GEN. WILDER'S PIG.

A Civil War Secret That Has Just Been Unraveled.

Hoosier Veteran Tells How the Commander's Savory Dinner Was Stolen and Concealed in a Big Bass Drum.

A group of ex-officers of the civil war was gathered on the sidewalk in front of the Chamber of Commerce building at Cincinnati recently and talked of the dedication of the Wilder brigade monument, then in progress at Chickamauga park. One of them had served with Wilder, and said to a Commercial Tribune reporter:

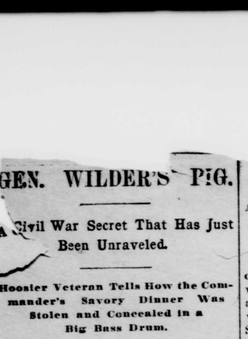
"I want to tell you a little story on Wilder. Some years ago Wilder's brigade had a reunion at Greensburg, Ind., where the brigade was organized, and there was a great sensation. Wilder had prepared at his own expense a lot of silver dollars as souvenir medals, on which was engraved the date of the reunion, and these he gave to every member of the brigade present. Being one of the distinguished guests, I was put in a carriage with Wilder. At one of the halts in the procession a stalwart Hoosier veteran came up to the carriage, and, addressing Gen. Wilder, said:

"'General, do you know me?'

"'No,' said Gen. Wilder, 'I cannot remember your name.'

"'Well,' said the speaker, 'let me see if I cannot help your memory by relating an incident. Do you remember getting a fine supper one evening down on Elk river in Tennessee, when you expected one of your colonels back from a raid and you knew he and his staff would be hungry, and you had a nice shoat roasted for the supper?'

"Here Gen. Wilder broke in rather testily: 'Yes, I do remember that, and



"GENERAL, DO YOU KNOW ME?"
("I'm the Infernal Scoundrel That Stole the Pig.")

I remember also that some infernal scoundrel stole that pig.'

"'Well,' said the stalwart Hoosier, raising himself to his full height and tapping his chest with his finger, 'I am that infernal scoundrel.'

"Gen. Wilder resumed his equanimity at once, and, shaking the hand of the veteran heartily, assured him that all the feeling of disappointment felt at the time had long since been forgotten, and he was glad to see his comrade.

"'But,' persisted the soldier, 'I want to tell you now how I managed it. I had been watching your cook all the afternoon when he was getting the pig ready, and I was tantalized by the savory odor that came out of your cook tent as the roasting went on. I laid a plan for hiding the coveted prize, and when your cook left the tent for a minute I made a dive under the wall, seized the pig and was out before he got back. But, general, you can never guess where we hid it. We had taken the head off the bass drum and put the pig in there till the excitement passed, and then we ate your roast.'"

Diving for Sunken Treasure.

Soundings and diving are taking place near the island of Terschelling, in the north of Holland, at the spot where a French warship sunk just 100 years ago. She was loaded with silver and gold to the amount of 40,000,000 francs, or $8,000,000. The captain's log mentions the account and as early as 1800 French sailors succeeded in bringing to the surface a box containing 1,500,000 francs' worth of gold and silver ingots. In 1856 and 1860 a private undertaking succeeded in raising another 1,250,000 francs value. The warship sunk in 230 feet of water, and divers have great difficulty in working at such a depth. Dynamite is now being used to break up the iron cases.

Moorish Music.

Moorish music is inarticulate, and so it brings a wild relief which no articulate music could ever bring. It is the voice of uncivilized people who have the desires and sorrows common to every living being, and an unconsciousness of their meaning which is, after all, what we come back to after having searched through many meanings. It is sad, not because of personal sorrow, but because of all the sorrow there is, and always has been, in the world. The eyes of Spanish women have something of the same fierce melancholy, and with as little personal meaning. It is a music which has not yet lost companionship with the voice of the wind, the voice of the sea, the voices of the forest. It has never accepted order and become art; it remains chaotic, elemental, a part of nature trying to speak.—Saturday Review.

