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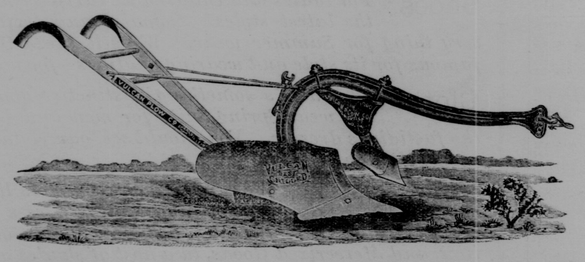
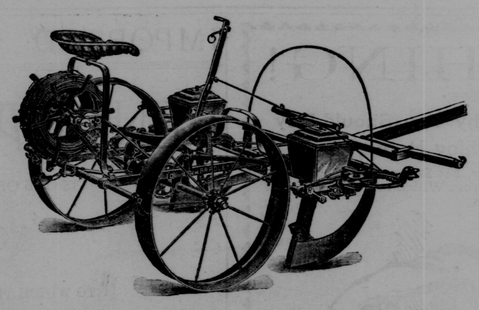


THE PLOW IS THE FIRST IMPLEMENT

The farmer needs in the Spring, and I am here at your service again with a full and complete stock of those celebrated

VULCAN PLOWS—WOOD OR STEEL BEAMS

Which for two years past have distanced all competitors. The best farmers in my territory will tell you that it is undoubtedly the best plow made. You make no mistake in trying one of them, as they are sold as follows: Two days' trial allowed, and if it does not prove to be the best, return it and get your money. Could you ask for any better offer? Remember they are the best or no sale.



THE BRADLEY FORCE-DROP CORN PLANTER

This is the champion of all planters, and has proved itself the past four years. Force-drop, and cannot miss dropping. Strongest, lightest and best made on the market. I sold more of these planters last season than ever, and my trade on them will surely increase this time; already people are placing orders. Better send me yours. Call and see sample.

MY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY

Is the largest in the county, and is full of all grades and styles, and at prices which I guarantee to be the lowest. Carload of COLUMBIAN FARM WAGONS—all sizes. They are better than ever. I had them all made with yellow pine bodies instead of poplar, which undoubtedly gives better service. Wood or steel hounds, just as you prefer them. Call and pick one out.

Don't forget the old reliable line of OSBORNE MACHINERY and FARM IMPLEMENTS. "They always succeed where others fail." Carload of them on the way and will reach here shortly. You can't go wrong when you buy an OSBORNE. Prices lowest and dealing square. I ask your patronage.

H. M. THOMPSON,

HILLSBORO, MARYLAND.

A. H. Likes. E. C. Sandell.

Likes, Berwanger & Company,

Baltimore's Foremost Clothing Establishment.

SPRING STYLES ARE READY. We extend you a cordial invitation to inspect.

MR. J. HARRY ROSE

who is well known through this section, will take great pleasure in showing you our display of Clothing, Furnishings and Cloths for Tailoring—the most varied and extensive lines ever assembled in Baltimore.

We would like you to read our booklet "News and Views." Kindly send your address on a postal.

10-12 E. Baltimore St.,

Near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

Murderkill River and Philadelphia

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON STEAMER

"FREDERICA"

NATHAN H. MAXSON, Captain.

WILL LEAVE FREDERICA, WEBB'S LANDING AND BOWERS' FOR PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS DURING

APRIL.

		FREDERICA	WEBB'S	BOWER'S
Thurs., April	3,	12 noon	1.30 p. m.	2.00 p. m
Monday, "	7,	5.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m
Thurs, "	10,	6.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m
Monday, "	14,	9.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.	11.00 a. m
Thurs, "	17,	12 noon	1.30 p. m.	2.00 p. m
Monday, "	21,	3.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	4.00 p. m
Thurs, "	24,	6.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m
Monday, "	28,	8.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	10.00 a. m

Returning, Steamer will leave Philadelphia from Pier 3, South Wharves, (First pier above Chestnut street) every Tuesday and Friday as follows:

Leave Philadelphia

Fri. Apr.	4,	9.00 p. m.	Fri. Apr.	18,	9.00 p. m
Tues. "	8,	11.00 p. m.	Tues. "	22,	11.00 p. m
Fri. "	11,	4.00 p. m.	Fri. "	25,	12 m'd't
Tues. "	15	6.00 p. m.	Tues. "	29	5.00 p. m

Leave Chester 1½ hours after leaving Philadelphia.

