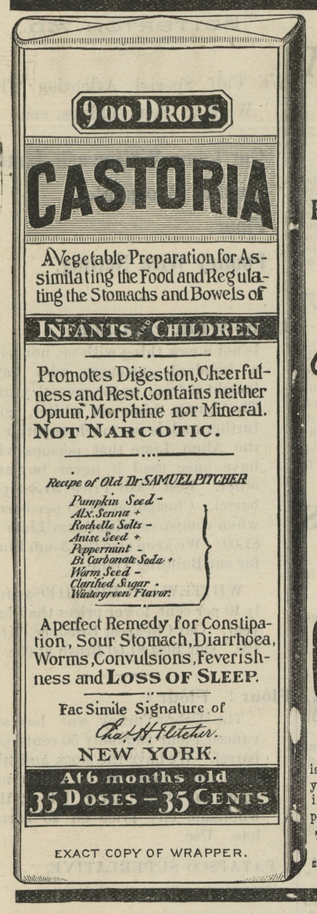
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sel you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

WE ARE STILL ON THE LINE OF REDUCTION.

Special Attention Given To Horse-Shoeing.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,

At the Old Stand, Kennedyville, Maryland.

IS NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO DO ALL KINDS OF

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting!

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY!

—WE KEEP FOR SALE THE—

Genuine Oliver Chilled Plows and Castings!

AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Our WORK SPEAKS for itself, both in the Materials used and in the superior quality of the Workmanship.

Carriages, Buggies, No-Top Buggies, Road Carts, Daytons, Sulkies, Carriage Tops, Carriage Poles, Carriage Harness, all Kinds; Farm Wagons and Dearborns, Power Feed Cutters and Shreders, Cucumber Pumps, Barbbed Fence Wire, Belting of all kinds.

McCORMICK Harvesting Machines.

Also, Fire Insurance Agent.

1/2 THE { Labor Time Cost SAVED BY

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

What More Can be Asked?

Only this; ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

1897. 1897.

Headquarters for

FENCE WIRE:

All Styles of Woven Wire Fences.
Fence Pickets, (Hard Wood. Fence Tools.
Galvenized and Patent Steel Roofing.
Paper Roofing. Roof Paint.
Lubricating Oils.

Before Buying Elsewhere, call to see

JOSEPH GUEST.

FROM MARYLAND TO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Letter No. VI—Some Styles of Mexican Homes, Irrigation, etc.

THE route over which we ride to the city of Mexico is a long one. The railroads were built by the government and contractors paid by the mile, therefore they made them *as long as possible*. Not a tunnel is to be seen, and for miles ahead we could see the road over which we were to pass winding backward and forward around the hills and mountains. The great increase in elevation requires two engines to carry the heavy trains. All the coal used by this railroad is brought from the United States, therefore wood is used as much as possible. At various points along the line we load the engines with gnarled wood about three feet long and four inches in diameter. In burning this dry fuel the sparks fly as thick as fireflys, and, on one occasion, set fire to the load of wood, but fortunately no harm was done. But there is another inconvenience, that is, water. A car loaded with a tank, forty or fifty feet long, filled with water is attached to each engine and replenished wherever water is found. The country is dry and parched and water scarce. Rain had not fallen, we learned, for six months! We are now 700 miles from the Rio Grande and it is the 2nd of February. The thermometer registers 84° in the shade! Most of the men have purchased sombreros while many of the ladies wear a sunbonnet or a light straw sombrero A half hour's halt is made to get water, and in the shadow of a small station, we celebrate Washington's birthday with song and speeches. The natives look on in amazement while the exercises progress.

