PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

WASHINGTON CITY—THE MAGNET OF THE PEOPLE.

The eyes of eighty million American people are now on Washington, the Capital of the Nation.

The wheels of the National Government are now in full motion. Congress is in session and the busy whirl of the legislative mill is intensely interesting. Many hours may be spent in the Senate or House gallery watching the legislators at work.

The Capitol itself, aside from its importance as the home of Congress and of the United States Supreme Court, is an imposing building. Seven hundred and fifty-one feet long by three hundred and fifty feet wide, its massive proportions are visible from almost every section of Washington. The great dome in the center surmounted by the statue of Freedom, towering three hundred feet in the air, looks out over superbly-kept gardens and hundreds of handsome buildings in which are housed the many departments of the Government.

The other workshops of the Nation are also well worthy of a visit. The White House, home and office of the President; the State, War, and Navy Building, with its museums and models, the Treasury Building, with its huge vaults; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing where the postage stamps are made and bank notes are printed; the Government Printing Office, the Patent Office, and the Congressional Library; the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the great Monument, the new Union Station are all attractive features of the Capital City.

Fine hotels, magnificient private residences, erected by those who are making Washington their home, not only during the official season but the whole year round; hand some public buildings, ornamented circles and suberb statues make Washington one of the most beautiful cities in the country, and well worthy of comparison with the other capitals of the world.

The service of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington serves a wide territory. Its trains afford a direct means of reaching the National Capital, and tickets at reasonable rates are on sale at all ticket offices.

MAXIMUM QUALITY MINIMUM PRICE

A. L. Sparks' Emporium

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Dress Goods

When the quality can be thoroughly depended upon and the price is entirely moderate, the buying proposition becomes a very simple matter.

Here we offer you the very best that is possible to buy; show an extremely large assortment including all the new and popular shades and the range of prices makes it possible for every one to find something here exactly as wanted.

SILKS SILKS SILKS

The price of silks have advanced very materially but we are still offering our guaranteed 36 inch black taffetta at $1.00 per yard.

Over twelve hundred yards sold in the preceeding twelve months without a dissatisfied costumer.

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS

We are selling staple muslin at wholesale prices, our purchases before the advance enable us to do this.

MILLINERY · · MILLINERY

The Rich and Refined in Millinery has full an eloquent expression in this department of our store.

Efforts intelligently directed are productive of results beyond precedent in the all-important questions of style, elegance and quality.

Your attention is directed to our extremely low prices.

CLOAKS CLOAKS CLOAKS

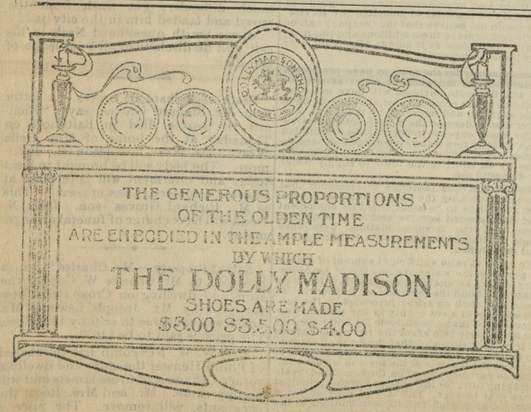
This Department has stood the test of a careful buying public for years and is now complete with an array of stylish and up to-date garments not often seen except in a city store.

Our well-known low prices are a large factory in the successful business done in this department.

Come and see us, we can show you our stock much better han we can tell you about it

Arlington L. Sparks

CHESTERTOWN, - - MARYLAND.



BETTER FIRE PROTECTION

Report of Engineer Quick, of Baltimore, Read Before The Citizens' Meeting in Chestertown Monday Night.

Citizens' Committee on Improved Fire Service, Chestertown, Maryland:

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with your request I have been to Chestertown and investigated your present facilities for fire protection with special reference to making some recommendations for improvements. On Friday, February 7th, I went all over your water works system, tested the fire streams from one or two of the fire plugs under normal reservoir pressure; and questioned officials and employees of the Water Works Company and others in relation to the water works system and service.

I at first thought it would be necessary for me to have certain information not now available, as to the rate of flow of water into the two spring cisterns under the normal conditions of pumping on both of them at one time with the artesian well shut off, as to the average daily consumption of water in the town, and the relative elevations of the pump and reservoir and the highest and lowest points in the distribution system; all of which is very essential information for both the town and the water company to have and which can be easily obtained. Upon further consideration I find, however, the general conditions so obvious and the remedies so certain that I have concluded not to wait for this information but to make you this report at once so that you can have it by next Monday.

