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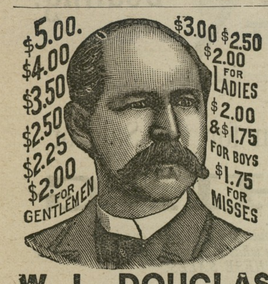


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## GROUNDLESS JEALOUSY.

My wife is jealous of each maid
I worship in my verse,
And every dollar I am paid
For them she deems a curse.

And though through them I buy her gowns,
Pay doctors' bills and rent,
At their fair nothingness she frowns,
Displeasure dire to vent.

One little secret I'd explain—
'Twould set her mind at rest—
But no, 'twould render her too vain
If she but dimly guessed.

Those maids I love for sordid pelf
Should go unwhipped of blame,
For every one is just herself,
Called by another name.

—R. L. Hendrick in Harper's Bazar.

## SPREADING SUNSHINE

### BLIND JENNIE'S PATHETIC STORY OF WAYS OF DOING GOOD.

**She Has Built a Temple In a Tenement, Where She Holds Sunday School Each Saturday and Sunday—She Has Scattered Sunshine In Many Homes.**

In a little east side tenement she lives, a woman "sore afflicted unto God," yet who knows not the nature of repining.

Ah, no! If you ask any child of the neighborhood to tell you the happiest, sweetest, most tranquil person in it, I wager they'll shout with unanimity, "Blind Jennie!"

And it is true as true can be. The light has gone forever from the eyes, a blight rests on the feeble body, but on the peaceful soul and on the mind illumed are lights no doctor's or magician's skill could conjure up, and Jennie, "Blind Jennie," everybody's friend in Lewis street, basks in eternal sunshine.

A simple little story is Jennie's, a story that I might fill full of tears, I suppose, and much sentimentality. But what is the use of weeping if Jemie smiles? Is it not better to rejoice that the little heroine has found so much good to do in the world which has so little good to offer her?

She was struck by lightning many years ago—at least, that is the cause her mother gives of her blindness. This mother, with whom she lives, is a little flighty at times, and that is one of Jennie's crosses, but it is her unflagging industry, going about the streets peddling soap, matches and jimcracks, which pays the rent and brings bread to the poor tenement which the two call home. The bad boys often chase the old woman, taking advantage of her feeble mind, and harass her greatly. There is no crueler beast in the jungles of Asia than the bad boy, and he has not the beast's excuse for cruelty.

After Jennie had been blind some time the disfiguring disease attacked her face. It ate away her mouth and nose and compelled her to wear a thick veil whenever she went out to the church or Sunday school. Doctors said it was a cancer, and attempts were made by kind friends to get Jennie admitted to the Cancer hospital, but the physicians there said that it was no cancer. And so, with that cruelty which sometimes marks the conduct of our hospital attendants, sworn to mercy and kindness, poor Jennie was driven from one institution to another, and none would have her. None would have her! Shame be it on the name of every one!

And so she retreated to the poor little tenement behind another tenement and prepared to live out her life as best she might.

And then began her Sunday school. She did not seek for scholars. They came to her as the sparrows did to look for crumbs upon the window sill. They were the children of the very poor. Some of them were of Hebrew birth, like Jennie, others were Roman Catholics. Others did not know if they had been born to any creed, unless it were the creed of poverty and anguish.

How they crowded into that little room! What comfort they found there under the spell of the blind girl, who seemed to them to talk with the tongue of angels! How they awakened the echoes of a region which usually resounded to the songs and curses of the drunken and the vile!

Two Sundays in Jennie's week—Saturday for the Jews and Sunday for the Gentiles.

One day a little girl came up to the room.

"I want to come to Sunday school," she said.

"But there is no Sunday school till after dinner."

"Well, I ain't going to have no dinner today, so I guess I'll stay and wait."

You may be sure that she was made welcome, and that she did have dinner that day with Jennie and her mother.

And that is the kind of child who belongs to Jennie's Sunday school. There are fully 50 who belong to it, and who attend either one day or the other.

Jennie's knowledge of the Scriptures and of the hymns sung in the mission and at her home is marvelous. If the words of a hymn whose music attracts her are read to her several times, she remembers them forever after. The singing is one of the great attractions to the little ones.

