American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 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.

It is estimated that the census enumerators will give Philadelphia a population of over 900,000.

The best thing Congress has done this whole session was to adjourn yesterday. It has been the most unprofitable do-nothing Congress that has convened at the national capitol for the past twenty years.

It is estimated that the loss of property throughout the country by the tornado on Saturday amounts to $100,000. The tremendous force of the tornado may realized when it is stated that acres of trees from two to four feet in diameter were snapped like pipe stems.

A 5,000-barrel oil tank exploded at Titusville, Pa., on Saturday, endangering the lower part of the city. Citizens took the place of the firemen, who were exhausted from the previous day's fire. The total loss will aggregate $1,500,000, and the insurance is comparatively nothing.

Mr. Conkling takes his defeat in good temper, and says he is going to work his hardest this campaign. He predicts a Republican majority of 50,000 in New York. Let him accomplish that result, and the party that would not have him as a boss will praise him as one of the greatest of its leaders.

The city of Paterson, N. J., was so violently agitated on the occasion of a visit from a circus last spring that the Board of Aldermen have decided to exact a prohibitory license fee of $1,000 from similar shows in the future. Whether this will accomplish its purpose in the case of Paterson or not remains to be seen.

It is a Biblical ticket. Garfield's middle A. stands for Abraham, and Arthur's middle A. for Absalom. The Campbellites, to which sect Garfield belongs, are very strong in the South and West, especially in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and reports already coming in indicate that they are going to vote for Garfield on general principles, without regard to their previous condition of political servitude.

A wedding party was rather unceremoniously broken up in New York Wednesday night by the failure of the bridegroom to put in an appearance. A few hours later it was discovered that he had committed suicide. Of course, the bride was overcome with grief; and yet the chances are that she escaped a great misfortune. A great many women would be better off today had their lovers shown as much consideration; although it is unnecessary that every young man who realizes that he cannot support a wife comfortably should commit suicide.

A Talk With Grant.—A New York World reporter interviewed Gen. Grant at Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday. He expressed obligations to his friends who stood by him so persistently, he said he was sorry Senator Conkling was not nominated. He declined to express an opinion as to the result in November, but did not think Garfield would carry a Southern State, though there was a hope for Virginia if the republicans combined with the Mahone men. He is very confident Mr. Seymour will be the democratic nominee, who he regards as their strongest man.

One Experience from Many.—"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discourage. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and ussd them unknown to family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters? long they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

What Determination will accomplish.—E. P. Williams, a young colored man, is the census enumerator of the ninth ward of Bucyrus, O. Several years ago Williams was run over by a train of cars and lost both arms, which were taken off near the shoulder. In the absence of hands to write with he has learned to write by holding a pen or pencil between his teeth, and is able in this way to produce a legible style of penmanship. He writes very rapidly, and in his work as enumerator takes an average of two hundred names a day. When he enters a house he seats himself at a table, lays down his book, and with a pencil in his teeth writes out the names that are givn him. When he gets through he picks the book up in his teeth, places it under the short stub of the right arm, and goes to the next house, and so on.

Steuben's Rat Story.—A bull belonging to Seymour Sanford of this town was nearly eaten alive by rats. Mr. Sanford discovered upon entering the stable a few days ago, where the animal was stanchioned, that there was a large wound in its shoulder about an inch deep and several inches broad. He was surprised at finding such a wound, and at a loss to account for it, but prepared a large plaster and covered it over. What was his surprise upon going to the stable the next day to find another larger wound covering a good portion of the shoulder and reaching down toward the leg. He then concluded that it was the work of some animal and an hour of watching revealed the fact that a number of rats were endeavoring to eat the bull alive, which, having his head secured by the stanchion, was unable to shake them off.—*Steuben N. Y. Sentinel.*

Lee and Davis.—In a communication from John W. Fairfax in the Alexandria(Va.) Gazette, the following occurs as a revelation:

