STIEFF PIANOS

GRAND AND UPRIGHT.

Highest grade instruments manufactured. Endorsed and preferred by the best schools and musical authorities. Only Upright Piano on the market today equal to the Grand. Reasonable terms. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos for rent. A large assortment of Organs constantly on hand. Send for Illustrated Piano and Organ Catalogue. Inducements on Second Hand Pianos. Tuning promptly attended to.

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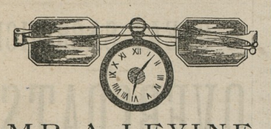
New Store in Still Pond!



MR. A. LEVINE,

—HAS OPENED A—

Jewelry Store

AND WILL KEEP A NICE LINE OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc.,

A FINE LINE OF CLOCKS

always for sale. He also guarantees to give satisfaction in all kinds of REPAIRING. Give him a trial. apr30.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

—DEALER IN—

GRAIN!

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WANTED: 50,000 Bush. New Corn

FOR NOVEMBER DELIVERY, AND

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT!

Delivered to either Railroad or Water. Farmers, please let me make an offer for your grain before you sell. E. T. COMEGYS.

Nov. 5, 1892.

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MILLINGTON, MD.,

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FURNITURE

And UNDERTAKER.

Bodies kept any length of time by Embalming or with Ice. Everything First-class. Prices Reasonable.

T. M. BRITTON, Business Manager and Funeral Director.

N. C. CROW.

Is Still on the Corner of Kent and High Streets, Up Town.

Where you can at all times find a seasonable line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's Shoes,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

We keep the WM. LEA & SONS' FLOUR for sale by the barrel or sack, we think as cheap as you can get it from the city, and we think their flour has no superior. Come and see us and be convinced that our goods are good and cheap. Country produced wanted and taken in exchange for goods.

N. C. CROW,

March 21. UP TOWN

LARGE COLLECTION

OF VERY DESIRABLE GOODS IN FINE

JEWELRY.-.-WATCHES.-.-DIAMONDS

CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

LOWEST PRICES!

J. S. MacDONALD,

Nos. 6 and 8 N. Charles St., Balto., Md.

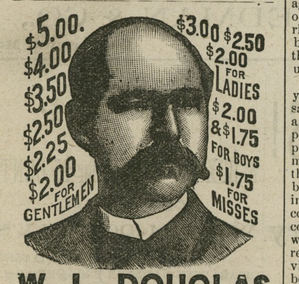
Will remove next door, corner Baltimore and Charles street, about June 15th.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

To cure constipation purging the bowels should be avoided; it weakens their power of motion. A gentle aperient effect is only required. Tutt's Tiny Liver Pills are prepared with special views to the permanent cure of

COSTIVENESS and HEADACHE.

They are mild and remain in the system until they act on the liver, cause a natural flow of bile and their tonic properties impart power to the bowels to remove unhealthy accumulations. Good appetite and digestion result from the use of these little pills. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

Take No Substitute.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

WESTCOTT & DODD.

[Continued from the first page.]

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

The Impressive Words of Judge Wickes

Judge Joseph A. Wickes, in a most solemn and impressive manner, pronounced the following sentence:

Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams, Moses Brown, Joshua Baynard, Louis Benson, Henry Hurtt, Frizby Comegys, Chas. S. Emory:—By the verdict of the court you have been convicted of murder in the first degree, for wilfully and deliberately killing Dr. James H. Hill. Have you anything to say why the Court should not now pronounce judgement against you?

The duty I am called upon to perform is a very painful one, as the judgement of the court which I am about to pronounce will send to the gallows eight human beings to suffer death. Never in the history of this State has such a scene been witnessed, and callous indeed must be the heart which does not feel the solemnity of the occasion. But, painful and sad as that duty is, I am sustained by the knowledge that you have committed a most atrocious and brutal crime, and for that crime that you deserve to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Not having yourselves engaged counsel to defend you, the cout assigned to that duty two of the most experienced members of this bar, and it is only proper to say that in the conduct of your defence, they faithfully discharged their whole duty. In the exercise of the right given to you, by the Constitution of the State, you selected the court as the tribunal by which you would be tried. After a patient hearing and a most careful consideration of the testimony, the unanimous opinion of the judges was that you had murdered Dr. Hill, and the verdict of the court was, that you were guilty of murder in the first degree.