Measuring the Earth.

One hundred and sixty-four years ago French astronomers went to Peru to measure an "arc of meridian." The purpose of such arcs, which have been measured on various parts of the globe, is to furnish data for calculating the size and shape of the earth. The arc in Peru was about 220 miles in length, and with the exception of a short arc in South Africa, it is the only one ever measured in the southern hemisphere. This year a commission, headed by army officers, has been sent from France to remeasure the old arc in Peru. The remeasurement is regarded as of great scientific importance on account of the advances that have been made since the first measure was taken. —Youth's Companion.

Scarcity of Equestrian Statues.

We do not know how many equestrian statues there are, but the number is much less than one would imagine. There are only 15 or 16 in the United States; Paris has seven—more than any other city.—N. Y. Sun.

Benny's Synonym.

"Benny," said the pretty schoolma'am, "you may give me a synonym for the expression: 'He had an end in view.'"

"He sees his finish," replied Benny promptly.—Judge.

An Am... tio...

Among the many combinations of capital in the United States is one which absolutely controls a business amounting to $1,250,000 a year, and which is yet rarely if ever mentioned. Stranger still is the fact that the members of this trust are all Chinamen, hardly a dollar of American money being invested in the business. This Chinese trust deals in ginseng root, an article for which there is no demand in this country. In China, on the contrary, ginseng is regarded as a sovereign cure for almost every disease. Before ginseng was discovered in America the root was worth its weight in gold in China. It is still expensive, as is shown by the fact that the Chinese dealers in New York, which is the head-



GINSENG ROOT AND PLANT.
(Their Product Is Controlled Absolutely by Chinamen.)

quarters of the trust, are paying six dollars a pound for the root. Ginseng is found in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Minnesota, Canada, and, in fact, in almost all the northern and central states. In the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains the ginseng diggers are a distinct type of people, and in the backwoods stores in those regions the "sang" root passes as currency. In many parts of the country it has become extinct, because it is dug before the plant has matured its seed.

The Queen Wore Whiskers.

It was pay day in a certain English battalion quartered in Natal. Private Smith, on receiving his month's "insult," minutely inspected a particular coin, hesitated and coughed; then he saluted and addressed his officer: "Please, sir," he said, "this is a bad 'arf-crown you've give me." The officer looked at the coin. It was from the Transvaal and bore the likeness of President Kruger. "Oh, that's all right," he replied; "the money is quite good; it will pass in the canteen." Private Smith saluted again. "Of course, if you say so, it's orl right, sir. But it's the first time I ever see 'er majesty wearin' whiskers."

Tuberculosis in Cats.

Cats are known sometimes to have tuberculosis, and that they have in many cases been carriers of diphtheria and other of the ordinary infections directly and indirectly is more than suspected.

Parisian Dog Cemetery.

The latest thing in company promoting comes from Paris, where a dog's cemetery has been floated with a capital of $70,000. The promoters are ladies.

Big Area of Vineyards.

It is estimated that about 400,000 acres of land in the United States are planted with vines.

Feudalism in Hungary.

Inconceivable as the anachronism may seem to the western mind, the agrarian system of Hungary has not yet issued from the feudal form. The Hungarian farmer of to-day is virtually a serf, bound to his master, the hereditary owner of the soil which the peasant tills, by the tangible tie of personal liability. The Hungarian feudal lord of to-day is entitled to 50 days' labor from each male adult who dwells on his land. The seignior is at liberty to demand this feudal contribution at whatever time may seem best to him, with the frequent result that the tenant farmer is employed in gathering his master's harvests while his own crops are rotting after a rainfall or are being consumed by an early frost or suffer damage from one or more of the many possible causes which render destructive the slightest delay on the part of the harvester in gathering the fruits of a year's labor.—S. Ivan Tonjoroff, in Arena.

Mount Rainier's Shadows.

