LIVE STOCK

AN EXCELLENT PLAN.

Catching, Moving and Shipping Hogs, Sheep and Yearling Cattle Made Easy.

My plan of crating live stock, hogs, calves, sheep and yearlings is to have four pieces three by three inches and three feet long (or more for large stock), as corner pieces. Then four boards, a, six inches wide and six feet or more long are nailed securely as side pieces. Double end boards are two feet ten inches long and nailed securely. At one end of crate, two boards, b b, are



CRATING HOGS MADE EASY.

slid between the end boards and held in place by a bolt through top and bottom of each. From bottom up, side boards are nailed on three, four and five in apart respectively.

To handle hogs, take three planks one foot wide, place one end in rear of wagon, other on ground, as shown at c. Two men take the crate at each end, follow up and drop over the hog and then walk the hog under the crate, up the plank on the wagon. In this way I have loaded alone hogs that weighed 400 pounds. Keep crate close to ground or the hog will poke her nose under and crawl out. If hogs are wild, feed them and while eating set crate over them. I lead hogs from pen to pasture in this way. — C. A. Phoenix, in Farm and Home.

STOCK ON THE FARM.

No Matter How Small the Premises It Will Pay the Owner to Keep Hogs or Sheep.

No farm so small but there are some wastes on it if the produce is sold direct from the farm. It is impossible to raise and sell grain and hay without losing some portion of it which might have been saved if live stock were kept.

The man with a large farm may be able to go on raising and selling grain and let the wastes go, but the small farmer cannot allow these losses.

For the small farmer horses or cattle are out of the question as they require too large an area for pasturage, but with hogs or sheep the case is different. They can be kept with profit in comparatively cramped quarters. Either of these kinds of stock may be used to make meat of grass and grain. Feed may be sold in the shape of mutton, wool or pork to better advantage than in its original condition. The small farmer should be an intensive farmer and intensive farming is impossible without the help of live stock or the purchasing of large quantities of fertilizers which is not good farming.

The man who owns a small farm and keeps a small herd of hogs or a small flock of sheep is likely to become an enthusiast and if this is the case the stock kept will get much larger prices than common stock and the profits will be increased.

As a matter of fact the small farmer with a few animals is in a position to take the very best care of his animals whether they are to be used for market or are pure-breds which are to be sold for breeders and in either case the returns will be larger than they could be where larger flocks with less care are kept.—Farmers' Voice.

New Oats Not Good Feed.

There is great temptation on farms where old oats are scarce to give new oats in their stead, some farmers cutting the green oats in the field and chopping off the heads in lieu of threshing out the grain. But such feed is sure to give a working horse the scours, unless dry feed is given with it. A small amount of dry wheat flour dusted over the oats will partially offset their laxative effect. But whatever precautions are taken it is better to feed old oats until the new crop has dried out than to attempt to feed oats of the present year's growth. If the oat heads are chopped off and placed in an evaporator they will be dry enough in three days to feed safely.—American Cultivator.

Potash for Sugar Beets.

In several foreign experiments with the culture of sugar beets noted by the department of agriculture it was found that whereas nitrogenous fertilizers increased the yield of beets per acre, they also decreased the sugar content and purity of the juice, but that the application of potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers improved the quality of the beets. The greatest increase in sugar was due to potash fertilizing Beets grown from large seeds gave better yields and were richer in sugar than those grown from small seeds. It was concluded that 14 inches was a good depth for plowing.

Vigilance Is Necessary.

Any crumbs from the table are valuable for young chicks. Change of diet is requisite. Do not let the chicks get chilled, as they are of no earthly use after that. I hear people say: "Oh, I can't bother that way. It is too much trouble." Well, I go into poultry houses where lice get onto me in a moment. I say those people have no business to have chickens. Our chicks will show it, and it pays. Eternal vigilance is the price of chicks—good ones, and I would want no others.—Mrs. Carry, in Pacific Poultryman.

RAISE GOOD HOGS.

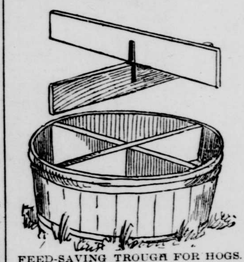
Well-Bred Rangy Animals Are the Most Ready Sellers and Bring the Best Prices.