"The seceded States lost life, liberty and wealth for the want of nerve in Mr. Davis to make peace with President Lincoln. Gen. R. E. Lee told me the night before we left Appomattox for our homes that he urged Mr. Davis in the presence of the Secretary of War, when the commissioners went to Fortress Monroe to make peach upon any terms. Make peace; if you do not, so soon as the spring opens to enable Gen. Grant to move, he will break my lines at Petersburg and take Richmond. Mr. Davis said, 'I am afraid of the people.' In honor to the memory of Gen. R. D. Lee, I here state what he further said, to wit; 'I believe Mr. Lincoln would have given us all we asked, except secession and slavery; but I believe he would have agreed to pay for the slaves at fair valuation. Mr. Davis never gave up the command of the army to me to do as I pleased, as was supposed; not until I wrote him from Petersburg that my lines were broken, then he wrote me, 'I will leave Richmond to-night; you do the best you can.' That was the first time he had given up the command to me to as I thought best, leaving me to be sacrificed whilst he fled to take care of himself.' Here the good and great soldier was overcome, and I left him alone in his tent, where he had me called in, and he reviewed to me his course from the time he left the 'old army' up to his surrender. The fear of the people cost the lives and limbs of every one who was lost from the time of the meeting of the commissioners at Fortress Monroe up to the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-house."

The Greenback Presidential Candidate. Hon. James B. Weaver, who was nominated for the presidency by the greenback convention, at Chicago, is an Ohio man by birth, having been born at Dayton, in June, 1833.—After receiving a common school education he studied law, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1856. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa infantry, and rose by successive steps to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. After the war he returned to his law practice in Iowa, and was elected district attorney in the second judical district of that State in 1866. In 1867 he was made United States assessor of internal revenue for the first Iowa district, holding the office for six years. The greenback party nominated him for Congress in 1878, and he was elected over the republican candidate by a majority of 2,058. He has gained some notoriety in Congress as the father of the bill which proposes to issue a large amount of additional greenbacks, and with them to pay additional bounties to the Union soldiers, in order to make their pay in greenbacks during the war equal to what it would be in greenbacks worth par in gold.

Curious Travelling Stones.—Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous travelling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling toward a common centre, and there lie huddled up in a bunch like eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off, with a wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but mere rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter, and it is in the bottom of those that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtles to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lode-stone or magnetic iron ore.

A Garfield Boom.

With the closing scenes of the Chicago convention came the intelligence that Oregon had ratified the nomination of Garfield by rolling up a decided majority for the Republican ticket. A Republican member of Congress, three Supreme Court Juges and a decided Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature is the tidings which Oregon sends greeting to the Republicans of the nation. This is the first Stated which has voted this year and leads off in victory for the Republicans. At the last election the Democrats elected a member of Congress, State Legislature and had a majority of about 1700 in the State. Now she gives the Republican ticket from 1,000 to 1,200 majority.

The Appointment of Enumerators.

Mr. Henry, representative in Congress from this district, has entered his protest in the House of Representatives at Washington to the course pursued by Mr. J. A. Graham, the Supervisor of the Census, relative to the appointment of enumerators, charging that he has appointed to office only eighteen Democratic enumerators out of a total of one hundred and four in the entire district, and Mr. Henry proposed to make the matter a subject of investigation. This investigation business seems to be the great ultimatum for all Democratic grievances. Since they have had control of Congress they have spent millions of dollars in investigating the acts of the Republicans, and so far as is yet learned, they have not been able to uncover anything to the detriment of the Republican party. Sweeping charges have been made but they have failed for want of proof to make good their charges. Thus the public money has been thrown away to gratify unfounded suspicions of wrong.

Mr. Graham declares he made his appointments from a great number of applicants without inquiry as to their political opinions, making their fitness and capacity a test to guide him in his appointments. Governed by this principle, it is hardly to be supposed in his district, composed of ten counties, covering a wide district of country, he should enter into an investigation of the political opinions of each of the 104 applicants recommended for appointment. Besides there were but few Democrats who were aware of the the provisions of the law or who knew of the bargain which Mr. Henry declares was entered into between himself and Mr. Graham to divide the appointments with the Democrats; hence but few Democrats made application for the position of enumerator.

As to the parties recommended by Mr. Henry in his own county, some of whom were not appointed by Mr. Graham, we regard as a piece of officiousness on the part of Mr. Henry in which he desired to use his own political power for the furtherance of his personal interests. Mr. Graham did appoint some of the gentlemen named by Mr. Henry, and it those he rejected were in his judgment incompetent or inefficient, Mr. Graham was justified in appointing other men possessing fitness and qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the office. Mr. Graham was required by law to make the appointments and was the responsible man and not Mr. Henry. This thing of Congressmen having the say as to who shall be appointed to office from the highest down to the lowest and most unimportant positions, ought to receive a check somewhere. If they are to control the patronage of the entire district and rule absolute, we cannot see the necessity of appointing men to office and making them responsible for the faithful performance of duty and suffer a Congressman to boss the job, make the appointments and control the whole machine and run it according to his own political ideas as to the requirements and wants of the people of the district.

