

The Farm.

The Situation and Building Proper for a Dairy.
From the American Stock Journal.
A dairy-house ought, if possible, to be so arranged, that its lattices may never front the south, south-west, south-east, or west. A northern aspect is the best, and there should be no opening at each end of the building, in order to admit a free current of air. These lattices, which are in every respect superior to glazed lights, may be covered in summer with gauze wire, or oiled paper, pasted on packthread stretched for that purpose, so as to admit the light, whenever it may be necessary to exclude the cold or wind.

The situation, for the sake of convenience, should be near the cow-house as well as the farm house; but care should at the same time be taken, that it is not exposed to the effluvia of the cow-house or stables, or farm-yard, as any bad scent might taint the milk, and give unpleasant flavor to the butter. It frequently happens that the dairy adjoins the cow-house; in such case, however, no communication should exist between them.

If it can be so managed, it should be well sheltered by trees or by the situation of the ground, on the north, the south, and the east. The main principle of its construction should be to preserve, as much as possible, an equal temperature both in summer and in winter.

Where the produce of the dairy is the main principal object of the farmer, a little extra expense in the construction of his dairy-house will be ultimately more than repaid by the superior quality of his butter and cheese. The walls of the dairy-house should be of considerable thickness, so as to preserve, as much as possible, the proper temperature, varying from 50° to 55° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Some have recommended double walls, leaving a space of one or two feet, or more, between the wall and lath and plaster. We should recommend the newly-invented hollow bricks for the walls of dairies. These are less liable to damp, from not being absorbent—the air inclosed within them gives them this peculiarity—and retain a more equal temperature within the wall by impeding the transmission of heat or cold.

Where there is no natural spring, Mr. Marshall advises that the walls should be constructed six feet thick, one foot on the inside to be of brick or stone, the outside to be of sod, and the intermediate space to be closely filled with earth. The roof, which should be constructed of thatch, should be at least three feet thick, and should project completely over the walls on each side; and, as all these materials are non-conductors of heat, he is of opinion, that a dairy thus built, would, if provided with double doors, preserve the degree of heat above mentioned, without any great variation, throughout the year. If the floor were sunk a few feet below the surface of the ground, an equal temperature would be still further ensured; but this should be strictly ascertained, that the ground is perfectly free from damp-dryness and ventillation in the construction of this building. The dairy should be neatly paved with stone, or, if this cannot be procured, with red bricks or polished tiles laid on a gentle declivity and the joining should be well cemented together, lest any water should stagnate. It will also be proper daily to wash the pavement during summer; but great care should be taken to dry it immediately, as damp rapidly promotes the putrefaction, or turning, of the milk.

If a small current of water could be conducted through the premises, by means of a pipe, and it could be so introduced as to fall from some height on the pavement, and run off in a constant stream, it would be of great advantage, as it would contribute much to preserve the air continually pure, fresh, and cool. Some writers on dairy husbandry have recommended the construction of an ice-house adjoining the dairy, that the temperature may be prevented from rising too high in the spring or summer months.

As the greatest cleanliness is requisite in the various departments of the dairy, a well-arranged building should have separate divisions in order that its business be properly performed. A butter dairy should comprise three distinct compartments below, with lofts above; one for receiving the milk, another for performing the operation of churning, and a third for containing and cleaning the various utensils. For a cheese dairy, four rooms will be requisite, viz: a milk-room, as before, another for making and pressing the cheese, a third for salting it, and a fourth (which may be commodiously placed as a loft over the others) for storing and preserving them until brought to market. The receiving-room, however, should not communicate with the others by interior doors or windows, for the milk would be injured by the heat and steam arising from them. An open shed, formed by the projecting roof of the building, will generally be found sufficient to secure the vessels in it.

The churning-room should be provided with a boiler, of dimensions suitable to the number of cows kept; this will be employed for warming water, milk, and whey, and there should also be sufficient space for the convenient performance of all the operations of the dairy, whether it is devoted to the manufacture of butter or cheese.

