# American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning Jan 25, 1877.


Hon. Geo. F. Hoar was elected by the the Massachusetts Legislature last week as a United States Senator from that State for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

Hon. George Wells, seventy-six years of age, and for the past forty years President of the Farmer's Bank at Annapolis, is a defaulter to the bank to the amount of $75,000. He has mortgaged to the bank all his property which it is believed will secure the bank against loss.

The citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, have been blessed with a shower of snakes. On the 16th inst., during a storm that prevailed, a shower of small snakes fell in the southern part of the city. Showers of small fish and frogs have heretofore been reported in various sections of the country, but this is the first instance of a shower of snakes that we have ever seen recorded.—Specimens of these snakes have been forwarded to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, for his examination.

No doubt the present hard times are most severely felt by the working classes. It is equally true that these classes are the principal supporters of the drinking houses. The absence of employment, the craving for excitement, and uncomfortable homes, send them to the tavern for the stimulant of drink. And thus the grogshop keepers make money in spite of hard times. The Mayor of Philadelphia has just had a census of the taverns in that city taken. The whole number was found to be 5,452, an increase of 718 since last June. The figures are suggestive.

Or what use is he? Geo. Francis Train talks thus in his paper: "I receive no callers, talk with no adults, make no speeches, visit no theatres, concerts, lyceums, or churches; enter no hotels, restaurants, courts, or public places; see no interviewers, attend no balls, dinners, or private parties; make no calls, give no Christmas presents, make no charitable donations, attend no weddings or festivals; shake no hands, belong to no club, society, or party; court no sympathy, ask no favors, need no money, desire no friendship, seek no office; have no wish, possess no asperations."

Both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Tilden refuse to express an opinion about the proposed Electoral bill. It is said that a number of Western Democratic Representatives express their belief that the opposition of Morton and Sherman in the Senate and Garfield and Frye in the House is only a blind to induce the Democratic members to support it. "It's too thin," remarked an Indiana representative; "I can't be caught in such a trap." Secretary Fish, in conversation, expressed his approval of the plan. He thought it fair and just, and saw no reasons why Republicans should hesitate to submit their case to such a board of arbitration as the bill proposed.—He is of the opinion that if members of either party express unwillingness to accept the decision of this board it is equivalent to the admission that they do not deem their case a good one.

### *Congressional Doings.*

In the Senate on Thursday, petitions were presented asking prohibitive legislation in regard to the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the military, naval and civil service of the United States. An amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill was presented increasing the compensation of certain postmasters. A memorial was submitted from the so-called Democratic Electoral College of Florida, affirming that the only legal electoral vote of the State was cast by them, and praying that none others be received. The Senate refused to concur in the House bill increasing the latter's contingent fund, which was done in retaliation for the House refusing to increase the Senate's Election Committee's appropriations, and a conference committee was ordered. The Pension law was amended so as to allow pensions to ex-Confederates who have enlisted and become disabled in the United States service. The proceedings upon the report of the Electoral Committee are noted elsewhere, and after they were concluded Mr. Bogy spoke upon Louisiana affairs.

The House of Representatives was entirely occupied with business and debate connected with the Electoral count.

In the United States Senate on Friday the credentials of Mr. Blaine, Senator from Maine, were presented by Mr. Hamlin.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Wallace some days since setting forth the Democratic doctrine touching the power of Congress to reject the electoral vote of a State were called up, but the debate soon run into the well-worn Louisiana channel, and Mr. Sherman and Mr. Bogy had their customary tilt. The galleries grew so boisterous in their applause of Mr. Bogy's gratuitous denunciations of Gov. Packard that they had to be cleared. The Senate refused to adjourn over till Monday.

The House of Representatives got rid of three or four of its contumacious witnesses. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company delivered up all the messages of a political nature sent over their lines while the count of the electoral vote in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana was in progress. President Orton and all the recalcitrant operators and superintendents were accordingly discharged from custody. The members of the Louisiana Returning Board were given further time to purge themselves of contempt. No other business of importance was transacted.