The members of Jennie's class do not meet at stated hours, but run in whenever they desire.

Ah, what a glorious thing it was that the hospitals turned Jennie from their inhospitable doors! She would have been so useless in those warm and cheerful rooms—a recipient of their alms and nothing else, whereas she has turned her tenement into a temple and filled one of the darkest corners of the city with the light and the grace of God.

Hope Mission chapel keeps its eye on Jennie and her mother and keeps the wolf from entering at the door, as it would do sometimes if they were left absolutely unaided. The good people, who are not overrich themselves, help them out with the rent and the coal man.

A few days ago the missionary went shopping for Jennie, and this was what he bought after paying out $5 for the rent: Quilt, $1.50; cot, $1.25; underclothing, $1.75; pillow, 74 cents; sheets, 68 cents; two cups and saucers and two knives and forks, 34 cents, and washboard, 18 cents.

"The fund from which we drew these little purchases," said Pastor John B. Devins to me, "was only $87, but we found that Jennie absolutely needed them, and that settled the matter with us."

There was a great time when Jennie's Sunday school celebrated Christmas. Such songs, such games, such recitations! And then there was a collection taken up to build a Presbyterian church in Pratt, Minn., and when Jennie counted out the largess of her little ones there was one whole dollar to go to that worthy fund!

I wonder if any millionaire in New York gave so largely of his store as did "Blind Jennie's" children!—New York Herald.

**He Finally Paid the Fee.**

A man lately went to a Lewiston clergyman with his betrothed to be married. He drew the minister aside and whispered, "I have no money." "Well, you can pay me when pay day comes around." The marriage was performed. Then the man whispered, "We want the certificate." "Well, you can have that when you pay the fee. I'll reduce the fee to $2." "Well," said the man, putting his hand into his pocket, "I may as well pay you now," and he did.—Bangor Commercial.

**A Sleep Walking Feat.**

In the swampy districts of France the men are accustomed to walk over the marshy ground on stilts. A sleep walker on one occasion buckled on his stilts and crossed a swollen torrent in the dark. On awaking he had not the courage to perform the same feat in daylight.—Boston Globe.

## RIGID ECONOMY AND HARD LABOR.

**How One Boston Merchant Became Rich and Influential.**

"It would be well for the young men of today to take my recipe for becoming prosperous," said Mr. John Shepard the other day as he sat before his little desk in an upper story of his great dry goods house on Winter street. "I began life at the very bottom rung of the ladder, but with a determination that I would succeed if such a thing were possible with the talent that I possessed. Early in life I came to the conclusion that economy was the first great essential in establishing a fortune, and that labor was the second. I banished from my mind all other considerations when I began to work upon the road that I felt sure would lead to the goal of which I was in search.

"I remember very distinctly going down Marshall street one day and having my attention attracted by a most tempting display in a confectioner's window. I had what is known as a very sweet tooth, and I brought up standing before the sweet collection as if suddenly arrested by some irresistible force. My hand immediately found its way to the pocket that carried my meager hoardings, and before I really knew what I was doing I had invested 2 cents in butterscotch. When I got back into the street, I began to have a full realization of what I had done, and it is safe to say that no candy ever entered a boy's mouth that was so little relished as was my butterscotch. I regretted that investment for years, and whenever the temptation again came upon me while passing the store I put it away instantly.

"Keeping close to this line of strict economy, I found myself at last in a position to go into business. Then, however, I commenced to feel that capital alone was powerless in the attainment of success, unless it was seconded by untiring labor. Here also I met all the necessary requirements, frequently devoting 20 hours of the 24 to my business. Gradually I found that I was amassing a fortune, and finally I established the house which now bears my name. After I had accomplished what I started out to do, there came over me an entire change. I had no aspirations to become abnormally wealthy.

"All that I wanted was a safe guarantee against possible disaster in the future. I devoted a portion of my time to the enjoyment of life, believing that I had earned my right to do so. No, sir; there is no use in filling a boy's head with all the new fangled ideas of getting rich, as they are not practical. Economy and labor are the only elements that enter into the great plan of successful business life."—Boston Herald.

