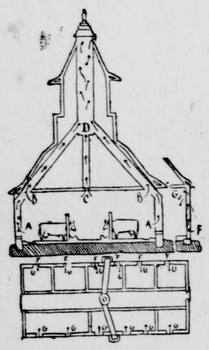
THE DAIRY

VENTILATING A BARN.

To Keep Stock in a Healthy Condition It Must Have Plenty of Fresh Air.

Bad air in close barns is a fruitful cause of disease among dairy stock, especially the dreaded tuberculosis or cow consumption. An effective method of ventilation is used in the Wisconsin experiment station barn. It was devised by Prof. F. H. King, who thus describes it:

A single ventilating flue (D E) rises



VENTILATING SYSTEM.

above the roof of the main barn and is divided below the roof into two arms (A B D), which terminate near the level of the stable floor at A A. These openings are provided with ordinary registers, with valves, to be opened and closed when desired. Two other ventilators are placed at B B, to be used when the stable is too warm, but are provided with valves, to be closed at other times. C is a direct 12-inch ventilator leading into the main shaft and opening from the ceiling so as to admit a current of warm air at all times to the main shaft to help force the draft. This ventilating shaft is made of galvanized iron, the upper portion being three feet in diameter. The covering on the outside is simply for architectural effect. The air enters the stable at various points as shown in the plan at F G and in the vertical section by arrows at F G.—Orange Judd Farmer.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Don't try to make good butter when milk and cream are kept in unventilated cellars.

Turn off the old cows. It is not wisdom to keep cows after they are eight years old, as a rule.

Whenever you see black pepsin recommended for the increase of the butter product, count it as a fraud.

Do you know what profit each of your cows yield you? If you are a buttermaker it is possible and profitable.

In selling a cow for a milker, be honest with the persons to whom you sell. Establish a reputation for fair dealing.

Are you not aware that it takes extra feed to "run" a cow in cold weather, just as it requires extra coal to "run" a stove?

If any of our readers milk eight or ten cows they cannot afford to set the milk in cans. Separate. Get a separator.

The dairy is, without question, more profitable than wheat growing in Minnesota and in many sections of both Dakotas.

If, after feeding the proper milk-making food to your cows, you are still unable to obtain a good quality of milk, try giving her fat-making substance and dispose of her.

When anyone gets where he thinks he can learn nothing he might as well die, and perhaps he will get somewhere where there is something to learn. There is a good deal for the best of us yet to learn in the dairy.

Every pound of butter made in the country should grade as prime butter, and will if all buttermakers will learn all that readily can be learned about the business.—Western Plowman.

High Feeding and Garget.

As the cow or other breeding animal approaches time of parturition, high feeding, either to stimulate milk flow or to make it richer, should for the time be suspended. Of the two, the kinds that tend to make the milk richer, or, in other words, to fatten the cow, are worst. But we should not advise any farmer to feed heavily with grain which will cause fever and make the animals feverish, though this may be nature's effort to lessen the milk flow so that the udder can hold it. The food should be laxative rather than constipating. Ensilage and roots of all kinds are good if not given in too large amounts. The only grain given should be three or four nubbins of corn daily until the calf is dropped. The cow will eat these readily, and they will cleanse the stomach preparatory to the time when parturition begins.—American Cultivator.

Test Each and Every Cow.

What we dairymen should aim at is to secure the best cows we can, and try testing each cow's milk separately and ascertain for sure whether they pay for their keeping and give us a little profit. We can be satisfied with a small profit, but cannot afford to keep cows at a loss for the benevolent purpose of supplying dairy products to consumers at a low cost. Excelsior should be the watchword, and the poorer cows kept only until their places can be filled by better.—Farmers' Review.

COST OF HAY SHEDS.

It Is Absolutely Insignificant When Compared with the Saving They Always Effect.

