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20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT!

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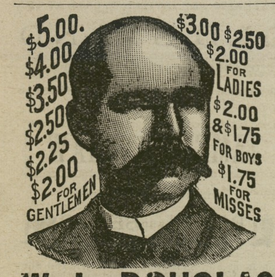


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FAST BLACK HOES 5½ to 8½, seamless for 15c. WESTCOTT & DODD.


## COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

### Kent's Part in the State Finances for the Year 1892.

Received into the Treasury, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended the 30th day of September, 1892, the sum of $3,006,551.18. Balance in the Treasury at the close of the previous fiscal year was $541,303.30, making the total amount in the Treasury during the fiscal year $3,547,-881.48.

Amount of receipts in the Treasury for 1892 is greater than for the fiscal year 1891 by $178,982.89.

The amount of disbursements during the fiscal year amounted in the aggregate to $3,065,833.02, being greater than the disbursements of the previous year by $112,749.09, and there remained in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year the sum of $482,048.46.

The probable receipts into the Treasury during the current fiscal year are $2,451,-491.90, which if realized and added to the balance in the Treasury on the 30th day of September last, would make the total amount in the Treasury for the fiscal year 1893 applicable to ordinary purposes, the sum of $2,933,540.36.

The estimated disbursements during the same period are $2,295,792.30.

The receipts on account of the oyster fund during the fiscal year were $46,652.83, less than the previous fiscal year by $5,607.50. This difference is found mainly in the receipts from dredging licenses.

The disbursements were $79,665.11. This sum is in excess of the disbursements of the previous fiscal year by $6,019.30, which is more than accounted for in the considerable repairs that were needed and made on the steamer McLane and several of the sailing vessels; as well as the sum of $2500.00 paid on account of building three new schooners for the force, as directed to rebuilt by an Act of Assembly at the last session. The balance to the credit of the oyster fund as of September 30th, 1892, was $46,708.48. For a number of years there has been a gradual decrease in the balance to the credit of this fund, and recent legislation has not tended to increase it, but it is gratifying to know that the force was never better equipped than at the present time.

The total indebtedness of the State was at the close of the fiscal year 1892, $8,684,-986.24, a decrease of $2,036,656.28 from that of the previous year.

The assessment of the real and personal property in the several counties and city of Baltimore for the fiscal year 1892, aggregates $515,137,528.00, being greater than that of 1891 by $5,134,451.00.

A comparison of the assessable basis for the past four years shows a very gratifying increase, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1889 | $477,398,380.00 |
| 1890 | 482,184,824.00 |
| 1891 | 510,003,077.00 |
| 1892 | 515,137,528 00 |

This increase is due to the efforts of the tax authorities in some parts of the State to assess annually the natural increment of personal property.

The levy for State taxes for 1892 on the real and personal property of the State at 17½ cents on each one hundred dollars, amounted to $914,368.98.

The levy for the year ending 30th September, 1892, amounted in the aggregate to $540,894.32.

The Receipts for the same period, amounted to $551,402.43, being less by $24,948.21 than of the previous year.

The disbursements of the School Tax for the fiscal year amounted to $560,512 86, being less by $46,692.37 than for the year 1891.

From dredgers licenses $44,744.73; cigarette licenses $12,002.46; high licence, Baltimore, $507,086.87; sureties, Stevenson Archer, $37,202.28; public schools, from collectors, $474,024.06. Washington College, Millington and Shrewsbury Academies received $5,675.00; Church Hill and Centreville Academies and academic fund received $1200.00. There were paid out for the oyster police force, for salaries $48,507.52.

Oyster Fund for Rations, $3,504.00; Oyster Fund for Supplies, $6,438.55; Oyster Fund for Repairs, $10,398.01; Oyster Fund for Fuel, $2,585.69; Oyster Fund for Incidental Expenses, $4,063.40; Oyster Fund for Expenses of Headquarters at Annapolis, $1,059.78; Oyster Fund for Ammunition and Arms, $525.75; Oyster Fund for Licenses Refunded, $82.41; Oyster Fund for Building Schooners, $2,500.00.