SHEEP ON A POOR FARM.
Paul Dunham sends the following experience as to the value of sheep on a poor farm to the Southern Farmer and House:
"I think I know a first-rate renovator which will pay for itself by its own increase in one year, and leave the good it does the land for clear profit. When I was in Virginia, following the flag of Stonewall Jackson, I had occasion to see what sheep did for that country; and when I came home dead-broke, with nothing but a small worn-out farm, my own labor, and the help of a half-grown son, I determined to buy a few sheep with the first money I could spare, and try what they would do for me. I bought in the Fall of one year, for \$20, ten two-year-old ewes that were in lamb, I put them in a small field close to my house, that was full of briars and weeds, and that would have had to be tickled mightily to make it produce eight bushels of corn. They soon ate up the briars and the grass in the fence corners, and by their constant tramping back and forth they destroyed all the weeds. I gave them plenty of water, a little meal or shorts, or sometimes wheat bran, every day, and I salted them frequently. I kept them in that field during the Winter, providing them with a rude shelter for bad weather, fed them regularly with turnips and beets, and some swamp hay I had saved. They threw finely, and in the Spring I had thirteen as fine lambs as ever were seen, worth as much as I gave for the ewes, and I consider that the wool and manure paid me much more than the cost of the feed. I plowed the field in the next year, and gathered from thirty to thirty-five bushels of fine corn to the acre, while on the spot immediately around the shelter where they used to gather at night, I am sure at the rate of over fifty bushels. I have kept up the use of this renovator ever since, and I find that it pays handsomely. I have never bought an ounce of guano or phosphate. I make

fine crops of corn, and wheat, and clover, and turnips. I have a splendid flock of sheep, and hope soon to have a single worn acre of land on my farm. My renovator has not cost me anything, and it lasts more than a year. I will hear from it for several years."

Rearing Colts.
From the Journal of the Farm.
In weaning a colt from its mother, great care should be exercised, so as not to stop its growth and so stunt it as to affect its after growth, thereby making a poor and weak constitution, instead of the strong and noble animal the pride of its owner. It is a good plan to commence weaning the colt as soon as he is able to stand by gently stroking with your hand its head, neck, shoulders and legs; do not touch his sides or his mane till he is two weeks old and then no weight should be allowed on the back. The cury-comb should never be used, but a good stiff brush may be applied to two weeks old colt every day with advantage. Commence now to give the young animal a little good, sweet white bran, two or three times a day, and as he learns to eat, increase the quantity, always feeding him out of a little box or pan held in the hand. He will soon learn to look to his owner for his regular allowance and become docile and even fond of his master. Nothing heavy should be fed until colt weather sets in, then by degrees a few oats can be substituted for the wheat bran.

A quart of oats with plenty of good fresh hay per day, is sufficient for an eight month colt, after that age a little more oats will help make the horse. If convenient, a good horse stall, should be provided next to the manure stall for the colt, he will be more contented and easy alongside of his mother, which will tend to promote his growth. In this sort of management, the colt is gradually weaned, he learns to eat and does not feel the loss of the mother's milk, but keeps steadily growing.

Care should be taken to keep him well supplied with good fresh water, at least four times a day in warm weather. As he grows older, say one year old, if you wish him to look sleek and shine like a new tin pan, in addition to the oats, give him once a day, a quart of wheat bran with about one quart of cow's milk mixed together. He will not be troubled with worms so long as he gets that and will grow like a weed. When old enough to shoe, care should be taken to have the shoe a little wider than the hoof, and is not always bearing in the foot, causing corns &c., and as the hoof grows, it naturally expands, and soon the shoe becomes a nice fit, and will, if the nails be good, last until the shoe is worn out. G. W. COLMAN.

KEEPING APPLES.
A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer sums up the result of twenty years' experience in keeping apples as follows:
"Keep them dry, cool, and entirely shielded from the external air." And adds: "I commence gathering Winter fruit about the 1st of October, and finish, if possible, by the 20th of the same, leaving those kinds least affected by early frosts and which are most tenacious of the parent stem till the last. Hard frosts are injurious to apples for late keeping. After the dew is off and the apples become dry in the morning, I commence picking with the hand, and put them immediately and carefully into well-made barrels, made expressly for the purpose—they should be filled—head them up, lay them down on their sides, and when done gathering, wheel them to an outdoor or open shed, where I let them remain until severe weather sets in, when they are taken into the cellar and remain undisturbed till wanted for the market.

