a "single" letter under an ounce in weight from one part of the kingdom to another. There were some 40 charges, varying according to distance, the average rate being 9d., or half the day's wage of a laborer. A "single" letter meant a single piece of paper (adhesive envelopes had not been invented), and the addition of a second scrap of paper made the letter a "double" one. The postage was paid on delivery by the recipient, and as no credit was given the incursion of a postman into a poor neighborhood was watched on all sides with fear rather than hope.

Coleridge, the poet, saw a poor woman declining to accept a letter on the score of inability to pay. The good natured bard (doubtless with some difficulty) found the required ninepence, despite the woman's remonstrances. When the postman had gone away, she showed Coleridge that the letter was but a blank sheet of paper. Her brother had arranged to send her at intervals such a sheet, addressed in a certain fashion, as evidence that all was well with him, and she as regularly, after inspecting the address, refused to accept it. Some humorist on one occasion sent out large numbers of letters, each on a sheet as large as a tablecloth, all of which had to be delivered as "single" missives.

This system practically stifled written intercourse among the working class and pressed with severity upon the middle class, but the rich and highly placed entirely escaped postal taxation. The privilege of franking covered the correspondence not only of ministers, peers and members of parliament, but of their relatives, friends and acquaintances. While in one year early in the queen's reign no less than 7,400,000 letters were franked, a single London firm paid annually £11,000 for postage and a writer in The Quarterly referred flippantly to "so slight and rare an incident in a laborer's life as the receipt of a letter." Among the "packets" franked was a grand piano. An army of clerks was employed to fix the charges to be collected, and the postal revenue remained stationary between 1815 and 1835, although in the same period the population increased from 19,500,000 to 25,600,000.

Moved by this state of things, parliament in 1839 adopted Rowland Hill's proposal of uniform inland penny postage, which came into operation on Jan. 10, 1840. The writer possesses a copy of The Quarterly Review of 1839, in which a contributor (believed to be Croker) fiercely denounces the scheme. "Will clerks," he says, "write only to their fathers and girls to their mothers? Will not letters of romance or love, intrigue or mischief, increase in at least equal proportions? We doubt whether social and domestic correspondence will be more than doubled. A gigantic exemplification of the old proverb—Penny wise and pound foolish," etc.

Macaulay says that the penny post, when first established, was the object of violent invective, as a manifest contrivance of the pope to enslave the souls of Englishmen. It was described as "sedition made easy." The postal authorities, who in 1784 had opposed the institution of mail coaches, were implacable enemies of penny postage. The postmaster general of 1839, Lord Lichfield, based his objections on the curious ground that the building at St. Martin's-le-Grand would not be large enough. The secretary, Colonel Maberly, constantly repeated, "This plan we know will fail."

As we know, it succeeded, and the penny rate has been generally adopted in Europe as well as in the United States. The number of letters rose from 80,000,000 in 1837 to 209,000,000 in 1847, and for the year ending on March 31, 1897, about 1,900,000,000. The postal surplus was in 1839 £1,659,510 and in 1896-7 £3,632,133. The number of letters, which was in 1837 about 3 per head and in 1854 15 per head, is now 77 per head.—Fortnightly Review.

High Titles Without Cost.

English folk are copying the American custom of conferring titles upon their children in baptism by using such names as Lord, Earl, Baron, etc. This will mean more to the English child than it has to the American.

One parent in the midlands bestowed on his progeny military as well as social rank. One of his children is christened Baron, another Captain another Colonel and another Major General. London Truth has this statement from one who knows this titled family, and they are to be found at the present time in the neighborhood of Birmingham. At this rate every Tommy Atkins in the next generation may be a field marshal.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

John Wesley's In Georgia Antedates Robert Raikes' Fifty Years.

In recounting the ministrations of John Wesley in Georgia, where the famous preacher sowed the first seeds of Methodism in America, the Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal, claims that Wesley established the first Sunday school in the world at Savannah. In connection with his other labors, which were indeed prodigious, Wesley, soon after his arrival in Georgia, in 1736, began to provide for the Sunday school instruction of the children of the parish. His devotion to children at times almost amounted to infatuation. Children were likewise equally attached to him, as shown in their intercourse with him. Both on week days and Sabbaths he gave no little attention to educational work. As a preliminary labor on the Sabbath before the evening service he required them to convene in the church, at which time he catechised them thoroughly and furnished them with additional teaching from the Bible itself.

In the present Wesleyan Memorial church in Savannah there is a Sunday school room into which hundreds of children crowd for Sunday instruction. The original school was less in number, but it was unquestionably the first Sunday school in the world. When taught by Wesley, it numbered between 60 and 75 scholars, but from all accounts there were few if any Indian boys in his earlier classes. A very high authority, Sir Charles Reed, M. P., LL. D., of England, is clearly of the opinion that this Sunday school was the first founded in the world, and that it antedates by a half century the secular instruction of Robert Raikes at Gloucester, England, as well as the first school in America upon Raikes' plan which was established in the city of New York.

