Kent News.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 12, 1890.

Washington College.

One of the interesting objects in Chestertown is the old college, which stands upon an eminence overlooking the town. In the early days of the colonies Maryland was not behind in the good work of providing for the education of her citizens, but to obtain a higher education than her well sustained grammar schools could afford her ambitious young men were compelled to go to other provinces, making the journey on horse-back through the sparsely inhabited country, or to make long and tedious journeys to the mother country.

Lord Baltimore had given a handsome sum of money to endow colleges in Maryland, but it was spent in some unknown way during the Revolutionary War—let us hope for the defense of the grand principles that have made us freemen.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith had, by some transmutation of fortune, been thrown out of employment in 1780, and came with his young family to Chestertown to found an academy. He also was made Rector of Chester Parish, for which he received 600 bushels of wheat per annum as salary. Dr. Smith was made Principal of the Kent county school and combined it with his own academy, in 1781. In another year the school, having increased to one hundred and forty, with a prospect of still greater numbers, the Legislature in April, 1782, gave the academy a college charter, with a liberal annual perpetual endowment. Thus was founded the first college in the State of Maryland, and it has continued to exist with varied fortunes since that day.

The name of Washington was given with his personal consent, and he contributed toward its erection and became one of its Board of Visitors. The college conferred the L. L. D. upon General Washington shortly after he assumed the office of President, to which the unanimous voice of a devoted people called him. Gen. Washington always watched the progress of this institution with deep and sympathetic interest.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

Discussion on Prohibition.

The report on temperance caused very much discussion and some very decided opinions were expressed. A. W. Mather said that this is a temperence conference and because we disagree on some methods it does not signify that we are not all temperance men. R. H. T. Councell, delegate from Easton, made a very forcible speech in favor of making it obligatory on the pastors to preach a sermon once a year and do all possible to make prohibition successful. He said that on Sunday he was very much impressed with the ordination of Rev. Mr. Hadaway, and noticed particularly the question, "Do you promise to preach against all things unholy?" "Isn't this whiskey traffic unholy?" the speaker asked. "It is the worst evil in the world, and the older I get the more I feel the horror of this liquor traffic. Brother Benson and I have gone shoulder to shoulder through Talbot county, and tried to do what we could against rum, and I shall be glad when there will not be a drop in the United States."

J. T. Lassell said that he was a temperance man, and had a right as a man to vote as he pleased. He felt that he had no right to tell his people how to vote. The Maryland Annual Conference will be putting itself on a platform to vote the prohibition ticket, and advising from the pulpit all members to do the same. The resolution was amended, making the pastor and his congregation their own judge in this matter.

CONFERENCE VISITORS.—This conference has been attended by more preachers' wives than any conference yet held, and it is certainly a compliment to the town and church. Among the number are Mrs. President Strayer, Mrs. G. J. Smith, Mrs. W. J. Lucas, Mrs. J. M. Sheridan, Mrs. B. A. Dumm, Mrs. S. A. Hoblitzell, Mrs. T. O. Crouse, Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Mrs. J. K. Nichols, Mrs. W. J. Neepier, Mrs. Jesse Norris, Mrs. J. W. Trout, Mrs. J. S. Bowers. Mrs. A. W. Mather, Mrs. S. B. Tredway, Mrs. R. H. Williamson, Mrs. Elmer Simpson, Mrs. G. Q. Bacchus.

Dr. T. H. Lewis made a forcible speech against political deliverances on the part of the conference.

ONE young lady of our town says she would like to have Miss Hirata to play with. She thinks she would make an interesting plaything.

DR. GREENFIELD'S congregation held a meeting on Sunday and sent a delegation to Chestertown bearing an earnest protest against his removal.

REV. J. M. YINGLING is known as the high priest among the conference members. His height is about six feet four!

MR. R. H. T. COUNCELL, of Easton, has taken much interest in the Strawboard Mill and Nicholson Creamery. He has visited them both.