Description of Present Water Works System

The water works system of the Chestertown Water company is as follows: The main source of supply is from springs which flow into two masonry cisterns of about 45,000 gallons capacity each, located near the junction of Washington and Spring avenues. A secondary source of supply is an artesian well at the same location said to be 6 or 8 inches in diameter and about 500 feet deep. Also at the same location is a pump and boiler house in which is an old style pump not in use but connected up to suction and force mains, and a Deane Duplex pump in service with suction connections to both of the cisterns and to the artesian well. This pump has 7-inch water cylinders and a 10-inch stroke. This type of pump is probably rated at from 60 to 100 strokes of each plunger per minute. While I was there this pump was being run at about 40 strokes of each plunger per minute, or about half of its rated speed. At 80 strokes of each plunger per minute the pump would have a nominal capacity of about 300 gallons per minute. Water is pumped through the distribution system to the reservoir out near the college. This reservoir is a four sided irregular shaped basin, cement lined, and having a capacity, as stated by the Water Company, of about 700,000 gallons for a probable depth of 8 or 9 feet. A 6-inch main connects the pump house and reservoir, running out Spring avenue to High street to College avenue and College avenue to the reservoir. The 6-inch pipe also extends from High street to Front street. According to a list shown on a plan given to me by the Water Company which may not be up to date, the distribution system comprises about 5700 feet of 6-inch pipe, 42000 feet of 4-inch pipe, and 2600 feet of 3-inch pipe, all of which I am informed except a small amount on Cannon street is a special make of wrought iron pipe with bell and spigot ends. On the distribution system are also 31 fire plugs according to the list on the Water Company's plan mentioned, 19 of which are double nozzle fire plugs of home manufacture, and 12 of which are single nozzle fire plugs of the Eddy make.

Present Facilities For Fire Service, Their Adequacy and Defects.

The present facilities for fire service comprise the water works system as described above, owned by the Chestertown Water Company, and about 1000 feet of 2½-inch fire hose with two reels, owned by the town. The hose reels I am informed are kept at the lower end of the town.

That the present fire service facilities are inadequate is evidenced by your experience at the recent planing mill fire and also by a consideration of the essential elements of an adequate fire service for such a town as yours in comparison with what the water works system and your own equipment affords. Of course it could not be expected that either the Water Company or the town could afford to provide for such facilities as would be provided in a city of some size, nor are the conditions such as to make it necessary. A reasonable provision for a fire service in Chestertown would be arrived, however, about as follows: Starting in the first place with the fire streams. These should be of good size so as to hold their solidity as far from the nozzle as possible and not be too easily broken into spray by the wind. Then of course they have considerable force so as to beat out the fire and carry such a distance as to enable the fire to be fought from a point where is not too uncomfortably hot and dangerous, and to reach the top of the highest building in any part of the town. Also there should be several of such streams so as to allow of the fire being attacked from different quarters and allow also at the same time at least one stream to protect if necessary seriously endangered adjoining property. Probably in your town it would suffice and not be considered an unreasonable requirement to have four such streams available for any one fire. It is also essential to have such arrangements that the fire streams can be maintained in volume and pressure through the duration of a reasonably long fire. These indisputable requirements practically determine all of the features to be provided for fire service not only in the water works system but also in the fire fighting equipment which the town furnishes. To have solidity and volume and to carry the distance and height mentioned the fire stream should come from a nozzle at least one inch in diameter with a nozzle pressure of not less than 30 pounds. A one-inch nozzle with 30 pounds pressure would throw an effective stream about 47 feet horizontally and 51 feet vertically. That is a very moderate requirement as to nozzle pressure and horizontal and vertical reach of stream, everybody must admit. A one-inch nozzle with 30 pounds nozzle pressure would discharge about 100 gallons of water a minute. A 2½ inch hose delivering that quantity of water would have a loss of pressure in friction of about 7 pounds for every 100 feet of hose out. Consequently the required fire plug pressure to produce 30 pounds nozzle pressure would depend upon the length of hose run out from the plug, and the length of hose run out would in turn depend upon the location of the fire plugs with relation to the fire. In towns where are no steam fire engines, where the available fire service pressure is the pressure in the water mains produced by a comparatively small pump against a much smaller pressure and at a much greater distance from the steam fire engines, as is the case at Chestertown, it is especially desirable that the fire plugs be so spaced the pre-determined number of fire streams can be brought to bear on a fire without an unreasonable loss of pressure in the fire hose. I would say that it would be reasonable to provide in your town fire plugs so located that there would be at least four available fire nozzles which would allow an average length of hose out to the fire of not over 300 feet to each line. With about 300 feet of hose out the friction loss in the hose line from the hose nozzle back to the fire plug would be about 20 pounds, which added to the 30 pounds nozzle pressure would make 50 pounds as the desired fire plug pressure. There is just as much reason of course that this fire plug pressure should be available at the highest parts of the town as at the lowest points, and at the points most remote from the pump house as well as those in its immediate vicinity.

