ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Immense Loads Hauled Over a Correctly Macadamized Road Near Camden, N. C.

The illustration shows one of the advantages of having good roads. The size of a load that can be handled is very much greater than that possible to be drawn on a common dirt road. Relative to these roads, Prof. J. A. Holmes says: In macadamizing, the following general plan has been adopted: Upon the graded and settled earth surface, a macadam road, 12



HAULING A BIG LOAD.
(Section of Macadamized Road Near Camden, N. C.)

feet wide and about nine inches thick, is constructed. Usually in the center, though in places on one side of the road, an excavation from four to six inches deep is made in the earth's surface, and the bottom is then carefully rolled with a steam roller. Upon this excavated surface is placed a layer of field stone about four inches thick, and this is then thoroughly rolled. Upon this surface is placed a three-inch layer of stone crushed to from one to two inches in size, and after this has been thoroughly rolled there is placed a third layer, about two inches thick, of finely crushed stone, including screenings, and this latter is in turn thoroughly rolled. The average cost of these roads, including grading and macadamizing, is about $2,000 per mile.—Farmers' Review.

MASSACHUSETTS ROADS.

They Are Constructed Under the Supervision of Trained Engineers and Well Kept Up.

Massachusetts spends annually about $50,000 on her state roads, and has now completed some 222 miles of permanent highways. The work is under the charge of a state commission of three persons, with offices in Boston, and a large corps of engineers. The commission meets, on the average, oftener than once a week, at headquarters, and holds a meeting during the year in each county in the state. It also calls all the engineers together at the end of the season to discuss the year's work in detail. Massachusetts was one of the first states to undertake systematically to improve her highways, and also about the earliest to provide instruction in road building. Complete courses of instruction are given in the Institute of Technology and the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, photographs, models and drawings being used in the lecture rooms, and visits being made to works in process of construction. This work is admirable, but it requires time to educate road engineers, and in the meantime many miles of highway must be maintained and new roads constructed.

The Massachusetts highway commission has always endeavored to disseminate information and give as much instruction as possible. The work done during the last five years has been located in nearly one-half the 353 municipalities of the state, while some 50 more have built modern roads; so a very large number of towns and cities have had experience in building good roads.

The first chance to take the contracts to construct state roads within their own territory is given to the towns, and many have availed themselves of it; so it has come about that hundreds of men throughout the state have had practical experience in building high-class roads, and competent foremen can now be readily secured where a few years ago it was almost impossible to find them. Town officials, too, have learned scientific methods and the value of modern road machinery in a most practical way, as they could not learn it if modern roads were not being constructed before their own doors.

There are about 60 resident engineers employed by the commission, and one of them is stationed wherever a state road is built, to instruct the contractor and enforce proper methods, and he remains in charge until the road is completed. Above these are five divisional engineer and a chief engineer. In this way the work is thoroughly systematized, theory and practice are brought into play and large numbers of persons become acquainted with the principles of constructing modern good roads.—Country Gentleman.

Economy in the dairy means liberality of purpose. To economize on the grade of salt you use in your butter, or the character of feed you give your cows, is the rankest prodigality.

In an old plantation of both blackberries and raspberries, more suckers will appear than should be allowed to grow. All unnecessary ones should be cut away.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

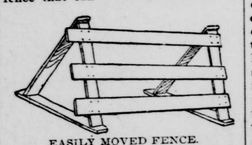
Some Points Which the Opponents of Road Improvement Would Do Well to Consider.