It would be better to take them under shelter each day as they are picked, to prevent the sun from shining on the barrels; for, as I said before, the whole secret of preserving apples is in keeping them as dry and cool as possible without freezing. Apples should be picked only in dry weather. I have a cellar expressly fitted up for keeping apples, as it will not do for the cellar to be warm enough to keep other vegetables. It must be well ventilated. I leave my cellar windows open through the Winter, unless in very severe weather; and when warm in the day and open them then through the day and open them then on the outside than in the cellar. I keep all closed up tight, and rice versa. I never repack or open my apples, for in so doing it lets in a new agent of decomposition; the air that is fixed in the barrels becomes in a great measure deprived of its decomposing properties.

Having a scanty supply of barrels last Fall at gathering time, I had a lot of old salt-barrels recovered, making them nearly air tight. Into a part of these I put wine saps. On opening them late in the Spring, I found they had kept one hundred per cent. better than the same variety that were put in other barrels, which I attribute to saline influences. A very great error of managing apples used to be and still is practiced by many fruit-growers, that of putting apples in bins or on garret floors.

THE SCOTCH SYSTEM IN THE DAIRY.
The Scottish Farmer says the manager of a large dairy in Scotland gives the following as general orders for all hands employed, about his stock:
1. Every cow must be in her stall at the appointed time of milking.
2. Milkers are expected to be on hand at 4 A. M. and 5 P. M., Sundays excepted, when milking will commence at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
3. Each milker will have charge of a definite number of stalls, and will be held responsible for the thorough milking of every cow occupying them.
4. Gentle words and kind treatment are enjoined. Striking cows with stools, clubs or heavy sticks will under no circumstances be allowed.
5. In driving the cows to and from pasture, great pains must be taken not to hurt any.

A GOOD RECIPE FOR YEAST.—For a small family, take 1 ounce of dried hops and 2 quarts of water. Boil them 15 minutes; add 1 quart of cold water, and let it boil for a few minutes; strain, and add 1 pound of flour—putting the latter into a pound of flour—pouring the water slowly to brown sugar, and 1 handful of fine salt. Let it stand three days, stirring it occasionally. Little bubbles will soon rise to the surface. When it ferments well, add 6 potatoes, which have been boiled, mashed, and run through a colander, making them as smooth as possible. This yeast will keep a long while, and has the advantage of not taking any yeast to start it with. It rises so quickly that a less quantity of it must be put in than of ordinary yeast.

GATHERING LEAVES.—There is no more valuable waste product of those farms which possess wood lots than forest leaves. They make excellent bedding for all stock, are one of the best absorbents, decay very slowly, and contain the most fertilizing properties, and cost nothing to gather or store. They should be raked up to gather snow falls, gathered into heaps, loaded by means of large barn-baskets into hay-racks, and the open sides closed up by light boards, and stored in a shed for use during winter.

BALTIMORE.
MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,
NORTH-WEST CORNER
Fayette and St. Paul Streets,
BALTIMORE.
TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.
ISAAC ALBERTSON, Proprietor.
No. 29, 1867-7

WARDEN & MERRITT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Flour and Country Produce,
72 SOUTH STREET,
Feb. 17, 1872-ly BALTIMORE, MD.

TO FARMERS, DAIRYMEN,
AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE
Flour, Grain, Clover and Flax
Seed, Potatoes, Hay, Lumber,
Staves, Sheep, Calves, Eggs,
Poultry, Wool, Rags,
Furs, Skins, Dry
Fruits, &c., &c.

Can have them sold at the Highest Price in Baltimore, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of
F. E. MARINE,
No. 51 W. PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
The highest charge made is Five per cent. Good of every description (except Liquors) purchased and forwarded with dispatch, when either cash or trade accompanies the order.

