CHINESE FOOD PRODUCTS.

Beans a Leading Article of Diet In the Flowery Kingdom.

Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman doctor now studying in America, gives some interesting facts about Chinese food products. One surprising thing Dr. Yamei Kin tells is that Chinese soy is made from a sort of red bean ground up and fermented. While fermenting it smells much like sauerkraut, only worse. The fermented product is shipped in large cases to England, where it is mixed with vinegar and other products and is sold as worcestershire sauce. The Chinese laborer lives on beans as much as does the Boston typewriter girl. The bean in China is more like our small round cowpea. This is ground fine, mixed with water and a little salt. Then the water is pressed out and the bean cake is sold to the poor. This bean cake may be cooked and mixed with other things, fish, chickens, etc. It is highly nutritious, and explains why the Chinese laborer can endure so much on so little food. Vegetables are eaten in quantities, and so are chickens and ducks, incubator ducks being known in China 100 or 200 years before America discovered the incubator. Fish is popular, but very little meat is eaten. An animal is never killed to be eaten until it is too old to work; hence the Chinese do not like beef, considering it too tough. Pork is popular, and every family keeps one or two pigs.

The Chinese are great cooks, and love to give elaborate dinners. This is the chief means of entertaining in China. However, the dinner consists of sixty courses, and it takes several hours. The guests are seated at small tables, and ten courses are served. Then the tables are cleared and the guests enjoy games, matching poetry being a very old pastime in China. A guest receives half a couplet and supplies the other half. Impromptu verse making is another favorite Chinese entertainment.

Rats and cats are not eaten save by the very poor in times of famine. The birds' nests eaten are those of the sea swallow, which eats quantities of seaweed until its craw is full. Then it selects a high cliff and builds its nest by throwing the seaweed, which is now in a mucilaginous state, from its mouth round and round until a small, clear ball is made. This ball is lined with feathers. The fishermen secure the nests by means of long poles. They are cleaned and scraped until they are like clear gelatin. They are a great delicacy and only eaten by the rich. They taste much like the Iceland moss which we eat.—What to Eat.

The Belief In Immortality.

It is of more than usual significance that Mr. Howells, in Harper's Magazine, should turn to the consideration of the age long question of immortality of the soul and to testify that despite all that science has done in modifying old views of the universe, of man's origin and destiny, it has not taken the hope of immortality from man, but rather, by emphasizing the unity of the universe, it is coming to support lastingly the hope.

Whether man is to believe or not believe in the future life is something more than a mere academic or metaphysical issue concerning only the sensitive few. It has immense import for the welfare of the race, as Renan clearly recognized in his agnosticism. "You will get much less from a humanity which does not believe in the human immortality of the soul than from one which does believe," he said. The elect few, when belief and hope give way to unbelief and stoical facing of annihilation, may go on their way living lofty lives of obedience to duty and service to fellow men, but the masses are far more likely to say, "Eat and drink, for tomorrow we die."—Harper's Weekly.

Like a Fly In Amber.

An Americanized Russian has patented a new process of embalming which consists in casting a solid block of glass around the subject to be preserved, through which the features and outlines of the body will be perfectly visible. As no air can possibly enter, the remains are expected to last indefinitely till some shock destroys the crystal block which incases them like so many flies in amber. The inventor hopes that the relics of great men will be preserved in this way, remaining to aftertime in their habit as they lived, with vast mausoleums in which to place them, entrance to which will be deemed an honor like that of burial in Westminster or Santa Croce. The mechanical process by which all this is to be made possible and on which the government has issued a patent is quite simple. The remains are first surrounded with a coating of sodium silicate, or water glass, which is allowed to dry. When the water has been sufficiently evaporated the subject is placed in a mold which is to determine the size of the glass block, and molten glass is poured in till it is filled.

The Zebra.

South African native traditions have it that in the long forgotten days the zebra was a domesticated animal and was held in complete subjection by its master, man. In modern times several attempts have been made to train this hardy beast. Experiments at the London zoological gardens indicate that zebras can be readily made serviceable. There are innumerable herds of zebras running wild in South Africa, and if they could be broken to domestic use their subjection would solve a problem which for generations has been a puzzle to the best experts, for the zebras of South Africa are immune from the tsetse fly and the horse sickness which has lately been ravaging Rhodesia and other portions of the continent.

Only a Beginning.

