American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, Dec. 23 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.

THE total amount of canned peaches put up the past season amounts 14,400,000 cans. The price has advanced from $1.25 and $1.75 to $1.65 and $2.10. Of tomatoes there was packed only 40,000 cases. The demand for canned blackberries is brisk and they command $1.75 per dozen.—There is none in the market.

A Visit to the Centennial Grounds

President Grant, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and others, to the number of about four hundred, visited the Centennial grounds and buildings, at Philadelphia on Friday and were accorded a most enthusiastic reception, the stores and dwellings along the route from the depot to the various hotels assigned to the visitors being handsomely decorated and illuminated. The President, Mrs. Grant, Colonel Fred. Grant and wife were the guests of George W. Childs. The visitors were driven to the Centennial grounds on Saturday, and after an inspection of the various buildings were entertained at a banquet in Horticultural Hall.

Serves Them Right.

Judge Gilmore, of Baltimore, is handling the gamblers of that city without gloves. Last week he fined several parties $500 each and afterward in a conversation with the Police Marshall expressed a determination to employ all the power of the law to suppress gaming, and a desire that the police should render all the aid within their province, to exterminate the evil.

LAST week the Ring Democrats held a meeting at Maryland Institute, Baltimore, having for its ostensible purpose the whitewashing of the Police Commissioners and to endorse the action of the Judges of Election. Hon Robert McLane presided over the meeting and Mr. E. Wyatt Blanchard was the speaker for the occasion. Our county was represented on the occasion by Hon. Daniel Fields, who occupied a seat on the platform.

The speakers declared that the elections in Baltimore were as free from fraud and violence as was usual on former occasions, though they admit there were some slight "irregularities" which occurred, both at the municipal and State elections. The proceedings entire were intended rather to cover up the fraud and intimidation practiced by the Police Commissioners and the Ring Judges, than to expose the frauds of the Ring. The meeting was nothing more nor less than the devil setting in judgment in his own case; for while they were assembled fulminating upon the honesty of the Ring and declaring their innocence, the committee on elections appointed to investigate the contest between two members of the City Council, that committee after a careful recount of the votes, declare that Mr. Baker is elected over Mr. M'Cawley who was returned elected by the Ring Judges. Mr. Baker now has his seat, while Mr. M'Cawley is thrown overboard. Here is one case of clear fraud unearthed, notwithstanding the protestion of the Maryland Institute Ring meeting to the contrary.

But other developments have brought to light more frauds, and the evidence is such that no one can deny them unless he is as blind as a bat. Last week a recount of the ballots of the first precinct of the Eighteenth ward were had, and the most astounding frauds were discovered. The Ring Judges reported 937 votes cast for Carroll and 219 for Harris. A recount of the votes shows, by a comparrison with the poll list kept by the clerks of election, that but 686 persons voted at that precinct, showing an excess of 573 votes over the tally list. The same result would be proven in most of the wards of the city if proper investigations are gone into. Yet, with these facts presented, the speakers at the Ring meeting declare there was only 'slight irregularities' and the charges are as "frivolous as they are false."

With these glaring facts brought to light we think it drawing very strongly upon the credulity of the people residing in the rural districts, to cram down their throats such falsehoods, or even raise a doubt as to the existence of outrageous frauds perpetrated on the citizens of Baltimore at the November elections. Why, it was boastingly asserted throughout the State, but a few days previous to the State election, by the indiscreet and impulsive members of the Ring, that no matter how the counties voted, or what their majorities, Baltimore city would elect Carroll. It was openly proclaimed that "Baltimore city would be carried, at all hazzards, for the Ring ticket, by at least ten thousand or a larger majority if necessary."

There can be no doubt in the minds of those well informed or who observe closely passing events, that those persons who in the State convention which nominated Mr. Carroll against the wishes of the honest and honorable gentleman of that party, used the same corrupt means and resorted to the basest frauds to secure his election. And those gentlemen who now come to the front to defend this fraud and corruption, either have no regard for truth or have no reputation to lose, while these facts stare them in the face, attempt to palliate or excuse such flagrant violations of law.

Congressional.

The Senate was the only House of Congress in session on Thursday. A number of petitions asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic were presented, and Mr. Howe submitted a bill to constitute such a commission, to consist of five persons and continue for two years. Mr. Spencer refereed to the charges made in the Alabama Legislature that he had procured his seat in the Senate by bribery and corruption, and offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to examine such allegations and report to the Senate upon them, which was adopted. Mr. Morton called up his resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the late election in Missippi. He said he had in his possession a great mass of documents, affidavits, &c., on the subjects, some of them from official sources. Of course the information which he had no personal knowledge of. After discussion by Messrs. Bayard, Thurman and Morton, the resolution, upon the request of Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, was laid over.

