American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, Dec, 16 1875

Local Option Meeting.

The friends of Local Option and all who are opposed to the repeal of the present law ard requested to meet in county convention at the Court House in Denton, on *TUESDAY, 28th OF DECEMBER,* to consult together and adopt measures in opposition to its repeal.

Speakers have been invited and will be present and address the meeting.

December 16th, 1875.

TWENTY-seven thousand five hundred barrels of Early Rose, White Mercer and other varieties of potatoes, from Saratoga county, New York, were received in Wilmington one day last week.

MR. Edwin C. Morris, a respectable gentleman of Baltimore city, has sued Patrick Filbin, laying his damages at $10,000, alleging his arm was broken by a club in the hands of Filbin on election day. Morris is a plasterer by trade and by the injury thus received is incapacitated from working at his trade.

ALFRED Cope, a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, and a member of the Orthodox branch of Friends, died in that city last week. Before his death he made a donation to the Zoological Garden of $25,000, so conditioned as to exclude the sale of liquors from the garden, and also gave to the Bainbridge street colored school $10,000.

BENJAMIN Franklin's printing press, which has for many years been in the possession of the Patent Office, has been decided to be the property of Mr. John B. Murray, of New York, to whom it was presented in 1842 by Harold & Son, of London.—It is the intention of Mr. Murray to exhibit it at the Centennial alongside a Hoe lightning press of the latest construction.

SWARTHMORE College, founded by Hicksite Friends, near Philadelphia, is in a flourishing condition. After meeting all the payments of the purchase of the West Dale estate, amounting to $26,000 and largely increasing the library of the College and the Museum of Natural History, there still remains in the hands of the Treasury a balance of over $10,000. It has also at this time 238 students.

IT is said that a representative in Congress from South Carolina, who is an ex-Confederate officer, will soon offer in the House of Representatives a resolution declaring definitely that the Confederate war debt shall never be recognized or assumed by the United States; that no claim for slaves freed during and by the war shall ever be esteemed lawful, and that the national credit must forever be kept unimpaired.

THE Milford *News* thus graphically describes the accommodations provided at Harrington for travellers who are switched off at that place for the Junction and Breakwater railroad:

"During the past week 256 passengers on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad have been compelled to spend seven hours there, sitting about on old fruit boxes or standing first on one foot and then the other, like geese at rest."

A COMPANY of travelling Spiritualists advertised last week to give a Sunday exhibition at Wilmington announcing that four of the best mediums in the world would appear and among other tricks "tables were to float in air," "spirit forms, eight or ten at a time, were to walk upon the stage," &c., &c.

Mayor Whitely promptly put in his objections to such exhibitions as a violation of the Sunday law and thus put an end to their performances.

Mandamus Filed.

The answer of Governor Groome to Mr. Gwinn's petition for a mandamus to compel the Governor to commission him as Attorney General was filed on Tuesday by Mr. Hagner. The counsel for Mr. Wallis have agreed to allow the entering of a pro forma decree in favor of Mr. Guinn, from which they will appeal to the Court of Appeals, and thus obviate the necessity of arguing the case before two tribunals. The Reform candidates for the Legislature in Baltimore have served a notice of contest on each of the gentlemen who claim to have been elected. The taking of testimony will begin on the 23d inst.

The Sunday Law in Baltimore.

The law forbidding the sale of liquor in Baltimore city is now strictly enforced, and the cessation of liquor sales is now absolute. Last Sunday there was not a single violation of the law in the city, all the establishments, large and small, being closed. This improvement is largely due to Judge Gilmore who has taken a decided stand in favor of a rigid enforcement of the law, declaring that the whole power of the Court should be brought to bear upon those who violate its provisions. This action of the Court is likely to result in good to the citizens of that city in other ways, as the liquor dealers have resolved that the Sunday law shall be enforced in other particulars and as the law declares that "no person shall sell, dispose of, barter or give away on Sunday, any tobacco, cigars, candy, soda or mineral waters, spiritous or fermented liquors, cordials, lager beer, wine, cider or any other goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever." The liquor dealers will demand that all the provisions of the law be observed and enforced, which is right, and the people may congratulate themselves that by the aid of the officials and those who have heretofore violated the law with impunity they will have the christian Sabbath observed hereafter.

