ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

HEARSE GETS STUCK.

Grave Condition of Roads in an Otherwise Highly Progressive Illinois Community.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times regarding the good roads movement is that newspapers, big and little, in city and village, are discussing the subject in a forceful, intelligent, fetching way. The somewhat funereal picture shown here is reproduced from a recent copy of the Rushville (Ill.) Times, which says:

"Bad roads and religion do not mix readily. In fact, the first is perhaps productive of more profanity than any other one thing farmers have to contend with. Be that as it may, we have the bad roads; have had them since time immemorial, and the question is whether we will continue to have them



STUCK IN THE MUD.

or rather seek some practical solution of the question, which is of mutual importance to the farmer and business man.

"On March 16 C. H. Hammond, of the firm of Hammond & Stremmel, went to Littleton to attend a funeral. Knowing the condition of the roads, a four-horse team was attached to the hearse and the front and rear axles were chained together to keep them from pulling apart. D. A. Cooney drove the teams and managed to keep the vehicle moving all the time until within the corporation limits on the return trip. Here the mud was deeper, blacker and more tenacious, and hung on the spokes of the wheels until a huge mass had accumulated. The weight of the mud was so great it spread the wheels, and as the horses continued to go forward the strain came on the front axle, which sprung out of shape, allowing the wheels to strike the bed of the hearse, bringing it to a sudden stop.

"It was impossible to move the hearse with the axle sprung as it was, so the teams were unhitched and the vehicle left in the road until it could be brought to the city on sled-runners. While it was stalled in the street Mr. Hammond took a snapshot picture of it, of which the cut shown herewith is a reproduction."

Surely such object lessons as this cannot fail to arouse the good people of any mud-locked community to the evil that besets them. And "they say" the people of Rushville and vicinity are now determined to have better roads.

GOOD ROADS GOSPEL.

A Few Pointed Epigrams Taken from a Speech Delivered by Hon. John P. Brown.

Hon. John P. Brown, of Connersville, Ind., was recently invited by Gov. Mount to address the Indiana State Association of Trustees, and from his brilliant effort the following bright shafts of good roads advocacy are worthy of consideration:

"No influence has been so potent as the wheel in developing the system of good roads, and all of these thousands of L. A. W. wheelmen are ready to help the farmer secure good roads.

"Civilization and education are the results of perfect highways, not only among nations, but localities as well.

"The future prosperity of the state will be determined by those who are now in school. Good roads will aid them in accomplishing their future work in the advancement of the state.

"A good road cannot be built without the expenditure of much money and great labor.

"A high land tax now means a low land tax hereafter, while a lowland tax is the highest and longest continued.

"All taxes should be collected in cash.

"All wealth should aid in that which benefits all, and in nothing is this more true than good roads.

"The state should aid in highway construction, on which her future welfare so greatly depends."

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

The Moral Aspect of Poor Roads Amusingly Discussed by a New York Newspaper.

Of late years we have been hearing but one side of the roads question, till the world has come to think that there is but one side. While only a bold man would say that poor roads are better than good roads, something is to be said in their favor, and some sympathy is due those despised and rural persons that do not join in the general pean in favor of good roads. Not that one would for a moment oppose the present agitation for them, any more than one would oppose Sunday schools. Both are commendable; yet even as one would not wish this world one large Sunday school, so one should be moderate in one's desire for faultless highways.

Imagine what it would be to have roads eliminated from our calculations. The world would lose all those ecstatic thrills it now experiences in watching the clay or loam quagmires change, drop by drop, back into the deligitful roads they can be at times. Perfect roads would be as dull as the ideal social state.

In a more important way humanity would lose. Good roads, in a few short years, would sap the moral fiber which man has been cultivating through ages. Time may come when we shall not need the ethical stimulus of poor roads, but it is far off. The Yankee gains the sharpness and doggedness of the granite he daily drives over. The Virginian has superimposed on his natural impetuosity, patience and endurance from that red clay of his, which no mere impetuosity can conquer. The Floridian develops his character through his calming sand; the Illinoisan from his bottomless black mud. Finally—if we are to be needed—poor roads restrain the motocycle to its native lair of the noisome city, and keep it from defiling the beautiful rural districts.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

Virginia Has Patented a Unique Device for the Collection and Distribution of Letters.