DR. L. W. BATES informs us that Rev. W. C. Poole also found a wife in Chestertown; her maiden name was Mathilda Course.

SPRING WRAPS were out in full force Sunday. We shall call them shoulderettes or scolloped capes until we find the proper name.

WM. J. C. DULANY, ESQ., the well-known book-dealer, Baltimore, arrived on Saturday, accompanied by his estimable wife.

WHOEVER expectorates within the walls of Christ Church, or any other church, can not expec-to-*rate* as a gentleman.

PROF. EDWARD REISLER, of the *Carroll News*, is a delegate to conference, and made us a fraternal call.

A BRASS BAND was one of the attractions at the Easter service in one of the Methodist churches in Norfolk.

DR. R. M. PRICE and wife, and Mr. J. W. W. Woodford and wife, of Centreville, were in town Tuesday.

THE colored baptists immersed four new converts in Chester river on Sunday, at Chestertown.

IT is suggested that a very appropriate name for conference bootblacks would be *Nights* of labor!

MINISTERS, did you notice the new bonnets Sunday? If you didn't, your wife did, we venture.

REV. JOHN R. NICHOLS found the purse which was announced on Saturday as having been lost.

IT is very difficult to walk on ice in July on a frog-pond.—J. B. Jones.

WORK done for God is done for eternity; little as we may think of it, the Master will remember it; and He can make it to be remembered through all the years of time, through all the ages of eternity.—Dr. A. T. Pierson.

STILL POND FARMERS' CLUB.

The club met at the residence of Mr. James S. Harris, and was called to order by the President. After reading and approving of minutes of last meeting, questions were declared in order.

Mr. J. S. Harris asked if farmers could not make something by flower culture. Mr. W. D. Pennington said that there certainly was an opening in that direction, but he thought that it would be necessary for a man to have some knowledge of floriculture and also a greenhouse, before he could expect much profit from the business. Mr. Krusen said there was a fair demand for cut flowers in all large cities, all through the season at moderate prices, but whether we here could get them to market in good shape was uncertain. Another member said they could be packed and shipped as easily as peaches. Mr. Harris said that in the early days of the peach industry it took only a few thousand baskets to overstock the market, but with increased production the demand had also increased, and he thought perhaps the demand for such flowers as we could easily grow in the open air could likewise be increased to fair proportions. Mr. Pennington thought that perhaps we might do something in that line if we could ship to some city dealer who already had a fair retail trade, and let him make them up in such shape as would be most desirable; he said we had several varieties that the city florist could not grow, and mentioned the Water Lily as being a beautiful and very fragrant flower; also the magnolia. These two flowers we can grow in immense quantities without any great expense, as our branches and ponds are full of them. Mr. Pennington mentioned the Laurel Blossom, Trailing Arbutus and Wild Honeysuckle as a natural supply. Mr. Bowers thought that perhaps frogs would be a more profitable crop, and Mr. Barnard made an earnest appeal for Angora Goats as an equally profitable investment, as they would live on our roughest lands and eat almost anything; will kill dogs; their fleeces are in great demand and are worth double the price of wool.

The next question was: "Is there anything new in the way of small fruits superior to the Queen and Turner in Red Raspberries, Souhegan in Black Caps and Wilson, Jr., in Blackberries?" Mr. Barnard said that he had not found any that were superior and but few that were equal to the varieties named.

The next question was: "Will rain wash the pollen from fruit blossoms and prevent fertilization?" It was the general opinion that such would be the result from a heavy dash of rain at the time the blossoms first opened. Mr. Harris said that in his opinion there was a space of two or three days when a high wind would injure the crop more than rain alone, and the greatest damage would result from rain and wind combined. The dinner hour having arrived, the club adjourned until the afternoon session.