At every stopping place most of the party alight and visit the natives, so that after inspecting a number of various kinds we are enabled to write of the style of houses they occupy in the country regions. The Mexicans are a kind people and allowed us to walk through their rooms, inspect the food, utensils, etc. One of our ladies remarked as we passed into the kitchen of a house "how would we like to have our homes invaded in this manner!" But these natives took pleasure in showing us their curious homes or dwelling places. We discovered four or five different styles of "architecture." The first is made of solid adobe walls about three feet thick. There are no windows and no attempt at any beautiful design. They are simply big hollow boxes about twelve feet high with rooms from ten to fifteen feet square. The larger houses have two or three rooms, separated by massive adobe walls with well-rounded archways. The floors are natural earth. Fire for cooking is built on the ground, in the midst of the kitchen, and the smoke wonders about the ceiling in quest of the chimney hole, in such homes as have so modern an improvement as a chimney, and in other cases, it finally curls out of the one door-way. Such is the home of the well-to-do. This is a luxurious home in the rural parts. Perhaps almost as *magnificent* as the houses made of big adobe bricks, over a foot long, six inches wide and three or four inches thick, roughly modeled. These are certainly cool and comfortable.

The adobe huts or houses are built in solid squares or streets, as many as twenty homes being built in one block, no alleys or yards dividing the same. Adobe is the name of a brick made by mixing straw or dry grass with a black mud or clay, which is moulded and placed in the sun to bake. We would prefer to call these houses "mud huts," for such they appear to be. Next comes the hut built of wooden timbers, resembling railroad ties in size and shape. These are stood upright, close together, and the roof roughly thatched. No effort is made to plaster the chinks.

Then we come to the peons, for whom a cornstalk hut is good enough. The stalks are stood upright, singly, to form the walls, are very coarsely tied together, and roofed with grass thatching. As we pass these inflammable huts in the evening we could see bright fires burning inside of them. A flash would burn the whole, which is the summer and winter home of this the lowest class of Mexicans. But we see still a humbler hut—it is the brush pile. This is literally nothing but the rudest brush heap supported by limbs of larger growth. Here we saw a whole family contentedly cooking their supper. Did you ever hear of the cave dwellers? They are to be seen along our route also. As we stop at one of the stations on this sandy desert, we see a home dug out about eight feet in the side of a hill, and for a doorway had two railroad ties placed in an upright position. Here was a man, his wife and five children, living in apparent contentment!

Before reaching Canitas we find greater evidences of agriculture, and as in America, so in Mexico, we were informed that the best land lay five miles back from the railroad. From Canitas to Calera, we pass ploughed fields, wheat and corn. Large white adobe grain houses are seen near Calera in which grain is stored and hermetically sealed with adobe to protect it from insect pests. These houses look like brick kilns, or in the shape of a chocolate drop. But few farms can afford a storage house, this being a highly improved farm of a thousand acres.

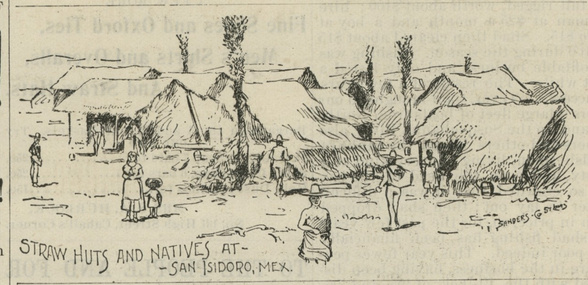
Oh, for water! This seems to be the cry of both people and land. Wherever the land is worked and supplied with water, it produces most anything and in great abundance. Irrigation is practiced in all styles. We see in one field scores of peons with pots watering the various small vegetables; in another we see a score of natives, half naked, treading a large wheel which is supplied with buckets. This wheel is placed in a stream, a ditch dug near by; as these buckets come up filled, they are emptied into the ditch, and the course of the stream directed where most needed. Then where a lake is found its walls are so built that the country round about is supplied with water as far as possible, sometimes it being carried for fifteen mile! *It rains but one season in a year*, and reservoirs are made in the country districts for the purpose of retaining the same as long as possible.