The country roads of the United States are probably in worse condition than in any other thoroughly civilized country. This is not due altogether to neglect or lack of material, but is due somewhat to the undeveloped condition of the country in general. The cost of primary transportation, to the railroads, in rural districts is often greater than the remaining transportation of hundreds of miles. In many cases the expense of primary transportation precludes the possibility of growing perishable crops. But that is only one phase of the subject. It is agreed that man's social instincts must be favored and cultivated if he is to keep up with the advancement of the times. Bad roads interfere most seriously with society, education and religion, and for this reason if for none other, it will pay the people of a county, in hard cash, to repair the roads, or build new ones. Among other improvements that follow fast upon the improvements of country roads is the rural free mail delivery. This, with the increased facilities for traveling and transportation, and the heightened value of lands, will certainly repay all trouble and expense in road-building. The process of centralizing the country school would be greatly accelerated by good roads. Bad roads are the great obstacle, for as roads are now, hauling the children to the township center is impossible in many places. The two—good roads and centralized schools — are reciprocal. The one promotes the other. The cost of improved roads is the mountain in the way of realization. But this mountain would become a mole-hill if approached fearlessly. If the present generation would make up its mind to bear part of the cost and enjoy the benefits, the difficulty would disappear. The improvement must come, sooner or later. If the farm does not pay part of the cost during the father's lifetime, it must pay it during the son's lifetime and ownership or the grandson's. Why wade through mud, yourself, for ten, 20 or 30 years, and then leave your farm in the mud? You can leave your children a far better legacy by promoting this one great improvement, and you can enjoy its benefits and advantages yourself. A farmer of our acquaintance recently put up a monument for himself and wife, with names and dates of birth all engraved, and space left for date of death. "It has to be done," he said, "and it must be paid for by the farm. I think I can do it now as well as my children could do it after I am gone, and perhaps better, and at less cost. Besides, I have the satisfaction of knowing it is done, and well done." This is the kernel of the argument in favor of good roads improvement.—Ohio Farmer.

A MOVABLE FENCE.

Every Well-Regulated Farm Should Have at Least a Quarter of a Mile of It.

The illustration shows a panel of a fence that can be moved with great



EASILY MOVED FENCE.

ease. The boards of each panel overlap, at one end, the next panel. A gradually curving corner should be made with this fence, since at right angles a slight opening would be left.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Powerful Road Engines.

Mr. John J. Thornycroft, an English authority on steam engines, recently maintained before the British association that road steam engines, by a slight alteration of the laws, can be so constructed as to be of the highest value to trade. He affirmed they could be made to carry loads of 12 tons at four miles an hour, and that with tires of 18 inches width they would not injure the roads more than horses do, as they would act as steam rollers. Mr. Thornycroft expressed no doubt of the practicability of his plan and claimed that it would work a revolution in agriculture, as it would allow of the free transmission of lime, manure and heavy timber to points where they might be needed. The only unsettled point in the problem is the substitution of some other material for rubber in the tires, as rubber costs too much. It is believed, however, that this can be done by some different treatment of wood.

The Importance of Grading.

Good roads add materially to the value of any country. A recent visit in the rural sections convinces us that the two important factors in the improvement of roads are the cutting down of grades and a thorough drainage to prevent the damage done to roads by streams of water flowing from water sheds. It is a waste of money simply to repair the surface of the road while permitting high grades to continue, preventing the transport of economical loads of wood or farm produce. The practice should also be condemned of covering bowlders and rocks in the roadway with earth in the fall. They should be removed by blasting or by the use of the crowbar, thus remedying the trouble once for all.—American Cultivator.

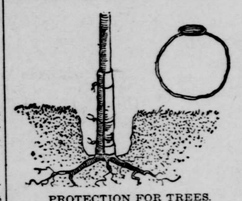
Old quince trees may often be benefited if the branches are carefully thinned out and a good dressing of manure applied.

Dwarf pears bear sooner and the fruit is more easily gathered, while the trees occupy less room and are more easily sprayed.

PROTECTING TREES.

Wrapping the Lower Part of the Trunk with Tarred Paper Will Keep Away Mice and Borers.

Much protection against mice and borers can be given young fruit trees by wrapping the lower part of the trunk with tarred paper, but do it as suggested in the illustration. Dig away the



PROTECTION FOR TREES.

earth about the tree so the paper can be put down below the surface. Then fold the paper about the trunk according to the diagram at the right, making the edges join as do the edges of a stove-pipe. This prevents the entrance of insects to lay eggs under the bark. When the paper is in place, put back the earth about it and tie the top of the paper closely to the tree. — Orange Judd Farmer.

