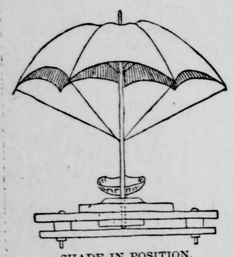
FARM & GARDEN

SHADE FOR CULTIVATOR.

An Arrangement Which Prevents Workers in the Field from Being Overcome by the Heat.

Buy a large, strong cotton umbrella having a stout handle, without knob or hook at the end. Take a two-by-four about three feet long and bore a hole a little larger in diameter than the handle of the umbrella in the center of the board and about two-thirds through. Take a block (two-by-four) a foot long and bore a corresponding hole through its center and spike to the first in such a way that the holes will correspond. Take another block somewhat shorter and do likewise with it, thus making a hole six inches deep. This is used as a socket for the umbrella handle. By wedging it can be held firmly in place.

The shade is now ready to be mounted on the cutivator. Much depends on the kind of frame the cultivator has as to



SHADE IN POSITION.

the mode of attaching it. There is such a variety of cultivators that it would be useless to describe any particular one. In almost every case, however, the machines are put up in such a way that by taking a two-by-four corresponding in length to the longest of the standards, boring half-inch holes in the end of each and putting in bolts six or eight inches in length the device can be securely fastened. Set the standard in the desired position across the frame. Then beneath the frame put the second two-by-four. Put in the bolts and tighten up the nuts as much as possible. If desired, more than two bolts can be put in, but two will prove sufficient on most machines. Most machines have the seat back of the shade, instead of in front of it, as shown in the illustration.

There may be some other mode that will suit the machine you are using. If so, use it. The main idea is to have a shade. It is folly to endanger life and health by overheating and sunstroke, when a trifling expense and a little work will insure safety and comfort. The only great difficulty is the wind, but the need of a shade is not great with a good breeze blowing. The umbrella may then be taken down or lowered.—American Agriculturist.

DRAINING BARNYARDS.

How the Lots Can Be Kept Sweet and Dry at All Seasons of the Year.

There is a commonly received opinion that tile drains do not work well in barnyards, for the reason that the tramping of the surface will puddle the earth to the extent that the water will not get down into the drains, says Drainage Journal. To some extent this is true, but tile drains will drain the underlying earth and prevent the mud in the barnyard from getting so deep. We have found that three or four drains, well located in the barn lot, the number depending on the size of the lot, will serve a good purpose in keeping the foundation firm. I then gravel the surface where I expect the stock to tramp most. By so doing the surface soon gets firm and free from sloppy mud, and we have no deep mud. It is all a mistake to think that tiling will do no good. The water from the eaves may be caught in gutters and conducted down to a tile drain and carried away, without affecting in any way the barn lot. It requires a little common sense in ditching and graveling to have a dry barn lot. But there are some who would not feel at home unless they could approach their barn and stable by stepping from one piece of a rail or board to another, getting to the door with a hop, skip and a jump. It would be so unnatural otherwise. There are people, however, who prefer dry land, and we write for their benefit. As for the other fellows they can roll up their trousers and wade through.

Most of the complaint about manure being washed away is due to leaving it under the eaves of the barn for the water to fall upon it and wash it away. Better have the water carried away with gutters entering into down pipes connected with tile drains. By so doing you have a dry barn lot.

Sulphur for Soil Rot.

Experiments in New Jersey have shown the great value of sulphur, which leads all other substances in checking the soil rot in sweet potatoes, it having proved most effective in destroying this disease. Four hundred pounds of sulphur per acre were used, and the test carried on for five years on the same soil, which was badly infested with the rot. The increase from sulphur was nearly three times that of the plats where no sulphur was used. The increase of salable sweet potatoes was 550 per cent., and the increased profit at 50 cents per bushel was $40 per acre.

SILKWORMS IN IOWA.

The Experiments of an Italian at Des Moines Have Proved Successful So Far.

Mark Chiesa, an Italian, is successfully raising silkworms at Des Moines, Ia. The eggs were brought from Italy by a relative. Two years ago he made the experiment first, but the person who brought the eggs carried them in his pocket and they hatched on shipboard, so the worms had to be thrown into the sea. This time the person to whom the eggs were intrusted suspended them on a string so that they got cool air on the ocean and on the railway trains. Arriving here, they were put into cold storage until the mulberry leaves were ready for them. Then, upon being put into a warm room, they hatched in one day.