If a person who knows anything at all about hog feeding was given a chance between a hog that would gain 23 pounds in six weeks and one that would gain 90 pounds in the same time on the same feed, he would not be long in choosing. During the past ten months the Kansas experiment station has fed 190 hogs that were bought of the farmers in the vicinity of Manhattan without regard to breed or breeding, just as they were, thrifty and weighing in the neighborhood of 100 or 125 pounds. This class of hogs is used because those experiments are for the highest benefit of the farmers, and by taking the stock they raise we stay within their conditions. A few conclusions may be drawn from the following facts taken from observations of feeding 80 head of hogs which were just finished. These hogs were nearer of the same age than size, and ranged from the long, big-boned bacon hog, to the short-boned chunk, according to the care or carelessness of the farmer who raised them. First, as to point of gain: The comparisons are between hogs fed the same in every respect. The best and poorest five out of twenty have the following showing: Best five, weight at beginning of test 596 pounds, gain 416 pounds, 70 per cent.; poorest five, weight at beginning of test 579 pounds, gain 235 pounds, 40 per cent. This was for a period of 42 days, and from observations made from week to week, this difference of gain from a little over one pound to practically two pounds a day was largely due to the breeding. A short, small-boned chunk will make good gains for a few weeks and then stop. It will be fat and ready for market, while a well-bred rangy hog will fatten and continue to grow and make good gains for a much longer period. Then as to the demand of the market: The three-rib shoulder is now one of the most profitable cuts that is made for export trade. Hogs from which these cuts are made must be large and muscular, long and rangy. The short, small-boned chunk will not answer the purpose. The bacon hog is also of the latter description and brings the best price on the markets. Well-bred rangy hogs make the most profitable gains, are the most ready sale and bring the best price on the market. — J. G. Haney, in Prairie Farmer.

OUT-OF-DOOR FEEDING.

Description of a Trough That Is Sure to Keep the Hogs from Crowding Each Other.

Where several hogs are quartered in an orchard or other pasture they must be fed out-of-doors. To keep each one from crowding and fighting his neighbor when eating, make such a trough as



FEED-SAVING TROUGH FOR HOGS.

is shown in the illustration. The bottom part of a barrel is sawed off and two narrow strips of board are fitted together and nailed firmly into the trough, as in the drawing. A flour barrel can be made to answer this temporary purpose, but a trough from a stouter barrel will prove more lasting. — American Agriculturalist.

Remedy for the Hornfly.

The hornfly is becoming troublesome in some sections, and the Kansas experiment station reports that they have found the following mixture to effectually prevent them from troubling the agricultural college herd: Two quarts fish oil, one pint crude carbolic acid, ten ounces of oil of tar, one ounce oil of pennyroyal, one quart kerosene. All except the kerosene can be obtained at any good drug store, and the cost is but 85 cents a gallon. Put it on with brush, cloth, or in fine spray from atomizer, about once in two or three days. The cost is from one-half to one cent a head each day, and these flies and all others will carefully avoid it.

When to Buy Mill Feed.

At this time of year millers need all their spare store room to hold grain, and will sell bran and wheat middlings much cheaper than they can afford to do later in the season. There is often a saving of two or three dollars per ton, even though the price of grain does not advance if the mill feed needed for winter and spring use is purchased now. If farmers have spare room in their barns that can be kept always dry they can profitably use it for storing bran, though it is very bulky in proportion to its cost, and for that reason room for it cannot be afforded where storage is expensive.—American Cultivator.

Owes No Man Anything.

Sheep are unlike all other stock, if decently managed. A good sheep can never die in debt to a man. If it dies when weaned it has consumed nothing. If it dies the first winter the wool will pay for its keep up to that period. If it lived to be sheared once, it brings its owner in debt to it, and if the ordinary course of wool production and breeding goes on, that indebtedness increases with great rapidity as long as the sheep lives. If the horse or steer dies at three or four years old or the cow before breeding, the loss is almost a total one. —Free Press, Ontario, Canada.

JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

How a Little Chicago Girl Took the Word of Censure Out of Her Mamma's Mouth.

One little Chicago girl is a born diplomat. Last Friday she was up to all kinds of mischief, unmindful of her mother's repeated warnings, and finally she wound up by getting the baby and her younger sister and taking them out on the roof of the house for a romp. Her mother found them hanging over the edge, watching the people on the pavement far below, and after she had carried them safely downstairs she administered a severe rebuke to the ringleader. This so angered the little miss



"I'VE HEARD LOTS OF PEOPLE."

that she seized a sheet of sticky fly paper and plastered it on baby's head, just to relieve her feelings. For the next two hours the entire household was engaged in separating the baby from the paper, and when this operation was finally completed the mother called the little one to her and talked to her very seriously indeed, winding up with "I think you are the most mischievous little imp I have ever seen."