Wastefulness Is a Crime.

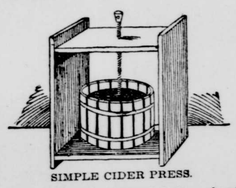
One of the important things about good farming that most of us have to learn is to avoid waste. We pay taxes on land that we do not farm; we only half cultivate our fields and so waste both land and labor; we leave a large percentage of the crop in the field; we waste time and capital in raising inferior animals; we waste energy in trying to do more than one man can do right; we waste money in buying what we should raise ourselves; we waste opportunities to improve our condition by staying away from institutes and fairs and by neglecting to read papers; we waste—in a thousand ways, and then we are ready to say "farming don't pay." And it is no wonder.—Montana Fruit Grower.

HORTICULTURE.

HANDY CIDER PRESS.

To Make One Requires Neither Much Money Nor an Abundance of Ingenuity.

To make a cider press take a plank 2 by 12 inches by 12 feet; soft wood will do, but hard is better. Saw two pieces four feet long and two pieces two feet; cut again in each of the long pieces, four inches from the end and one-half inch deep and as wide as the thickness of the short pieces; Then spike the four together as illustrated. Get a carpenter's iron bench screw at a cost of about a dollar, which does for the screw. For the cheese crib, get two hoops made of



SIMPLE CIDER PRESS.

heavy hoop iron. Punch holes about 1½ inches apart and fill with staves about 2 feet long and 1¼ inches wide and with small nails or screws fasten the staves inside the hoops, leaving them one-fourth inch apart. There should be a false bottom to catch and conduct the cider. For a grinder take a clean salt or flour barrel and saw into it at the bilge. Then take a board and saw out a false head a little smaller than the barrel head, and tack it on the outside of the tub head. This is to support the tub bottom. Then take a piece of 3 by 4 inch by 3 foot scantling and chop off about half the wood from one end so as to taper, smooth and round off the end. A block of hard wood with a hole bored one-half inch deep for the screw to work in must be made to keep from bending. Such a press can be made for $3 or $4. Bushels of apples go to waste on many farms which could be utilized by making into cider or vinegar.—A. C. McPherson, in Farm and Home.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

With nearly all kinds of tree fruits, the best time to sort is when the fruit is harvested.

Plums do not thrive well in sod. If the best results are secured, thorough cultivation must be given from the start.

Whenever trees are received from the nursery they should be heeled in by the roots until they are wanted for planting.

How large the small-fruit plat should be depends upon the size of the family. For a full supply an acre will not be too much.

A good dressing of wood ashes can be applied to strawberries at this time with benefit. They may be applied on the surface.

Lice on trees may be killed by dissolving a pound of potash in a gallon of water and applying on the affected parts with a brush.

One pint of linseed oil, four pounds of rosin and one pound of beeswax, melted well together, make a good grafting wax.

When weeds or grass are allowed to grow with the vines they rob them of the plant food that rightfully belongs to the plants.

Plant raspberries in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the row; blackberries in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in the row.—St. Louis Republic.

Wood Ashes for Apple Trees.

In some recent tests it was found that the foliage was greatly improved in sections of orchards treated with wood ashes, and that the trees were freer from disease. The color of the fruit was also improved in some seasons and with some varieties, but during the seasons which favored the perfect development of the fruit the color was not heightened. Apparently the use of ashes has a tendency to hasten the perfect development of the fruit. Some seasons this ripening process was carried so far where ashes were used that the apples did not keep as well as on portions untreated. — Prairie Farmer.

Early Frosts Kill Insects.

Early and late frosts are disliked by farmers, but such frosts do more harm to insects than the severe cold of winter, as they catch many insects out of ground or just below the surface. It has been noticed that when the winters are severely cold, and the ground remains frozen until well into spring, insects are more numerous the following summer than when the winters are mild. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that does the damage to insects, especially when there is a warm rain followed by a sudden freezing of the ground below the surface.

Black Seedless Grape Wanted.

