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AUTUMN OPENING

OF

Exclusive Millinery,

Foreign and Domestic

DRESS GOODS.

The new fall woolens are all here. Artistic care has been used in their selection, and you will be sure to find your own particular desire among them.

Our well-known LOW PRICES reign supreme in this department and our constant effort is to give you "better goods for less money" than you can find elsewhere.

Our Millinery Exhibition

Medium Hats predominate, ostrich plume and bird-of-paradise feathers are chief ornaments. But there are small hats a plenty. The fine clipped beaver felt varieties lead; and they are preferably trimmed with pheasant tails, merle birds, wings and quills. But details are tedious and it is much easier to show you. Do not fail to look at our millinery when in need of your fall hat.

We have fortunately secured the services of Miss M. Kynast, of Baltimore, as trimmer, and artist who stands in the very front ranks of her profession and her work will speak for itself.

Arlington L. Sparks.
Chestertown, Md.

THE STORY OF LIGHT

EARLY SCONCES AND LANTERNS, CANDLESTICKS AND LAMPS.

Tragic Incident of the Ancient Custom of Carrying Flambeaus at Festivals — Origin of the Phrase, "Holding a Candle to You."

There was a panic of a curious origin about the beginning of the eleventh century. It was widely believed that the year 1000 would witness the end of the world, and this superstition caused a very general stagnation of industry and commerce. Such panics have occurred at irregular intervals ever since, the last one being within the memory of the present generation and inspired by Mother Shipton's prophecy:

The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred eighty-one.

However, as soon as people became convinced that the world was not really going to come to an end in the year 1000, they resumed their work and play, and the making of lamps and candlesticks, like other manufactures, entered upon an era of prosperity. Monasteries were famous schools for this work, as for all other forms of handicraft, and paid peculiar attention to the beautifying of lamps and candlesticks because of their usefulness in church services. During the eleventh century Dinant, in Belgium, became famous for its copper work, and some of the most beautiful chandeliers of this period were made there. At about this time the "couronne des lumieres," or circle of lights hung from the ceiling, became a common device for lighting a church, and some of these are exquisite works of art.

In this period, too, various devices for improving and shielding the light came into use. Our ancestors were very practical people, and if some of their utensils appear to us somewhat singular it is because we do not understand the purpose for which they were used. It is rare indeed to find any cumbersome addition to a lamp or candlestick which has not its use. The old time silversmiths and copper workers did not spend their strength on mere decoration.

The sconce and the lantern were in general use throughout the middle ages. The sconce was a light covered and guarded from the wind, lifted down by a handle, and distinct from the lantern, serving somewhat the same purpose, but hung by a chain.

Lanterns in the thirteenth century were made of gold, silver, copper or iron, according to the means of the owner. The light in them was shielded from the wind by thin sheets of horn. Lantern making was an important industry in Paris.

At this time, too, noblemen and rich merchants took to having luxurious little traveling equipments made for them, and among these were traveling candlesticks and wash basins in this fine enameled work, the secret of which is now lost.

The custom of having servants carry flambeaus at festivals also became general about this time, and a strange and tragic incident is connected with this fashion. At a ball given by Charles VI. the torches carried by some careless servants came too near the headdresses of certain persons dressed as savages and set them on fire. The unfortunate guests were burned to death, and the king at the sight lost his reason, a madness which had a serious effect on the history of France.

Magic lanterns were invented in the time of King Francis I. A device on a somewhat similar plan was used as a sign before shop doors to attract custom.

Lamps fell into disfavor at the beginning of the seventeenth century and were used only by the poor and in passages and stables where the smoke could evaporate and a great deal of light was needed. Candles had then reached their perfection and candlesticks their most exquisite form. A candlestick of crystal given by Louis XIV. to La Valliere is still in existence, and it was at this time also that the crystal pendants came into fashion.

