American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1880.

The "UNION" is the leading newspaper of the county. It is taken by all the leading Merchants, Professional and business men of the county. It circulates extensively among our farmers and it is the object of the publisher to make it an indispensable necessity in every household.

Tax on Mortgages.

Both Houses of the Legislature are now engaged in the discussion of a proposition to impose a tax on mortgages. The votes on preliminary questions indicate that the bill will pass; and it is not probable that the Governor will veto a law enacted after such mature deliberation. Indeed it is reported that he is "pledged" to favor it.

It is true that the assessment of mortgages will largely increase the basis of taxation; yet, as the law now stands, the holder of the mortgage may, in addition to legal interest, collect the amount of the tax from the borrower. In fact there is embraced in nearly all mortgages a covenant to this effect. Therefore, unless the law contains stringent and careful regulations to prevent that result, its operation will be to impose additional burthens upon the debtor in the shape of a *double tax.*

For illustration: Suppose the borrower owns a farm assessed at three thousand dollars upon which he executes a mortgage for two thousand dollars. The value of his interest is only one thousand dollars; yet, he must pay the tax on five thousand dollars, the full assessed value of both farm and mortgage. This, of course, is not only contrary to sound political economy, but in direct conflict with the principle enunciated in our *Bill of Rights*, "that every man should contribute according to his actual worth to the expenses of government."

The borrower then, under the organic law as well as in strict justice, should have the assessment on his farm reduced to the amount of the mortgage, rather than to be required to pay a tax on both farm and mortgage.

But this plan, which appears so reasonable and just, is not acceptable to the friends of the bill, as the general assessment would not be increased thereby, for the amount gained on the one hand would be lost on the other.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1880.

The Democrats are piling blunders mountain high, and seem determined to commit suicide before the election gives us a chance to demolish them on the political battle field. The extra session seems to have taught them nothing, and during the recess they spent their idle moments concocting a lot of new rules with which to confirm their power over legislation and to subordinate the influence of the minority and particularly abolish the execution Departments. The debate of the last few days shows these conspirators in their true light, and even Stephens of Georgia could not restrain his indignation at a party management which exposed its mean purposes so unblushingly. The Republicans have been trying to perfect the rules so that they may conform to the best plans of modern legislation, and so that appropriation bills could not be overridden by extraneous political or jobbing schemes. The Democrats for several days have stood solidly against all improvements, and it looks now as though, in spite of Stephens' protests, they would force the new rules into partisan service, and finally go on in the effort to starve the goverment by refusing supplies except on their own terms. All I have got to say is that the Republicans are ready for this programme, and will shortly show the conspirators that the worst is their own, meanwhile the business of the country is suffering by Democratic partisan tickets.

The friends of Mr. Blaine here have formed a strong "National Blaine Club," with headquarters open day and evening, for the purpose of securing his nomination and election as President. Congressman Price of Iowa is President, and many Congressmen and distinguished public men are identified with it. The Club has news from all parts of the country very encouraging to their Presidential favorite, and the revolution in his favor in Pennsylvania attracts a good deal of attention.

The Democrats are afraid to take up the case of Fitz John Porter. It is a troublesome case to handle on the eve of a Presidential campaign and they do not like to committ blunders that will not even give them a temporary partisan advantage.

Some Southern Republicans have been to the President complaining that Secretary Sherman is violating his civil service rules by ordering his subordinates in the Revenue office to work for his nomination for President. In North Carolina and Virginia they make serious complaints. But I cannot learn that there is any evidence that Secretary Sherman orders such things.

The Democrats are good patrons of liquor saloons, and perhaps this is why the rum sellers of Washington tried to have their National Convention called here. But the saloon keepers of some other place will beat them perhaps, and obtain this Democratic patronage. LEO.

Delaware's Sugar Factory.