EDUCATIONAL.
Kennett Square Academy and Seminary,
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
Terms, \$125 to \$150 per year. No extras.
SHORTLEIGH & NORRIS,
Jan. 27, 1872-1f

THE ELKTON ACADEMY
Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Principal.
G. A. BLAKE, A. B., Assistant.
THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN, WITH MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS, On Monday, September 24th. The Principal, aided by competent teachers, will labor assiduously to render the Academy worthy of public patronage; by furnishing such instruction in English and Classical studies as will thoroughly qualify for College, Teaching, or the ordinary business of life. Parents and scholars are invited to call at his residence for consultation and for Circulars containing terms and other particulars. July 27, 1872-1f

JAMES BLACK GROOM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE: 107-109 Main Street, opposite National Bank, Elkton, Md.
RUBEN HAINES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE: 107-109 Main Street, opposite National Bank, Elkton, Md.
JONES & HAINES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ELKTON, CEIL COUNTY, MD.
Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all law and Chancery business placed in our hands—promptly instructed to either will receive the attention of both. Jan 6, 1872-1f

DR. R. F. TULL,
DENTIST,
(Graduate of the Penna. College of Dental Surgery.)
SUCCESSOR TO DR. T. H. MCGROVE,
ELKTON, MARYLAND.
OFFICE: Opposite the Presbyterian Church, 5th Street, (Old location) administered by appointment. June 8, 1872-1f

DR. JAMES H. FRAZER,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Elkton, Maryland,
Tender the PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.
Office Hours:—From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.
may 23, 1872-1f

DENTISTRY.
DR. N. B. SMITH, Dentist,
Having located in Port Deposit, he now practices in all kinds of Dental work in the best and most approved manner. All work guaranteed. Office: In the dwelling next to Rail and Depot, Port Deposit, Md. June 1, 1872-1f

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
Wanted Immediately for Cash, At High and MARKET PRICES:
500, Tons Timothy Hay.
500 Tons Mixed Hay.
200 Tons Clover Hay.
1,000 bushels Wheat.
2,000 bushels Oats.
4,000 bushels Corn.
ON HAND FOR SALE AT LOW RATES:
Pure Raw Bone, (Guano), These Bones are strictly pure, packed in good bags, 200 lbs each, and will guarantee every bag to contain 200 lbs. Raw Bone. They are certainly the best of the kind in the market. Farmers will please call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Pure Neam Bone.
Patent Guano.
Fish Guano.
Fish Guano.
Wholesale Super Phosphate, Land Plaster, in bulk.
Seed Hacksaw.
Fish, Salt, Tar, Hay Wire, &c., &c.
T. Vincent Bonsal's Warehouses,
RISING SUN, MD.
4th Nov. 27, 1872-ly

DAVIS & MILLER,
Lumber Dealers,
ELKTON, MD.,
would call the attention of CARPENTERS, FARMERS, CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS to their extensive
ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER,
SUCH AS
BOARDS, SCANTLING, JOISTS,
AND
FRAME STUFF of all sizes and qualities.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
White Pine, Y. Pine & Hemlock Flooring,
Shingles, Planing Laths and Pickets.
DOORS, SASHES,
Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings,
of various patterns, made of the best Kiln Dried Lumber.
Orders from a distance promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. June 22, 1872-1f

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
REMOVAL!!
We beg leave to inform the public that we have this week
REMOVED OUR STOCK OF GOODS
to the Large Building adjoining the Court House, where we will be glad to have them call and see us.
FULL SUPPLY OF
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Material for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
WALL PAPERS.
FINE GROCERIES.
\$20 Prices made Low, and Custom solicited.
BROWN & BRO.
mar 20, 1872

TO SAVE 10 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR GOODS
AT THIS
Chesapeake City CASH Store,
1872-1f

We have now on hand a fine selection of Goods of every kind usually kept in a first-class Store, which we are selling at prices to excel all.
We invite every person to call and examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods
CHEAP FOR CASH.
REED BROTHERS.
June 22, 1872-1f