"Why, mamma," replied the little one, her blue eyes wide with innocent amazement, "I've heard lots of people who come here say: 'Why, Mrs. Brown, I never saw such lovely children.'"

And then the judgment was suspended while the court took a recess.—Chicago Daily News.

THE NORMAL WOMAN.

Her Exact Proportions in Plain Figures, with Some Notes on the Cultivation of Beauty.

Female beauty according to famous artists and sculptors is a question of proportion merely, and, since this is so, a large number of women will be surprised to see how nearly they conform to physical perfection by finding a striking similarity between the sculptor's ideal and their own forms. When these proportions do not agree in the majority of cases the figure has been marred by injudicious treatment—tight corsets, small shoes, lack of proper exercise, etc.

Let the length of the head be what it will, a woman's height should be seven and a half times its length, or ten times the length of her face, or nine times the length of her hand, or six and a half times the length of her foot, or, with arms outstretched, from finger to finger exactly as she does from head to toe.

The exact proportions for a perfect woman should be five feet four inches; weight, 135 pounds; bust, 36 inches; waist, 25 inches; hips, 37 inches; thigh, 25 inches; calf, 14½ inches; ankle, 8 inches; hands, 7 inches; feet, 10 inches. The distance between the temples should be the exact length of the face; the arms should be three times the length of the head, and the shoulders should be two heads in width.

Beautiful eyes are wide open with heavy lashes and delicately penciled eyebrows. Beautiful ears are set close to the head and must be small and delicately shaped. The perfect hand need not be small—it must be in proportion to one's height—but it must be well shaped with gradually tapering fingers and curved nails. The perfect foot has a high instep. This is the possession of but few women because of their badly fitting shoes. A beautiful neck and shoulders are prizes which every young woman may possess if she is willing to pay the price. The rules for their cultivation are simple—by wearing loose clothing so that one's movements may be free, and by wearing shoes with low heels; by taking plenty of sleep, daily baths, plenty of exercise, fresh air (night and day), simple, nourishing food, and a course of gymnastic exercise to insure uniform development.

The normal woman should reach the perfection of her beauty at the age of 25, and it is the normal woman who alone is beautiful.—Mrs. Mary Easton, in American Queen.

AN EVENING BODICE.

Ornamented with Some of the Dainty Trimmings That Will Be Popular This Fall.

Ultra-fashionable novelties in jewelry for coiffure and bodice decoration still run to animal and insect designs, and many unique fancies are worn by the girl who has the means to support her luxurious ideas in this direction. The ornaments are wrought in precious stones, but in these days of clever imitations mock gems are worn with almost as good effect as the genuine articles.



DAINTY EVENING BODICE.

A very pretty evening bodice made of figured silk is trimmed upon the shoulders with butterfly bows of striped ribbon caught in the center with butterflies of topazes and brilliants.

A large sized butterfly executed in the same stones rests upon the coiffure.

To Keep Ribbons Smooth.

Here is a simple, home-made device for keeping belts, ribbons and stocks smooth and as good as new. Many department stores carry the little toy pie rollers, with handles at the ends, which children carry into the kitchen baking days and want to help cook make the crust with. Take half a dozen of these little rollers and on them roll your ties or belts, and, lo, the "crush" vanishes.

Hand-Painted Linen.

The latest craze is to have your walking gown set off with hand-painted collar and cuffs. It originated in Paris and is really an extension of the fancy for hand-painted ball gowns, fans, shoes, etc. At the drawing rooms this season sprays or trails of hand-painted flowers have been in pretty general vogue for the corners of trains and the edging of over-draperies.

Superstitions About Babies.

In Spain the infant's face is swept with a pine-tree bough to bring good luck. In Ireland a belt made of woman's hair is placed about the child to keep harm away. Garlic, salt bread and steak are put into the cradle of a newborn babe in Holland. Roumanian mothers tie red ribbons round the ankles of their children to preserve them from harm.

Men's Names for Women.

In some parts of the island of Samoa men's names are common among the women, for, if a baby girl is born immediately after the death of a brother, it is supposed that the spirit has simply been tranferred from one child to the other, and the newcomer is condemned to take the same baptismal name.