The flower question was continued and taken part in by the ladies with much interest. They gave many points as to how the flowers could be raised at a minimum of cost, and it was evident that they were willing to take a hand in their cultivation. Mrs. Pennington said that even lilacs brought good prices in the city, and she thought the finer flowers would sell more rapidly. Mr. Barnard, upon whom the subject of flowers, in some mysterious way, always suggested goats, made another little plea for his favorite. The soft-fleeced Angora, he said, were much more prolific and profitable than sheep, as their fleece would bring twice as much, and, instead of being killed by dogs, they would kill the dogs. By some adroit manouvering on the part of the president, the discussion was brought back to the subject in hand, and it was moved that a committee of nine be appointed to take the subject in hand and report to the club. The motion was carried unanimously.

The next question, "Wy is it that beef and flour are still bringing high retail prices while the farmer could not get more than half for his cattle and wheat that he did when these prices were established?" Many reasons were given, but the one most generally expressed was that it was the consequence of combines and trusts.

Tho regular question was then taken up, "Is it advisable for the farmers of Kent county to attempt the growing of sorghum, ramee or other new crops?" Mr. Krusen opened and was followed by Mr. Harris, who thought that farmers had better not venture on growing crops that were not reasonably sure of paying returns. He did not think the present state of affairs would last long, &c.

It was now moved and carried that a standing committee be appointed to take the subject of flowers into consideration; to gather all the information possible pertaining to this interesting question, and report progress and make suggestions at future sittings of the club. The president appointed the following committee: N. Barnard, J. S. Harris, W. H. Bowers, H. Krusen, Mrs. N. Barnard, Mrs. J. S. Harris, Mrs. W. H. Bowers, Mrs. H. L. Crew, Mrs. W. D. Pennington.

It was now agreed to hold the next meeting at Harris' wharf, at the call of the president, in pic-nic style, during magnolia blooming. Subject for discussion at next meeting, "Flowers." EUSEBIUS.

Gullibility of Fat Men.

"Fat men," said a well-known physician, "are the most gullible creatures on earth. No end of patent-medicine sharps who have made big fortunes purely by the manner in which they have preyed upon the prejudices of men who convey superfluous flesh around with them, and there would seem to be absolutely no nostrum too nonsensical or absurd for a fat man to reject. The merest tyro in matters relating to hygiene knows perfectly well that the only reasonable way for a man of abundant flesh to reduce himself is by exercise. Then, as he grows thinner, his muscles harden and he increases in strength, but inordinate fat predisposes a man to inertia and languor, and so fat men try to reduce themselves by medicines and medical remedies of various sorts. They succeed in wrecking their digestive powers, and that is about all. Most of them are big and strong enough to protect themselves in a physical sense, but they are veritable children when they come n contact with quack doctors.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mistaken as to Their Age.

One of the commonest mistakes made is by people in answering a question as to their age. You meet a young man who announces, with an invitation to come and "smile" with him, that he is "21 years old to-day." In nineteen cases out of twenty he is, as a matter of fact, but 20 years of age. He dates his age from his birthday, not from its first anniversary. There is no doubt that thousands upon thousands of young men have marched to the polls under the impression that they had reached the requisite 21 years and were entitled to vote, who were lacking of citizenship by a year or the greater part of it.—*Globe-Democrat.*

AN ARTIST'S BET.

How Giorgione Astonished Titian and Three Young Sculptors.

It happened one day that, as the two friends Giorgione and Titian, were wandering arm in arm through the streets of Venice, they met three young sculptors of their acquaintance. At last, conversation turned on the artistic topic of the day, a horse in bronze, modeled by Andrea Verrochio. When each had given his opinion of the work, they began to discuss the comparative merits of the two arts, of painting and sculpture.

"Ah!" said the youngest of the sculptors, "there can be no doubt that our art deserves the pre-eminence."

"Why so, my master?" asked Giorgione.

"Because," replied the first sculptor, "it is the most difficult. A woman can manage a pencil, but for molding bronze, or chiseling marble, the hand of man is required."