There was paid out of the free school and sinking funds, Kent county $1600.65 Stocks held for the use of the school fund of Kent county; Easton National Bank, of Easton, $3000; Mechanics' Bank of Maryland, $370: Commercial and Farmers' National Bank $1500. Assessed value of property for State levy in 1892, for Kent for public schools, $7,783,728; amount o levy for 1892 at 17½cents on each $100, for Kent county $13,816.11; levy on account of public school tax Kent county, $81,72.90; receipts during fiscal year $7,946.24; disbursements $12,101.93. Received of Sam'l Beck, clerk for Kent county from traders licenses $220.40; tax on civil commissions $193.80; fines and forfeitures $19.00. Samuel G. Fisher, clerk for Kent county from traders license $2,276.68; hawkers and peddlers' license $490.84; exhibition licenses $247; tax on civil commissions $32.30.

T. Romie Strong, register of wills, paid into the treasury tax on commissions to executors and administrators, $983.77. Willard Melvin, register of wills, tax on commissions to executors and administrators, $195.13; James T. Dixon, register of wills, tax on commissions to executors and administrators, $81.45.

Balances, exclusive of interest, due by Collectors of State Taxes, as of September 30th, 1892, from 1871 to 1891: George S. Biddle late, 1885, $36.46; James T. Lamb, late, 1886, $212.56; G. O. Roeder, late 1889, $52.43; James W. Ivens, late, 1889, $31.27; total, $332.73.

## A Knotty Point.

The inquisitiveness of the average small boy is beyond all bounds. He especially delights in thinking up some puzzling question that will stick the teacher, and if he can get hold of a puzzler and really "stick" the omniscient preceptor, then, indeed, he is truly happy.

A small boy in a suburban school raised his hand the other day in a flutter of excitement. The teacher tried hard to ignore him, but it was no use; the hand went higher and higher as he strained himself to catch the teacher's eye.

"What is it, Johnny?" she wearily inquired.

"Will you please tell me what this is?" he asked, with his finger on what was evidently a "croker" in his primer.

Johnny was told to bring his primer to the teacher's desk.

"Johnny," she said, quite impressively, "I have told you several times what that is. It is a period, a little round dot. You must come to a full stop when you see one of those and count four."

"I've got you this time, teacher," Johnny said, with ill concealed triumph, that's a fly speck."

The stern young Boston teacher adjusted her double lens spectacles and intently studied the page of his primer.

"You have a good eye, Johnny," she said, so severely that Johnny fairly quailed; "it deserves recognition; hold out your hand."

When Johnny went to his seat a few moments after his hand felt as large as a foot ball.

## AN EASTERN BEAUTY.

Then, on a sudden, came a maid
With tambourine to dance for us—
Allah il' allah! it was she,
The slave girl from the Bosporus
That Yussuf purchased recently.

Long narrow eyes, as black as black!
And melting, like the stars in June;
Tresses of night drawn smoothly back
From eyebrows like the crescent moon.
She paused an instant with bowed head,
Then, at a motion of her wrist
A veil of gossamer outspread
And wrapt her in a silver mist.
Her tunic was of Tiflis green
Shot through with many a starry speck;
The zone that clasped it might have been
A collar for a cygnet's neck.
None of the twenty charms she lacked
Demanded for perfection's grace;
Charm upon charm in her was packed
Like rose leaves in a costly vase.
Full in the lanterns' colored light
She seemed a thing of paradise.
I knew not if I saw aright,
Or if my vision told me lies.
Those lanterns spread a cheating glare;
Such stains they threw from bough to vine,
As if the slave boys here and there
Had split a jar of brilliant wine.
And then the fountain's drowsy fall,
The burning aloes' heavy scent,
The night, the place, the hour—they all
Were full of subtle blandishment.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Harper's.