The factory of the Delaware Sugar Beet Company at Riverside, just above Edge Moore, concluded operations for this season Monday, and in view of that fact the Company invited a number of gentlemen to visit the works and witness the manufacture of sugar from beets grown in Delaware. Messrs. Lea Pusey, Managing Director, George W. Stone, Secretary, and A. D. Warner, Treasurer, of the Company, were present and officiated in the explanation of the process of manufacture. The President and Superintendent of the P. W. & B. railroad, together with a number of gentlemen from Philadelphia, recently visited the works and had the process explained to them. The party was first shown the place where the beets are dumped when ready for operation, next the wooden cylinder in which they are washed and from which they are carried by an elevator into the second story and emptied into the cutting machine. It was then shown the tanks in which the juice is separated from the pulp; next came the tanks were the liquid is purified, by means of lime and carbonic acid, when followed the bone black, through which the juice is run to clarify it. After being shown Blake pump which forces the juice up into the filter presses, the party was taken to the vacum pan where the fluid is concentrated almost to the crystalization point. Water is supplied by means of an 8 inch main which runs out into the Delaware river channel, the water is condensed into steam which makes the vacum.—The atmospheric pressure being thus removed, very much less heat is required in order to concentrated the fluid into a heavy syrup. By this time the product has been so manipulated that, after standing two or three days in a room with a temperature of about 125 degrees, it is ready for the last process, that of passing the juice through the centrifugal machine, the rapid revolutions of which cause the sugar to stick to the sides, while the unproductive fluid passes through a fine sieve and runs out below.—The sugar (called raw) is then scraped out of the machine and placed in barrels ready to ship to the refiners. The syrup which has been separated from the sugar by this process is then again prepared and placed in the machine, the product being known as second grade raw sugar. Each gentleman was given a small tin box which he filled with a sample article manufactured at these works and carried home. Another branch of the business, which becomes of considerable importance when large quantities of beets are handled, is the disposition of the pulp. This is put brough a press which squeeses all the water from it, and is then loaded into cars and sent away to whoever may have purchased it, for it has been found to be an excellent food for cattle, especially milch cows. Considerable of this material has been used by farmers in the vicinity of the factory, and Mr. George G. Lobdell, President of the Company, keeps his dairy farm well supplied with it to feed to his cattle. It is sold at $1 per ton, and about one car load (10 tons) has been sent away every day during the season just closed. The demand has been up to the supply thus far, and the factory has been using 25 tons of green beets per day, but as it is expected to increase the capacity to 200 tons of beets, the Company will soon be able to meet a much greater demand. The establishment in question has up to this time been an experiment, but the Company is now thoroughly convinced that with the increased capacity and an abundant supply of the raw material there can be no longer any doubt as to its success. The question now rests to a great extent with the farmers—whether they will turn their attention to the cultivation of sugar beets in such quantities that a larger factory could be supplied. It is said the beets will follow wheat, and do not exhaust the soil more than any other farm product, while they can be made even more profitable than many of the crops which now consume the agriculturists' attention.—*Every Evening.*

The Mortgage Tax.

Remarks of Hon. T. F. Garey,

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF MARYLAND FEBRUARY 19TH, 1880.

Mr. President:

I like this bill now under consideration, because it bears on its face my sentiments: *To tax mortgages will equalize taxation.*

Again I like it, because it proposes to make good a promise made in the platform of 1879 upon which the State ticket and present Legislature was elected—*to equalize taxation.*

Again I like it, because it proposes to do what the Governor asked should be done in his inaugural address—*a reduction of taxes.*

I now propose to give my views as to the practical workings of the law exempting mortgages from taxation; who it benefits, whom it damages, and to what amount: what the tax payers have now paid on account of this law for the mortgage holders.

I make my statement and calculations from the tax commissioner's report, who is an agent of the State, and therefore must be taken as true and correct, and I look upon it as the most beneficial report that has been made to this session of the Legislature, for the tax payers, as they can thereby see the worth of the State in real and personal property—the amount of mortgages not taxed, so they can make calculations for themselves and see what they are paying annually for the favored class (the mortgage holder) and if the Governor in his message to the House the other day had recommended the retention of *this* office, and had recommended the repeal of the Fish Commission *entirely*, and the repeal of the law exempting mortgages from taxation, I should have thought his message perfect.

The State has now three classes of property.

