POULTRY & BEES

TRIMMING THE COMBS.

It Is Not a Painful Operation for the Birds, Considering the Comfort It Assures.

The drawbacks of large combs and wattles are freezing in our northern states and the discomforts and strain resulting from carrying so much weight on the head. It appears as though the circulation of blood in the head is somewhat affected by these excessive appendages, for it has been observed that a Leghorn having frequent spells of giddiness and staggering can sometimes be quickly and permanently cured by trimming the comb, and we would always recommend the trimming of both comb and wattles for both sexes when two-thirds grown,



LEGHORNS WITH COMBS CUT.

especially in view of freezing when zero weather occurs. Use shears or scissors instead of a knife so as to pinch the blood vessels and mitigate the flow of blood.

The operation is not so painful as might appear, we will state for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Nature evidently provided that the comb and wattles should be comparatively destitute of feeling. As during the thousands and thousands of years the males fought for the possession of the females and the combs and wattles were the parts seized upon in the struggle a lack of sensitiveness in these appendages would be perpetuated and augmented on the principal of natural selection.

So indifferent is a fowl that after being dubbed it will unconcernedly fall to eating its own comb and wattles if allowed the privilege. This dullness or fewness of nerves of feeling in the comb, when understood, may alleviate the pangs felt by many persons at the mention of what has been wrongly called a cruel practice. It is easier for a fowl to stand dubbing than to endure a frozen comb.—H. H. Stoddard, in Farm and Home.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Directions for the Use of Water Glass Furnished by Prof. Ladd, of North Dakota College.

Prof. Ladd, of North Dakota College of Agriculture, in bulletin No. 35, gives the following directions for the use of water glass in keeping eggs. Water glass is silicate of soda or silicate of potash, the former being cheaper. It is not expensive.

If wooden kegs or barrels are to be used in which to pack the eggs, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water to sweeten and purify them.

To each ten quarts of water, which should first be boiled and then cooled, add one quart of water glass. Pack the eggs in the vessel and pour solution over them, covering well.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dark place. A dry, cool cellar is a good place.

If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing, for by so doing you injure their keeping quality.

For packing use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved and may prove harmful to others.

All packed eggs contain a little gas, and in boiling such eggs they will crack. This may be prevented by making a pin hole in the blunt end of the egg. To do this hold the egg in the hand, place the point of a pin against the shell of the egg at the blunt end, and give the pin a quick, sharp blow, just enough to drive the pin through the shell without further injury to the egg.

How to Get Top Prices.

To get the advantage of full market prices for eggs nothing is more important than the style of the cases and packing. Of course size and cleanness are very important considerations, but the first thing that strikes the eye of a purchaser is the exterior quality. I notice many lots of eggs, especially from the south, which come into the stores in all sorts of cases—scarcely two alike, and none of them neat and trim. These goods are generally condemned before they are looked at and can only be sold at a concession, no matter how good the eggs may be. Shippers may accept it as a fact that while all eggs in first-class packages may not sell at top prices, no eggs in second or third class packages will do so.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Keep the Henhouse Dry.

Build the poultry house so it will be dry at all times. It is easy enough to have a poultry house that is dry in the middle of summer, but that is just the time when the fowls are in it least and are least affected by its condition. But in the winter, when they must remain indoors for days at a time, is when the fowls need to have a place that is not favorable to the increase of disease germs. Wet and dirty houses are often the beginning of epidemics of roup and other equally fatal diseases.—Farmer's Review.

RAPE AS GREEN FOOD.

Every Farmer Who Raises Chickens Should Try a Small Patch Without Delay.