One of the common leaks upon the farm is in stacking hay, as often a large part of the crop is left out for months. If the work is poorly done great loss and damage is the result, however good the quality of the hay may have been when stacked. The cost of building suitable hay sheds in addition to the mow room of the barn need not be great. A shed 20 by 30 feet and 14 feet to the eaves can be erected at slight cost. Several years ago I built such a one, setting the posts on rock and spiking stringers and plates to the posts, using six-inch bolts which I bought and had a blacksmith sharpen. Holes should be bored in the stringers and plates; then drive the bolts into the posts solid. Such a plan is much better than to use spike nails. Any rough lumber will do for siding, and the shed should be covered with clapboards or shingles. Have an opening at one end for unloading hay. By building the shed larger and higher one could put in a carrier and hay fork. Place the lower stringers two feet from the ground and a scantling 18 inches above it; then after your siding is on go round and saw holes out of it two feet wide, which will make them 18 inches high; saw holes every three feet. This makes a capital place to feed cattle, and they will waste scarcely any hay. A low shed built around three sides of the hay shed will make a good protection for cattle, siding up the west and north sides. Cattle will do in such quarters almost as well as in expensive barns. By building the cornerib near the shed and feeding corn once a day cattle will winter finely, and for quite a while can reach hay for themselves, and when it gets beyond them push it down from the top all round and you have a good manger. This way is not perfect, of course, but it has the merit of cheapness and efficiency, and is a very satisfactory way to feed hay, as I have tried it for years. This plan of feeding is intended for cattle from two to three years old.—Prairie Farmer.

MILK COWS CLEAN.

By No Other Method Can All the Butter Fat Contained in the Milk Be Obtained.

It is a well-known fact that cows not milked clean will tend to dry up in short order. Another important reason for milked clean will tend to dry up in short fat, which is contained in a much larger per cent. in the last than in the first milk drawn, as is shown by the following experiment:

The Kansas state college dairy has conducted an experiment showing the importance of clean milking. Five cows that were giving a fair quantity of milk were selected, and their milk collected in half-pint bottles, each teat contributing its share to every bottle. These samples were tested with the Babcock test, with the following results:

Cow No. 6 varied from .6 of 1 per cent. to 7.2 per cent.

Cow No. 10 varied from .2 of 1 per cent. to 6.6 per cent.

Cow No. 14 varied from 1.6 per cent. to 5.8 per cent.

Cow No. 15 varied from 1.5 per cent. to 6.8 per cent.

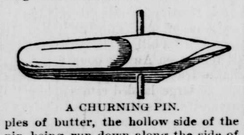
Cow No. 20 varied from 8 of 1 per cent. to 7.8 per cent.

The results show a gradual, although not entirely uniform, increase in the per cent. of fat from the beginning to the last of the milking, except with the last two samples drawn from each cow. Here the per cent. of fat would take a sudden leap, amounting often to a third or a half of the total variation. This shows very clearly how important it is to get all the milk. By averaging the results it was found that the last quarter of a pint was worth from three-fourths to one and a half pints of milk first drawn from the udder. Moral: Milk clean and get fat.—D. H. Otis, in Western Rural.

USEFUL IMPLEMENT.

How the Churning Pin Is Used in the Creameries and Home Dairies of Denmark.

A churning pin is a combination of a long, narrow spoon and a spatula. When the churning approaches its closing stage it serves well for taking out sam-



A CHURNING PIN.

ples of butter, the hollow side of the pin being run down along the side of one of the dashers. After the butter has been taken out of the churn, during the working, the flat end of the pin may be employed in removing small grains of dirt, in breaking the bulk for trial, etc. In Danish creameries and home dairies this pin is of considerable importance, and succeeds the thermometer when the churning is at an end.—J. Christian Bay, in Farm and Fireside.

Tuberculin Test Successful.