Of the supposed 8,000 eggs from ten silk moths about 4,000 hatched, which result, Mr. Chiesa says, is better than the average in Italy. The greatest difficulty has been to find mulberry leaves for the worms. They eat about three wagonloads a day, and never stop eating for a minute, but eat all the time, day and night. The worms, in devouring the mulberry leaves, make a noise like rain on the roof. By lively hunting the food for the worms has been provided, and they are well developed and healthy, about three inches long, and are just beginning to weave their cocoons. There seems to be no reason why the industry should not succeed here. Mr. Chiesa has brought a woman from Italy who has had 30 years' experience with silk worms, and she says they are doing as well as any she ever saw.

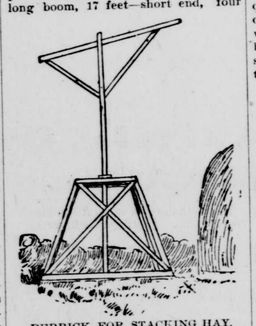
The experiment is the first that is known to have been made in the west, and is certainly the first that has been successful. It has attracted as much attention as a circus in this city, and the number of visitors is very large. The owner is a good-natured man and he cheerfully and proudly shows the industrious 4,000 to all who care to see them.

If they turn out as well as they promise to, Mr. Chiesa will buy a large farm near this city, plant it to mulberry trees and go into the business of raising silkworms and producing silk on a large scale. From the experience he has had in America and Italy, where his father is a silk producer, he sees no reason why the industry should not be entirely successful in Iowa.—N. Y. Sun.

MAKING A DERRICK.

For Stacking Hay the One Here Described and Illustrated Is Highly Recommended.

The material for the derrick, as illustrated, is as follows: If the pole can be secured in the near-by woods, only the labor in securing it stands against it. The base is eight feet square, built on runners; frame, ten feet high. The pole for sling use should be 50 feet long; long boom, 17 feet—short end, four



DERRICK FOR STACKING HAY.

feet, long end, 13 feet; short brace, seven feet long, brace, 14 feet. Top of frame should be five feet square. The whole should be bolted together, so that it can be taken to pieces and stored in shelter when not in use. If built to use a sling, the long end of the arm should be 35 feet high. Lumber needed to construct is as follows:

	Feet.
Fourteen pieces 2x4 inches, 10 feet	93
Runners—two pieces 2x5 inches, 8 feet	27
Base of pole, one piece, 2x10 inch 8 feet	13
Long arm 2x5 inches, 17 feet long	14
One piece 2x6 inches, 10 feet long	10
One piece 2x4 inches, 8 feet long	5
One piece 2x4 inches, 15 feet long	10
Total	176

Here this lumber can be bought, hard wood, first-class, for $2.60. Five dollars could cover the cost of the whole, ready for the pulleys.—Rural New Yorker.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The medium-sized potato, smooth, even-shaped and free from scab, is the best to plant.

A peck of common salt to 100 hills of asparagus will increase the yield, improve the quality and prolong the season.

A deep, fine soil is not so easily affected by drought as one that is rough hard or lumpy. Fine tilage pays, either in the field or garden.

A dollar's worth of paint well rubbed in, will save five dollars' worth of farm implements. Rub the handles and wood work of small tools with linseed oil.

Mixed gardening is what will bring a sure revenue to the farmer. Be sure to plant enough of everything for home use, and as much more as you have land for.

Run your farm to make a living from it, and you are almost sure to get a good one and make some money besides. If you farm to make money alone it is doubtful if you get either.

Concentrate your working capital, labor and fertilizers on one-half the acres you are now tending and see if farming does not pay better dividends and cost less trouble.—Western Plowmen.

POISON IN PURE WATER.

Seeming Paradox Explained by a German Scientist—A Remarkable Spring.

