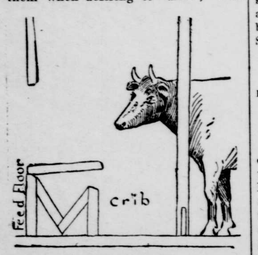
THE DAIRY

NEW WATERING DEVICE.

Very Useful Where Cows and Other Farm Animals Have to Be Watered in the Stalls.

The cut shows a device for watering stock in the stalls. A V-shaped trough extends along before the whole row of stalls, forming, with its cover, the front of the crib. This trough can be flushed out, the lower end then stopped and the trough filled. The covers can be arranged so that the cattle can lift them when desiring to drink, then



WATERING DEVICE FOR COWS.

falling back into place of their own weight. A very little slope to the trough will carry the water from one end to the other. Until one has tried the experiment of keeping water constantly before his cows, thus giving them the chance to drink whenever thirsty—just as is the case when the animals are at pasture—he will not realize how much better his stock will thrive and produce flesh or milk than is the case when the stock is watered but once, or, at most, twice, a day. In the latter case, if an animal does not happen to be thirsty at watering time, it must go until the next journey to the trough is made—perhaps 24 hours distant.—N. Y. Tribune.

MILKERS AND MILKING.

Six Cows to One Man Is About the Right Proportion for the Average Farm Employe.

There seems to be a great deal of discussion among the farmers in different localities nowadays in regard to the subject of good milkers. The remark that it is now almost impossible to find good milkers is quite frequently heard among dairymen. This is a great mistake, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. I thoroughly believe that there are just as good milkers in this and other localities as there ever were, if not better.

The farmer who depends on day hands for his help, as a general rule, is the one who complains most bitterly in regard to this matter. The average man who is hired by the day will not milk even if he can. Wherever or whenever I find a good month hand, one who stays on the farm continually, one who is not constantly listening for the sound of the six o'clock whistle, one who does not go to town every night, I find a good milker.

A cow should be milked as quickly as possible. A good milker can milk 12 cows an hour. The muscles of the forearm, wrist and hands of a good milker must be well developed; therefore, as a rule, women are poor milkers. They require too much time to milk a cow. The evil resulting from this practice is that the cows do not readily give down their milk. Some farmers expect a man to do too much of this work.

The number of cows that a man milks should depend on the amount and nature of other labor that he performs. As a rule, I do not believe that a man should be allowed to milk more than six cows.

PRACTICAL DAIRY HINTS.

Keep the cow warm and dry.

Milk with clean, dry hands as quickly as possible.

Feed clean, bright food in variety to produce good results.

Keep the cow clean by using plenty of clean, bright bedding.

Do not allow a cow to drink water you would not drink yourself.

Own and milk good cows. If you have poor cows send them to the butcher.

It takes as much muscle to milk one hard-milking cow as it does to milk four or five easy milkers. Sell her.

Remember when filling cans with skimmed milk at the creamery that it is not always the other fellow that needs watching.

The cornstalk, either shredded or in ensilage, is one of the best feeds for the cow. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of this feed are annually lost.

In freezing weather, scald can covers just before starting the milk for the creamery. The cream will not stick and freeze in them. Also cover cans.

Prefers Fodder to Pasture.

I consider corn fodder better feed for stock than pasture, especially when the pasture is run down as so many are in the western states. I prefer to cut for feed corn that was planted late and that has rather small ears. This makes a splendid feed for all kinds of stock. Horses and cattle will do very well on corn fodder which has a small amount of corn on the stalks. It is also a fine feed for sheep. It should be fed on the ground when it is dry or frozen, or it may be fed in ricks. It is a good substitute when the hay crop is short. —John H. Lambert, in Prairie Farmer.

THE WEANING PROBLEM.

In Order to Make a Good Calf the Youngster Should Be Weaned Almost Instanter.

A lady in Mississippi has a fine calf from a heifer only 17 months old; a grade between the Jersey and the Friesian breeds. She does not need the milk and queries whether it be best to turn heifer and calf into pasture or to let the calf draw the milk twice a day. Either way would spoil both dam and calf.

In order to make a good cow of the heifer and a well-behaved youngster of the calf, the best time to wean a calf is instanter. No matter what the object. A calf, if healthy, can be taught to drink from the bucket in three days. We are not unmindful of the fact that the natural way for the calf to look for nourishment is to look up, but we also know that to drink any drinkable substance, either water or milk, the calf must hold its head down; hence, sooner or later, it must look down in order to drink.