Now, having a desired fire plug pressure of 50 pounds at the highest points most remote from the pump house, in order to get back to the required pump pressure to provide that condition we must allow for the loss of pressure in friction in the system of water mains between those remote high points and the pump house. The distribution system in Chestertown is such that this loss of pressure in friction would be certainly as much as 40 pounds in delivering 640 gallons a minute at some of the points most remote from the pump house, even points that can be reached through the 4-inch or 6-inch mains. At points where there is only a 3-inch main no reasonable amount of pressure could force the delivery of 640 gallons a minute or half that amount. Consequently there should be a pump pressure of at least 90 pounds to produce the desired 50 pounds fire plug pressure and 30 pounds hose nozzle pressure under these conditions at any point in the town. As a fire may occur in the day time when the domestic consumption is drawing the pump should have a capacity for delivering the required 640 gallons a minute for the four 160 gallon fire streams, in addition to the domestic consumption. An allowance of 50 gallons per capita for domestic consumption would not be excessive. With 3000 people in Chestertown the total daily consumption would be 150,000 gallons. I am informed that the Water Company pumps for domestic consumption about 15 hours a day. 150,000 gallons pumped in 15 hours would be at the rate of about 166 gallons a minute. The domestic service can, however, be sacrificed to some extent in the rare exigency of a fire, and therefore I think that it would be reasonable to require the pump to have about 110 gallons a minute capacity in excess of that required for fire service, or a total capacity of about 750 gallons a minute.

In order to be able to pump 750 gallons a minute for fire and domestic service combined you have either got to have a source of supply that will yield water at that rate or a reserve storage capacity always available for the pumps to draw from sufficient to furnish, with what the source of supply will yield, 750 gallons a minute for the duration of a reasonably long fire, which would certainly be as long as an hour and a half. In all of the above assumptions I have not considered what would be required for an adequate fire service with a reservoir storage for gravity pressure because I am determining what would be an adequate fire service under the limitations existing in Chestertown where the reservoir elevation is such as to give no pressure adequate for fire service and where a direct pump pressure is therefore depended upon for that purpose.

Now having determined that a reasonably adequate fire service for Chestertown under the existing conditions would call for a yield from sources of supply and reserve storage that together would allow 750 gallons a minute to be drawn for fire service for an hour and a half; and there should be a pump of that capacity that could work against a pressure of 90 pounds; that the fire plugs should be so located as that four streams can be brought into play at any one point with an average length of hose line not in excess of 300 feet; that the hose nozzles should be not less than one-inch in diameter; and that conditions should be such that the fire streams can be quickly brought in play at all times; let us see to what extent the fire service facilities provided in Chestertown by the Water Company and by the Town fall short of these requirements.

1. As to the fire service facilities that the Water Company is responsible for:

(a) As to whether the Water Company has a rate of yield from its sources of supply and a reserve storage capacity that together will allow 750 gallons a minute to be drawn for domestic and fire service for an hour and a half. I did not know and could not find out from the engineer at the Pump House just what his system is for pumping from the well and cisterns, but I infer that he pumps on both cisterns at one time until the one farthest from the Pump House is drawn nearly dry, the artesian well being allowed meanwhile to overflow into the near cistern. Then the pumps from the near cistern and the artesian well together until the far cistern has filled up again. Whether this is done or not it is certain that there are times when there is practically no water in one cistern and the other one is not more than half full, which means that there is not at such times more than 22,500 gallons present in reserve storage available for fire service. Consequently in order to allow 750 gallons a minute to be drawn for an hour and a half at any time the sources of supply would have to yield about 500 gallons a minute to make up the deficiency. It is about as certain as anything can be that that amount could not be drawn from the two cisterns and the well if all three were pumped on at one time. If the Water Company should exclude the artesian well water altogether from the domestic service and only draw on it in the rare exigency of a fire, as it certainly ought to do, then the conditions would be worse yet. Although the yield of the two cisterns when pumped on at one time has never been determined it is practically certain that they would not yield enough water for domestic service, because I believe if this were not so the Water Company would not pump any water for domestic service from the artesian well, as they must realize that the sulphur in the water will attack the thin wrought iron mains and corrode them and that it is so offensive in odor as to cause or be a justification for serious complaint from the consumers. Now if no artesian well water should be drawn for domestic service and all water for that purpose should be obtained from the two cisterns they would be drawn to the bottom the greater part of the time, and consequently there would undoubtedly be

[Continued On Page 6.]