There is considerable danger, according to a German medical newspaper, which recently discussed the effect of drinking chemically pure water—that is, water containing no dissolved salts or gases. The action of pure distilled water withdraws salts from the tissues, which swell up by imbibition, and is a dangerous protoplasmic poison. When swallowed it causes a swelling up of the superficial layers of the gastric epithelium, which die and are exfoliated. That washing out of the stomach with distilled water has a bad effect is proved. Really pure water would be worse still. Waters occur in nature purer than ordinary distilled water, and hence the practical importance of the subject to medicine. Water obtained from clear, natural ice may cause gastric catarrh and vomiting when given to patients to suck. Artificially made ice never produces such pure water on melting, and is therefore safer. Guide books usually warn travelers not to drink water from snow, glaciers or clear mountain torrents, which, instead of quenching thirst, often produces gastritis. The most remarkable instance is that of a spring at Gastein, which has been known for centuries as the "Poison Spring," and no one will drink its water, though no poison has ever been found in it. The simple fact is that the Gastein water is purer than distilled water, and has in consequence the same injurious effects.

FEEDING EAR CORN.

The New Jersey Experiment Station Proves Unwisdom of the Practice by Eloquent Figures.

The practice of feeding ear-corn to cattle is very widespread. The impression seems to be that what is lost in the unused corn is made up in the saving in labor and expense of grinding. The practice of having hogs "follow" cattle originated in a desire to make good a part of this loss. The practice, however, is not one that commends itself to men that practice advanced methods in feeding. Even in the cases of men that have their cattle followed by hogs in summer time, the same practice of feeding corn on the cob is continued during the winter and during all other times, when the loss cannot certainly be made good by the hogs. Experiments have demonstrated that the loss of good feeding material by the practice is very large. The New Jersey experiment station recently made some tests that were strongly demonstrative of the unwisdom of this course. One cow was fed ten pounds of corn on the cob daily, of which 5.73 pounds appeared in the excrement, thus showing that 57.3 per cent. went through the stomachs of the cow without being affected by the digestive processes. It must be taken into consideration that there is a loss otherwise than of the 57.3 per cent. of corn, for the animal has had to use some force in the process of passing this unused material through the system. The station mentioned figured out that in the case of a cow giving milk the value of a ton of corn and cob meal was $9.38 more than a ton of ear corn. Of course, from this must be deducted the cost of husking and grinding a ton of corn, but this would seldom exceed a half of the increased value represented.—Farmers' Review.

PEN FOR BROOD SOWS.

It Is Frost-Proof and Pigs Can Be Raised in It Even in the Coldest Weather.

Thousands of farmers are using the portable pigpen shown in illustration. The objection to it in cold weather is that the cold wind striking the outside of pen condenses the warm air and steam on the inside, producing frost and ice. To remedy this I first board up in the usual way, cover with good quality building paper, nail on cleats crosswise, cover with boards one foot wide and batten. A two-inch air space between the outer and inner wall is thus secured. The ends should be fixed up the same way. Now you have an almost



PORTABLE DOUBLE-WALLED HOG HOUSE.

air-tight pen and a sow would not live in it long. For ventilation, bore a two-inch hole through the outer wall near the bottom of pen on the end. Bore a corresponding hole on the inside near the top. Reverse the position of these holes on opposite end. Have a double window in one end high up out of the reach of the sow. The door in the other end should also be double. Place a guard for little pigs across back end and a trough near front end. If the weather is very cold, hitch a team to pen and draw in onto barn floor. Pigs can then be raised in coldest weather.—Orange Judd Farmer.

PIG-PEN POINTERS.

A sour swill is often the cause of scours in pigs.

Does the sow have to climb a steep plank to get to her pen?

Small, unsalable cooked potatoes are good for the hogs; mix with skim-milk and a little cornmeal.

Lice can be driven from hogs by taking a paint brush and with it applying kerosene or fish oil.

Don't forget to see that the brood sows have plenty of clean water to drink while they are raising their pigs.

Don't expect a clover field pastured by pigs to produce hay the next season. Too many roots will be rooted out and eaten.

The first time a pig follows its dam from the nest, let it see grass in its walk, and have it before it as soon as it will eat.

Pigs need no litter for a bed in summer. After the ground is warm a dry knoll is better than straw. A clover field is the best pasture.