REAL IN BUSINESS AND ZERO PRICES, AT ZION, MD.
IMMENSE BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, and MERCHANDISE Generally.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Offerings of New Goods weekly IN CASH TERMS.
NEW PRINTS.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
NEW GLOVES & HOSIERY.
MUSLINS, Brown & Bleached.
MUSLINS, in all widths.
MUSLINS, at less than regular prices.
DOUBLE-width Sheetings, at DESIRABLE PRICES.
DECIDEDLY CHEAP.
No Extra Profits to Pay Bad Debts, AND NO DEVIATION THEREFROM.
We Buy for Cash and Sell for Cash or Produce, AND NO DEVIATION THEREFROM.

CARHART & CO.,
ZION, MD.
MOTTO:
"Keep Out of Debt, if you have to borrow the Money to do it."
June 22, 1872-1f

1872. SPRING. 1872.
New Styles Now Opening
AT THIS
GREAT CENTRAL,
1,000 yard's Dress Goods, Alpaca, Delaines, Prints, &c.
1,000 yard's Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
1,000 yards bl'd & brown Muslins.
500 " wool & cotton Flannels
500 " Bed Ticking, Checks, and Sheetings.
200 yards Cotton & Linen Table Dipper.
1,000 pairs Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
A Full line of Fancy Notions.
1,000 pairs Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
New HATS, CAPS and Umbrellas.
Choice lot of Sugars, Coffees and Syrups.
CHOICE TEA for \$1.00 per pound. Try it.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Oil Shades.
WOOD and WILLOW WARE, Table, Chairs, Buckets, &c.
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
FARMERS S. OIL and NEEDLES.
TABACCO-MONITOR AND NAVY,
(the best in the market.)
and a FULL LINE OF SMOKING TOBACCO.
Currants, Citron, Prunes and Canned Fruits.
Full line of Glass and Glassware.
DRENNEN & BRO.
mar 2, 1872-1f

PORT DEPOSIT.
A. J. SELTZER
HAS TAKEN HIS OLD STAND IN
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.,
WHERE HE INTENDS TO KEEP
HARNESS OF ALL KINDS,
MADE OF THE BEST OF LEATHER.
Also, Collars, Brills, Saddles, and Whips of all kinds; Lined Horse Covers and Lay Shoes; Leather and Cotton Fly Nets, when in season; Curry Combs and Leather Back Brushes, Harnesses, Saddles, Girths and Harness; Rubber Pads and Ankle Boots.
Special Right along, and see the largest assortment of Harness kept in the place, and
Held at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Also the same in Oxford, Pennsylvania.
Repairing done Neatly and at Short Notice.
R. L. SUTTON, Agent.
mar 9, 1872-1f

FURCECIL
FURNITURE
Ware-Rooms.
The subscriber having purchased the Stock and Fixtures of H. H. Mallon, and removed the Ware-Rooms to the Building recently occupied by R. Rowland Carson, in ROCK HILL,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.,
IS PREPARED TO FURNISH EVERY STYLE OF FURNITURE, AT CITY PRICES.
UNDERTAKING.
METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and all other Coffins, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
W. M. T. A. FOSTER.
Port Deposit, April 13, 1872-1f

SASH,
DOORS,
FRAMES.
A Large Stock of READY-MADE WORK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Door and Window Frames,
Panel and Batton Doors,
Sash and Mouldings,
Turned Balustering,
Washboard Casings,
Fancy Sawn Work for Porticos, Cornices, &c.
Flooring, Siding & Dressed Lumber OF ALL KINDS.
In a word, all articles used for Buildings, of the best quality, and at low prices.
We keep a large stock of well Seasoned Lumber on hand, and by this means can guarantee our work to be perfectly dry and of superior quality.
NOLAND & CO.,
Feb. 10, 1872-1f
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