In the Senate on Saturday the credentials of Mr. Kellogg as Senator elect from Louisiana, signed by Packard as Governor, were presented and read. The petitions for a female suffrage amendment to the Constitution were also submitted. A resolution was offered and laid over authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries whenever any disorder occurs. Mr. Morrill presented the resolutions of Vermont Legislature in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments, and Mr. Withers resumed the weary debate concerning "the occupation of Petersburg" by United States troops. The bill for regulating the Electoral count and providing a tribunal for passing upon disputed returns was called up, and Mr. Edmunds, Chairman of the Senate Committee, delivered an exhaustive speech, reviewing the provisions of the measure and defending its constitutionality, legality and fairness. No other business was transacted.

In the House of Representatives the Proctor Knott bill defining its powers and privileges in regard to the count of the Electoral vote was taken up. Mr. Willis, a Democratic member from New York, made an extended speech, in which he went to the furthest partisan limit in claiming the election of Mr. Tilden. The House took up the Indian Appropriation bill, but the tide of political debate having once commenced to flow it continued throughout the whole session, the Speaker's decisions tending to encourage it. Mr. Tarbox, a Democratic accident from Massachusetts, got the floor for a speech, and, not having exhausted himself when his time expired, was granted permission to print the remainder of his brief remarks. Mr. Chittenden made a strong plea in behalf of the Joint Electoral bill, speaking for the business interest of the country. Mr. Payne gave notice that he would call the bill up on Tuesday, and the House adjourned.

In the United States Senate on Monday Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late General Francis P. Blair. Mr. Merrimon, who seems to have been put out of temper by his recent experiences in South Carolina while serving on the Senate Investigating Committee, introduced a bill providing for the taking of testimony in all investigations ordered by the Senate through a special commissioner; also a resolution setting forth that the Senate has no authority to send its members away from the Capital when Congress is in session. The bill for the counting of the electoral vote was called up and debated at length, Mr. Morton leading off in opposition thereto. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Cameron also spoke against the bill, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the bill. A vote was probably reached last night.

Monday was "bill day" in the House of Representatives, and under the call of the States a number of bills were introduced, but none of them of any general importance, if we may except Mr. Frye's bill providing for the contesting of Presidential elections. The court in which the matter is to be determined is to consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six Circuit or District Judges. Mr. Hunter failed to obtain a suspension of the rules to get his amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of Southern war claims before the House. The President sent in a message in answer to the resolution asking for information as to whether he had ordered any troops to the South just before the election, and gave the House rather more facts and precedents than it cared to consider. Mr. Wood attempted to have the message referred to a select committee with a view to bringing in articles of impeachment, but action on his resolution was deferred till Tuesday.

### *Women in the Church.*

At the usual prayer meeting at Plymouth Church last Friday evening some remarks of Mr. Shearman called out a very animated talk from Mr. Beecher. As he expressed it, he had about two hundred things he wanted to say at once. He spoke particularly and with intense feeling of the common misconception of the spirit of many of the New Testament teachings, but more especialy in regard to the position of women. Leaning back in his chair and folding his hands in front of him, he said, in a sarcastic tone of voice:

If I were capable of indignation, I certainly would feel it when I see a pack of fools over in New Jersey fighting over the question whether Dr. See did right or wrong in permitting a woman to preach, and attempt to prove him wrong by the teachings of the New Testament! In the Old Testament and all the traditions of the Jews woman was allowed to be all man was.—There is not a word said by Christ that contradicts this sentiment. But consider what Greece is to-day and what it was in Paul's time. It was the devils own caldron. There was not a country in Europe in which woman occupied such a disgraceful and menial position as in that much-vaunted Greek civilization. It was implicity taught that a wife must be profoundly ignorant; she was the slave of the man and of the household. And if any woman wanted to know poetry, music or philosophy, if she wished to be all that we want our daughters to be, she had to become a prostitute. All culture and refinement were given to woman as the price of her virtue, but the really virtuous woman must be shrouded in the deepest ignorance. It was this civilization and this condition of woman which Paul had in mind when he forbade women to talk in the church.—They were not intellectually fit to do so, and, besides, it would have been misunderstood. It would have been said on all sides that Paul was educating the women of the church after the manner of those of the town. But when we have raised woman to the height of modern civilization, are we to treat these women of America after the manner of those of whom Paul was speaking? But—

Mr. Beecher sat down abruptly without saying more, his words being greeted with hearty applause.