The tuberculin test was employed by the Ohio station with satisfactory results. Thirty-one cows and bulls were subjected to the test and 14 of those responded. These latter were re-treated about two months later, and the results then confirmed the first test. Finally the entire herd of the station was tested, with the result of adding several more to the list of suspected cases. About ten months from the first test the animals were re-tested and 15 head killed. The tuberculin test was confirmed in every particular, most of the animals being so diseased as to be condemned as unfit for food; yet they had shown no external symptoms of the disease and were in good flesh and apparently perfectly healthy.

WITH A BROKEN ARM.

John B. Gordon Kept His Engagement to Lecture Despite a Bad Accident.

In Washington a few days ago Gen. John B. Gordon told the story of a remarkable experience he had ten days ago. Said Gen. Gordon:

"I venture to remark that I did something that not one of the youngsters, including Joe Wheeler, can do. I had an engagement to deliver my lecture on 'The Last Days of the Confederacy,' in a town near the border of Kansas and Nebraska. There was a foot of snow on the ground, and my only way to reach the place was by sleigh.

"We started and all went well for several miles, until the driver struck something, and out I went with the sleigh right on top of me. When I tried to rise I found that my left arm had been wrenched clear out of the socket, and pulled down to a remarkable and painful extent. I never thought of anything but reaching my engagement, where 1,000 people were waiting to hear me. By good fortune I was near the house of a surgeon and in a few minutes after the accident he was repairing my damage. While he doing that I sent for another sleigh two miles away. It came on time, and with such a splendid pair of horses that I reached my engagement on the moment.

"The rumor of my fall and injuries had preceded me and I never had a more enthusiastic reception in my life.

"My arm was pretty sore, but I never missed an engagement in that snow-bound region. How many young men do you know who could do that?"

According to Modern Methods.

"I suppose," said the tradesman, "that before you are married you will pay up all your debts."

"Not at all," answered the count. "After I am married my father-in-law will pay them all."—Chicago Post.

An Unprecedented Occurrence.

"Wasn't that a very big fellow that just got away from you?" asked one fisherman of a fellow angler.

"No," was the reply; "it was a measly little chap. I'd have thrown him back if I'd caught him."—Harlem Life.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

Pain Is Easier to Bear When the Sun Shines Than in the Gloomy Dark of Night.

All who ever suffered from a toothache know to their sorrow that the pains increase as the night grows older. A toothache which during the day interfered but little with our enjoyment of life is likely to develop during the hours of darkness into a veritable terror, that makes us curse the accident of our birth. It is the same with an earache, asthmatic troubles, etc. Asthma is most likely to develop into a smothering nightmare between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

At the Vienna university Dr. Goldscheider has told the reason in a paper read before his class. He thinks the darkness prevailing in the average bedroom is at fault. Light, he says, plays a greater part in the pathology of aches than most people imagine. Those are, generally speaking, the healthiest members of the human family who live in sunlit, well aired rooms, and who move about in the sun as much as practicable.

If in daytime we are stricken with pain our sufferings are certainly less, relatively speaking, than they would be if the malady had seized us at night, for light and sunshine soothe our feelings and do not allow us to abandon ourselves to the feeling of pain.

When night comes the painful sensations increase; they are bearable as long as we are in the gas or lamplight, but become intense the moment we stretch out in bed, enveloped by stillness and darkness. A lessening of the pain is observable only after sunrise.

"What does it mean?" asks the doctor. "That darkness and stillness are not conducive to the comfort of sick people. Therefore, I say, if you have pains in the evening, do not rob yourself of the soothing effects of a lamp. In ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the presence of a light in the sick room alleviates pain.

"For the same reasons, do not let your children sleep in the dark if they prefer a light. The denial of a night light has made many a child ill with heart disease. If children refuse to sleep in the dark it may be assumed that there is some physical or mental reason for it which we ought to respect.

"From the above rules nervous people are exempt. Some of them absolutely refuse to find rest until all is quiet and dark about them. I have found that in cases of megrim, a neuralgic pain in one side of the head, nothing would do but to place the patient in an absolutely dark and still room, if possible at the top of the house. I advise that people suffering from sick headache should interrupt their day's work and take themselves for a quarter of an hour to a darkened room proof against noises. Nature has put two great remedies in our hands—light and darkness. Sufferers should find out for themselves which best agrees with them."—N. Y. Herald.