Value of Church Property.

The census of 1870 showed that the value of church property in the United States was then as follows:

Methodists,	$69,854,121
Roman Catholics,	60,985,556
Presbyterians,	53,265,256
Baptists,	41,608,198
Episcopalians,	36,514,549
Congregationalist,	25,069,698
Reform Church,	16,134,470
Lutherans,	14,917,747
Miscellaneous,	35,000,000

Boss Tweed Again.

Wm. M. Tweed has been returned nonest in the writs taken out against him, but his counsel have not yet exhausted the technical points by means of which they have been baffling justice for the last five years. On Monday a motion was made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to forfeit Tweed's recognizances in the various prosecutions for forgery and conspiracy now pending against him, but David Dudley Field, counsel for the fugitive and his bondsmen, raised the point that inasmuch as the plaintiff (the State of New York) had taken Tweed out of the custody of his bondsmen and had put him in charge of the Sheriff on other charges, they were in nowise responsible. The Court reserved its decision.

The Attorney Generalship.

Judge Hammond, one of the judges of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county on Friday ordered that a formal rule be laid upon the Governor of Maryland to show cause, on or before the 17th day of December, (to-morrow,) why the writ of mandamus should not issue against him, as prayed in the petition of Mr. Gwinn, in the attorney generalship contest, to compel the Governor to issue a commission to him.—This case will have a hearing before the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county during the present week, and be decided at once. From the decision of this Court an appeal will be taken and the Court of Appeals will pass final judgment in a short time.

Congressional.

The House of Representatives was the only branch of Congress in session on Friday, and it transacted very little business. The question of amending the postage law came up, and Mr. Starkweather offered a bill reducing the rate on newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter now embraced in the third class, to one cent for each two ounces, which was read for information, but not permitted by the Democratic side to be introduced for consideration. Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution providing that so much of the President's message as relates to the Centennial Exposition be taken from the Committee of the whole, and referred to a select committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, which was adopted. The House then adjourned over until Tuesday.

The proceedings of Congress on Monday were not important. The House of Representatives was not in session. In the Senate the usual budget of Monday memorials were presented. Mr. Anthony submitted a paper signed by 2,325 New England Quakers, advocating the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration without recourse to war. Mr. Davis offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury why the list of defaulters is not published annually, as provided for by law. After some discussion the resolution was laid over. Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to repeal all laws which prevent persons from prosecuting claims against the Government that accrued before the breaking out of the rebellion. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by general law for the extradition of fugitives from justice upon the proper application and proof by the Governments from whence they may have escaped, and also as to the propriety of refusing asylum to fugitive criminals and removing them from the country.

The President's Message.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS—ITS MORE IMPORTANT PARAGRAPHS IN FULL.

The message of President Grant, read in both Houses of Congress, last week, is longer than his messages have usually been.—We give below *verbatim* some of the most important paragraphs, and summarize the remainder.

The President opens with a retrospective view, comparing the feeble colonies of 1775 with the powerful nation of to-day, and from this passes to the need of general education, which, he declares, is "of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions." He then calls attention to the importance of correcting an evil, which "if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the 19th Century." This is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, this was valued at $3,000,000; in 1875 it is estimated at $1,000,000,000. The President urges that all this be taxed except graveyards, and "possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

are next taken up, and occupy much attention. Our relation with other countries are peaceful, and various details of diplomatic intercourse during the past year are given. The war in Cuba is treated at length. The hope that Spain would have been able to establish peace in her colony has not been realized, and the conflict continues. The President does not consider, however, that its character is changed; the rebellion "has acquired greater age, but not greater or more formidable proportions." He therefore decidedly declines to recommend the recognition of the asserted independence of Cuba, and he is also of opinion that the status of the rebels is by no means such as to entitle them to recognition as a belligerent power. He therefore suggests to Congress the third question: whether the United States should intervene to restore peace? He thinks intervention must sooner or later be invoked to restore peace, but he does not at this time recommend any step to that end. He then alludes to the recent negotiations with Spain, which, when completed will, he hopes satisfactorily settle the question to which they refer.