Curtains were employed for bedsteads in the eleventh century. They were afterward transferred to windows.

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, Le Roy, N. Y.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

In New York a short while ago a baby was born in jail. Its mother was being tried for murder. Every womanly heart gives a throb of sympathy at thought of the blight upon the poor little baby's life. But a baby need not be born in jail to be unfortunate. Any baby which is not welcomed into this world with loving hearts and ready hands is unfortunate. Any mother who is physically weak and incapable of bestowing a healthy constitution upon her baby may darken its future with weakness and disease.

A prospective mother ought to insure her baby's welfare by every means that Nature and science afford to keep her physical powers up to the very highest point.

Every expectant mother ought to know and avail herself of the strengthening and re-enforcing properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives health and endurance to the delicate organs concerned in motherhood. Taken early during the period of expectancy, it makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and comparatively easy. It makes the mother strong and cheerful, and gives health and natural vigor to the child.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised for weak and delicate women by an educated, experienced physician.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains advice and suggestions which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures Lung Troubles, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Stomach and female ills, and is noted for making men women and all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

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AN ANCIENT MEXICAN CITY.

A Curious Legend—Some Relics of Emperor Maximilian.

Queretaro was a town before the Spanish conquest and was made a city in 1655. A legend of Queretaro is that an Otomite chief, Fernando de Tapia by name, undertook to convert the city to Christianity in a way that seems novel to us, but was common enough to his day. He came from Tula with a challenge to the people of Queretaro to a fair stand up fight. If he won, the people surviving were to be baptized. The challenge was accepted, but while the fight was in progress a dark cloud came up and the blessed Santiago was seen in the heavens with a fiery cross, whereupon the people of Queretaro gave up and were baptized. They set up a stone cross to commemorate the event on the site of the present church of Santa Cruz. There is scarcely a church in Mexico which has not a legend of this kind attached to it. The town is identified with the history of Mexico.

Here the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was ratified in 1848, and here Maximilian made his last stand in 1867, was obliged to surrender and was shot. Everybody is interested in Maximilian mainly on account of poor Carlotta. Maximilian was executed on the Cerro de las Campanas and with him Generals Miramin and Media. The place is marked by three little crosses of stone. The two generals were killed at the first volley, but Maximilian, who had requested that he be shot through the body that his mother might look upon his face, was only wounded, and a second firing was required to kill him.

The emperor had been led to believe that Carlotta was dead. She became insane from grief and was kept in an asylum for many years, but she still lives and still mourns for her dead husband and the loss of her throne. The United States government protested against the execution of Maximilian, but in vain, Juarez refusing to spare him.

There are all kinds of relics of Maximilian in Mexico—the Yturbide theater, where he was tried and condemned, the table on which the death warrant was signed, the wooden stools on which the prisoners sat during the trial and the coffin of Maximilian, whose remains were subsequently sent to Austria and buried at Miramar. I confess I do not share in any sentiment of pity for Maximilian, who was an adventurer without a shadow of right in Mexico and took the chances of war. He was, it is true, a victim of Napoleon and of his own ambition and was very scurvily treated by those who had induced him to set up his throne in Mexico, but to have released him would have been to establish a claimant for the Mexican throne. It was better that this man should die than that thousands should be sacrificed in the wars he would surely have fomented if he had been allowed to live.—Philadelphia Ledger

OUR BIG BUILDINGS.

For Them We Have No Architectural Tradition to Guide Us.

To take the 20 story steel frame building and think it out for itself is to begin with that building of Chicago in which the panels between the uprights of the steel frame are filled with thin iron, just as they might have been filled with pasteboard or leather. Such a building has no walls. The spaces between the constructional uprights and horizontals are simply filled, partly with glass, partly with an opaque screen. That is the logical beginning of the new tradition, and if the designers will take that up and work at it, they may, in the course of the century, develop a new style of architecture. There is little chance, apparently, of that being done. Instead of that, each designer is applying to his own tall building the forms which he finds in books or as used in his own practice on buildings of a far different character, these previous buildings having been designed themselves by reference to books rather than under the sway of tradition.

In short, no man can say that he has learned of his predecessors any safe and certain way of going at his work, and the consequence is that those conditions under which alone can the design of any building be made successful are wanting. Since the world began no man has ever designed a good building independently of tradition. It is as certain that no man ever will do so as it is certain that no man will build a good, swift, large freight carrying ship without having consulted the lines of other ships not quite so highly developed.—"The Field of Art" in Scribner's.

Youth's Cruelty.

