BALTIMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY

American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning Feb 1, 1877.

SIGNOR BLITZ, the magician, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Sunday last.—He was 67 years of age.

THE total cost of the assessment of Baltimore city including salary of assessors and board of review, clerks, stationery, rents and other expenses will amount to $80,000. The total cost to the State, including the city of Baltimore and the counties will reach the enormons sum of *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.*

A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch says: Judge Carpenter, of the judicial circuit, before whom the case of Peter Smith, a negro convict pardoned by Chamberlain was pending, decides that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton was lawfully inaugurated Governor, and that Chamberlain holds over until the legal qualification of his successor and no longer.

Gov. Hayes in conversation with a friend last week stated most emphatically, "I want it distinctly understood that I do not desire to influence the action of Congress one way or the other in the matter of the bill, or any other matter relating to the Presidential election. The whole thing is in the hands of Congress, and I shall be content with its action."

THE new tabernacle in Boston, which seats six thousand persons, was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday afternoon last, the occasion being the opening of Moody and Sankey's revival meetings. It was estimated that ten thousand people went away unable to gain admission. At the night services the building was again thronged. Numbers of persons were in attendance from the neighboring towns.

THE President, on Friday, nominated the Hon. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, to be Judge of the United States District Court for Forida. It will be remembered that Major Elias Grisworld, of Baltimore, was nominated to this position some days ago, but his name was subsequently withdrawn, and he has since been nominated as an Associate Justice to the Territorial Court in New Mexico. The Supreme Court of South Carolina has dismissed the quo warranto proceedings against the Hayes Electors, so that the vote of that State is no longer in dispute.

Hard Times.

Speaking of hard times an old citizen of Milford, Del., goes back to the days of "old Langsyne" and reasons thus with himself: "Times are called *hard;* but when compared with our boyhood days, when we wore fustain coats, pants and vests, and no underclothing, went barefoot till Christmas, and only had one pair of stogey shoes a year; drank rye coffee sweetened with molasses, and lived on corn bread and bacon all the year round, we think the times now are *soft* as velvet."

COMPTROLLER WOOLFORD has instructed State's Attorney Boyd, of Allegany county, to bring suit against the coal companies and other corporations that have failed to comply with the law which required them to make a return to the county commissioners of the amount of their capital stock, and the names of their owners thereof before July 1st, 1876. The amount involved is very heavy, the fine for neglecting to obey the law being $100 per day.—The aggregate penalty is $18,000 in all.—The assessed value of the capital stock of coal and other companies, banks, &c., now on the tax books of Allegany county is $7,000,000, which will be largely increased by the addition of new corporations now assessed for the first time.

The Compromise Bill.

The Baltimore *American*, of Saturday, remarking on the provisions of the Compromise bill, just passed by both houses of Congress, says:—"No provision is made for the dividing the Commission between the two political parties, but we presume that the majority in each House will take care that there is an equal number of Republicans and Democrats on the Commission. If the House on electing five Democrats the Senate will elect five Republicans; but it would be more equitable and just if there should be three Republicans and two Democratic Senators and three Democrats and two Republicans from the House, and each party should be allowed to make its own nominations. The Republicans might have decided objections to being represented by such members of their own party as the Democrats should elect. In the appointment of the Southern investigating committees Speaker Randall made some selections which did gross injustice to the minority. In so important a tribunal as this, each party ought to be represented by its ablest men.

As already stated, four members of the judicial branch of the Commission are designated in the bill by the circuits in which they preside—namely, Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field. The Justice "longest in the Commission" is to be President of the tribunal, and this honor accordingly devolves on Judge Clifford, who was appointed by President Bucanan in 1858. Judge Clifford is a veteran Democrat, who not only voted for Mr. Tilden, but for all the other Democratic candidates for President that have been in the field since the days of General Jackson. Judge Field is also a Democrat. Judge Strong and Judge Miller are Republicans, and are supposed to have voted for Hayes and Wheeler. The election of Judge Davis in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Illinois disqualifies him from acting as a member of the Commission. The three Justices from whom the fifth member of the tribunal is to be selected are Swaye, Bradley and Hunt, all of whom are supposed to have voted for Hayes and Wheeler. The choice will probably fall on Judge Bradley.

No mode of proceeding is prescribed for this tribunal, and there are no limitations of jurisdiction except that each member is sworn to "give a true judgment, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws." During the debate on the bill the Republicans in both branches of Congress maintained that it conferred no authority on the tribunal to go behind the certificates from the several States, but an amendment to this effect, offered by Mr. Morton, was voted down in the Senate. It remains, therefore, for the tribunal to determine for itself the extent of its jurisdiction. When objection is made by the joint convention to the counting of the returns from any State which has sent two sets of certificates, all the papers relating thereto are to be referred to this tribunal. The joint convention will immediately adjourn, and the Commission will proceed to consider the disputed returns. When it arrives at a decision the joint convention is to reassemble, the judgment of the tribunal is to be read, and unless a majority of both Houses decide to the contrary, it must stand. The counting of the votes will then be proceeded with, the Clerk resuming the calling of the States at the point where he left off when objection was made. There must be no debate in the joint convention, or in either House, while these proceedings are going on.

The bill fixes no date at which the Commission must make a report upon the disputed returns, although it contemplates the finishing up of the count before the 4th of March. It is quite plain that no extended investigation can be made in the brief time that intervenes, should the Commission decide to go behind the face of the certificates."

The Electoral Count.