There is no doubt, that some time prior to the 23rd of April, you, Chas. Brooks, Fletcher Williams and probably Moses Brown, had formed a conspiracy to commit that fearful deed, and that you met in Millington on the evening of that day, to carry out your hellish pupose. It was then that you informed Bradshaw, Comegys and the others who joined you, of that purpose and invited them to go with you. With alacrity they agreed to do so.

Having heard in Millington that Dr. Hill would leave the town in a short time to visit a patient who resided on the road from Millington to Masseys, you started, nine in number, on your mission of death. With songs and dancing, in anticipation of the feast of blood which you were soon to enjoy, you proceeded at a late hour of the night on that lonely road until you had reached Ford's hill, and there you awaited the coming of your victim. Dr. Hill had left his young wife and her infant child and started on his errand of kindness to relieve human suffering, happy in the thought that he would soon return to that peaceful home, which you had determined he should never see again. When he reached the spot where you had assembled you seized the bridle of his horse and arrested his progress. Becoming aware of your purpose to kill him, he offered you his money to spare his life, which you rejected. He then begged for mercy, declaring that he had never injured you, but had always been your friend. Of the nine who surrounded him, not one protested against the bloody deed which was about to be enacted, or made any effort to save the life of the man who had been your friend and benefactor. Bradshaw and Comegys were called to hold the horse. Which summons they promptly obeyed. It was then that you, Charles Brooks, with savage cruelty, struck Dr. Hill, defenseless and pleading for his life, the fatal blow with the heavy stone, which knocked him senseless to the earth. You, Fletcher Williams, not to be outdone in the work of blood with the ferocity of a tiger sprang upon the prostrate body of your victim and plunged into his throat the knife you had for that purpose. You, Moses Brown and Louis Benson, to appease in part your thirst for blood, seized the dying man, and, with fiendish glee, cut and hacked with your knives his body as it lay bleeding before you.

The motive which induced you to enter into a plot to murder Dr. Hill is no longer a mystery. Who that heard the testimony and is acquainted with the passions of the human heart or the indications of human feeling, can for a moment hesitate to believe that for some time revenge had lurked in your hearts, and that you only waited for a favorable, and, as you believed, a safe opportunity to gratify it. It was not to rob or for any personal grievance that you killed him. He had been kind to you and had given professional aid to several of you when sick. But there is little doubt that he had incurred your displeasure and hatred by giving testimony at the coroner's inquest held over the body of Thomas Campbell, in the discharge of a sworn public duty, contrary to your wishes. For that you killed him.

A more atrocious and cruel murder has never been committed. With unrelenting ferocity you attacked and killed a man who had never injured you, and who only offense was that he had performed a sworn duty. By that cruel act you have deprived the community of a useful citizen; you have blasted the life of the young wife, whose happiness depended upon the love of the man you murdered; you have robbed her infant child of the father, upon whose support and guidance she should have depended; you have crushed the heart of the aged parent, who with just pride had watched over the son of his old age and had seen him enter upon a career of honor and usefulness. As with the patriarch of old, all rise up to comfort him, but he will not be comforted, and well may the exclaim, "I will go down to the grave unto my son mourning."

When we consider the motive, which led you to commit that fearful crime, and the savage ferocity with which you attacked and assassinated upon the public highway a peaceful citizen, it is not a matter of surprise, that popular feeling was roused to madness; and that there was great fear that the strong arm of the law might not be able to save you from the hands of an infuriated people. But, happily, wiser counsel prevailed, and the people of this county, by practicing that self-restraint which should always govern those who respect the law, forbore to attempt any violence. The charge against you has been submitted to judicial investigation, by which you secured the right, which every man should have, of a fair and impartial trial in a court of justice.

During the short time you have to live, do not expect human aid, but look to a higher power for forgiveness. You have forfeited your lives by commifting the terrible crime of which you have been convicted, and you cannot expect relief from any human power. During the brief remnant of your lives seek to make peace with an offended God, who will extend mercy to those who truly repent and ask his forgiveness.

The judgment of the court is that you, Charles Brooks, be taken to the jail of Kent county, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, at such time as shall be duly appointed by the Governor of this State, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. [A like sentence was imposed upon Fletcher Williams, Moses Brown, Frisby Comegys, Charles S. Emory, Louis Benson, Henry Hurtt and Joshua Baynard.] May God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy upon you.

