The Denton Journal.

Published Every SATURDAY

—BY—

GEO. T. AND JAS. F. MELVIN.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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☞THE JOURNAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE IS UNSURPASSED. GOOD WORK AND LOW PRICES.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

GEORGE W. COVINGTON,

FOR JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT:

For Chief Judge,

JOHN M. ROBINSON,

For Associate Judges,

JOSEPH A. WICKES,

FREDERICK STUMP.

ELECTION next Tuesday.

FALSE and spurious tickets will be scattered throughout the county. Look out for them.

VOTE for Covington, Robinson, Wickes, and Stump. They are all men of the highest character, and stand far above the opposition ticket in the essential qualifications.

ONE argument against the reappointment of the present postmaster at Cambridge, is that he has held his post since President Lincoln appointed him. In any but the public service this fact would be taken as an evidence that he deserved to be continued in office.

LET no Democrat remain away from the polls next Tuesday. Do not entertain the idea that your vote is not needed. Attend the election early and work without ceasing until the closing of the polls. Labor just as if your vote would settle the contest.

LET all who desire to see a judiciary above reproach, or a semblance of suspicion, vote for Judges Robinson, Wickes, and Stump. They are men of superior qualifications for the high office of Judge, and to whose considerations no man will hesitate to appeal for justice.

PROMINENT men in Washington, who make politics a study, think they have discovered in the current that seems to be setting away from the old parties, the country over, the germs of an entirely new organization, a National party with good government, civil service reform and the destruction of bossism and the spoils system for its platform.

IS MR. RUSSUM a Republican? Is he a Democrat? Is he a man of decision of character? Would not an opinion from him as a judge be lessened in respect on account of his vacillating course all his life?

Is Mr. Russum fit to be a judge where Robinson, Wickes and Stump sit? No.

Granted that he has quick thought and great legal acumen, but he is wanting in the most essential prerequisites for a judge.

IN this country, Chief Justice Marshall was thirty-four years on the bench, Chief Justice Taney thirty years, Justice Story thirty-four years, Chancellor Kent twenty-five years, and, an instance without parallel in this country or England, Justice Nelson was on the bench fifty years,—twenty-two as a judge of the State Courts of New York, and twenty-eight as justice of the United States. He retired at the age of eighty, under the law, in full possession of his faculties.

THE action of the time-serving Republican organ of this county in charging discreditable things on the Democratic candidates has made it impossible to eliminate from the canvass the always despisable personal issues, but when it come down to that sort of political game, every body will say the Democrats hold the winning cards. Search the judiciary circuit over, and you will not find a more vulnerable subject for personal political projectiles than the gentleman whose election is advocated by attempts at disparagement.

MR. GEORGE M. RUSSUM, Republican nominee, has addressed us a note asking that we do him the "justice to state" that he "never heard of the Democratic meeting at Harrington," at which he was announced to speak, "until several days after it was held, and never authorized the use of his name with it." As we would be sorry to do Mr. Nominee Russum an injury, for the sake of the dignity of the place to which he aspires we cheerfully set him as straight as we can. Indeed, we would go further and say that our space is at Mr. Nominee Russum's command for him to explain away several things connected with his candidacy which his expected supporters ought to be enlightened on, as follows:

Admitting that Mr. Russum has experienced sound conversion from Democratic to Republican belief, he should tell his Democratic friends when this great change came over him. Was his conversion before or after he pledged himself to the election of the present Judges? If he saw the error of his way after he had made his voluntary promises of support to the old bench, then he breaks his faith as a Republican, and Republicans must be called on to condone their nominee, and vote for him if they can.

The pledges which Mr. Russum now finds it so easy to disregard could not have been made while in Democratic faith, for the doctrine of the party forbids; if they were he forfeits all claim on Democratic support.

How can this be explained?

What a Contrast!

ROBINSON— ————

STUMP—Blake.

WICKES—Russum.

COVINGTON—Mullikin.

How will you choose?