Street illumination was not seriously attempted in Paris until about the middle of the seventeenth century. In the first years of that notable century the streets of Paris were dark. The rich were escorted by lackeys bearing torches, the middle class folk picked their way, lantern in hand, while the poor slid along, feeling their way by the walls. In his edict of September, 1667, the king provided that candles inclosed in a cage of glass should be hung by cords at the height of the first story of the house, three lanterns for every street, one at each end and one in the middle. At the sound of a bell, struck by a watchman, they were lighted.

Paris was, however, considerably in advance of other cities of the world at this time. In London link boys stood about in public places calling out in lugubrious tones, "Gentlemen, a light!"

The origin of the phrase "holding the candle to you" is somewhat doubtful, but some authorities trace it to the fact that, as the small light stand had not yet been devised, any one who desired to read in bed had to have a servant stand beside him to hold the candle. One cannot imagine that reading in bed under these circumstances would be very enjoyable, certainly not to one who had been accustomed to solitude and a gas jet easily turned on or off, but there is everything in habit.—Gas Logic.

Reasonable Supposition.

Binks—I believe that Mary does not love me any longer. Jinks—Did she say as much? Binks—No, but she let her little sister sit in the parlor with us last evening.—Woman's Home Companion.

DEEP SEA FISHES.

There Being Nothing Else to Eat, They Live Upon Each Other.

"All the deep sea fishes are enormous eaters," says a naturalist. "There being nothing to eat but the life about them, they live upon each other. Every facility for killing and devouring is provided—luminescence to dazzle, swiftness and strength to overtake and overpower, knife blade teeth for tearing, abnormally large jaws for crushing. Whatever the prey or however large it may be, there is little trouble in swallowing it. The mouth yawns like a cavern, and the stomach distends to hold a body even larger than the swallower. The appetite in fishes seems never wanting, and complete digestion with some of them is only a matter of half an hour." For this reason slaughter goes on unendingly. Usually it is produced only by hunger, but some monsters, like the bluefish, even when gorged, kill for pure love of killing.

Of the eternal warfare that goes on beneath the surface of the waves the same writer remarks: "They follow the prey like packs of wolves, and in turn are followed, band succeeding band, increasing in size as they decrease in numbers. The herrings eat the smaller fish, even their own young; they are harried by the bluefishes until a trail of blood stains the water, while following the bluefishes come the insatiate porpoises. Nothing saves the weaker ones but breed. Many thousands of eggs are spawned that a dozen or more may be hatched and brought to maturity. Billions are lost; yes, but millions survive.

"The herrings move on the sea in uncountable numbers—in banks that are miles in length and width, in windrows so vast that they perhaps keep passing one given point in unbroken succession for months at a time. Just so with the menhaden. A catch in a purse net of 500,000 is not infrequent. Such numbers are sufficient to withstand all the ravages of the natural enemy. The bass, the haddock and the pollock may kill to their hearts' content, and still the menhaden will hold their own."—Chicago News.

THE BLAST FURNACE.

In Cleaning One It Is Necessary to Use Dynamite.

The function of a blast furnace is the reduction of ores to metallic iron. The iron ore, like stone and coke, is put in at the top and the iron and slag are drawn off at the base. The temperature of the interior of a blast furnace when in operation varies according to circumstances, but the molten iron when drawn off is about 1,500 degrees F., indicating a much higher temperature inside.

To withstand such terrific heat, which is maintained by a powerful blast of air which acts much in the same manner as a forced draft on a boiler, the furnace is lined on the inside with a fine grade of fire brick, thoroughly burned. This wall of noncombustible material is about four feet thick, outside of which is the steel jacket of the furnace, about one-quarter of an inch thick.

The lining of a furnace will last from two to six years, according to the nature of the material smelted, the furnace being in continuous operation during that time. It takes about six weeks to reline a furnace.

After a furnace is "blown out," or ceases to be used, there is a quantity of iron which cools and solidifies at the base of the furnace. This is called salamander, and it is necessary to use dynamite to loosen this material and get it out of the furnace so that repairs can be consummated. Salamander has a ready sale, as it is a fine grade of pig iron.