Rape is an excellent green food for chickens and fills a long felt want of poultrymen. It can be sown in early spring or any time later up to the middle of August, and furnish an abundance of food, writes C. R. Roberts in the American Poultry Journal. Last year I sowed a small patch just to see what kind of a plant it was. It grows from 18 to 20 inches in height. The leaves in color and shape resemble the cabbage leaf very much. It can be sown broadcast, or in drills 30 inches apart, and be cultivated. The ground should be prepared the same as for turnips, and the seed covered about the same as turnip seed. It grows very fast, and can be cut and fed to chickens or let them go to it at will and help themselves. When they are to eat in this way I should prefer to have it sown in drills, as they can walk between the rows, and are not so apt to trample and break it down as is the case when sown broadcast; but when it is to be cut and fed it is just as good to sow it broadcast as any. Last year my young chickens commenced to eat my cabbages, but when the rape was up four or five inches high they left the cabbage and commenced on the rape, and any one knows that when chickens leave a cabbage patch to eat something else it must be something they like better than cabbages. I had never had chickens do better and grow faster than they did while they were helping themselves to rape. I think that every one who raises chickens should try a small patch. It will cost but a few cents to give this plant a trial, as five pounds is enough to sow an acre broadcast, and one to two pounds if sown in drills. I have no rape seed to sell.

GREEN CUT BONE.

An Economical and Excellent Food for Laying Hens, Both Winter and Summer.

Green bone is rich in phosphate of lime, and this fact alone should prove its value as food for laying hens, both winter and summer. Fowls understand its value to themselves, as is shown by the manner in which they will leave any food to get the green bone, says the American Farmer. Further, it is one of the cheapest foods, for usually the bones of various sizes and shapes, with more or less meat attached to them, can be bought for a few cents, and the modern bone-cutter crushes and cuts them fine in a few moments. Frequently there is sufficient meat on these bones to furnish all that is needed in that line, and thus another saving is effecter, for the meat bought alone would cost much more than the meaty bones. Still again, green bone, especially when meat is attached thereto, fed within reason, reduces the need of feeding the usual quantity of grain, thus saving more money.

The main thing to avoid in feeding cut bone is to see that the bones are green—that is, fresh and free from taint. In some localities where butchers have considerable demand for fresh bones, they make two grades of them, one from meat freshly cut up and the other from older meat, and frequently tainted with the entrails of fowls and other refuse thrown into the box. Don't buy this stuff at any price, nor take it as a gift. Feed only fresh bone, and it will pay every time.

CHEAP COLONY HOUSE.

Roosting Place Protected from Wind and Rain Is All Fowls Need in the Early Fall.

Fowls do well colonized out in small flocks in summer and early fall. They need little more shelter than a roosting place that is protected from storms and showers.

The cut shows an A-shelter boarded with matched lumber to the ground on one side and end with nests and roosts inside. Put the tight side and end toward the direction of storms. Fowls



AN "A"-SHELTER.

can thus be colonized in many flocks on pasture and other rough land, obviating the necessity of building many yards, and of furnishing all the feed. Fowls on free range will get half their living themselves. The plan reduces the number of permanent chicken houses required, since the flock is usually much larger in summer and fall than in winter after the market chickens and the old hens have been culled out.—Farm and Home.

How to Ruin Machinery.

What is the meaning of all these mowing machines, reapers, horse-rakes and other farm implements being left out in the weather? Have they just been taken out temporarily for some reason? No, not much. They have been left to stand where last used, and if we mistake not they will stand there in the fields or in the fence corners until wanted again. What kind of a way is this to do and expect to keep the balance on the proper side of the ledger? Wet and sun will spoil the best iron or steel and the best wood. This sort of practice don't happen in isolated cases by any means. Why not take the parlor chairs out on the open porch and leave them there through the fall and winter.—Farmers' Review.

An over-fat hen will not lay at all or her egg will be worthless for hatching.

Sure to Say It Then.

Arthur—I wish I could get my girl to say "yes." Can't you tell me how to go about it?

Fred—Certainly, old fellow. The next time you see her ask her if she wouldn't like to have some ice cream.—Harlem Life.

The Summer Girl.

The summer girl, I take it—and my judgment no man mocks—
Is the one who works her father for the biggest lot of frocks.
—Chicago Daily Record.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF FLAT.