In the Senate on Friday, sundry petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the stamp tax on bank checks. Other memorials were presented, but none of any public interest. The consideration of Morton's resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the Missippi election was postponed until Monday, at the request of Senators who wanted to participate in the excursion to the Centennial grounds. Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution fixing January 7th, 1 o'clock, P. M., as the time for electing a President of the Senate. He said that he had no doubt in his own mind that Mr. Ferry President pro tem. of the Senate, but in asmuch as the question had been raised, and in the event of a possible contingency (the death of the President) might become serious, he thought it best to have another election and set the matter at rest. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Election and Privileges. The Senate adjourned over till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the call of States for bills was resumed and concluded. There was no legislation except the passage of a bill changing the name of the 'Tom Jasper,' a Missippi river steamboat, to 'Centennial.' Mr. Page, of California, introduced a resolution intended as a set-off to the anti-third term resolution adopted a few days since. The demand for the previous question was not seconded, and the only effect of the resolution was to provoke shouts of laughter on both sides of the House. Mr. Laurence offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule which shall exclude all general legislation from appropriation bills.

The Senate was in session about one hour on Monday. A resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Ferry to be President of the Senate until January 7th, 1876 (the day fixed for an election by a resolution previously passed). The consideration of Mr. Morton's Mississippi resolutions was postponed until after the holidays. Sundry memorials and petitions were presented.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, no business was transacted except the announcement of the Standing Committees. Both Houses of Congress adjourned to January 5th.

Daring Express Robbery—A Messenger Locked in a Chest.

Between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning, the United States express car on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern train, en route for St. Louis, was entered between Ferguson and Jenning Station, some ten or twelve miles from St. Louis. Messenger Charles Kincaid was thrown into a large package chest and locked up, and the safe robbed of about $12,000 in money and bonds. Kincaid says he was laying on one of the package boxes in the car half asleep, when he felt a heavy hand on his shoulder, and on turning his head around was confronted by a pistol in the hands of a masked man, and before he could speak he was seized by the collar of his coat from behind, and under cover of two more pistols in the hands of another masked man, was thrust in a large package-box, which had been emptied of its packages by the robbers, and the lid closed on him and locked. He does not know what occurred after that until the train reached St. Louis, where he was released, except he heard men working at the safe, and supposed they were robbing it. He says the doors of the car, besides being locked with the ordinary snap lock, are secured by chains, fastened loosely on the inside, so that they can be opened a few inches, but still so secure that nobody can enter the car.

Kincaid, on taking charge of the car at Kansas City, observed that one of the staples on the rear door had been drawn out, and that the chain on that door was useless. After leaving Mexico the messenger had nothing to do, and usually takes short naps on that end of the route. When Kincaid laid down on the package box he took the precaution to place his heaviest trunk, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, against the door, so that even if it were unlocked from the outside it could not be opened without pushing his trunk away. This was done but so noiselessly that the messenger in his half asleep condition did not hear it. On the arrival of the train here he was released from his confinement in a nearly smothered condition. The car was in pretty good order, but the safe was rifled of all valuables. Kincaid can give but meagre description of the robbers, and the detectives here have so far very little to work on. Kincaid thinks they boarded the train at St. Charles, but the fact that the doors of the express car had been tampered with at Kansas City leads to the belief that the robbers might have come through from that point as passengers.

EXTRAORDINARY.—One day last week there was on the freight list of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad forty-three barrels of whiskey. We suppose that the whiskey on the average cost abot a dollar a gallon, and the barrels held forty gallons each. This would make about sixteen hundred dollars worth of whiskey distributed along the line of the road in one day. This whiskey is paid for by the corn, wheat and tobacco made in the county. Sixteen hundred dollars worth of the products of our land sent out of the county and returned in the shape of whiskey. We could not help thinking while looking at the list that had that $1,000 been brought back to the county in the shape of permanent fertilizers or building materials, how much more good it would have done.—*Port Tobacco (Md.) Independent.*

News and Other Items.

Rev. Samuel Hunt, private secretary of the late Vice-President Wilson, will complete the "History of the Rise and Fall of Slave Power," he left unfinished.