### The Revival of Cities.

The revival of such cities as Athens and Damascus can be explained by the unrivaled advantage of their location, an advantage which has also more than once proved the salvation of Constantinople. The fire service of the Turkish capital is a century behind the average of the times, and in the southern suburbs there are miles of streets lined with nothing but wooden houses, but the aristocratic quarters in their present condition are really almost fireproof. The palaces of the Turkish grandees are built almost exclusively of stone, the very floors consisting of a mosaic of variegated marble, while an abundance of water is supplied by indoor baths and fountains, but in addition to all that they are surrounded by acres of evergreen shrubs, which in their turn are inclosed by massive stone walls.

A single establishment of that sort—and their number runs up in the hundred—could stand unscathed in the midst of flaming streets, and old Stamboul may in the same way survive a bombardment of the predicted Russian invasion. Its site at all events would insure its resurrection.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Using Up the Earth's Stores.

The death of the earth and sun must both come, and with their death the end of all life upon this earth, but the human race of today is taking care that it shall cease to exist millions of years before this shall come to pass.

So rapidly have two kinds of accumulated earth stores—petroleum and natural gas—been exhausted in America that within one generation alone stores which were millions of years accumulating will have been almost wholly exhausted. And all this time population increases so fast that at the rate of growth during the last twenty years the inhabitants of Great Britain in 139 years' time will number more than 300,000,000, if indeed it were not practically an impossibility for them to exist with only six square feet of earth surface apiece to live on.—Westminster Review.

### Enthusiastic Wyoming Women.

The enthusiasm shown in registering by women of Wyoming in qualification for the presidential election was a complete refutation of the hackneyed charge that "the sex" do not appreciate nor generally care for the privilege of suffrage. Not only were the wives of prominent citizens registered—they went further by instructing their help in things political and insuring their registering as well. Whenever it has been made worth while to them the women have seldom, if ever, failed to show how real is their interest in the use of the ballot.—Portland (Me.) Transcript.

### An English Woman's Clothes.

The clothes of English women! In one of the new London plays Miss Ailsa Craig, Ellen Terry's daughter, appears as the typical strong minded English woman abroad in violet and black striped satin, over which is a black and white mackintosh made of the same material as the ordinary sponge bag, a crochet lace fichu adorned with a cameo brooch, and, to finish the masterpiece, side spring boots and mittens!—New York Tribune.

### Why It Is Discredited.

A petition written to parliament in 1643 has, it is said, been discovered in Maine. It is written in ink on handmade paper, and the sheets are fastened together with a brass pin. That an enthusiast with a completed petition should have omitted to present it is the only thing that throws doubt on the story.—New York Sun.

### Tidies Again.

"I heard the dreadful word 'tidy,'" said a woman a day or two ago, "and a saleswoman at an art counter showed me a collection of ribbon wheels, lace trimmed, which she said were intended as such chair trimmings. Does this mean a return to millinery on our chair backs, I wonder?"—New York Times.

### Not Superstitious.

Uncle Job McIntosh, an elderly negro who lived not many years ago on one of the Georgia sea islands with his wife Hannah, used frequently to rebuke his wife for her "slooperstishin." "Yo's a heap too slooperstishis, Hannah," he would say. "Why ain' you done obsarve me, ole 'oman? Yo' ain' nebber seen me min no slooperstishin. Dey ain' no dog howlin wot kin skeer me; dey ain' no black cat wot kin make me beleebe dat I'ze g'an fer to die!"

Aunt Hannah paid no attention. She was accustomed to let Job assert his superior virtues without contradiction, being quite aware that he was no better nor wiser than his fellows.

The very night after this positive assertion on Job's part of his independence of superstitions Aunt Hannah was suddenly taken very ill with cholera morbus. Job, after satisfying himself that her case was really alarming, set out just at sunrise to fetch the doctor.

He was just making his way in a depressed frame of mind through the path overgrown with wild orange and jasmine that leads from his cabin to the boat landing. His eyes were upon the ground. Suddenly he became aware that some object was confronting him on the path and he looked up with a start.

There standing facing him was a big black cat, its glossy back arched, its tail erect and swollen to what seemed an extraordinary size, and its golden eyes glittering in the light of the rising sun. It was merely some wandering tabby of large size returning from a night's foray and startled by Job's quick approach into making a bold show of resistance, but to the negro's dazed eyes it was an astonishing and terrible object.