A good many crossroads postmasters will lose their jobs when the government adopts the system of delivering and collecting mail in the country, which has just been patented by Thomas J. Crowder, of Virginia. His invention forms a valuable adjunct to the suburban system now being developed for the relief of country residents. It consists of a box somewhat larger than those now used in the cities as mail depositories, and these are to be erected at convenient centers along the country roads. Two keys are allotted to each residence in the vicinity. The



RURAL MAIL BOX.

first door comprises one entire side of the box, and when this is opened it falls to a horizontal position and acts as a shelf. A number of small individual boxes are revealed, and the second key furnished opens one of these. For the sake of convenience in distributing the mail these many little doors form one large one, which when opened by the carrier gives access at once to all the private boxes, but when he has closed this shield the mail in each of these compartments is secure from examination by any others than those holding the keys of that particular box.

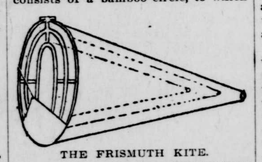
A large space is reserved in the bottom as a depository for mail matter that is dropped in the usual way through a slot provided.

The patent also contemplates the combination of the scheme with an electrical system by which the box owners may be notified at their respective homes when a parcel has been placed in the box by the carrier.

NEW FORM OF KITE.

It Is Scientifically Useful and Can Be Constructed Easily by Amateurs and Boys.

Scientific kite flying has made great progress in recent years. The Youth's Companion has frequently noted the achievements at the Blue Hill observatory in Milton, Mass. Mr. G. A. Frismuth, of Philadelphia, has borrowed an idea from the balloon fly, or "telltale," used on ships to show the direction of the wind, and has constructed a kite consisting of three cones, one within the other. The mouth of each cone consists of a bamboo circle, to which



THE FRISMUTH KITE.
(An Easy Form for Boys and Amateurs to Construct.)

the silk bag is fastened. The circles in the experimental kite are 12, 18 and 24 inches in diameter, and the cones are 24, 36 and 42 inches in length each, with a two-inch outlet at the end. A little protuberance at the bottom of the outer bamboo hoop shows where a small lump of lead ballast is attached. The weight of the entire construction is seven ounces. The kite at a height of 1,000 feet registered a pull of 16 pounds. It seems to be an easy form of kite for boys and amateurs to construct.

How His Ears Must Tingle.

The sultan of Turkey is most inquisitive as to what is said and written about him abroad. Every day translations are laid before him from the newspapers of the world, and these are all closely perused. His majesty, by the way, is a bad hand at suffering. At one time he wanted to have an aching tooth removed, and dared not. Eight slaves had molars drawn out in his presence that he might have an opportunity of judging the extent of suffering entailed, and finally the sultan decided that he would rather bear the pain than undergo such an ordeal.

Telephone Wire Thieves.

For some time past Parisians have had occasion to complain of defects in the telephone service. Blame was officially thrown first on the influenza, and subsequently on the disturbance caused by tunneling for the Metropolitan, but a third explanation is suggested by the arrest of a gang of men who have been stealing telephone wires for months. Their occupation gave them access to sewers, and armed with insulated nippers, they helped themselves daily to as much copper wire as they could carry away.

Stand Up to Fit a Shoe.

"People would find less difficulty with ready-made shoes," said the experienced salesman, "if they would stand up to fit them on instead of sitting down. Nine persons out of ten, particularly women, want a comfortable chair while they are fitting a shoe, and it is with the greatest difficulty you can get them to stand for a few minutes, even after the shoe is fitted. Then, when they begin walking about they wonder why the shoes are not so comfortable as they were at first trial. A woman's foot is considerably smaller when she sits in a chair than when she walks about. Exercise brings a larger quantity of blood into the feet, and they swell appreciably. The muscles, also, require certain space. In buying shoes this fact should be borne in mind."

A Simple Spring Medicine.

Mix three ounces of citrate of magnesia, three ounces of cream of tartar, three ounces of loaf sugar, two ounces of Epsom salts, 1½ ounces of tartaric acid and two ounces of carbonate of soda with two quarts of boiling water. Take a wineglass before breakfast.

In Doubt.

"He said you had a beautifully generous figure."

"I wonder if he meant my dowry or [illegible]."—Cleveland Plain-

THE DAIRY

DAIRY REFRIGERATOR.

A Small Building of Wood That Is Easily Put Up North of Any Large Farmhouse.

Plans for a small dairy refrigerator for milk and butter from five cows are wanted by J. R. B., who has 15 loads of ice and a good cool well. He wants a building of wood and located north of a large farmhouse, around which is a maple grove.