Ex-Senator Nye, of Nevada, has so far recovered his mind that he has been taken from the insane asylum. His complete recovery is hoped for.

It is now believed that Mr. Charles O'Conor will recover. His stomach has recovered its digestive powers, and he is able to eat moderately and sleeps well.

Jacob Shriver, who had been missing from Minersville, Pa., some weeks, has been found in an old house dead and in a horrible condition. He had been drinking excessively lately.

The total registered vote of Boston is but 39,483; Baltimore, with but little, if any, more population, has 70,000 reputed voters on its registration lists.

General George B. McClellan has arrived in Baltimore with his family, and will probably locate permanently there. He has taken quarters for the present at the St. James' Hotel, on the corner of Charles and Centre streets.

The San Franciscians have had strawberries in market every month in this year but one. In some years says the Alta Californian, there is no interval, the berry being almost daily seen throughout the year.

The patrons of Ohio and Indiana, are buying shingles direct from the mills in Michigan, upon which the mill owners get ten per cent. more per thousand than from dealers, and yet the patrons save forty per cent. by the transaction.

A Meridan (Conn.) Insurance agent has been directed by a New York company which he represents to cancel all insurance on buildings where the illegal liquor traffic is conducted.

To the southeast of Santa Fe, near Fort Stanton, N. M., is the famous Chisum cattle ranch, containing 1,600 sections (1,024,000 acres) of land, on which Mr. Chisum has at this time 80,000 head of cattle, and employs one hundred men to keep the cattle on their ranches.

A. Woodward, the defaulting Treasurer of Shelby county Tennessee, who absconded from that State about two years since, has been arrested in San Francisco and sent East in charge of the Sheriff of Shelby county. The amount of his defalcation was $77,000.

Between one thousand and fifteen hundred hungry laberers surrounded Montreal City Hall last week clamoring for bread, and it is apprehended that if their demands are not soon complied with serious riots will ensure.

The United States authorities having refused to permit Canadian vessels to navigate American canals on the same footing as American vessels, the Dominion Government has prepared a formal protest and forwarded it to Secretary Fish.

The Maryland grangers, in session on Friday, at Frederick city, installed the officers of the State Grange, and agreed upon a petition to the Legislature for a tax of one dollar on each dog in the State. The next annual meeting of the State Grange will be held at Annapolis.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold was in Philadelphia on Wednesday, having been released from the Bloomingdale (N. Y.) Insane asylum. He was examined by six experts, in the presence of the board of governors, who unanimously pronounced him to be of sound mind. He expects to resume business in a short time.

C. D. Tilley and George E. Ratcliff, fought a duel in South Carolina last week, in which Tilley was seriously shot in the groin. The trouble originated in personal reflections by Ratcliff upon Tilley. Tilley has since died.

Leave has been granted to the Dairymen's Association of New York State to erect a building on the centennial grounds at Philadelphia. The whole process of cheese manufacture will be exhibited.

The jury in the case of Thos. W. Piper, tried at Boston for the murder of little Mabel Young, have been unable to agree, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

A turn to the wrong switch on the New Jersey Central railroad, at the bridge over Newark bay, piled ten freight cars up on the locomotive and tumbled five more into the bay.

The report of the Boston medical commission shows that nearly two-thirds of the total population of that city are foreigners and their offspring, and that of this proportion two-thirds are Irish.

The number of hogs packed to December 18 at Cincinnati is 295,971; the number packed the same time last season was 295,557.

James Carr, aged eighteen years, was found on Saturday night frozen to death at Lowell, Mass. A woodchopper named Mullin was found frozen to death near Tremont, N. H.

Ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee, has been appointed Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and has accepted the position.

A Good Programme.

The Hagerstown *Mail* calls the attention of the Legislature to the following subjects, which it rewards as worthy of consideration:

The elections of Treasurer and of a Police Commissioner for Baltimore, both of great importance in point of selection:

The reduction of expenditures and the reduction of taxes;

The general assessment of property in the State;

The proper appropriation of the $425,000 received from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the payment of the public debt, and the adjustment of matters in controversy between the State and that Company;

The revision and amendment of registration laws, and of the Police Commissioner law, so as to secure fair and peaceful elections;

The subject of tobacco, grain and other inspections, and of the oyster fleet, looking to the total abolishment of the former and the entire reformation of the latter:

The contested election cases;

The public printing;

The probable investigations;

An investigation into the ramifications of the business of the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices;

An investigation of the lobby—that is, the ways and means by which legislation has been bought and sold, and by whom, and all those concerned in it.