A recent visitor from the east to Puget sound describes with enthusiasm the wonderful shadow effects produced by, and upon, the gigantic snowy cone of Mount Rainier. It sometimes happens that the sky, as seen from the city of Tacoma just before sunrise, is covered with a dome of cloud 15,000 feet, or more, in height, while behind the peak, toward the east, the sky is clear. In such circumstances the rising sun casts the shadow of the great mountain upon the cloud curtain overhead in the form of a vast blue triangle, the point of which rests upon the apex of the peak. At other times the shadow of the earth can be seen creeping up the cone in a distinct curve, while the flush of sunset stains the snow above the line of shadow to a deep pink.—Youth's Companion.

Parental Love.

Papa and mamma speak of their child.

"She is 27 years old, to-morrow," sighs papa.

"Yes," sighs mamma.

"I suppose she weighs 250 pounds at least," falters papa, and mamma falters: "At least."

"I've been thinking," says papa, with an effort, "that we perhaps ought now to give her some other name than Babe. How would Girlie do?"

"It seems so cold and formal!" exclaims mamma, and bursts into tears.

After all, there is nothing like parental love, which is perhaps in some respects fortunate.—Detroit Journal.

Carolina Gamecocks in Mexico.

Hundreds of South Carolina game cocks are shipped to Mexico annually, where they are in high favor and command good prices. A man in York county makes a business of breeding gamecocks. One bird he sold to a Texan was entered in big matches in the Lone Star state, and after winning 27 battles was bought by a Mexican for $10,000. He has been notified that this cock has won a battle in the City of Mexico in which the stake was $1,000.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Grounds for Action.

Softleigh—I aw—had me mind wead by a pwofessional mind reader weecently, doncher know?

Miss Cutting—Indeed! And what did he charge you?

"Foah dollars."

"What an outrage! Why don't you have him arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses?"—Chicago Evening News.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY.

Its Integrity Is Protected with Almost Wonderful Skill.

No Other Crime, Treason Alone Excepted, Is More Rigidly Punished Than Making and Passing Counterfeit Notes.

[Special Washington Letter.]

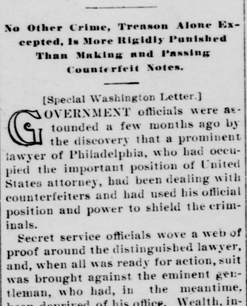
GOVERNMENT officials were astounded a few months ago by the discovery that a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, who had occupied the important position of United States attorney, had been dealing with counterfeiters and had used his official position and power to shield the criminals.

Secret service officials wove a web of proof around the distinguished lawyer, and, when all was ready for action, suit was brought against the eminent gentleman, who had, in the meantime, been deprived of his office. Wealth, influence, social power, and every means available and procurable, were brought into requisition to save the accused. But after a fair and full trial he was recently found guilty and sentenced.

This case calls for an explanation of certain of the methods used for deceiving the people, and also for the assertion of the fact, that, apart from the crime of treason, there is no offense against his laws which Uncle Sam more rigidly pursues and sternly punishes than attacks upon the integrity of his coinage and his currency.

Originally, under the old English law, debasement of the coining of the crown was considered an act of treason, because the making of money was exclusively the province of the sovereign. In this country, contrary to the general supposition, the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over this offense is not usually prosecuted in the state courts by reason of the fact that the national statutes are much more complete and perfect. Where there are permanent courts of the United States there is no difficulty in pursuing debasers of government coin and currency. But where offenses of that kind are committed at places remote from the centers of population, it is considered important that the local tribunals should possess adequate facilities of punishing without putting the injured citizen to unnecessary inconvenience. This consideration induced congress not to interfere with state jurisdiction in such matters, and it can be legally exercised over such matters.

But Uncle Sam's jealousy as to the integrity of the money he makes is



SWINDLING AN IMMIGRANT.

carried to such an extreme that all simulations of his coin and currency, even though intended for innocent purposes, are rigidly barred by the law, even though they may not be punishable by imprisonment where there is no guilty intent.

