Thompson, Kersey & Co., Showed at their Fall Opening such a Stock of Goods as they never kept Before.

American Union

E. W. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1885

THE times are so hard that it is extremely doubtful whether the country will be able to stand an extra session of Congress.

CIGARETTES and silver-headed canes are going out of fashion. Young men who must suck something will be compelled to return to the nursing-bottle or take an egg.

THE bell rope, which has been so long in use to connect a train of passenger cars with the locomotive as a means of signaling, must go. A device has been adopted on some railway lines by which air tubes supersede the bell rope, and are found to be more effective and convenient.

DEMOCRATS who had so little hope of victory at the last election that they failed to display the proper amount of patriotism beforehand, now have an opportunity to atone for their shortcomings. The National Democratic Committee is $150,000 short in its expense account, and every man who hankers after an office is respectfully requested to chip in his share toward making up the deficiency.

THE New York *Christian Advocate* makes the following astonishing statement in regard to the vital statistics of that city: "In New York city the deaths in 1884 averaged one for every fifteen minutes. The births were 5,000 less than the deaths. At that rate, if the country and foreign lands did not send in multitudes, instead of increasing in population the city would be without an inhabitant in two centuries."

THE Senate on Thursday passed the bill to put General Grant on the retired list. Ten Senators voted nay. They were Messrs. Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance and Walker. It will be interesting to learn whether the Democrats of the House are in sympathy with this wing of their party. If they are it will be conclusive proof of the correctness of the statement that the solid South is about to take its inning.

THIS has been one of the mildest seasons that we can remember. Thus far there has been but one really cold spell, and that lasted but for a few days. The indications now are that there will be a very short ice crop, although it is impossible to say positively how low the temperature may be during the coming month. Usually the heart of winter is broken by the middle of February, and farmers begin to arrange for plowing. Last year, however, was an exceptional season and little work was done in the fields until after the first of April.

THE patent medicine business in the United States has reached proportions that must surprise all who are not familiar with the statistics in relation to it. A few days ago one firm that makes a liver medicine contracted with a glass manufacturer for 7,200,000 bottles, over five hundred carloads. It would be of great interest to the country to know just how many livers the stuff that will be put in those 7,200,000 bottles will set to running regularly, and how many it cause to retire from business altogether. As a nation we fool with our livers entirely too much.

TO kill a town under-rate every prospective enterprise, take every stranger to your bosom, and kick home people out, call every new inventor a humbug, speak ill of the church, tell everybody the hotels are bad, slander the people, buy your dry goods and groceries in another place, and by all means go to the city for your stationery, millinery and such like, never subscribe for your local paper, and if you are in business charge enormous profits on your goods and refuse to advertise. Does that hit any of our enterprising merchants that send off to neighboring cities and towns to get their papers and job work? If so, don't complain, if your town people look elsewhere for their supplies.

IT is not a pleasant fact to know, says the New York *Tribune*, but yet it is a fact, according to Professor R. A. Proctor, that the earth is to-day just as likely to quake and overthrow cities and towns as it has been at any time since man existed. The conditions within the globe which cause these disturbances are changing, but so slowly that there is practically no difference between what there were thousands of years ago and what they will be thousands of years hence. Nobody would have cause of surprise, therefore, if the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, should presently be repeated. Indeed, it seems possible that great disturbances have recently taken place not on dry land, but on land that is under the ocean, and that the big wave at New Haven and the shocks in Spain indicate the limits of their extent.

Ten Millions of Voters.

They have been counted, and there are 10,000,000 voters in the United States. Think of it—10,000,000—count 'em. Assuming an average voting day to have been 10 hours long, that was 1,000,000 ballots an hour dropping into the ballot-boxes at something like 30,000 polling-places. Nearly 17,000 ballots every minute all day long. Form these 10,000,000 voters into a torchlight procession and what a parade they would make! March them in "double file" with six-foot between, ar ve a procession rm ild

Propeller vs. Side-Wheel.

THE OLD-TIME STEAMBOATS LOSING THEIR GRIP IN BAY NAVIGATION.