The Murdered Dr. Hill.

DANGER IN USING ANTIPYRIN.

A Fashionable Poison as Yet Only Understood by Professional Chemists.

The fact is that, with the exception of professional chemists, says the Pall Mall Gazette, nobody, or almost nobody, knows either the nature or the genesis of antipyrin. Even the initiated find it rather difficult to explain to the profane, to whom it might suffice to know that substantially antipyrin, like aniline, benzine and phenol, is a derivate of coal tar, from which so many things hetrogeneous and contradictory are now extracted. It is beyond doubt that by some unexplained sorcery antipyrin possesses the precious virtue of attentuating and even suppressing pain instantaneously. With opium, of which the handling is so ticklish, it is uncontestably one of the quickest and most powerful soothers. We know also that in the most diverse febrile case it is able in the bargain to lower the temperature of the patient with a certainty and regularity almost miraculous. Nothing more is needed especially in an epoch like the present highly strung, overworked and fertile in exasperated nerves to earn there putation of a veritable gift from Heaven. But excess is a fault of everything, and antipyrin is no exception. It is to be feared that in their blind admiration of it the inconsiderate crowd have got to the point of abusing the application of the drug. The time has come to sound the alarm. Let it not be forgotten that antipyrin, in spite of its advantages and services, is an undoubted poison—even a violent poison.

The accidents attributed to it during the seven or eight years that it has been known as a remedy are too numerous to count; and it should be noted that the cases that come to light are usually those in which there has been the intervention of a medical man with express prescriptions and doses according to rule and formula. What then, must be the consequences of the daily use, by guesswork, without authorization, which legions of persons suffering from nervous pains make of antipyrin. To suppress pain—that is to say, the consciousness of disorder or disease—is not to suppress the malady. On the contrary, it may be the creation of a dangerous illusion, lulling distrust and paralyzing defensive action? An invalid is so ready to believe himself cured and free from the trouble of taking precautions when he has ceased to feel pain. The truth is that antipyrin has vices to match its good qualities, and that its beneficial effects themselves are not without peril. It is by stupefying the system, and, in particular, the vasomotor nerves—the springs of the circulatory system, the nerves which govern the construction and dilation of the blood vessels—that antipyrin exercises its soothing influence.

There follows, necessarily, a slowing of the circulation—more or less of an approach to stagnation—of the blood, which becomes thicker and tends to coagulate. There follows an abatement in the elimination of those ashes of life which are to the animal organism what household refuse is to a great city. As a proof, one may point out that antipyrin diminishes sensibly the kidney secretion, and that it has been employed to stop hemorrhages. In infectious and parasitic maladies like influenza the capital necessity, while pursuing and killing the poisoners, is to eliminate the poison with all haste, for the action of microbes is double. Not only do they live at the expense of the tissues in which they have lodged, but they distil subtle viruses, which accumulate in the caverns made by these infinitely little gnawers, and cause frightful ravages. It is not by applying anaesthetics to the nervous system, by diminishing the weight of the excretions, by augmenting the viciousness of the vital fluids, transformed by the contact of antipyrin into syrups, that this congestion-causing drug can give to the human organism the lash necessary to cause the ejection of the rascally microbian handiwork.

It is true that antipyrin deadens pain and lulls exasperating nerves, but morphine does the same perhaps more surely, and we know where morphine leads. One should no more play with morphine than with fire.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

His Selection Always a Problem of Great Domestic Interest.

From the Boston Transcript.

At this season of the year not a few people are looking for a family physician. Their former one is dead, or has retired, or they have become displeased with him, or they may be newcomers to the city. It is hardly safe to defer the selection until a positive necessity arises, for then it is too late to make it with any approach to calmness or deliberation. When one of the children is in the throes of cholera morbus, the natural impulse is to call in the nearest medical man trusting that Providence will have fitted him for the task, and yet at the same time fearing that he may be a Herod in disguise. To avoid this situation it is best to fix upon as family physician in times of health and prosperity. To begin with he should be fairly along in years. It is well known that young doctors have to learn by experimenting on the bodies of their patients; they try their 'prentice hands upon such unfortunates as come in their way, and if they happen to kill them by making a wrong diagnosis nobody is the wiser except the doctor himself. He profits by the mistake and so do his future, and perhaps as yet unborn, patients.