Cholly—I wondah what it, aw, costs to run a flat, dontcherknow?

Miss Cutting—Why, don't you keep an expense account?—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

An Exception.

Mother (hearing Ethel say her prayers)—And let us all live to a good old age—

Ethel—I'll not pray for aunty to live to a old age.

Mother (astounded)—Why?

Ethel—'Cause she's ashamed of her age now.—Puck.

A Gilt-Edged Investment.

An old farmer who was known to have some money ahead was approached by a leading citizen of a town near by and solicited to take stock in a local enterprise.

"It's a gilt-edged investment," said the promoter.

"That settles it, then," replied the old farmer. "I don't want nuthin' t' do with it. I bought one o' them gold bricks once."—Ohio State Journal.

WOMAN LEGISLATORS.

Idaho Has Three in the Lower House, and They Have All Made Good Records.

A woman suffrage amendment was carried in Idaho in 1896, and in 1898 three women were elected to the house of representatives, Mary A. Wright, Clara L. Campbell and Hattie F. Noble, all of whom have fulfilled their duties to the complete satisfaction of their constituents and with credit to themselves.

Mrs. Wright, the representative from Kootenai county, the extreme northern part of the state, is a teacher by profession and has long been recognized as one of Idaho's most successful educators. Both herself and husband are heavy taxpayers. She has always taken a lively interest in educational and other public affairs and while she has made a study of public questions and is well posted—as any gentleman will learn who undertakes to argue politics with her—she is not a professional politician in any sense of the word.

The nomination came to her unsolicited, and it was only after persistent argument that she consented to become a candidate. She received her nomination by a two-thirds vote of her party, and while she spent her campaign in the schoolroom, making but one campaign trip, and that when she was invited to meet the people in the remotest part of her county, at Boomer's Ferry, she was elected by a large majority.

She is an active worker in primaries, county and state conventions and has served on some of the most important committees in these conventions. While in the legislature she was chairman of the engrossing committee, a member of the committee on education,



MRS. MARY A. WRIGHT.
(Member of the Idaho House of Representatives.)

and of the committee on privileges and elections; she was also appointed on a number of special and honorary committees, and was appointed to preside over the house while that body was in a committee of the whole, and is said to have wielded the gavel with dignity, fairness and impartiality.

Mrs. Wright is a refined and cultured woman, performing her political duties in a quiet, dignified manner, that completely silences all opposers. She has made hosts of friends during her stay at the capital.

She began her political work in 1894 and worked hard during the campaign. During the campaign of 1896 she worked for the suffrage amendment, not as a political issue, but as an act of justice to women, appealing to all parties. She says that it is so difficult for them to understand the prejudice that exists in the east and says:

"I only wish the eastern states could see us enjoy our freedom, and we are just as feminine as though we had never exercised the franchise, and our husbands, fathers and brothers are just as fond of us as they ever were. Oh! how I wish the east could understand as we do."

THE CHILD'S MIND.

Bronden It by Letting Him Look Into Every Phase of Life as a Part of His Education.

Expand the child's mind by showing him from time to time scenes from all sides of life. Take him to-day to studios and let him see how pictures are made; next week to silk factories, to learn the poetry of labor, and afterward to a brick-yard and an iron-foundry, not forgetting the claims of great churches and monuments upon an elevating education. The alternation of city and country is a delightful stimulant. When travel is possible we should give the child glimpses of mountains and sights of the sea, and let him become acquainted with mountaineers and fishermen, even as he ought in town to know something of the ways and thoughts of the workmen, so that he may come to feel sympathy with all sorts of people and understand the merit of labor. Actual experience of this kind is worth infinitely more than the theorizing in school-books. It is not particularly interesting to a child to read that he should be grateful to all the people who supply him with his daily comforts; to the farmer, the baker, the manufacturer, the builder. But when he sees how grain grows and is converted into flour; how furniture is wrought from blocks of wood, and threads woven into cloth, the whole history of the objects about him is revealed. The different parts of life become connected and he gets a sense of the thread of harmony that runs through it all. And he has a moment of satisfaction, coming through a feeling of kinship with the world, which is more useful than gratitude upon general principles.—Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

Oldest Gate in Britain.