We soon pass over the imaginary line known as the Tropic of Cancer and find ourselves in the Torrid Zone. We always had an idea that the Torrid Zone was as "hot as blazes," but it was not a degree warmer than it is in Maryland on a July day. We stop nearly an hour at Calera and now find ourselves 6,500 feet above the sea level. And, although in the Torrid Zone, we find the fresh mountain air delightful and the evening breeze cool, for it is about 8 o'clock. Speaking of time, the sun was shining bright at 6.30 P. M. on this day in February and did not hide its face until 7. The usual crowd of station beggars were here and, in addition, we were greeted by Mexican musicians, who, with violin, harp and flute sought to make us feel at home by the strains of "After the Ball" and other familiar American songs, sung in Spanish. This band had evidently been to the World's Fair. It was amusing to see the restaurants here, some of the huts having signs out, "Fashion Saloon," and "Chicago Eating House," etc. Chinese cooks and waiters had been the rule at most of the stations until we reached Calera. They make swift waiters, but very untidy—and anything but *appetizing* in manner. The restaurants served plenty to eat and in great variety, but it was not half cooked.

At Sabinas we see the first Mexican policeman who have distinctive peculiarities. This party was a guard of nine "Rurales" of the band of national detectives or guards. There are only several hundred in the whole Republic but they have proven to be such good shots at outlaws, that within about eight years they have either killed or tamed the bandit hordes which hitherto had terrorized the entire country. This band is made up mainly of outlaws, several being taken from prison serving death sentences. They believe, no doubt, "that it takes a thief to catch a thief." The most desperate bandits fom time to time have received pardon for all past crimes, on condition that they would enter this service. The whole country is nearly free from banditism, the last company having been driven into hiding only a few weeks ago. When they are captured they are killed at once and buried and a cross erected to mark the place of their execution.

It is near this station that our train passes the body of a man who had been severed in two by the train *three days before our arrival*. No one was allowed to touch the body until the government officials arrived, which might require over a week. Owing to the high altitude and other conditions the body was in good condition, no flies, insects nor bad odor of any sort eminated therefrom. He was left to lay there like a dog, for he was a peon.

F. G. U.



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LARGEST STOCK! GREATEST VARIETY!

LOWEST PRICES!

BUGGIES, DAYTONS, PHAETONS, SURREYS and ROAD CARTS.

THE CELEBRATED KENT FARM WAGONS. HARNESS and BICYCLES.

GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS and CASTINGS.

KEYSTONE and U. S. CORN PLANTERS,

A FULL LINE OF IMPLEMENTS and FARMERS HARDWARE.

AGENTS FOR STEVENS ENGINES, THRESHERS and STACKERS.

We claim to sell only genuine goods, and keep in stock both the Highest and the Medium Grades of Vehicle. The record of the past twenty years is the best guarantee of fair treatment and attractive prices. m20-tf.

For Early Spring Application!

TRADE MARK

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS:

The leading farmers and canners in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland speak in its highest praise, declaring our goods to be positively the CHEAPEST, the SAFEST, and the BEST in use. Once a trial, always a patron. Wouldn't it be a good idea for you to try our Fertilizers? Many farmers think that all Phosphates are alike, but a Fertilizer apparently the same by analysis on paper may show a vast difference when tested on the soil.

FOR ASPARAGUS.

We have an article that has given more satisfaction as a feeder for this plant than $30.00 goods. We will sell it to you for $16.00 per ton. Send for one of regular Asparagus circulars, giving you full information concerning it.

FOR OATS.

Use our Special Oat Fertilizer, which has stood the test now for years. It has grown as high as fifty-five and sixty bushels per acre, and many patrons use it year after year.

FOR GRASS.

As a top dressing for Grass our Phosphate has no equal, but it should be applied as early in March as possible. Many of our patrons claim that an application of 200 pounds per acre has made from a third to a half more hay. We have delivered already considerable goods for this purpose. It is cheap and acts well.