REFERRING TO THE CENTENNIAL,

he says foreign powers are showing their friendliness by taking an interest in it, and he strongly recommends "that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and appropriations as will insure its success."

Our difficulties on the Mexican border in consequence of depredations committed by Mexicans on the Texan side continue.—The experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas.

Concerning ocean telegraph cables considerable is said, and several recommendations in the direction of forbidding "exclusive concessions," and establishing competition and moderate rates of charge are made. The practice of fraudulent naturalization, and the difficulties it causes with other nations are referred to at length. He recommends measures to prevent it, and to settle more exactly the principles of expatrition, and election of nationality.

THE FINANCES—SPECIE PAYMENT.

Referring to the Department reports, the message comes to that of the Treasury, and the subject of the finances. Referring to specie resumption, he says:

"Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question and I hope Congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last session to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1879, at furtherest.

"It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world.

"There are a few measures which seem to be important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration. A repeal of so much of the legal tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the 1st of January, 1877.

"We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount, a healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be.

"The merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money to be received having an unvarying value. Laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay or salary would receive more for their income, because extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalist to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of currency.

"Second. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed $2,000,000 monthly of legal tender notes by issuing in their stead a long bond bearing interest at the rate of 3.65-100 per cent. ranging from $50 to $100. This would in time reduce the legal tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly.

"Third. That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing the revenue or curtailing expense or both."

Both an increase of revenues and reduction of expense he thinks are desirable, and he recommends the restoration of the duty and tea and coffee, which would add $18,000,000 a year to the revenues. He says these articles are the products of countries collecting revenues from exports, and, as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties, they proportionately increase them.—Should this be done many other duties might be remitted, and he especially suggests those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Several changes in the organization of the army are suggested. In relation to the Navy he says its condition at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be spared from the current appropriations of the last few years, and from that made to meet the possible emergency of two years ago. It has been done quietly and without proclamation or display. The President considers such a naval force "essential to our position, relations, and character."

Postal affairs, the Black Hills gold discovery, Indian Territory, the Patent Office, public lands, pensioners, the Bureaus of Agriculture and Education, receive notice, and the Message gives special attention to the scandals of polygamy in Utah, and the importation of Chinese women.—He recommends specific legislation in reference to the disposition of public lands in the territories, irrigation, &c., and that a joint committee of the two Houses be organized to visit all the mining States and Territories, during the coming summer, to report to Congress at the next session such laws, or amendments to laws, as it may deem necessary in relation to these matters.

CONCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS.

The message ends with the following recommendations:

First, That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good school education to every child within their limits.

Second, No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of a tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read or write, from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy, who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third, Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres; and that all church property shall bear its own proportion by taxation.

Fourth, Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes.

To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem as though, now we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth, Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

A POTATO BUG EATER.—One of the geniuses who yearly produce novelties in Christmas toys for the children has this season invented a veritable potato bug eater. The toy is in the shape of an old man seated at a table, upon which a cloth and dishes are seen. By turning a crank the old fellow's capacious jaws open, and at the same time a potato bug crawls out of a hole in the table and disappears down the diner's throat, at which he smacks his lips and then opens his mouth for more. The faster the crank is turned the more potato bugs he eats, and from the number that he can swallow in a minute it is doubtful if potato bugs enough could have been found last summer to furnish the voracious old cormorant a single square meal.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Charles Weston, a negro condemned to be hung at New York on the 17th inst., was married in the cell, Saturday, to Catharine Guy, a white woman. John Dolan, another condemned murderer, waited on Weston.