We have the phrase as "tender hearted as a child," but in reality nothing is so hard and cruel as youth. Its judgments are inexorable. It confounds the sinner and the sin. It is impatient and implacable. Only after one has lived and suffered and has known the temptations and trials of life does one learn to deal gently with the weaknesses and faults of his brother man and to throw about the world the tender and enveloping mantle of charity and sympathy.

Surely this broader comprehension and sympathy is some compensation for growing old. To it may be added the fact not always appreciated—that as one grows older one enjoys with a cultivated sense many things of which youth is profoundly ignorant.

The young devour all pleasure with the indiscriminating appetite of the farm laborer. The older person chooses warily, as an epicure selects among the dishes of a feast. Perhaps the panorama of life is not less beautiful to the old than the young.

Only the picture is changed. It is no longer a gaudy chromo, but an etching.—Philadelphia Times.

Had Enough.

Two Turks were at a French banquet. Toward the conclusion of the feast a Frenchman selected a toothpick from the tray near him and politely passed the tray on to his neighbor, who, however, premptorily declined the offer, exclaiming: "No, thank you. I have already eaten two of the accursed things, and I want no more."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Senators and presidents have climbed so high with pain enough, not because they found the places especially agreeable, but to vindicate their manhood in our eyes.—Emerson.

Every Time.

Master—Tombs, this is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to a pond to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in?

Tombs—Yes, sir. Seven.—London Tit-Bits.

Justin McCarthy is quite gray haired. His beard is bushy, and his gold rimmed spectacles impart a benign air to his face, which indeed well suits his mild manner. As for his energy, one would say that it was inexhaustible. He is a politician, a journalist, a novelist and a historian.

A Plain Statement.

When the liver becomes torpid and secretes an irregular flow of unhealthy bile, then headache, vertigo, biliousness and constipation prevail. These ailments can be cured forthwith by Dr. John W. Bull's Pills, as is certified to by Mrs. Almira B. Snydam, Hazlet, N. J., who praises them as follows: "I have used Dr. Bull's Pills and found them a very good pill for biliousness and for gently moving the bowels. Also Mrs. Anderson of Keyport, N. J., says Dr. Bull's Pills are good; she took them for a severe sick headache and was cured." Dr. John W. Bull's Pills (sixty in a box) cost but 25 cents; trial box, 10 cents, at all dealers, or by mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md. Ask for the genuine Dr. John W. Bull's Pills.

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SUMMER PRICES!

OUR STOCK of Beautiful Summer Goods is as varied as it is complete and charming.

Dainty Creations of the Milliner's Art,

Poems in Plumes, Flowers and Ribbons of rich colorings, supplemented by one of the most complete and beautiful lines of LADIES' WAISTS ever offered in Chestertown. Gloves, exquisite little articles for "my lady's toilet," Kerchiefs and practical, everyday article at practical, everyday prices, in stock. A call solicited.

Misses Cora and Hattie Reed,

Chestertown, Md.

ANDY'S

LADIES' AND GENT'S

PHILADELPHIA RESTAURANT,

620 East Baltimore Street.

☞ Our Meals are the best in quality and lowest in price.

☞ Largest Meals in the city, 10 & 15 cts.

☞ Turkey and Chicken Dinner, daily, 15c. Oysters and Clams in every style.

No 620 East Baltimore Street.

☞ First-Class Lodging Rooms only 15c. per night.

Turnip Seed!

This Year's Seed.

All the Varieties.

M. A. Toulson's Drug Store,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Farmers, Look to Your Interests

WE ARE STILL ON THE LINE OF REDUCTION.

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

AND CASTINGS

And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements

THE CELEBRATED TIGER CORN PLANTER.

McCormick Harvesting Machine

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.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

500 North Calvert St., Cor. Franklin St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

EUROPEAN.	AMERICAN.
$1.50 to $2.00 per day. $5.00 to $12.00 per week.	50 Cents to $1.00 per Day.

Special Party, Family and Weekly Rates. Special Rates for Table Boarders.

JOHN WOOD, MANAGER.

KENT COUNTY'S

LEADING LIVERY,

GEO. B. McWHORTER, Chestertown,

MY TEAMS

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

Give me a call. Resp'y, etc.,

GEORGE B. McWHORTER, Chestertown.

Feb. 21, 1895—1y.

We are Prepared to Quote Specially Low Prices.

Good 6x20 Shingles $5.00 Hearts, $6.00 Saps,

Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, $15.00 Common Yellow Pine Flooring, $12.50

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.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.

Lumber Dealers,

414 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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

FALL Schedule, 1897.

TOLCHESTER LINE.

Popular Steamer Emma Giles.

Every Saturday.

Leaving Tolchester Beach at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Leaving Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

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 16, 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.