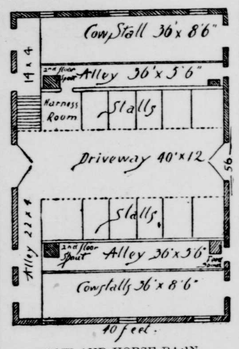
We are also mindful of the fact that the first milk is a physic, but that fact has never given us any trouble; the first milk drawn from the dam does not lose all of that property. Another season for the "instanter" is that a heifer is easier to handle and to gentle or break to milking. The process is agreeable to the animal to have relief from a distended udder. When the calf is placed in a pen or stall near the dam and she sees it doing well, she will mew a little, but will soon quiet down and be content, especially when she notices the contentment of her young and it chewing the cud.

There is always more or less danger of a young cow learning to suck herself, a vice when once learned she will never forget. There is no end of trouble with such an animal. There is a beautiful young Jersey cow that practices it. All manner of contrivances have been applied with very indifferent results. Of course, in a very valuable animal it may be endured, but can never be entirely cured.—C. W. Murtfeldt, in St. Louis Republic.

CONVENIENT BARN.

It Is Fitted with Labor-Saving Methods for Feeding Horses, Cattle and Other Farm Stock.

This barn is intended for horses and cattle, and special attention is called to the convenient methods of feeding. Horses and cattle face the alleys with a partition in front of the horses which forms the back of manger. The horses are fed through small drop doors in the partition. The hay chute and feed spouts open into these alleys, thus sav-



COW AND HORSE BARN.

ing many steps. Spouts from an oat bin on second floor, which bin is in center of the barn over left end of driveway, come down into alleyways. Spouts from feed bins on second floor are at right of alleys; these extend to ground floor, as feed does not run well through spouts. Grain and feed are carried up by an elevator which is in the center of barn and which dumps into spouts leading to the bins.—Laurence Doolittle, in Farm and Home.

The Milk Cow's Condition.

As we have before averred, the weakest spot in our dairy practice is the wintering of the milkers, the condition of poverty they are allowed to run down to when dry. A milking cow should be poor once a year, not poverty stricken, but robust without flesh, and that period should be at the drying-off point. As soon as a cow is put dry she should again begin to improve her condition and continue it surely to calving, otherwise she can never do her best. A proper cow will always run herself down the first three or four months of her milking season, and this is a very good index to a cow's merit.—Agricultural Gazette (Tasmania).

The Oleomargarine Combine.

The butterine factories are now in a trust, also, or at least the greater number of them. The butterine trust has advanced the price of this table delicacy until it has reached a figure that threatens to put it out of the reach of the poor altogether. It has been advanced in price with such a steady and regular movement that before long none but the rich will be able to keep it on their tables. The poor will have to go back to poor butter or eat dry bread if the price goes much higher.—Chicago Tribune.

Butter Without Churning.

It is reported that a Swedish inventor has introduced what he terms a "radiator," which produces butter from milk without churning. It combines the principle of the well known separator, so far as removing the cream from the milk is concerned, but the butter is produced from the cream, the whole operation of pasteurizing the milk, separating the cream and converting it into butter being done at the same time with the one machine.

GENEROUS ESQUIMAUX.

All the Game Captured by a Hunter Is Equally Divided Among His Neighbors.

Lieut. Peary tells a very interesting story about a little band of Esquimaux who live on the west coast of Greenland between Melville bay and Kane basin. These are the most notherly human beings on the face of the globe, and in many ways they live almost like animals. Their only property is clothing, weapons for the chase and food, which consists entirely of meat, blubber and blood.

They have no vegetation of any kind, and not even a pinch of salt. Lieut. Peary has this to say about these queer little people: "Is it to be wondered at that under these circumstances a man offered me his dogs and sleds and all his furs for a piece of board as long as himself; that another offered me his wife and two children for a shining knife, and that a woman offered me all her possessions, which she had collected for years, for a needle?"

These people are very generous, and all the game captured by a hunter is equally divided among all his neighbors. They have their own kind of athletic entertainment, too, which includes wrestling, boxing and tests of strength in the lifting of heavy stones.

A Matter of Business.

Lady—What do you want ten cents for?