FOR NERVOUS PATIENTS.

Instrument Which Enables a Sick Man to See and Hear His Heart Beat.

The value of the Roentgen rays is every day increasing. A new instrument has just been perfected. It permits the doctor to see the pulsations of the heart and hear its beatings at the



SEEING AND HEARING THE HEART BEAT.

same time. Many doctors think that a nervous patient can be more certainly assured of his normal condition if allowed to see it himself. For such people the screen which reflects the heart is replaced by a mirror, whereon the image is cast. By inserting the ear tubes in his ear and holding the reflector he can hear and see his own heart beat.

Short-Lived Plant Giant.

The taliput palm (corypha umbraculifera) of Ceylon, whose leaves are put to such numerous uses by the Singhalese, bears fruit but once during its life. This elegant tree measures about ten feet round the trunk and attains a height of about 180 feet. The flowers, the appearance of which presages death to the tree, are inclosed in a tall spathe, which bursts with a loud report, disclosing a huge plume of beautiful blossom. The inflorescence is succeeded by equally conspicuous bunches of fruit. When these have ripened the tree withers rapidly, and in the course of a fortnight may be seen prostrate and decaying on the spot it adorned.

Cars Without Wheels.

Street cars without wheels are the latest novelty in vehicles. The cars run on ball bearings, and, being near the line instead of raised above it, are not subject to the same amount of resistance in the form of centrifugal force. Much greater speed is thus obtained, and the wear of the balls in carrying the car is much less than the wear of the wheel rims. The movement of the tramcar is easy and agreeable.

WONDERFUL OPERATION.

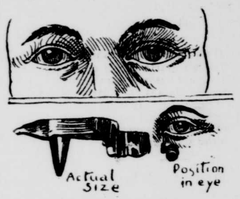
Gunlock, Over Two Inches Long, Removed from the Eye of a Young Ohioan.

For a man to go about for five years carrying imbedded in his skull a piece of iron over two inches long and half an inch thick, and to be totally unconscious of the fact seems an absurdity. Yet that is just what John W. Ray, of Chillicothe, O., has done, and without suffering any physical inconvenience whatever. The case is without doubt the most remarkable in a surgical sense that ever happened there, and has attracted widespread attention.

Five years ago Ray went hunting, and his shotgun exploded in his hands. His face was badly powder-burned and several of the flying pieces of metal struck him in the face and cut it. The deepest was right at the inside corner of the left eye, close up to the nose, and extending a short distance under the eye. But the cut soon healed, and nothing more was thought of it. Ray's eyesight and general health were u-

paired. Occasionally he would suffer a severe headache.

A short time ago he discovered that the old wound had reopened and was sloughing away. A piece of metal ap-



GUNLOCK IN HIS EYE.

peared imbedded in the flesh. He consulted Dr. J. M. Leslie, and that gentleman decided to remove the metal. So Ray was placed under the influence of anaesthetics and the operation began. Dr. Leslie secured a firm hold on the piece of metal with a pair of forceps, but was unable to move it. A more powerful pair of forceps was secured and the metal finally moved. But there seemed to be some sort of projection behind the eyeball, and whenever Dr. Leslie pulled the metal out the eyeball was pressed out from behind. Finally he turned the metal around, but in so doing touched Roy's olfactory nerve and a violent fit of sneezing followed.

When the paroxysm stopped the piece of metal was removed with great difficulty, and, to the surgeon's astonishment, was found to be the breech lock of Ray's old shotgun. It was a little over two inches in length, about half an inch thick, and a screw an inch long projected from one end. It was this that had got behind the eyeball. The lock had been blown into the skull just below the brain, and a fraction of an inch higher would have meant certain and instant death. A very peculiar thing was that Ray's eyesight was not impaired.