Job threw up both hands and screamed: "'Tain't me, Marse Satan! 'Tain't me dat's sick, I tells ye. It's my ole 'oman Hannah dat ye come fer. 'Tain't me, Marse Satan!"

Jack Tolliner, on his way to the rice plantation, came up just at this moment and took in the whole situation, and while the cat turned and ran off through the jungle, Jack laughed long and loud at Job's fright.—Youth's Companion.

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The intensity of the mind's emotions is often greater when the troubles are small, so curious is the mental state of those bordering on aberration.

There are 300,000 domestic servants in London. That is to say, about six to every policeman. We really must increase the force, suggests a writer.

On a clear night a red light can be seen at a greater distance, it is said, than a white light, while on a dark night, it is claimed, the result is just the reverse.

### Persuaded to Work.

While in Cajamarca in the Cordilleras I was sitting with my hosts one evening at the door of their house. Suddenly there was a great noise in the quiet street, and a horseman rode up. It was a friend of the family, who was on his way to settle an account with a troublesome debtor. When we hinted that a creditor would hardly be ordinarily received at such an hour, he touched something hangingon the pommel of his saddle, and said that he had something there which would settle the matter.

His debtor was an Indian who lived not far away in the country, and who had promised to make for him 300 or 400 large adobe bricks in payment for some small wares which he had purchased two years before. He seemed perfectly willing to fulfill his contract, and whenever he was reminded of it would promise to be on hand the next day; but he never appeared.

The merchant was repairing his house, and according to the custom of the country had taken the law into his own hands. An hour after he left us he returned, calling out triumphantly, "Well, I have my man, you see."

His lasso was unrolled. One end was tied to his saddle; the other was fastened about the wrists of an Indian. I shall never forget the captive's impassive face. His strong features, framed in long locks of hair, expressed neither anger nor astonishment—only philosophical submission to fate. The next day at dawn I saw him cheerfully at work with the air of a man who was glad to pay his debts.

Curiously enough, when some time later another man wished to engage his services he declined the offer. He liked his employer and his work and had no desire to better his condition.—Marcel Monnier.

### Death to the Horses.

It is a white and dreary plain. There is a line of straggling gum trees beside a feeble water course.

Six wild horses—brombies, as they are called—have been driven down, corralled and caught. They have fed on the leaves of the myall and stray bits of salt bush. After a time they are got within the traces.

They are all young and they look not so bad. We start. They can scarcely be held in for the first few miles. Then they begin to soak in perspiration. Another five miles and they look drawn about the flanks, and what we thought was flesh is dripping from them.

Another five, and the flesh has gone. The ribs show, the shoulders protrude. Look! A poler's heels are knocking against the whiffletree. It is twenty miles now. There is a gulp in your throat as you see a wreck stagger out of the traces and stumble over the plain, head near the ground and death upon its back. There is no water in that direction, worn out creature.

It comes upon you like a sudden blow. These horses are being driven to death. And why? Because it is cheaper to kill them on this stage of thirty miles than to feed them with chaff at $250 a ton.

And now another sways. Look at the throbbing sides, the quivering limbs. He falls.

"Driver, for heaven's sake, can't you see?"

"I do; so help me God, I do. But we've got to get there. I'll let them out at another mile."

And you are an Anglo-Saxon, and this is a Christian land.—"Round the Compass in Australia."

### Effected a Compromise.

In a certain Maine town lives a man who for many years has been engaged in the grocery business, but receiving a good offer he sold out to a younger man and retired to private life. But the ruling passion was too strong to let him long be idle, so he commenced building a store on his land, which adjoined that of the Methodist church. For a time everything went harmoniously and the new store neared a state of completion. But just at this point up came one of the trustees of the church and said, "Your store sets over on our land one foot and it will have to be moved." This rather staggered the prospective grocer, and he retired to ponder over the question and study the deeds of his land and test the measurements.

In doing this he discovered that the back of the church rested over on his side of the line three feet. Armed with this new argument he said to the church owners, "If you will move your church three feet I will move my store one." This view of the case was a new one to the church authorities, but recognizing its force they made all haste to effect a compromise.—Lewiston Journal.

