ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

THE ANNUAL BLOCKADE.

It Has a Wonderfully Far-Reaching Effect on Commercial as Well as Social Life.

The season has come again when business in a large part of the United States, especially in small towns where the merchants depend largely upon the distribution of their wares among the agricultural population within a radius of ten or fifteen miles, is greatly interfered with by bad roads. The extent of this drawback to prosperity is seldom understood, even by those who suffer most by reason of it.

Of course the farmers of all sections have abundant opportunities, during the season when the roads are fairly comfortable and good, to get all their crops to market and buy all the merchandise which they can afford to purchase. Therefore, it sometimes seems as if the effect of bad roads were merely to change the distribution of trade, with little or no effect upon its total volume. That is partly true, but in a large degree it is not so.

Business put off beyond the natural time for transacting it is often never



NO BLOCKADES HERE.
(Bryant Avenue, an Ideal Road Near Princeton, Ill.)

done at all. People get along without merchandise which they would use if it could be obtained when it is wanted, without excessive trouble and discomfort. On the other hand, farm products which cannot be marketed for weeks at a stretch, on account of the bad roads, often lose much of their value. Even when there is no such injury done to the producers by enforced delays in getting to market, the waste of time, the extra wear and tear of farm wagons and the strain to which horses are subjected by drawing heavy loads over bad roads count so much reduction of the natural profits of agriculture. Thus the farmer's means of buying are doubly reduced, and the merchant suffers the loss of trade which he might otherwise have.

A similar unfortunate effect of the bad roads which are nearly universal in the greater part of the country is the constant uncertainty which is caused in all business dealings dependent upon the trade of farmers and rural districts. Merchants may be too busy one week and practically idle the next, instead of having their work reasonably distributed. And farmers who would do their shopping at convenient times, often returning home after dark and making the best of the daylight hours of late winter and early spring in preparing for field work, are compelled to put off necessary business as long as possible, and then take some day for it which they do not like to spare for such use. Many country roads at this time of the year are really dangerous to drive through in the dark, with almost any sort of vehicle. They are not much better by daylight.

The effect of unfit highways upon the distribution of wealth and the massing of population in cities and large towns is another important phase of the roads question. The badness of the highways in the country tends powerfully to spoil rural life for social purposes and drive young people into the cities, who might otherwise lead happier and more wholesome lives where they were born. It cuts down the value of farm property and artificially increases the congestion of the crowded centers of trade and industry. If the roads were better there would be a far more uniform and satisfactory distribution of wealth and population, and more Americans would enjoy the restfulness and health-giving suburban and country life which is already fast growing in favor in spite of bad roads.

It seems hardly necessary to enlarge upon the subject, because the case is so plain, but every spring and every autumn the old curse of unfit highways is forced upon the attention of the American people, and every year it is impossible to resist the conclusion that if the benefits of good roads were better understood they would not be so scarce as they are in every part of the country. In the vast field of highway improvement lies the most pressing need of local government effort.—Cleveland Leader.

Jailbirds Put to Work.

The Oneida county (N. Y.) supervisors have bought a $9,000 rock-crushing outfit for roadmaking. It is to be set up in the jailyard and prisoners are to be employed to operate it.

Successful Experiments.

Farmers living in the vicinity of Lapeer, Mich., during the season of 1895 have been experimenting, and found such good results that in the coming years good roads will be their hobby.

If your land is hilly, select that variety of cows which will thrive best. Heavy cattle cannot climb hills readily.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

System Is Growing in Popularity and the Department Is Planning to Extend It.

The post office department at Washington is constantly receiving a large amount of evidence tending to show the popularity of the rural free delivery system where it has been tried, and the desire for the extension of the service to other territory where it is not yet in operation. The original appropriation by the last congress under President Cleveland's administration for the trial of the system was $50,000, and the Fifty-fourth congress followed this with an appropriation of $150,000 to continue the experiment. The congress just ended increased this amount to $300,000 and the system is now considered a permanent feature of the [illegible]tment.

[illegible] officials that great [illegible] been expressed [illegible]ntry, and those [illegible]ct say that in pop[illegible] the country is [illegible]th farmhouses and correspondence naturally is considerable, the system will be self-supporting. The only persons, it is said, who are opposed to free rural delivery are the fourth-class postmasters, who lose not only their revenue from stamp collections, but also the privilege of doling out provisions of various kinds to the patrons of the office, who, naturally, in a good many cases, deal with them in the grocery line, the fourth-class postmasters usually keeping a store.