He rallied nicely from the effects of the operation, and will soon be quite well again. He was the most astonished man in the room when shown what had been taken out of his head.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TELEPHONES ABROAD.

Great Britain Is About to Add the Instruments to Its Post and Telegraph Service.

It would seem that there is not another country in the world which is so considerate of capital and the privileges that capital has come to acquire as the United States. Almost from the moment of the introduction of the telephone it became in Europe more or less of a public service, or state as against a private monopoly; but it continues to be not merely a private monopoly in the most progressive state of the American union, but a private monopoly, unregulated by the public authority. And we are now actually listening to the superannuated suggestion of resorting to competition for the restraint of what is essentially a monopolistic enterprise, and admitting competing telephone companies into the various cities and towns, to the further multiplication of poles and wires and the general unsightliness and inconvenience of the public ways.

The British government, on the other hand, is about to take a long step forward in establishing a state telephone service in connection with the postal and postal telegraph services. A natural system of telephone lines was instituted by that government in 1895, but on a somewhat restricted scale. This is now to be comprehensively extended. So recent London dispatches state, details of a government scheme for the expenditure of $10,000,000 in developing telephonic communication in the United Kingdom have been presented to the house of commons, and the plan was approved by that body. It is further stated that this step is welcomed as a death-blow to the private telephone company, which was left in the field by the government's restricted establishment of 1895—which is hardly to be wondered at, since uncertainty as to what the government would do prevented the private monopoly from adequately developing its system. Great Britain will now, accordingly, take its place with France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden among the states which in large part or entirely own and operate the telephone service within their borders. —Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Potato Stalks for Paper.

On account of the scarcity of raw material for the paper mills of Holland they now use the stalks of the potato plant, which can be bought of the farmers for 50 cents per ton.

GOLD TEETH NOT ALL GOLD.

They Are Often Only Removable Shells, Which Are Worn to Make a Show.

"I'd hate to pay that woman's dentist bills," said a business man to a friend on a South side L train the other day. Across the aisle from the man was a woman who showed enough gold every time she opened her mouth to make a man want to leave home and try his fortunes in the Klondike. Two of her upper teeth had been replaced by pieces of burnished metal, and one of her lower teeth also had a 22 carat sheen about it. Her companion had only one gold tooth, but she kept it doing the work of three by a constant smile, says a Chicago paper.

"That's another case of the old adage, 'All that glitters is not gold,'" said the business man's friend. "One of the latest dental novelties makes gold teeth possible to anyone at a small cost and without even sacrificing a healthy incisor to make room for the metal. For a quarter you can get a shell that can be stuck over any front tooth and with an excuse to smile you can present a regular gold mine to the astonished public. Actresses first affected the gold tooth, and then the Yankee man got an idea. In a short time there was an epidemic of gold teeth. The novelty man came out with his plated shells and sold them like hot cakes. No one but the dentist has any kick against the imitation gold tooth, and as a dazzler it is hard to beat. That woman's teeth may be the real stuff, but I believe she can slip them off when she wants to and get them plated when they get tarnished."

Sound Reasoning.

"Why did Caesar thrice decline the imperial crown?" demanded the Shakespearean student.

"I suppose it was because it was offered to him three times," replied the matter-of-fact man.—Harlem Life.

Humdrum Existence.

Mrs. Wiggles—My husband and I never quarrel.

Waggles—How tame and uninteresting your life must be!—Somerville Journal.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PENINSULA HEADQUARTERS

MACHINERY AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

No House in Eastern Maryland carries a heavier stock of Machinery and Improved Farm Implements than does this, and by the aid of appreciative patrons we have this season the largest and best stock of these goods ever exhibited. We keep almost everything in our line from a "toothpick to a steam engine.

We want to speak to our good friends over in Caroline and introduce them to some "Talbot Bargains" We have them right here. You can put both eyes on them and see for yourself. Prices are so low you will find something saved by coming to see us

STEVENS and PITTS ENGINES and THRESHERS.

