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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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For Fishing, Camping, and Hard Use Under All Conditions.

Give steady, bright light. Easy to Light.
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By going to the WISE MERCHANT.

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OF ALL WINTER GOODS LEFT.

$4 50 and $5.00 GUM BOOTS $3.50
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LEATHER BOOTS $1.98

Men's and Ladies' Underwear reduced 20 per cent. Blankets reduced 30 per cent. Good stock of all on hand at present. Come get your pick before they are all gone. Want to make January a big month and reduce stock to make room for Spring Goods.

WEDNESDAYS WILL BE SPECIAL DAYS.

Eggs will be a special price on every Wednesday. Want all kinds of meats, also good lard. Would like to have 500 lbs. good country sausage. Come see the Wise Merchant and make your year Prosperous and Happy by dealing with him.

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Office on Court street.

COLOSSAL JUPITER

A Wonderful World That Has Not Yet Solidified.

THE GIANT OF OUR PLANETS.

It Would Require Thirteen Hundred Earths Rolled Into One to Equal In Size This Seething but Slowly Cooling and Contracting Globe.

It is probable that all the millions of suns constituting the universe have their planets, but the only planets we can see are those belonging to our sun, and of these Jupiter is the chief. It would take 1,300 earths to make one Jupiter. Put a big jack marble, about an inch in diameter, beside an ordinary school globe ten or twelve inches in diameter and you will see how small the earth would look if placed beside Jupiter.

The surface of Jupiter is about 120 times as extensive as that of the earth. If we suppose it covered with continents and oceans of the same shape and relative size as those of the earth we can make some interesting comparisons between distances on Jupiter and distances on the earth. For instance, the American continent between New York and San Francisco is about 3,000 miles across. On Jupiter it would be about 33,000 miles across. The Pacific ocean stretched to the scale of Jupiter would be 120,000 miles broad, and the swiftest ship yet built driven continually at top speed would require six weeks to cross it.

If the city of New York occupied the same relative space on Jupiter that it does on the earth it would be 175 miles long from the Battery to Yonkers line, equal to the actual distance between New York and Baltimore. Everything would be stretched in similar proportions. The avenues would be a thousand feet wide and office buildings several thousand feet high. The height of the Metropolitan tower would be nearly a mile and a half.

One naturally thinks of the inhabitants. Would they be constructed on the same Brobdingnagian scale? If they were, an ordinary man on Jupiter would be about sixty feet tall. Some of the big Broadway policemen might measure seventy feet in their stockings.

But a man seventy feet tall would on the earth weigh at least 260,000 pounds, while on Jupiter, where the force of gravity is more than two and a half times as great as on the earth (2.65), his weight would be 689,000 pounds!

This is evidently more than flesh and blood could bear, and, accordingly, it has generally been assumed that the inhabitants of immense worlds like Jupiter (if there be any) must be smaller instead of larger than those of the earth, for otherwise they could not even stand erect. If we suppose the proportion of size to be inverse to that of the force of attraction, or the gravity, then an average inhabitant of Jupiter ought to be but little more than two feet tall.

These considerations, however, do not affect the area of the geographical features of the planet; but, on the contrary, they make it possible to calculate for Jupiter an almost incredible population. If Jupiter had continents of the same relative size as ours, containing the same number of inhabitants per unit area, it could hold, without being any more crowded than the earth, a hundred and eighty thousand million inhabitants. But if the inhabitants were mere dwarfs the number might be increased to a thousand thousand millions without straining the productive energies of the planet to maintain them.

These calculations have been given merely in order to make the size of Jupiter as compared with the earth more strikingly apparent and not because there is any reason to think that Jupiter actually has any continents or oceans or any inhabitants resembling men and women. The fact is that Jupiter appears to be a globe which has not yet solidified. It is, as I have said, 1,300 times larger than the earth, but it is only 316 times heavier, which shows that its mean density is only about a quarter of that of the earth. As far as the telescope shows Jupiter is an enormous globe of clouds, without anything solid about it. There may be a solid nucleus, but if so it cannot be seen.

Jupiter is a planet that is cooling off and contracting and getting ready to solidify and to receive the gifts that are bestowed in due time upon all newborn worlds which are intended to support inhabitants. To watch it with a telescope, to see its vast clouds boil and gyrate and change their hues and its four moons run rapidly around it, as in play, throwing their shadows on its broad surface and darting into and out of the mighty cone of invisible darkness that it projects into space behind it—moons whose motions will be studied with all the eagerness of a new felt thirst for knowledge when Jupiter shall have become the abode of intellectual life—this is to peer behind the scenes of creation and to discover the true place of the earth in the evolution of worlds.—Garrett P. Serviss in New York American.