"The days of the side-wheel steamboats on the Chesapeake bay are numbered, the propellers will be the steamers of the future," predicted Mr. Henry Williams, agent of the Weems line of steamers, on Friday. "I have just closed a contract with Messrs. William Skinner & Sons for a propeller, and if I could dispose of my five side-wheelers at a fair profit and without injury to the passenger business of my line I would do so at once. Yes, sir, shafts are destined to supplant paddle wheels."

"Is not that a rather broad assertion?" asked a *Morning Herald* reporter, of Baltimore, to whom the above remarks had been addressed.

"Of course, I mean that propellers will be the rule rather than the exception, as they now are."

"On what do you base your prediction?"

"On the remarkable increase within a comparatively short time of this class of boats and their cheapness, both in construction and operation, as compared with 'side-wheelers.' Five years ago propellers were unknown on the waters of the Chesapeake for any other purpose than for freight transportation. Now they are being universally used for carrying passengers, and almost every new steamboat for bay trade is a propeller. Just consider for a moment some of the new Light street steamers. There is the propeller Danville, and so satisfactory has she been that her owners are now having her counterpart constructed by Messrs. Woodall & Co. Then there is the Wheeler Transportation Company, which tried the experiment of propellers for passenger traffic, and so pleased has the company been with the Minnie Wheeler, the pioneer passenger boat of the line, that the Chesapeake was built. The Olive and Enterprise Transportation Companies have operated propellers successfully. The Choptank Company has two, and not a word of dissatisfaction has ever been uttered against either of them by the company. So you see that in every case where they have been used they have given satisfaction, and their growth in the favor of steamboat men in general has been rapid, as it has been phenomenal. Why, they have succeeded side-wheelers almost entirely on the lakes, and in New York they are rapidly on the increase."

"Is the change a freak of fashion, or have the merits of the propellers forced their recognition on steamboat capitalists?"

"Fashion is robbed or its influence in the steamboat business. It is a matter of dollars and cents. The fact is being recognized that propellers can be made to serve the purposes of steamboat navigation at half the cost. In the first place propellers, can be constructed at half the cost of side-wheelers, the saving being in the quantity of material used in the construction and in the machinery. The greatest saving, however, is in the coal. The furnaces do not consume half of the coal on a trip as those of the ordinary steamers. The expenses of storing it and firing the furnaces are cut down in the same proportion. The wheel-houses and wells for the rods of the cross-beams are done away with in propellers, and the space thus saved can be utilized to great advantage in freight storage on the first deck and in saloon and state-room capacity on the saloon deck. They do not furthermore require the force of men to handle them."

"How do they behave in a storm?"

"Now, there has always been a great prejudice against them because they were supposed to roll heavily in a storm. Such is not the case, as has been verified by the experience of the Danville and Tred Avon in gales, and if properly constructed and well laden they are not at the mercy of waves as much as side-wheelers. Is it true, as reported, that they draw so much water that they are not serviceable in navigating shallow streams?"

"That is another popular error. They can be made, and are made, of as light draft as side-wheelers. The Choptank, Tred Avon, Olive and Enterprise navigate comparatively shallow streams, and the one I have contracted for is intended for the Rappahannock river, which is not very deep in some parts. One advantage they possess is that when they are well loaded they are lighter, as the freight is placed forward, balancing the machinery aft, thus causing the stern to rise several inches until the keel is horizontal."

"Is not the shaft placed at the mercy of sunken logs and stumps?"

"Not by any means. A large iron bar, commonly called a shoe, juts out from the stern end of the keel and prevents the flukes of the shaft striking any logs."

"How about speed?"

"It is commonly supposed that propellers are very slow, which is another popular error. They can make 12, 14 and 16 miles an hour, which is the ordinary speed of a side-wheeler, and I expect to live to see the day when they will make 20 miles an hour."

"Are their steering qualities equal to those of side-wheel steamers?"

"They surpass them. The shaft agitates the water around the rudder, so that it can be easily moved. The stern, in fact, can be made a pivotal point for the revolution of the entire hull. But their greatest advantage, as I have said, is their cheapness, and, in these days of competition and low freight rates, steamboat capitalists must recognize this fact and resort to a general use of propellers."