Elect Honest and Capable Judges

Judges, unlike poets, are not born. Recognizing this truism, there are those who hold that the system inaugurated by the constitution of Maryland, whereby every fifteen years the people are called upon to choose the members of the bench, is erroneous. They argue that the elective system allows evil and contaminating influences to work for those who are to preside in our courts, where even-handed justice is supposed and ought to be meted out. But it is easy to see that if a judge is not born he may come to exist quite as suddenly and in as great violence to the generally accepted qualifications for the bench. He may be a corrupt and altogether unfit man for the place, yet if he have the manipulators to secure a nomination for him he then has his party's support together with whatever he can detract from the opposite side by a perversion of facts, and many other methods which cannot be entertained except at a sacrifice of true manhood.

How judges ever came to be chosen by the votes of the people, was a desire not so much to do away with the system of appointment for life, which formerly prevailed, as it was that if a bad selection should be made, relief could be had without recourse to the tedious and almost impracticable process of impeachment, by turning out unfaithful servants at the end of the fifteen years term for which they had been elected. But the spirit of the constitution cannot mean that at the end of that time a judge who is in the zenith of his judicial life and usefulness is to give place to an untried and inexperienced person. In all human affairs, to insure work of any kind done well, we employ men or skill and training, and we do not believe that the framers of our constitution meant to commit themselves to the absurdity of running the judiciary of Maryland on the plan of a common scramble for office; if they had they would have made the term of a judge only two or four years, so that one might be set up every little while to add elements of variety to our republican system. They thought the people would exercise the vigilance that is the price of liberty and elevate no man to preside on the bench who ought not to go there, and certainly the occasion is greater to call for that vigilance when the term is fifteen years. They made the term long wisely.

So long as the mind of a judge of standing is unimpaired by age with its infirmities, he ripens in experience and usefulness—a process of growth which it should be the highest aim of all good citizens to cherish and strive to maintain for the security of the people's rights; for only by a pure, honest, upright and learned judiciary can we feel safe as to our lives, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We want men to sit as our judges who are uncontrolled and uncontrollable by personal considerations, in preference to those who throw self-respect to the winds and stifle all manliness in a strange infatuation for office; let us have judges whose plans in life are settled, whose minds are matured, and whose judgments cannot be biased by extraneous circumstances, in preference to men who have failed to impress the people as having these qualifications.

A mistake made in the selection of judges not only affect, and most seriously too, every interest of society and the personal welfare of every individual, but carries its baleful consequences over a period of fifteen years. The people may make a mistake in a Governor, or a Congressman, or a member of the Legislature, or in any other officer whose tenure of office is limited to a few years, without serious injury to themselves, or to the body politic, but when the constitution fixes the tenure of office of a judge at fifteen years there are great obstacles in the way of correcting a mistake once made. Let us ponder well this matter and act on it, not as party policy alone would dictate, not as mere politicians would suggest, but as duty and good citizenship and a proper regard for the dignity of justice require.

The Difference; Take Your Choice

The official figures prove that it costs the country about twenty-five millions a year more when a Republican House of Representatives makes the appropriations than when a Democratic House reports the supplies.

When the Democrats got control of the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, thirty million dollars were saved the first year, and ten millions would have been added to the savings but for the violent opposition of the Republican Senate.

These reductions were continued until more than one hundred million dollars had been saved, and without a jar to the the machinery of government or a just complaint of insufficient money for the discharge of the public business.

Last winter the Republicans regained control of the House. How they used the opportunity is well known to the voters who are about to pass judgment upon their faithless Represesent atives. Ohio has set the example.

Senator Robeson was the chosen leader of the majority. He dictated the policy of the session. It closed with a budget seventy-eight millions in excess of last year's appropriation, according to the lowest estimate.

Thus, in 1882, the old issue of 1874 is revived. Who can doubt the result of next week's election of Congressmen.

Sensible Language.

The Hagerstown *Mail*, one of the leading Democratic papers of Western Maryland, submits to its readers several reasons why a man should not let politics influence him in casting his vote for judge. It says: "The judge should have a dignity—a dignity of character which would command respect, commensurate with the high office which he holds. There is no position which should be held in higher esteem, and there should be no lowering of it. There are other things which might be mentioned in this connection as proper qualifications for a judge to possess, but we refer to the above as the most prominent. We let every reader who knows the respective candididates make his own application. We can't expect absolute perfection in any, but we should, regardless of party politics, elect the best men. Our selection should not be tainted by a partisan sentiment. There is too much in issue. The peace and good order of the community, the protection of our persons and property, and the reputations of ourselves and families, are all more or less dependent upon the efficiency of our courts and the character of our judges."