So far as we have been able to learn the facts, the enumerators appointed by Mr. Graham are gentlemen of strict moral honesty, of gentlemanly bearing, courteous and kind, and possess every qualification which the law demands. We speak advisedly when we say the enumerators for this county are gentlemen of whom Mr. Graham may not be ashamed and we very much doubt, taken altogether, if they could have been improved upon had Mr. Henry himself made a personal canvass of our county and interviewed every voter.

Death of Ex-Senator Bayard.

The Wilmington *Daily News* of Monday brings us the intelligence of the death of Hon. James A. Bayard, well known throughout this peninsula and a man of considerable national reputation, which occurred on Sunday last at his residence in Wilmington. He was in his 82d year, and during his long and eventful life filled many important trusts and retained to the last the confidence and esteem of the citizens of his native State. He was the father of Thomas F. Bayard, present United States Senator from Delaware, and who is prominently named as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency to the Cincinnati Convention which assembles on Tuesday next.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June, 11, 1880.

General Garfield's nomination is received with enthusiasm all over the country. We are continually in receipts of letters and telegrams announcing the formation of Republican and campaign clubs all over the country. Such action this early in the campaign gives positive proof ofunusual interest and determination to de feat any candidate whom the Democrats might nominate. Another fact that greatly encourages the Eastern Republicans is that Senator Conkling will at once commence vigorous campaign in his State in the interest of the Garfield and Arthur ticket. Senator Cameron will soon get to work in Pennsylvania. In fact, everything looks now as though we would have the grandest victory next fall since 1868.

General Garfield steps at once into national popularity and regard, and needs no introduction to the people. Since he left the battle fields of his country to accept a seat in Congress, public attention has been drawn to him constantly as one of the ablest champions of true Republican principles. In short, our Convention has given us a splendid candidate—a man so pure and loyal that the shafts of slander and malice will fall broken at his feet. I predict a great Republican victory next fall.—In Ohio the General always carried big majorities, and I think we can depend upon him to carry his reputation into the campaign. His nomination unites the party perfectly, and all will work enthusiastically against Democracy.

The concurrent resolution fixing the 16th as the day of adjournment having passed both houses, it is believed the State of the appropriation bills and other business is such that Congress will finally adjourn upon the day named. The river and Harbor bill and all the regular appropriation bills have passed the House, and all save two—the sundry civil and general deficiency have passed the Senate. The Ways and Means Committee to-day adjourned *sine die*. The Committee work for the present session is virtually ended. The electoral count resolutions was taken up in the House yesterday afternoon, but no action was taken, nor will there be at this session. The Marshals bill will be discussed three hours to-day and then a vote taken upon it.

The story is revived that there is to be an extra session. This time no reason whatever is given why the President should call one. It seems probable that if the President knows of anything needing attention he can now name it. But the report is not credited.

That foolish investigation ordered by the Democrats to find out who wrote Representative Spinger that "anonymous letter" in the Donnelly-Washburne contested case, has cost the government $1,500. Leo.

Gen. Garfield's Household.

AS PICTURED BY HIS WIFE.

HIS MOTHER.

Garfield's mother, who is a bright little lady of 78 years, and who is one of the family, participating in their sojourn at Washington, and coming west with them when they return to Mentor, is now at the Mentor homestead. Although so old, she is remarkably quick, not only in movements, but as to her mental faculties. She is then, of small stature, white-haired, rosy-cheeked, and has a strong hooked nose, just a small inheritage of which can be seen in Garfield himself. She oversees the servants, and is a dear good old campanion for the children. She it was who, when left almost alone in the Ohio wilderness of 1829, shouldered the axe and hewed out a living for herself and four little children, and there is no one more respected and beloved in that little Mentor home than Grandma Eliza. She now has the most peacful of lives, is fond of bright colored dresses, wears fine white lace head dresses, and has all the delicacies she desires showered upon her by a loving son. She delights in watching the colored servants in their work, and calls them the queerest things" she ever saw.

HIS WIFE.