The plan illustrated herewith calls for an addition of 6 by 11 feet on the north end of the house. Across one end of the room thus made, see Fig. 2, is partitioned the refrigerator proper, the rest of the room being used as a milk room. This will give room to work around the cabinet creamer which I would set in the southwest corner. The walls, ceiling and partitions should be made by first sheeting up both sides of the studding with matched flooring, adding to the sheathing on the inside a layer of the best coal tar paper put on in such a way that the joints match at the studding, then fur out on the



REFRIGERATOR AND CREAMERY.

inside and add another sheeting of matched flooring and building paper, fur out once more, and add a third and last sheeting of matched flooring. This gives three dead air spaces. The doors should be built up in the same way as the walls and the edges beveled so as to close practically tight.

The room to be used as a refrigerator is divided into two compartments, one for ice and the other for storage. The icebox is 2½ feet square, the partition between it and the storage is made by setting two by four studding six inches apart and sheeting up on the storage side from the bottom of the ice chest within four inches of the ceiling. The openings thus left at the bottom and the top furnish a means for circulation of the air, which will pass into the top of the ice box from the storage room, where it has become warm, while the cold air from the ice passes out below to take its place. The bottom of the ice chest should be up some 20 inches from the floor, and consist of a galvanized iron drip-pan, resting on a grating of two by fours two inches apart. This grating may be made by nailing the two by fours onto both sides of the studs forming the partition.

The water from the melting ice should be conducted from the drip-pan to the outside by means of a pipe, provided with a trap, the trap being necessary to prevent an outflow of cold air with the water. The sides of the ice box should be lined with four-inch strips of inch stuff about one inch apart, the edges planed to a bevel as in Fig. 1, so that the drip where the ice comes against the sides will fall to the inside and into the pan below. The shelves in the storage room should be of slats, so as to allow circulation of air.

The outside door should be 2½ feet wide, the door into the cold storage the same width and extending from the floor to the ceiling. The door into the ice box, two feet wide and about three feet high. One window with double glass, about three feet long and 1½ feet high, well up in the side of the wall, will give sufficient light. The sides of the building should be well banked up, so that the space under the floor will be dry and the air dead. —Prof. G. H. True, Michigan Experimental Station, in Farm and Home.

DEVELOPING A HEIFER.

A Task That Calls for the Exercise of Considerable Judgment on the Part of Dairymen.

Much of the value of a heifer as a dairy animal depends upon the treatment given her during the two or three months preceding the time of dropping her first calf and the first year afterward. She ought to be kept in good, thrifty condition, fed a good variety of food, be handled to make her gentle, and be given such care as is best calculated to develop her mother qualities.

When a heifer first comes to her milk, the milk glands that constitute the udder are undeveloped. With these, as with many other organs, growth is stimulated by use.

But the desire to secure a rapid increase of progeny in too many cases induces the owner to breed the heifer the second time too soon, and the effect of this is always detrimental to her best development. Before the processes of lactation have been fully developed, a second process is introduced into the system that is opposed to the production of milk. The energies of the cow are turned to the growing of the young calf. One great secret in the development of a heifer for the dairy is to defer the breeding for her second calf for at least four months, and, in most cases, six months would be better. In this way all her energies may be devoted to milk production. As soon as the milk flow is well established and the danger of milk fever is past, her treatment, both in feeding and care, should be such as will enable her to produce the largest quantity of milk for the longest period.

One advantage in breeding the young heifer so that she will drop the first calf after grass and clover have made a good growth is that the conditions of milk production are then most favorable, and, with good pastuage and a light feeding of bran and cornmeal or bran and ground oats, the young heifer may be kept up to her full capacity of milk production.

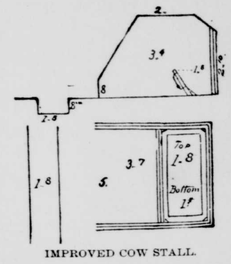
At the start the udder should be rubbed and kneaded as an aid to develop it. Her treatment should be such as will keep her quiet and gentle, and her feeding should be such as will maintain her in good, thrifty condition.—St. Louis Republic.

CHEAP COW STALL.

Sketch and Description of One That Has Lately Been Introduced with Great Success.

Some of your readers may be interested in the following sketch and description of a successful cow stall lately finished.

The floor of gutter, stall and manger is cement. Partitions of two-inch spruce with strap iron along the top and let into the floor. Width of stall, three feet seven inches; length [illegible] gutter, five feet. Heig



IMPROVED COW STALL.

front, two feet ten inches; height of partition, three feet four inches, sloping down to eight inches at the back, and with a short slope to the front, leaving two feet of level top. Manger board of two-inch oak, 12 inches high; manger 20 inches wide at top and 14 at the bottom, but the angles at sides and bottom are filled in with triangular strips, making the actual bottom of manger three feet four inches by 11 inches. In the middle there is a half-inch rod, six inches long, with ring and chain for tying. The gutter is eight inches deep and one foot six inches wide.—Douglas Merritt, in Country Gentleman.