Job showed the little round sore spot on his arm to his physician.

"What is that, doctor?" he asked.

"That is a boil," pronounced the medical man after a brief examination.

"A boil!" echoed Job. "Well, that's a new one on me!"

Later, however, there were others on him.—Chicago Tribune.

What He Meant.

New Boarder—What did that fellow mean in the dining room when he told me he knelt before ten women this afternoon? Did he propose to them? Cravat Clerk—No; he's a shoe clerk.—Cleveland Leader.

In the Same Spirit.

Larry—I sent Maude a garter snake in alcohol for a joke. Harry—What did she do? Larry—Oh, she returned it in the same spirit in which it was sent.—Princeton Tiger.

Some one has said four boxes rule the world—cartridge box, ballot box, jury box and bandbox.

MAKING MATCHES.

Hand Labor and Slow Methods When the Industry Was New.

The first really efficient lucifer match must be put to the credit of Mr. John Walker of Stockton-on-Tees, who in the year 1827 placed them on the market under the name of "Congreves," in compliment to Sir William Congreve, the inventor of the war rocket. These matches were sold for a shilling a box, which contained, besides a few dozen of the matches, a little piece of folded sandpaper, through which each splint of wood had to be drawn before it could be made to inflame. An original tin box, stamped with the royal arms and bearing the word "Congreve," is preserved as a curiosity in one of the London museums.

As in the case of all other industries, this one was initiated by hand labor alone. The splints of wood were no doubt originally dipped in the igniting composition one by one, but subsequently they were tied up in bundles and dipped en bloc, the workman giving each bundle a twist with his hands so that the end of each splint would be free to move to a certain extent and absorb a little more of the compound than it would if kept quite still. The next advance was to fix the splints in a frame so that each was separated from its neighbor, and this frame, containing about 1,500 matches, would be brought down on a marble slab upon which the composition was spread. The tipped matches, still in their frame, would then be dried in air for a few hours and afterward placed in a heated chamber to complete their desiccation. Manual labor is now almost wholly dispensed with in the manufacture of matches. The employment of yellow phosphorus for the charging of matches made the industry a very unhealthy one, and the workpeople, if not in the best of health, ran the risk of contracting a terrible disease known as necrosis of the jawbone, the vulgar name for which was "phossy jaw." With improvements in manufacture this evil has now been eliminated.—Chambers'.

YOUTH AND AGE.

The Thoughts That Filled the Maiden and the Old Lady.

It was 9 o'clock in the evening, the night of the great dance in the assembly room.

She was almost ready. A few final touches, a little readjustment before the mirror, and then, beautiful and stately, she stepped out into the hall and slowly descended the stairs.

She was very young, but her calm, serious face, her ease and perfect poise and other certain little gestures of surety in herself indicated that she was not new at the business of the evening. Somehow there was a touch of sadness to her face.

As she passed down the stairs she paused in front of the library, with her party wrap over her arm. In the library, her face half shaded from the evening lamp, sat an old woman. Her silver hair was smoothed back from a forehead that time had not spared from wrinkles.

She looked up from the book she was reading with a bright smile.

"Off again, my dear?" she said.

"Yes, grandma. It's another dance. I had to go. But it's so tiresome."

She sat down wearily and gazed for a moment absently into the flickering fire on the hearth. There was a brief silence; then the old woman spoke:

"My dear, you do not seem yourself tonight. Of what are you thinking?"

Her granddaughter looked up.

"Of the past," she said, with a sigh. And then she said as she rose and gathered up her wraps:

"But, granny, you seem unusually cheerful tonight. Of what, pray, are you thinking?"

And the old woman replied, "My dear, I was thinking of the future."

KOREAN HOUSES.

They Are Comfortable Neither In Summer Nor Winter.

The Korean style of architecture is suited to anything but an extreme climate such as prevails there. During the winter months it is very cold. The houses are made of bamboo framework, plastered within and without with adobe mud. The roof is thatched with rice straw, which is weather proof. The inside may be made into one room by the sliding back of a screenlike partition. Just why these were introduced it is impossible to say, for they are but rarely used, as privacy is never desired in Korea. This open space becomes the living room, and even when travelers are passing along and must halt for the night they are invited to share a common sleeping place on the floor with the entire family. The discomfort of such an experience is extreme during the summer. In the kitchen, which is just without the living room, there is located a most curious kind of stove. From this clay pipes extend under the floor to the living room. They warm the house summer and winter alike, for it has never entered their minds that some means could be devised whereby the heat could be turned off from the other quarters.—Housekeeper.