**Pet Economies.**

At a dinner the other evening every one was asked to state truthfully what were his or her pet economies, and the result was very amusing, each person being convicted of some small meanness which contrasted oddly enough with his or her style of living. "I must confess I can never resist hatpins," said one grande dame. "I simply hate to buy them, and I always feel a disposition to take one whenever I see a well garnished pincushion at a friend's house."

"I am so thankful to hear you say so," exclaimed another magnate of society who entertains charmingly in her lovely house on Murray hill, "for I am a veritable kleptomaniac about rubber bands. Whenever I attend one of my charitable meetings I always feel an almost irresistible temptation to put several more than I need around my papers for home use."

"I think the only thing I am really stingy about," admitted a rich bachelor who is renowned for his hospitalities, "are matches. I always light over an old match if possible, and invariably row the servants if they buy too many."—New York Tribune.

**Manners at a Tea Drinking.**

On one point at least we may congratulate ourselves, and that is on the improvement in tea table manners. Some old fashioned folk used to signalize the conclusion of their tea drinking by turning the cup upside down in the saucer. In other circles the recognized sign of a disinclination for more tea was the placing of the spoon in the cup instead of in the saucer. When the queen's first prime minister, Lord Melbourne, was a lad, residing at Glasgow in the house of one of the university professors—about the end of the last century—he wrote to his mother an account of the Glasgow table manners.

"We drink healths at dinner," he writes, "hand round the cake at tea and put our spoons into our cups when we desire to have no more exactly in the same manner that we used to behave at Hatfield, at Eton and at Cambridge."—All the Year Round.

**An Odd Kind of a Club.**

The Locust Grove Swimmers had a dinner once a year, and each man, whether member or guest, was obliged to eat a whole duck and one complete lemon pie. He who cleaned his plates most effectually was presented with a piece of silver plate. Suspended over the dining table was a great wooden paddle, which was taken down when the toasting began. The significance of this article became apparent when a member, in responding to a toast, told a story which had been heard before. Another member whistled "Auld Lang Syne" and finished the story, thus proving that he had heard it before, and the paddle was put into vigorous use upon the offender.—New York Times.

**Effect of Music on Animals.**

At the zoo the zebra, wild ass, deer and ostrich went into paroxysms of rage at the sound of the piccolo, although they had manifested various signs of pleasure over the violin and flute. The tiger was asleep, and refused to be awakened by the fiddler and flutist. But when the man with the piccolo began to play the animal sprang furiously to its feet and rushed angrily up and down the cage, lashing its tail. So extreme was the beast's anguish that the piccolo man speedily gave place to the flutist. The difference in effect was at once apparent. The tiger stopped, listened, lay down and purred like a kitten in its enjoyment of the grateful sounds, and presently fell asleep in luxurious repose.—London Spectator.

**The Daily Dinner In Some Houses.**

In no way has the spirit of the times brought more change than in the dinner hour and costume. The grandfathers of the present generation thought 6 o'clock a late hour to dine, but now 7:30 is considered early. The master should also don his dress suit, although the Tuxedo coat in one's own house is allowable. The mistress dresses as though for a ball, the only difference being in the material, which is plainer, and the sleeves, which are worn long. The same formality must be observed in serving the dinner as obtains when a number of guests are present.—Vogue.

**A New Game In Paris.**

There is in Paris a game called drawing room confidences, which consists in the presentation to each guest of a little album containing a series of questions on one's personal character, tastes and predilections, to be answered in writing. The game is certainly not new. It used to be very familiar in London and the provinces some years ago, and perhaps it still lingers here and there in certain English drawing rooms.—London Letter.

**How Gluck Composed.**

Of Gluck it is said that when he felt himself in a humor to compose he had his pianoforte carried into a beautiful meadow, where, with a bottle of champagne on either side of him, he was able to do justice to his muse.