News and Other Items.

Eleven thousand persons attended Moody and Sankey's revival meeting on last Friday night.

The barley crop of California this season is excessive, and holders are puzzled how to dispose of the surplus.

The compulsory education bill only received one vote in the West Virginia House of Delegates.

A St. Albans (Vermont) letter says that a close watch is kept at that point for men of portly build, resembling that of Tweed, en route for Canada.

The Sierra Nevada lumber association of Truckee has shipped about four million feet of lumber since the Virginia fire.

The raising of tobacco has proved a success in Los Angels county, Cal., whither a considerable colony of substantial Western men went several months ago.

Six of the Troy, N. Y., stove founderies are idle, the same number are running with reduced force or time, and the rest working about as usual.

Young McLaughlin, of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, convicted of purloining a letter from the mail bag, has been pardoned by the President.

The Border City Mills, of Fall River, have recently an order from a Manchester (England) house for twenty-five thousand pieces of print cloth.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have decided to accept the invitation of the Centennial Commission to accompany the members of Congress on their visit to the Centennial Grounds on the 17th inst.

A. J. Edmondson, postmaster at Noble, Ill., was arrested on Tuesday for robbing the mails. He was detected by decoy letters.

Asa W. Kennedy, a stock drover, was robbed of $4,000 by two highwaymen near Adrain, Mich., on Wednesday night. He was also seriously injured by the robbers.

The new Texas constitution forbids the practice by transportation, insurance or compress companies of allowing rebates to any person except the absolute owner of the property upon which the service is to be performed.

According to the Chicago Tribune's information from New York last week, there was not a bushel of No. 2 Chicago wheat in that city. What is called Chicago No. 2 there is really nothing but our No. 3

The newly appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, Hon. John Q. Smith, of Ohio, arrived in Washington and assumed charge of the Indian bureau on Saturday.

Dr. Charles Dunham, a prominent physician, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was murdered, robbed, and his body thrown into the canal on Thursday night last.

Saturday morning, the leopard, heretofore reported as being at large in one of the Clyde barges, at Philadelphia, was enticed into a cage and was removed to the zoological garden.

At Silver Creek, Pa., Patrick Callery accused Peter Boran of the theft of his coat, threatening to murder him if it was not returned. Michael Purcell being present, interfered as a peace maker, when Callery shot and killed Purcell.

Col. Babcock gave bail at Chicago on Saturday in the sum of $7,000 for his appearance at St. Louis in connection with the crooked whiskey frauds.

At Milwaukee, on Saturday, the case of Burbank & Reynolds, rectifiers, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government was given to the jury. A verdict of guilty was returned.

Robert Poole, of Tutten, pleaded guilty at Oswego, New York, Saturday, to placing obstructions on the Lackawanna, and Western railroad, near that place, for the purpose of wrecking a passenger train, and was sentenced to four years' imprisoment.

Mrs. A. M. Wood, widow of Gen. R. C. Wood, United States army, and daughter of the late President Zachary Taylor, died at Freiburg, Baden, Germany on the 2d inst., in the 65 year of her age.

Friday night, at Rising Sun, Indiana, a young man named Jelly shot, and it is thought mortally wounded Dr. J. C. Watson, an old and respectable citizen. Jelly had been waiting on Dr. Watson's daughter, but was recently notified by the doctor to discontinue his attentions.

District Attorney Dyer has appointed Col. Jas. Q. Brodhead, one of the leading lawyers of the St. Louis bar, to fill the position made vacant by the dismissal of Gen. Henderson, and he has accepted and will proceed in the whiskey ring prosecutions in conjunction with District Attorney Dyer, Assistant Attorney Bliss and Lucien Eaton.

Church property is taxed in California, and this was brought about by the heathen. The Chinese availed themselves of the exemption, of church poroperty to evade taxation on their joss-houses, which are very numerous and mainly merely opium-smokers resorts; and to prevent this it was necessary to make general the taxation of all real estate used for religious purposes.