### Not the Weaker Sex.

To refer to women as the weaker sex, a German scientist says, is surely a mistake, for they have always known how to preserve their dominion over the so called stronger sex. Men are indeed women's most obedient slaves. Solomen said his wives were bitterer than death, and surely there never was a greater slave to woman. Statistics show that seven wives survive every ten famous men. Heloise survived the loss of her beloved Abelard twenty-two years, and similarly the wife of Washington, though she declared she could never get over the death of her husband, outlived him thirty years.—San Francisco Argonaut.

### Astronomy and Photography.

Modern astronomy is more deeply indebted to the science of photography than the average reader may imagine. Without the aid of the camera and the perfect views it has given us of the bodies "far out in space" our knowledge of celestial geography in the latter part of this the grandest of all the centuries, would be meager indeed. When, where or by whom the camera was first pointed skyward with the intention of photographing a planet, or even a whole section of the star spangled canopy which envelops our little world, I will not attempt to say, but the grandest of all such undertakings is that which has been inaugurated and partially carried out by the astronomers and scientific photographers of the world during the past two years. Some master mind conceived the idea of mapping the entire sky—of making a bypath chart of the heavens, as it were. This idea when fully matured was communicated to others interested in that particular branch of science, and the result was an agreement that a celestial atlas should be made.—St. Louis Republic.

### Animals in the Rain.

Horses and cattle never look so miserable as when standing exposed to cold and driving rain. Every field in which cattle are turned loose should have some loose shelter provided, however rough and hardy the stock. If left to themselves in a state of nature they would travel miles to some well known bank or thicket, which would at least give cover against the wind. Shut up between four hedges, they are denied alike the aid of human forethought and of their own instinct.

Bewick's vignettes of old horses or unhappy donkeys, huddled together in driving showers on some bleak common, express a vast amount of animal misery in an inch of woodcut.—London Spectator.

### Buried Wealth in France.

In Normandy the English conquest in the Fifteenth century, followed by their ultimate expulsion, has given rise to many traditions of buried treasure, which the least superstitious attribute to the English. Throughout France the Revolution, without doubt, gave occasion to many secret hoards, the owners of which may well have perished in the massacres and proscriptions of the Reign of Terror.—All the Year Round.

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Both Greek and Roman ladies painted their faces; for white, using white lead, for red, the juice of an unknown herb.

### Distributing Time Tables.

It is a fact not generally known that the furnishing of railroad time tables to the hotels of the city is performed by a regularly incorporated company, who make that work their sole occupation.

Something had to be done to correct the evil of having old time tables in the coatroom and porters' closets of the hotels which gave nothing but misinformation to the traveler, if indeed he could find any time table at all, and so the general passenger agent of one of the trunk line roads hit upon the scheme of forming a time table supply company. This was done about a year ago and has now assumed large proportions.

The profits in the business are considerable and come from the railroad companies. Some seventy or eighty of the prominent roads of the country are subscribers. They supply their folders and time slips to the company and subscribe liberally for the work of having them distributed among the large hotels and other resorts of New York and Brooklyn. The company furnishes each hotel with a neat rack, either stationary or revolving, and supports a delivery wagon and an agent, whose duty it is to make the rounds weekly, putting new time tables in place and replenishing the depleted supply.

As a consequence it is a far easier and more certain matter to obtain accurate information in New York regarding the movements of western and southern trains than it ever was before, and every one who has waited for an hour or more at a lonesome railway station or has lost a half day through misinformation will bless the genius who invented a railway time table supply company.—New York Herald.

### Old and Young.

We are clear that it is by no means the special defect of our time that the old do not enter heartily into the life of the young. Comparing the present generation with generations past, we should say that one of the most distinctive notes of the present day is the sympathy of the old for the young—a sympathy which the young generally and rather heartily appreciate, but which they do not very often reciprocate. Instead of conversing so as to turn "the back of the conversation" toward the old, they usually expect and confidently expect that a good deal of its life and interest will be contributed by the old and are rather scandalized if the expectation be disappointed.