## GARDENS OF SIDON.

### SCENES OF RARE BEAUTY IN THE OLD PHŒNICIAN CITY.

**An Ancient City Noted For Its Many Groves and Gardens—Phœnicia as She Appears Today—The Dress of Its People. Their Garments and Their Arms.**

The dewdrops glittered in the light of the just rising sun, and the air was heavy with sweet odors of hundreds of orange and lemon trees with white blossoms. The scene was a picture of marvelous fertility. Orange thickets, yellow and white with their double burden of fruit and flowers; lemon, apricot and fig trees, interspersed with the more tropical palm and date, all growing in the greatest luxuriance. At times we saw the queer shaftlike leaves of the banana, often 10 feet in length. An occasional mulberry orchard explained the presence of an enterprising silk manufactory near by. Every few yards little brooks babbled along, the absolute essential of this luxuriance.

It is not strange that this paradise of flowers and fruit is much frequented by the inhabitants of the crowded, dirty town. No one can ride through these fair gardens and fail to perceive why the worship of the old Sidonians was so closely connected with the grove, and how from nature's rich profusion about them they learned to worship the idea of fertility, which was the essence of their religion. The ancient Sidon, too, was not crowded down close by the sea, but was situated farther back in the plain, and thus was enriched by a ring of emerald.

On the outskirts of the gardens we came to the catacombs of old Sidon, which have been excavated by the French. In the soft limestone rock extend long series of connected chambers which have contributed a few rude statues, several sarcophagi and mummies to the very few mementos which we have of that enterprising people who secured their alphabet in Egypt and carried it to Greece, and thus transmitted, with certain changes, the letters with which we communicate our 19th century ideas. More of the æsthetic art of Phœnicia is to be seen today in Athens than in all Palestine. There in the Mycenæ room one can see the richly inlaid daggers, the beautiful ornaments and the facsimiles of the beaten gold cups which were also manufactured by these artisans of oriental antiquity to grace the temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. Every ruin of that ancient world, whether in Phœnicia or not, when laid bare bears ample testimony to the skill and enterprise of this Semitic nation of traders.

Leaving these old tombs and the thoughts that they inspired, we were soon studying Phœnicia as she appears today. On our left extended the Lebanon range, while in the distance rose Mount Hermon, clad in snow, glistening like Pentelicus marble in the midday sun. On the right was the blue sea, into which we ere long took a plunge. Before us the narrow bridle path extended, now through fertile although only half cultivated fields, now over a rocky promontory, which often jutted into the sea, Habitations were rare and generally huddled together for protection against the Arab incursions.

On the highways we often met these modern representatives and probable descendants of the ancient Midianites. Tall, muscular fellows, with the dark Semitic countenance and black beard, clad with the striped abba, a square piece of goat hair cloth folded and sewed above the shoulders, the chief garment of the patriarchs and the mantle of Elijah the Tishbite. Underneath they wore the kimbez, the long flowing tunic, which appeared when they threw back their abbas. About their heads was tightly wrapped the silken kefiyeh, crowned with the two heavy goat hair coils, which encircled the tops of their heads like a large, black serpent. About the waist was tightly bound the girdle, adorned with huge, odd shaped knives, or, if he be a civilized Arab, with pistols.

An ugly looking spear 15 or 20 feet long completed the outfit, an outfit well calculated to engender green envy in the heart of an American cowboy. A little detour enabled us to visit the black tents of Kedar, the abode of these perennial campers out. It is a rectangular edifice 15 or 20 feet long, supported on poles which 40 or 50 centuries of inherited experience has taught them to skillfully place at exactly the right angle. This palace of thickly woven goat hair cloth is held in position by strong guy ropes. The sides are raised or lowered at will, according to the position of the sun or the direction of the wind.

Within a curtain separates the women's apartment from the common reception room. The cooking outfit, like the dwelling, is characterized by its severe simplicity, since fortunately the Arab does not demand a many course dinner, and long years of practice have taught him to dispense with a superfluity of dishes, which is generally more than one for a family.

**Effect of Sun and Moon on Steel.**

A curious fact has recently been noted by the fine steel workers at Sheffield, England. It is this: Fine edged tools assume a blue color and lose all temper if exposed for any considerable length of time to the light of the sun either in summer or winter. A similar effect is exercised by moonlight, a large crosscut saw with which the experimenters were working having been "put out of shape and its temper ruined by a single night's exposure to a first quarter moon."—St. Louis Republic.