An investigation of the canal management, both in its general and minute detail.

An investigation into the management of the inspections, tobacco warehouses, oyster fleet and their incidents.

All these together with others that may be pressed, together with the ordinary legislation that is usually on hand, present a work that will require labor, patience, diligence, intelligence, and especially honesty, conscientiousness and courage.

DOUBLE OUTRAGE.—A colored man named Jenkins Showell last Monday outraged an aged colored woman near Berlin, in Worcester county, and on the same day committed the same outrage on a young married woman named Holloway. On his arrest there were threats of lynching, but he was safely committed to jail.

A Patent Ballot-Box.

A CHECK ON FRAUDULENT VOTING.

A patent ballot-box—one that would preclude all manner of fraudulent voting, is a very desirable thing in Baltimore at the present moment. In lieu of this a patent judge of election—one that would be strictly honest in every sense of the word—would answer every purpose, but the one is as likely to be secured as the other. The nearest approach to the former that has yet been seen here was exhibited at Barnum's Hotel on Friday and Saturday. It is the invention of Colonel H. C. Marston, of New York, and was exhibited by him, in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Orendorf, a part owner. This box has been endorsed by the London *Times*, and other of the leading English journals, as well as those of this country. Does it will prevent the tampering with or adding to the ballots after the box is properly sealed there is not the slightest doubt but it cannot prevent ballot-box stuffing before the box is sealed. An honest Judge of Election appears to be the only check on the latter system of fraud. Marston patent box is square in shape, and is made of light cast iron, with the exception of the two opposite sides, in which are inserted two sheets of plate glass, so as to exhibit to each voter his ballot as it is dropped into the box. The two sheets of glass are so fastened that it is impossible to remove them when the box is closed, without giving immediate and positive evidence of the fact. It has no lock or key, but is fastened in the following manner:—A brass frame or escutcheon is secured on the under side of the lid. This frame contains three sliding plates, with openings for seals. When the two lateral sliding plates are drawn down the glass seals can be inserted, and the fastenings will fit exactly into the slats made in the inside lining of the box, which the lid covers when the box is closed. Push these lateral sliding plates upward, and the lid is secured, the sliding plates being caught by a spring, which can only be released by the destruction of the seals. The central sliding plate covers the opening through which the votes are passed into the box, and, therefore, by the application of a seal to the central sliding plate, and pushing all the sliding plates upward, access to the box, either to add or abstract votes, is impossible. The seals are of glass, so made and numbered that it is impossible to duplicate or counterfeit them, they are so marked and figured, and no two numbers are ever made alike. The United States Government has had similar seals in use for customs, revenue, register gauges, lock-up safety valves, and for fastening the cars in the transportation of goods in bond by railways. It is claimed that no instance has ever been known where a duplicate seal has successfully replaced an original one. These seals are made in large sheets, and before being cut they are photographed, and the photographic copies perforated like a sheet of postage stamps. By that means a fac simile of each seal is obtained on paper, and each candidate is furnished with copies or fac similes of the seal used in securing every box in use. After the election, and all interested are satisfied that the boxes have not been tampered with, the seals are broken, and the boxes, through the medium of the springs underneath the glass seals, are opened, when the votes are counted. The ballots can then be placed back in the box, and the latter resealed. In the cases of contested elections, where a recount of the ballots is necessary, the Marston patent ballot-box will be found invaluable. This box is now before the West Virginia Legislature, and will be presented before the Ohio and Maryland Legislatures during the coming sessions.

At the Forty-third Congress the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections pronounced the box "to be ingenious in design, simple and cheap in construction, and durable in material." They concluded by expressing their "approbation of the purpose of this invention, and to recommend to the States the adoption of this or some similar device for the protection of the ballot-box."

Since the Marston has been on exhibition at Barnum's it has been inspected by several well known gentlemen, including Hon. John Lee Carroll, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Hon. S. Teackle Wallis and Mayor Latrobe. All conceded that it possessed many advantages over the ordinary box, and that, as far as could be seen, it was a sure preventative of the votes being tampered with after they were deposited in the box. With honest judges and clerks of elections, nothing more would be desired. If some ingenious individual can suggest some mode of securing the honest judges and clerks, the problem of a pure ballot-box will be very near a solution, if not quite solved.—*Baltimore American.*

Sectarian Rivalry.