In fact they habitually expect the old to be juvenile in their interests, and they are very much seldomer disappointed than the young people of forty or fifty years ago, if they had formed the same expectations (which they certainly did not often do), would have been. Just as the rich are now habitually expected (and very often justify the expectation) to find their deepest interest in alleviating the condition of the poor, so the old are now habitually expected to find their deepest interest in rendering the pursuits and pleasures of the young still more attractive; nor do they very often disappoint expectation.—London Spectator.

### Hidden Treasure of British Royalty.

King John was both a seeker for and hider of treasure. We find him digging for treasure in Northumberland about the sites of the stations on the Roman wall, and he was reputed to have stores of treasure in his favorite strongholds. Somewhere buried in the sandy estuaries of Lincolnshire are the golden crown and jewels of King John, with the chests of treasure that were carried in his train. But we speculate, too, about other hoards, chiefly buried beneath the foundations of his castle walls, the secret of which was lost in the sudden death of the greedy king.

Again there is a royal treasure perhaps at this moment lying hid in some rocky chasms of the mountains of Wales—nothing less than the treasure of King Edward II, which he carried with him in his flight from his triumphant queen and her paramour, and which they vainly, it would seem, after his capture endeavored to recover.—All the Year Round.

### One Use of Mathematics.

In an offhand sketch of Professor Chrystal, one of his old pupils tells how this mathematician made his science aid him in the management of his class. The daring spirits—say those who were going into their father's office, and so did not look upon Chrystal as a door locked to their advancement—sought to bring sunshine into the room. Chrystal soon had the blind down on that.

To relieve the monotony, a student at the end of bench ten dropped a marble, which toppled slowly downward toward the professor. At every step it took there was a smothered guffaw, but Chrystal, who was working at the board, did not turn his head. When the marble reached the floor he said, still with his back to the class:

"Will the student at the end of bench ten, who dropped that marble, stand up?"

All eyes dilated. He had counted the falls of the marble from step to step.—

*A woman "run-down,"* overworked, weak, nervous and debilitated—that's a woman that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made for. It gives her health and strength. All woman's weaknesses and all woman's ailments are cured by it. It's a legitimate medicine—not a beverage; an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

For all functional irregularities, periodical pains, organic displacements and uterine diseases, it's a positive remedy.

And a *guaranteed* one. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case, the money paid for it is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold on these terms. That's because nothing else is "just as good." Perhaps the dealer will offer something that's "better." He means that it's better for *him*.

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WILL Cure Acute, Chronic Inflammatory, Muscular and Neuralgic, forms; Rheumatism of Joints and Heart, Rheumatic Gout, Gout in the small Joints and Stomach, Neuralgic Rheumatism and Gout, Neuralgia of Heart and Face, Sciatica.

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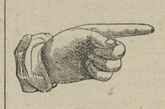

GREAT CLEARING SALES

—OF—

Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits.

WE begin little sooner this year with Our Reduction Sales, as We are Determined to GET RID of OUR ENTIRE WINTER STOCK.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

*For MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN at PRICES YOU HAVE NEVER HEARD OF. They Must Go. We Don't Want to Carry any Winter Stock Over. Come and See for Yourself.*

*Respectfully,*

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,

Opposite Stam's Hall. Chestertown, Md.

FURNITURE Bargains!

☞ AT ALL TIMES. ☜

EDWARD A. HARTMAN, NATHAN DUNBRACCO.

Hartman & Dunbracco

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture!

222 WEST BALTIMORE STREET

NEAR HOWARD ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Full line of Furniture at Reduced Rates.

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, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 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.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. INJECTOR

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY C. F. STAM.

ORGANIZED 1845

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

Worcester, Mass.

EDW. L. CERNAND GEN'L AGENT

Cor. Calvert & Fayette Sts. BALTO., MD.

Responsible Agents Wanted.

Aug. 22, 1892—6m.

WE EXAMINE EYES FREE!

OCULISTS' ORDERS FILLED.

YOU THINK YOUR EYES ARE GOOD!