**Elsie's Occupation.**

It was in the Sixth avenue elevated that one fond mother beamed upon an acquaintance and said:

"Yes, we are expecting Elsie home for the holidays. You know she's been in Boston persecuting the study of music all winter."

And the other woman never even dropped her eyelids as she answered:

"You must be so very proud of her. Not many girls of her age could accomplish so much."—New York World.

**Letting the Soul Pass Out.**

The writer remembers a case of a dying woman some few years ago in Sussex. She was gasping, and apparently was undergoing the last struggle in great distress. The nurse went to the window and opened it. At once the dying woman breathed deeply and expired. The writer said to the nurse, "Why did you open the window?" The answer given was, "Surely you wouldn't have her soul go up the chimney?"—Popular Science Monthly.

**Typhoid Fever From Ice Cream.**

It is a quite well established fact that ice may carry the germs of typhoid fever. Instances have been noted. The Lancet gives an account of the outbreak of this fever in London, which has been traced to some cheap ice cream peddled about the streets by Italians.

A sister's duty is to persuade to virtue, to win to wisdom's ways, gentle to lead where duty calls, to guard the citadel of home with the sleepless vigilance of virtue, to gather graces and strew flowers around the home altar.

Sir Andrew Clark is said to have told Mr. Gladstone that he had one mouth but 32 teeth, and that each mouthful of food should receive 32 bites in order to give every tooth a chance.

Coleridge found solace for his troubles in the forgetfulness induced by opium, and when under its influence would sit for hours threading the dreamy mazes of his own mind.

**Odd Jobs a Specialty.**

The latest thing devised to lessen the labor of living and the cares of a housekeeper is a corporation known as the Odd Job and Tinkering company, limited. The parent office of the concern is naturally enough in New York, but according to its prospectus it has, or will have, subsidiary companies in all the large cities.

It is a charming idea—this odd job company—and the man who originated the scheme deserves a vote of thanks for his ingenuity. Though limited in its liabilities, its scope of usefulness is not curtailed, but is as limitless as human wants may necessitate.

If Mary takes it into her head to visit her cousin on wash day and remains absent for a week, a postal card to the odd job company at once brings a substitute who will perform all the multitudinous duties of the "down stairs girl" with expedition and dispatch. And so it goes on through every department of the household.

"You send a postal card," says the advertisement calling attention to the company, "and we will do the rest." This remainder, as further specified, includes housecleaning, painting, mason and locksmithing work, clerical work and miscellaneous work, and other things too numerous to mention, but all of the greatest importance in the economy of living in a well appointed house.—New York Herald.

**Making a French Cook.**

The making of a man cook in France is a lengthy and tedious process. When a young man decides to pursue a culinary career he selects his nominal instructor, to whom he pays a fee of $500. The aspirant is first assigned to the vegetable cook, who teaches him how to prepare the raw materials. When he has mastered this, he is initiated into the mystery of cooking them. This thoroughly learned he studies the way of cutting up raw meat, of preparing fish and how to stuff, dress, truss and lard game and poultry. When he has thoroughly learned this, he is placed before the range, where he receives instruction in the various processes of broiling, frying, roasting and baking.

When he graduates from this department, he passes under the control of the second cook, who reveals to him the mysteries of sauces and soups. The interest of this functionary in his pupil it is necessary to accelerate with liberal and frequent tips. The young man is now turned back to the pastry cook, to whom he serves a long apprenticeship in all that pertains to the concoction of sweets, pastries and ices. This completes his culinary education, and he is prepared to assume the role of a competent cook.—New York Sun.

**John Nihle's Brave Deed.**

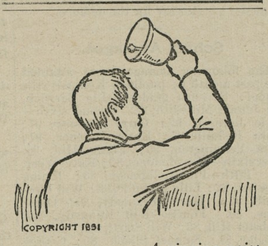
An old comrade of mine, Sergeant John Nihle, attached to the United States cavalry, was out with a scouting party, and they were surprised by a party of Indians four times their number. They exchanged shots with them, wheeled about and made for camp, some miles distant.