TIMELY DAIRY TOPICS.

If the cow will convert her food into milk, feed her all she will eat.

Has the cow been comfortable all winter? If not she is losing you money. The cow must be kept warm and fed such foods as she can digest.

If you let the cow get cold, her milk will shrink and she never again can give as much milk as she did before she was chilled, until she has another calf.

Always feed the cow that is with calf well; and remember that the calf is a bunch of muscle and bone. Therefore feed such as will make muscle and bone. Do not feed too much corn.

Pay no attention to the man who tells you that you cannot feed quality into milk. It is nonsense, pure and simple. Good, rich food will make better milk.—Western Rural.

Skilled Men in Demand.

The demand for skilled buttermakers is expected to be greater this season than ever before. A number of creamerymen have been heard to express themselves as being through experimenting with poor, cheap help, as it has proven very expensive, and they will begin this season with competent help. It is to be hoped that every creameryman will see the profits to be gained by employing a buttermaker skilled in his art, and pay him a good salary. The buyers on our leading markets are becoming more and more critical each year, it is going to be the creameries that turn out fancy butter every day in the week that will be on top next fall.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Milk Sent to Creameries.

There is a profit to the farmer in milk sent to creameries over that kept at home, provided the cost of hauling it to and from the creamery be not too great. But this obstacle is done away with where one farmer is secured to do the hauling. At the creamery the farmer has his milk put in shape where it will bring a higher average price than will the milk if kept at home and made into average farm butter.

WHY MEN DON'T MARRY.

The Mothers of the New Women Feel Aggrieved Over the State of Things.

It is one of the grievances of the mothers of new women that young men are not so willing to rush into matrimony and bring up a large family on nothing a year as they were in her youthful days. The new women point out that if their fathers had not been so rash their daughters would probably not be new women at all, but would have been quite easy and content curled up by the family fireside, with no haunting thoughts of making a living or carving a future to worry them. The mother of the new women doesn't agree with her daughters. She thinks that men were always as selfish as they are now, and that it is not so much that the man of to-day hesitates to give up the creature comforts that his income will provide for one but that the man of long ago, who married at 20 on nothing a year, was looking for the comforts that his son can have to-day in a bachelor apartment. Even the new women are shocked at this sordid, unsentimental, material view of the matter. It has never occurred to them, they contend, to regard the teapots and the Turkish rugs of Algy as rivals, and they are quite sure they are not a bit jealous of the perfect, warranted-sober-and-silent servant who keeps his master's clothes and his apartment in order. They would be only too thankful to be able to get as good a servant and as nice an apartment as Algy has for as little money as that fortunate youth spends.

A girl who went bachelor-apartment hunting with her brother the other day gives it as her opinion that in 20 years, if the present demand for bachelor apartments keeps up, there will be no marrying or giving in marriage in Heaven or on earth. In one apartment at which they looked the carpet was nailed down with brass-headed tacks. The owner thought it so pretty that he said common nails would desecrate it, the janitor explained. The girl was amused, but her brother looked at the nails with grave approval and said it was a rattling good idea. But she knows now, she says, why men married at 20 on nothing a year and lived in a cottage in the days before bachelor apartments were available.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A Mountain Railroad.

The two cars running on the trolley line up Mount Tom, Mass., are connected by a cable running over a return sheave, so that the descending car's weight balances that of the one ascending and makes less demand on the electric motor.

A Way Out of It.

Boarder—Really, madam, I cannot wipe myself dry with such a small towel.

Landlady—Very well; I'll tell the chambermaid to bring you less water. —Tit-Bits.

Sights to See.

"Gracious—is that a milliner's window coming down the street?"

"No; it's that girl next door—she always wears her big flower hat on her wheel."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Sparing of It.

"Mrs. Jawger seems to be quite a liberal-minded woman."

"O, yes; she's always willing to give a piece of it."—Philadel-

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.

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.

They Say.

That the mare makes money go.

That honesty is the best fallacy.

That there's no fool like an old sage.

That it's up to the electric fan to do a turn.

That society buds are blooming out in bicycles bloomers.

That a slice of watermelon is not a good thing to whet a razor with.

That an extraordinary peaman is the man who wrote with the headache.

That if a man falls down a well it is quite natural that he should kick the bucket.

That a poor excuse greatly resembles a lazy man—neither of them are apt to work.

That no matter how munificent a salary the ballet dancer gets she's always kicking for hire.