Beggar—W'y I s'pose yer know dat ten cents is de interest on a thousand dollars fer one day. It is also de interest on $24,000 dollars fer one hour, an' on $1,440,000 fer one minute. I want ter go roun ter Russell Sage an' borry de latter amount fer one minute, an' if he won't let me have it I s'pose I'll have ter blow it in fer booze.—Judge.

A Plea.

"So!" exclaimed the Ohio judge scornfully, "you are the kind of man who would try to get a divorce from your wife simply because she had an artificial optic."

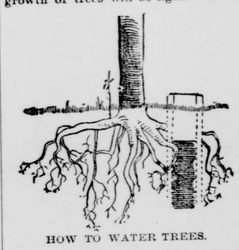
"It wasn't simply that, your honor," said the man, defiantly. "She made life a burden to me asking me if her eye was on straight."—Washington Star.

HORTICULTURE

WATERING TREES.

A System of Sub-Irrigation Which Is Very Simple But Effective in Every Instance.

In transplanting trees, success depends largely upon the water supply. Most trees do the major part of their growing in the springtime. After the middle of summer practically all wood growth ceases, and the balance of the year is devoted to hardening up the wood to withstand the cold of winter, so that the wood growth of trees depends largely upon the kind of spring and June weather encountered. If the spring is a backward one, and a May or June drought ensues, even though slight, no matter how splendid the growing weather of the latter part of summer and fall may be, the wood growth of trees will be light. There-



HOW TO WATER TREES.

fore it is well to irrigate transplanted trees.

In watering plants of any kind a large proportion of the moisture applied is lost by evaporation. A very simple method for sub-irrigation of trees is shown in the cut. Take four pieces of eight or ten-inch board, two feet long, and nail them together into a simple, four-sided box without ends. Set this in the ground at the base of the tree and let the top project above ground three or four inches. Throw some coarse grass or trash into the bottom of the box, and a pailful of water can occasionally be poured into the box and allowed to soak into the earth gradually. In this way no water will be wasted and the surface soil can be kept finely pulverized and conserve the moisture down at the roots. This method of watering is especially practicable for transplanted trees, because their roots are all in a small compass and have not yet spread out the height of the tree, as will be the case later. A large tile forms an ideal box of this kind. Soapsuds or waste water of any kind can be used to good advantage in this manner.—Guy E. Mitchell, in Epitomist.

THE CHERRY TREE.

It Needs But Little Pruning, But Requires Heavy Doses of Mineral Fertilizers.

When a cherry tree gets into full bearing and is regularly picked each year, enough twigs are broken off during the harvesting of the crop to prune the trees sufficiently. But if the tree grows on low, wet ground it often runs too much to wood, the fruit either does not set or rots, because it is too much shaded by leaves, which are caused by too luxuriant growth. In such cases severe root pruning and cutting out the center limbs while in leaf will sufficiently check growth, so much that the tree will both blossom fully and will also bear fruit. After the cherry tree begins bearing, the wastage of twigs broken off in harvesting the crop checks wood growth sufficiently to make the tree bear full crops thereafter. But it must be remembered that so much of the cherry is in the stone, which requires heavy doses of potash to perfect it, that if the cherry tree is not liberally supplied with potash and other mineral fertilizers it will soon begin to die. The cherry tree never fails to bloom and set fruit so long as any part of it lives. It prunes itself by letting enough of its limbs die so that what remain can produce as much and as fine fruit as they ever did. Most of the larger fruit trees stop bearing as they grow old. The cherry tree keeps on bearing so long as any part of it is alive.—American Cultivator.

German Rape in the Garden.

The new forage plant—German rape—which has been praised so highly for stock, is now known to be one of the best and cheapest garden crops that can be used for "greens," being superior to kale in rapidity of growth and yield of leaves. It can also be used for successive crops, as the seed may be sown from early spring until quite late in summer. It belongs to the kale family, and when seeded thickly in rows it produces small and tender stalks and grows wherever kale can be produced. It is really a valuable acquisition to the list of garden plants, as well as being a profitable crop for field culture.

Spraying and Its Effects.

The fact is not generally understood that it requires two or three seasons' growth of healthy foliage on fruit trees to insure fruit production. The first year, though the spraying has prevented fungous attacks, both the tree and its foliage lack the vigor which trees in health should have. It is likely that injury to the foliage lessens the vigor of the tree roots so that they will not send up the amount of sap required for trees in full vigor of leaf. This keeps the trees in an unthrifty condition for some years after the healthfulness of the foliage has been restored.—American Cultivator.