Notwithstanding this fact, and notwithstanding repeated warnings, merchants, with pernicious ideas of advertising, waste every year many thousands of dollars in vain attempts to cry their wares through similitudes of good money. A very instructive illustration of this fact can be gained by an odd sort of museum in the office of the chief of the secret service division of the treasury department. Besides pictures of noted false coiners, and examples of forged bonds and government securities, there are representations in this collection of hundreds of advertising devices in which counterfeit presentments of the United States money in various forms have been employed.

The law is very strict, forbidding private individuals to make anything which should bear the government imprint. The statutes, and there are many of them, are explicit, and it may be said that all such imitations are regarded as counterfeit and are treated accordingly. Technically the manufacturers can be prosecuted as counterfeiters, but that is never done when it is evident that there was no criminal intent. The majority of these imitations of money and other government securities are used, as said before, for advertising purposes, although some of them are made for the edification of children.

The commonest kind of an advertisement is a fac-simile of a dollar with the card of the firm distributing it on the back. Most of these are very cheap affairs and are printed from coarse wood-cuts, the lettering as well as the printing being of a very inferior description. No one, it would seem, should ever be deceived by them; and yet ignorant country people are frequently swindled by sharpers with these so-called "flash" notes. Especially is this so among the colored folks of the south, and every time a circus travels through that section the number of victims is legion. Another, and more costly, medium of informing the public of the address of a business house is by the use of the reduced photographs of United States and national bank notes. These are three inches long by an inch and a half wide and are pasted on cardboard. On the back is the name of the firm.

One inventive genius, who also wanted to convey a moral lesson, once devised what he called the "Mighty dollar advertising series." On the face of the one dollar bill is the representation of a cell tenanted by a young man in a striped suit. Below are the words: "Stole five dollars only." The face of the ten-dollar bill has the picture of a man calmly enjoying a good cigar in a well-furnished room. The legend below is: "Took $50,000." The $50 shows a portly individual in a handsome library. A pompous footman has just handed him a scroll on which are the words: "You are nominated for governor. Will you accept?" The inscription below reads: "Appropriated $1,000,000." The borders and corners of these notes are made to represent currency, and on the backs are the advertisements.

A newspaper, a little more than ten years ago, printed what at a glance might be taken for a bond, and ornamented it with pictures of President Cleveland and his cabinet. In small type appeared the announcement that



COUNTERFEITER SAFELY HOUSED.

the proprietors of the newspaper would pay $1,000 to anyone who could prove that it did not have the largest circulation in America. A German immigrant who landed at Castle Garden was induced by a sharper to believe that the advertisement was a bond, and he parted with his hard-earned savings for one of them, whereupon the secret service officers swooped down upon the enterprising newspaper and gathered in the whole issue.

Perhaps the prettiest article in the secret service collection is a sheet of stamps issued by all the nations of the world. These are most artistically arranged and represent a beautiful blending of colors. A steel die was used to make each impression, and the whole formed a really clever piece of work. But stamps cannot be counterfeited any more than money, and the sheets were confiscated.

A cigar manufacturer got up a new brand of cigars and called it the "Dollar Mark." Inside of each box was a loose sheet of paper containing a big $ sign surrounded by bay leaves, and on either side was the reverse and obverse of the silver dollar. This was held to be illegal. The manufacturer claimed that no one could be deceived by it, as the impression was much larger than the real silver dollar. But the secret service people thought that as he had to make a die there was nothing to prevent him from making it the regular size, and in that case it might be used for fraudulent purposes. Considering an ounce of prevention to be worth a pound of cure, they broke up the die business before any harm had been done.

