ARLINGTON L. SPARKS. | ARLINGTON L. SPARKS.

AUTUMN OPENING

OF

Exclusive Millinery,

Foreign and Domestic

DRESS GOODS.

The new fall woolens are all here. Aristic 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.

VENEERED WOOD.

Its Advantages Over Solid Lumber For Furniture.

If the art of veneering were not the extensive art it is today, it would be impossible for any but the comparatively few who have a good supply of the almighty dollar to possess any fine articles of furniture at all. Veneering is an old art, but the earliest American cabinetmakers, although using it to some extent, preferred as a rule the solid wood furniture.

Today hardwood trees, such as the oak, walnut and ash, have been made more valuable by the invention of veneering machinery which will enable the logs to be sliced up into layers of uniform thickness of less than one-twentieth of an inch. In the old days this process was all by hand and was a slow and arduous undertaking.

The advantages of veneered wood are that it will not crack, swell nor warp in the changes from hot to cold weather, and in the case of doors, for instance, it makes them lighter and more easily handled.

For our finest pieces of furniture the best of oak, walnut or ash is used, and it may be seen how much one of these trees is worth. Cut into thin slices, it will give hundreds of feet of veneer. A large walnut tree, for instance, will be made into a large amount of veneer and is sought by expert woodsmen. Found in the heart of the woods or on some lonely farm, it is bought by the agent working for the interests of a veneering company, and ten times as much is paid for it to its owner as would be for ordinary lumber.

The process includes the cutting and trimming of the tree, sawing into logs of convenient lengths and then the cooking of these logs. They are boiled until soft and pliable in a vat of hot water or steam. They are then sent to the veneering machines, where they are sliced or sawed into pieces from one-tenth to one-thirtieth of an inch in thickness, of absolutely the same thickness all over. Their soft, pliable condition prevents them from cracking or breaking.

The cabinet workers then apply these slices to the articles of furniture, gluing them on with the grain running in opposite directions and with no joinings visible. Instead of making a weaker article the surface is really toughened and hardened by this crossgrain work, and it may also be polished to a higher luster than the solid wood.—Brooklyn Eagle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

If you believe in fortune telling anybody can fool you.

After some people have done their duty they act as if they expect people to cheer.

If you are disagreeable, people will hate you. There are no exceptions to this rule.

When a man is compelled to make an effort to be good natured, he should see a doctor at once.

Every man is occasionally against this proposition: He can't afford to, and he can't afford not to.

If the attention of those you are talking to wanders frequently, that is a sign that you are not talking well and are talking too much.

Some people think they are all right if they don't steal. But there are many other things you must do, if you want to stand well with your neighbors.—Atchison Globe.

The Indispensable "Well."

Across the club luncheon table a man looked up from his grilled sole and proclaimed that no man in England can carry on a conversation without saying "well." The usual bet was made. For a week the two friends glared at each other, knowing that "well" is the beginning of most casual sentences. You may not have noticed that. Dumbly they parted day by day, with a handshake and the word "well" frozen on their lips. After a week one of the two had to confess that the language had got the better of him. "Well," he said, "I'd rather drop a sovereign over that dinner than choke that 'well.' I can't talk without it."—London Chronicle.

A Hard Shot.

A prominent lawyer in Ohio, who was very eccentric, always rubbed his hands and went through several other movements before speaking. One day while in court a younger lawyer, after seeing him do this several times, got up and did it, too, in a very slow and deliberate manner, and, after saying what he was going to, sat down, whereupon the older man got up and said, "That young man acts like a good lawyer, but he talks like a fool."

London Weather.

We may as well own up to the truth that the conventional abuse of our climate and our weather has been greatly overdone. When we are inclined to envy countries whose meteorological conditions have less of the element of "glorious uncertainty" than our own, we are much too ready to overlook the immense advantage we possess in our almost absolute freedom from violent extremes.—London World.

Her Love.

"Do you call your husband Honey?"

"No, I call him Pickle."

"Good gracious, doesn't that make him mad?"

"No. He knows I detest honey, and every woman loves pickles."—Houston Post.

Oratory.

"Your son won a prize for oratory while he was in college, I believe. What is he doing now?" "He got a job in the union depot announcing the departure of the trains."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE INDISPENSABLE MAN.

An Event That Moved Him to Take a Trip to Europe.

He was one of those men who believe that if they let up for a moment the whole world will go to smash. Especially was this so about his own business. When his wife wanted him to go to Europe for a rest he said:

"Impossible to get away from the office. Why, if I were to stay away six weeks there's no telling what would happen. No, I must be there all the time."

So they didn't go to Europe. Instead he got sick, good and sick, too, the kind of sick that kept him on his back for nearly a month and didn't let him get back to his desk for still another week.

The day came for his return to harness, and he plunged for the office. All the way downtown his mind danced with the visions of the wreck of business that would greet him. He expected to find the staff demoralized, the business gone to pieces, the cobwebs thick on the order books and an air of gloom hanging over all which could be dispelled only by his triumphal entrance. He fancied himself picking the business out of the mire and putting it on its feet again.

But did he? Not quite.