COLD STORAGE PAYS.

In Present Conditions City Merchants Reap a Big Profit Which Fruit Growers Should Save.

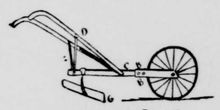
The fruit farm is the proper place for the cold storage of fruit. This is acknowledged now by the best authorities on cold storage. The reason for this is that the fruit must of necessity be injured and wasted in handling before it reaches the cold storage in the cities. In order to keep fruits for a long time in cold storage they must be raised and packed especially for this. Dealers who receive a surplus of fruit in hot weather send part of it in cold storage for a few days to prevent its rotting on their hands, but this is very different from the cold storage of fruits for a long period until all of the other fruit is off the market. Thus grapes, pears, apples and similar fruits are put away in cold storage until long past middle winter. Then they are brought out and sold for fancy prices. The loss which the dealers suffer in handling this fruit is due to the deterioration of the fruits while in transit to the city. In the great lake grape districts in western New York the growers have their own cold storage, and they have found that the grapes picked from the vines and carried direct to the cold storage house keep much better and longer than any put in cold storage in the cities. These grapes can be marketed in the middle of winter without much loss from waste.

The possibilities of cold storage on the farm will be appreciated by another generation, and every large fruit farm will have its cold storage house. The ordinary ice house is used on some farms where ice can be easily obtained in the winter season. But the farmer situated inland from any body of fresh water is not rendered helpless. The ammonia and dry air process of freezing and making cold storage is even cheaper than using ice. It costs more at the beginning to start an ammonia cold-storage plant, but after it has once been erected the cost of maintaining it is cheaper than using ice. The dry cold air that comes from one of these cold-storage plants is better for the fruits than the damp air that prevails in an icehouse. The construction of such a cold-storage house by a number of farmers in one locality would prove a feasible plan, and in the end the cooperative work would pay. The lack of cold-storage facilities has caused thousands of dollars' worth of loss on nearly every fruit farm of any size in the country. Not only would such a storage place be of inestimable value in keeping the fruits a few weeks to take advantage of the markets, but it would serve as a place to keep certain fruits for out of season markets when prices always rule high. At present the merchants in the cities reap all this profit.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

ONION CULTIVATOR.

Handy Implement Which Any Blacksmith Can Make at a Trifling Expense.

Here is an illustration of a cultivator which we have used with great success in cultivating onions. A common blacksmith can make it. The wheel can be of either wood or iron. It should have a two-inch tire and a diameter of about



AN ONION CULTIVATOR.

16 inches. B B are two irons that are fastened to the beam. These irons are one-quarter inch thick and two inches wide, and bolted to the beam. C is the beam and is one and one-half inches square. D represents the handles. E is two braces made of one-fourth by two-inch iron. There can be several holes made in the braces. The handles can be lowered and raised to suit. F is the iron to which the knife is fastened and is made of one-fourth inch iron. G is the blade. We made ours out of an old cross cut saw. It is eight inches long and two and one-half inches wide. At each end there should be high guards. Then there will be no danger of covering the young plants. The blade can be made any length that the distance between the rows requires.—Ira Graber, in Agricultural Epitomist.

HORTICULTURAL TWIGS.

Fruit production is a heavy draft on the vitality of the plant unless the plant be strong and well matured.

Arrange good drainage in the orchard. Water standing in the orchard injures many trees. Drain so as to avoid washing.

Manuring may be overdone with young and growing trees, but after the tree comes into bearing it requires much rich food.

With a large number of diseases of fruits and trees preventive measures are much the more effective. It is hard to cure a sick tree.

The best budded peach tree for planting has a two-year-old top. Little, if anything, can be gained for early bearing by planting older trees.

No plant nor tree is fit for setting out unless it has made a normal, healthy growth in the seed bed or nursery. Neither extreme is desirable.

It is claimed that grapes on a clayey soil are darker and more glossy than those on a gravely soil, but those grown on gravely soil are the sweetest.

Generally slow growing grape vines like the Delaware should not be cut back. It will suffice to rub off some of the buds, when just starting. But vigorous growers should have the ends of the runners pinched off.—St. Louis Republic.