To-day we behold the humiliating spectacle in the rivalry of one branch of the Church with another to secure the largest share of the patronage of the government. Herein lies an imminent danger, and out of which may come trouble to the Republic. As a government we can know but one class, and they are, citizens; we have had but one basis of taxation, and that is the public interest; we can recognize but one obligation, and that is, to afford equal rights to all men.

Speaking in behalf of the Methodist denomination, whose members numbers more than a million and a half, whose pastorial influence extends over ten millions of the American people; whose 23,000 ministers are in every State and Territory of the Union; whose church property is more than $80 000,000; who nourishes in her Sabbath-schools a million and a half of American youth; who adds to her memberships 1200 probationers each Sabbath in the year; who builds at the rate of two and a half churches each day in the calanander; whose annual contributions for religious purposes are more than $17,000,000; who has flourished as no other branch of the American church; speaking in her behalf, it would be a humiliating stoop on her part to ally herself to the State or seek to control the patronage of the Administration. And although she gave more men and money in the war to preserve the Union, although a vast majority of her sons are, of their own free will and choice, members of the dominant party, and have been and are the most ardent supporters of the present Administration; and although the honored head of this administration was born within her communion, and early taught to love and revere her doctrines and institutions, yet I am proud to say that she has asked and received fewer favors from those in authority than any other branch of the Christian church in America. All of this evinces independence on the one side and even more than impartiality on the other.

TO-DAY—Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing and thurst it forward to to-morrow's event you are in a restless condition; it is like refusing to quench your present thirst by fearing you will want to drink the next day. If to-morrow you should want, your sorrow will come time enough, though you do not hasten it, let your troubles tarry till its own day comes. Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly; for this day is ours.—We are dead to yesterday, and not yet born to to-morrow.

Religious Liberty.

Religious liberty is a sublime fact. The peoples of the Old World are wheeling into the line of reform, and are marching to the music of universal freedom. The last decade is the most fruitful of reform the world has ever seen.

Events crowd on each other so rapidly that time seems not to move fast enough. And in all these events you may see the silent but potent example of our country.—Wherever the people gain the ascendency they appeal to the United States for hope and inspiration.

A hundred years ago no country in Europe possessed a form of government adapted to the highest development of man.—But behold the change! The religious aspects of this change are of the greatest moment to us now. Russia has felt the mighty impulse, and has responded to the voice of freedom. Protestant Prussia rises triumphant over the foe, who is a soldier in the disguise of a priest. The land of Cavour is true to her noble son. Twenty-five years ago there was not in all Italy a single Protestant church, or school, or colporteur, but now they are everywhere. Ten years ago Austria was bound by a Concordat by which all schools were in the hands of the priest; all books were subject to a priestly censorship; all marriages were void not celebrated at the altar of the Church, and all churches were exempt from taxation, and the State was taxed for their support. When the bill for dissolving the Concordat was presented to Francis Joseph for his signature, the Emperor exclaimed: "I must sign this or abdicate my throne." And when the Pope complained the Emperor replied: "I can allow no man to stand between my conscience and my God." Brave words for a Hapsburger!

State churches no longer exist in the British Provinces; they are dead in Australia, they have ceased to exist in England, they are dying out in Scotland, and England will soon heed the voice of her people.

Hark! hark! The voice of religious freedom comes over the Pacific from Japan; it comes from the vast Empire of China; it resounds through India, from the snows of the Himmalayas to the cinnamon groves of Ceylon; it rolls in musical thunder along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Nile and the Jordan, the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, the Rhine and the Danube. Faith, hope and charity, that divine trinity in human form, are making their triumphal march around our globe, and soon all nations shall join in the glad acclaim, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

A Singular Scene in Court

A singular scene occurred in the Supreme Court, at New York on Thursday. Judge Donahue, presided over the case which caused it. It appeared that a poor widow named Mrs. Sharkey put out her only child to nurse about four years ago with a German women in this city. Mrs. Sharkey herself earned a living by nursing the sick, and was unable to take care of the child. The German woman became attached to the child, however, and refused to surrender it when asked to do so by the mother, setting up an alleged lien for a few weeks' unpaid board of the child. Mrs. Sharkey then applied to the courts for redress, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Donohue. This failing, she made further complaint, and Judge Donohue issued a peremptory order requiring the production of the child in Court. The child was brought before him yesterday in Part 1. As soon as the German woman made her appearance with the child the mother rushed toward her and attempted to take possession of her offspring. The woman however, retained her hold, and for some time the two women tugged at the child, each striving to take it from the other.—Both women screamed, and the child, apparently in utter bewilderment, submitted to the strange handling. The Court officers as soon as they recovered their astonishment, separated the women, and the mother hurriedly rushed from the court-room with the child. The German woman was so much overcome that she fell into a fit of hysterics and had to be carried out. The scene drew together a very large crowd and attracted general attention, many rushing out from other court-rooms to discover the cause of the noise and altercation, which was plainly audible over the entire floor.