BRICK MEETING HOUSE.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and
BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CARS LEAVE ELKTON,
For Baltimore, 1st Train, 10:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 8:15 P. M.
2d " 11:15 " " 5:00 " " 8:45 " "
3d " 11:45 " " 5:30 " " 9:15 " "
april, 1870
For Philadelphia:
1st Train, 10:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 8:15 P. M.
2d " 11:15 " " 5:00 " " 8:45 " "
3d " 11:45 " " 5:30 " " 9:15 " "
april, 1870
Port Deposit Branch Railroad.
THE SUN AS FOLLOWS:
Leaves Port Deposit, 6:30 A. M. and 11:10 A. M., and 1:40 P. M., and 6:10 P. M.
Leaves Philadelphia, 7:30, 9:06 and 11:45 A. M., and 4:05 and 7:30 P. M.
Phila., Wm. & Balt. Railroad.
Trains leave North East station as follows: (Sundays excepted.)
TO PHILADELPHIA: TO BALTIMORE:
1st Train, 6:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
2d " (daily) 7:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9:15 P. M.
3d " (daily) 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M.
W. D. ALKXANDER, Agent.
april, 1870
Phil. & Balt. Central Railroad.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after Sunday, June 22, 1872, trains will run as follows:
For Philadelphia, from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Co. on Broad Street and Washington Avenue.
For Port Deposit, at 7 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.; arriving at Port Deposit, at 10:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
For Chester, from Port Deposit, at 7:30 A. M., and 8:15 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia, at 7 A. M., arrive at Port Deposit, at 10:30 A. M., and at 5:30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia, at 7:30 A. M., arrive at Port Deposit, at 10:30 A. M., and at 5:30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia, at 8:30 A. M., arrive at Port Deposit, at 11:30 A. M., and at 6:30 P. M.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.
June 1, 1872
Meetings of County Commissioners.
The regular meetings of the County Commissioners will be held on the second TUESDAY of every month.
Those having claims against the County, will please bring the same in to the Commissioners' Office, with a legal tender, at 10:00 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., and be properly chargeable to the same.
Claims and other business accounts to be settled or settled will apply to the Clerk during the stated of the Board.
By Order
W. H. MILLER, Clerk
Commissioners of Cecil County.
Dec. 14, 1867-1f

PERICATOR,
ROBONDA GUANO
ALSO,
Peruvian & American Guano.
For sale by
John Partridge.
Jan 27, 1872-1f

MECHANICAL.
WM. J. ALRICH,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
Jewelry, Silver-ware
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.,
Main Street, Elkton, Md.
Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches; also, changing Spectacle Glasses. A good assortment of Goods constantly on hand.
mar 9, 1872-1f

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
HARNESS,
WHIPS,
ROBES,
RUGS,
HORSE COVERS,
And every article in that line, for sale at the LOWEST PRICES,
JOHN PERKINS, JR.,
No. 14, 1868-1f
ELKTON, MD.
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

Hardware,
STOVES and TIN-WARE.
WE HAVE REMOVED
our Store to the Brick Building, on Main street, formerly occupied by Wirt & Robertson, and are now offering a complete line of
FARMERS' HARDWARE; STOVES OF ALL POPULAR MAKES; and ALL KINDS OF TIN-WARE, At Low Prices & Reasonable Terms.
ROOFING & SPOUTING
done in the best and most substantial manner, at short notice.
ALSO, Wooden CUCUMBER PUMPS, FOR SALE BY
JOHN E. ALEXANDER & BRO.,
mar 22, 1872-1f
ELKTON, MD.

STOVES and TINWARE,
IRON and STEEL,
PAINTS and OILS,
GLASS and PUTTY.
Carriage Wheels, Rims,
HUBS, SPOKES,
IRON AXLES,
BOXES for WAGONS and CARRIAGES
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of
BUILDERS' and FARMERS' HARDWARE
IN THE COUNTY.
Give me a call before purchasing.
W. C. RAMBO,
NEXT DOOR TO GLASS FRONT,
mar 16, 1872-1f
ELKTON, MD.