"Because," said the second, "it is the most durable. Canvas wears out; walls crumble; wood decays; but marble and metal defy the injuries of time, and challenge immortality."

"Because," added the third, "it is the most complete. Painting can represent but one side of the human figure, whilst our art displays the whole in every possible aspect."

"Then, my masters," rejoined Giorgione quickly, "you imply that painting is an easy, vulgar art, within the reach of women and children."

"Oh, Giorgione!"—

"Allow me to finish," said the painter. "You maintain that your art is superior to ours, because time destroys pictures more quickly than statues. According to this rule, poetry and music must be supremely contemptible, for the sweetest notes die away as they are uttered, and the most glorious verses are confined to a perishable sheet of paper. But you forget that printing has been invented to perpetuate the book, and engraving to reproduce the picture."

"But"—

"Silence. You assert finally that painting is an incomplete art, because it can display but one side of a figure. Well, my masters, what would you say if at one glance, and without obliging you to walk round my painting, as you have to do your statue, I can succeed in showing you the back, the face and both profiles of a man?"

"We would say that you had performed a miracle."

"Come, let us lay a wager," cried Giorgione, reassuring his friend Titian with a look.

"Agreed!" replied the sculptors with one voice.

"Then, my masters, I wager two hundred sequins that I will paint such a figure as I have described."

"Who is to judge?"

"Yourselves."

"How many days will you require?"

"Four, my masters; one for each side of the figure."

"But this is mere folly! It would be stealing your money."

"Perhaps so."

"You do not wish to draw back?"

"Certainly not."

"Then adieu; and remember that in four days we shall claim from you either two hundred sequins, or the marvelous picture." So saying, the sculptors walked away, laughing heartily at what deemed the silly bravado of Giorgione. When the painters were left alone, Titian, believing that his rash friend had entered into an engagement which he would find it impossible to fulfill, offered him his slender purse towards paying the forfeit.

"Keep your purse, dear friend," said Giorgione, "it is still lighter than my own. I'm resolved to win the bet, and then we will take a few days' vacation from the old maestro, and enjoy life as long as the money lasts."

"But how will you manage to fulfill the conditions?"

"You shall see."

On the fourth day, when the three sculptors arrived, Giorgione displayed his picture. It represented a warrior, who, having his back turned towards the spectators, stood looking at himself in a fountain, in whose limpid waters his full front figure was reflected. At the left of the warrior was suspended his suit of polished steel armor, in which was mirrored with exact fidelity the whole of his left side. At the right was painted a looking-glass, which reflected that side; and thus, in a perfect thought whimsical manner, Giorgione had fully succeeded in representing at the same time the four sides of the same figure. All Venice thronged to see this curious production, and the three young sculptors who had provoked the bet paid their money with a good grace, readily confessing their own defeat and the triumph of Giorgione. —*Montreal Star.*

HOW TO FIGURE UP PENSIONS.—Commissioner Raum, of the United States pension bureau, has prepared, with the aid of the War Department records, an interesting statement of the casualties of the civil war, and of other facts of special value in connection with the pension legislation, of which the following is a condensation:

Number of soldiers enlisted during the war for the Union, excluding re-enlistments, 2,213,365.

Number killed in battle and by other casualties and who died of disease prior to July 1, 1865, 364,116.

Estimated number of deaths of soldiers discharged during the war prior to July 1, 1865, 25,284.

Number of desertions, 121,896.

Number of survivors of the war July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, 1,702,069.

Number of survivors July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, who were subject to the usual laws of mortality, 1,116,039.

Number of survivors July 1, 1865, who because of wounds and other disabilities were subject to a higher rate of mortality, equal to 12 years shortening of the expectation of life, 831,000.

Number surviving July 1. 1890, who are probable subject to the ordinary life tables, 831,089.

Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are subject to a greater death rate, 415,000.

Total number of survivors July 1, 1890, 1,246,089.