Why Vote for the Old Bench?

1. Because they are fit for the positions.

2. Because their well known character and ability will secure respect for their decisions.

3. Because their fixed political principles deserve the support of all good citizens of both parties who recognize the importance of permanence.

4. Because they will carry to the discharge of their duties sound legal learning not to be surpassed by any candidate the Republicans could find.

Unmeasured Eulogy.

From the American Union, April 13, 1882.

"Their fitness and qualifications for the high and honorable positions has never been called in question. The administration of justice and the impartiality of the decisions of law, have, we believe, met the unqualified approbation of intellizent public opinion.

* * * * * * * *

It is therefore, we think, desirable that a convention of the people, without regard to party predilections, discarding factions, syndicates, or personal aspirations, should be called at an early day to meet in Centreville and recommend to the voters of this circuit the re-election of the present Judges, whose services on the bench for the past fifteen years, their impartiality, incorruptible character and purity in the administration of justice is the surest guarantee of future usefulness and efficiency. A movement of this kind on the part of the people would be a fitting tribute to the bench which they have so honorablp adorned, and a delicate compliment to the individual character of each, and at the same time a just recognition of their valuable puble public services."

Thanksgiving Day.

The following Thanksgiving proclamation has been issued by President Arthur:

"In conformity with a custom, the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November as a day of public thanksgiving. The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied. For the peace and amity which subsist between this Republic and all the nations of the world; for the increasing friendship between the different sections of the land; for liberty, justice and constitutional government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; for the constantly increasing strength of the republic while extending its privileges to fellow-men who come to us; for the improved means of internal communication and the increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for the general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries, the liberal return for the mechanic's toil, affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandman; for the preservation of the national faith and credit; for wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth; for the influence upon the conscience of a restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home; for these, and for many other blessings, we should give thanks.

"Wherefore, I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people ceasing from their daily labors and meeting in accordance with several forms of worship, draw near to the throne of Almighty God, offering to Him praise and gratitude for the manifold goodness which He has vouchsafed to us, and praying that His blessings and His mercies may continue. And I do further recommend that the day thus appointed be made a special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and the needy, so that all who dwell within the land may rejoice and be glad in this season of national thanksgiving."

The Judicial Question.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL:

The nominations of Chief Judge Robinson and of Associate Judges Wickes and Stump for re-election to the high and honorable positions which by their learning and their impartiality they have graced for fifteen years, were foreshadowed in every quarter of the circuit, except in and among a portion of our Cecil county friends; and though the nominations were made by a Democratic convention called by the State Central Committee, yet it did seem that such was the unanimity of the people of all shades of political opinion that these nominations were to be endorsed and ratified by the people, and that the question of partisanship would not once be considered.

In April of this year, the editor of the *American Union* demanded a convention of the people to nominate the old Bench, and it has not been but a very short time since the old Bench was good enough for our Republican neighbors. Those who thought calmly over the and deprecated the dangers of a partisan judiciary rejoiced that the prospect was so good for an election of judges, conducted in such a manner as would bring no blushes of shame to the strictest advocate of a pure judiciary.

The gentlemen named had served almost fifteen years: elected just after the close of a civil strife unparalleled in bitterness and atrocities in the history of the American people, they had gone upon the bench and discharged the duties incumbent upon them in such a manner as to receive the approbation of all good citizens. Person was safe in all quarters; the rights of all were protected, and the people said, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

From this peaceful dream of peace and quiet, so encouraging to all who really have the public weal at heart, the awakening was sudden and startling. The *American Union*, whose columns appear to be open always for the assaults of scurrilous scribblers upon personal character and anything of a public character that is in accord with Democratic sentiments, editorially sounded the alarm, and "A Voter," a vampire not fully gorged with the blood of former conquests, thirsting for more, falls into the line of political partisanship, of incapacity, of a good many things, winding up with being able to send a "forty-pound nigger boy to the house of correction"—at the urgent solicitation of the boy's father and friends!