Frank About Their Ages.

Russian women are said to be remarkably frank about their ages. Several years ago one of them misrepresented her age in court and she was promptly sent to Siberia. It is said that the courts of France are absolutely unable to get correct statements of the number of years the fair daughters of that land have been upon earth.

The Largest Stamp Mill.

The largest stamp mill in the world just started up at the old Treadwell gold mine on Douglas island, Alaska, has 60 batteries each of five stamps, and each having a crushing capacity of four tons daily. The Treadwell mines now operate 880 stamps and crush 3,520 tons of ore daily, representing $14,000.

The Average Englishman.

A writer in an English magazine declares that the real average English workingman is earning $6 a week, wearing no collar, knowing nothing of toothbrushes and handkerchiefs, and getting shaved only on Sunday. He does not buy books and reads nothing but sporting papers.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Kites always carry odds and ends of what they consider ornaments to their nests. Among other things pages of "Bradshaw" have been found in them.

Sultan, a Newfoundland dog, has just died in France. He was noted for having arrested a thief, captured an assassin, rescuing a child from drowning and saving a man who attempted suicide. The Society for the Protection of Animals presented him with a collar. Recently he prevented a castle being robbed and was poisoned, it is supposed, by those who attempted the robbery.

A Minnesota man captured a kingfisher when the bird was quite young and made a pet of him and trained the bird to capture fish and lay them at his master's feet. In summer the bird is taken to the river, where fish are known to abound, and set at liberty. The bird poises high in the air, and, suddenly dropping, grasps his victim and promptly delivers the fish to his master.

A visitor at the Central park zoo recently gave a small pocket mirror to Sullivan, a most pugnacious monkey. The monkey saw his image reflected in the mirror and reached out savagely for the fellow behind the glass, and, not finding him, took revenge upon the mirror, causing the monkey keeper no end of trouble in his endeavor to prevent the monkeys from cutting themselves with the broken glass.

A hawk had been troublesome to the gamekeepers on an English estate, and, being watched to its nest, was shot and the nest taken, when it was noticed that a piece of paper had been woven into the nest. The nest was pulled to pieces and a letter was found, closed, but without a stamp. It had been written by the guard of a train to a friend on the railway and had probably been blown out of a passing train, but how the hawk came to make use of it cannot be explained, as the nearest railway line is three miles away. Inquiries were made for the man to whom the note was directed and it was found that he was dead, a strange coincidence being that his name was Hawke.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Every cloud has a silver lining—so lawyers say.

The ignorant are more skeptical than the knowing ones.

Nothing so completely takes the courage out of a man as pity.

Man is compelled to work for what some other animals get free.

Even the oldest inhabitant has to bow to the will of the youngest.

There is no question about tears being the crying need of humanity.

Remember Samson's fate and be very careful how you use your jawbone.

It's only half as bad to make a monocle of yourself as it is a spectacle.

Good qualities are jewels that only good breeding can set off to advantage.

About all some weather prophets can truthfully predict is storms of indignation.

The fisherman sometimes makes the mistake of baiting his breath instead of his hook.

Marriage is responsible for the greatest human happiness—also for the greatest human misery.

With all the gold we are sending abroad just now we are sending people who know how to distribute it.

Some men can make a little money go a long way. A mechanic recently drew a copper cent out into 5,700 feet of wire.

A woman who weeps is not a pleasing object, but it must be consoling to some husbands to know that women who are addicted to the tear-shedding habit never throw flatirons.—Chicago Daily News.

A JOKE ON THE RHYMSTER.

A poet could not tread the path to fame without his feet.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

This world will be perfect when all poets follow the example of the St. Louis physician who committed suicide immediately after writing a poem. —St. Joseph Herald.

"There's plenty of room at the top," remarked the editor. The poet was deeply disappointed, for he had commented upon the fact that the wastebasket was already full.—Philadelphia Record.

"This is my latest painting, 'The Apotheosis of the Bard.'" "Eh? That surely ain't Pegasus!" "No. We've done away with Pegasus. That's an automobile."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Seems odd, nowadays, that such poets as Moore and all of them were always writing 'Lines to Fannie.'" "Probably Pegasus is like other horses, and they gave the lines to Fannie so as to have their hands free."—Harlem Life.

OPINIONS OF A PESSIMIST.

The man who has never been a vice president at a mass meeting is justified in concluding that his life has indeed been a failure.