Number of survivors on the pension rolls January 1, 1890, 873,102.

Number of survivors not on the pension rolls January 1, 1890, 872,987.

Number of invalid claims pending January 1, 1890, 182,955.

Number of invalid claims on rejected files January 1, 1890, 99,878.

Number of widows' claims pending January 1, 1890, 74,223.

Number of widows' claims on rejected files January 1, 1890, 88,669.

Number of dependent mothers and others on rejected files January 1, 1890, 9,414.

MEN'S and BOY'S WINTER BOOTS at prices to compete with the lowest. J. H. SIMPERS.

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SENATOR BLAIR AND HIS BILLS.—The defeat of the Blair educational bill in the Senate has not disheartened Mr. Blair. He proposes to bring in another bill, which instead of leaving the distribution of the annual appropriations to the States, will give the President larger powers through agents of his own appointing. He clings to the hope that whenever another bill is brought in of a more stringent character the Senate will reverse its decision. He is quite aware that this scheme of federal aid to education on a grand scale was gotten up for political effect, and that when the democrats controlled the House the republican Senate, knowing it would be defeated in that body, passed the Blair billin 1888 by a vote of 39 to 29 because they were on the eve of the presidential campaign and it was important that republican speakers at the North should everywhere proclaim that the educating of more negroes was absolutely necessary at the South, and that the democrats in the House of Representatives had refused to help the republicans to educate them. Now that the republicans are in a majority in both houses and can pass any bill in the Senate and can carry it through the House by the force of the Speaker's arbitrary ruling, the Blair bill, which the Senate approved in 1888 and which was made an important factor against the democrats during the presidential campaign, is coolly rejected by such republican Senators as Sherman of Ohio, Hawley of Connecticut, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Frye and Hale of Maine, Ingalls and Plumb of Kansas, Hiscock of New York and Farwell of Illinois, all of whom voted against the bill, and most of whom voted for it in 1888. It had done its own work, and was relegated to that limbo of shams.

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KISSED ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green
At his good neighbor Brown.—
"You kissed my wife upon the street,—
I ought to knock you down."

"That's where you're wrong," good Brown replied,
In accents mild and meek;
"I kissed her; that I've not denied
But I kissed her on the cheek—

and I did so because she looked so handsome—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I accept your apology. Good night."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. It is a positive specific for leucorrhœa, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb.

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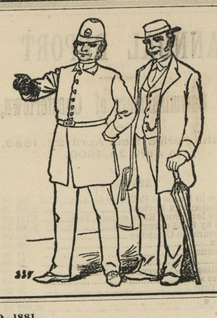

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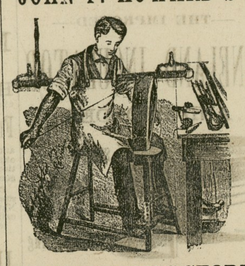

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1870 THOMPSON---Up Town. 1890.

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Our aim is to keep a little of everything and while we do not expect or wish to sell all the goods that is sold in Chestertown we would like to sell a small share of them. Thanking you all for past favors and patronage we only ask a continuance of the same.

Resp'y, &c., WM. C. A. THOMPSON.

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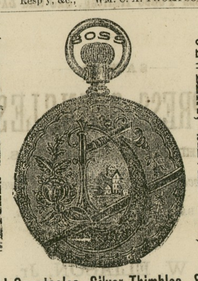

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SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Prices guaranteed Low!
Quality warranted as represented!
Best Prices for Trade

All cordially invited. Resp'y,
WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

Jan. 11, 1890.

Insurance!

FIRE, LIGHTNING AND LIFE!!

WM. H. McFEELY'S AGENCY.

INSURE YOUR BUILDINGS

Against Fire and Lightning. Fires occur at unexpected moments, and a few dollars expended in Insurance furnishes very substantial assistance in event of loss.