The making of foreign money is regarded as just as serious an offense as the manufacture of domestic currency. In the secret service collection are some very good specimens of Brazilian notes which came under the ban. The making of imitations of confederate money became suddenly very brisk a dozen years ago. The patent medicine people used them more than any other, and put their advertisements on the back. Strictly speaking, it is doubtful if the printing of imitation confederate currency is illegal, but the secret service officials hold that it is. They do so on the general ground that ignorant people may be swindled by believing that it is genuine money and has a value.

There is no readier way of attracting the attention of the general public than by the use of the representation of money, and the numerous devices would surprise one who has not investigated the subject. For instance, a well-known story paper, of the dime novel order, printed a tale with the novel title "The Half of a Five-Dollar Bill." A cut representing the mutilated portion of a five-dollar note formed the background, on which was printed, in large type, the title. But the government officials, who never seem to sleep, came down on that publisher and told him he was violating the law and compelled him to destroy his cut.

And yet, with all of these precautions and with an evervigilant and effective secret service force, counterfeit money gets into circulation. But detection so surely and speedily follows that the rascals are unable to profit by their villainy, and our people lose very little nowadays by the tricks of the criminals. Counterfeiting has gradually grown less in volume ever since the government became the sole maker of money.

SMITH D. FRY.

Not for Her.

The beautiful young girl put her face against her mamma's bosom and sighed.

"What is it, darling?" the mother asked.

"I have had such a narrow escape," the girl replied. "Let us hurry and cancel the invitations to the wedding. Gerald confessed to me a few moments ago that if two ways lay before him, one leading to lasting fame and poverty, and the other to wealth without fame, he would choose the former. We have just bidden each other good-by forever."—Chicago Times-Herald.

WIT AND WISDOM.

About everything man gets in this world he has to work for except things like the scarlet fever and smallpox.—Somerville Journal.

"Speak to me," he begged. Silence—broken only by a grim, rasping sound. The wires were crossed again. —Baltimore American.

When a man fusses his wife doesn't care so much that he is displeased as she fears that the neighbors will hear him.—Atchison Globe.

Progress.—Mamma—"The baby is learning to pronounce the names of things quite distinctly." Papa—"Yes—and in a commanding tone."—Puck.

"Look at this! They've discovered liquid air." "The men will be happy now, I suppose; they'll drink it instead of breathing it." — Fliegende Blaetter.

A philosopher says: "Wise men hesitate; only fools are certain." If the philosopher is certain of this he must be a fool according to his own theory. —Chicago Daily News.

Teacher—"Johnny, what do you mean by tearing out that page in your geography?" Johnny—"I'm only tearin' out this page on Spain's possessions. It's no good; she ain't got none."—Syracuse Herald.

Mrs. Stubb—"John, I wonder why in the world did that man send up a watering pot with the new range. I never ordered it." Mr. Stubb—"Why, Maria, I guess he intended that for the damper."—St. Louis Republic.

The Boy's Father—"I can't let my son remain at a college where they have such a poor football team." College President—"But your son does not play football." The Boy's Father—"No, but he always backs the team." —N. Y. Journal.

GAY COLORS REIGN.

The Coming Garments Will Be Rainbow-Hued—Charms of the New Trimmings.

This is the only time of the year when all women are impervious to the spell of the bargain counter. Where the freshest and newest wares are displayed there the earnest seekers after fashionable attire are gathered together. They have all rallied nobly to the standard of the crepon on one hand, and of the heather mixture tweeds on the other, and the charm of these fabrics is very evidently due to their engaging colors, for, with plaids setting the pace, this promises to be a veritable rainbow winter. Ordinarily the American woman is a conservative creature as regards the radiance of her plumage in the autumn and out of doors, but some change of heart has been worked, and the costume that reflects as many as five different tones is by high and unquestioned authority regarded as in excellent taste.

