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Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier 7, Light St. Wharf, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11.00 A. M., weather and tide permitting, for the following points: Rock Hall, Queenstown, Bogles, *Spaniard's Point, Cliffs, *Indiantown, *Ashland, Quaker Neck, Booker's, *Riverside, Rolph's, *Piney Grove, arrive Chestertown about 5.30 P. M.

*Stops on Signal.

Returning, steamer leaves Chestertown for Baltimore, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8.00 A. M., weather and tide permitting, stopping at the above landings, arriving in Baltimore about 2.00 P. M.

Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier 7, Light St., weather and tide permitting, Wednesday at 6.00 P. M., stopping at: *Spaniard's Point, *Cliffs, *Indiantown, *Quaker Neck, *Booker's, *Riverside, *Rolph's, *Piney Grove, Chestertown, *Buckingham, *Deep Landing, *Spry's, Crumpton.

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Returning, steamer will leave Crumpton, weather and tide permitting, for Baltimore, Thursday at 12 noon, Chestertown, 4.00 P. M., stopping at the above landings.

This time-table shows the times at which steamers may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several wharves, but their arrivals or departure at the times stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company held itself responsible for any delay or any consequences arising therefrom.

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MARYLAND FARM PRODUCTS.

Census Bureau Gives Statistics of Live Stock and Crops.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, giving statistics of live stock products and farm crops for Maryland for the year 1900, it appears that the total valve of dairy products, of the Maryland farms was $5,481,000. The butter made on farms in Maryland was valued at $2,010,000. The total number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, was 126,000, an increase of 13.2 per cent., as compared with the number on June 1, 1900—112,000. The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 122,000 fleeces, weighing 705,000 pounds, and valued at $200,000. The average value per pound was 28 cents, as compared with 23 cents in 1899.

The total value of crops in Maryland in 1909 was $43,920,000. Of this amount 90.4 per cent. was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products—straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.—derived from the same land as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acerage was reported was 1,931,972, representing 57.6 per cent. of the total improved land in farms—3,354,767 acres. Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

Strawberries are by far the most important of the small fruits raised in Maryland, with blackberries and dewberries ranking next. The value of the strawberry crop in 1909 was $1,070,072.

Delaware Corn Show.

Wilmington, Delaware, December 24—"That program is full of real interest, not only to the fruit growers and farmers but to everybody," was the statement made to-day by Hon. Harrison W. Howell, Mayor of Wilmington, after he had read the combined programs of the Peninsula Horticultural Society and the Delaware State Corn Show.

"These associations are disseminating very interesting and valuable information regarding the important subjects of horticulture and agriculture and I am certainly glad they are to hold their conventions in this city," continued the mayor. "Every farmer and fruit grower interested in building up a profitable business should certainly attend these conventions. The information he will receive from the able and expert speakers on the programs should be very valuable to him in his business. The entire city of Wilmington will extend a cordial welcome to these conventions."

Arnold Naudain, of Marshallton, president of the Corn Growers' Association, James T. Shallcross, of Middletown, vice-president for New Castle county; and Prof. A. E. Grantham, of Newark, secretary-treasurer of the association, conferred last week with officials of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce regarding space for the corn exhibits. "We are going to have a wonderfully interesting corn show this year," said Mr. Naudain just as he was leaving the city. "Much interest is being shown in the competition for prizes. Everywhere I go, I find the farmers are planning to attend the corn show and the convention of the Horticultural Society."

Wilmington, Delawaree, December 24—The executive committee of the Delaware State Corn Show, which is to be held in Wilmington, Delaware, January 16-17, has decided to throw open to the world competition in class F, which is for the "best ten ears of corn of any variety or color, shelling the most grain by weight". The premiums are, first, one Chester white pig, value $10; second, $5; third, $2. The committee has extended the competition beyond the State of Delaware in order to stimulate a wider interest in corn production and to get as many exhibits as possible for instructional purposes. It is anticipated that a large number of farmers in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia, as in Delaware, will enter into keen competition in this class.

Seed testing and selection will form an important feature of the corn show.

Still Pond Notes.

Mrs. F. X. Moore spent Xmas with her parents in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Penn Toulson, of Vineland, are spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Toulson.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Watson and son, James, of Newark, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Rasin.

Miss Jennie Bowers, of Savage, Howard county, and Mr. Ben Quimby, of Seaford, Del., spent Xmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowers.

Mrs. Lester Coleman, of Roland Park, Baltimore, and Mr. Laurie Hackett, of Chestertown, spent Xmas week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hackett.

Miss Helen Allston, of Wilmington, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. George Norris.