The Indians continued firing, and finally one of the white men was hit and fell from his horse. Quick as a flash Nihle dismounted, dropped on his knee and fired at the foremost Indian, bringing him to the ground. Jumping up he placed his wounded comrade across his horse, jumped up behind him, and by keeping up a continual fire at his pursuers carried him into camp. Congress awarded Nihle a medal and also a certificate setting forth the facts of his heroism. He was the champion shot of the army for several years, his left breast being decorated with medals to the value of $700, but the one he prizes most is the simple one of bronze awarded by congress.

John is very modest and as brave as a lion, and as such he is regarded by his comrades at Willets Point.—Cor. New York Press.

**Few Schoolbooks In the Home.**

There is one effect of the law requiring towns to provide free textbooks for schools that will operate a little against the public good, though probably not seriously. This is that scholars go out from the schools at graduation without the little stock of schoolbooks as private property common to former years. In many households these schoolbooks comprised in the main the family libraries, and they have doubtless in thousands of instances been sources of information and means of study to "children of a larger growth" in the home circle. Now the books have almost entirely disappeared from the country stores, and the citizen who wants one has to send abroad for it. A Maine man who tried to purchase a textbook the other day in a village containing 40 stores couldn't find one for sale.—Lewiston Journal.


*A ringing noise* in the ears, headache, deafness, eyes weak; obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, bloody and putrid; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Not all of these symptoms at once. Probably only a few of them.

That's Catarrh.

A medicine that by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties has cured the most hopeless cases. One that will cure *you*, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing. A medicine that doesn't simply palliate for a time, but produces perfect and permanent cures.

That's Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A cash payment of $500, not *by* you, as you might expect, but *to* you, if you can't be cured. It's an offer that's made in good faith, to prove their medicine, by responsible men, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

That's the kind of medicine to try. Doesn't it seem so?

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL & BLOOD PURIFIER.

A reliable remedy for strengthening the weak, imparting vigor to the circulation, purifying the blood, restoring strength and robust health. A certain remedy for

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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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AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

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STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

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

Responsible Agents Wanted.

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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.

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

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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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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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

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☞AT CITY PRICES.☜

☞Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

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

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BACKBANDS, FARM BELLS, GRUB HOES, VISES, FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, GRINDSTONES, AXES,

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All ready for the opening of the schools. Parents will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at our store for all they need in the school line. Grand opening Saturday morning Aug. 27.

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FARMERS PREPARE FOR 1893.

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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.

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


## 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 | | ‖8.24 | | ‖2.57 | | |
| New Castle | | 8.29 | | 3.01 | | 7.02 |
| State Road | | ‖8.36 | | ‖3.07 | | ‖7.07 |
| Bear | | ‖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 | | ‖3.49 | | ‖7.52 |
| Green Spring | | ‖9.31 | | ‖3.55 | | |
| 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 | | ‖9.42 | | ‖4.04 | | |
| Ceswold | | ‖9.46 | | ‖4.10 | | ‖8.13 |
| Dupont | | | | ‖4.13 | | |
| Dover | 1.20 | 9.59 | 12.31 | 4.19 | 6.00 | 8.22 |
| Wyoming | a1.27 | 10.06 | ‖12.37 | 4.26 | | 8.30 |
| Woodside | | ‖10.13 | | ‖4.33 | | |
| Viola | | ‖10.17 | | ‖4.37 | | |
| Felton | a1.04 | 10.22 | ‖12.48 | 4.41 | 6.18 | |
| Harrington | a1.50 | 10.35 | 1.02 | 4.50 | 6.30 | |
| Farmington | | ‖10.42 | ‖1.09 | | ‖6.38 | |
| Greenwood | | ‖10.51 | ‖1.16 | | ‖6.46 | |
| Bridgeville | a2.14 | 11.00 | ‖1.24 | | 6.55 | |
| Cannons | | ‖11.05 | | | ‖7.00 | |
| Seaford | a2.26 | 11.15 | 1.35 | | 7.08 | |
| Laurel | a2.38 | 11.27 | ‖1.46 | | 7.19 | |
| Delmar | 2.50 | 11.40 | 1.55 | | 7.30 | |

NORTHWARD.

| | EXP. A. M. | MAIL A. M. | EXP. A. M. | MAIL A. M. | EXP. P. M. | PASS. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delmar | ‖5.10 | | |