The service has now been extended by the department to nearly all states and territories, and in such states as have made application the department is now considering the most advisable systems to introduce. In some of the sparsely-settled regions, where the farms are large and the distance between houses is great, the experiment is being made with a biweekly and triweekly system, instead of a daily.

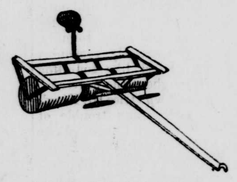
STRONG LAND ROLLER.

How to Make One at Home Which, If Properly Cared For, Will Last a Lifetime.

Few things are more essential upon the farm than a good land roller. Nevertheless, many object to the use of the roller because it frequently tears up the ground for a considerable space when it is turned around, or else the weight of the tongue and frame bear so heavily upon the necks of the horses as to make them sore. Again, some considerable cost and care of the implement in excess of the net returns. These objections can be avoided.

Select a good oak or maple log 20 or 25 inches through (if more the better), as nearly cylindrical as possible. Having peeled off the bark, sink it under water and leave it there several weeks, at the end of which remove and let it dry under cover. Before it gets too hard saw it up into the required lengths for the rollers; that is, have each of the three sections about two feet in length. Then, having struck a center and worked them to a uniform size, so all will turn alike, bore the holes for the journal. Perhaps the best way to do this is to have a pumpmaker (provided there be one in your locality) bore with his auger an inch-and-three-quarters hole through the entire pieces.

When the rollers are thoroughly seasoned, "mount" them, as shown in the accompanying illustration, on a rod of iron or steel an inch and a half in diameter, so it will work as a loose spindle. Above the rollers erect the frame,



HOMEMADE LAND ROLLER.

to which attach the tongue. To make the whole strong and rigid, connect the frame to the iron spindle with brace irons made of old wagon tire—work which any good blacksmith can do. Use eight braces, two at each end and two between each of the rollers in the center, firmly welded to the spindle in such a manner as to keep the rollers in their respective places and yet allow them to turn readily.

Attach an old mowing-machine seat to the frame, as it helps to counterbalance the weight of the tongue and so make it work easier on the necks of the horses. Having the roller in three sections makes it easier to turn around than if made solid or even in two pieces. This is a cheap, simple, easily made and very practical land roller. If kept under cover when not in use it will last almost a lifetime.—Fred O. Sibley, in Farm and Fireside.

A Basis of Civilization.

There is no better basis upon which to estimate civilization, or, rather, the material advancement, of a people than the prevalence of good roads among them. They form the local arteries of trade, reaching out to fountain heads from which the waters of trade are gathered to form the great streams and oceans of commerce. Good roads are good taxpayers, because they relieve the farmers and tradesmen of the county of their heaviest burden, for it is well known that one of the most constant, most troublesome and most wearing of all the taxes they pay is the transportation of their products to market over bad roads. Prosperous communities therefore are made by good roads, and in turn good roads are an index to the prosperity of the community.—J. B. Killebrew, in Southern States Magazine.

RUSSIA'S PLATINUM MINES.

A Great Many of Them Have Fallen Into the Hands of Foreign Syndicates.

Practically the whole of the world's supply of platinum comes from Russia. Nearly all the important mines have passed into the hands of foreigners. According to a St. Petersburg newspaper, there is a group of mines concentrated in the Verkhotursk district of the government of Perm, numbering about 70, of which 40 are being worked. In the course of last year several of these passed into the hands of foreigners, including a Paris syndicate having a capital of several million francs, and five out of the existing seven great platinum enterprises in the Urals are now reported to have been purchased by foreigners. There is said to be really no demand in Russia for the metal, and when Russians owned the mines they exported the ore in the rough state to be treated in Germany and other countries. The production of the mines in the Verkhotursk district amounted last year to about six tons. This may not seem a large quantity when we consider that platinum is the heaviest of the metals, excepting the still rarer metal, iridium; but it must be borne in mind that it can only be compared with gold in value. The price per ton was estimated, in connection with the purchase of some of these mines by the Paris syndicate already referred to, at from $800,000 to $960,000. When it is considered that no new veins of the metal have been discovered in Russia for a long time, and that the present veins will soon be exhausted, it becomes evident that the Russians have lost an important industry, and the only one which enjoyed a monopoly of the world's supply.