Executive Investing Committee.

There was a large and interesting meeting last night of the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting of the Reform party in Maryland Institute. The facts that have been developed thus far by investigation were stated, and were so clearly demonstrative of fraud that a strong determination was evinced by all the members of the committee to prosecute the contest with unabated vigor. With one single exception, gross discrepancies have been discovered between the lists of voters on the poll books and the ballots cast at every precinct in the city. The discrepancy ranged from 11 in one instance up to 1,557, and the average discrepancy in every precinct is probably between 200 and 500 votes. It is believed that the count of pudding tickets cast will agree with this discrepancy. In a majority of the returns of precincts the returns were in figures, instead of being written, as the law requires. In numerous cases it is evident that there have been alterations after the figures were put down, and in many cases both the books of a precinct and all the signatures are in one handwriting. In the Second ward the returns showed that the three precincts in which there was no Judge or Clerk the choice of the Reform party, the vote alleged to have been cast was with-in 49 of the entire registered voters of those precints, while in the Third precinct, where there was a Reform Judge and Clerk, the comparison of the votes cast with the list of registered voters showed that there were 339 voters who did not vote. Most of the session of the Committee last night was devoted to making preparations for continuing the contest vigorously.—*Balt. American.*

An Appeal for a Sober Christmas.

We have been requested to give publication to the following appeal adopted at a meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union:

Christmas Greeting to the Women of Maryland.—The angels' song of "Peace upon Earth and Good Will unto Men" will soon re-echo throughout the world, and remembering this, we appeal to the wives, mothers and daughters of our city and State to combine their influence for good, and make this the most joyful Christmas festival that has ever been celebrated in their midst. We pray them to banish from their receptions all intoxicating drinks, nobly daring to set aside an evil custom which, though it may not now harm them or theirs, may yet tend to the ruin of many a soul.

We implore them as in the sight of God, by the love they bear their nearest and dearest, to shun the fearful woe pronounced on "him who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips." The blight may not have reached their homes; then, in very thankfulness, let them resolve to do nothing to deepen the shadows on other hearthstones. We ask this at their hands in the name of the women who suffer, and may rich blessings rest on all who hear and heed.

By order of

THE W. C. T. UNION OF MARYLAND.

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 season, and to transfer our Stock into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make certain prices which will be apparent on and after WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 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 Economy.

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 offer 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

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Philadelphia.

12-2-4t.

W. M. KENNARD & CO,

306 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, SHAWLS, SILKS,

KID GLOVES, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

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 of seasonable weather would have sold remains on Shelf and Counter. It is usual at this season of the year for business houses to make reductions after the season of demand is over. We have concluded to take time by the forelock and make three 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		$21.0
23	" "	19
20	" "	
18	" "	

Everything Under $15.

Suits and Single Garments for Men, Youths' and Boys

AT A SIMILAR SWEEPING REDUCTION.

STORE OPEN EARLY AND LATE.

An extra force of Salesmen has been placed on the floors, and at short notice, to their wants.

OUR ELEVEN DOLLAR OVERCOAT AT MARBLE HALL

AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

We have reduced the prices of all Overcoats heretofore sold at $15 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 is found to have been reached in

OUR ELEVEN DOLLAR OVERCOAT.

OUR NOBBY LONG-CUT OVERCOAT.

OUR ALL WOOL SILK

AT MARBLE HALL

N. E. Corner Baltimore and Paca

(WHITE BUILDING)

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

CALL AT

WILLIAM F. COOK'S

FOR NOTIONS, STATIONARY, JEWELRY, 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 Clothing in the latest styles. Scouring and repairing done at short notice. The latest fashions received as soon as issued.

New Goods!

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 consists in part of

HATS, RUCHES, FLOWERS, AND CHILDRENS AND HOSIERY, &c.,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles.

PREPARED TO DO

MAKING,

in the latest styles and at short notice.

For favors I ask a continuance of the old stand under the

JULIA PARK.

Denton.