THE CITY STORE | THE HUB | MILLINGTON, MD.

SPRING SUITS

for Men and Women.

We'll let you pick from the choicest styles of the season, and you pay no more for the inferior kind. Every man likes to buy from a concern that's successful. We've grown in one year from a small store to the

Largest Department Store on the Peninsula.

With us it's not how much profit we can make on Clothing, but how little we can sell it for, and that's what the people like. Is it any wonder we sell more Clothing than five or six other stores put together. Look at the difference between others prices and ours on the same goods.

SPRING CLOTHING PRICES.

$8.00 Men's Fine Suits	$4.98
9.00 " " "	6.00
11.50 " " "	7.75
15.00 Pure Worsted, newest designs	9.50
2.50 Men's Pants, spring colors	1.75
3.00 Boys' Suits, bloomer pants	1.98

EXTRA SPECIALS.

Wednesday Only.

Six Glass Berry Saucers, worth 5c each, will sell entire set for only

9c.

None sold to children.
Only one set to each person.

Ladies' Waists.

Made in fine Lace and Embroided fronts, made to sell at $1.50 and $2.00. Our price

98c.

Great Dry Goods Sensation.

To introduce our new Dry Goods Department we will place on sale these good staple wash goods below manufacturers' cost:

10c and 12c Wash Suitings in many colors	4¾c yd
8c Plain Colored Ginghams	4½c yd
15c Extra Wide Percale	7¾c yd
6c Toweling, Bleached	3¾c yd
35c Table Cloths, White and Red	22½c yd
20c Table Oil Cloth	14c yd
6c. Bleached Muslin	4c yd

Millinery.

Ladies' Beautiful Easter Hats in great variety, trimmed by experts. Hats worth $5.00 we will put on sale at this opening $2.50.

MILLINERY ANNEX,

Shoe Dep't.

These prices are only for this sale:

$1.50 Working Shoes	$1.19
2.25 " "	1.69
3.00 " "	2.25
2.00 Ladies' Shoes	1.50
1.25 Boys' & Girls' Shoe	98c

Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

Made by the best lady tailors at our prices that will surprise you.

Get your EASTER Suit at the new Hub store. You can save nearly one-half by dealing with us.



$8.00 Ladies' Suits	$4.98
9.00 " "	6.00
12.50 " "	7.75
15.00 " "	9.00
4.00 " "	1.98

25c Matting—Sale Price 19c yd.

THE HUB

DEPARTMENT STORE,

MILLINGTON, MARYLAND.

☞Look for the Hub Signs.

THE HARP CAME BACK

Incident In the Career of an Old Time Opera Manager.

A SURPRISE FOR MARETZEK.

It Came at a Time When Max Was Broke and the Sheriff Had Levied Upon All His Stage Properties—Mme. Maretzek's Thanks to the Carpenter.

In the old days in New York city, before there was a Metropolitan or a Manhattan Opera House and when the center of the theatrical world was around Fourteenth street, Max Maretzek and Strakosch were prominent at the old Academy of Music. There was a keen rivalry between them. Strakosch had Nilsson, and Maretzek was exploiting Di Murska.

By some error of dates both were booked for New York at the same time. Strakosch was at the Academy and Maretzek, having closed a poor season elsewhere, had halted in New York before going to Philadelphia and secured a week at the Lyceum theater on Fourteenth street. There were strong bills at both places. Each manager had his friends, and the billposters had a busy time of it. A round of bills for one company was no sooner posted than the rival billposter covered up the poster with the rival company's sheets.

At last, for the matinee on Saturday, bills at both houses were suddenly changed, every vacant fence place plastered over quickly, and with a pelting storm in the morning the managers began to put out "paper" to fill the houses. Alfred Joel was the business man for Maretzek and an adept at "papering" when necessary. With a house packed from parquet to gallery Joel had counted the boxes, found only $100 in the house and announced it to Max when the curtain fell between the acts.

This was serious to Max. The ever ready money lender who had "put up for him" had a lien on the box office, a sheriff's officer was in waiting on the stage, and it was a question of replevin before the properties and costumes could be liberated to follow the company to Philadelphia early next morning.