Why is all this change so sudden? It is altogether right and proper for the Republicans of the judicial circuit to meet in convention and nominate Mr. Blake and Mr. Russum for Associate Judges. We do not object to that, nor are we going to say ugly and untruthful things of our friend Mr. Russum because he happens to be placed in nomination for a position to which any honorable member of the bar may aspire without detracting from his standing in the least. What we do object to is the effort to bring a judicial contest down the level of a dirty local scramble for office, in which the ink (and mud) slingers of some presses delight to revel.

Remember, fellow-citizens, that your safety, both in person and property, depends upon an honest and incorruptible administration of justice by those charged with that high and sacred duty. Judges Robinson, Wickes, and Stump have not been found wanting in the past. For fifteen years you have been safe; in new hands you may be safe; but when safety in everything is assured the advantage to be derived by bestowing office upon some friend, new and perhaps untried, are so small and the dangers so great that the citizen should forget everything but his duty to his family and his fellow-man in the matter.

Let us have an enthusiastic endorsement of the ability and impartiality of the old bench on the 7th of November.

V.

—We have the word of the gentleman himself to prove the unqualified falsity of the statement by Thursday's *Union*, that "only last week one of the parties from Philadelphia to this (Raughley-McBirney) suit was in town, at a loss of time and expense, investigating the cause of delay." A more reprehensible untruth was never told. Mr. McCaffrey, the young lawyer referred to, was not here for any such purpose, as the senior editor of the JOURNAL, with whom he consulted as associate counsel, can testify.

Two Opinions by Mr. George M. Russum.

From an Interview, April 1, 1882.

In the *Sun's* Annapolis letter of Thursday this gentleman is named as a candidate for the judgeship by the Democrats and that Caroline county will probably present his name. Mr. Russum would not be indifferent to the distinction his county would thus give him but will not allow his name used in opposition to either of the present judges, and in common with our whole people he earnestly desires the nomination of our present bench.

From Mr. Russum's Acceptance of a Republican Nomination, October 23, 1882.

I have received your favor of the 17th instant, informing me that the Republican Judicial Convention had named me as one of its candidates for the office of associate judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. Please convey to the gentlemen whom you represent my sincere thanks for this manifestation of their confidence and my acceptance of the nomination.

MIDDLETOWN MUSIC.—There is a dog in Middletown that has something dreadful on his mind. He goes around at the dead hour of night sending forth the saddest wails that were ever heard on this side of the future state, and if he don't shut up pretty soon or go seven or eight miles from town to do his howling, there will be a dog short when the next census is taken. We have Italian opera, the Greensboro' brass band and the Sweet Singer of Wilmington, but for downright sad, pathetic, touching music we can call to mind nothing worthy to compare with one of that dogs midnight solos in five flats.—*Transcript.*

The publishers of the Domestic Monthly announce that they will give as a premium to all new subscribers before January 1st a large and charming portrait of Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily." It is the finest picture of this celebrated beauty that has appeared in this county, and has met with unqualified admiration from all who have seen it. Mr. H. E. Abbey, her theatrical manager, in a letter to the publishers of the Domestic Monthly, says: "It is the most perfect likeness of the lady I have ever seen." The Domestic Monthly is published at 853 Broadway, corner of Fourteenth Street, New York, at $1 a year, with $1 worth of "Domestic" Fashions as a premium to each subscriber in addition to the great picture of Mrs. Langtry. Subscriptions should be sent in promptly, as the number of pictures is limited and and may be exhausted before the time set for the expiration of the offer.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE,

Highest market price for RABBITS, PARTRIDGES, TURKEYS, GEESE, etc. H. BLACKISTON & SON.

J. H. Williams. E. W. Liden.

WILLIAMS & LIDEN,

Wholesale Com. Merchants,

339 South Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

11 4

SCHOOL NOTICES.

The fall term of both white and colored schools will close Nov. 15th inst. The teachers' attention is called particularly to Art. 5 Secs. 3 and 4 of the By-Laws.

Incidental expenses will be paid when proper bills are rendered, but no mixed bills will be paid.