Mrs James A. Garfield is acceded by all people to be a plain woman. She is scarcely 5 feet 3 inches in height and very spare. She is a brunette. Her forehead is a good one, high and narrow. Her cheeks are red and sunken, with prominent cheek bones. Her eyes are the brightest and blackest of black eyes. Her nose is thin and sharp, her mouth tender and pretty, and her chin small. Her dress, when your correspondent saw her (she took but 20 minutes for dressing.) was plain. It was of a bright mauve color, with black velvet trimmings. Her hair was fastened in a plain, sensible knot at the back of her head, and a tasty cameo pin fastened her white lace collar and tie. Mrs. Garfield may be plain-looking, but she is intelligent, and her manner of speaking adds much to the beauty of her face. She speaks rapidly, sending forth her words in quick, short sentences, accompained with smiles. If the stranger who comes to her door is not completely won by her pleasant manner, he will be when she exercises that custom, which a country residence and innate kindliness have taught her, of smiling and giving you her hand in greeting. She is unusually tender and pleasant with her children, even for a mother, and on the whole is rather an accomplished mother than an accomplished lay.

HIS NEIGHBORS.

The Garfield family are very popular with Mentor people and it is about as much as a man's life is worth to say ought against the general in that quiet burg. "When the Garfields first came here," said one of Garfield's neighbors, a Mrs. Bradley, "we all thought that we were going to have high handed aristocracy in our midst. But it was not so. Mrs. Garfield has been quite willing to make and receive calls with us and I fail to remember the instance when she by word or deed has led us to remember that she was the wife of so distinguished a man as General Garfield. In our little village enterprises she is always interested, and she allows her children to play with our boys just the same as if the latter were not only little farmers and her's little U. S. Senators. General Garfield's coming here has brought another beneficial change. Some of our people thought that it was shameful to work in the fields, but when they saw the great general and statesman perspiring in the hay field, or tanning his face and hands behind the plow, they began to think that it was not the only honorable thing to be able to live in the city with white hands and face free from freckles, but to regard honest labor as a blessing." "Garfield is a man among us." "There's no aristocracy in Garfield," and a hundred other recommendations were given by the honest farmers of Mentor concerning their illustrious neighbor.

HIS WEALTH.

There is much speculation as to Garfield's wealth, and from what can be obtained by diligent inquiry he appears to be about the most poverty-stricken statesman the country contains. His house and lot at Washington are heavily mortgaged, and he has said the man who would pay the mortgages which are on them could have them. His possessions at Mentor are worth about $17,000. Besides these are some land interests in Hiram which are inconsequential. How much Garfield owns in bonds and stocks no man but himself knows. Mrs. Garfield seemingly hinted at a rather low ebb of finances when she said to your correspondent, during the conversation heretofore alluded to. "They nominated him of their own free will and desire, and now they must elect him in the same manner."

Indian Depredations.

The fair reader shudders when she thinks of the settler's wife watchiug, from the door of her rude hut, the retreating form of her husband going out to his daily labor—going out perhaps to return not again, for before nightfall a savage hand may have laid him low among the prairie grasses. Or it may be a child, a bright-eyed daughter, is snatched away in an unguarded moment, to grace the next war dance. When we read the heartrending details of these savage depredations, we are apt to blame the government for not taking more strict precautions to insure the settler's protection. But we daily read of the depredations of that arch-fiend, consumption, with scarcely a thought of the terrible inroads it is making in human life. Tens of thousands of homes are annually desolated by consumption to one by Indian outrage. Like the Indian, consumption oftenest comes stealthily, and no danger is apprehended until the victim suddenly finds himself hopelessly ensnared, and death's fatal arrow ends the scene. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, has restored thousands of consumtives who had tried every other remedy recommended to them, without obtaining any relief, and are willing to testify to its remedial powers.

Collision of Steamers on Long Island Sound.

Associated Press dispatches give us the particulars of a collision on Long Island Sound of the steamers Stonington and Narragansett on Saturday night between 11 o'clock and midnight. The Narragansett was badly damaged, caught fire and sunk. The greater portion of her passengers were saved, but as her passenger list went down with the vessel it cannot be ascertained at present how many were lost. The estimates range from 30 to 100.