Criticism.

"His comedy lacks motive."

"Well, lack of motive goes to remove the presumption of criminal intent."—Detroit Journal.

Very Neatly Put.

She—You are a conundrum.

He—But I hope you haven't given me up yet.—Town Topics.

HORTICULTURE

PLANTING AND PRUNING.

Some Valuable Hints for Peach Growers Who Are Comparatively Inexperienced.

J. J. Holland, of Marion, O., says he set 100 peach trees last fall without trimming, and wants to know when to trim them, and if limbs should be cut close to body, and asks for illustration by cut. Yes, cut close, leaving nothing but a cane or stick, as seen in cut. Peach trees should be trimmed when set, but in this case he should trim while yet in the dormant state. If they are not frozen they will put forth a new top. Suckers or sprouts

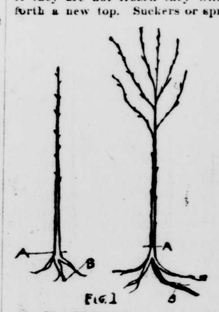


FIG. 1
PLANTING PEACH TREES.
(Left) peach tree pruned to single stalk at setting. Also (right) head forming. A, A, depth to plant. B, B, cutting off injured roots.

below the proper head three or three and one-half feet high, should be trimmed off.

Peach trees are not classed as hardy, and are better in storage houses or heeled in over winter and set in the spring. They are only used to transplant the first season after being budded. First-class nurseries do not leave their peach trees out over winter to be dug in the spring, but protect them root and top, and they are thus better handled in the early spring. But what are termed hardy trees, such as the apple, plum, sweet and sour cherry and

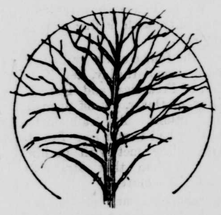


FIG. 2
PRUNING PEACH TREES.
Dotted line and cross marks are suggestions for pruning accompact head.

shade trees can be set fall or spring with safety.

Hardy trees are best to transplant when two years old. When raised in proper soil and in first-class nurseries they are generally headed and in good proportion, therefore easily trimmed. The top shoot is often clipped when a year or two old, in order to give a better head, as shown by cross mark at C and D, Fig. 1. Also under-trimmed, to make a nice body.

The peach needs some trimming inside and outside the circle, Fig. 2. A heavy, round and compact top can be carried on a short, thick body, then start it right. Nature is perfect and imperfect. "As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined," hence the betterment by the art of man. A, A, in Fig. 1, show depth to plant. B, B, show root pruning bruised roots.—S. C. Myers, in Ohio Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Plow "shallow" in your orchard.

Don't plant fruit trees on poor land. It will not do.

Plant a few shrubs and fruit trees about your house.

Wood ashes are good for a lawn, especially on sandy soil.

If selecting a fruit orchard spot, be sure that it is located high.

Plan your gardens so that you can stir them with a cultivator.

Dig up around your trees and mix into the soil coal or wood ashes.

Heavy land should be well drained before an orchard is planted on it.

Scrape the bark lice from your fruit trees and give the trunks a coat of whitewash.

Mix brains with your soil; cultivate with judgment; harvest with care; and market with intelligence.

Do you grow your fruit, reader, or do you buy it? If you buy it, we will venture to say that you don't have much.

Plant sweet corn in the garden for family use. We always plant Stowell's evergreen. It is late but its yield and quality are excellent.—Western Plowman.

The Early Garden Crops.

The early crops are quickly destroyed if neglected. Onions require careful watching, as the early weeds may get ahead of them in 48 hours should the weather be warm for a few days, which doubles the work of the farmer. The best time to destroy weeds is when they are germinating. Whenever the hoe runs between the rows it not only admits warmth and causes the seeds of weeds to germinate, but kills those that are just starting.

POTASH IN ORCHARDS.

It Helps to Produce Hard Wood, Healthy Leaves and Buds That Are Well Developed.