Mark Twain's Question.

Mark Twain when visiting Melbourne was the guest of the mayor on a picnic trip down the river Yarra, a stream renowned for its crookedness and for the odor from its banks. On account of the many turns in the river numerous signs reading "Dead Slow" are placed at the turnings to warn ship captains to slacken speed, and these attracted Twain's attention. Sniffing cautiously at the tainted breeze that came from the slimy banks, he turned to his host.

"Mr. Mayor," he asked, "what are these dead slows that smell so strong?"

Radium's Wonderful Power.

Suppose that the energy of a ton of radium could be utilized in thirty years, instead of being evolved at its invariable slow rate of 1,700 years for half disintegration, it would suffice to propel a ship of 15,000 tons, with engines of 15,000 horsepower, at the rate of fifteen knots an hour for thirty years—practically the lifetime of the ship. To do this actually requires 1,500,000 tons of coal.—Sir William Ramsay.

MAKING A BASEBALL.

The Winding Process Is Done In Secret In a Locked Room.

In the center of the standard baseball, as used by the professional players, there is a globe of compressed cork covered with rubber. This globe is about an inch in diameter and around it are wound a few layers of coarse twine. It is then sent to the winding room, where machines first wind on thick four ply blue yarn. At frequent intervals the ball is soaked in a cement solution and put aside to dry.

Many different workers have to do with the winding of the ball. Each workman tests it for size and weight before he passes it along. The machines insure tight and even winding and there are different machines for different sizes of yarn. These machines are operated in secret in a locked room.

When the ball has been wound to the proper size with blue and white yarn and has been dipped in the solution, it is wound finally with smaller yarn. Thus the firm, rough center is overlaid with finer and finer material until at last it is smooth and perfect, ready for the cover.

The best horsehide obtainable is used for covers. The pieces are cut by hand and dampened and stretched. The ball is put into clamps and the cover sewed on with cotton thread, which has a greater frictional strength than linen or silk. Each ball is sewed by hand and then put into a machine that irons down the seams. The polishing is done by still another machine. Then, after being stamped and wrapped, the ball is ready for market.

A ball weighs five ounces and is nine inches in circumference. In the course of manufacture it is weighed and measured five times.—Harper's Weekly.

NEW YORK'S FIRST CHURCH.

And the Earliest Religious Services on Manhattan Island.

The first religious service on Manhattan Island was held in 1628. This resulted in the organization of a church, the services of which were held in the upper story of a mill which ground the grain of the colonists. The first minister was Jonas Michaelius and the first elder Peter Minuit, director general of New Netherland.

The first church building on Manhattan Island was situated on Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad streets, facing the East river. This structure was a poor, plain building of wood and constructed in 1633 by the West India company. Its congregation was presided over by Dominie Bogardus, the second clergyman of New Amsterdam, and was regarded as a more fitting place than the loft of the mill for public worship.

William Kieth, director general of the West India company, caused to be erected a church outside of Fort Amsterdam, which contained three long, narrow windows on each side, fitted with small panes of glass set in lead, on which were burned the coats of arms of the chief parishioners. This building was erected in the meadow of Mrs. Dominie Drisius and fronted on a lane, now called Exchange place. In those days, however, it was known as "Garden alley." A large bowl of solid silver for bastismal services was made by the silver workers in Holland. In the belfry was the bell which had been removed from the old church in the fort.—Westchester County Magazine.

EARTHQUAKES.

Causes That Conspire to Rend the Earth's Crust Asunder.

Until recently all earthquake shocks were attributed to volcanic manifestations. But often the earth is agitated in regions where there are no volcanoes. Hence the belief has arisen that earthquakes may arise independently of volcanic action. Very often, again, when volcanoes are in eruption there are no earthquakes.

Subterranean cave-ins are often the cause of earthquakes. They are the consequences of the action of subterranean water. When water runs through limestone it carves out grottoes and terraces or galleries. When in its underground run it comes in contact with gypsum or rock salt it dissolves these substances, and thus vacuums are formed in the depths of the earth. When the water has worn the earth thin the earth gives way, and the subterranean cave-in shakes the regions above it. In well worked coal mines great hollows are made which produce similar results.