Passenger accommodations first-class. Ladies' saloon, gentlemen's saloon, and private staterooms. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Fare to Philadelphia $1.00
Round-Trip $1.50

All kinds of freight carried at low rates. Quick time and low rates.

Covered deck for horses and all live stock.

Transportation to all near-by towns, for both passengers and freight at reasonable rates.

FREDERICA & PHILA. NAV. CO., FREDERICA, DEL.

A GREAT MONEY-SAVING SALE

FOR THIRTY DAYS AT THE

BALTO. BARGAIN STORE,

RIDGELY, MARYLAND.

On account of being over stocked we will make our Big Bargain Sale more and more interesting for the next 30 days. Just keep in your mind that you can save from 20 to 25 per cent. on most every article in our entire stock. Our full line of Clothing also Ladies' and Children's Wraps for the special sale is reduced at least one quarter of its actual value. Herewith I introduce a few of our

BARGAIN PRICES

We have a lot of Ladies' Fine Shoes, regularly $1 and $1.25, our Special Bargain 59c. Our bargains are not limited to any one line, but any article in our stock can be bought Dry Goods and Dress Goods are not even held back in this great sale, but are all treated with the same discount as other lines. Shoes of all grades are being sold at prices that will scarcely cover their cost to manufacture We do not herein quote many prices, but call and be convinced of the valuable bargains we are now offering to the public. If you want bargains in Clothing, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Boots or Shoes, Blankets, Comforts, Underwear, Hosiery, Linen Goods, Notions, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, call early and make your selection for this sale will positively last 30 days.

Thanking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of your patronage I remain yours for bargains.

BALTIMORE BARGAIN STORE,
D. KLINE, Proprietor, Ridgely, Md

DENTON FLOUR MILLS

Patrons of the Denton Flour Mill and the public generally are respectfully notified that the above mentioned property has been rented, and that every effort will be made to extend the business. The patronage of the people generally is solicited, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

The Products of the Mill

—ARE—

FIRST-CLASS

Our Flour and Meal are of the very best quality. Housekeepers may buy them with the full assurance that they will not be disappointed.

BRAN,
CHOPS
MILL FEED, ETC.
for sale.

WILLIAM H. MOWERAY,
Agent.
FREDERICK PAISLEY,
Miller.

F. P. COVEY,
AUCTIONEER,
AGNER, MD.
Satisfaction guaranteed. In Denton Tuesdays.

EDWIN R. COCHRAN, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
2-22] WILMINGTON, DEL.

EASTER IN DENTON

Special Services Commemorative of the Day Held in Three Churches.

FINE MUSIC A FEATURE

Extracts From the Sermons of Rev. Messrs. Truitt, Richardson and O'Meara.

Easter in the local churches was appropriately celebrated. Sermons on the Resurrection were preached and special music rendered. The floral displays were very beautiful. At the Methodist Protestant Church Rev. B. P. Truitt took his text from Acts 26: 8:

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?

Following is a synopsis of the pastor's remarks: Human opinion has no place in divine revelation. When God speaks all the earth should keep silence before Him. The things He reveals are for us and our children. What He makes known to us through the Word could never have been discovered by man. They are clearly above the range of human knowledge either of experience or observation. They are objects of faith, pure and simple. As such they must be believed and accepted or rejected. We can neither prove nor disprove them. The word of God nowhere seeks to substantiate its own statements. Its truths come to us upon the authority of an all-wise and almighty being. There can be no higher appeal and they stand or fall upon His statement. The resurrection of the dead is one of the things that has been thus revealed. And no doctrine of the Church of Christ is more vital than this. It is fundamental to our faith, a cardinal truth in our holy religion. If this be not true or credible then all else is vain. In viewing this truth we must ever bear in mind that many things are credible that are not demonstrable. The range of our activity in this life would be limited indeed if we acted only upon the things we can fully understand. We do not believe in the resurrection of the dead because we can prove it as we can a problem in mathematics, but accept it upon the teaching and authority of the Word of God. It is not impossible to believe it as contrary to reason. Why should it be thought a thing incredible that God should raise the dead? It is plain to every thoughtful mind that unless there is a supernatural power there can be no resurrection. We see in nature nowhere any force in operation that tends to raise the dead. And our faith in this doctrine is not based upon any natural law; but in a God who is above nature and able to do exceeding abundantly above any thing that we can ask or desire. If there be no God there can be no resurrection. This is clear. But we believe in God, hence it becomes an easy thing to believe He can raise the dead. If God could create from the dust our material body and breathe into it the breath of life, surely it is not difficult to believe that he can reconstruct them if He so desire. The resurrection is highly credible. There are just two things in regard to this doctrine that deserve special notice. The fact of a resurrection and the promise. God has already given evidence of his power in that He has brought again from the dead the Shepherd of the Sheep. No fact is more genuine than the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. If a man will not accept this fact as attested in the scripture it is difficult to see how he will accept any thing which he does not see for himself. There would be no disposition to doubt it were it not that this fact does not coincide with the usual order of nature. And plainly it would be no longer an object of faith but one of sight. God has raised Christ from the dead and thus set His seal upon his life and teaching. Again, the promise. Has God promised to raise the dead generally? Does the scripture teach such? Yes, plainly. Then we are prepared to believe it. God will keep his word and because Christ lives we shall live also. We know that when he shall appear we shall see Him as He is. Such a doctrine as a basis of our faith clothes our lives with a transcendent importance. We shall live again. We have but begun to be in this life. Eternity stretches out before us with its infinite possibilities. How awful become the responsibilities of this state of probation! Heaven or hell, bliss or woe unutterable lie just beyond the borders of the present life.