The pilot of the Stonington gives the following account of the disaster:

"The steamer Stonington was bound west; the Narragansett east. When seventeen minutes west of the lightship the steamers came in collision in a dense fog. The City of New York discovered the light soon after, and learning from the Stonington that the Narragansett was in distress quickly bore down to her. She was no sooner discovered than the Narragansett seemed almost covered with flames and hundreds of voices were heard, some from on board and others in the water shouting, 'Back her down!' The pilot says the water was thickly strewn with floating objects, seen in the glare of the burning steamer. Many appeared to be women. All had life preservers or rafts. Others yet on board were escaping into boats, one of which was seen to capsize. Some were supposed to have drowned. Did not approach near the burning steamer for fear of taking fire. Stood on and off searching for persons in the water by small boats. Whenever voices were heard moved toward them. The Stonington's boats were also lowered and plied incessantly to and fro, frequently taking persons from the water, many of whom were in desnabille, precisely as they leaped from their berths. Afterward the City of New York went alongside the Stonington and took off all who wished to return to the city. Altogether five hours were thus spent, and it appearing that nothing more could be done the captain at once ordered to make for port. By this time all the saloons and staterooms were filled with refugees, usually covered with blankets, many of the previous occupants turning out themselves to make room for the sufferers and giving them any articles of clothing that could be spared.

DEATH TO NAIL SELLERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

HARDWARE!

NAILS, - - - $3.50 per keg, Cash.
RETAIL, - - - 4 to 5 cts. per pound.

A LARGE LOT OF

Felloes, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts,

Now on Hand, PURCHASED Before the ADVANCE.

Felloes as Low as $1 Per Set.

WE SELL GOODS AT THESE

LOW PRICES,

To Save You the EXPENSE OF GOING TO NEW LONDON FOR THEM.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

B. G. STEVENS,
jun3-tf Potter's Landing.

WANTED.
1000 CORDS POPLAR WOOD
AT
$3.50 PER CORD.

Directions for Cutting.

Sticks to be cut five (5) feet in length and none less than five (5) inches in diameter; that is to say, sticks from five to six inches in diameter not to be split; sticks from 8 to 10 inches in diameter to be split once, and sticks 12 inches and upwards to be quartered, all the bark to be taken off, leaving the sticks entirely clean.

Potter's Landing, B. G. STEVENS.
June 14th, 1880.

District School Trustees.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of School Commissioners for Caroline county held May 25th, 1880, the following appointments was made of School District Trustees:

First Election District.

Marydel, No. 1.
S. N. West,
Van. Heather,
John Waters.

Henderson, No. 3.
James A. Smith,
Is. Greenwell,
H. McDaniel.

Bee Tree, No. 2.
James Graham,
James Jones,
William McKnett.

Castle Hall, No. 4.
Dr. A. Hardcastle,
Charles J. Roe,
One to be supplied.

Second Election District.

Moore's, No. 1.

Bridgetown, No. 6.
Wm. Pritchett,
W. J. Jarman,
Wm. M. Day.

Whiteleysburg, No. 2.
Emma Lowe,
Jacob Stockley,
John Carter.

Oakland, No. 7.
James R. Roe,
Joseph B. Orrell,
Trustin Pippin.

Greensboro', No. 3 & 4.
Col. W. H. Comegys,
A. B. Roe,
Robert Coursey.

Ridgely, No. 8.
Madison Whitby,
Harry Mancha,
One to be supplied.

Barcus, No. 5.
Robert Jarrell,
Thos. H. Coursey,
Wm. Pennington.

Third Election District.

Hillsborough, No. 1.
Dr. Thos. Hackett,
Alex. Matthews,
John F. Russum.

Willoughby's, No. 11.
W. S. Fritts,
Alfred B Carter,
Aaron Willoughby.

Thawley's, No. 2.
T. J. Warren,
Beniah Kinnamon,
George Powell.

Andersontown, No. 12.
T. Nuttle,
James A. Dixon,
Levin W. Pool.

Long's, No. 3.
R. C. Carter,
Dr. E. E. Atkinson,
John W. Carroll.

Oaks, No. 13.
T. H. Slaughter,
Charles Roe,
Henry Jopp.

Boonsborough, No. 4.
James D. Wilson,
Wm. S. Ridgely,
J. L. Patterson.

Harris' Chapel, No. 14.
Henry C. Fisher,
Alfred J. Wilson,
W. E. Saulsbury.

Saulsbury's, No. 5.
Edward Saulsbury,
Levi T. Dukes,
Henry Saulsbury.

Liden's, No. 15.
Willis Liden,
Philip Noble,
Wm. T. Johnson.

Denton, No. 6 & 7.
J. W. Bryant,
R. J. Jump,
J. W. Kerr.

Burrsville, No. 16.
Wm. Stephens,
John Russell,
Wm. T. Harvey.

Piney Grove, No. 8.
A. J. Greenley.
Matthew Garey,
D. J. Zachariaz.