Will some one develop a black seedless grape? We have white seedless grapes, but suitable only to the climate of California, and now we want a good black grape without seeds. Such a grape would sell at a fancy price on the market. The fear of appendicitis causes many people to take out the seeds when eating grapes, and this greatly detracts from the pleasure of grape eating. A grape of the character described would bring a good deal more than the common grape.—Farmers' Review.

ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES.

According to a Kansas Horticulturist They Can Be Planted Safely in Most Sections.

The injury and destruction to nursery trees caused by the severity of last winter has made it necessary to sell younger trees for a year or two to come than are usually sold. Many who wish to plant orchards are doubtful of the wisdom of planting apple and pear trees less than two years old. While there may be some objections to planting one-year-old trees there are several points in their favor. In digging them very few roots are cut, compared with the older trees. The labor of setting is less than with larger ones. There being no side branches the head can be formed to any desired height and of any style. There is less danger of getting San Jose scale or any other like pest on small and young trees than on large and old ones. The original cost of one-year-olds is less than of older ones. They are small and light, and therefore cheaply transported. The objections are greater liability of injury from careless persons in working about them than if they were larger, and later coming into bearing. There may be others, but these are the two that are commonly raised. The latter one is disputed by some orchardists, they claiming that the younger trees having more roots in proportion to their tops than large ones grow better and within a few years are fully as large and bear as soon as the older ones. This has come true in some cases in my own experience, and I have sold many thousands of one-year-old apple trees to my Kansas neighbors and others, many of which I have had opportunity to observe until after bearing age. They were very satisfactory wherever well cared for.—H. E. Van Deman, in Farm and Fireside.

PLANTING CHESTNUTS.

How an Eastern Horticulturist Obtained Success After a Number of Failures.

Three years ago I came into possession of practically an abandoned farm, 150 acres in chestnut and pine and 100 in tillage, with many hillsides and places which could not be cultivated. I wished to get trees growing on these places; how to make them grow from the seed I did not know, nor could I find anyone who did! so I went to work planting chestnuts in different ways, to see which would succeed, writes a contributor to Country Gentleman.

I first took a six-tined fork, forced it into the turf two inches deep and say four inches forward, threw a chestnut under and drew out my fork. I saw that one man was working at a disadvantage, so calling a man, I did the lifting of the turf and he threw the chestnuts. The result was that every chestnut grew, and they are now two feet high. I then plowed a half-acre, dropped a chestnut every two steps and stepped upon it. Not one of the chestnuts grew. I plowed a furrow on another piece, every four feet, dropped a chestnut every four feet on the edge of furrow, and back-furrowed against this. Not 20 trees started on the whole piece; those which did start were where they were covered lightly and nature's conditions were compiled with. It is so simple and quick to plant a seed with man and fork, that I shall do more of it in the future.

Dewey's Adaptability.

Admiral Dewey is a remarkable illustration of the adaptability of men of our race to the conditions and circumstances that unexpectedly surround and meet them. He shows the ability of our leaders to cope successfully with new and broad responsibilities. But with this natural tendency of his American blood and training, and the inspiration which he received from birth and early childhood in Vermont, there are certain indispensable latent qualities such as consummate leadership, executive capacity, indomitable courage, strength of conviction, which were only fully brought out by the battle of Manila, and the cares that preceded and followed that engagement. Long before, to his large circle of friends in naval, political and business circles, he had shown qualities of diplomacy, urbanity, discrimination and self-possession which, put to their full test in the Manila campaign, proved equal to the emergency. — Hon. John Barrett, in Harper's Magazine.

Representatives of Antiquity.

When we read of the men who inhabited the caves of Europe at a time when mammoths dwelt on that continent we seem to have gone back to a period so immeasurably remote that we can hardly picture in the mind's eye the appearance which the representatives of our race then presented. Yet, according to Prof. E. B. Tylor, the natives of Tasmania "remained within the present century representatives of the immensely ancient Paleolithic period." Recent studies of the relics of the Tasmanians, who became extinct when brought into touch with modern civilized man, show that the workmanship of their rude implements was below that exhibited by the "drift and cave men" of Paleolithic times.—Youth's Companion.