As pigs increase in age it may be well to increase slightly the proportion of corn in order to make the ration a little more carbonaceous toward the finishing period.

Breed, feed, fatten and market the hogs young, and turn off two crops a year rather than one every two years, as was the old custom. A good clover field helps in this wonderfully, and in it the hogs will keep vigorous and healthy. —Colman's Rural World.

When Horses Catch Cold.

It has been noticed that horses that have been out on pasture for some time will frequently seem to take cold or develop a case of nasal catarrh when taken up and kept in the stable. If the stable is very close and warm and no protection is given to the horse to prevent him from taking cold when brought out, he is liable to be affected by the change during very cold weather. Sometimes, also, the stable is too open and he has to stand in a draft when brought in warm from work. In such cases cold may frequently follow the neglect. In many cases, however, the catarrh or cold may be prevented by seeing that the stable is free from filth and impure air.—Farmers' Review.

SAMPLES OF IRISH HUMOR.

Some Witty Remarks and Sallies Made by the Sons and Daughters of Old Erin.

Here are a few bills from Mr. MacDonagh's book on "Irish Life and Character:" "Did you call your husband's uncle 'Carey the informer?'" "No, sir, I didn't go that far. I called him anticrist." There is a delightful saying, too, of an old woman, who was consoling her neighbor under an injury and deprecating revenge. "Leave the villain to Almighty God," she said, "an' he'll play the divil with him." Here, too, is a "flower of speech" that rings genuine: An Irishman was asked in America how he was getting on. "Middlin'," he said, "middlin'; but faix, I'd rather be a gas lamp in Dublin nor president in the United States." An Irish navvy on the Holyhead boat was complaining of his foreman. "He'd not stir a finger himself to lift a red herring off the gridiron, but he'd ask you to shift the rock of Gibraltar." People laughed at the late Maj. O'Gorman, but they also laughed with him. "Why are Irishmen always laying bare the wrongs of their country?" asked some one in the house. "Because they want them redressed," thundered the major.

On the Wrong Shelf.

A correspondent of the London academy writes that a bookseller in a large provincial city recently discovered an assistant arranging four new copies of Walt Whiteman's "Leaves on Grass" on the shelves devoted to books on gardening.

The Deadly Kissing Bug.

Mrs. Ellen A. Debott, of Geneva, N. Y., was bitten on upper lip by what is believed to have been a kissing bug a few days ago. She was asleep at the time and did not awake until some time after. Then she felt ill and unable to sleep. During the day her lip swelled to such an enormous size that she could hardly speak. A doctor was summoned, and said it was a kissing bug that caused the trouble. On Tuesday the muscles of her face stiffened, and her cheeks became as hard and smooth as alabaster, and she felt a peculiar uneasiness in her throat, but it is thought to be a partial paralysis of the muscles of her throat. Her teeth closed tightly together and her jaws became rigid. The rigidness, and it is feared lockjaw may set in.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cts. Sold by George & Redden, Druggists. 1

A 15,000 MILE RACE.

One of the longest and most exciting sea races known terminated Monday when three full rigged vessels, all flying the American flag reached the Delaware Breakwater. The run was from the far-off Hawaiian Islands, a clean 15,000 miles, and was for a purse of $1,000. The vessels engaged in this unique contest were the ships I. F. Chapman and W. F. Babcock and the bark St. Katherine, the latter was first to report though she was last to start on her long run. She was, in fact, safely anchored behind the breakwaters before the others appeared in sight. All three are American-built and American-owned. They are noted for the fast voyages already to their credit and are commanded by Yankee skippers.

It was while the three vessels were taking on cargoes of sugar at the newly acquired possessions of the United States that the masters agreed to make up a purse of $1,000 to be won by the vessel first reporting at the Delaware Breakwater, where all three were to come to await orders from their owners. It was also agreed that due allowance should be made for the difference in the time of each vessel's departure, and then each master put his ship in the best shape possible, and expressed confidence in his ability to pull down the prize.