That a fellow doesn't have to be artist to draw his own conclusions at an exhibition of paintings.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Prosperity Of The Country.

The fiscal year will close in less than two weeks. A summering will show up wonderful results. The total receipts for the government, not counting postal receipts, will be about five hundred and eighteen millions in excess of last year. The receipts of customs will be fifty-six millions more than those of last year, and the internal revenue returns will be over two hundred and seventy-five million dollars, which amount is greater by one hundred and five million dollars than the collection of last year.

The expense for the year will also be very heavy, amounting in the aggregate(not counting those for the postal service)to six hundred and thirteen million dollars. The expense account is greater this year than for any except during the last years of the Civil War. It will exceed the receipts by nearly ninety-five million dollars. This is accounted for largely by the outlay due to the prosecution of the war in the East, and the cost of the occupation of the new territory in the West Indies. The country, however, is very prosperous. It is expected that for June the receipts will be in excess of expenses by four million dollars.

In making a comparison of conditions the years following the Civil War are naturally brought forward. In 1865 and 1866 the receipts were large, because taxation reached nearly every article. The increase in the wealth of the country now in comparison with thirty-three years ago is almost startling. The war revenue tax is yielding returns. In 1866 the internal revenue receipts amounted to a little over three hundred and nine million dollars, but taxation then was far heavier than it is und r the present law. From the outlook at this time, the increase in receipts will wipe out all deficits before the end of another year.—Balto. Herald, Dem.

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at George & Redden's Drug Store. 2

Dedication —Gen. Reynolds Monument

On account of the dedication of the monument to Gen. Reynolds at Gettysburg, July 1, the Penn. R. R. Co. has arranged to sell excursion tickets from points on its line in Pa., Del., Md. and D. C., to Gettysburg, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on June 30 and July 1, good to return until July 5, inclusive.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at George & Redden's Drug Store. 2

Christian Endeavor Convention.

On account of the Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Detroit, July 5 to 10, the Penn. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on July 3, 4 and 5, and will be good to return until July 15, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Detroit before July 12, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Detriot not later than August 15.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lily, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is thesurest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at George & Redden's drug store; every bottle guaranteed. 2

It Has Been as he Said it Would Be.

Gov. Lowndes in the campaign of '95 made promises which he carried out, and here are a few of them.

He promised to give the people of Maryland—

"Honest registration"

"Fair elections"

"Good Government"

"Over-throw of Bossism."

"And Free School Books"

All of which has bee faithfully carried out.

Our last election, as well as all previous ones from 1895 to 1899, like the Sabbath in quietude.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. It drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by George & Redden, druggists. 2.

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.

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 experienc in blacksmithing enables me to give satisfaction in both work and prices.

Shop on Third St. Give me a trial.

—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

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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.

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	A. M.	P. M.
3.40	6.25	Baltimore	11.40	10.30
6.25	9.07	Queenstown	9.02	7.50
6.30	9.13	Bloomingdale	8.57	7.45
6.36	9.19	Wye Mills	8.50	7.38
6.41	9.25	Willoughby	8.45	7.33
6.48a		D. & C. Junc	8.38a	
6.50	9.34	Queen Anne	8.37	7.24
0.00	0.00	Hillsboro	0.00	0.00
6.56	9.40	Downes	8.31	7.18
7.00	9.48	Tuckahoe	8.28	7.15
7.06	9.46	Denton	8.22	7.10
7.11	9.57	Hobbs	8.12	6.58
7.18	10.04	Hickman	8.06	6.52
7.22	10.08	Adamsville	8.02	6.48
7.26	10.18	Blanchard	7.58	6.43
7.32b	10 20	Greenwood	7.52	b6.37
7.39	10.37	Owens	7.44	6.29
7.44	10.32	Oakley	7.40	6.25
7.58	c10.41	Ellendale	7.31	6.16
8.00	10.49	Wolfe	7.19	6.09
8.05	10.54	Milton	7.14	6.04
8.13	11.02	Whitesboro	7.07	5.57
8.16	11.06	Overbrook	7.04	5.54
8.20	11.10	Greenhill	7.00	5.50
8.28	11.14	Lewes	6.57	5.47
8.40	11.30	Rehoboth	6.40	5.30
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, Gen'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 285 Mail. A M.	205 Pass. P. M.	STATIONS. Week Days	GOING NORTH 240 Mail. A. M.	294 Pass 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 43	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 50
11 53	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1 40

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

J. B. Hutchinson' Gen'l Manager. J. R. Woo Gen'l Passenger A.

JAMES W. THOM

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J. F. COHEE, Proprietor.

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