The Power of Music.

The marvelous effects that are sometimes produced by music may eventually receive a scientific explanation. In a recent lecture at Oxford university, Prof. McKendrick said that, while the intricate connections of the auditory nerves are only just being unraveled, it is probable that the roots of those nerves are more widely distributed and have more extensive connections than those of any other nerves in the human body. Researches on the auditory nerves indicate that there is scarcely a function of the body which may not be affected by the pulsations and harmonic combinations of musical tones.—Youth's Companion.

Disapproved of the Heroine.

"Foolishest play I ever saw!" exclaimed Mr. Meekton with the air of a man who knows he is going to make a hit. "The heroine walks up, stately and emphatic, and exclaims: 'Where should a wife be, except by her husband's side!'"

"Well, what of it?"

"Why, that's the wrong view of the case!"

"Don't you think a wife ought to be by her husband's side?"

"Certainly not, Henrietta, certainly not. She ought to be away in front, leading the procession, Henrietta."—Washington Star.

Goats V[illegible]

French physicians have for some time been recommending goat milk in place of cow milk, especially for children. The former, they say, is richer in caseine and it carries no danger of tuberculosis. Goat milk is nearly the same in composition with that of a young mother, and even better, for it contains more salts, which favor the bony system. Goat cream or butter, containing all the caseine, is wholesome to weakly children. Goat milk is said to cure constitutional syphilis in infants, and dyspeptics can take it when cow milk disagrees with them. Cow butter is dangerous, goat butter is harmless, and ought, according to this theory, to take its place. There are a number of goateries near Paris and in the Swiss Alps. M. Crepin, the naturalist, an enthusiast for goats, states that the "hircine odor" of goat milk depends on the nourishment of the animals. "I have 50 goats whose milk has no hircine odor whatever. Only when it ages this milk has the goatish savor," he says.—Baltimore Sun.

How Willie Was Fooled.

A woman in Harlem has a daughter 17 years old who is a natural flirt and sometimes shocks her parent's sense of propriety. A mischievous young man who has a propensity for kissing calls on her, and the mother thinks it not wise to leave them alone together. On a recent evening when the two were in the parlor it became necessary for the mother to leave the house for an hour, so she told her son, eight years old, that she would give him a nickel if he would go into the parlor and see Mr. Brown and stay there till she returned. When she got back the three were merrily playing the game of blindman's buff. When Mr. Brown had gone Willie was rewarded with the nickel. "Did you have a good time?" asked his mother. "Yes," said Willie, who did not suspect that he was being employed as a watchdog, "but they are pretty hard for a little fellow like me to catch. They kept me blindfolded most of the time."—N. Y. Tribune.

Boyish Ideas.

"It is strange what queer ideas we had when we were young," said a gentleman the other day. "My father once asked me how I supposed the French managed to spell wagon wheel, when they had no 'w' in their language. I never could solve the problem."

"And when I was a boy," replied another, "I thought it was an easy matter to translate from foreign languages. I had an idea that the only difference was the alphabetical characters, and if I were to learn the Greek alphabet, for instance, I would have no trouble in turning Greek into English. I found out my mistake after I went to school, though."—Harlem Life.

Need Fear No Collision.

Polaris, the north star, and its unseen companion make a complete revolution in 3 days 24 hours. Both together, or the three, if there be three, are moving toward the earth with a velocity of 9 miles per second, 540 miles a minute, 32,400 miles an hour, 777,600 miles a day, 283,824,000 miles a year. Though coming at such an incredible rate of speed, there is no danger that in any immediate future Polaris will ever collide with our earth. In fact, there has been no appreciable difference in the appearance of the star, in spite of its rapid approach, during the past thousand years. This is due to the fact that the star in question is many times as far away as the sun.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Small Sinner.

The small boy refused to say his prayers the other night on going to bed. "Don't you wish God to take care of you?" asked his mother. "Well, there's no use in asking Him to. He will, anyway," replied young hopeful. The next day the small boy went a-fishing with his father, and the event of his life happened. He caught a three-pound pickerel. "There!" he said, beating his little sides with joy. "There, daddy, what do you think of that for a boy with only one pocket in his knickerbockers and who won't say his prayers?"—Boston Herald.