Some women are good largely for the purpose of spiting others who would like to talk about them.

There is a place in this world that everyone is made to fit, but most of the square pegs seem to be drawn toward the end where the round holes are.

The man who has never made a fool of himself over a woman still has a painful experience before him.

One reason why some women never learn to make their own clothes is that they don't have to earn the money which they pay to dressmakers.

An eastern paper says: "When is a man old?" When the pretty girl who comes in and makes eyes at him and tells him how others will be influenced if he subscribes is finally compelled to go away without his name on her list.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Don't Like Photographers.

It is interesting to know that there are some people who very strongly object to being photographed. The late Empress of Austria was one of these, and for many years before her death eluded the vigilance of all photographers. The dislike of the late Empress Elizabeth to the camera is shared by ex-Empress Eugenie, who has not been photographed for 30 years. Three decades have passed since John Ruskin was photographed, and only once has John Hare allowed himself to be thus victimized; this was after a performance at Balmoral and by the express desire of Queen Victoria. Miss Marie Corelli is one of the very few people who have never sat to the camera.

Speed of the Otter.

The speed of an otter under water is amazing. Fish have no chance against them. In some places in India otters are kept by the natives to fish for them. They are tied up to stakes like dogs when not working, wear plaited collars and seem happy.

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.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

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

AN ERROR CORRECTED

There Are Many Charming Girls in Indian Territory.

They Don't Wear Blankets, Nor Live in Tepees, But Are Well Dressed and Dwell in Houses with Modern Conveniences.

The official announcement that the Indian Territory will be thrown open to white settlement has caused a flood of inquiries as to the personnel of the Indians who live in the territory. Most people are under the impression that they wear blankets and live in tepees. The Indians, says the Chicago Times-Herald, are as much civilized and most of them as well educated as the upper class of citizens of the larger eastern cities. There are five nations—Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole. About ten per cent. of the five tribes are full bloods, while the remainder are quarter, sixteenth and thirty-second blood. The young men are most all highly educated, as well as the girls. Each nation has a school where these young people are educated and boarded free. The school is maintained by the United States and all the higher branches are taught. The Indians are compelled to send their children to these schools. Perhaps the most interesting characters of the Indian nation to-day are the girls and young women. A too general impression regarding the Indian girl of to-day is that she is an unkempt, coarse-appearing creature, with none of the refinement characteristic of the white woman and a general tendency toward degradation. It has seemed to be almost impossible to divorce the Indian girl from the idea obtained through the story book squaws of other days or the impression given by the besotted Indian women one sees lounging about the stations of Arizona and New Mexico. It is true that a majority of the Indians have black hair and eyes, but it is equally correct to say that there are many perfect blonds among them, with rose leaf complex-



SUSIE M'CLELLAND.
(A Highly Educated and Beautiful Cherokee Maiden.)

ions that many city-bred women would envy.

Again, the complexion of the Indian brunette is not muddy, but as clear and delicate as one would expect in a woman who had led the ordinary life of civilization. As a matter of fact, these Indian girls of the five tribes would be at home in any drawing-room, as witness this picture of Miss Susie McClelland, a sixteenth Cherokee. They have been educated into it by the college teachers among them. It is very difficult to distinguish the Indian girls of the territory from white girls who live among them. During the last quarter of a century the number of white men who have married girls belonging to the five civilized tribes have been astonishing. The advantages of marrying these girls are many. The man who marries one is at once adopted into the tribe and is given a large tract of fine land and his share of the annuity funds, which in some of the tribes amounts to $50 per month. The white adopted citizens have become a power among the Indians of the territory, and it is largely due to them, at least the more honest ones, that the territory is being opened to settlement. Not long ago one of these attractive Indian girls, for a joke, inserted an ad. in a matrimonial paper, and it was a good paper or else the ad. was a very attractive one, because she received 350 proposals of marriage. The Indian girls have been trapped by fortune hunters so many times that they are very suspicious of proposals of marriage from white men whom they have not known any length of time. To protect these girls from the clutches of unprincipled men the interior department recently made a ruling that before a white man could marry into any of the five civilized tribes he must present a certificate of good character from the judge of the county where he last resided. They want no more criminals in the Indian race.

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 pssed 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 premisis 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.

—THE—

American Union

—IS A—

Valuable Advertising Medium,

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

Job Printing

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

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

For any further information call at or address the

Union Pub. Co.

DENTON, MD.

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	Corlova	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.

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