Mr. Norman Thompson spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Kate Watkins, of Rock Hall, is spending sometime with her sister, Mrs. Carl Norris.

Snow fell heavy the 24th, making Xmas an ideal day with the sun shining and sleigh bells ringing.

Mrs. Kate Megee and sister, Miss Nellie Price are visiting friends in Middletown.

LAND OF EASY DIVORCES.

In the Barbary States It Is "Woman, Take Thy Goods and Go."

Always over the head of the Arab woman hangs the shadow of divorce. Nowhere in the world does the law so facilitate the separation of man and wife as in those lands so fittingly named the Barbary states.

If an Arab grows tired of his wife's looks or her actions or her dress, if he wishes to replace her with another or if he is weary of married life and does not wish any wife at all he does not need to go to the trouble or nominal expense of divorcing her, but gets rid of her instead by the simple process of "repudiation," which consists in saying to her, "Woman, get thee hence; take thy things and go."

For the man this is a case of "heads I win, tails you lose," for, though he is free to marry again, the woman is not and can obtain a legal release only by returning to him the money which he paid for her.

Without her husband's consent a woman can obtain a divorce only if she is able to prove that he beats her without sufficient provocation, if he refuses her food, clothing or shelter or if she discovers a previous wooing on her husband's part, for all previous betrothals or offers of marriage, even though the lady refused him, constitute grounds for divorce. — Metropolitan Magazine.

A ROYAL SNUB.

The Czar Handed It to Louis Napoleon and Got It Back.

It has been urged by a French author that Napoleon III. entered into the Crimean war on the side of Great Britain because he had been well received in the London clubs during his sojourn in that country. But there might have been another potent factor independent of the emperor's pleasant recollections of the English, and that was the slight to which he was subjected by the czar of Russia, Nicholas I.

When Napoleon ascended the throne as emperor he notified all the reigning sovereigns of the fact, addressing them as "Monsieur mon frere." With the exception of the czar they replied adopting the same formula. Nicholas, however, began his reply, "Mon grand ami." This is the style adopted by sovereigns when addressing presidents of republics. Napoleon fully understood the czar's meaning.

At the New Year's reception of the diplomatic body he went up to Count Kisslew, the Russian ambassador, and said to him:

"I have received a letter from your sovereign which flatters me greatly He writes to me, 'Mon grand ami. One chooses his friends. He cannot choose his brothers."

Origin of English Royal Academy.

The yearly "show" of works by living artists which is held at the English Royal academy from the first Monday in May to the first Monday in August owes its existence to a meeting of painters which was held at the Turk's Head, Soho, on Nov. 12, 1759. The knights of the brush and palette resolved that "once a year, on a day in the second week in April, at a place that should be appointed by a committee for carrying the design into execution, to be chosen annually, every painter, sculptor, engraver, chaser seal cutter and medalist may exhibit their several performances." It was also resolved that "the sum of 1 shilling be taken daily of each person who may come to visit the said performances."—Oscar Frichet in National Magazine.

A Difference In Numerals.

Great Britain clings to its own numerical system and regards a billion as a million times a million. But America differs, a billion in the United States being only a thousand million. This is perhaps the only instance in which a thing is bigger in the old country than in the new. One has to go only a little way from England—to Calais—to find the billion lessened, for France dignifies a thousand million with the name of billion. They are wasting a word in France in this connection, however inasmuch as there is already a word milliard, to designate this number.—Detroit Free Press.

Filled With Wonder.

"I was once a passenger on a train that was held up by a lone bandit."

"Didn't it make you feel rather cheap to have to hold up your hands and stand there helpless while he went through your pockets?"

"No; I wasn't thinking of that. My wife was with me, and I was so busy watching her while she was at last being compelled to do as a man told her to do that I had no time for anything else."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dreadful.

"I heard the missus talking about us," said the cook.

"What did she say?" inquired the chambermaid.

"She said we was neither of us any good."

"Ain't it terrible the way ladies talk about one another nowadays!"—Washington Star.

Taxing His Resources.

Old Jones—Can you give my daughter the luxuries to which she has been accustomed? Cholly (engaged)—Not much longer. That's why I want to get married.—Chicago News.

Hard Work.

"Plodder is looking pale. He's just killing himself with hard work."

"What's he engaged at?"

"Inventing a labor saving machine."—Puck.

A Put Up Job.

"That rich heiress let me hold her hand last night."

"You must be pretty strong with her, eh?"

"No. It was a put up job. Her hand was a bum one, yet she blamed me for losing the game."—Boston Record.

Ignorance of one's misfortunes is clear gain.—Euripides.

Subscription to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per annum.

OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE.