Mortgages,	$200,000,000
Property mortgaged,	200,000,000
Property not mortgaged,	300,000,000
At 1 per ct. would make in taxes	7,000,000
The property now paying tax	500,000,000

Which has to pay all the taxes thereby increasing the per cent. 2-5 of 1 per cent., making the per cent. 1 2-5 on the amount instead of 1 per cent.

Senator Fisher said: "It matters not how you legislate the borrower would have all the taxes to pay." I say no, as the borrower only has to pay 2-5 of 1 per cent. additional instead of all the taxes of the mortgage holder.

If Senator Fisher was correct this table shows that the borrower would have to pay 4-7 of all the taxes, at 1 per cent.

	Am't of property in State.		Taxes.
2-7 Mortgages. Tax by mortgagor paid	$200,000,000	2-7	$2,000,000
2-7 Prop'ty mortg'd Tax paid by Mrt'gor	200,000,000	2-7	2,000,000
	400,000,000		4,000,000
3-7 Prop'ty not mortgaged	300,000,000		3,000,000
	$700,000,000		$7,000,000

I say that the borrower now pays only 2-5 of the mortgage holder's taxes, and only on his own property mortgaged thereby increasing the rate of taxation to 1 2-5 per cent. instead of 1 per cent. thus:

	Property.	Taxes.
2-7 Mortg's not taxed	$200,000,000	
2-7 Prop'ty mortg'd tax 1 2-5 pr cent.	200,000,000	$2,800,000
3-7 Prop'ty not mortg'd tax 1 2-5 per cent.	300,000,000	4,200,000
	$700,000,000	$7,000,000
Property not mortgaged now has to pay 3-5 of all taxes, or		$4,200,000
Prop'ty not mortg'd formerly paid 3-7 of all taxes		3,000,000
A difference of		1,200,000

Which shows conclusively that he only pays 800,000 of the 2,000,000 of the mortgage holders taxes, which is the increase of his former tax 2-5 of 1 per cent. on his own mortgaged property, which he is now paying tax on, thereby not paying all the tax, as asserted by Senator Fisher. Making a clear loss annually to the innocent tax payers of Maryland, who have not mortgaged their property; for they pay for the mortgage holders 1,200,000 which in justice the holder's should pay, as they are the ablest of all *to* pay.

Senator Bratton said: "To tax mortgages would be double taxation, and supposed a case of stream meandering around the hillside of your county—he builds a mill thereon costing $50,000, and borrows the money to do so, giving a mortgage on the property; to tax both the mortgage and the property would be double taxation."

Now sir, where did he get the fifty thousand dollars? Certainly not from any mortgage holder because they will not loan their money on property without they are satisfied the property is worth twice the amount of the money they are to invest, where, in his, supposed case—there was nothing but the stream. He certainly could not borrow of that class; and if he could borrow the money from any other source, it is presumable that it was invested in some kind of property or securities already paying a revenue, and therefore a tax; as no man who has fifty thousand will let it lay idle, and pay no interest; or invest so large an amount on property only worth $100—and I should doubt very much of his being able to borrow at all that amount on property only worth $100 as he said—and therefore it was and is a mythical proposition.

I will suggest a proposition that is real, make him one of the parties, and show him by figures, that in not taxing mortgages, he would have to pay two taxes—I say a double taxation.

Suppose you Senator Bratton and your law partner owned in 1868 Somerset county, worth say $1,400,000, and I taxed at 1 per cent. which would make the taxes $14,000.

Senator Bratton has $700,000 in real and personal property:

Income		$42,000
1 per cent. as taxes		7,000
		$35,000
Dennis has private securities worth $700,000		
Income		$42,000
Taxes at 1 per cent.		7,000
		$35,000
In 1870 Dennis converts his securities into mortgages,	$700,000	
Income		$42,000
No Tax		
Bratton's real & personal	$700,000	
Income		$42,000
Taxes to pay now for self	$7,000	
For Dennis	7,000	$14,000
		$28,000
In ten years Senator Bratton would lose on account of mortgages paying no tax		$70,000

And Dennis saves that amount.