The Two Washingtons.

Senator Foster has a constituent, Mr. Samuel Hill of Seattle, who tells an anecdote of how some people in this country distinguish between Washington that is a state of the Union and Washington that is the federal capital.

"When I was speaking at one time to an association of farmers in the state of Washington," said Mr. Hill, "an old man came forward and said:

"'Young man, where do you live?'

"'I live in Washington, sir,' was my reply.

"'Which Washington,' he asked, 'tax eatin' Washington or tax payin' Washington?'"—Washington Post.

Her Test.

An Oregon newspaper man says he was once traveling in the back country of Oregon, and, going to a little inn for lodging, was surprised to see a large picture of Dr. Edward Everett Hale on the wall. The woman of the house explained it thus: "Well, you see, a good many strangers come here and want me to keep 'em, and I don't know anything about 'em, but if they know Edward Everett Hale's picture I know they're good for something, and I let 'em stay."

Father's Reward.

"Why don't you go to work and earn money as I did at your age?"

"My dear father," said the complacent youth, "if I were to go ahead and work, what would be the use of your having done so?"—Washington Star.

Just a Hint.

Mr. Sloman—It's so strange that we have no national flower. We certainly should have one. Miss Waite (significantly)—Yes; I think the orange blossom would be nice.—Philadelphia Press.

EAGLE AND STURGEON.

The King of Birds and King of Fish In a Death Clinch.

We had been camped for a few days at a point on the upper reaches of the Pic river, waiting for a few of the party who were running a side line. A source of amusement was watching the descent of a large baldheaded eagle in the eddy back of the point.

He would strike the water with great force, coming down from an immense height. At times he would dive under the surface to reappear a moment or two later generally with a fish clutched in his claws, when he would fly (freighted with his fish) to a very high mountain, on the overhanging crest of which the nest with his mate and young were quite visible to us with our field glass.

I had noticed his success and journeys to the nest for two mornings. On the third morning a shadow coming across the sun's rays caused me to look up and there was the great bird at his usual hunt to supply the young eagles with breakfast. With his keen eye piercing the river depths he poised over a particular spot for a few moments and then shot down with the velocity of a cannon ball.

The waters parted and the eagle was lost to view. I watched and waited to see him emerge with his prey, but moments lengthened into minutes, and minutes into a quarter of an hour, but the surface of the water remained undisturbed.

What could it mean? Even if he had struck himself against some hidden rock and been killed the body would have floated to the surface. It passed my reasoning powers to solve the result of that plunge. Then far down, fully a quarter of a mile off, I saw the great bird struggling, either to carry off a heavy burden or to free himself from one. The waters were lashed into foam and the bird again disappeared, and all was still.

This lashing of the water and disappearing were repeated again and again, each time farther downstream. A bend in the river prevented my seeing the final result. Calling one of our men from the tent, we embarked in a canoe and started down the river to view the strange proceeding closer. When we had doubled the point below I saw lodged against the beach in a small bay something that did not look natural to the place. We paddled down and found it was my eagle fast fixed to a sturgeon fully six feet long. Both were motionless. The king of fish and the king of birds had met death.—Forest and Stream.

WALKING IN CIRCLES.

Why People Lost In Fog or Forest Do Not Go Straight On.

It is a matter of common knowledge that when a man is walking blindfolded or is lost in a fog or in some unknown forest or desert instead of walking straight he has always a tendency to work round in a circle. The most commonly accepted explanation of this curious fact is the slight inequality of a man's legs. The result of one limb being longer than the other will naturally be that a person will unconsciously take a longer step with the longer limb, and consequently will trend to the right or to the left, according as the left or right is the longer, unless the tendency to deviation is corrected by the eye.

This explanation is supported by the fact that in the enormous majority of cases the human legs are proved to be of unequal length. The careful measurements of a series of skeletons showed that no less than 90 per cent had the lower limbs unequal in length; 35 per cent had the right limb longer than the left, while in 55 per cent the left leg was the longer. The left leg being, therefore, more often the longer, it is to be expected that the inclination should take place more frequently to the right than to the left, and this conclusion is quite borne out by observations made on a number of persons when walking blindfolded.

The Age of Hurry.