Information Wanted.

"Miss Upperten—Clara," began the young man, "you have no doubt noticed that my attentions of late have been more than that of a mere friend. I love you, Clara, and in asking you to share my lot I—"

"Pardon me for interrupting you," said the practical maiden, "but has the lot you wish me to share a good house on it with all the modern improvements?"—Chicago Evening Post.

Lighting the Red Sea.

The lighting of the Red sea seems at first to be a too practical infringement upon an ancient fairyland. But Sir Thomas Sutherland and other members of parliament interested in shipping are naturally anxious about the progress of the lighthouses with which the porte promised to bejewel the southern waters of the Red sea.—N. Y. Sun.

How to Get Rich.

"How were you able," said the poor man, "to acquire such an immense fortune?"

"By a simple method," replied the wealthy citizen. "When I was poor I made out I was rich, and when I got rich I made out I was poor."—Ohio State Journal.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich, tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by George & Redden druggists. 6

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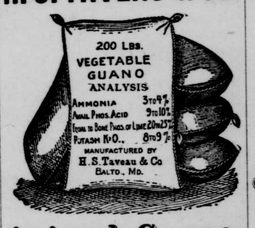
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STEAMER GRATITUDE.
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This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Caroline County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of
PETER J. HUDSON,
late of Caroline County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May, 1900, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate.
Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1899.
WILLIAM H. CASHO,
Administrator of Peter J. Hudson, deceased. 10-26-3t

—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.

P.
Delaw

Commencin
will run as follow

GOING SOUTH			STATI	
285 Mail.	205 Pass,	Week Days.		
A M.	P. M.		A	
6 25	3 00	Baltimore	11 1..	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.
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. and $1.50 per gallon.
A LARGE LOT OF HARDWARE.
A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS AN
Robes from 60c up to $7.50.
FURNITURE
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Carriage and W on Harness. A large lot of Stove large lot of wheelwright and Bl smith hardware, Building Hardw Pumps, drive well material, fence w and Poultry netting.
14 ROOMS FILLED WITH GOO
TILGHMAN HARVEY,
Burrsville, Maryla
Closing Cut
Bicycles and Bicycle Sund
Being compelled to move my will sell anything in my stock at
REDUCED PRICES,
GOOD WHEE
and up. Call at once.
H. N. CLARK
M. L. FRIEN
BLACKSMI
Having opened a shop at Bridge for the Blacksmithing I will be pleased to see my fr solicit a share of their patronag shoing and all other work don ly and at reasonable wrighting and new w
BLACKSMI
PRACTICAL HORSE AND GENERAL BLACKSI
I guarantee all material and Give me a call. Prices to suit the
Shop on Third Street adjoinin Shields' Livery Stables.
WALTER W. MOORE.
BLACKSMITHING
JOHN J. BARNES

Constantly on hand a full supp Iron and Steele for all kinds o and Wagon Work. All sizes wheels and axles furnished at sh tice. The best grades of horse used. My long experience in black ing enables me to give satisfact both work and prices.
Shop on Third St. Give me a
OUR NATIVE H
The original Herb Compoun
BLOOD PURI
AND LIVER REGUL
ANTEED TO CURE
ES ARISING F
BLOOD AND LI
THE LI
200 days treatment for back if you are not Cured
Any one sending $1 by underigned agent the medi be sent post paid. Prompt given to Mail Orders. No Druggists.
THE ALONZO O. BLI
Sole P
SMITH GO
Agent for Caroline county Kent county, Del. 11-
Kod
Dyspepsia
Digests what yo
It artificially digests the f Nature in strengthening structing the exhausted d gans. It is the latest discov ant and tonic. No other can approach it in efficie stantly relieves and perman Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sour Stomac Sick Headache, Gastralgia all other results of imper
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt &
The UNION will be fu subscribers from now un 1, 1901, for $1 in advan

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