An opportunity will be given to both white and colored teachers, who do not hold certificates, to be examined on Saturday, Nov. 11th inst. Examination at the Academy, beginning at half past nine A. M. JAMES SWANN,

114 Examiner.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Caroline county.

In the matter of the sale of certain real estate of Julia A. McGonigal, deceased, devised to be sold by her last will and testament.

Ordered this 31st day October, 1882, by the Orphans' court for Caroline county, the sale made and reported by Robert Jarrell, executor of the last will and testament of Julia A. McGonigal, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2d day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks before the 28th day of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $930.00. GEO. H. MOORE, H. F. WILLIS, T. F. JOHNSON.

True copy, Test—JAS. B. STEELE, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

11 4

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. 114

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SIFTED THEM OUT.

WINNOWING THE WHEAT FROM THE TARES. A PROBLEM EASILY SIMPLIFIED.

"My friend," said the druggist, "you have a lame back, you say, and want a plaster to put on it. Once I could have shown a large assortment to choose from. Now I keep only a few and sell most of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Why? Because they are the best. I have Allcock's the Capsicum and some others. They are harmless and slow. Business is business, and I gradually ceased to deal in them to any great extent."

"All right, do me up a Capcine, without any more talk, for my back aches though I had been working my passage in a baggage car."

"Here you are," said the druggist, "with the word Capcine cut in the middle of the plaster proving it to be genuine."

"And here's your twenty-five cents," said the lame backed man, walking slowly away. 141

JOSHUA W. BRYANT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MD.

Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of power and authority conferred by a certain deed of morigage from Perry E. Smith to Philip W. Downes, and recorded in Liber L. H. G. No. 42, folios 82, 83 and 84, one of the land record books for Caroline county, and by virtue of an assignment of the same to me, which is also duly recorded, I will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Denton Maryland, on

Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1882,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P.M. of that day, all that lot or parcel of land situated in the second election district of Caroline county, where Perry E. Smith now resides, and described in a deed made by Joseph Anthony and wife to said Perry E. Smith, and recorded in Liber T. H. K. No. 34, folios 501 and 502, and contains

35 ACRES, more or less,

and is improved by a small dwelling and outbuildings, and adjoins the lands of Joshua W. Bryant, James Clark and others.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale. ROBERT E. CAHALL,

Nov. 4tds. Assignee.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and postoffice address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y. 14,4w

CEO. S. CLOGG & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Shoes

FOR

LADIES,

GENTLEMEN

AND BOYS.

They keep constantly on hand a great variety of the best shoes made.

For quality of material and style of workmanship they are unsurpassed.

CEO. S. CLOGG & SON.

179 West Baltimore Street,

(Under Carrollton Hotel)

feb18 BALTIMORE, MD.

DRUNKENNESS & OPIUMEATING C. C. Beers, M. D. & Son, 433 Fourth avenue, New York, have painless remedies for these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence. 1014

FOR RENT FOR 1883.

A two-story dwelling in Hillsborough, known as the "Matthews property," where Stephen P. Jump now resides.

Apply to WESLEY ROE,

1028 Denton, Md.

ORDER PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline County.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of the heirs of Nathan Kilson in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the report of William Hynson, collector of State and county taxes for the First election district of Caroline county for the years eighteen hundred and seventy-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, having been read and considered, and his proceedings in making said sale appearing to have been regular, it is therefore, this seventh day of October eighteen eighty-two,

Ordered by the Court that notice be given to all persons interested in said sale and said real estate to be and appear in the Circuit Court for Caroline county on or before the ninth day of January next to show cause, if any they have, what the said sale should not be ratified and confirmed; and it is further ordered that said notice be given by the publication of a copy of this order in some newspaper published and printed in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks before the thirteenth day of November next.

JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy, Test—LUTHER H. GADD, Clerk.

1014

I. N. ELSTON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

EASTON, MD.

Having returned to Easton is prepared to do all manner of work in his line in the

Most Fashionable Manner.

FIT GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

The Public's Obedient Serv't,

11-13-1y I. N. E.

J. G. ROBINSON,

No. 15 N. Charles St., Baltimore,

GENERAL MANAGER FOR

EASTERN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

FOR THE HOUSE OF

SANDERS & STAYMAN

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

ESTEY ORGAN,

Weber, Fischer and Home

PIANOS,

Special Attention given to Tuning and Repairing.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore RAILROAD.