There is no backwater to which this impetuous tide of hurry has not penetrated, and if we try to find one wherein we may lie in a punt on pink cushions under a tree we are certain to be made restless by the long single hoot of a fussy steam launch or the short double one of a tearing motor car and instead of lying still we jump up and cry: "Oh, wait for me and take me! I'm in a fearful hurry to get there and do it with you!" And when we are taken in and have recovered our breath and are well on our way there to do it, we remember to ask where we are bound for and what we are going to do!—A Countess in London Outlook.

Held Bible and Rudder.

Some years ago Japan was neither so free nor so friendly with other nations as she is today. In those old days, when a foreign ship entered the Japanese ports, the captain was obliged to place his Bible and rudder in charge of the chief officer of the port and leave them there until he was ready to sail. Of course he wouldn't sail without either, and the Japs could easily keep tabs on the movements of all ships in their harbors.

Pastimes In Japan.

In Japan to get up parties to behold the freshly fallen snow or the cherry blossoms or the maple trees in their autumnal glory or to go to the flower shows is as de rigueur as are our dinners, cotillons and theater parties. Mushroom hunting is a fashionable pastime, while in the house harp playing, verse writing, embroidering and tea drinking are the most absorbing occupations. The most pretentious entertainment is the tea ceremony. It is very formal, and there is much elaborate performance connected with it, difficult for a foreigner to comprehend.—Good Housekeeping.

Not What She Expected.

Mr. Ferguson put on his slippers and threw himself on the lounge. "It's so delightful to be at home again," he said. "I think I never appreciated it more than I do tonight."

"It's delightful to hear you say so, George," cooed Mrs. Ferguson.

"Yes; those confounded new shoes have tortured me nearly to death today!"—Chicago Tribune.

Ready Made.

Barnes—Howes was quite indignant when he heard what you were about. He says you can't make a fool of him. Shedd—Of course not; but I can direct public attention to what is already in existence.—Boston Transcript.

There are two sides to every question. The man who hears only one side and believes it is easily fooled.—Schoolmaster.

The mind ought sometimes to be amused that it may the better return to thought and to itself.

THE BANANA.

Fruit That Ripens on the Plant Is Not Suitable For Food.

There is a vast amount of ignorance prevailing among intelligent people of the north concerning the growth, production and marketing of bananas. Many people imagine that the natives in tropical climes step out of their huts in the early morning and pluck and eat bananas from the plant, the same as they would oranges and other fruits. Bananas ripened on the plant are not suitable for food and would be much the same as the pith which is found in the northern cornstalk or elder. Bananas sold in the United States, even after traveling 3,000 miles in a green state, are every bit as good as bananas ripened under a tropical sun. This is probably true of no other export fruit.

The plant of which bananas is the fruit is not a tree, nor is it a bush or vine. It is simply a gigantic plant, growing to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet. About eighteen feet from the ground the leaves, oftimes eight feet long, come out in a short cluster, from the center of which springs a bunch of bananas. These do not grow with the bananas pointing upward naturally, and if the stem grew straight they would hang exactly as seen in the fruit stores and grocers' windows. This, however, is not the case. The stem bends under the weight of the fruit, and this brings it into directly the opposite direction, with the large end of the stalk up and the fringes pointing toward the sun.

A word of explanation concerning some banana terms. Each banana is called a "finger," and each of these little clusters of fingers surrounding a stalk is called a "hand." The quality and value of each bunch depend on the number of hands it has. Some may wonder how the fruit is cut from the top of a plant fifteen feet from the ground. The native laborers cut the stalk part way up its height. The weight of the fruit causes the stalk to slowly bend over until the bunch of bananas first nicely reaches the ground; then the bunch is cut off with the ever ready machete and carried to the river or railroad for shipment. The plant at the same time is cut close to the ground. The banana is a very prolific producer of itself, and at every cleaning of the land it is necessary to cut down many of the young plants, or "suckers," as they are termed, in order that they may not become overcrowded up to a certain limit. The fewer suckers on a given area the larger the fruit they will produce.—Chicago Chronicle.

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement.

Be satisfied with yourself if you will, but do not be self satisfied.

All things come to those who leave off waiting and go after them.

The claims to wisdom of all owls and most men rest upon their looks.

Good qualities, like good steel knives, grow dull of edge unless they are used.

Many a man who is offered a chance of a lifetime for a mere song cannot sing.