The layers forming the solid envelope of the earth are neither homogeneous nor regularly distributed. Limestone hits granite, and relatively recent rocks overlie ancient masses. Limestone and schist lie together like folded cloth. Layers of the same age are separated by abrupt gaps and breaks by the debris cast out on either side.

The crust of the earth has been compared to marquetry composed of many parts which must have been joined, broken and joined again many times. Its component parts are unstable; their movements are still in progress; they shift, and possibly their sudden shifting causes the upper crust to tremble.

The best evidence in favor of this explanation is that the great earthquakes have devastated countries where the geological layers show traces of cavelns and slips. In Japan an earthquake raised the ground about twenty-one feet, and the rise ran for a distance of 112 kilometers. An earthquake in Alaska occurring in 1890 raised the coast for a long distance. Earthquakes are limited to two zones. One embraces Himalaya, Asia Minor, the coasts of the Adriatic sea, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Algeria, Andalusia and southern Portugal; the other zone comprises the two coasts of the Pacific ocean. The majority of earthquakes have been produced in the first zone.—Harper's Weekly.

The One He Caught.

One day many years ago the telephone in the office of the chief of police rang. Chief Speers answered. The call was from a new policeman on the Union avenue beat. He said, "A man has been robbed down here, and I've got one of thim."

"Which one have you?" asked the chief.

The reply came back, "The man that was robbed!"—Argonaut.

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COMMENCING SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, AND LASTING 20 DAYS.

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$15,000 worth of High-Class Seasonable Merchandise must be sold regardless of wholesale cost price. Any child can tell you that we had the mildest fall in many years. We have remained with the pick of our grand stock which is at your disposal at amazingly low prices. Come at once, as bargains like these may never be repeated again.

Gigantic Reductions

25c Suspenders	12c
25c Silk-Knitted Ties	12c
69c Men's Sweaters	39c
$3.00 Red Sweaters	$1.85
50c Work Shirts	39c
$1.50 Artics	98c
2.50 Corduroy Pants	1.49
3.00 Men's Shoes	1.98
2.50 Ladies' Shoes	1.69
1.50 Flannel Shirts	89c
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GREAT PRICE-SMASHING SALE

$16.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats	$9.90
12.50 " " " "	7.25
9.00 " " " "	4.90
7.00 Boys' Suits and Overcoats	3.98
5.00 " " " "	2.98
2.00 Little Boys' Suits	98c

Positively the Biggest Bargains of the Season

$16.50 Ladies' Tailored Suits	$9.50
12.50 Suits and Overcoats	6.98
9.50 " " "	5.50
6.50 Ladies' Overcoats	3.49
7.50 One-Piece Serge Dresses	4.49
4.00 Skirts in the newest makes	1.98
5.00 Girls' Coats	2.98

Tremendous Values

$1.00 Tailored Waists	49c
39c Ribbed Underwear	23c
$3.00 Ladies' Sweaters	$1.89
1.00 Wool Caps	49c
1.00 Girls' Dresses	45c
1.50 Shirt Waists	98c
39c Misses' Union Suits	23c
$1.50 Girls' Dresses	85c
69c Children's Sweaters	39c
25c Wool Skating Caps	12c
12½c Percales	8c
$2.00 Bed Blankets	$1.39

Hundreds of other Bargains.

TO THE

Citizens of Kent and Queen Annes Counties

We invite you to call and inspect our Fall line of

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We are headquarters in these lines, carrying the largest assortment that can be found in either of the two counties. In Furniture we have the following:

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OUR LINE OF RUGS

embraces some of the best makes and patterns, including Biglow, Electra, Axminster and Smith's Axminster and Velvet Rugs. To appreciate these goods you will call and inspect them. We carry a line of MATTING, the highest grades and choicest patterns. Linoleum, Oil Cloth and anything in the floor covering line. Come to see us and be convinced. Our prices are moderate and terms liberal.

JOHN BARTLEY,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

HOPR H. BARROLL, Attorney.

ORDER NISI.

Robert D. Grier, et al.,
vs.
Frederick A. Grier, et al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity.

No. 1807.

ORDERED, this 13th day of November, 1912, by the Circuit Court for Kent county, in equity, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Hope H. Barroll, trustee, under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, dated the 12th day of October, 1912, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of January next:—provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of December next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $345.00.

JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

n19-5c

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