A Mysterious Thirty Thousand Dollars.

The Hartford *Courant* relates the following story, which is vouched for on good authority:

A poor woman living on the railroad, about three miles this side of Westerly, the other evening observed down the track a fire in a place where a fire customarily is not, and of course her curiosity was excited. Repairing to the spot she discovered a stranger, of whom she inquired the meaning of the flames. The man in an innocent way answered that, it being cold, he had built a fire to warm himself. Soon after he departed. The woman, suspicious that there was more meaning in the kindling of the flames than that given in the answer of the stranger, remained about the spot for a while, but seeing nothing new or particularly startling, finally went back to her home. The next morning, her curiosity greater than ever, she revisited the locality, and found there around the ashes of the recent fire four large packages of money, principally in small bills and fractional currency. The woman being of the kind the philosopher searched for with a lantern—that is, honest—she turned the packages, which by the way, were in that neat, even condition suggestive of bank care, over to the selectmen of Stonington, who, after counting it, deposited it in a Westerly vault. The amount has not been publicly stated, but it is believed to be not less than thirty thousand dollars. The theory of the people of the neighborhood where found is, that the man seen at the fire was an accomplice of another expected to pass on the train, and that the fire had been built as a signal to the second to throw off his money at that point. There is no doubt but that the packages were stolen, and from same place cast. The man posted by the side of the road, it is thought, supposed of being questioned by the woman before referred to, that he had been detected, and that the very best thing he could do would be to take himself off.—The facts above stated have been to this time kept secret as far as could be, in the interest of the authorities investigating the matter, but there is probably no reason why they should longer be kept from the public. Notice of the finding may help to the discovery of the rightful owners.

MOTION IN THE KEELY MOTOR.—There was a movement in the Keely motor business yesterday. It was the day of the annual election of directors by the stockholders, of whom there are 115 on the rolls, having 20,000 shares, of a "face" value of $50 a share, distributed among them, and held about half-and-half in New York city and in Philadelphia. After electing eleven directors and hearing the reports of the present condition of the machine the party took carriages and drove out to Keely's workshop, where they inspected the new generator. It weighs two tons, and is made of phosphor bronze, an Austrian gun metal, and will according to Keely, be able to generate 38,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. The new receiver, a perfect sphere thirty inches interior and forty-two inches exterior diameter, weighing seven thousand pounds, cast in steel, and taking four days to cool and thirteen days to be decarbonized, will also be received in about a week. Then in about three months the Keely motor will be ready to split ships in two, drive engines to New York and back on a pint of water, etc.—*Phil. Times, Dec. 8th.*

SCARLET FEVER IN SAINT MARY'S COUNTY.—Wm. W. Combs, Esq., residing in Medley's Neck, about six miles from Leonardtown, Md., has lost within about sixty hours of scarlet fever three interesting children, aged respectively three, five and seven years. The disease is supposed to have been carried into the family by a German from Baltimore, retailing dry goods and clothing.

The Wilmington Conference.

ITS ANNUAL SESSION—IMPORTANCE, LEADING QUESTIONS—MINISTERIAL CHANGES, &C.

The regular annual meeting of the Wilmington M. E. Conference will be held in the Union M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del., commencing the 15th of March. Out of respect to the distinguished service of Bishop Scott, who was born, and spent the principal part of his active ministerial life within the bounds of the Conference, it has been decided that he shall be its presiding officer.

The coming conference is important from the fact that it is the year in which the Lay Conference also meets, and elects two lay members to the General Conference, which meets every four years in the month of May. The annual conference will be composed of about 120 ministerial and about 100 lay delegates, which, with other official visitors, will swell the number in attendance to nearly 250.

Outside the regular routine of business of the Conference, the question of the status of Presiding Elders will enter largely into its deliberations. An opinion has, for a long time, prevailed, and is fast gaining ground, that Presiding Elders should, at least, be made elective officers by the respective annual Conference, instead of being appointed by the presiding Bishop.—The election of delegates to the General Conference, two of which will be ministers and two laymen, will derive increased importance from the opinions the candidates may entertain upon any change proposed in the Presiding Eldership.