The other qualifications, besides this important one of age, are not so easy to ascertain. A doctor's reputation is a thing compounded of many imples; it is made up partly of what other physicians say about him, largely of his own manner, chiefly perhaps of what his first accidental patients have reported. It is a familiar point of etiquette that physicians never criticise one another; but there are some exceptions to this rule. It is hardly in human nature even for a doctor to refrain from letting a word or two fall now and then, for the benefit of a friend, as to the qualities of a brother practitioner, and thus a competent estimate of him leaks out. Medical students, also, who do not feel bound to the rule of silence, are often capable of giving a good opinion as to the merits of rival physicians; the judgment on such matters of the faculty and of the hospital staff, though of course never directly expressed, is easily gathered by a young saw-bones who has spent some time in the atmosphere of the medical school.

Still, although these channels of correct information exist, the layman's estimate of the physician is apt to be greatly at fault. Fashion has much to do with it. There is almost always a "young doctor on Boylston street" or in some neighboring locality who is extremely well spoken of. Nobody knows exactly where he came from or what he has accomplished, or what his experience has been; but there is a general assurance that he is astonishingly clever. Sometimes this is backed up by the particular statement that he cured Mrs. Rawder of a fearful attack of rheumatism which old Dr. Standby had been treating in vain for a year.

There is one role which we especially commend to paterfamilias in search of a physician. If the man whom he has in mind as a candidate for that proud position is, comparatively speaking, a stranger in the city, and has acquired a good practice without the backing of friends and acquaintances, then the chances are that he is really an able man. He may, indeed, have been pushed by some older and influential doctor, but that would hardly have happened unless he had first-rate ability to recommend him. On the other hand, it is wise to suspect the physician who, having been born and well born in Boston, started on his medical career with all the advantages of powerful friends and of favoritism. He may be, of course, a person of unusual talent whom fortune has helped to a position which he would have reached in time by his own unaided efforts. These cases happen not infrequently. Nevertheless, as we have said, paterfamilias should be wary when such a doctor is under consideration.

It is fairly certain, too, that a family physician ought to be a sympathetic soul, or, failing this, that he should have sufficient dramatic talent to simulate a fellow-feeling for his patients. Without this kindness, real or assumed, his tonics will not be swallowed with that zest and hopefulness which are essential to their efficacy. Still more clear is it that the "personal equation" of the doctor must always be taken into account. A robust, hearty physician inclines to heroic remedies: "Take a cold bath every morning; throw open your windows; eat plenty of roast beef." On the other hand, the doctor of delicate constitution is very apt to go to the opposite extreme: "Wrap up well; this is terrible weather; avoid draughts and never bathe in cold water." The wise layman, having a tolerably clear idea of his own constitution, will know how to qualify such advice by allowing for the idiosyncrasy of the adviser.

When the selection has once and carefully been made, it is well to stick to it. Official friends and busy bodies will be sure to maintain now that Dr. X., again that Dr. Y., is a great deal better, but these statements are seldom judicial or accurate. Besides, there would be a kind of baseness in deserting the doctor who has brought the household safely through the diseases which thus far have assailed them. The family physician is a family friend, not lightly to be taken up nor lightly to be abandoned.

WHY THE SEA IS SALT

IT RECEIVES MINERAL SALT FROM LAND AND LOSES NONE.

The Process of Evaporation Releases Water from the Oceans, but the Salt Remains. Therefore the Sea Is Continually Growing More Salty.

Why is sea water salt? is a question that has been regarded as a mystery and has given rise to some curious speculations, but a little consideration on the subject must, I think, satisfy us all that it would be very wonderful, quite incomprehensible, if the waters of the ocean were otherwise than salt as they are.

The following explanation was first suggested to myself many years ago when receiving my first lessons in practical chemical analysis. The problem then to be solved was the separation of the bases dissolved in water by precipitating them one by one in a solid condition, filtrating away the water from the first, then from this filtrate precipitating the second, and so on until all were separated or accounted for.