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to His abundant mercy, hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead."

Rev. J. T. Richardson, at the M. E. Church, preached on "The Resurrection of the Dead," taking his text from I Corinthians 15: 16-17. He said in part:

That Paul was learned in argument and faultless in logic, has never been questioned. Not so with some of the Corinthian brethren that taught the resurrection of Christ and denied the resurrection of the dead. Paul answers them: "If the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised; and if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain." He stakes all on the fact of Christ's resurrection. We must discriminate between the words "immortality" and "resurrection." The former means "never ceasing to live," and is used in reference to the human soul. The latter means the "rising again," and it is used in reference to the human body. Immortality of the soul, like the existence of God, is assumed by the Old Testament writers. Not so the resurrection of the dead, of which no mention is made 'till we come down to Isaiah 26: 19, written about 712 B. C. Only twice more is the doctrine mentioned or implied in the Old Testament and that is in Ezekiel 37: 1-10, and Daniel 12: 2; and yet in Christ's day—apart from a small sect known as the Sadducees—the resurrection of the dead was universally known, taught and believed. Christ clearly and emphatically taught the same, and His church has embodied it in her doctrines as expressed in the Apostle's Creed: "I believe in * * the resurrection of the body." Among the theories of the resurrection set forth, "the most ingenious, perhaps, as well as fascinating, is the germ theory, which assumes that the soul at death retains a certain ethereal investure, and that this has, by virture of the vital force, the power of accreting to itself a new body for the celestial life." This theory has not been satisfactorily maintained. The figure of the "renewed grain," in verse 37, illustrates the fact of the resurrection and not the mode. We do not care to give up all relative to this present body. The materiality of the resurrection body is consistent with the idea of immortality and New Testament teaching. The earth is God's laboratory. Into it our bodies go, and return to their constituent elements, and by the divine power of Him that saves our souls, they shall be raised again. No longer corruptible, but incorruptible; no longer mortal, but immortal. That Christ died none can doubt. It was the business of the soldiers to see to that, and they were experts. The test applied—the piercing of the side—left nothing wanting as to the certainty of His death. The men that laid His body away were convinced of His death. Even His enemies were satisfied on that score. Christ's resurrection is equally well substantiated. There could have been no deception in regard to it. The enemy would not, and the soldiers dare not, attempt to deceive in that direction. That the disciples could, or did, is unthinkable. They were poor, unknown and without influence. The number of witnesses was great and yet in perfect agreement with each other. The time and place was not distant. In order to testify they risked and often sacrificed their lives. No historical fact is better corroborated than that of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. What comfort it should bring to His followers! What stimulus to forsake sin and follow after righteousness! What an appropriate season to begin the Christian life!

At the Protestant Episcopal Church Rev. F. C. O'Meara preach from John 20: 16:

Jesus saith unto her, Mary; she turned herself and saith unto him Rabboni, which is to say Master.