.....Don't fret if you cannot get into society. The oyster is often present at a supper when he would perhaps prefer to be at his home in his bed.

our paper promptly.

Reign of the Common People.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S TALK ON THE SUBJECT.

When Rev. Henry Ward Beecher ascended to the platform at Oratorio Hall, Baltimore, a few nights ago, 1,500 people, who packed the house, craned their necks and riveted their gaze on him. As his eye wandered leisurely over the rows of upturned faces he was scrutinized from head to foot. The audience saw a well-dressed, well proportioned and well-preserved man of 60 odd years. His voice was full, distinct and well-modulated. In brief, except in his whitened hair, Mr. Beecher shows few signs of old age.

His subject was "The Reign of the Common People," but he did not confine himself closely to it, introducing, when the occasion permitted, witticisms and humorous passages that elicited roars of laughter. At the outset he described as the greatest difference between man and animal the development, in the case of the former, of the nervous system and the brain. In early society the strata were near together, the top and the bottom lay next to each other. The master and his slave were almost in each other's embrace.

"But can I talk about slavery?" The audience gave its consent by applause.

"Oh! yes, I see I can. I have spoken in Baltimore, though, when I couldn't. Well, time made its notches. The space intervening between the slave and his master increased, and it has kept on increasing, and now we have Nihilists, Socialists and Communists. Now I am a Nihilist, a Socialist and a Communist in all but practical doctrine. I like to see men try to elevate themselves, but not by armed force. Let them resort to intellectual force. Let them raise themselves by the rungs of intelligence. Intelligence may be governed. Ignorance can not. If a man marries an ignorant woman so as to rule her he will have one consolation for the step—that a life lies before him during which he can meditate on his mistake."

He next reviewed the educational advantages which the powers of Europe are offering to the masses, because they can then be better governed. He regarded Americans as the best educated people, and the busiest. He recommended religion as an antidote against the rush and tear of the times.

Waking the Wrong Body.

An amusing incident took place the other night at a house in Philadelphia, where a woman lay dead. At a late hour three young men who had known the deceased went to the place where the body lay for the purpose of attending the wake. They entered the front door quietly and passed into the front room, where several women were carrying on a conversation in a low tone of voice. The excellent qualities of the deceased were being rehearsed, and all seemed to be bowed down under the great affliction. On a sofa in the room lay the form of a woman. The young men crossed the floor softly, knelt beside the sofa, and uttered fervent prayers for the welfare of the spirit of the departed. The women in the room ceased talking when the young men knelt down, apparently awed by the solemnity of the occasion. The prayers were finally concluded, and the young men rose to their feet. In rising the skirt of one young man's coat touched the face of the form on the sofa.

Instantly her eyes opened wide and she raised herself on her elbow. The feeling of the young men can better be imagined than described. Their hair stood on end and their eyes bulged out, but they did not move. Suddenly one of the number gave vent to a piercing yell and ran from the house, closely followed by his companions. The corpse was in the next room, and the person over whom they had been praying was a relative of the deceased, who had lain down for a short rest.

The Cause of Disease.

The opinion that disease of the throat or lungs arise from the inhalation of certain infusoria or bactria, must certainly be unfounded. If throat or lung affections arose from such causes they would be much more common, and every case would be equally virulent. Every person would be exposed to the attack, and whole families would be stricken down at one and the same time. Diseases of the above character arise from exposure and the condition of the system. Persons are often so debilited as to invite disease, and the same may be said of animals. Delicate persons are much more likely to take cold than their more robust friends, and exposure that would lead to the speedy death of some would cause others but slight inconvenience. The true policy is for all persons to take exercise in the open air, to be careful of their digestive organs, and dress warmly. The robust who are attacked with disease have their own carelessness or neglect to thank for the same in nearly every instance. Close rooms may lead to a poisonous atmosphere, and so may the accumulation of filth and noisome substance produce disease. Persons must be careful, for upon their conduct depends in a great measure the preservation of their health and the prolongation of their lives until the natural powers decay and the limit fixed for their endurance shall be reached.

The Folly of Pride.