For wounds, burns, scalds, sores, skin deseases and all irritating eruptions, nothing so soothing and healing as DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Mrs. Emma Bolles, Matron Englewood Nursery, Chicago, says of it: "When all else fails in healing our babies, it will cure." George & Redden.

FASHION NOTES.

A collar buckle of old gold represents a turtle, decorated in transparent enamel.

A necklace of pink coral beads, alternating with pearls, is among the latest novelties.

A very pretty cloak clasp is of silver in the shape of a rose leaf. It is set with semi-precious stones.

Heart brooches of gold, having the appearance of being cast, are set with precious stones.

A scarf fastener of gold, having the appearance of being cast, is in the shape of a "fleur de lis." It is set with precious stones.

A handsome brooch in the shape of a crescent has the edges set with pink pearls, the center being thickly studded with emeralds.

A pretty bathroom set is of silver, handsomely enameled. The lids of the puff box and of the tooth powder box are set with semi-precious stones.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land that is not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarsness and all diseases of the Throat Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on George & Redden, druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded. 3

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.

JOHN K. CALLOWAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 121 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Special Attention paid to Eastern Shore Trade. A trial order solicited. 6 15 tf.

WAY STATIONS.

The modern high-class locomotive consists of 6,003 pieces.

There seems to have been less than 30 miles of railroad in the United States in 1830, but in 1840, less than ten years, there was not far from 3,000.

Passengers carried on 21 leading British railways during 1898, according to the London Railway News, increased 287,921,000 over 1897, or 39 per cent. Merchandise carried increased 27,297,000 tons, or 34 per cent.

L. L. Matthews, an operator in the employ of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, has worked 1,523 days without a break, and says he sees no good reason why he should not continue steadily at the key for another period of equal length.

A parliamentary return just issued states that the number of persons killed and injured on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic during 1898, as reported to the board of trade, was 1,179 killed and 6,343 injured, being an increase of 14 killed and 241 injured, compared with the figures for the previous year. The passengers who lost their lives in accidents numbered 153, and 1,870 were injured; whilst 504 railway servants were killed in the discharge of their duties and 4,149 injured. Trespassers killed, including suicides, are returned at 402, whilst the fatalities among persons passing over level crossings numbered 64.

RULERS OF NATIONS.

In the person of Thomas Shaw, Boston has a citizen who is a double of the czar of Russia.

The mikado of Japan generally travels with a small bodyguard and often without an escort.

The prince of Wales has a collection of portraits of himself clipped from newspapers and periodicals.

Queen Margherita of Italy keeps a diary, in which she notes her impressions of the people she has met.

Queen Victoria has no family name, her family having attained prominence before family names became common. The prince consort had no family name either. It is said sometimes that he had such a name, Wettin, but the statement is incorrect.

Emperor William of Germany appears to have added gallantry to his many other accomplishments. When he recently heard the beautiful Danish virtuoso, Frieda Scatta, play he said to her: "When I listened with my eyes closed I thought I heard Sarasate, yet I prefer to keep my eyes open."

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a scientific compound having the endorsement of eminent physicians and the medical press. It "digests what you eat" and postively cures dyspeptsia. M. A Ketron, Bloomingdale, Tenn., says it cured him of indigestion of ten years' standing. George & Redden.

5 Per Cent. Discount Allowed on all Taxes Paid in September.

Notice to Taxpayers

By direction of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1892, entitled "An act to add six additional sections to the Code of Public Local Laws, title Caroline County, sub-title County Treasurer," etc., I hereby give notice to the taxpayers of Caroline county that the County Commissioners of Caroline county have made their annual levy upon the taxable property, and that the taxes levied for County and State purposes are due and payable to the undersigned, as treasurer on September 1.

In pursuance of said Act of Assembly I hereby give notice that for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes in said county, for the year 1899, I will sit in the principal towns of the several election districts as follows:

SECOND SITTING.

Henderson, Friday September, 22d.
Greensboro, Saturday Sept. 23d.
Hillsboro, Monday September, 25th.
Ridgely, Wednesday September 27th.
American Corner Thursday Sept. 28.
Federalsburg Friday September 29th
Preston, Saturday September, 30th.

☞ HOURS:—From 10 a. m., to 3 p. m.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

As the law provides, a discount of five per cent. will be allowed on all State and County taxes paid during the month of September.

☞ Taxpayers will please take notice that on all tax bills unpaid January 1, interest will be charged from September First.