Mechanics for Venezuela.—Six young mechanics left Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday for New York, whence they are to set sail for Caracas, the capitol of Venezuela. Four of them are sashmakers, one is a cabinetmaker and one is a civil engineer and machinist. They are to be employed by a company which has undertaken the improvement and reconstruction of the city under the patronage of the government. The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, but has been growing rapidly within the past thirty years.

*For the Union.*

### *How the Earth May Become Uninhabitable.*

The Deity in His providence has shown many things to man; in the destruction of the earth He has clearly foretold us that it will happen; as to the how and when is not so clear.

As a speculative theorist I will try to tell how this earth, in the distant future, may become an unfit habitation for civilized and enlightened man.

It is true that the works of the Almighty are wonderful, yet everything is governed by fixed laws, rational in their design and sure in their work, and as this earth as it now exists was not intended as a permanent abode for man, the Master mind fixed upon the agent for its formation and destruction.

Water is the great mechanical agent that sustains the world and all things therein.

To water we are indebted for every rock, tree, mineral and precious stone; everything that exists upon the face of this earth has its origin, (under the laws of God,) from this precious life-giving fluid, and from the want of it, this earth will be no abode for man.

To many this may appear as a wild assertion; a worse than idle speculation. But has God left us in the dark as to our present or future state. Has He not plainly shown to us that we can have a foretaste of the joys of Heaven, or a foreshadowing of the miseries and bitterness of hell? Is there any subject which concerns our welfare to which He has not given us some clue upon which to have our investigation, speculative though it be.

There is no speculation as to the decrease of the volume of water. The earth everywhere attests the fact; creeks that years ago ran swift and strong have shrunk into insignificant rivulets or have entirely dried up. Springs that once poured forth copious streams, are dry and still. Our inland lakes, now our pride and glory, depend on the rocks of Niagara, which is the bulk head of the reservoir—let that once give way and we shall have only a rapid river. The sea too, in its immensity, must in time, yield its prestige to solid earth.

To a superficial observer these assertions may sound like nonsense, but let us look at the facts. The ocean is full of busy workers; some forming rock, others only contributing their carcass; others their shells, while ingenious man lines the bottom of the sea with wrecks of his handiwork. All this debris is reconstructed in the labratory of nature and goes towards forming the foundation of more earth. Look at the map of the world, it will tell you that ages ago water covered the earth to a greater extent than it does to-day, those great land locked seas have been gradually cut off from the parent ocean, and yet the work goes on. Look at the peninsula of Florida, on the one side Yucatan, on the other follow the line of inlands and see how they tend towards each other. Then take the chain of islands from Florida to Venezuela; they too, are stretching out their arms for a union. That those points of land will be united in the future there is little doubt, for the agents which created the foundations for all the points named are still at work and will continue to work until their mission is fulfilled.

We need not however go so far from home to find evidence that the earth is usurping the supremacy of the sea. Our own peninsula is proof of it. The foundation is the debris of the ocean, there is no other way to account for the numerous beds of shells and other marine matter scattered all over the country. Then, too, look at the river Choptank, see how it is filling up. True some of the upland is washed into its bed, but other agencies than that of rain wash, are at work, and year by year, all over the world these agencies become stronger.

If that the earth really does encroach upon the sea, then naturally there must be a decrease in the fall of rain; also as the sea becomes more and more impregnated with saline matter, the rainfall must diminish. If the source is dried up from whence will come the moisture to charge the air with rain? Then again, in every gallon of water converted into steam, in every rain fall, in every snow there is less, not only in things we see, but in a billion of ways is the volume of water diminished. Scout the idea as visionary if you will, but the fact still remains, and man in his short sightedness, will in the distant future, lament the want of that blessing we so heedlessly enjoy.

Pargeter.