An excess of nitrogen usually tends toward wood production and an increased growth, at the expense, it is thought, of the crop of fruit. Potash and phosphoric acid, on the other hand, are supposed to promote the general vigor of the tree, and increase the quantity and improve the quality of the fruit. It is thought that potash imparts a high color to peaches and strawberries, and covers grapes and plums with a deep bloom; but its effect on the fruit has not yet been thoroughly studied.

The experience of many large fruit growers favors the use of potash in fertilizing orchards. It is commonly applied in the form of muriate, from 200 to 300 pounds per acre being considered an economical dressing if the orchard receives an application each year. I often wonder if the practice is not sometimes carried too far, and if a complete fertilizer would not, in many cases, give better results.

The result of experiments in the fertilizing of peach orchards at the New Jersey experimental station shows the greatest yield of fruit per acre where muriate of potash and nitrate of soda were applied, but potash gave much better results than either nitrate of soda or phosphoric acid alone. Potash seemed to promote a certain vigor and thrift which were lacking in trees deprived of it. Potash has proved the most valuable of the single elements; the net gain being greater than where barnyard manure was used. The largest net gain, however, came from using a complete fertilizer. S. D. Willard, the well-known western New York horticulturist, says: "In order to have good hard wood, healthy leaves and well-developed buds, we must rely upon potash and phosphoric acid."—Prof. W. E. Briton, Ct. Experimental Station, in Farm and Home.

BRUSH FOR KINDLING.

It Makes Excellent Wood for the Cooking Stove and Should Be Carefully Saved.

In pruning orchards the branches cut out are often piled in heaps and when dried are burned, often injuring the trees in their vicinity. There is a much better way than this. Apple, pear or peach wood makes, when dried, a very hot fire, and should be saved for the stove when the branches are too large to cut readily. Even the twigs have their value. They make the very best of kindlings when dried, and if they are somewhat crooked they are all the better, because they will not pack closely together as the straight sticks are pretty sure to do. An old story is told of a farmer who once boasted among his companions what a good, patient wife he had. She never complained of anything he did. One of them suggested that the next time he drew up wood for the house, he should make a load of the crookedest sticks he could find. He did so, and as he drew up the load to the house his wife came out smiling to meet him. "Mary, how do you like this load of wood?" was the inquiry, while the farmer's companions stood by expecting a storm of abuse. Instead the reply was given in the sweetest tones: "Oh John! that is capital wood. We always used it at home when I was a girl, and mother used to say that the rounded pieces made the hottest fire because they fitted so nicely around the kettle."—American Cultivator.

BEAUTIFYING THE LAWN.

How to Construct a Rockery and Plant Bed That Is Sure to Produce a Good Effect.

The ordinary rockery which one sees on lawns is apt to be a heterogeneous and rather uncouth mass of rock that oftentimes injures the effect of the lawn, instead of beautifying it. The illustration shows a combination of plant bed and rockery which in the proper situation will give a pleasing effect.



ORNAMENT FOR THE LAWN.

Cobble stones are laid up in a circular wall, in cement, the diameter of the wall being as one may choose. The height should not be more than two feet. The interior is filled with rich earth and the edge at the top is sodded, as suggested in the cut, the sod coming out to the outside of the wall. Such a situation can well be utilized for strong-growing, large-leaved plants, the largest sort being placed at the center. Such a bed will need frequent watering, especially if the season be dry.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Orchard and Garden.

The home orchard and fruit garden should contain a sufficient number of plants, vines and trees to grow an abundance of fruit for family use. Beginning with strawberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, cherries, quinces, pears, plums, and apples, and a number of varieties of each ripening in regular succession so as to keep up a constant supply of good fruit the whole year. It would be a matter of causing health and pleasure if carried into practice.—Southern Cultivator.

In the Twentieth Century.

Bennett—Horace did not learn the hideous secret in her life until the week before they were to have been married. Then, of course, he broke the engagement at once.

Wilkins—What was the secret? Dipsomania or hereditary insanity?

Bennett—No; she plays the piano.—N. Y. World.

A Kiss of Gratitude.

Mrs. West—I suppose you have heard that our neighbor, Mrs. Tingle, caught her husband kissing their cook yesterday?

Mrs. East—Yes, but who can blame him? It's probably the first time he ever had anyone in the house that knew how to cook.—Boston Courier.

Styles to Suit.

Shopman—What style of hat do you wish, sir?

Cholly—Ah, I am not particular about the style, something to suit my head, don't ye know.