INSURE YOUR LIVESTOCK

Against Lightning and Fire. Payment for same is promptly made, if killed on premises or anywhere else.

INSURE YOUR GRAIN

In the barn. The value of two bushels of wheat will protect $1,000 worth of grain for a month. Policies issued for from Two Weeks to Three Years at low rates.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

In the "New York Life," where you have the privilege of settling up your policy at the end of every five years, just as one's circumstances may demand

WM. H. McFEELY,
Gen'l Ins. Agent, Chestertown, Md.
Office on Court street. jy9-tf.

COAL and LIME!

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

BUILDING LIME

—AND—

WHITEWASH LIME

is at J. D. BACCHUS'

Coal and Wood Yard!

Special inducements to contractors and builders. Would be pleased to quote you.
Very respect,
Mar. 30, 1888. J. D. BACCHUS.

—GO TO—

C. M. LUCAS'

—FOR—

WALTHAM and ELGIN Watches.

Jan. 25, 1890.

SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE!

On and after MONDAY, April 7th, 1890, the

"Steamer TOCKWOGH,"

Will leave Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 and Buck Neck at 10.15 A. M.

Leave Pier 6, Light street, Baltimore, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10.30 A. M., stopping at all the landings on the route each way.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF,
April 5, 1890. Pier 6, Light Street Wharf.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

TOLCHESTER LINE

On and after WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1890,

Steamer EMMA GILES!

will leave Tolchester Beach

EVERY WEDNESDAY at - 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Will leave Baltimore at - 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received in Baltimore daily. For further particulars apply to

W. C. ELIASON, PRES'T,
Feb. 22, 1890. Pier 16, Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

MONDAY, MAR. 17, 1890,

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown, Kent Island and intermediate landings on Chester river.

RETURNING will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 11 A. M., alternate days.

Steamer GRATITUDE

of the Centreville and Corsica River Company will leave Centreville daily (except Sundays) at 7 A. M., on Corsica River, at Jackson's Creek and Rock Hall, and Baltimore at 2.30 P. M., stopping at landings going and returning. Leave Rock Hall at 9.30.

Fare $1 Round Trip.

The United States Express Company service on board both steamers, affording patrons an opportunity of making through shipments to all points in the United States without delay.

For the convenience of our patrons we have at Rock Hall landing ample accommodations for the care of teams.

GEORGE WARFIELD,
March 15, 1890. PRESIDENT.

Balto. and Delaware Bay Railroad.

TIME TABLE No. 9.

CHANGE OF TIME, to Take Effect Nov. 30, 1889.

GOING EAST. Pass. & Freight No. 1, Daily except Sundays.	Pass. & Freight No. 3, Tuesdays only.	DISTANCE	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. Pass. & Ft. No. 2, Daily except Sundays.	Pass. & Freight No. 4, Thursdays only.	Passenger No. 4, Thursdays only.
Read Downwards.				Read Upwards.		
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6 25	1 25		Lve Chestertown Arr	1 05	12 45	6 45
6 37	1 37	5	" ....Worton.....Lve	12 53	12 30	6 35
6 43	1 43	7	" ....Lynch's..... "	12 47	12 20	6 30
6 49	1 49	9	" ...Still Pond... "	12 41	12 10	6 25
7 01	1 01	12	" ....Kennedyville "	12 29	11 55	6 15
7 13	2 13	15	" .....Black's.... "	12 17	11 40	6 05
7 28	2 28	18	" ....Lambson's... "	12 02	11 25	5 55
7 46	2 46	22	" ....Massey..... "	11 14	11 05	5 39
7 58	2 58	25	" ....*Delaney's.. "	11 32	10 50	5 27
8 10	3 10	28	" ....*Bingham's.. "	11 20	10 35	5 15
8 25	3 25	32	Arr.....Clayton..... "	11 05	10 15	5 00

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freights for Bingham's and Delaney's must be prepaid.