I propose to make Senators Miller, Lloyd and Stump the owners of three counties, and by a transaction had by Senators Miller and Stump, will make Senator Lloyd lose $24,000 annually, at the same rate the taxes of Maryland are collected to-day.

Suppose, Mr. President, that you, Senator Miller and Senator Lloyd owned in 1876, Harford, Cecil and Talbot counties, which are worth in real and personal property $14,000,000, and pay a tax of $140,000 annually, the taxes would be 1 per cent.—property belonging to each one of you—say:

2-7 Stump, private securities at 1 per cent.	$4,000,000	$40,000
2-7 Miller, land	4,000,000	40,000
3-7 Lloyd, land and personal	6,000,000	60,000
	$14,000,000	$140,000

In 1878 Senator Miller gets tired of farming and wants to engage in the grain trade, and proposes to borrow of you, (Senator Stump) $4,000,000 which was then taxed; you consent and change your private securities into a mortgage, thereby making the property of Senators Miller and Lloyd, which is $10,000,000, pay the taxes of the $14,000,000, and thus increasing the tax to 1 2-5 per cent. instead of 1 per cent. on the $10,000,000 of property, which now has to pay the tax—thus:

2-7 Stump in mortgag's	$4,000,000	not taxed.
2-7 Miller, property mortgaged	4,000,000	1 2-5 56,000
3-7 Lloyd, property not mortgaged	6,000,000	1 2-5 84,000
	$140,000,000	$140,000
Senator Lloyd now (1878) pays annually in taxes		$84,000
In 1876 he had only to pay		60,000
		24,600

Thereby making Senator Lloyd pay $24,000 annually in taxes more than he did in 1876, for a transaction had by Senator Miller, and you Mr. President, which he had nothing to do with, and knew nothing about; therefore he was and is an innocent party to these transactions and ought not to be compelled to make good a transaction had by you and Senator Miller, when perhaps you were both gainers by the transaction, and he Senator Lloyd the loser to that amount. I think no Court in this State would make him pay this amount—he being an innocent party to the transaction.

I now propose to show you Sir, what the tax payers of Maryland have paid for the mortgage holders since the passage of the law exempting mortgages from taxation, which is ten years to '80.

They have paid annually $2,000,000 for the mortgage holder which if it had been put into a sinking fund and compounded annually would amount at this day to over twenty six million dollars, which amount if it had been applied to the payment of the State instead of being paid for the mortgage holder would have paid State debt which is on or about $11,000,000 and left to the credit of the tax payers $15,000,000.

Again I will say that every five years the tax payers are pay enough for the mortgage holders to pay the State debt.

As to the individual tax payer he who now pays $1.40 to tax mortgages now exempt would only have to pay $1.00—he who pays $7.00 now would only have $5.00 to pay—he who pays $14.00 would only have $10.00 to pay—he who pays $28.00 would only have $20.00 to pay; and in like manner to larger amounts showing clearly that 40 per cent. of the taxes now paid by the tax payers of Maryland is paid for the mortgage holder.

You Senators, who think it essential to maintain the honor, dignity, and credit of this State, and will continue to Legislate a certain favored class (the mortgage holder) who own 2-7 of the capital of the State, will tax mortgages, pass a Law that will certainly make the shyiock mortgage holder, or the profligate mortgagor, or both, pay the taxes on the mortgage and mortgaged property, thereby making the two pay what they ought to pay on both properties, it being 4-7 of all the property of the State, then we will be content; as that will relieve us who have had nothing to do with borrowing the money, or mortgaging the property, and are therefore innocent parties to the transaction; we will have only to pay our due proportion of taxes 3-7 which it is our duty to pay, then we will be satisfied. As the law now stands we have to pay 3 5 of all the taxes of the State, instead of 3 7—thereby making the tax payers of Maryland who have had nothing to do with borrowing of the money, or mortgaging the property, pay for the mortgage holders $1,200,000 annually. Is that just; can any man find a just excuse for this gross wrong.

It has been asserted on this flour, that to tax mortgages made since 1870, would be acting in bad faith.