Shoe, changeable, and striped crepons take precedence, and a beautiful brown example of this weave, diagonally lined in inch-wide bands of corn flower blue, and the whole costume enriched with green bronze buttons and touches of flame-colored velvet, is displayed by one importer as a noble example worthy of frequent imitation. Some of these crepons, it is well to mention, are so woven as to show transparent spaces in lightly silk slips, thereby adding more cheerful webbed silk or wool threads, and this necessitates their erection upon colored tones to the already multicolored costumes. Let it be borne in mind, however, that various as are the colors used they never clash, and that a crepon wrought half of silk and half of wool is not regarded as suitable for a street gown. It serves for the theater, afternoon calls, church and luncheon purposes, and nearly all such toilets are trimmed on the skirt.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

His Opposite.

He—I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite.

She (encouragingly)—Well, Mr. Duffer, there are numbers of bright, intelligent girls in this neighborhood.—Sydney Journal.

Like Its Namesake.

Landlady—I'd have you know, Mr. Highball, that this is tenderloin beef.

Mr. Highball—Well, that's a fact; I did notice that it was a rather tough section.—Chicago Tribune.

MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The fastest cruiser in the world is the Hai Tien, owned by China, the slowest nation on the globe. As the European governments are dividing up everything Chinese, they might, with propriety, draw straws to see which will take the Hai Tien.

While killing hogs last Monday, Mr. Robinson, who resides near Bridgetown, caught a hook in the cap of his knee, inflicting a very painful wound. Dr. J. E. Graham was called and gave needed surgical attention.

Mrs. Ida Clarke has been appointed postmistress at Templeville, vice Mrs. Annie Starkey, removed. The office is of the fourth class.

E. W. Twilley & Co. have sold their keg factory and grist mills, at Laurel, to the General Electric Co., which will convert them into an electric light plant.

The B. C. & A. Ry. Co. will change the point of transfer for freight traffic from Hurlock back to Salisbury, December 1st.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Fellons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. It drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by George & Redden, druggists. 2

For Sound Money Legislation.

The Republicans will have a majority of sixteen in the United States Senate when it shall assemble. This is sufficient voting strength to carry through any financial legislation the President may recommend. The retirement of Senators White and Turpin will afford the opportunity of so reconstructing the Senate Finance Committee as to give the friends of the old gold standard a majority. This will facilitate early action by preventing obstruction in committee. The impression now is that the President will make such straight-out recommendations for the definate establishment of the gold basis and for needed currency legislation as to leave no doubt of his desire to fulfill the expectations of the friends of sound money. If suitable legislation shall follow, the silver issue will have been practically buried out of sight. Whilst the business of the country remains so prosperous there will be no encouragement for the revival of the cheap money craze. Cheap money is the offspring of rotten credit and of impotent financiering. It has always been an instrument of dishoner in the hands of small-bore politicians.

Silverites, Take Notice.

A special to the Baltimore Sun, from New York, tells of the presence of Ex-Senator Gorman and Governor Elect Smith in the latter city, last week, for the purpose of urging Mr. Croker, the Tammany leader, to unite in a movement to defeat the nomination of Wm. J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1900. Inasmuch as a two-thirds vote of the convention is necessary to nominate, such a purpose might be accomplished; but it will not be possible to prevent the convention, by a majority vote, from adopting a platform in harmony with Mr. Bryan's views on currency. But, supposing such a thing possible, is it likely that free silver Democrats would support the nominees of a gold standard convention? Mr. Bryan too, it must be remembered, was the candidate of Democrats, Populists and Free Silver Republicans in 1896. Without such an alliance in 1900 Democracy will be in a hopeless minority in many States carried by Bryan in 1896. Mr. Gorman may succeed in defeating Mr. Bryan's nomination, but he will undertake a hopeless task if he attempts to unite the Democrats against Bryan's ideas

The Populist of this county, who were made believe that the Democratic State ticket was in favor of silver and voted it on that ground, must be in a despondent mood at this time.

Effect of ...