These two favorite makes are still sold by us. Samples on exhibition. We have found none better, and today we have numbers of friends in this State and Delaware praising their value. If you think of buying any Steam Machinery this year don't fail to see us. We also sell the REEVES' STACKER. We can save you money.

South Bend Chilled Plows, Oliver Chilled Plows, Economist Plows, New Ground Grub Plows (the best and cheapest we have ever seen,) Sulkey Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Drag Harrows, Field Rollers, Plow Castings, Corn Shellers Fodder Cutters

any many other minor articles not necessary to name. Among other things however, we want to make special mention of the

Auburn Steel-Axle Farm Wagon

We sell more Farm Wagons than all others combined and that's because they are the Best Wagon, by far, in this market.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

Don't put cash into anything "shoddy", especialy a carriage. You'll regret it ever and always. Such things get on the market, only to sell regardless of value, and some people find it out too late. We have just received a stock of carriages, that are built on honor, out of the best materiels and will satisfy you in long service. They are handsome and cheap See us or write.

Corn Planters and Buckeye Cultivators.

The Tiger Corn Planter Embodies the latest and best ideas in corn planting. Steel Check Rower Heads, Angle Steel Frames, Steel Hoppers and and High Wheels. This planter is so simple that a boy can work it. It is the "King of the Corn Field."

FINE BICYCLES FOR 1899.

We are the the pioneer dealers and Headquarters on Bicycles. We brought to Easton the first wheels sold. Since then we have sold Hundreds in this and the adjoining counties. We keep by far the largest Stock of bicycles ontside the Cities, and are prepared to give you the very best prices. Appreciative buyers are right with us. We sell the renowned RAMBLER, CRESCENT, STORMER, IDEAL, READING SPECIAL, MARS, WINNER and PENANT. We are in the Front Rank with the best bicycles made, and that too at a price so low that almost any one can afford to buy a wheel.

THE MOST COMPLETE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

We venture to say we have the most complete repair department on the Peninsula. We have an "Expert Bicycle Doctor" that can "cure any ailment" at short notice and still shorter cost. Try us.

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS.

Put up in all size cans and in all colors. If you are going to do any painting this season call and see our immense stock. You know all about the high standard of Longman & Martinez, John Lucas & Son, and the Monarch. They are known the world over. We can save you money, and give you perfect satisfaction. Call and see us on paint.

REMEMBER US ON BINDER TWINE

and keep in mind we are in partnership with the people, and will give all the advantags it is possible for any well-regulated house to do.

YOUR FRIENDS,

Shannahan & Wrightson Hdwr. Co., Easton, Md.

Our 1899 Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

KLONDYKE ICE.

As Pure as Gold.

As Clear as Crystal.

Every cake made from thoroughly distilled water according to the most approved Hygienic principles, and by machinery of the latest improved make. As we are compelled to keep a man at the factory on Sunday persons desiring ice can purchase of him.

Ice Delivered Every Saturday for Sunday

Place your order and let the wagon stop at your door each morning,

CONTRACTS SHOULD BE BOOKED NOW,

LAWRENCE B. TOWERS,
DENTON, MD.

DRS. W. T. & L. D. KELLEY

DENTIST.

Main office on Dover Street, near Hote Avon, Easton, Md.

One will practice at Preston on Mondays; Denton on Tuesdays; Federalsburg the second and fourth Thursday in every month. Gas and local anasthatics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Best work guaranteed. Terms cash.

Notice.

The County Commissioners of Caroline county on Thursday, the 6th inst., at their office, ordered to be placed upon the minute-record "That on and after this date that no Out Pension would be paid, except to the person to whom the pension belongs, or an order by them to whom same shall be paid."

By Order of County Commissioners
4-13 4t. CHAS. H. WHITBY, Clerk.

Subscribe for the UNION and get your home news.