Potter's Land'g, No. 17.
Elias Williamson,
Dr. J. W. Hignutt,
T. P. Johnson.

Camp Grove, No. 9.
W. H. Deweese,
John Horsey,
J. W. Thawley.

Wyatt's, No. 18.
John R. Wyatt,
Henry Irwin,
Evan Morgan.

Fourth Election District.

Hunting Creek, No 1.
John R. Wright,
Peter Carroll,
Willis Carroll.

Laurel Grove, No. 7.
Samuel Trice,
John Rumbold,
Robert A. Chance.

Poplar Neck, No. 2.
Willis Wright,
Samuel R Buckley,
Charles Carmine.

Harmony, No. 8.
F. S. Todd,
Charles McNash,
Thos. F. Corkran.

Preston, No. 3 & 4.
Dr. H. F. Willis,
J. B. Fletcher,
Jos. H. Harrison.

Gravely Branch, No. 9.
Daniel Todd,
Elijah Towers,
Charles H. Todd.

Bethlehem, No. 5.
John A. Dillen,
Wm. T. Hignutt,
R. M. Messick.

Hog Creek, No. 10.
John Williamson,
W. W. Stebbins,
John R. Knowles.

Union Grove, No. 6.
James W. Harris,
S. H. Fluharty,
Perry D. Taylor.

Hog Island, No. 11.
Samuel Nichols,
Aaron Griffin,
Tilghman E. Kelley.

Fifth Election District.

Concord, No. 1.
John Ahearn,
J. T. Davis,
James Beachamp.

Midway, No. 5.
Samuel Nichols,
James Nichols,
John Nichols.

Chestnut Woods, No. 2.
Wm. Morgan,
John Satterfield,
M. Hubbard.

Federalsburg, No. 6.

Smithville, No. 3.
Bennett Todd,
Wm. E. Liden,
James L. Bullock.

Davis, No. 7.
N. Davis,
Alfred Davis,
Handy White.

Friendship, No. 4.
Matthew Patton,
John W. Todd,
Wm. W. Williams.

Houston Branch, No. 8.
Baynard Wheatley,
Charles Davis,
George C. White.

The Trustees, as required by law, shall meet within thirty (30) days after their appointment, appoint a chairman to hold office for one year, and give notice of appointment to the Secretary of the Board of County School Commissioners. See School Law passed January Session, 1874, Chapter 11, Sec. 8, and Chapter V. Sec. 1.

GEO. F. BEAVEN,
jun3-3w. Sec'y School Board.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAS NEVER FAILED
when used according to the printed directions enclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe in the most inexperienced hands.



PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
IS RECOMMENDED
By *Physicians, by Missionaries, by Mindsters, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals,*
BY EVERYBODY.

PAIN KILLER IS A SURE CURE for Coughs, Sore Throat, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

We have innumerable testimonials from parties in all parts of the world who have used

PAIN KILLER
internally with never-failing success in cases of sickness of almost every nature.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY known to the World for Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE
BEST LINIMENT MADE
Its equal having never yet been found.

PAIN KILLER brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Scalds, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Farmer, Planter, Sailor, Mechanic, and in fact all classes, causing a sure and safe medicine which will always be at hand, and can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

PAIN KILLER is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every Factory, Machine-Shop and Mill, on every Farm and Plantation, and in every Household, ready for immediate use not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, etc., but in case of Sudden Sickness of any kind.

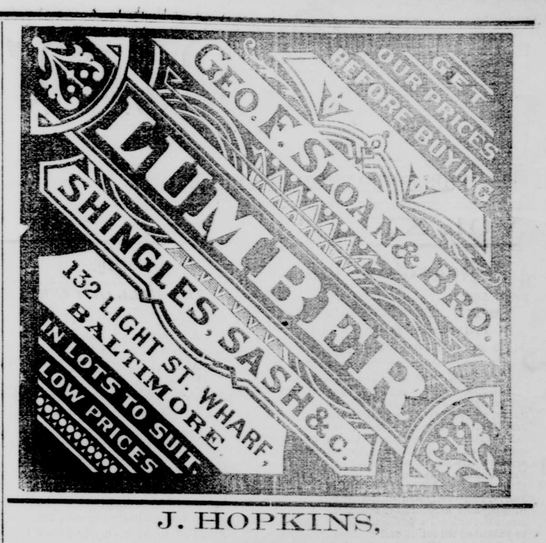
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