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

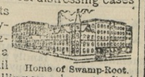
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Toulson's Drug Store

Highest grade Drugs and Chemicals, we always carry a full line of Patent Medicines Horse and Cattle Powders, Liniments and Ointments, Prescriptions a specialty. Bring us your prescriptions. Use Toulson's Cough Syrup for your coughs.

Stam Drug Co.

PURE DRUGS
AT
BEST PRICES

PRESCRIPTIONS
A SPECIALTY

Stam Drug Co.

Tax Notice

Interest will be charged on all

Corporation Taxes

not paid on or before Jan. 1st., '08.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY,
d21-tf Clerk.

Foley's Orino Laxative is a new remedy, an improvement on the laxatives of former years, as it does not gripe or nauseate and is pleasant to take. It is guaranteed. For sale by all druggists.

W. T. HICKS,

PHONE NO. 142.

Undertaker AND Embalmer

Having located in the Bordley property on High St., in Chestertown, and having served the public in this capacity for twenty years and with an up-to-date equipment we are prepared to give the public the very best service.

Bodies coming from a distance cared for at a room for that purpose. My wife will act as my assistant when desired.

STEEL and SLATE VAULTS on hand.

W. T. HICKS,
CHESTERTOWN, - MARYLAND

OYSTERS. OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

JENKINS' RESTAURANT.

The old reliable oyster dealer, Harrison Jenkins, informs his friends and the public that he is still at his old stand on Cannon street, and is ready to serve the public with OYSTERS in the well-known Wm. Perkins style, raw, stewed, fried and panned, also by the pint, quart and gallon. Ice Cream, Water Ice, Custard, etc. Fine quality and at reasonable prices in large or small quantities. Churches, societies and other organizations furnished on short notice and at reduced rates.

Fried oysters delivered anywhere in town when ordered.

All orders by mail or phone will be given our prompt attention.

HARRISON W. JENKINS, Proprietor,
332 Cannon Street.
d21-3m Phone 139, Chestertown

LEARN TELEGRAPHY Send us $2.95 and we will send you a complete learners outfit, including high class sounder and key and book of instructions for self teaching.

Atlantic Telegraph Institute,
f8-tf Laurel, Del.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

1908 1908

Great Clearance Sale for January and February!

OUR CLEARANCE SALE will commence January 29th, 1908, and last THIRTY DAYS.

This means a great saving to our many customers.

The prices named will be for the spot cash only—remember this.

Dress Goods Reduced!

7c Buys, during this sale, all best makes of Indigo Blue, all best Mourning and other Dark Calicos.

6½c Buys all best makes Light Calicos.

12½c " " " " Dark Percales.

25c Buys a good Brown Sheeting, value 30c per yd.

27½c Buys a good Bleached Sheeting.

7¾c Buys a Good Apron Gingham.

Carpets and Mattings

62½c Buys any remnant of 10, 15, or 20 yards 13 pr. Wool Carpets.

20c Buys any remnant of 10, 12 or 15 Yards---25 and 30 Matting. (Of which we have no more.)

22½c Buys any remnants (per square yard) of Oil Cloth that was 27½c or 30c per yard (not over 1 to 2 yards.

Big Reduction in Shoes

400 pairs of Ladies Fine Shoes (out of style that were $2.00, $2.25 and $3.00 per pair.)

$1.25 per pair buys any of this lot, we have them separated.

Robes and Blankets

20 to 25 Per Cent. Discount.

20 per cent. Discount on Horse Blankets.

25 per cent. Discount on Goat and Galloway Cow Robes.

15 pair Fine White Bed Blankets ranging from $5.50 to $10 00--25 per cent. Discount on any of these.

1000 Yards Hamburgs

20 Per Cent. Off.

1000 yds last year Hamburgs---any piece to close out at 20 per cent. off.

China and Glassware

1 Beautiful 56 piece Tea Set, at.....$4 98
1 Fine Dinner and Tea Set, 100 pieces, at.....$13.00
Toilet Sets, from.....$1.99 to $7.50

All colors and styles.

R. F PARKS & SON,

CHESTERTOWN, - - MARYLAND

A January and February Clearance Sale at
R.F. Parks & Son
Chestertown, - - - Md.

FOR BARGAINS!
—GO TO—
R.F. Parks & Son
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_41_1-0058