"Well, Alfred," quietly said Max, "I guess I'm used to trouble. But there is a good, big house anyway!" Then, turning to his wife, who was the harpist of the orchestra, he clasped both her hands, kissed her and remarked: "Let your fingers do their best. I want to hear you play. It does my heart good, you know, even when there's trouble."

There was hustling after the performance. Legal talent was at a premium, creditors were obdurate, everything that was supposed to be Maretzek's was temporarily in "hock," and Mme. Maretzek in tears, with longing looks at the harp she valued.

The scene of negotiations was transferred to the greenroom just as the officers making the levy were searching for more, and when their backs were turned the old stage carpenter hurried Mme. Maretzek away, then called her back again five minutes after and pointed to the orchestra.

The harp had disappeared. Clearing out everything on Sunday morning, while the boxes of properties were being taken away, Max and his wife stood in the center of the darkened stage. Both were crying. The instrument they valued most had been taken from them. Other things had been liberated, but no harp, and with a scene of grief that no others than themselves could have appreciated they were silent.

Then Old Man Guernsey stood between them and waved his hand above them into space. There were a creaking of pulley wheels, an injunction from the carpenter to "look out for your heads," and, lowered from above, came Mme. Maretzek's harp, landing on the stage between them.

"Now you've got it again, get it away quick!" said Guernsey. "Stop crying and be thankful. That's all."

He moved off without waiting for thanks, and a pathetic scene with Max and his wife closed the incident. To them the harp was as a part of themselves. To lose it was more than a misfortune, and in a broken voice the lady called the carpenter back to her.

"Please let the harp thank you," said she, "and listen. It will speak with my hands on this Sunday morning."

She placed herself beside it, seated on a box, and, with a smile that chased away tears, gave for a moment or two, as only she could give it, the air of the doxology, "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow."—New York Times.

Trouble Ahead.

A north country coroner is said to be waiting the suicide of a local poet who wrote about clasping "the two tremulous hands" of his ladylove, but which the printer made to read "the two tremendous hands."—London Mail.

A Queer Question.

Small Harold (at the zoo)—What is that funny looking bird, papa? Papa—That is a bald eagle, Harold. Small Harold—How long does an eagle have to be married before he gets bald, papa?—Chicago News.

Usually Has To.

"Say, paw, what is a genius?"

"A genius is a man who can do his own washing, sewing and cooking, my boy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Weak men never yield at the proper time.—Latin.

OLD WORLD ARMIES

Drafting Methods by Which Their Strength Is Maintained.

TRICKS OF THE CONSCRIPTS.

All Manner of Dodges Are Adopted by the Eligible Young Men to Avoid the Enforced Military Service That Is So Hateful to Them.

We hear a good deal about conscription, but few people know what it actually means. In no country is every person who is able to fight drafted into the army. All males who are liable to serve undergo a physical examination, resulting in only a certain number being passed as fit for service.

No government has sufficient funds to draft the whole of these men into the regular army, so a selection is made by ballot, the number of men enrolled varying according to the funds in the hands of the authorities.

The pay provided for the conscript is necessarily very trifling indeed and will not compare with that paid to volunteer soldiers. In fact, it is generally true that the conscript must fall back upon his private means.

The methods vary in each country. But take the case of one European power. Every male subject not physically incapacitated is liable to enter the army at the age of twenty, although those who care to enlist may do so at eighteen.

A register is kept of all the youths who reach the age of twenty in the particular year. Men under five feet two inches in height are exempt from service, as well, of course, as those who suffer from natural infirmities which render them unsuitable for active service.

Other men are also exempt if they have helpless dependents—thus the only son of a widow or of a disabled father, the latter category also including the only son of a father who is above seventy years of age. Then the eldest of a family of orphans is exempt, and in the case of two sons only one is liable, there being various other exemptions.

The term served by the conscript is one of twenty-five years, three years being spent in the regular army, six and one-half in the army reserve, six in the territorial army and the remaining nine and a half years in the territorial reserve, all liability to service ceasing at forty-five.