None Made Now Even In England by the Ancient Method.

"Old Sheffield plate" is not manufactured in England at the present time—at least not the real old article in the real old way. The method formerly used was to braze or weld a thin sheet of silver on either side of a thicker sheet of copper and then to roll this combined metal to a sheet of the thickness required, which would result in a sheet of copper coated on both sides with an actual surface of silver.

The process of electroplating is much cheaper and quicker and has superseded the old method to such an extent that articles manufactured by the old process would now cost quite as much as the same articles in sterling silver. In some parts of England, the United States consul at Sheffield says in Consular and Trade Reports, unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to produce copies of old patterns by the electroplating process and then palm them off on unsuspecting purchasers as genuine.

A Sheffield company successfully prosecuted two leading dealers in the United Kingdom for selling this imitation ware as "old Sheffield plate," and it has been decided by the courts that the term "old Sheffield plate" means articles made from metal consisting of silver fused upon copper and not copper electroplated and that any dealer applying the term "old Sheffield plate" to an article made in any other way than by the fusing process is guilty of fraudulent description and may be proceeded against.

There is any quantity of electroplate made which would be entitled to the name of "Sheffield plate." The decisions of the courts referred to have particular reference to the term "old Sheffield plate," which today is the only safe description under which to buy plate if one expects to secure genuine examples of the old process.

MODERN WAX CANDLES.

Most of Them Are Made From Ozocerite, a Mineral Product.

It is a mistake to assume that in these days of electricity, gas and oil the wax candle has been practically discarded. Large numbers of them are today manufactured and sold.

It should be added, however, that the wax candle is now very different from the article of olden times. Formerly many such candles were made of beeswax, but aside from the fact that these are now occasionally used in churches the bee plays no part in the manufacture of present day wax candles. The principal ingredient employed is ozocerite, a mineral wax obtained from the earth at depths varying from 400 to 600 feet.

In our own country this mineral wax is mined in California and in Utah. In Europe it is found in Wales, Roumania and Galica.

Ozocerite in its natural state appears in translucent dark brown thin films, which on being refined resemble beeswax.

The wax mines situated in Galicia present some features of curious interest. The entire wax fields are only fifty acres in extent, but more than a thousand shafts have been sunk in that limited area, and nearly 10,000 men are at work there.

The veins of the mineral are frequently sixteen inches thick, and it is dug with shovels and hoisted from the shafts by windlasses.

Many uses are made of this wax besides molding it into candles, and fortunes have been made by the men interested in these strange mines, the value of the crude product being about 8 cents a pound at the mouth of the mine.—New York Tribune.

Four White Fetlocks.

In France in former times a horse that possessed four white stockings had the privilege of being free from toll. There is a passage in one of the works of Frederick Mistral, the famous poet of Provence, to the following effect: "By the rule of the road there was an old custom, which was respected by all, that the carter whose leader had four white stockings, whether going uphill or downhill, had the right not to leave the road—that is, the narrow paved part when the rest was in a bad state—and thus arose the proverb, 'Who has four white feet can pass everywhere.'"

Dickens' Tip to Andersen.

It is told of Dickens that he once chanced on this Persian proverb: "When the shah's horses were being shod the beetle stretched out his leg." Immediately he sent it to his friend Hans Christian Andersen, saying: "Here is a subject made to your hand. Write a story on this theme." And Andersen sat down and wrote the famous story, "The Beetle Goes on His Travels."—Woman's Home Companion.

Inconsistent.

Mrs. Maxwell (in a huff, throwing down the city directory)—That book does get things so very incorrect. Mr. Maxwell—What are you looking for, dear? Mrs. Maxwell—Why, I wanted to learn what business Mr. Raynor is in, and that absurd book says he's a traveling stationery salesman.—Chicago News.

Bright Little Willie.

Teacher—Who can make a sentence with the word "gruesome" in it? Little Willie—I can! The man stopped shaving and gruesome whiskers!—Pittsburgh Press.

Preached Into Generosity.

A preacher pawned his watch and the following Sunday preached four hours because he had no timepiece. At the conclusion of the sermon there was a special collection raised and sent to the pawnbroker.—New Orleans Picayune.

Corrected.

Gentleman (engaging groom)—Are you married? Groom—No, sir. I was thrown agin a barbed wire fence and got my face scratched.—London Tatler.

Three Proofs.

Teacher—Willie, give three proofs that the world actually is round. Willie—The book says so, you say so, and ma says so.—Puck.

One day judgeth another, and the last judgeth all.—Stow.

STUDIED THE BIRDS

And Louis Mouillard Pointed the Way to the Aeroplane.

THE FATHER OF AVIATION.