Shopman—Step this way and look at our soft hats.—Boston Traveler.

Not Regularly Bought.

"How does it happen that the Croesus girl has left her husband, the count? Everybody said her father bought him for her."

"Evidently it was a mistake. He only had him sent up to the house on approval."—Chicago Post.

She Was Disengaged.

Afternoon Caller—Is Miss Lippitt disengaged?

Nanette—I'm afraid so, ma'am. I just see her young man hurry down th' front steps with the diamond ring she's been wearing since April.—Boston Traveler.

A Rhetorical Opinion.

"A pun," remarked the pedant, "is merely a play on words."

"Yes," answered the frivolous person. "They call it a play; but as a rule it seems more like arduous and unnecessary work."—Washington Star.

More Than One Sign.

Mrs. Henpeck—Baby grows to resemble me more and more every day. He has my nose and mouth and—

Henpeck—Yes; and sometimes he seems to have your tongue.—Philadelphia Record.

Care of Peach Orchards.

While this may be an off year for peaches, still there are several good points that it may be well for farmers not to forget.

After setting the tree, at the beginning of the season, plow the orchard, then cultivate once a week until the 1st of August, after which all work must cease. Begin by plowing three furrows toward the trees. Plow the remainder later. Dig a shallow basin about the base of each tree early in May, so that the surplus moisture will run toward the roots. Examine the base of the tree carefully for grubs. Fertilizing depends largely upon the judgment of the grower. Let him find out just what the tree needs and apply in quantities which seem to give the best results. Wood ashes, muriate of potash, ground bone, barnyard manure and lime are all good for peaches. A solution of caustic potash, one pound potash to two gallons of water, should be applied with a dipper, to the trunk of the trees after fruit is set, usually from June 1st to 15th. The effect of of this can be seen in one week. If no fruit is set, no potash need be applied.

In pruning cut away the entire head of the tree first year. The second year and thereafter cut away half the head. The point is to thin out the top so the sun and air can get to the fruit. One of the most important operations in peach growing is thinning the fruit. Pick off by hand, if possible, leaving one peach every four or six inches. If economy is the object, and help scarce, some other method may be adopted, but in any event get off the surplus fruit somehow. The profit in peach growing depends on the sizes and color of the peaches.

Courage of Coke.

Coke, as a man, was repellant. He did cruel, almost brutal, things as attorney-general; but his heroic independence and incorruptible integrity as chief justice of England has redeemed and exalted his name. Under a king who was a tyrant and who had succeeded in making nearly every officer in the kingdom a truculent, subservient, cringing creature—Coke stood with a courage undaunted, the champion of an independent an upright judiciary. The king, having conceived that the case of the bishop of Winchester on commendams involved in this case affected his prerogative, sent a letter to the judges commanding them not to proceed in the case until they had counseled with him; by the persuasion of Coke the judges were induced to subscribe a letter in response, protesting against such an unwarranted course, and declared in this that their compliance with his majesty's request would be contrary to their oaths and to the law of England. In a rage King James summoned all the judges before him and his counsel, and he put this question to them: "In a case where the king believes his prerogative or interest to be concerned, and requests the judges to attend him for their advice, ought they not to stay proceedings until his majesty has consulted them?" Eleven of the twelve judges, on their bended knees, obsequiously answered in the affirmative, and asked his pardon for what they had done. Coke, not kneeling, but standing erect, answered as a true judge: "When the case happens, I shall do that which shall be fit for a judge to do." A noble, a brave answer; a worthy and proud inscription for some lofty monument erected to commemorate judicial integrity and judicial independence.

Wages and Election.

Every day brings new reports of an increase in the wages of workingmen in our manufacturing industries.

As there is no election pending the manufacturers can hardly be charged with raising wages for political effect. Indeed, several of our most important industries have so far outgrown the need of protective duties—as shown by their enormous exports to foreign markets—that this question is likely to cut a very small figure in the campaign of next year.

A general increase of wages will, however, if maintained, exercise an influence upon that election which the Democrats would be foolish to ignore. The economic and financial doctrines which dominated the Democratic campaign in 1896 were based upon a condition of things which no longer exists—at least not to any such extent. To raise a "calamity howl" in the midst of prosperity, to rail at low prices when prices are up, to call for cheap money when there is good money in abundance, would be like the Irrogotes at Manila who faced our Gatling guns with archic bows and arrows.

