


THE YOUNG MAN CAN'T AFFORD

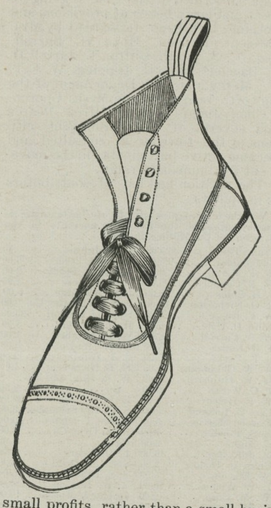
any second-class economy in buying Shoes. Economy is a good thing, but there are different kinds of it. To practice the best Shoe economy the Young Man should buy our Shoes. They come in calf and kid and are made on latest lasts. A young man is not going to succeed just because he wears good Shoes, but he is going to be at some disadvantage if his Shoes show poor economy. A trial of our Shoes will be at our expense, if the Shoe is not satisfactory. See the point? Take the hint, young man?

W. AMBROSE CARROLL,

THE SHOER.



How About Shoes?



Have you an extra pair to give relief to your feet by changing? Our prices for Shoes are so low that you can be the possessor of many pairs—not of shop worn or out-of-date footwear, but of stylish, well-made, handsome Shoes.

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is now very complete, consisting of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Oxford Ties in all the new shapes and kinds of stock—Russia Calf, Pat. Leather, Vici Kid, and an inspection of them will convince you that you can do as well to buy your Shoes of me as in the city, both as to quality and price, and in doing so you will encourage home industry. We sell nothing but standard makes—no auction goods sold from this store, but good goods at a small margin of profit is our motto. Come in and take a look before you buy, and be convinced. What we want is a large volume of business with small profits rather than a small business with large profits. This is the way we have done the business in the past and hope to do it in the future.

Men's Shoes and Oxford Ties from $1.00 to $5.00.
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The largest assortment to select from on the Eastern Shore, so the drummers say. One price to all.

THOS. G. WROTH,

THE SHOE MAN. UNDER STAM'S HALL.



Upside Down.

Powerful lenses can be so placed before the eyes that persons and things will appear inverted. Men will appear to walk like flies on the ceiling.

Lenses must be considered as a power which may be used to give *good vision*, healthy action to the visual organs and pleasure or may be perverted to produce discomfort and untold harm.

If your eyes need attention they need intelligent, conscientious attention. This is the service we offer you in fitting glasses. If there are diseased conditions and you need a physician's attention, we tell you so.

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## MATHEMATICAL SIGNS.

**The Process by Which the Familiar Characters Were Evolved.**

The sign of addition is derived from the initial letter of the word "plus." In making the capital letter it was made more and more carelessly until the top part of the "p" was placed near the center; hence the plus sign was finally reached.

The sign of subtraction was derived from the word "minus." The word was first contracted into mus, with a horizontal line above to indicate the contraction, which was a printer's freak that may be found in almost any book bearing a date earlier than the beginning of the eighteenth century. After the lapse of a long period of time the letters were omitted altogether, leaving only the short line so well known to all.

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into a character resembling the letter x. This was done simply because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition.

Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing, the dividend was placed to the left and the divisor to the right, with a simple dot in place of each.

The radical sign was derived from the initial letter of the word "radix."

The sign of equality is said to have first been used in the year 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who adopted it as a substitute for the words "equal to."

## HACKNEY COACHES.

**They Were First Used In London In the Seventeenth Century.**

In a letter dated April 1, 1639, Mr. Garrard, writing to the Earl of Strafford, says: "Here is one Captain Baily. He hath been a sea captain, but now lives in London, where he tries experiments. He hath erected according to his ability some four hackney coaches, put his men in a livery and appointed them to stand at the Maypole in the Strand, giving them instructions at what rate to carry men into several parts of the town, where all day they may be had.

"Other hackney men seeing this way, they flocked to the same place and performed their journeys at the same rate, so that sometimes there are twenty of them together, which disperse up and down."

Citizen shopkeepers bitterly complained of this, saying:

"Formerly when ladies and gentlemen walked in the streets there was a chance of customers, but now they whisk past in the coaches before our apprentices have time to cry out, 'What d'ye lack?'"

The word cab, a contraction of cabriolet, was not used until 1823.

## THE WORD PICNIC.

**Many Theories as to Its Origin, Which Is Uncertain.**

The derivation of the word picnic is uncertain. In London Notes and Queries of 1853 attempts were made to trace its origin.

One correspondent says: "Under a French form the word appears in a speech of Robespierre, 'C'est ici qu'il doit m'accuser, et non dans les piquesniques.' An earlier instance occurs in one of Lord Chesterfield's letters, dated October, 1748."

Another writer of the same date tries to trace the word through France into Italy. Starting with the assumption that pique-nique in French implies a party at which each guest provides some particular dish or performs some special duty, he finds the Italian expressions nicchia (duty) and piccola (a trifling service), and from these he coins piccola nicchia (picnic.)

A French encyclopedia, 1843, has it that the word is compounded of the simple English pick (to choose) and nick (in the nick of time, on the spur of the moment). In France the term is also used for indoor picnics.