Your grip on success depends largely on the other things you are willing to let go.

When a man sets popularity before his eyes, he is likely to let principle out of his heart.

If we had no failings ourselves, we should not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.

Good Secret to Know.

A man went to a nose and throat specialist the other day to have his cold cured. As he was paying well for the first treatment he said, "How long does it take you to cure a cold?"

"Three weeks," said the specialist.

"And how long would it take me to get well if I didn't come to you?" asked the alarmed patient.

"Twenty-one days," said the specialist.

And it wasn't until the patient was half way home that he suddenly stopped and wondered whether he ought to laugh or get angry. He finally decided that perhaps the secret he had learned was worth the price he had paid for it. It's a good secret to know.—Saturday Evening Post.

His Rule of Business.

A fair young thing who buttonholed a Wall street magnate and asked him what was his rule of business is puzzling over his answer:

"Very simple. I pay for something that I can't get with money I haven't got and then sell what I never had for more than it ever cost."—New York Press.

Home Exercise.

"Smithers seems to be improving in health. Notice the spring in his walk nowadays?"

"Yes; he has been taking a course of 'get strong quick' exercise at home the last two weeks."

"Under whose instructions?"

"His three weeks' old son."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Getting Even.

Patience—You say they quarreled? Patrice—Yes, and she returned all his gifts. And what do you suppose he did? Patience—Can't guess. Patrice—Sent her half a dozen boxes of face powder, with a note explaining that he thought he had taken at least that much home on his coat since he knew her.—Yonkers Statesman.

Two Strange Ailments.

Aphasia, or the loss of memory or comprehension of speech, is a queer complaint. A man who had forgotten his sister's name always referred to her as "that other woman." A person apparently otherwise in perfect health will substitute the name of one article for another totally different in the most ludicrous way.

Amusia is a form of aphasia which prevents the patient from remembering music. One amusiac, unconscious of the oddity, sang the "Marseillaise" throughout to the syllables "tan, tan, tan." On the other hand, another aphasiac, also a Frenchman, could speak but a single word, but could sing the "Marseillaise" correctly.

An Open Letter.

From the Capin, S. C., News: Early in the spring my wife and I were taken with diarrhoea and so severe were the pains that we called a physician who prescribed for us, but his medicines failed to give any relieif. A friend who had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand gave each of us a dose and we at once felt the effects. I procured a bottle and before using the entire contents we were entirely cured. It is a wonderful remedy and should be found in every household. H. C. Bailey, Editor. This remedy is for sale by all medicine dealers.

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John S. Parsons, Office.
G. D. Wilkins
E. T. Daugherty, Store.

Leading from Onancock Central,
Onley—J. W. Rogers Bro., J. J. Bailey & Bro., M. W. Bull & Bro.,
Savage & Ames N. Y. P. & N. Office, Postal Telegraph Co., Western Union Office, Produce Exchange Office, Home Office, E. E. Miles, Wholesale Office, E. A. Ames, Residence, A. J. McMath.
Locustville—E. B. Swanger, Public Phone
T. R. James, S. T. Gunter, R. W. Harding.
Metompkin Life Saving Station.
W. B. Daugherty, Store
Tasley—T. S. Hopkins & Co., Lilliston & Nock
James H. Fletcher,
Greenbush Manufacturing Co.,
Locustmount—J. H. Finney,
A. W. Lilliston.
Dr. John W. Kellam.
Wachapreague.

NEW YORK, PHILA. & NORFOLK RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect May 11, 1903.

Quickest and only daily line between Boston, New York, Phila., Norfolk and Old Point Comfort.