As a rule, when trade conditions are good a blast furnace is never allowed to cool down or be taken out of blast except at intervals of several years for relining.—Baltimore Sun.

Took the Wrong House.

On one of the southern railroads there is a station building that is commonly known by travelers as the smallest railroad station in America. It is of this station that the story is told that an old farmer was expecting a chicken house to arrive there, and he sent one of his hands, a newcomer, to fetch it. Arriving there, the man saw the house, loaded it on to his wagon and started for home. On the way he met a man in uniform with the words "Station Agent" on his cap.

"Say, hold on. What have you got on that wagon?" he asked.

"My chicken house, of course," was the reply.

"Chicken house be jiggered!" exploded the official. "That's the station!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

His Promotion.

A somewhat turbulent private wrote to his mother: "I am sorry you had no letter last week, but I am a defaulter, and it gives me a heap of extra work." The good woman in reply begged him not to be too hard on the others, but to remember he had been a private himself. I regret to say that he roared with laughter and read the letter aloud for the benefit of all who shared his room.—Miss M. Loane, a Queen's Nurse, in Contemporary Review.

Musical Note.

A gentleman at a musical party where the lady was very particular not to have the concord of sweet sounds interrupted, seeing that the fire was going out, asked a friend in a whisper, "How could you stir the fire without interrupting the music?"

"Between the bars!" replied the friend.—Home Notes.

There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy.—Stevenson.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Wouldn't any woman be happy,
After years of backache suffering,
Days of misery, nights of unrest,
The distress of urinary troubles,
To find relief and cure?
No reason why any reader
Should suffer in the face of evidence like this:



Mrs. Almira A. Jackson, of East Front St., Traverse City, Mich., says: "For twenty years I was doctoring for kidney and liver trouble, but without benefit. Just before I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was almost paralyzed. I could hardly stand on my feet because of the numbness and lack of circulation. Had a knife been thrust into my kidneys the pain could not have been more intense. My sleep was disturbed by visions of distorted figures. The kidney secretions were annoyingly irregular, and I was tortured with thirst and always bloated. I used seven boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. The bloating subsided until I weighed 100 pounds less, could sleep like a child and was relieved of the pain and the irregularity of the kidney action. My circulation is good and I feel better in every way."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Jackson will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists; price, 50 cents per box.

ROBERT C. YOUNG,
—WITH—
New York Clothing House

The Largest Clothing House in Maryland.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME HERE.

It is a cardinal principle at this store to treat its visitors fairly and squarely. We invite you to come and learn whether it is to your advantage to buy of us. We do so in sincerity, and we shall not attempt to force a sale. You are perfectly free to obey the dictates of your own judgment.

All our new designs are now on display, and every one a model of style.

Men's Suits..... $10 to $25
Youth's Suits..... $7.50 to $20
Children's Suits..... $2.50 to $12

A complete asssortment of

Furnishings, Hats and Shoes,

for Men, Youths and Children.

102 & 104 E. BALTIMORE ST.,
Opposite Light St., Baltimore

Plumbing & Machine Work

Executed in a Skillful Manner in Every Detail Steam and Hot Water Heating, Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Plumbing Materials, Bath Tubs and Sanitary arrangements. Also Rubber Hose and Hose Fittings.

Wind Mills and Pumps, Every Description

Special attention to
REPAIRING ENGINES AND BOILERS
Also BICYCLES REPAIRED.

FRANK M. MILLER,
Chestertown, M

STILL POND MARBLE WORKS

WM. H. KRUSEN, Proprietor.



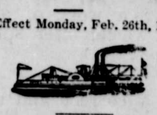
Granite & Marble Work

OF ALL KINDS

kept in stock at moderate prices.

Chester Freighting Co.

(In Effect Monday, Feb. 26th, 1906.)