But in doing this there was one base that was always left to the last on account of the difficulty of combining it with any acid that would form a solid compound—a difficulty so great that its presence was determined by a different method. This base is soda, the predominating base of sea salt, where it is combined with hydrochloric acid. Not only is soda the most soluble of all the mineral bases, but the mineral acid with which it is combined forms a remarkably soluble series of salts—the chlorides. Thus the primary fact concerning the salinity of sea water is that it has selected from among the stable chemical elements the two which form the most soluble compounds. Among the earthy bases is one which is exceptionally soluble—that is, magnesia—and this stands next to soda in its abundance in sea water.

Modern research has shown that the ocean contains in solution nearly every element that exists upon the earth, and that these elements exist in the water in proportions nearly corresponding to the mean solubility of their various compounds. Thus gold and silver and most of the other heavy metals exist there. Sonnenstadt found about fourteen grains of gold to the ton of seawater, or a dollar's worth in less than two tons. As the ocean covers all the lower valleys of the earth, it receives all the drainage from the whole of the exposed land. This drainage is the rainwater that has fallen upon this exposed surface, has flowed down its superficial slopes or has sunk into porous land and descended underground. In either case the water must dissolve and carry with it any soluble matter that it meets, the quantity of solid matter which is thus appropriated being proportionate to its solubility and the extent of its exposure to the solvent. Rain when it falls upon the earth is distilled water, nearly pure (its small impurities being what it obtains from the air), but river water when it reaches the ocean contains measurable quantities of dissolved mineral and vegetable matter. These small contributions are ever pouring in and ever accumulating. This continual addition of dissolved mineral salts without any corresponding abstraction by evaporation has been going on ever since the surface of the earth consisted of land and water.

An examination of the composition of other bodies of water which, like the ocean, receive rivers and rivulets and have no other outlet than that afforded by evaporation, confirms this view. All of these are more or less saline, many of them more so than the ocean itself. On the great tableland of Asia, "the roof of the world," there is a multitude of small lakes which receive the waters of rivers and rivulets of that region and have no outlet to the ocean. On a map they appear like bags, with a string attached, the bag being the lake and the string the river. All these lakes are saline, many of them excessively so, simply because they are ever receiving river water of slight salinity and ever giving off vapor which has no salinity at all. There is no wash through these lakes, as in the great American lakes or those of Constance, Geneva, etc.

The sea of Aral and the Caspian are lakes without any other outlet than evaporation, and they are saline accordingly. The Dead sea, which receives the Jordan at one end and a multitude of minor rivers and rivulets at the other end and sides, is a noted example of extreme salinity. It is, as everybody knows, a sea or lake of brine. The total area of land training into the great ocean does not exceed one-fourth of its own area, while the Dead sea receives the drainage and soluble matter of an area above twenty times greater than its own, and thus it fulfills the demand of the above stated theory by having far greater salinity than has the great ocean.

According to this view the salinity of the ocean must be steadily though very slowly increasing, and there must be slowly proceeding a corresponding adaptation of evolution among the inhabitants, both animal and vegetable. The study of this subject and the effect which the increasing salinity of the past must have had upon the progressive modifications of organic life displayed by fossils is, I think, worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received from paleontologists.—W. Mattien Williams in Science.

Her Point of View.

A charming lady of the old school, who is a member of one of the historical families of Massachusetts, says that she never goes by a statue of her most distinguished kinsman without wishing it did not stand there in the sun and in the storms.

"Other people like statues," she says, "but I do not. I don't like to see my cousin rained on, and I always feel it when the snow falls."—Boston Transcript.

We may render the words of one language literally into those of another and yet lose the very spirit of the whole, but there are cases of what may be called "sympathetic translation."

Life of an Italian Signalman.

A signalman in Italy has a remarkably easy time of it in comparison with his British brethren. This is of course partly due to the greater leisureliness of railway traffic in the peninsula, but is partly also the outcome of the conditions under which he is required or permitted to ply his calling. He is always married—if he were a bachelor he would not be employed—and his little cabin beside the railway is also his home. He is free during the daytime, at least, to engage in any other occupation he may desire. When a train passes his wife puts on his hat—an official covering—and goes out to give the necessary signal with the flag. The wages amount to about a franc and a half a day.—London Tit-Bits.

An Ancient Work on Angling.