The service is frequently so hated that all manner of methods are adopted in order to avoid it. In many cases substitutes are provided by the wealthy, though there are stringent regulations with regard to the provision of the substitutes.

In most European countries military malingering in order to avoid compulsory military service has reached the stage of a fine art. In fact, a formidable list of new crimes has been added to the statutes as a result, and medical men frequently have to suffer for their assistance in this particular kind of fraud.

Thus some time ago a number of Cologne doctors were arrested upon a charge of having administered pills to young conscripts. These pills consisted of drugs which produced the symptoms of heart disease so effectively as completely to deceive the military authorities, with the result that the conscripts were declared unfit for service. In this case the fraud was brought to light by one of the conscripts dying as a result of an overdose of the medicine.

In Germany, where the conscript is frequently treated with the greatest harshness, there are very few towns where there are not specialists whose living depends solely in inducing such a condition of affairs as will render young men exempt by reason of unfitness.

In the French army it is quite common for youths to feign all manner of ills, deafness being the usual ailment trusted to in order to escape the service. As a result the military doctors have made an especial study of methods of detecting feigned deafness and to trap the cunning youth who acts the part of a deaf man.

Another common practice in France is to tamper with the eyesight, though this frequently results in permanent injury. For instance, short sight is produced by wearing powerful concave glasses for a considerable time despite the risk of bringing about permanent blindness. It is no uncommon occurrence for men to commit suicide rather than submit to forced service in the army.

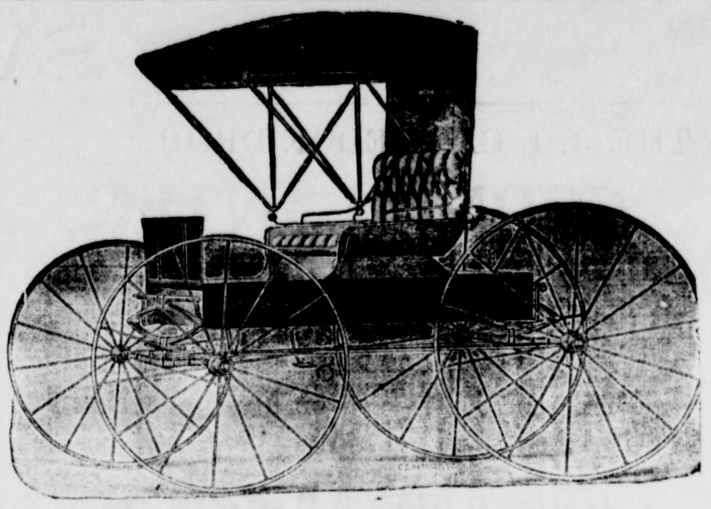
In eastern Europe most brutal methods are adopted by parents in order that their sons may be able to work for them instead of serving in the army. The boys are frequently ill treated, and it is not at all uncommon even for their limbs to be broken or their sight to be destroyed in order to prevent any likelihood of their having to become soldiers.

Switzerland probably has the cheapest army and the least burdensome methods of conscription, the service being much lighter than in the other continental armies. Indeed, the conscript in the infantry army has to undergo actual training for only 135 days during the entire period of his service.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Knew Her Minutes.

Bridget—Will yez have your dinner now, sorr, or wait for the missus? Head of the House—Where is your mistress, Bridget? Bridget—There's an auction beyant the corner, sorr, an' she said she'd stop there for a minnit. Head of the House—Have dinner now, Bridget.—New York Sun.

CARRIAGE Emporium!



DON'T BUY YOUR NEW Carriage or Runabout

Steel or rubber tire until you inspect my stock. I have one of the finest assortments bought that will be displayed in the county this season. I am expecting my first carload about the 20th of this month and more to follow in a few days, you will hear from me later.