**Trash In Love Letters.**

Referring to love letters, who indeed does not write rubbish when he writes a love letter? The greatest geniuses have proved themselves to be temporarily the merest simpletons when they correspond with the fair ones whom they profess to adore. Byron, who was a very astute as well as a very eloquent poet, was thoroughly aware of this fact. A master stroke of determination not to become ridiculous in love letter writing was made by the Scotch writer to the signet, who always concluded his communications with, "Yours, dearest madam, without prejudice." But we cannot all of us be Scotch lawyers.—London Telegraph.

**A Wonderful Spring.**

An Arkansas farmer, describing to a tourist some of the wonderful properties of the mineral springs of that state, said, "Do you see that spring over there, stranger?" He said that he did, whereupon the farmer added: "Well, that's an iron spring, that is, and it's so mighty powerful that the farmers' horses about here that drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on their feet nat'rally."

**No Longer.**

A soft answer turneth away wrath. "Sir," wrote an angry subscriber to a provincial journal, "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did."—London Globe.

**His Position.**

"What was at the bottom of that fight between Thompson and Jimpson?"

"Jimpson was till Thompson was pulled off."

## WEALTHY ROMANS.

**Immense Fortunes Were Not Uncommon In the Old Days.**

When L. Calpurnius Piso was appointed governor of Macedonia for one year, he drew for his outfit from the public treasury 18,000,000 sesterces, or £150,000. He did not want the money for that purpose. Everything required by a proconsul was supplied to him by the province. Piso simply took the money for himself and lent it out in Rome at high interest. C. Verres was charged by Cicero with having robbed Sicily of £350,000 in three years, besides many valuable works of art. He practically admitted his guilt by retiring from Rome without attempting any defense. Cicero when governor of the poor province of Cilicia found himself the richer in one year by £20,000, and he was perhaps the only proconsul who ever handed over his surplus to the state.

There can be no doubt that Cicero and the younger Pliny received large sums from their clients while those clients were still living. Balbus is not likely to have secured the argument "Pro Balbo" for a mere trifle. And the gratitude of Sicily for the prosecution of Verres undoubtedly took a very substantial form. Apart from all such honoraria, it is recorded that Cicero and the younger Pliny received legacies from clients to the amount of £170,000. Gibbon tells us, on the authority of Olympiodorus, that several of the richest senators had an income of £160,000 a year without computing the stated provision of corn and wine. —London Globe.

## ROYAL ASCOT.

**This Famous English Race Course Was Queen Anne's Idea.**

Ascot well deserves its proud prefix "royal," for it may claim to be the child of a queen, and certainly it has been a prime favorite with nearly all her successors on the throne.

It was Queen Anne who, when she was riding one day over Ascot common, saw what a splendid site it would make for a race course, and she forthwith determined that a course there should be and that she herself would offer a plate to be raced for. Thus it came about that the London Gazette of July 12, 1711, contained this announcement: "Her majesty's plate of 100 guineas will be run for round the new heat on Ascot common, near Windsor, on Tuesday, Aug. 7 next, by any horse or mare, being no more than six years old the grass before, carrying twelve stone, three heats, to be entered the last day of July at Mr. Hancock's at Fern Hill, near the starting post."

Three times that year Queen Anne traveled in state to see the racing on Ascot common, and on one occasion, we are told, she was accompanied by Miss Forester, a maid of honor, who was "dressed like a man, with a long white riding coat, a full flapped waistcoat and a small cocked hat, three cornered, bound with broad gold lace, the point placed full in front over a white powdered, long flowing periwig."—Pearson's Weekly.

**The Way Jokai Worked.**

One who knew Jokai, the Hungarian writer, says that the novelist never troubled to work out his plot in detail beforehand. "He trusted to his imagination for guidance as to what his characters were to do at a given moment, and often when he had completed a chapter of feuilleton which half Hungary was waiting to read he would remark to his friends as the printer's devil rushed away with the copy, 'I should like to know what those people will find to do and say tomorrow.' Jokai started his characters on their careers, eulogizing them if he liked them or caricaturing them if he meant them to excite amusement or derision, and then let them work out their own destinies across the pages of his manuscript."

**End of the Game.**

It was his move.

He made it, captured a pawn and announced:

"Mate!"

"I see," she pouted. "But you had the advantage of a bishop."

"Some day, Bella," he whispered, pursuing the advantage, "may I mate you with the assistance of just a common preacher?"

After which there was no more chess playing.—Chicago Tribune.

**Inherited, as It Were.**

Professor—Yes, sir, your daughter is pretty well grounded in French, but it will, of course, take some time and trouble for her to acquire fluency. Father—Well, you know, that's rather strange to me. I had an idea that the fluency would have come sort of natural to her.

**How the Engagement Was Broken.**

"I can't make you out at all," he said angrily. "You're so fickle and changeable. You're just a riddle to me."

"Yes?" replied his fiancee. "Since you're so stupid perhaps you'd better give me up."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**What Did She Mean?**

"If you feel chilly," said he as they strolled, "remember I have your shawl here on my arm."

"You might put it around me," she said demurely.—Philadelphia Press.

**Reason of His Alacrity.**

"How on earth did you ever get a messenger boy to deliver your note and bring back the answer so quick?"

"I took his novel away from him and held it as security."—Exchange.

I like the laughter that opens the lips and the heart—that shows at the same time pearls and the soul.—Victor Hugo.


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