CHRLES H. WHITBY,
Treasurer of Caroline County.

Subscribe for the UNION and get your home news

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held in the City of Annapolis on the Fifth day of January, 1898, a Bill was passed proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding a new section to Article Four thereof, to be known as section 31 A, which said Bill and Amendment are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER—193.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND BY ADDING A NEW SECTION TO ARTICLE FOUR.

SECTION I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, three-fifths of all the members of both houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Article 4. of said Constitution, to follow section 31 and to be known as Section 31 A.

31 A. In addition to the sum of five hundred dollars, which by the preceding section the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore is authorized to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the said Mayor and City Council of Baltimore is further authorized to pay to each of said Judges annually, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; provided that the same or any part thereof, being once granted, shall not be diminished during the continuance of said Judges in office.

SECTION II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of the State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, an I upon each ballot, there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 9th., 1898.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said Bill proposing said Constitutional Amendment be published in at least two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election, (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine,) at which election the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.

Done at the City of Annapolis on the 13th., day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.)

LLOYD LOWNDES,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
GEORGE E. LOWEREE,
7 20 3m. Secretary of State.

Board of Health Notice.

Canners Attention.

Denton, Md., June 13, 1899.

Ordered by the Local Health Board of Caroline County, that all persons engaged in the canning business within the limits of the County, be required under penalty of the law to keep their premesis clean during the canning season. All refuse matter must be hauled away daily and a liberal supply of lime or plaster used for disinfecting purposes. While not desirous of imposing any unnecessary burden on our people we must do all we can to prevent any epidemic of fever of any character during the Summer months. W. E. LORD, Pres.
J. L. NOBLE, Health Officer

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

DENTIST.

Main office on Dover Street, near Hotel 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 anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Best work guaranteed. Terms cash

Old papers for sale at this office at your own price. *

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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 experience in blacksmithing enables me to give satisfaction in both work and prices.
Shop on Third St. Give me a trial.

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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.

Off to the Commercial College. New catalogue ready. Write for it to-day to H. S. Goldely, Principal Goldey College, Wilmington, Del. It is free. *

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

P. W. & B. R. R.

Delaware & Chesapeake Ry.



Commencing June 3rd, 1899 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 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. Wood, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Clover and Timothy SEED.

SEED SOWERS.

Sewing Machines, Wash Machines.

ROOFING

Galvenized Iron and Steel, Tarred Felt and Building Paper.

Cast Iron Heating Stoves

Below Wholesale Price.

PAINTS READY-MIXED

39c., 50c., 75c., 90c., $1.15, $1.30, $1.40, and $1.50 per gallon.

A LARGE LOT OF HARDWARE.

A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS AND Robes from 60c up to $7.50.

FURNITURE

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Carriage and Wagon Harness. A large lot of Stoves, a large lot of wheelwright and Blacksmith hardware, Building Hardware, Pumps, drive well material, fence wire, and Poultry netting.

14 ROOMS FILLED WITH GOODS.

TILGHMAN HARVEY,
Burrsville, Maryland.

Closing Out.

Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries.

Being compelled to move my shop I will sell anything in my stock at greatly REDUCED PRICES,

GOOD WHEELS $3.5 and up. Call at once.

H. N. CLARK.

JAMES W. THOM

Auctioneer

RIDGELY, MARYL

Will cry sales in Caroline an joining counties. Corresponder mail will receive prompt atte

CHOPTANK HOTEL.

I want to say to my old customers a friends, and to the public generall; that I now have charge of the Choptank Hotel, Deaton, Maryland, and would be glad to have any and all stop with me when in town. We shall spare no pains to please our guests.

J. F. COHEE.
3 16 4m Proprietor.

DOES THE WORK OF 20 MEN.

A Weeder can weed as much ground in one day as twenty men.

HALLOCK ANTI-CLOG WEEDER.

The celebrated Weeder of America.
A. G GELLETLY & CO.,
Williston, Md.

Prices lower than last year;
Write for catalogue and reduced prices

M. L. FRIEND,

BLACKSMITH,

Having opened a shop at Denton Bridge for the Blacksmithing business I will be pleased to see my friends and solicit a share of their patronage. Horse shoing and all other work done promptly and at reasonable prices. Wheelwrighting and new work a specialty. j1

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¢ AND 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.

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