### *Why Advertise?*

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-reccomend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price, ($1.50 post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

### *The Presidetial Complication.*

Below will be found in full the bill reported by the joint committee for the arrangement of the troublesome question of the electoral count.

In view of the great national interests at stake, and the intense excitement throughout the country, this measure, which affords promise of effecting a fair and satisfactory settlement of the threatening difficulty, may be looked upon as perhaps the most important paper ever presented in the American Congress:

A bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877.

*Be it enacted*, &c., That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock post meridian, on the 1st Thursday in February, A. D. 1887; and and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, and the certificates, and papers purporting to be certificates, of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of votes, be entered on the journals of two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or papers from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Represtentatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

Section 2. That if more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return from a State, shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceeding election for President and Vice President in such State (unless they shall be duplicates of the same return), all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a Commission constituted as follows, namely:

During the session of each House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall, by viva voce vote, appoint five of its members, who with the five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a Commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section.

On the Tuesday next preceeding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth circuits shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the Associate Justices of said Court, which five persons shall be members of said Commission; and the person longest in commission of said five Justices shall be President of said Commission. The members of said Commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws; so help me God;" which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same, or to withdraw any of its members; but if any member shall die or be come physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death orphysical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated by the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed to viva voce vote to fill the place vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath hereinfore prescribed, and become a member of said commission; and, in like manner, if any of said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act,, the other of said justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of said court a member of said commission, and, in such appointments, regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened, in the alphabetical order of the states, as provided in section one of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificate and papers from such State shall so be opened (excepting duplicates of the same return), they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of theSenate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Represtativees before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall be received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any now, possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting seperately or together, and, by a majority of votes, decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration; which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein; whereupon the two House shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each House, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless, upon objections made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall seperately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such occurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers shall have been finally disposed of.

Section 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either House on motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

Section 4. That when the two Houses seperate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator or Representative may speak on such objection or question ten minutes and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.

Section 5. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in thebody of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting seperately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And while any question is being considered by said commission either House may proceed with its legislative or other business.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such rights exists.

Sec. 7. That said Commision shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary to the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

### *Cure for Drunkenness.*

A wholesome lesson, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was given to a drunken husband at Preston on Wednesday night by a justly indignant wife. A man named Trayner, the keeper of a lodging-house, arrived at his home on the afternoon of that day, drunk. After a "scrimmage" with his wife he settled himself comfortably on the floor and fell asleep. Mr. Trayner's weakness was Mrs. Trayner's opportunity. Depositing her unconscious husband on the sofa, she placed a nightcap on his head, and covered his face with flour and his body with a shroud, which she borrowed from a neighboring shop. Having decorated the shroud with flowers, she placed two lighted candles on a table in front of the sofa, and seating herself on the doorstep of the house, aroused the neighborhood by a melancholy "wail" for the dead. The house was soon filled with sympathizing friends and acquaintances, including a police constable, who came to have a look at the corpse. Loud were the lamentations, when the deceased man suddenly lifted himself up, and with a stare that curdled the blood, and made the flesh of all present to creep, ejaculated "what the devil's up now?" The grief of the beholders was speedily turned into joy when they found that drunkenness, and not death, had been the cause of Mr. Trayner's insensibility. The position of that gentleman, however, must for the moment have been painful in the extreme. Embarrassing explanations ensued, and the affair ended in "a general spree."

### *Iceland Illustrated.*

Professor Samuel Kneeland, of the Massachusetts institute of technology, lectured on "Iceland" recently at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. The lecture was highly interesting, and illustrated with maps and lantern projections. He gave a minute description of the social custom, dress and houses of the Icelanders. Their appearance, he said, was similar to the Norwegians, but they were, he thought, the most serious people in the world. They had no idea whatever of a joke, taking anything said to them in deep earnest, and were easily gulled by wags, who might tell them the most extravagant yarns. The thoroughness with which all classes were educated was almost remarkable; his guide, a plain peasant boy, spoke Latin, German, and English fluently, and could repeat long passages by heart from Shakspeare, for whose writings he expressed great admiration. It was a mistaken idea to think Iceland has such cold climate. The southern part, where nearly all the population lives, is not as cold as Boston, and he had found a temperature of 80 degrees there in summer. They were the only people now who spoke pure Scandinavian, which is closely studied by scholars, who are desirous of preserving the old Norse tongue.—The professor then gave an interesting account of the agriculture and fisheries of the Icelanders. Their chief wealth on land, he said, was in the flocks of sheep, which could find abundant food on the short grass which would grow where the earth was too shallow to be cultivated deeply.