The first to sail was the Babcock, which cleared from Honolulu on March 7 last. A week later the Chapman got under way, but not 'till March 22 did the St. Katherine complete her loading, pull up her anchors, and square her sails from Hilo, a port several miles distant from Honolulu. Though so far behind, the master of the staunch bark did not despair of actually overtaking his rivals, and with that end in view he resorted to every trick known to skilled mariner, while the men under him strained every nerve to catch up with the fleet ships so far ahead.

It was not until Cape Horn had been rounded that the St. Katherine came in sight of her competiors. The Chapman had come up with Babcock while both were yet in the Pacific Ocean, but not until the trim bark was seen crawling up on them did the race begin in earnest. Then it was that the rival mariners began to use every endeavor to force their boats ahead, and for days it was a neck-and-neck race, but the St. Katherine steadily kept to the front, and all the way to Cape Henlopen continued to keep the others astern.

When in the vicinity of the equator the three racers were becalmed for a week, and the sailors were in despair. Never for an instance was vigilance relaxed, as each skipper was anxious to keep in readiness to take advantage of every breath of wind. Not much help was gained from the trade winds, which were lost after a few hours of relief. At Cape Hatteras the St. Katherine had a comfortable lead, and at the finish she was several hours ahead of the Chapman and Babcock, which came to an anchorage at about the same time.

The vessels each carry a cargo of raw sugar, which the refiners here and elsewhere are generally in need of. There being very little sugar in the West India Islands the refiners are now compelled to rely on the far East for their supply, and a number of vessels are now bring cargoes from Java and the Pacific islands.

Chautauqua.

On July 28th the Penn. R. R. Co. will run the last special excursion of the season from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and stations on the Delaware Division of P. W. and B. railroad to Chautauqua, N. Y. Train leaves Phila. at 8:10 a. m., on 28 inst., excursion rate $10. Round trip ticket, good to return on regular trains not later than August 26, will be sold at rate named above, and at proportionate rates from other stations. Passengers from stations on the Delaware division will use trains to Phila. on day preceding date of excursion. For specific rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent.

Mrs. Botkin a Charmer.

Detective Bernard J. McVey, who secured evidence in Delaware that sent Mrs. Botkin to prison for life in San Francisco for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Joshua Deane, of Dover, received a letter from the authorities in California, laying another crime to the allurements of Mrs. Botkin. She has transfered her love from John P. Dunning to Frank McFarland, one of her guards in the jail, and he succumbed to her charms. From the information in the letter, it appears that Louie Kirschbaum, another guard in the prison, also was infatuated with Mrs. Botkin as he frequently intruted on McFarland during his interview with the fair prisoner, who, it is said, was given many unusual privileges by McFarland. It was during a conversation between Mrs. Botkin and McFarland that Kirschbaum appeared, and a fight between the guards resulted. Other officials of the prison state that McFarland used a blackjack on Kirschbaum, who is in a dangerous condition in a hospital. McFarland is held to await the result of his injuries.

A Horseless Carriage for Kent.

The Transcript says: "It is reported that the automobile or horseless carriage is to be introduced into Kent. The statement is that the Tolchester Company will put one between Tolchester and Chestertown. The new coach will have a capacity of ten or dozen people. Just how the horseless carriage would make out in Kent's winter and spring mud roads will be an interesting question, should this experiment with the automobile be made. The Centreville Record thinks the Queen Anne Railroad Company should put one of the same vehicles on the route from Centreville to Queenstown, if it gives satisfaction to Kent. The distance from Chestertown to Tolchester is 12 miles, while 7 miles will fully cover the distance from Centreville to the railroad pier.

The traveling public between this place and Ridgely would also like to see a horseless carriage on this route, as the two railroads which cross at Queen Anne's seem to care little or nothing for the comfort or convenience of the public off their line of travel. The two evening trains at the above place connect within three minutes of each other, yet no disposition is made, so far as can be seen, to accommodate the traveling public. Can't some presure be brought to bear on these two roads which will give the public better accommodations?

Morgan on the Issues in 1900.

Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, who has just arrived at his home says the issues in the coming camaign will be many.

"The more there are the better for us," said Senator Morgan. "The Congress that assembles in December will, in providing for the government of our new possession, have to modify the tariff, which will materially strengthen the Democratic position.

"Sugar will give you an issue enough. We can no more place a tax on Sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines than we can from Louisiana.