Populism was, it appears, ... the least of the cyclonic storms that have burst over Kansas and blasted its developement. Busines has been greatly affected, real estate has decline, and many signs of stagnation appear. But there begins to be some improvement, and the Railway Age notes the fact that capital has recovered confidence in Kansas sufficiently to build nine miles of new railroad. "The time was," says the Age, "when Kansas was the banner State in matter of railway building but was a good many years ago, before Populism secured its strong foothold and drove out the railway builder. In 1896 Kansas built 1,520 miles of new road, and in 1897 2,070 miles. The next year the figures dropped to 601 miles and in 1889 but 61 miles were added. The report for 1890 was 85 miles, but that year railway building in the State practically ceased, the new milage for the succeeding years being as follows: 1891, 1 mile; 1892, 1 mile; 1893 18 miles; 1894, 3 miles; 1895, 18 miles; 1896, 1¼ miles, and in 1897 and 1898 nothing."—Balto. Sun.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lily, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is thesurest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at George & Redden's drug store; every bottle guaranted. 2

Designed His Own Coffin.

J. W. Boyer, of Rock Hall, died last week, aged 80 years. He is the man who several years ago went to G. E. Leary & Sons' factory, selected heavy oak timber and had it sawed to make his coffin. He also laid down in it to be sure of its length, only a few months ago. Mr. Boyer always asserted that the ordinary coffin was made of too light timber, and wanted to be buried in a heavy oak coffin. There is one other man in Kent who has selected his coffin lumber, he being Joseph Venable, of Worton.

"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months standing; after eating it was terri the Now I am well." writes S. B. Kneer, Hoisington. Kas., of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. George & Redden.

JAMES A. WILLOUGHBY,
AUCTIONEER,
Smithville, Md.
I will call sales in Caroline, Dorchester and near by points in Delaware. Prices reasonable, and prompt attention given to inquiries by mail. 12-20 3m

Established '89
JAMES T. QUINLAN,
Shipping and Commission MERCHANT.
12 W Camden St., Baltimore, Md.
Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Reference: Any member of the Dunkard fraternity. 5 18 3m.

JAMES W. THOMAS
Auctioneer.
RIDGELY, MARYLAND.
Will cry sales in Caroline and adjoining counties. Correspondence by mail will receive prompt attention

H. S. TAVEAU & CO.



Animal Guano,
FOR ALL CROPS.
33 S. Gay Street, Baltimore,
—GROWING—
POTTOES and VEGETBLES
ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES, ALSO
Tomatoes and Berries.
We can furnish any quantity of testimonials, although we do not take much stock in this sort of matter. We think the goods should testify for themselves. We consider this the very best recommendation to offer. We sell for cash only and you get the best goods.
N. B.—Correspondence solicited. 2 10y

Theophilus L. Wooters,
General Teaming & Carting
Denton, Md.
I am prepared at all times to do carting and teaming of all kinds. Special attention given to hauling to and from boats and trains. Prices as low as the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed. Public patronage solicited.
9 7 tf T. L. WOOTERS,

DRS. W. T. & L. D. KELLEY
DENTIST.
Main office on Dover Street, near Hote 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 ...ash.

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
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9 47	5 56	Kenton	8 36	3 34
f9 55	f6 04	Hartley	f8 26	f3 24
f 9 57	f6 06	Slaughter's	f8 23	f3 21
10 03	6 12	Marydel	8 17	3 15
f10 10	f6 19	Henderson	f8 10	f3 08
f10 17	f6 26	Goldsboro	f8 03	f3 01
10 27	6 36	Greensboro	7 52	2 50
10 37	6 46	Ridgely	7 42	2 40
10 46	6 55	Queen Ann	7 31	2 29
f10 53	f7 02	Cordova	f7 24	f2 22
f10 59	f7 08	Chapel	f7 18	f2 16
11 11	7 20	Easton	7 08	2 06
f11 28	f7 37	Trappe	f6 55	f1 53
11 38	7 47	Oxford	6 45	1 43

"f" stops to leave or take passengers on notice to conductor.
For additional information apply to ticket agents.
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