It was said to be bad faith to free the colored race, which had cost their owners millions of dollars, nevertheless it was done, and has made freemen of them. I say it was more than bad faith in the Legislature of 1870, to pass a law exempting mortgages from taxation, thereby making the innocent tax payers of the State to day, pay for the mortgage holders $1,200,000 annually who have nothing to do with borrowing the money or giving the mortgages. Thereby enslaving them to that extent. Repeal this law and let the innocent tax payers of Maryland have what they now pay for the mortgage holders to improve their homes and to educate their children.

It was bad faith to pass this law exempting mortgages from taxation in 1870. It certainly would be good faith in this Legislature to repeal that law, and make the mortgage holders pay their own taxes—as all property paying a revenue ought undoubtdly to pay a tax—you talk about plighted faith; the whole idea incucated in America institutions is freedom and equal taxation. Are we to build up a mortgage holder's monarchy here—and to become their vassals—are we to so legislate as to establish a Czar—and be like the surfs of Russia. No, Sir—let us so legislate that we may free the now enslaved tax payers of Maryland, and they become free Americans—the rich and poor alike, and be on equal terms, everywhere in this broad land of ours as our fore fathers intended it should be.

An Open Letter—It Speaks for Itself.

WEST TOWNSHEND, VT.

Mr. Editor:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the 'snuff' and 'inhaling tube' makers (mere dollars grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passage became completely closed. 'Snuff,' 'dust,' 'ashes,' 'inhaling-tubes,' and 'sticks,' wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours.—All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunk and weakened; nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffeaing. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic preasure, the only way compatible with common-sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fonths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours truly,

S. D. REMICK.

BLOWER BROWN has at last performed a feat worth blowing about, having walked five hundred and fifty-three miles in six days, or three miles more than Weston's record. We suppose this wonderful achievement will revive public interest in walking matches again, and breed another swarm of dreary and stupid matches. For, of course, patriotism demands that some lean and lank American should now beat the Englishman's record, and thus demonstrate once more the superiority of republican calves over those of an effete monarchy. It is of small consequence whether England outstrips us or not in literature, so long as the champion's belt encircles the cultured waists of our athletes.

THE *Republican* says, on Saturday evening last a youth by the name of Larence Freil, living with his parents near Red Lion, upon being told by his mother to feed the stock, turned upon her and striking her in the face, knocked her down, and stamped upon her breast, until her cries brought in some of the neighbors, when the young miscreant fled. A physician was at once summoned, who pronounced her injuries to be quite serious. She was considerably bruised about the face and breast.

NO GOOD PREACHING.—No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See another column.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—Per Barrel—	
City Mills	$7.25@7.37
Patapsco Family	8.00@0.00
Patapsco Extra	7.80@0.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—amber	$1.50@1.53
Wheat—red (new)	1.48@1.49
Wheat, Fultz,	1.45@1.46
Corn—white	60@60
Corn—yellow	58@59
Rye	93@95
Oats	43@45

J. W. BRYANT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MARYLAND.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

LOCATED IN

TUCKAHOE NECK.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, in equity, the undersigned as trustee, will offer at public sale in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton, on

Tuesday, 16th of March,

1880, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P.M., of that day, all that **FARM** and premises situated in Tuckahoe Neck, in the Third Election District of Caroline county, called and known by the name of

"MONTPELIER,"

and designated as Lot No. 3 in the commissioner's return to divide the real estate of the late Joseph P. W. Richardson, containing

171 Acres of Land,

more or less; being part of the same land and premises mentioned and described in a deed from Joseph P. W. Richardson and others to William Williams, recorded in Liber T. F. G., No. CC, Folios 502 and 503, one of the land record books for Caroline county, reference to the same being had will more fully appear.

The improvements upon the premises consist of a comfortable

Dwelling House,

and the usual outbuildings. Also an Apple and Peach Orchard of good varieties, and sufficient

Wood & Timber

for the use of the farm. The land is of good natural quality, with red clay subsoil, and is in a fair state of cultivation. It is particularly adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and fruit.