After all, take some quiet, sober moment of life, and add together the two ideas of pride and of man. Behold him, creature of a span high, stalking through infinite space in all the grandeur of littleness! Perched on the speck of the universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death; his soul floats from his body like melody from the string; day and night, as dust on the wheel, he is rolled along the heavens, through a labrynth of worlds, and all the creations of God are flaming above and ... Is this a creature to make himself a crown of glory; to deny his own flesh; to mock at his fellow, sprung from that dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud man not err? Does he not suffer? Does he not die? When he reasons is he never stopped by difficulties? When he acts is he never tempted by pleasures? When he lives is he free from pain? When he dies can he escape from the common grave? Pride is not the hermitage of man. Humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error and imperfection.

Methodist Expedition to Africa.

At the General Methodist Conference, held in Philadelphia, May, 1884, Rev. Wm. Taylor was appointed bishop to Africa. Bishop Taylor has formed a party numbering fifty-four, consisting of men, women and children, to go the west coast of Africa to establish ten mission stations. Mr. W. P. Dodson, of Easton, Md., is a member of the party. He says the party will sail from New York to Liverpool on the 22d of January on the City of Montreal, Inman line. They will change steamers for St. Paul de Loande on the Congo river. From there they will be conveyed 120 miles to a place called Dondo, and from Dondo they go inland on foot, establishing a station at the end of each 100 miles for ten stations, making the last station 1,000 miles inland. The party will start without provisions, relying for food on game fish, and sleeping in tents. Bishop Taylor will act as guide, and have charge of the party until it reaches its destination. Another party leaves New York some time later in charge of Dr. Summers, Taylor's assistant, for the east coast of Africa, going around the Cape of Good Hope, coming up the Zambezi river towards the centre, in a like manner as the first party. By the time Bishop Taylor has reached the last station, and is a thousand miles inland, Dr. Summers' party will have reached the east coast, and will start inland, where Bishop Taylor will await the last arrival, thus completing the belting of the centre of Africa. These are the only missionary efforts that have ever been attempted in Africa, except in Liberia. Mr. W. P. Dodson is a son of Mr. Leonidas Dodson, the teller of the Easton National Bank.

THE mine-owners of Pottsville, Pa., in a general order refusing work to unmarried men have created a corner in single young women, and for a week the busiest man in the township has been the parson. As soon as good times return the services of the divorce lawyer will be more in demand than ever.

Baltimore Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR.—	
High Grade Family,	$5.50
Second, (extra)	5.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—Fultz,	92@95
Corn—white	54@54
" " yellow	50@51
Rye	69@72
Oats	35@39

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY R. LEWIS,
Attorney-at-Law,
DENTON, MD.
Office in Masonic Building, fronting Court House square. [jan22-y.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

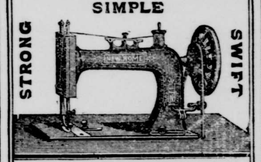
FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.
"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

CHOPTANK HOTEL,
DETON, MD.
[OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.]
I have rented the Choptank Hotel at Denton, and am prepared to entertain guests at all times. Boarders by the day, week or month. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.
First-Class Livery Attached.
Passengers carried to and from all points on the Peninsula. Bus free for guests to and from steamers. J. W. POWELL,
jan15-y. Denton, Md.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections.
DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
SIMPLE
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THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES
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30 UNION SQ. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.
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FOR SALE BY
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AYER'S
Ague Cure
contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.
WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Reid's National Hotel,
S. E. Cor. Holliday and Fayette Sts.
Main Entrance No. 17 N. Holliday St.
On the European and American Plan.
American Plan, $1.25 to $1.50 per day.
European Plan, Rooms 50 and 75 cents per night—$2 and up per week.
Persons visiting Baltimore will find this one of the most reasonable, as well as central and convenient locations to stop at, being near the City Hall and in easy access to all Theatres, Churches, Public Buildings, Street Car Lines, &c. Open all night.
jly24-y. W. W. REID, Prop'r.