DELAWARE DIVISION.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, July 17, 1882, (Sundays excepted), trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Pass	Pass	Pass		NORTHWARD. Pass	Pass	Pass
A M	A M	P M		A M	A M	P M
7 00	9 15	4 05	Baltimore,	11 30	3 35	9 05
8 00	11 45	5 20	Philadelphia,	9 52	1 14	8 02
9 10	1 05	6 25	Wilmington,	8 50	12 05	7 00
		6 33	Dels. Junction,			6 53
9 28	1 22	6 44	New Castle,	8 33	11 46	6 44
9 31	1 24	6 46	State Road,	8 25	11 39	6 34
9 39	1 32	6 54	Bear,	8 22	11 36	6 31
9 44	1 37	6 59	Porter's,	8 17	11 31	6 23
9 47	1 42	7 03	Kirkwood,	8 12	11 26	6 19
9 57	1 53	7 12	Mt. Pleasant,	8 03	11 16	6 08
10 14	2 10	7 30	Middletown,	7 55	11 07	6 00
10 22	2 18	7 39	Townsend,	7 42	10 49	5 43
10 27	2 22	7 44	Blackbird,	7 37	10 44	5 37
10 36	2 29	7 51	Green Spring,	7 29	10 35	5 29
10 42	2 34	7 57	Clayton,	7 24	10 32	5 24
10 55	2 45	8 10	Smyrna, arrive	7 10	10 20	5 10
10 47	2 39	8 02	Brenford,	7 18	10 28	5 17
10 54	2 46	8 09	Moorton,	7 11	10 19	5 10
11 07	2 58	8 21	Dover,	7 01	10 10	5 00
11 14	3 04	8 27	Wyoming,	6 54	10 03	4 53
11 22	3 10	8 34	Woodside,	6 47	9 56	4 46
11 27	3 14	8 39	Canterbury,	6 42	9 52	4 41
11 32	3 19	8 44	Felton,	6 37	9 48	4 36
11 44	3 31	8 55	Harrington,	6 25	9 37	4 56
11 51	3 38		Farmington,		9 26	4 13
12 00	3 46		Greenwood,		9 18	4 05
12 09	3 55		Bridgeville,		9 09	3 55
12 26	4 10		Seaford,		8 55	3 42
12 41	4 23		Laurel,		8 42	3 28
12 54	4 35		Delmar,		8 30	3 15

New Castle Accommodation Trains.—Leave Wilmington 6 a m and 3 p m. Leave New Castle 9 20 a m and 4 45 p m.

Smyrna Branch Trains.—Additional to those above, leave Smyrna for Clayton 7 20 and 7 45 p m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 7 25 a m, and 5 25 p m to make connection with trains (north and south) from Clayton.

CONNECTIONS.—At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent R R. At Clayton, with Dela. & Chesapeake R R and Kent County R R. At Harrington, for June & Bkw'r R R. At Seaford, with Dorchester and Delaware R R. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore, Wicomico and Pocomoke, and Worcester and Somerset railroads.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, July 17, 1882 (Sundays excepted) Trains will run as follows:

NORTH. No 2 Pass.	No 4 Mixed		SOUTH. No 1 Mixed	No 3 Pass.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
7 40	12 30	Oxford,	11 00	1 40
7 50	12 43	Trappe,	10 50	1 31
8 10	1 12	Easton,	10 30	1 12
8 24	1 32	Woodland,	10 08	12 55
8 33	1 43	Cordova,	9 58	12 45
8 47	2 00	Hillsborough,	9 40	12 30
8 57	2 12	Ridgely,	9 26	12 20
9 12	2 35	Greensborough,	9 12	12 07
9 23	2 55	Goldsborough,	8 51	11 51
9 32	3 10	Henderson,	8 40	11 42
9 41	3 25	Marydel,	8 29	11 32
9 50	3 40	Slaughters,	8 13	11 22
9 55	3 47	Hartley,	8 08	11 18
10 09	4 09	Kenton,	7 50	11 05
10 22	4 29	Clayton,	7 30	10 50
A M	P M		A M	A M

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