"Then, providing for the government of the islands, will come the arranging of a financial system. Silver has been the only money there, therefore the demonetization of silver will again be demanded by the Democrats. If we can't get free coinage we will say give us five hundred or a thousand millions. Once we will make an inroad, the rest of the party way will be cleared.

"Then again the issue of the income tax will be injected, which no

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.

PEERLESS MACHINE SHOPS,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

Headquarters for Peerless Traction Engines. **74 SOLD IN 1898.** Same number of Peerless Separators sold in 1898. This shows the merits of the goods.

32 Imperial Automatic Stackers

SOLD IN 1898. Quite a number of Saw Mills sold the same season. THE BEST MACHINERY ON EARTH. Call, or write, for Catalogues. Headquarters for

Steam and Gasoline Engines.

Hot Air Pumping Machinery. Give us a call. Samples on hand. Will have a CAR-LOAD of Stackers on hand for Easton delivery.

G. M. WINGARD.

BLACKSMITHING.

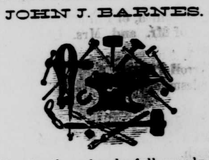
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I guarantee all material and work Give me a call. Prices to suit the times. Shop on Third Street adjoining Shields' Livery Stables.

WALTER W. MOORE.

BLACKSMITHING.

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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.

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Valuable Advertising Medium,

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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.

Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the window of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln who attended her that fearful night. "Although she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free at George & Redden drug store. 1

Summer Tours to the North.

For the Summer of 1899 the Penn. R. R. Co. has arranged to run two personally-conducted toures to Canada and Northern New York.

The first tour leaving July 22, includes Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thous and Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Lake St. John, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga and Highlands of the Hudson, occupying seventeen days. Round-trip rate, $125.

The second tour, leaving August 12, covers the same territory with the exception of Lake St. John and The Saguenay, and occupies fourteen days. Round trip rate, $100.

Each tour will be in charge of one the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate covers railway and boat fare for the entire trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, and carriage hire.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Strect Station, Philadelphia.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by George & Redden, Druggists. 1 5

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OSCAR CLARK, Atty.

A loan can be secured by purchaser if desired.

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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.			Westward.	
3	1		2	4
Exp.	Mix'd		Exp.	Mix'd
Leave			Arrive	
P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS	A. M.	P. M.
3.40	6.35	Baltimore	11.40	10.30
6.25	9.07	Queenstown	9.02	7.50
6.30	9.12	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
7.59	9.43	Tuckahoe	8.28	7.15
7.03	9.48	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	10.13	Blanchard	7.58	6.43
7.32b	10.20	Greenwood	7.52	56.37
7.39	10.27	Owens	7.44	6.29
7.44	10.32	Oakley	7.40	6.25
7.53	10.41	Ellendale	7.31	6.16
8.00	10.49	Wolfe	7.19	6.09
8.05	10.54	Milton	7.14	6.04
8.12	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
8.23	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.

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P. W. & B. R. R.

Delaware & Chesapeake Ry.



Commencing June 3rd, 1899 trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH			GOING NORTH	
285	265	Week Days	240	294
Mail.	Pass,		Mail.	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 43
9 38	5 47	Clayton	8 45	3 43
9 48	5 56	Kenton	8 36	3 34
f9 57	f6 04	Hartley	f8 26	f3 24
f10 00	f6 06	Slaughter's	f8 23	f3 21
10 08	6 12	Marydel	8 17	3 15
f10 16	f6 19	Henderson	f8 10	f3 08
f10 24	f6 26	Goldsboro	f8 03	f3 01
10 34	6 36	Greensboro	7 52	2 50
10 44	6 46	Ridgely	7 42	2 40
10 54	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31	2 29
f11 04	f7 02	Cordova	f7 24	f2 22
f11 12	f7 08	Chapel	f7 18	f2 16
11 24	7 20	Easton	7 08	2 06
f11 42	f7 37	Trappe	f6 55	f1 50
11 53	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1 40

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

For additional information apply to ticket agents.

J. B. Hutchinson, Gen'l Manager. J. R. Wo Gen'l Passenger .

JAMES W. THOM

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RIDGELY, MARYLA

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