The power boat "LELAND MILLS," will leave Crumpton (Sheppard's Wharf,) Mondays and Thursdays at noon; Chestertown (Bacchus & Usilton's wharf) at 4.30 P. M., stopping at Newnam's and South East.

Leave Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays 6.0 p. m., arriving in Chestertown early next morning.

We are prepared to handle all kinds of freight including grain, fruit, merchandise, poultry, pigs, etc.

Our freight charges will be reasonable and service prompt.

m17-tf. JAMES E. MEREDITH, Manager.
C. W. ROLPH, Agent, Chestertown.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT. | **Shafer, Redmile & Co.** | FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.



FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

GENUINE OLIVER PLOWS AND CASTINGS: the best plow on the market; a full line of 50, 60 and 72-tooth Harrows, Disc Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harros, Field Rollers, Ohio Sulky Cultivators, Disc Plows, Corn Planters, Transplanters, McCormick Binders, Mowers and Twine. Agents for Kent county for HALLOCK WEEDER, the best on the market.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY

Visit our New Carriage Emporium, where we have placed a fine selection of No-Top and Top Buggies, Surreys, Poles, Tops, Farm Wagons and Dearborns.

OUR CARRIAGE HARNESS can't be beat
Our OWN MAKE of Farm Wagons and Dearborns.
Carload of American WOVEN WIRE FENCING, also, Barbed and Smooth Wire and Poultry Wire.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING.

All Kinds of Repairing attended to promptly.

SHAFER, REDMILE & CO.

KENNEDYVILLE, MARYLAND.

Tolchester Has Just Opened!

In full bloom to do business, and so are we, with the biggest stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE ever seen in a country Store as follows:

MATTING! MATTING!

Of all kinds and all prices, our 25c Mattings in remnants, small pieces..... 15c yd
Floor Oil Cloth in 4-4, 5-5, 6-4 and 8-4, all this and next week at..... 19c
Linoleums, 2 yds wide, per yd..... 75c
We are selling the very best FURNITURE on installment plan or for cash at very low prices.
$15 Bed-Room Suits go at..... $11.00
1 Set of Cane Seat Chairs at..... 4.45
White Double Iron Bed Springs and Mattresses at..... 4.65

SPECIALS!

A big lot of Agate Cooking Utensils, each at a bargain at 50c, we are going to cut the price half into, to go at..... 25c
14 pieces for only..... $3.00
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, latest styles, at sacrifice price; bought from factory.
Linen and Rubber Collars, all shapes, each go at..... 2½c
Our Shoe department is larger than ever and we bought them before the advance, so therefore we can sell them lower than anybody else.

Men's Balbrigan Shirt and Drawers..... 40c
Ladies Gauze Vests..... 5c up
Very Best Linen Curtains, all shades, go at..... 17½c
1 Roll Tar Paper..... 58c
All sizes Knee Pants, pair..... 15c
All this week we will sell Table Oil Cloth, per yard..... 10c

OUR LEADERS IN GROCERIES

American Granulated Sugar, lb..... 4¾c
Levering's Coffee, lb..... 12½c
7 bars 5c German Family Soap..... 25c
16 bars 3c Ark Soap..... 25c
3 pkgs Mother's Oats..... 25c
½ lb He-No Tea..... 25c
7 pkgs Gold Dust..... 25c
2 balls Asparagus Twine (1 lb)..... 25c
6 Cans Sugar Corn..... 25c
1 large Agate 50c Dish Pan, only..... 25c
1 large 50c Strainer Milk Bucket..... 25c
7 pkgs Corn Starch..... 25c
16 boxes Flotos Coffee Essence..... 25c
June, What Knox, Schnapps, Early Bird, Tooth Pick Tobacco, lb..... 39c
1 box Good Cigars..... 19c

We take all kind of Country Produre for the highest market price. Eggs 18c per dozen.

ABE COHEN, SANDY BOTTOM DEPARTMENT STORE.



JOHN BARTLEY
THE FURNITURE MAN of Kent County
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

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