He entered the office. The boy was there and looked up at him as though wondering if the boss were not a little bit late. The cat rubbed against him as she always did. His desk was opened as usual, and on it was no pile of mail, the accumulation of all these weeks. The clerks were at their places as usual. In fact, nothing was apparent of the awful disaster that he had expected; hardly any one seemed to know that he had been away.

He stopped for a moment, breathless, and then managed to call one of his men to him and ask about something. The man began to tell him what had been going on. They had been transacting business just as though he had been there—answering mail, filling orders, taking reports from traveling men and sending them out again—in short, the little particular world of his business had gone on just as though he had been there all the time.

He heaved a sigh—a sigh of humility. In fifteen minutes he had telephoned his wife to make plans for a European trip, and that he would accompany her. Thus do matters make us see how small we are.—New York World.

THE WINDOW CURTAIN.

Originally It Was For Use and Not For Ornament.

The real purpose of the window curtain is to regulate the amount of light admitted to the room and a curtain so arranged that it cannot be drawn backward and forward at will is but a meaningless accessory. It was not until the beginning of the century that curtains were used without regard to their practical purpose.

The window hangings of the middle ages and of the renaissance simply were straight pieces of cloth or tapestry hung across the window without any attempt at drapery and regarded not as part of the decorating of the room, but as a necessary protection against drafts.

It probably is for this reason that in old prints and pictures representing the rooms of wealthy people curtains are so seldom seen. The better the house the less need there was for curtains. In the engravings of Abraham Bosse, which so faithfully represent the interior decoration of every class of French house during the reign of Louis XIII., it will be noticed that in the richest apartments there are no window curtains. In all the finest rooms of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the inside shutters and embrasures of the windows were decorated with a care which proves that they were not meant to be concealed by curtains. In fact, it would be more difficult to cite a room of any importance in which the windows were not so treated than to enumerate examples of what really was a universal custom until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

It is known, of course, that curtains were used in former times—prints, pictures and inventories alike prove the fact—but the care expended in the decorative treatment of windows makes it plain that the curtain, like the portiere, was regarded as a necessary evil rather than as part of the general scheme of decoration. The meagerness and simplicity of the curtain in old pictures prove that they were used merely as window shades or sun blinds.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Consols by the Pennyworth.

It may not be generally known that a pennyworth of British consols can be purchased. Consols are not like shares, which are invariably of a certain denomination—£1, £5, £10, and so on—but can be divided up to any extent. It consequently happens that very small amounts of this lordly stock are bought to make up round sums, but no one can be registered at the Bank of England as a holder unless he has acquired enough to bring him in fourpence a year in dividends, and less than £1 will purchase a sufficient amount for that purpose.—London Saturday Review.

A Species.

"Mrs. Kwivvery is one of those anticipatory people, and I simply can't carry on a conversation with her without getting so nervous I feel as though I should fly to pieces," says the lady with the jade brooch.

"Anticipatory?" asks the lady without any long gloves. "How is that?"

"She listens faster than you talk to her."—Life.

Life, it is thanks to death that I hold thee so dear.—Seneca.

TORTURING PAIN.

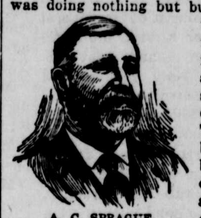
Half This Man's Sufferings Would Have Killed Many a Person, But Doan's Cured Him.

Thousands of grateful people are telling every day how Doan's Kidney Pills cured them of distressing and dangerous kidney and bladder troubles.

Yet other thousands are suffering every day from these same ills. Why? They are either very negligent or very skeptical. Neglect of kidney disorders leads to dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease and other fatal diseases.

Sincere, honest testimony like the following should convince every skeptic.

A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of Normal, Ill., writes: "For two whole years I was doing nothing but buying medicines to cure my kidneys. I do not think that any man ever suffered as I did and lived. The pain in my back was so bad that I could not sleep at night. I could not ride a horse and sometimes was unable even to ride in a car. My condition was critical when I sent for Doan's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes and they cured me. Now I can go anywhere and do as much as anybody. I sleep well and feel no discomfort at all."



A. C. SPRAGUE.

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Sprague will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price, fifty 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.

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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,
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STILL POND MARBLE WORKS

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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.

FARMERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

by coming to B. S. Sutton's for your Fall Goods.

Levering's and Arbuckle's Coffee,	15c
No. 1 Loose Coffee,	15c
Side Meat, per lb,	10, 11 and 12c
Picnic Hams, per lb,	11c
Beef, per lb,	6, 8, 10 and 12½c
Pork, per lb,	10 and 12½c
Best Sisal Fodder Yarn, 100 strings to roll, 7½c lb cash.	
Best Grain Shovels,	95c
Best Bushel Baskets,	48 and 53c
At 60c each, all kinds Men's, Boys', Children's and Ladies' Underware at very low prices.	
Boys' Boots from	$1.25 to $4.25
Gum Boots	$2.75, $3.00, $3.50

Come and give me a chance to show you goods and get my prices before you buy.

Eggs 27c dozen in trade.

Yours for business,
B. S. SUTTON,
Black's, Md.

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.

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