If you have them examined you will probably find that there is something wrong with them, and that glasses will be a great help to you.

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. Artificial Eyes inserted 4.00; usual price 10.00.

M. ZINEMAN & BRO. OPTICIANS. 130 S. Ninth St. PHILADELPHIA. Between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

FARMERS PREPARE FOR 1893.

BUY ONLY THE BEST!

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.

BALTIMORE FARM IMPLEMENT CO., No. 209 S. Charles St. Baltimore, Md.

WM. S. CULP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Coal and Wood

—ALSO—

LIME AND BALED HAY,

COAL ALL SIZES.

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

☞ Yard and office at railroad.

Orders left at CHARLES S. SMITH'S Cigar and Tobacco Store will Receive Prompt Attention.

Coal and Wood.

ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES LEFT AT D. A. BACCHUS' GROCERY STORE, OR AT

J. D. BACCHUS' YARD

will receive prompt attention at Prices Guaranteed to be as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Building and Whitewash Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair,

☞ AT CITY PRICES. ☜

☞ Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

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

Come and see us before buying.

m17. J. D. BACCHUS.

COAL and WOOD!

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

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our rices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 Pounds for One Ton.

Office on Cannon St., near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY.

July 17, 1890—tf

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

GOOD CASH PRICES

—PAID FOR—

LOGS { HICKORY and OAK.

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

CHAS. SCOTT & CO. Keystone Wheel Works, Canal St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

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


## 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.

Oct. 8, 1892. GEORGE WARFIELD, PRESIDENT.

## 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 | §3.53 | §5.56 |
| Baltimore | 6.45 | 6.30 | 8.50 | 12.20 | 3.00 | 5.27 |
| Wilmington | 12.01 | 8.15 | 11.18 | 2.50 | 4.37 | 6.50 |
| Farnhurst | | f8.24 | | f2.57 | | |
| New Castle | | 8.29 | | 3.01 | | 7.02 |
| State Road | | f8.36 | | f3.07 | | f7.07 |
| Bear | | f8.41 | | f3.12 | | h7.12 |
| Porter | | 8.50 | | | f4.58 | 7.17 |
| Kirkwood | | 8.54 | h11.42 | f3.21 | | f7.22 |
| Mt. Pleasant | | 9.03 | | f3.29 | | f7.30 |
| Armstrong | | f9.05 | | | | |
| Middletown | 12.44 | 9.11 | 11.58 | 3.37 | 5.22 | 7.59 |
| Townsend | | 9.20 | | f3.45 | 5.30 | 7.48 |
| Blackbird | | f9.25 | | f3.49 | | f7.52 |
| Green Spring | | f9.31 | | f3.55 | | |
| Clayton | 1.02 | 9.37 | 12.15 | 3.59 | 5.43 | 8.03 |
| Smyrna ...Lv. | | 9.27 | 12.05 | 3.50 | 5.33 | 7.53 |
| Brenford | | f9.42 | | f4.04 | | |
| Ceswold | | f9.46 | | f4.10 | | f8.13 |
| Dupont | | | | f4.13 | | |
| Dover | 1.20 | 9.59 | 12.31 | 4.19 | 6.00 | 8.22 |
| Wyoming | a1.27 | 10.06 | f12.37 | 4.26 | | 8.30 |
| Woodside | | f10.13 | | f4.33 | | |
| Viola | | f10.17 | | f4.37 | | |
| Felton | a1.04 | 10.22 | f12.48 | 4.41 | 6.18 | |
| Harrington | a1.50 | 10.35 | 1.02 | 4.50 | 6.30 | |
| Farmington | | f10.42 | h1.09 | | f6.38 | |
| Greenwood | | f10.51 | h1.16 | | f6.46 | |
| Bridgeville | a2.14 | 11.00 | f1.24 | | 6.55 | |
| Cannons | | f11.05 | | | f7.00 | |
| Seaford | a2.26 | 11.15 | 1.35 | | 7.08 | |
| Laurel | a2.38 | 11.27 | f1.46 | | 7.19 | |
| Delmar | 2.50 | 11.40 | 1.55 | | 7.30 | |
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

NORT