FOR POTATOES.

We have been selling the Truckers of Gloucester county, New Jersey, as well as through Delaware and other points, a Special Potato Manure, which has stood the test in competition with Mape's, Yarnell's and Baugh's, in fact, all the high grade goods on the market.

FOR TOMATOES.

We manufacture a Special Tomato Fertilizer that is particularly adapted to this crop. We sold last year nearly 1,000 customers for this crop alone.

FOR CORN.

We have a splendid fertilizer for Corn, which our patrons claim will not fire or burn this crop. The mechanical condition is unsurpassed, and it goes farther than most any fertilizer you ever tried for this purpose. We can sell a special bargain this season on this article.

THEN AS ANOTHER.

Do not forget your PEACH TREES by failing to give them an application of OUR FRUIT GROWER. One patron wrote a few days ago that he received 45 cents more per basket from a buyer for his Elbertos last year that were phosphated with OUR FRUIT GROWER than those which were right along side of them which were not. He buys again as well as his neighbors. It will cost you less to fertilize this crop per acre than it would to haul manure and put upon it. We recommend sowing broadcast over the ground in the centre of the row, 250 pounds per acre, as early as the ground will permit to plow, then turn it under, and as the sap ascends, along during the Spring, and the goods being unusually available, takes it up in the tree, increases the size of the fruit as well as makes new wood.

We will be glad to have you call in person or correspond with us before purchasing your spring supply. If you have not received one of our Pocket Diaries for 1896 kindly drop us a postal and one will be duly forwarded to you, which contains much useful information for farmers and planters. Respectfully,

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,

WILBUR W. HUBBARD,

Manufacturers of Standard Bone Fertilizers, Chestertown, Maryland.

EDWARD WILKES, 7541,

REGISTERED STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION.

WILKES SPIRIT.....2:24
Won 11 out of 13 races, (trial 2:24).
Sire of
Cornelia Wilkes.....2:28¾
and 6 others in 2:30 and of
Wilkes Spirit, Sire of.....2:28¾
Chester.....2:12¾
and 7 others in 2:30.

ANTOINETTE.....
Bred to Red Wilkes in 1896 at special request of Mr. France.

GEORGE WILKES.....2:22
Sire of 88 performers with records from 2:13 to 2:30. Over 3,000 descendents in 2:30 list, among them
John R. Gentry.....2:01¼
Joe Patchen.....2:01¾
Frank Agan.....2:05¾
Rubenstein.....2:06
etc., etc.

LADY VON HOESEN,
a 2:40 road mare.

ARISTOS.....2:27¾
Sire of dams of 18, including
Rubenstein.....2:06
H. B. Winship.....2:29¾
Warren.....2:30¾
and 25 others in 2:30.

BAY FANNY, trial.....2:25
sister of Kitty Cook.....2:20

HAMBLETONIAN (10).....2:17¼
Sire of Dexter.....2:17¼
and 40 others in 2:30, sire of dams of Sunol.....2:07¾
and 60 others.

DOLLY SPANKER.

MESSENGER ECLIPSE,
Thirteen hundred hours,
sire Geo. M. Patchen, sire
of St. Albans, 2:20¾, etc.

DAUGHTER OF DUROC,
by Dioned.

DANIEL LAMBERT.....2:42
Sire of Comtee.....2:19¾
and 36 others in 2:30 list.

FANNY JACKSON,
Dam of Arion.....2:27¾
and six others in 2:30 list.

ABRAHAM,
Sire of dam of Ketch.....2:19¾
etc., sire of
Brightwood.....2:18¾
and 9 others in 2:30 list.

FANNY ALLEN,
Dam of Kitty Cook.....2:26
sister Danielto Lambert.

Will Make the Season of '97 at Bel Rio Farm.

TERMS, $15 to Insure, payable when mare proves in foal.

Address, Box 33, Chestertown, Maryland.

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