Fortunately there is a year and more before the Presidential campaign will really begin. And in the mean time both parties will have time to adjust their plans to the conditions which shall then prevail. It seems unreasonable to suppose that the Democrats will undertake to fight with burnt powder or to grind with "water that has passed."—N. Y. World (Dem).

More Truth Than Fiction.

The Richmond Times, the leading Democratic organ of the South, has this to say of its party at this time:

"Let us face the facts, let us no longer deceive ourselves. The Democratic party today is without character and standing in the nation; has lost the confidence, if not the respect, of the great body of intelligent, thoughtful men of this country. What does the party stand for? What are its principles? What man is there in this party today who can stand up with any sort of confidence and declare them? Does Democracy stand for imperialism or expansion? Bryan answers one way and Jones the other. Does it stand for free silver or the single gold standard? Bryan and Jones answer one way; Croker and a distinguished member of the National Democratic Committee answer another. Does the party stand for tariff reform or protection? Nobody knows, for the Chicago platform declared that that question was retired until the money question should have been settled.

Where are the party leaders? Where are the great men of the past who could upon any occasion, at any time of the day or night, if called upon, stand up and with accuracy and confidence proclaim Democratic doctrines? There are no leaders, there is no man or set of men who are recognized today as the mouthpieces of the party. There was a so-called leader of the minority forces in the House of Representatives. He raised a constitutional question and called upon the Democrats in the House to stand by him in the position that he assumed, but when the test came more than forty members voted against him and he then and there resigned.

"Alas for the party of Thomas Jefferson! Surely it has fallen upon evil times. It is paying the penalty of the folly of 1896. Every prediction that we made when it then went astray has been fulfilled, or is about to be fulfilled. It must reorganize upon a true Democratic platform or go to pieces. Gentlemen may mock at this as they mocked at it in 1896, but it is the truth. Those who then forsook the old ship must come back to the little band of Democrats who remained and kept the colors flying, or be wrecked."

A Bicycle Trust.

The chainless wheel has enabled a number of leading bicycle manufacturers to lay plans for the creation of a trust to control output and maintain prices, and it is stated that a huge pool, with an aggregate capital of $50,000,000, is in process of formation. In order to insure a keeping of the agreement, it is provided that if any company in the combination cuts prices it shall forfeit its license to manufacture bicycles under the chainless patents, and shall also pay a penalty in cash.

Before the bevel-geared wheel was improved and made into a practical road machine, bicycle manufacturers had found it impossible to effect a union of interests. There were so many small factories producing chain wheels that the larger concerns could do nothing effective towards accomplishing consolidation. Now, however, the advent of new patents has presented the long-desired opportunity, and the creation of a trust seems to be assured.

It remains to be disclosed whether the bicycle poolers intend to advance prices or merely to sustain those which at present prevail. Bevel-geared wheels are now considerably lower in price than they were a year or two ago, the retail reduction upon our prominent brand being as great as 40 per cent. The decline was undoubtedly a result of competition, and the manufacturers are evidently agreed that rivalry has progressed far enough, even if they are not determined upon some retrogression.

Yes, It's a Shame.

It was a great oversight in our lawmakers that they did not make a law to have at least a dozen clerks of the circuit court for Queen Anne's county, it might give a few gentlemen a show to be at least nominated. As it is, we can only have one clerk. There are already about eight gentlemen who are ready and willing to serve the dear people, and as many more to be heard from. There is nothing like handing up your plate; if you don't get the nomination you can have the satisfaction of knowing what your friends think of you; besides you will have ample time to cool off before the election.—Queenstown News.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

A most dangerous counterfeit silver dollar made its appearance at the United States sub-treasury in Baltimore a few days ago. The coin is one that would readily be taken in exchange—in fact, those which were detected at the sub-treasury had passed through national banks without detection. The coin bears the date of 1895 and is well executed, except the lettering, which is somewhat irregular. The counterfeit is a shade lighter than the genuine dollar, while the ring is excellent. The secret service men say that, all together, the coin is a dangerous one.

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QUEEN ANNE'S RAILROAD



Schedule in effect April 5th, 1899. Steamer connections between 9½ Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, and Railroad division at Queenstown.