A brief extract of the sermon follows: The incidents through which the Church of Christ has been leading her children during the past forty days have culminated in the crowning act of the noble self-sacrifice of the death of Jesus Christ on the Cross of Calvary. The tragic scene that was enacted there on Good Friday left in the hearts and minds of the followers of the Man of Sorrows a great, deep, lasting wound, which, it seemed at the time could never be healed. Let us follow the little group of faithful women as they retrace their footsteps from that field of blood toward their humble dwelling-place. Let us fix our imagination on the picture that is given to us in the sacred narrative of that woman known to us as the sweet Mary Magdalene. See her as she sits there alone in her humble cottage during all the silent watches of the night; no sleep comes to her. All the incidents of the life which was so full of love and mercy and which had been so cruelly snatched from her by the hands of the cruel soldiers who had put Him to death—and then, how, as in a lightning flash, all the suffering and pain that she saw depicted in His features as he hung on the cross comes before her mind's eye and fills her well-nigh broken heart with sorrow. There is but one thought uppermost in her mind and it is this: "I must go to the tomb and take away the body to a place of security." The first signs of early dawn were just coming across the eastern horizon when she, with the spices to embalm the body, starts for the place where the Jesus lay; and now the place is reached and to her great amazement the great stone has been "rolled away." Stooping down and looking in she saw nothing but the empty tomb and the angels standing, one at the head and one at the foot, where the body had lain, and they tell her "He is not here, He is risen!" As she returns through the garden she meets a form, supposed to be the gardener, and asks in tones full of pleading, "Sir, if thou hast borne Him hence tell me where thou hast laid Him and I will take Him away." No sooner is the request made and the first syllable that falls from the lips of Him who stood before her reached her ears than she recognizes the voice of Him whom she loved so well. He spoke the word, "Mary!" There came into her soul that light and love that had been so cruelly crushed such a short time before. This, my brethren, was the joy of the first Easter morn borne to the soul of that poor sinful woman. So is it to the soul of every poor sinner who has heard the same Jesus say: "Beloved, it is I; be not afraid."

The rector then made a touching reference to the memory of those who have fallen asleep in Jesus, and bade those remaining behind to "not sorrow as men without hope." He concluded with the remarks which are to the heart of many Christians the sweetest words in any language, words which dispel all fear and fills the heart with assurance and peace,

"I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Pope Says His End is Near.

The encyclical issued by the Pope a few days ago says the time has come when he must recognize that he is approaching the end of the term of his life on earth and that this encyclical should be his testament to the Catholic Church. The Pope says he would encourage the Catholic Bishops throughout the world to continue vigorously to resist the persecutions which now afflict the Church. These persecutions will continue, but they will not affect the spread of the light of Christ among infidels. Never has humanity found itself in more miserable conditions than at present. There is disorder in all social relations and especially in family relations; excessive liberty has been created which has fostered socialism and anarchism. Unjust wars, the encyclical says, are being waged by strong nations against weak and feeble peoples. There are exaggerated armaments among great nations, the effects of which are even more disastrous than war. All these things have created world-wide inquietude. Unceasing troubles and misery have provoked the people to anarchism which henceforth promises to constitute a formidable league against Emperors, Kings and Presidents of all Governments. These Governments must adopt decisive measures for the defence of genuine liberty and must enforce the teaching of religion. In conclusion the Pope invokes the union of Christian churches as the leading remedy to save society from the violent attacks of Atheists and Freemasonry. He maintains the necessity of upholding the temporal rights of the Church and counsels the active spread of Catholic workmen's societies. His Holiness thanks the bishops for their friendly manifestations on the occasion of his jubilee and proceeds to deplore the spread of Atheism, which he finds to be invading all departments of the State. He also condemns the forthcoming institution of the law of divorce in Italy, and urges all Catholics to combat doctrines contrary to religion.

Mr. Smith's Recommendation Adopted.

One of the important measures passed at the recent session of the Legislature was that suggested in the report of Thomas A. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. It appropriates $5,000 for the inspection of sweatshops, and all unhealthy places where workmen are employed, and correction of abuses, establishes a free agency for the benefit of all workers in the city and counties. The bureau will undertake to supply farmers, as well as others, with needed assistance. There are times when farmers may be greatly helped in the important matter of labor by applying to Labor Statistician Smith.

The Baltimore *News* of Saturday says: "Mr. Thomas A. Smith, Chief of the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics, received today from Annapolis the quill pen with which Governor Smith signed the bill giving the Bureau authority to inspect sweatshops and force the proprietors to conform to the laws regarding air space, cleanliness, etc. Mr. Smith and his assistant, Mr. Jacob Schonfarber, have worked most industriously to get this bill passed, and will see to it that its provisions are carried out fully. Mr. Smith will probably give the pen to the Knights of Labor, who began the agitation for the sweatshop-inspection bill in 1886. The pen came through the mail attached to a cardboard on which was written 'It took 16 years to get the ink on this pen.'"