—THE—

American Union

—IS A—

Valuable Advertising Medium,

As it circulates among all Classes of Business Men and Farmers, and is considered a profitable investment by those who use its columns for advertising purposes. The UNION, has a large circulation in every Town and Village in the County of any size. If you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Anything, try a UNION Advertisement. We can put your goods before the public and send you buyers — you must do the rest.

Job Printing

If you are in need of any Job Printing, it matters not what you want, call at the UNION office and place your order. We print anything from a Visiting Card to a Full Sheet Poster. All work done with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Give us a trial order for either advertising or Job Work. We believe we can please you.

For any further information call at or address the

Union Pub. Co.

DENTON, MD.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

BLACKSMITHING.

PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER
AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH

I guarantee all material and work Give me a call. Prices to suit the times. Shop on Third Street adjoining Shields' Livery Stables.

WALTER W. MOORE.

A. G. GELLETLY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Williston, Md.
Growers and Dealers in the Leading Varieties of Small Fruits

BLACKSMITHING.

JOHN J. BARNES.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Iron and Steele for all kinds of Farm and Wagon Work. All sizes of new wheels and axles furnished at short notice. The best grades of horse-shoes used. My long experience in blacksmithing enables me to give satisfaction in both work and prices.

Shop on Third St. Give me a trial.

QUEEN ANNE'S RAILROAD

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

Eastward.			Westward.	
3	1		2	4
Exp.	Mix'd		Exp.	Mix'd
Leave			Arrive	
P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS	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	10.40	Greenwood	7.52	b3.45
7.44	10.55	Owens	7.44	3.25
7.47	11.00	Oakley	7.40	3.20
7.58	c11.15	Ellendale	7.33	3.12
8.06	11.24	Wolfe	7.17	2.58
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.

e 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. Agt.
Queenstown.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

P. W. & B. R. R.

Delaware & Chesapeake Ry.

Commencing May 30th, 1898 trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH		STATIONS.	GOING NORTH	
285 Mail.	205 Pass.	Week Days	240 Mail.	294 Pass
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 25	3 00	Baltimore	11 15	6 55
7 25	3 46	Phila.	10 46	5 42
9 38	5 47	Clayton	8 45	3 46
9 48	5 56	Kenton	8 36	3 37
f9 57	6 04	Hartley	8 26	3 27
f10 00	6 06	Slaughter's	8 23	3 24
f10 08	6 12	Marydel	8 17	3 18
f10 16	6 19	Henderson	8 10	3 11
10 24	6 26	Goldsboro	8 03	3 04
10 34	6 39	Greensboro	7 52	2 54
10 44	6 46	Ridgely	7 42	2 43
10 54	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31	2 33
11 04	7 02	Cordova	7 24	2 24
11 12	7 08	Chapel	7 18	2 17
11 24	7 20	Easton	7 08	2 07
11 42	7 37	Trappe	6 55	1 r
11 53	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1

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

J. B. Hutchinson' J. R.
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passeng

Chester River Steamboat C

CHANGE OF SCHEDUI

Beginning November 7th, 1

STEAMER EMMA A. FOI

will leave Chestertown on M Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a. m., stopped at Rolph's Booker's Neck, Bogles', Queenstown Kent Island. Leave Queenstown 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.

OUR NATIVE HERBS

The original Herb Compound and Great

BLOOD PURIFIER

AND LIVER REGULATOR. GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD AND INACTIVITY OF

THE LIVER.

200 days treatment for $1, and the $1 back if you are not Cured.

Any one sending $1 by mail to the undersigned agent the medicine will be sent post paid. Prompt attention given to Mail Orders. Not sold by Druggists.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS, CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
SMITH GOOD,
Agent for Caroline county, Md., and Kent county, Del. 11-24-6m.

A FREE PATTERN
(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribe to-day, or, send 5c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ or 15¢

(No-Seam-Allowance Patterns.)
Only 10 and 15 cts. each—none higher. Ask for them Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from

THE McCALL CO.,
138-146 West 14th St., New York.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3534-0021.jpg