Eastward. 3 1 Exp. Mix'd		Westward. 2 4 Exp. Mix'd
Leave P. M. A. M.	STATIONS	Arrive A. M. P. M.
3.30 6.10	Baltimore	11.50 9.45
6.25 9.10	Queenstown	9.02 5.35
6.31 9.16	Bloomingdale	8.57 5.25
6.38 9.23	Wye Mills	8.50 5.17
6.44 9.30	Willoughby	8.45 5.04
6.51a	D. & C. Junc	8.38a
6.53 9.43	Queen Anne	8.37 4.49
6.55 9.45	Hillsboro	8.35 4.45
6.59 9.50	Downes	8.31 4.40
7.02 9.53	Tuckahoe	8.28 4.37
7.07 10.00	Denton	8.22 4.30
7.16 10.15	Hobbs	8.12 4.15
7.23 10.23	Hickman	8.06 4.05
7.27 10.27	Adamsville	8.02 3.58
7.31 10.32	Blanchard	7.58 3.53
7.37b 10.49	Greenwood	7.52 b3.45
7.44 10.55c	Owens	7.44 3.25
7.47 11.00	Oaklev	7.40 3.20
7.58 c11.15	Ellendale	7.33 3.12
8.06 11.24	Wolfe	7.17 3.58
8.11 11.30	Milton	7.12 2.51
8.19 11.38	Whitesboro	7.05 2.43
8.22 11.41	Overbrook	7.03 2.40
8 26 11.45	Greenhill	6.59 2.35
8.30 11.50	Lewes	6.55 2.30
A. M. A. M.		A. M. P. M.

CONNECTIONS.
a connects at D. & C. Junction for points on Del & Chesapeake R R.
b connects at Greenwood with the Del. Division of the Phila, Wilm & Balto R R for Bridgeville, Seaford, and points South.
c connects at Ellendale with the Dela, Md & Va. R R for Georgetown.
d connects at Greenwood with the Del Division of the Phila, Wilm & Balto R R

I. W. TROXEL, Gen'l Manager.
WM. D. UHLER, Ge n'l F. & P. Ag
Queenstown

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
P. W. & B. R.
Delaware & Chesapeake



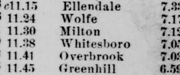
Commencing May 30th, 1898 will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH		STATIONS.	GO NOT
285 Mail.	205 Pass.	Week Days	240 Mail.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
6 25	3 00	Baltimore	11 15
7 25	3 46	Phila.	10 46
9 38	5 47	Clayton	8 45
9 48	5 56	Kenton	8 36
9 57	6 04	Hartley	8 26
f10 00	6 06	Slaughter's	8 23
f10 08	6 12	Marydel	8 17
f10 16	6 19	Henderson	8 10
10 24	6 26	Goldsboro	8 03
10 34	6 39	Greensboro	7 52
10 44	6 46	Ridgely	7 42
10 54	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31
11 04	7 02	Cordova	7 24
11 12	7 08	Chapel	7 18
11 24	7 20	Easton	7 08
11 42	7 37	Trappe	6 55
11 53	7 47	Oxford	6 45

"f" stops to leave or take passengers on notice to conductor.

J. B. Hutchinson' Gen'l Manager. J. R. Wood Gen'l Passenger Agt

Chester River Steamboat Company
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



Beginning November 7th, 1898, the

STEAMER EMMA A. FORD

will leave Chestertown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 o'clock a. m., stopped at Rolph's Booker's, Quaker Neck, Bogles', Queenstown and Kent Island. Leave Queenstown at 9:30 arriving in Baltimore about 12:15; leave Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10:30 a. m., arriving at Queenstown about 1:30 p. m.; arriving at Chestertown about 3:30 p. m.

STEAMER B. S. FORD,

leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.00 a. m., stopping at landings on Corsica River, Bogles, Queenstown Jackson Creek and Kent Island; leave Queenstown at 9.30 a. m., and arriving in Baltimore at about 12:15 p. m.; leave Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m., arriving at Queenstown about 1:30 p. m, Centreville about 3:30 p. m.

☞Until further notice the B. S. Ford will make the landings of the Gratitude at Rock Hall.

GEORGE WARFIELD,
President.
James E. Taylor, Gen. Agt.

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Agent for Caro Kent county, Del.

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