PROVISION STORE
JOSEPH WELLS
announces to his old customers and the public generally that he has again commenced the
MEAT & PROVISION BUSINESS,
AT HIS OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET, at the corner of Church street, Elkton, where house-keepers can rely on always finding a large supply of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS AND FISH,
Flour, Meal and Feed,
CANNED and DRIED FRUITS and MEATS,
VEGETABLES in their Season,
SOAP, STARCH,
and all other articles commonly kept in first-class Provision Stores; and guarantee to compete with any store of this class in town, with the advantage on the side of buyers.
He has on hand and intends to keep a large supply of FLOUR, from common to the best brands.
His every article guaranteed to be as represented.
mar 26, 1872-1f

D. L. STANTON,
(Successor to STANTON & MOORE),
DEALER IN
TOBACCO and CIGARS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
IN THE "HOLLOW."
SIGN of the "RED POSTS,"
APRIL 1872-1f
TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the old and new friends of the "Red Posts" that he has opened her
NEW STORE,
two doors above Lewis' Glass-Shop, where will always be found a full and choice assortment of
and is also prepared to furnish at all times, either wholesale or retail, the very best
BREAD, CAKES,
BUNS, BISCUITS and PIES,
as he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
MRS. M. CUMMINGS,
Elkton, April 13, 1872-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the old and new friends of the "Red Posts" that he has opened her
NEW STORE,
two doors above Lewis' Glass-Shop, where will always be found a full and choice assortment of
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MRS. M. CUMMINGS,
Elkton, April 13, 1872-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the old and new friends of the "Red Posts" that he has opened her
NEW STORE,
two doors above Lewis' Glass-Shop, where will always be found a full and choice assortment of
and is also prepared to furnish at all times, either wholesale or retail, the very best
BREAD, CAKES,
BUNS, BISCUITS and PIES,
as he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
MRS. M. CUMMINGS,
Elkton, April 13, 1872-1f

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MEDICINAL.
RUSSELL'S
Fever and Ague Powders.
A Sure, Safe and Speedy Remedy!
DOSE: One Powder Morning and Night.
Price 50 Cents a Box.
Prepared and Sold by Coleman & Rogers, 801 Broadway, New York.
Sold by
KRUSONEON LINIMENT.
A VALUABLE PREPARATION compounded from the best and most effective materials. It has been used 20 years and has proved very efficacious. A Powerful Penetrating Counter-Irritant, yet will not blister, and does not excite the skin, and is pleasant. Does not hurt the throat.
Solely recommended for its superior efficacy—
RHEUMATISM, LAMENESS, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, RIGIDITY OF THE BREAST, CHILBLAINS, FEVER, JOINTS, HAY FEVER, and for all Complaints for which a Liniment is used.
25 CENT A BOTTLE.
Sold at the Drug Store of Dr. J. H. Frazier, Elkton, and G. H. Anderson, 102 W. Fayette St., Baltimore.
June 14, 1872-3m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver and bowels. They are a mild and efficient purgative, being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral salts, and are perfectly safe in all cases of serious sickness and suffering, and are especially recommended for their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safe, sure and best of the PILLS with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the humors expelled, the bowels opened, and the whole machinery of the system restored to its healthy action. Several cures which have been effected in cases of chronic constipation, and in cases of serious sickness and suffering, are related in the following testimonials, which are published for the benefit of the afflicted. They are not only safe, but perfectly reliable, although administered for any length of time, without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.
Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them in a family, and for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure—
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Languor and Loss of Sleep, they should be taken in moderate quantities, and will restore the system to its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Stomachic Distress, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Biliousness, Dropsy, and all the various symptoms of Biliary Obstruction, they should be taken in large and frequent doses, and will produce a healthy and permanent cure.
For Constipation, Biliousness, Dropsy, and all the various symptoms of Biliary Obstruction, they should be taken in large and frequent doses, and will produce a healthy and permanent cure.
For Hemorrhoids, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, and all the various symptoms of Biliary Obstruction, they should be taken in large and frequent doses, and will produce a healthy and permanent cure.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, and all the various symptoms of Biliary Obstruction, they should be taken in large and frequent doses, and will produce a healthy and permanent cure.
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