NORTHWARD

Stations	92 Mail	82 N. & N.Y. Exp.	94 N. Y. Exp.	80 Delmar Accom
Leave...A.M.		P.M.	A.M	P.M
Portsmouth....		5 30	7 25	
Norfolk.....		6 20	7 45	
O. P. Comfort..		7 20	8 40	
Cape Charles..		9 25	10 55	6 05
Bayview.....				f6 10
Cheriton.....		c 9 35	f11 03	6 14
Cobbs.....		c 9 38	f11 05	f6 19
Eastville.....		c 9 45	11 12	6 26
Machipongo...		c 9 52	f11 19	6 33
Bird's Nest.....		c 9 59	11 24	6 29
Nassawadox....		c10 05	11 30	6 46
Exmore.....		c10 15	11 38	6 55
Mappsbury.....		c10 22	f11 45	7 02
Keller.....		c10 29	11 50	7 10
Melfa.....		c10 35	f11 55	7 16
Only.....		c10 42	f12 03	7 23
Tasley.....		10 48	12 09	7 30
Greenbush....				
Parksley.....		c11 00	12 20	7 41
Mason.....				f7 46
Bloxom.....		c11 07	f12 27	7 50
Hallwood.....		c11 15	12 35	7 57
Bloomtown.....		c11 19	f12 38	8 03
Oak Hall.....		c11 24	f12 42	8 08
Day Siding....				f8 11
New Church....		c11 31	12 51	8 17
Pocomoke.....	6 25	11 46	1 06	8 30
Costen.....	6 30			f8 38
King's Creek..	6 40		1 16	8 46
Princess Anne	7 00	12 10	1 31	9 00
Loretto.....	7 05			f9 08
Eden.....	7 10			9 14
Fruitland.....	7 18			9 24
Salisbury.....	7 35	12 35	1 49	9 36
B.C. & A. Jun.	7 43			9 40
Delmar.....	7 53	12 55	2 10	10 00
Arrive....A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Arrive.....	P.M.	A.M.
Baltimore (Union Station).....	6 10	7 10
Wilmington.....	4 15	5 00
Phila. (Broad St. Station).....	5 18	5 44
Trenton.....		
Newark.....		
New York (P. R. R.	8 00	8 15

SOUTHWARD

	97 N.Y. Norfolk Exp.	89 Old Point Exp.	81 C.C. Acco.
Leave.....	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
New York (P. R. R.	8 30	7 55	
Newark.....	8 42		
Trenton.....	9 57		
Phila. (Broad St. Station).....	11 05	10 16	
Wilmington.....	11 50	10 58	
Baltimore (Union Station).....	7 50	9 00	

Leave....	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A. M
Delmar.....	11 32	2 49	1 35	7 25
B.C & A Jun.	11 43			7 45
Salisbury.....	11 46	3 00	1 49	7 50
Fruitland.....	11 56			8 00
Eden.....	12 01			8 06
Loretto.....	f12 06			f8 11
Princess Anne.	12 15	3 16	2 04	8 18
King's Creek ..	12 35		2 19	8 24
Costen.....	12 40			f8 33
Pocomoke.....	1 00	3 36	2 25	8 45
New Church .		b3 46	2 35	8 55
Day Siding....				f9 00
Oak Hall.....			f2 42	9 03
Bloomtown....		b3 55	f2 46	9 08
Hallwood.....		b3 59	2 52	9 13
Bloxom.....		b4 06	f2 59	9 20
Mason.....				f9 23
Parksley.....		b4 13	3 07	9 27
Greenbush....				
Tasley.....		4 23	3 17	9 37
Only.....		b4 27	f3 22	9 42
Melfa.....			f3 28	9 49
Keller.....		b4 36	3 35	9 55
Mappsburg.....		b4 41	f3 41	10 01
Exmore.....		b4 48	3 49	10 08
Nassawadox....		b4 55	3 57	10 14
Bird's Nest.....		b5 01	4 04	10 19
Machipongo....		b5 07	f4 10	10 24
Eastville.....		b5 14	4 17	10 31
Cobbs.....		b5 20		f10 37
Cheriton.....		b5 23	f4 27	10 41
Bayview.....				f10 44
Cape Charles....	5 43		4 40	10 50
O. P. Comfort.	7 35		6 35	
Norfolk.....	8 45		8 00	
Portsmouth.....	9 05		8 15	
Arrive.....	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

"f" Stops for passengers on signal or notice to conductor.

"c" Stops only to let off passengers from Cape Charles and points South, and take on passengers for points North of Delmar.

"b" Stops only to let off passengers from points North of Delmar, and take on passengers for Cape Charles and points South.

Trains 97 and 82 will stop at all stations on Sunday for local passengers, on signal or notice to conductor.

R. B. Cooke, Traffic Manager, Norfolk, Va.
J. G. Rodgers, Supt. Cape Charles, Va

Hay, Mill Feed and Corn.

Hay, Corn and Mill Feed of all kinds for sale by the undersigned at lowest margin of profit.

Your patronage solicited.

Hickman & Hoffman,
Mappsburg Station, Va.