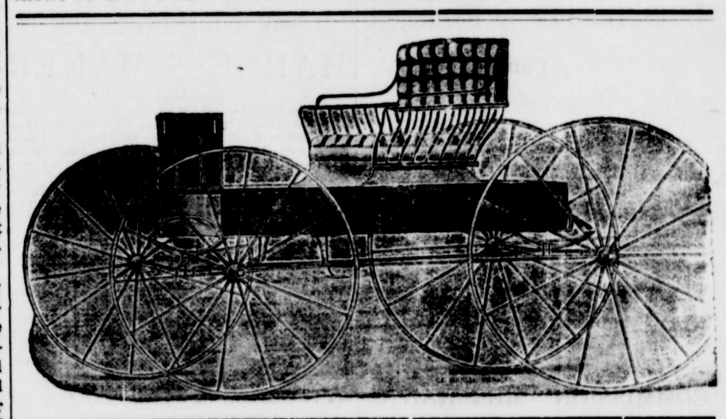
I have already a large assortment of Single and Double Carriage and Dearborn Harness at surprisingly low prices. Single Harness $8.75 up.

I HAVE ALSO JUST UNLOADED A CAR OF

Deere Corn Planters,

Disc Harrows, Cultivators,

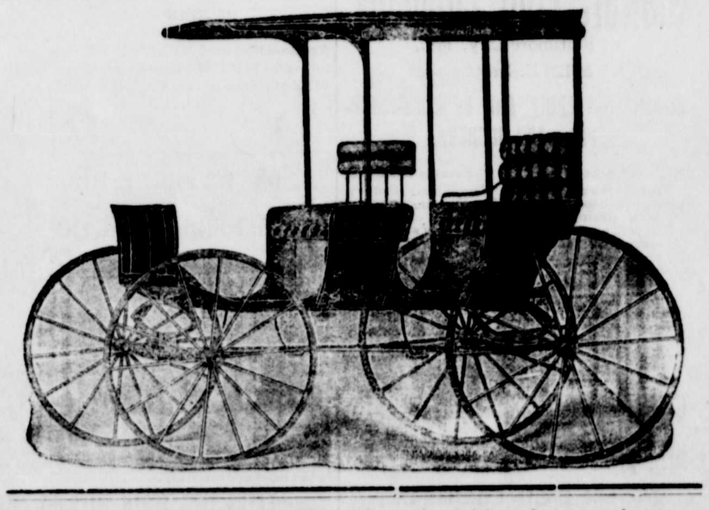
GANG PLOWS, SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS, etc. Also shipment of SUCCESS MANURE SPREADERS.



I am headquarters for entire John Deere Line CARRIAGES, RUNABOUTS, CORN PLANTERS, PLOWS, HARROWS, etc., and I have been supplied with a complete line of DEERE CORN PLANTER REPAIRS.

Come and see me before you buy any of the above-named articles. I can and will save you money.

I sold out my entire line of Carriages, Harness, etc., last year—no old stock on hand.



Thanking you for past favors, and wishing for a continuance of same, I am yours for business,

A. S. TURNER, Worton, Md.



DITCHING AND TILING.

I am prepared to do all kinds of Ditching and Tiling, either by contract or by the day. Reference, Messrs. Chapman & Lambert, Chestertown, Md. For further particulars address,

THOMAS E. MANDER,
Kennedyville R. D., Md.

m12-3t.*

Subscription to the Transcript $1.00 per annum.

SCHLEY RUSSELL,

RECORD 2.18½.

Taken in third heat of winning race. Timed separately in a race in 2.09½.

His record is no measure of his speed. He has on several occasions shown two-minute speed or better.

Schley Russell is 17 hands high, a blood bay, with full mane and tail and weighs about 1300 lbs. His colts are large and well-formed, and those old enough to drive show considerable speed.

Schley Russell is a son of Victor Russell, 2.29, sire of Marydel, 2.12½; Schley Russell, 2.18½; Lady May, 2.15½; Leon Russell, 2.14¼; etc. Victor Russell is a son of Happy Russell, sire of 37 performers in standard time.

Schley Russell's dam was by Corsican, a son of Orange Blossom.

Schley Russell, 2.18½, will make the season in Kent and Queen Annes counties at $10.00 for the season, and $20.00 to insure.

ALBERT STORY, Owner,
Chestertown, Md.
Mar. 12-2m.

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