Pathetic Career of the Man Who Originated the Theory of the Conquest of the Air With Machines That Would Imitate the Soaring of Vultures.

The French—themselves masters of the air—call Louis Mouillard the father of aviation, although he never flew. Mouillard was a theorist. It is admitted today that his theories were sound, although he never put them into achieving form. Mouillard wrote two books, "The Empire of the Air" and "Flight With Fixed Wings." Only the first of these works appeared during his lifetime, and that had a small circulation. But he pointed the way to fly, and ten years after his death the Wright brothers, following principles he set down, proved that he had solved the problem.

Mouillard explained that to seek to fly by imitating the beating of a bird's wings was error; that, instead of trying this impossible feat, man should imitate those birds which soar with steady wings and avail themselves of air currents. If Mouillard had possessed money there is little doubt that he would have demonstrated his theory, as it has been successfuly proved. The life of this remarkable man seems, on superficial view, to have been a failure. But his compatriots, recognizing his real worth, set up a monument to his memory at Heliopolis, Egypt. He died in 1897. The story of his life is pathetic.

Mouillard was the son of a dyer of Lyons. From boyhood he was fascinated by the flight of birds. He managed to buy an eagle, which he secreted in the family garret and studied with an avid interest whenever he could escape from his books or work. He watched the bird's movements, measured its wings and studied it with infinite pains. And when he had mastered the secret, with the aid of his admiring sisters, he built an aeroplane with cotton and corset bones and determined himself to fly.

Going to a hill crowned with a church, with a sheer cliff on one side, the young inventor was about to trust himself to his contrivance when the beadle rushed at him, boxed his ears, confiscated his machine and sent him home in disgrace. This was the only attempt Mouillard ever made to fly, but his studies on the subject never ceased.

He showed such aptitude at drawing that it was decided he should make his living by this talent. He won a scholarship and, going to Paris, studied under Ingres. Yet while he drew and painted his mind was always on flight. He would climb the towers of Notre Dame, watch the startled birds take flight and study their movements.

Mouillard's father died, and his artistic career suddenly closed. He went to Algeria as a colonist and made a failure in that, but the birds again were his teachers. He noted that the sea birds rose, turned and flew against the wind without a movement of their wings. He weighed the bodies of the strongest, calculated wing space and advanced in his theories toward the truth.

Casting about for a vocation, for he was poor, Mouillard secured a place to teach drawing at the Polytechnic school of Cairo. Here he had another opportunity. He would study the vultures of the desert, and almost daily he sought them inland. He finally called the vulture "the master of flight," adding: "In the perfection of the result and the simplicity of the movement their flight is so splendid that it overcomes the watcher. Every time you look at it you are amazed that none has tried to reproduce it. It is so simple, so exactly what we want. What could we ask more than that steady flight and those immense circles which carry the bird into the heavens? They are all our desires realized." By degrees he formulated his theories of air currents. He observed that birds rose and hung motionless and moved without beating their wings. He ruminated on the air forces caused by the rising of hot air from the desert and their effect on the flight of the birds. He had solved the mystery.

Stricken with illness, Mouillard could no longer teach drawing. He managed to publish his "Empire of the Air," knowing its scientific value, and to reach Paris, where his theories were well received. The Society For Aerial Navigation made him a member, but no one was ready to advance him money for a practical demonstration of his theories.

Discouraged, Mouillard returned to Cairo, where he acted as cashier in a shop, his wife being employed in another place. They together earned but little. By degrees he finished his work on "Flight With Fixed Wings." Just before his death Chanute, the American, corresponded with Mouillard on the subject of aviation. It is said that from Chanute the knowledge gained from Mouillard passed to the Wrights. But ten years before they had conquered the air Mouillard died.—Leslie's.

Not an Epicure.

"Don't these parvenues make you sick?" asked Chapley of his vis-a-vis at the Spilldorf.

"I don't know," she replied innocently. "I never ate any."—Judge.

He Knew.

"I suppose you know why you are here?" asked the magistrate severely.

"Yes, sir," answered the cheerful prisoner. "I wuz drug 'ere."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A wise philosopher gives us this advice: "Tell the truth to at least three men—your doctor, your lawyer and your banker."

Breaking It Gently.

Servant—You got cheated when you bought a chiny vase, mum. Mistress—How cheated? Servant—Why, it's weak. It busted all to smash the first time I dropped it.—Toledo Blade.

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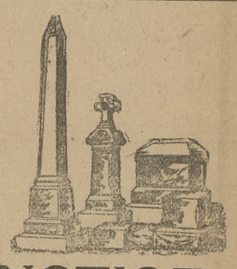

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