BLACK SMITHING.
—AT LOW PRICES—
JOHN J. BARNES.
DENTON, MD.
I AM CARRYING on the Blacksmith business at the old stand, formerly occupied by John T. Commegys, on Third Street, where I will continue to do first-class work at reasonable prices. I will continue Horse Shoeing at prices to suit the times.
I hope by reasonable prices and prompt attention to the wants of my customers to merit a good share of public patronage.
feb22-y.

Casper Miller,
Merchant Tailor,
DENTON, Md.
HAS REMOVED his shop to his residence east end of Gay Street, where he is prepared to cut and make garments for the public. Fits guaranteed and work done in the best manner. [nov5-tf.

HENRY IRWIN,
AUCTIONEER,
Denton, Md.
jan9-y.

CHAFFINCH & CONEY'S COLUMN.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1885.

THOUSANDS of DOLLARS to be DISTRIBUTED.

Are You Anxious to Derive any Benefit from the Distribution?

No Nabob furnishes the funds—yet the advantages is in Solid Cash. The money is saved, and being saved, is Doubly Made.

CHAFFINCH & CONEY ARE THE DONORS.

Low Prices, The Medium. The People, The Beneficiaries.

A good many people buy carpets at this season. To such we say that we will sell you Carpets of all qualities at 20 per cent. less than you can buy them in

EASTON OR IN BALTIMORE.

It will greatly pay you to drive to Easton to buy your Carpets of them, as they have the best styles and lowest prices.

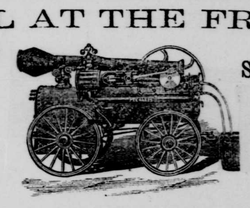
WINDOW CURTAINS &C.,

are away down to bottom prices, to correspond with the prices of the Wheat and Corn demand. A lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST!

COME AND SEE.

CHAFFINCH & CONEY, ---- EASTON, MD.

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HARDWARE & MACHINERY
STILL AT THE FRONT!
CONSISTING of a LARGE and WELL

SELECTED STOCK OF GENERAL

Hardware and Machinery,

Which are being offered at extraordinary bargains. Everything in the Hardware line most complete.

BUILDING HARDWARE

a Specialty; consisting of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Window Pulleys, Finishing Nails, Door Stops, and in fact everything needed in the building line.
A general line of Stoves, Ranges and fixtures, Stove Pipes, Stove Mats and a general assortment of Tinware, also, Wheelwrights Material, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, cut Nails, &c.
Iron—a general assortment, Iron Axles, Thimble Skeins, Edge Tools, Cutlery, &c. Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes, Curry Combs,

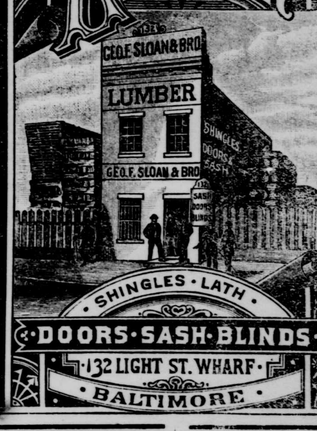
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with a large and well selected stock of Harness. We are also agents for Wadsworth Martinez & Longman's Pure Paint, White Lead, Putty, Glass, Oils, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cucumber Pumps, &c.
Our Agricultural department consists in everything needed on the farm, such as Plows, Harrows, Reapers, Mowers, Self Binders, Steam Engines, Threshers,

GRAIN and FERTILIZER DRILLS,

Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, Fodder Cutters, Farm Wagons, &c. Also, a large and well selected stock of Furniture and the best brands of Phosphates in themarket; all the above at prices that defy competition. We are also agents for the celebrated Webster Wagon, together with a fine line of Carriages, &c., &c.
Quick sales and small profits being our motto. We are also General Agents for
STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND MILL MACHINERY,

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Agents wanted where we have none.
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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oct16-tf.

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LLOYD'S UNION HOTEL
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For the last thirty-five years has b ing meals of the very best, and all eat, of everything in season, for
25 CENTS A MEAL,
$1 PER DAY, BOARD AND LO
Wishes a continuance of favors old friends, and has no objectio ones.
Hacks and Express Wage at all hours.

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