Lincoln, England, has, in Newport arch, its northern gate, the oldest gateway in the kingdom, which is also the only remaining Roman gateway left.

Her Power.

Although athletic girls are strong,
And run and jump and row,
A girl who never trained at all
Can draw a six-foot beau.
—Judge.

Death Closes the Scene.

Joshua Baynard, the last of the gang of colored boys who murdered Dr. J. Heighe Hill, of Kent county, at Millington in the spring of 1892, died last week in the State Penitentiary, Baltimore. He has been ill with appendicitis for some time, and recently Dr. Theodore Cook, Jr., the penitentiary physican, found that an operation was necessary. Baynard never regained his strength. His body was removed to the morgue, and his mother, who lives at Green Lane, Baltimore county, was notified. Baynard's death recalls the atrocious crime, for which complicacy in which he narrowly escaped the gallows. It was one of the most cold-blood murders in the criminal annals of Maryland. On Saturday night, April 24th, 1892, Dr. J. Heighe Hill, a prominenent young physician of Kent county, while in attendance at a poltical meeting at Millington, received a summons from a patient at Masseys, a few miles distant. He started for the home of later about 10:30 o'clock. His way led along a lonely road through the woods which at that hour of the night was usually deserted. Nothing more was heard of him until 4 o'clock, when his lifeless body was found by his wife. She heard his team coming into his stable yard, and after waiting a sufficient time for him to have stabled his horse, went down to find the cause of his delay. She discovered her husband lying in the bottom of his dog cart, with his head jammed through one of the seat supports, his right arm hanging out of the vehicle and his right leg out against the wheel. An alarm was given, and Dr. A. R. Todd, of Chestertown, was summoned. Dr. Hill was unconscious, and an examination showed that his throat was cut from ear to ear. Medical assistance was useless, and in a few hours the unfortunate man died. The county was thrown into greatest excitement when the news of the murder became known and posses of armed men scoured the woods about the scene. Great mystry surrounded the affair, and it was not until Thursday, April 29th, that it was solved. Then Baynard confessed to a coroner's jury that Henry Hurtt, Moses Brown, Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams, John Potts, Frisby Comegys, Louis Benson and Charles Emory, all colored, and himself, had attacked Dr. Hill on the road and killed him. Williams stabbed the Doctor while the others held the horse, and Brooks, when he fell, struck him on the head with a stone. Williams then cut the victim's throat. Brooks was the ringleader and planned the murder. He, with Brown and Williams, fixed the Doctor in the cart and started the horse on the way back to Millington. The nine men were arrested and lodged in the Chestertown jail. The confessions of several of the number fixed the guilt of all. After a trial, which lasted nearly all summer, all of the men but Potts were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Potts was acquitted but feeling in the county was against him, and threats of lynching made him flee. It was also feared that the convicted men would be lynched before the day of execution, and, in consequence, the jail was strongly guarded. The extreme youth of Emory, Benson, Baynard and Hurtt, neither of whom were more than seventeen years of age, caused Governor Brown to commute their sentence to life imprisonment, and it was only by taking them from jail at night, and before the Governor's action became known, that it was possible to save them from the fury of the people of the county. Williams, Brooks, Brown and Comegys were hanged January 13th, 1893, at the county jail, at Chestertown. All maintained their innocense to the last. Hurtt died at the penitentiary June 30th, 1893. Emory lived but little more than a month longer. Benson died November 20th, 1896.

For wounds, burns, scalds, scores, 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.