The greatest work of antiquity on angling is said to be the Halieutica of Oppian, a Greek poet, who flourished in the time of Severus, A. D., 198, from which we learn that many artifices in fishing thought to be modern were known to the ancients. We also learn from Atheneus that several other writers had written treatises or poems on fishing some centuries before the Christian era.—American Angler.

Real Sacrifice.

"That was a sacrifice!"

"What?"

"Barton wouldn't go bathing at Scarborough because he didn't want people to know he had a cork leg, but when a girl who snubbed him was thought to be drowning Barton took the leg off and threw it out to her. It saved her life."—Exchange.

Meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society.

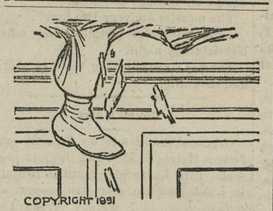
The Sixth Annual meeting of the peninsula Horticultural Society, will be held at Dover, January 10th, 11th, and 21th, 1893. The following is the program:

Tuesday, January 10th, 11 a. m.—Calling the roll of members, reports of officers and miscellaneous business. 2 p. m—Reports of Committees on—Fruits in General, S. H. Messick; "Propagation of Fruit Trees and Plants," Charles Wright: Apples, J. G. Brown; Pears, Dr. J. J. Black. 7. p. m. President's Address, George Biddle; Address on, "The Fungous Diseases of the Pear," M. B. Waite, of the U. S. Agricultural Department: Report of committee on—Pears, J. W. Kerr.

Wednesday, January 11, 9 a. m.—Address, H. E. Van Deman, U. S. Pomologist; Reports of Committees on—Grapes, P. Emerson; Small Fruits, A. J. McMath, Dr. L. H. Bailey; Plums, Discussion on this paper will be opened by J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md. 2 p. m.—Address on "Is Pruning a Devitalizing Practice?" Dr. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University; Reports of Committees on—Nut and Nut Trees, A. W. Slaymaker; Injurious Insects, Prof. M. H. Beckwith: Fungous Diseases, Col. E. L. Martin. 7 p. m. Address on "Fungous Diseases of Vegetables," Dr. Byron D. Halsted, of the New Jersey Experiment Station; Reports of Committees on—Sweet and Round Potatoes, H. C. Speakman; Melons, Paynter Frame; Tomatoes, G. W. Killen; Asparagus, R. S. Griffith.

Thursday, January 12, 8 a. m.—Address on "Rot of the Peach and other stone Fruits," Prof. F. D. Chester, of the Delaware Experiment Station: Reports of committees on—Nomenclature, Dr. A. T. Neale; Marketing Fruits, Chas. Baker; Discussion on this subject will be opened with a paper by George H. Murray, of Viola, Del. 2 p. m.—Address by B. T. Galloway, Chief of Plant Pathology, U. S. Departments of Agriculture; Reports of committees on Landscape Gardening, Prof. Beckwith; Florticulture, Mrs. A. W. Slaymaker. Registration of Fruits, Dr. A. T. Neale.

The Society is organized in the interest of Fruit Growers and its members are the leading horticulturists of the Peninsula.



You're through with Catarrh, finally and completely, —or you have $500 in cash.

That's what is promised you, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh can be cured. Not with the poisonous, irritating snuffs and strong, caustic solutions, that simply palliate for a time, or perhaps, drive the disease to the lungs—but with Dr. Sage's Remedy.

The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. "Cold in the Head," needs but a few applications. Catarrhal Headache, and all the effects of Catarrh in the Head—such as offensive breath, loss or impairment of the senses of taste, smell and hearing, watering or weak eyes—are at once relieved and cured.

In thousands of cases, where everything else has failed, Dr. Sage's Remedy has produced perfect and permanent cures. That gives its proprietors faith to make the offer. It's $500, or a cure. They mean to pay you, if they can't cure you. But they mean to *cure* you, and they can.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

An Invigorating Tonic for strengthening the weak, purifying the blood, clearing the complexion and imparting the rosy bloom of health to the cheek. Pleasant to the taste and a favorite with ladies. $1.00 per bottle.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Almanac for 1893 with Storm Calendar and Weather Forecasts by Rev Irl R. Hicks will be ready Sept. 1, 1892. Furnished free to all dealers who sell our medicines. Ask your druggist for one or send a two-cent stamp to

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"COLD WATER DIP."