All Trains make close connection at Clayton with trains on the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Freight carried at low rates to all points, and must be at the stations thirty (30) minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

The above arrangements on Thursdays will give passengers four hours in Philadelphia, and return the same day.

E. P. STACEY, SUP'T.
J. R. FRANKLIN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION.

On and after Feb. 10th, 1890, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. PASS	PASS	EXP.	FASS		NORTHWARD. PASS	EXP.	SS	PASS.
P M	P M	A M	A M		A M	A M	P M	P M
§6.07	§4.01	11.35	§7.27	...Phila....	§9.32	§10.22	§1.17	§8.50
5.17	12.45	10.08	6.40	...Balto....	10.20	11.10	2.00	9.25
7.00	4.48	12.21	8.30	Wilmin'n	8.43	9.42	12.22	7.35
	5.01		8.44	Farnhurst	8.33			7.26
7.11	5.05	12.32	8.50	N. Castle.	8.28	9.31	12.08	7.20
	5.10		8.56	StateRoad	8.23		12.02	7.13
*7.19	5.16		9.01	....Bear....	8.17		11.56	7.05
7.28	5.20	12.44	9.10	..Porter's..	8.12	9.19	11.50	7.03
*7.31	5.25	12.48	9.15	Kirkwood	8.06		11.45	6.59
*7.39	5.34		9.23	Mt.Pleas't	7.57		11.36	6.50
	5.38		9.27	Armstrg's	7.53			6.44
7.48	5.43	1.05	9.33	Middlet'n	7.49	9.00	11.27	6.41
*7.56	5.51		9.42	Townsend	7.40	8.52	11.18	6.32
	5.55		9.48	Blackbird	7.35		11.13	6.28
	6.02		9.54	GreenSp'g	7.28			6.20
8.09	6.06	1.22	10.00	Clayton..	7.24	8.36	11.01	6.16
7.59	5.57	1.12	9.50	lv Smyrna	7.15	8.28	10.51	6.06
	6.12		10.05	Brenford	7.19		10.54	6.11
*8.16	6.17		10.11	Cheswold	7.15		10.49	6.06
	6.20		...Dupont..		7.09			
8.26	6.26	1.39	10.22	...Dover...	7.06	8.20	10.40	5.57
8.32	6.32	1.45	10.28	Wyoml'g	6.59	8.14	10.32	5.50
	6.38		10.40	Woodside.	6.53		10.25	5.43
	6.42		10.45	...Viola....	6.49		10.21	2.30
8.44	6.47	1.56	10.49	...Felton...	6.45	8.02	10.16	5.36
8.53	6.57	2.08	11.02	Harrl'gt'n	6.35	7.53	10.05	5.26
	7.04	2.15	11.09	Farm'gt'n			5.52	5.16
	7.13	2.23	11.18	Greenw'd			9.43	5.07
	7.23	2.32	11.28	Bridgev'e			9.34	4.57
	7.28		11.33	Cannons.			9.28	4.51
	7.37	2.45	11.43	..Seaford..			9.20	4.54
	7.49	2.58	11.54	...Laurel...			9.07	4.32
	8.00	3.10	12.05	..Delr ar..			8.55	4.20

*Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north.

New Castle Accommodation Trains leave Wilmington 12.15 a. m., daily, and 2.55 p. m. week-days, Leave New Castle 6.35 a. m., daily, and 4.37 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leave Harrington 7.53 a. m., and arriving at 5.45 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter's and Newark.

Additional express leaves Philadelphia at 3.01 p. m., Baltimore 2.30 p. m., Wilmington 5.50 p. m., week-days, arrives at Harrington 5.45 p. m., sotpping at principal intermediate stations.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & NORFOLK R. R.

Leave Philadelphia, New York and Norfolk Express, 11.16 p. m., daily, Baltimore 9.08 p. m., Wilmington 12.01 a. m., stopping at Dover and Delmar regularly; and at Middletown, Clayton