B. C. & A. Railway Co.

The Appeal Tax Court, of Baltimore, has completed its work of determining the value of the Eastern Shore steamers of the Baltimore, Chesepeake and Atlantic Railway Company, recently absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The total value of the property is put at $2,592,000, from which the tax court expects the city to realize $50,000 in taxes. A notice was sent to the railway company advising them of the assessment of the property in question. The company has five days in which to answer the summons. The court proposes to push the matter and to collect the money, inasmuch as the old Maryland Steamboat Company and the old Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, both of which formerly owned the property, paid taxes on it at the full rate.

The official report of the Appeal Tax Court on the steamers up to the present time is as follows:

The Iron steamer Nanticoke, 457 tons, built 1875, valuation $35,000.

Iron steamer Ayalon, 600 tons, built 1888, valuation $52,000.

Iron steamer Enoch Pratt, 572 tons, built 1878; valuation $35,000.

Iron steamer Ida, 588, tons built 1881; valuation $42,000.

Iron steamer Joppa, 607 tons, built 1885; valuation $55,000.

Steel steamer Tivoli, 704 tons, built 1894; valuation $70,000.

The above were formerly owned by the Maryland Steamboat Company, which was absorbed by the Chesepeake and Atlantic Railway Railway Company in—

Iron steamer Eastern Shore, 792 tons, built 1883; valuations $70,000.

Iron steamer Maggie 606 tons, built 1869; valuation $32,000.

Iron steamer Pocomoke, 656 tons, built 1891; valuation $45,000.

Iron steamer Tangier 680 tons, built 1875; valuation $40,000.

Iron steamer Helen, 551 tons, built 1871; valuation $38,000.

The above steamers were formerly owned by the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company.

Wooden steamer Tred Avon, 677 tons built 1884; valuation $33,000.

Wooden steamer Choptank, 347 tons, built 1883; valuation $18,000.

Iron steamer Cambridge, 834 tons, built 1889; valuation $42,000.

The above steamers were formerly owned by the Choptank Steamboat Company.

The steamer Kent, 407 tons, built 1854, formerly owned by the Maryland Steamboat Company was sold last May.

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 1893. 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.

The Use and Abuse in Public Schools.

The opening of the public schools Monday after three months of vacation, says the Baltimore Sun, is an event which interests almost every household. The scholastic machine started up prosperity, with a large varied assortment of more or less raw material on hand ready for manufacture into all grades of intellectual products. While healthy boys and girls are rarely very glad when summer vacation comes to an end, and many of them in this age of progress creep unwillingly to their tasks, as did their predecessors in Shakespear's day, the great majority are imbued to a certain extent with the ambitious spirit of the time and are more than willing to avail themselves of the extraordinary opportunities offered them under our generous system of public education. Those who are entirely lacking in this spirit are the exceptions nowadays, and there is more danger, as a rule, that the children, at least in the higher grades, will study too much than too little. Many parents, in their desire to have their children well educated, err in stimulating this disposition too greatly, often with serious results to mental and physical health. A good education is a desirable thing, but good health is better and more important. A combination between the two is generally easily attainable, and it lies with parents and guardians to see that one is not sacrificed for the other. One mistake which is frequently made is to expect teachers to preform the impossible—to be not only guides, philosphers and friends to the children under their care, but trustees of their morals and health as well as of their intellects. Parents have no right to throw their own responsibilities on the teachers. The later have troubles and duties enough of their own. Public schools are not orphan asylums, and if they are to render the best services to a community, the home school and the home teachers must preform their part.

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

The Rev. Omer E. Jones, Methodist pastor at Ingleside, has resigned his charge to Presiding Elder Corkran to enter Syracuse University for a full course of study. The presiding elder has not had to make any change at the parsonage, for he appointed his father, the Rev. A. C. Jones, to succeed him.

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.

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, and 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.

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.

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 anasthatics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Best work guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

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

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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

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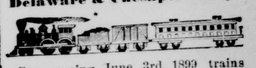
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Delaware & Chesapeake Ry.



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

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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 28	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.

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JAMES W. TH...
Auctione...
RIDGELY, MA...

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3 16 4m Proprietor.

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