Is unrivaled as a Sheep-Dip, Cattle Wash, and sectcide, Disinfectant, &c. One or two applications in a year to Sheep not only keep them in health, but also increase the growth and improve the quality of the fleece, to a surprising degree.

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TICKS, LICE, SCAB, MANGE, SCREW WORMS, THRUSH, SCRATCHES, WOUNDS, &c., &c.,

For all Skin Troubles, and for ridding all kinds of Live Stock from parasites, it has no equal. It is also wonderfully effective in many infectious and contagious disease, such as

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In such cases it is administered internally as well as externally.

It is used and recommended by the leading Veterinarians in both hemispheres. Its uses upon a Farm are innumerable.

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BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, OSGOOD F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT COUGH CURE TAKE THE BEST 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

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LIME AND BALED HAY,

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WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.

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Building and Whitewash Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair,

AT CITY PRICES.

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Delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad at Low Figures.

Come and see us before buying.

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OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell Coal at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember we sell

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WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

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July 17, 1890—tf

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We use Inimitable "DIA MANTA" lenses, which are made only by us, and recommended by leading Oculists as the best aids to defective vision.

Solid Gold Spectacles $3.00; usual price $5.00
Steel Spectacles . . .50; usual price 1.00
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A high class commercial school affording complete equipment for business life. Also French and German. *Office open all summer for examination and enrolment of students.* Fall term begins Tuesday, September 6th, 1892. Application blanks now ready. Early enrolment necessary. For College Annual, Shorthand Announcement, Graduating Exercises, including Mr. Andrew Carnegie's remarkable address on practical education, all or address,

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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Studebaker's Steel Skein Farm Wagons and Road Carts, strictly first-class. All sizes in Stock. Hay Presses, Hay and Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Corn and Cob Mills, Unsurpassed Bissell Chilled Plows, Fredericksburg Farmer's Friend Plows and Castings, Apiary or Bee Hive Supplies, Wind Mills, Cucumber Pumps, Lever Spring Tooth Harrows, Draper Spading and Disc Harrows, Etc., Etc. Every Implement Guaranteed. Most Complete Stock of Implements in the South. Write for New World's Fair Catalogue.

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LOGS { HICKORY and OAK.

Also White Oak Blocks 9 to 14 inches in diameter and 30 inches long.

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WHITE BLANKETS—$1.00 per pair, up. J. H. SIMPERS.

HATS AND CAPS—new styles, low prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

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Our Home-spuns are attractive, because of their excellence—popular, because of their moderate cost. They are shown in our windows this week in all shades and latest patterns, with prices that are convincing.

Light in weight, dressy, comfortable, inexpensive—nothing can give better satisfaction for warm weather wear.

A fine stock of Children's Wash Stripes in Sailor Suits; also Boy's Tennis Shirts and Blazers.

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CORNRE 13th AND CHESTNUT STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

MONDAY OCT. 10, 1892.

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown at 8 A. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Queenstown, Kent Islands and intermediate landings.

RETURNING will leave Pier 7, Light Street, at 11 A. M. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY for the above named landings.

Steamer GRATITUDE

Will leave Centreville at 8 A. M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY stopping at Bogle's Jackson's Creek and Rock Hall.

RETURNING will leave pier 7, Light Street, at 11 A. M. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY for the above named landings.

GEORGE WARFIELD, PRESIDENT.

Oct. 8, 1892.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION.

On and after January 2d, 1893, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	EXP. P. M.	PASS A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PASS P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P. M.
Philadelphia	‖11.16	§7.25	§10.33	§2.02	§6.53	§8.56
Baltimore	6.45	6.30	8.50	12.20	3.00	5.27
Wilmington	12.01	8.15	11.18	2.34	4.37	6.50
Farmhurst		§8.24		§2.57		
New Castle		8.29		3.01		7.02
State Road		§8.36		§3.07		§7.07
Boyd		§8.41		§3.12		§7.12
Porter		8.50			§4.58	7.17
Kirkwood		8.54	‖11.42	§3.21		§7.22
Mt. Pleasant		9.03		§3.29		§7.30
Armstrong		§9.05				
Middletown	12.44	9.11	11.58	3.37	5.22	7.39
Townsend		9.20		§3.45	5.30	7.48
Blackbird		§9.25	