The Dover and Easton Districts will be open for new Presiding Elders at the coming Conference. The vacancy in the Dover District was caused by the death of Rev. Wesley Kenney, and is now temporarily filled by Rev. J. M. Williams, Principal of the Conference Academy at Dover, Del. The Easton District is now filled by Rev. John Hough, whose term of four years expires. To fill these positions a number of names are canvassed, principal amongst which are Revs. John Hough, Dr. Matlack, Charles Hill, George a Phoebus, A. W. Milby, H. H. Colclazer, and William Urie.

Owing to the recent change of appointing ministers for three years, the old fashioned general change year has become obsolete, an equal proportion of changes of ministers now being made at each Conference. There is only one minister in this city (Rev. J. B. Merritt, of St. Paul's) whose term of three years expires, and where a change must positively be made. The Union M. E. Church has never yet had a minister for more than a two-year term, but it is altogether probable that Rev. T. E. martindale, who had been so signally successful, will be continued another year. There will be no change at Asbury or Grace, while changes at Scott and Brandywine are within the range of possibility.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

Annapolis Indications.

The earliest indication of the tendencies of the Maryland Legislature this winter will be the choice of a Speaker by the majority. It so happens that there is a great deal of talk to the effect that the rural Democracy are utterly disgusted with the Rings, and that they will control affairs without any regard to the wishes of Mr. Pinkney White, the city delegation, the Police Commissioners, Gorman, Bannon and all the other disreputable elements of the Ring. While it would be saying too much to guarantee that the results will bear out this expectation, it is nevertheless true that the county Democrats are uneasy, and that they will turn down the Ring if they can possibly do so without making a bolt from the party. The mention of the name of Hon. Albert Constable, of Cecil county, for Speaker, and the commendation with which it is received, are indications of the popular feeling. Mr. Constable is known to be in thorough opposition to the Ring, and the choice of him for Speaker would be substantially a Reform triumph. If he should be elected the Ring would be defeated, and we should have in the Speaker's chair one of whom the Cecil *Whig* says: "Fearless and incorruptible, as we believe him to be, and with ability to supply those qualities, he can, if he so selects, brave the Ring in its citadel, and by an earnest, outspoken course in connection with the honest, Reform Democrats insure a halt in the reckless expenditure of the people's money, institute measures looking to the purification of the ballot-box, and mete out exact justice to the scoundrels who have been tampering with the fair name of the State."

This extract from a Republican paper, which we copy, fairly expresses the views of a great number of citizens who are anxiously looking towards what this session of the Legislature may bring forth. There is at least one thing certain—and that is there must be a conflict between honesty and rascality in the Legislature, and that it must occur very soon after the first Wednesday of January. The Ring is bound to make a fight for its existence and its profits, and it is equally certain that something is to be done in the interests of pure and economical government. The Reform movement was not nearly exhausted when fraud and violence deprived it of victory at the recent election. It possesses a moral force which is imperishable, and which will be felt in the Legislature. What results it may secure we do not pretend to predict. If it elects Mr. Constable, or a man of his class, as Speaker, it will show a very gratifying amount of power. It rests with the county members to determine whether or not the meanest and most dangerous class of politicians shall continue to be omnipotent at Annapolis. That there is need for reform nobody doubts, and, as we have said before, the choice of Speaker of the House will indicate how far improvement and the discomfiture of Ringism may reasonably be expected.—*Baltimore American.*

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

OF OUR INTENTION to put New and Lower Prices on much of our Stock.

The year's closing out sale will commence at half-past six o'clock, each week-day morning, and continue until our

FALL AND WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS THIS:

We have made up too many OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to transfer our Stock into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make certain sacrifices which will be apparent on and after WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think it proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have already been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

We desire to announce that this is our final and

ONLY MARK DOWN THIS SEASON,

So that NONE NEED WAIT for lower Prices.