As a residence it has the advantage of excellent schools, churches, and good society.

This property will be sold subject to the right of dower of Mrs. Carrie Williams.

Terms of Sale.

The terms of sale as presented by the decree, are as follows: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years thereafter, to bear interest from the day of sale, secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser or purchasers with security thereto to be approved by the trustee. Title papers at the expense of purchaser.

J. W BRYANT, Trustee.

J. W. LOCKERMAN. Auc't.

feb19-tds.

$66 a week in your own town $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

VALUABLE FARM

—AT—

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county sitting in Equity, the undersigned as trustee will offer and sell at public auction, in the town of Denton, Caroline county, in front of the Court House door, on

Tuesday, 9th of March,

next, all that farm, tract or parcel of land, situated in the Third Election District of Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Robt W. Todd, Frank Porter; James Marshall, Sheppard's M. E. Church, and others, and on the road from Greensborough to Sheppard's M. E. Church, containing the quantity of

113 ACRES, More or Less,

being the same lands described in a mortgage from Joseph Barthel and wife to Isaac M. Haswell. This property is improved by a

TWO-STORY

Dwelling House,

back buildings attached, nearly new, large barn and carriage house, fruit drying house and other outbuildings, all in good order. The soil is of excellent quality and improved, producing hay, grain and fruits, to the growth of which it is well adapted. A vineyard of about four acres, and a young orchard of select fruit have just come into bearing. The neighborhood is pleasant. Greensborough is about 3 and Denton 4½ miles distant.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are: CASH on the day of sale. Title papers at expense of the purchaser.

ROB'T. J. JUMP, Trustee.

feb12-tds.

POOR MAN'S

MEAT MARKET.

HAVING removed my meat market to the Blackiston Block, opposite the Brick Hotel, I will be pleased to serve any customers and the public with choice

STEAK, ROUND & SURLOIN,

Roasts and Stews,

fresh and good from the best stock in the market. Also

FRESH PORK;

SAUSAGE MEAT,

MINCE MEAT,

POULTRY, &c.

All kinds of salt meat such as

CORNED BEEF,

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

BACON, &c.

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS.

OYSTERS in season, fresh and good.

Meat Market open every morning until noon and every night until 8 o'clock. Open all day on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

B. F. TOWNSEND.

jan29-2mos. Denton, Md.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitter Mfg. Co., Roch., N.Y.

Examiner's Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Caroline county to examine and determine whether a new public county road shall be opened, beginning at the intersection of the new county road leading from Denton to Greensborough, and leading thence through the lands of Wm. S. Ridgely, the wood lot of Chas. A. Dunning, the lands of Jas. Gross, James B. Park and N. O. Park, thence with the division fence between the lands of N. O. Park and James Bryan, thence with the division fence between the lands of James B. Park and James Bryan, thence with the division line between the lands of Chas. A. Dunning and Jas. Bryan until it intersects the county road leading from Denton Bridge to the Brick Mill.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet at the beginning named on Monday, March 15th, 1880, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of executing our commission. The county surveyor will attend without further notice

JOHN F. DAWSON,
JOS. L. PATTERSON, Jr.
feb19-tdm. ROB'T. R. EMERSON.

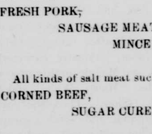
Examiner's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Caroline county to examine and determine whether a new county road shall be opened; beginning on the county road leading from Denton to Potter's Landing, at the division line between said lands and through the lands of the late Daniel Gibson, J. B. Dukes, Clement Noble, P. W. Downes and Mr. Langrell, to the county road leading from Ames' Chapel to Stevens' mill-dam, at the corner of the lands of the said Downes and Langrell.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet at the beginning named on THURSDAY, 11th day of MARCH, 1880, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of executing our commission. The County Surveyor will attend without further notice.

C. W. HOBBS,
WINGATE NEAL,
WM. G. HORSEY,
feb12-4w. Examiners.

PEABODY HOTEL,



NINTH ST., Between Walnut and Spruce, One Square South of the New Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

$2.00 PER DAY.

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