We have farms and town property for sale. Do you wish to buy? Write or call to see us so we can quote you prices. GAREY & CO.
Denton, Md.

TEMPTING VIANDS

A Number of Recipes Which Are Not Known to Everybody.

EGGS A BREAKFAST DISH

Any New Way of Serving Them Will Make Them More Inviting.

In the springtime our fancy for edibles grows more fickle and more difficult to please. We look about for something new and attractive upon which we may feast our wearied eyes and jaded appetite. The city dweller has not missed the "green things growing" spite of wintry frosts and snows, and consequently finds much more difficulty than the housewife, who sees little of the fresh, green vegetables after the frost season comes until the field and garden begin to yield more plentifully again. Breakfast that means more than fruit, coffee and rolls, is always a difficult problem more or less to the housewife, becomes more perplexing as we approach those mornings when appetite does not come with the eating unless there is something particularly new and inviting to the eye. Eggs certainly seem especially designed for the breakfast, and are certainly appropriate for the springtime early meal; but in many households they are the staple article for a breakfast dish almost the year round, and therefore no novelty on or after Easter. Any new way of serving them will make them more inviting.

STIRRED EGGS ON TOAST.—Break eight eggs into a basin; add a tablespoonful of chopped up butter and a saltspoon of salt. Put a spoonful of butter in frying-pan, and when hot turn in the eggs and stir with a silver fork until they are just set, but not hard or brown. Serve on rounds of toast with a pinch of minced parsley sprinkled on top.

EGG IN MARINADE.—Put four dessert spoonsful of veal gravy or broth, a teaspoonful of salt and dash of pepper. Beat light the yolks of two eggs and stir gradually into the other ingredients. Set over a slow fire and stir until it thickens, but does not boil. Have some eggs poached, trimmed and laid on rounds of toast; pour the sauce around them and garnish the dish with crisp, fresh cress and trimmed radishes.

EGGS A LA TRIPE.—Boil six eggs for 20 minutes, shell and remove the yolks without breaking. Cut the whites into shreds. Make a cup of white sauce. Place the yolks in the centre of a hot dish with the white shreds strewn around them. Pour the sauce over the eggs; sprinkle a little minced parsley over them and garnish the edges with croutons.

EGGS A LA POWERSCOURT.—Cut slices of bread into rounds and toast; butter slightly and cover with minced sardine or cold boiled salt fish. Poach eggs and lay on the toast; on top of each egg place a star-shaped piece of pickled beet.

EGGS IN COCOTTES.—Into each cocotte (small china cup) break a perfectly fresh egg; sprinkle with a little salt and pepper and dot with a bit of butter. Place them in the oven and cook until set and brown on top. Serve in the cups. Place on an individual dish covered with lace paper or little linen doily.

BACON OMELETT.—Mince some bacon finely and fry a golden brown; beat five or six eggs and season with salt and pepper and turn into the pan; stir with the bacon until set, but not hard; heap on a hot dish, garnish with parsley and serve at once.

PHILADELPHIA EGGS.—Split fresh English muffins in two; toast them nicely and place on hot dish; lay two strips of nicely fried bacon on each piece and then lay a poached egg on top. Pour celery sauce around them and serve very hot.

Tree Pruning.

An expert says many trees are ruined by bad pruning. The tree butchers make their annual tours and mutilate the limbs in the worst possible degree, either for the looks of the trees or the preservation of their existence. They call it a "needed spring pruning." A few years' treatment of this nature and the trees commence to have large dead branch ends; they become unsightly in the extreme, with their stub branches covered with thickly-growing sprouts. Nature makes great effort to hide the cruel wounds, but after a couple of years the trees show seriously that it is only a matter of a short time before decay will be so advanced as to necessitate removal of the stumps to avert damage to property and grave danger to personal safety. Some varieties of trees will stand quite a severe annual pruning, while there are others for which it constitutes a death warrant in short order. Trees properly looked after every year will never require heavy pruning. A branch here or there may require "shortening in;" the ends of the previous year's growth may have to be trimmed a trifle, so as to keep the growth in proper balance; "water shoots" growing from the large branches that spread out from the trunk junction should be kept cut out, etc. But the "stub style" of mutilation is never required.