The step we take will wonderfully aid those who feel like Economizing.

The Terms of the Sale are the Usual Terms of the House:

1.—No Second or Altered Prices—One Fixed Price.
2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.
3.—The Contract on our part, to return money, is a part of the bargain in each case (provided goods are returned unworn.)
4.—A Full Guarantee given for each garment.

The Stock we offier is all New, and is not "Bought" or "Wholesale" stock, but our own

CAREFULLY MADE CLOTHING.

It will be remembered that our Stock always embraces the Choicest Styles of Substantial Goods, and that every Size and Shape is provided for both Men and Boys. It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and that at the corner of

SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH
AND MARKET STREETS.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this announcement to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

12-2-tf. **WANAMAKER & BROWN,** Philadelphia.

W. M. KENNARD & CO.,

306 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, SHAWLS, SILKS,

KID GLOVES, NOTIONS, HOISERY,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & MATTINGS.

A Full Line of Samples Cheerfully Sent on Application.

H. D. CRANOR, a Member of the Firm, formerly of Caroline county, will give his Personal Attention to all Orders. [11-18-3m.

THERE IS NO USE WAITING

FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP," and we have at last decided to turn it up. The protracted warm spell has materially interfered with the **Clothing Business** OF BALTIMORE. Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars worth, which seasonable weather would have sold, remains on Shelf and Counter. It is usual in most business houses to make reductions after the season of demand is over. We have decided to take time by the forelock and make these reductions NOW. Hence our entire Stock has been marked Down, Down, DOWN to an after-holiday basis. We will positively stick at no reasonable sacrifice that will turn our great stock into speedy cash.

$25	OVERCOATS	marked down to		$21.00
23	"	"	"	19.00
20	"	"	"	16.50
18	"	"	"	14.50
Everything Under $15				11.00

Suits and Single Garments for Men, Youths', Boys', and Children

AT A SIMILAR SWEEPING REDUCTION.

STORE OPEN EARLY AND LATE.

☞ An extra force of Salesmen has been placed on the floor in anticipation of the great "RUSH," such bargains must inevitably bring, and all can rely on prompt attention to their wants.

OUR ELEVEN DOLLAR OVERCOAT

AT MARBLE HALL.

AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

We have reduced the prices of all Overcoats heretofore selling at $15.00 to $11.00 and intend to make a "RUN" on our $11.00 Overcoat.

"There's luck in odd numbers says Rory O'More."

And the "lower deep, to the lowest depth" of low prices in this sweeping sale will be found to have been reached in

OUR ELEVEN DOLLAR OVERCOAT.
OUR NOBBY LONG-CUT OVERCOAT.
OUR ALL WOOL SILK-FACED OVERCOAT.

AT MARBLE HALL,

N. E. Corner Baltimore and Frederick Streets,

(WHITE BUILDING,)

Marble Hall, Dec. 2d, 1875. **BALTIMORE, MD.**

CALL AT

WILLIAM F. COOK'S

FOR NOTIONS, STATIONARY, JEWRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF DIFFERENT KINDS; AS HE HAS A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT HIS STORE ON

MAIN STREET,

11-18-6m **GREENSBORO, MD.**

J. L. STOLL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

DENTON, MARYLAND,

IS PREPARED to cut and make entire suits in the latest style. Scouring and repairing done at short notice.

The latest Paris fashions regularly received. The patronage of the public is solicited.

New Goods! New Styles!

FALL AND WINTER OF 1875.

THE LADIES of Denton and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine my Stock of

New Goods,

which I am selling cheap for cash. My Stock of Goods cousist of

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS, RUCHES,
NECK TIES, FLOWERS,
LADIES AND CHILDRENS GLOVES AND HOSIERY, &c.,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Notions and Fancy Articles.

I AM ALSO PREPARED TO DO

DRESS MAKING,

in the best Style and at short notice.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of the same, at the old stand under the Union office. JULIA PARK.

10-21-tf, Denton, Md.