To Tan Sheep Skin with the Wool On.—If you wish to tan the sheep skin with the wool on, stretch it to its full size in all directions, and nail it on a board to dry. Dress the fleshy side with a mixture of equal parts of rock salt and alum, dissolved in water, with course flour added, to make it about the consistency of thick cream. Spread this all over the skin a quarter of an inch thick or more, and let it dry, after which scrape off with a dull knife. If the skin does not appear to be well tanned, repeat the operation; then when well cleaned, rub and beat the skin until it is soft and pliable.


# The Main Buildings
## OF PHILADELPHIA.

Wanamaker's Warehouses

The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building on 6th and Market, now somewhat changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL.

The house is exclusively devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and thoroughly reliable methods of business originated and still carried on there.

The New Establishment at Thirteenth and Market Street is a wonder to the throngs of people daily visiting it. It covers 2½ acres in the heart of the city, and on one ground floor is found between one and two million dollars in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Shirts and Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises, Rubber Goods, Ladies' Cloth.

The rules of the house govern everything but style. The latest are seen the moment they are introduced, and the largest volume of business allows the smallest kind of profits, so that goods are sold where cheaper and seldom so cheap elsewhere.

A special feature of the business is to purchase and insist on selling goods that will wash. Customers returning goods that fail to wash will have the money back. They are not asked.

Visitors Welcome!

Thirteenth and Market and Sixth and Market are well worth visiting, and Mr. Wanamaker assures all welcome to visitors, whether they care to buy or not.

Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

If going to Philadelphia to visit the Exhibition, it may be of service to those who do not know the City to have some place where information can be got about sights to see—hours the U. S. Mint, Masonic Hall, Girard College, and various Institutions are open, where to get required tickets, how to reach the places, &c.

Having for over fifteen years had the kind support of thousands and thousands of people from every section of the Country, we will be glad to repay their favors by any courtesies within our power to extend.

We have hundreds of clerks who will with cheerfulness answer questions and give service outside of any business of our own, without pay.

Our new house at Thirteenth and Market has plenty of room, and we are open early in the morning and late in the evening.

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50,000 select Peach Trees, No. 1, embracing all the leading varieties, such as the early Beatrice, early Louise and early Rivers.—They have also late varieties, such as the Ringgold Cling, Nanticoke and Bilyus late October, Reeves' Late Yellow and Key Port Late White.

PEARS—standard and dwarf, including all the leading varieties.

APPLES—about 50,000, from three to four years old, including all the Southern winter varieties.

APRICOTS, CHERRIES and PLUMS, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses and bedding plants, &c.

SMALL FRUITS, such as Gooseberries Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries and 300,000 Conovers' colossal Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c. Also 500,000 Osage Oranges, one year old.

PETERS & DOWLING are practical Nurserymen and the public may rely upon every article sold by them being true to representation.

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Millinery Notions
and Fancy Goods,

in which she boasts of having the largest and most complete stock ever on exhibition in this market, and in point of Price the cheapest ever offered to the trade. Her stock of

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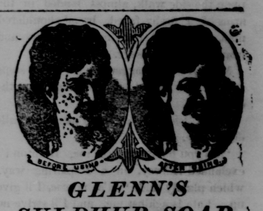
were bought before the advance of those articles, and therefore it will be to the interest of purchasers to examine and buy, as such articles cannot be bought elsewhere for the same money.

It is unnecessary to itemize the stock, suffice it to say that any and every article needed in her line of business can here be found in quality and price to suit the most fastidious.

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