The Compromise Electoral bill has passed both houses of Congress, received the signature of the President and is now a law. The members of the Electoral Committee, provided for in the bill have all been appointed, except the fifth Justice of the Supreme Court, who was perhaps selected yesterday. The Committee is composed of Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Bayard and Thurman on the part of the Senate, and Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Hoar and Garfield on the part of the House.—Of the Senate Committee three are Republicans and two Democrats. The House Committee is composed of three Democrats and two Republicans. The Judges of the Supreme Court already selected are Judges Clifford, Miller, Field and Strong. The fifth Judge was to have been chosen on Tuesday and Justice Swayne was regarded as the coming man. It is stated that the four Justices already named in politics are equally divided—two Republicans and two Democrats—and that the fifth will be Republican as the three left from which to make a selection are Republicans. This political tangle which has threatened to imperil the nation is now in a fair way of adjustment and that to the satisfaction of all parties. This method of counting the vote and declaring the result is perhaps the best that could, under existing circumstances, have been adopted. It will give peace and restore harmony to the country.

Congressional Doings.

The "Compromise" bill for the counting of the electoral vote passed the House of Representatives on Friday, and will be presented to the President for his signature. It is generally understood that he will give it his approval. The debate in the House was the most interesting that has taken place in that body for a long time. The speeches were limited to ten minutes and were all the better for the brevity. The vote was 191 yeas to 86 nays. The bill was previously passed in the Senate by a vote of 47 yeas to 17 nays. An attempt was made to amend the bill so as to refer the vote of Colorado to the Electorial Commission, but Mr. Payne, who had charge of the bill, refused to allow any amendments. He moved the previous question, which the House sustained, and then he divided the hour allowed him for closing the debate among other members of the House who desired to speak. When the vote was taken the opposition was found to be much stronger than had been generally anticipated. One hundred and fifty-eight Democrats and thirty-two Republicans voted in favor of the bill, and eighteen Democrats and sixty-eight Republicans voted against it.

In the United States Senate on Saturday the bill extending for two years from March 10th the time for the Southern Claims Commission to complete its labors, was passed. The Electoral Compromise bill was signed by acting Vice President Ferry. A number of amendments increasing the items in the West Point Military Academy Appropriation bill were made to the bill, and it was returned to the House. The Fortification Appropriation bill was also amended and passed. Bills creating a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debts due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies were briefly discussed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Knott submitted a report from the Judiciary Committee in favor of the admission of Mr. Belford as the Representative of Colorado. The four members of the Louisiana Returning Board under arrest were brought to the bar of the House, and were asked what excuse they had to make for their refusal to produce before the Morrison Committee the papers and records called for connected with the election in Louisiana.—After consultation the members made answer, denying the power of the House over the documents and stating that they were no longer in their possession. Resolutions were passed declaring them to be in contempt of the House and committing them to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.—A discussion occurred as to whether Captain Eades should be paid $500,000 in money or United States bonds for deepening the Passes of the Mississippi, but no final action was taken on it. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

The proceedings in the United States Senate were of no general interest. The usual number of petitions and memorials were presented and either laid on the table or referred to the standing committees.—A citizen of Virginia asked to have his political disabilities removed, and a citizen of Wisconsin asked to be absolved from allegiance to the United States Government.—The credentials of Mr. Bayley, the newly elected Senator from Tennessee, were presented and he took the oath of office. Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, had the Clerk read some comments on the affairs of that State prepared by him, sustaining the Hampton Government. The bill providing for the liquidation of the debt of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up, and Mr. Mitchell made an argument in opposition thereto, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Banning introduced a bill providing that Congress shall hereafter begin its first session on the 4th of March, instead of on the first Monday in December. The bill for the payment of Captain Eads for opening the South Pass of the Mississippi was taken up, and a substitute ordering that the payment be made in bonds was rejected. Before a vote was taken on the bill the hour arrived for considering bills relating to the District of Columbia, and further action was postponed. The Committee on the District reported a bill levying a tax of one per cent. on all real estate used for agricultural purposes within the boundaries of the District and outside the corporation limits of Washington and Georgetown. A bill appropriating $20,000 to the relief of the poor of the District was passed.

The Presidential Enigma.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS THINK OF IT.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says: "Democratic views of the results of the compromise are not altogether roseate. There are a good many members who argue that the chance of Gov. Tilden's evolution as the next President by means of the uncertain machinery of the commission is not worth the necessary risk involved of loss of political vantage ground. If Gov. Hayes should be counted in there would be nothing for the Democratic party to do, they think, except to take back all it has been saying for the past two weeks about Republican frauds, and acknowledge the legality of his election. A tribunal of their own making would pronounce in effect all their arguments, protests, clamor, and threats unwarranted by the facts concerning the election, and would put into the hands of the Republicans a club to use against them in coming contests. Vastly better for the Democracy than such a result, they say, would be the forced inauguration of Gov. Hayes by the power of the Senate and the Executive, for then they could go to the people as a cheated and outraged party submitting to a wrong only to avert a civil war. The popular response would be quick and resistless, they imagine, crushing their opponents under its weight.

Besides the considerations mentioned, these Democrats believe that the compromise has lost them almost as good a chance of getting Gov. Tilden in as it affords.—They now see or think they see that a majority of the Senate could not have been depended upon to sustain Mr. Ferry in counting the votes if no plan of settlement had come out of the committee; and they think it possible that the Senate would have assented to the exclusion of the Louisiana returns. At all events, they declare that the prospect of success would have been better without the compromise than with it if the Judge selected should be a Republican, while failure would have strengthened the party immensely. Failure as the outcome of the compromise scheme they apprehended will dishearten and demoralize the Democracy, because it will bring Gov. Hayes in with a clear title and an open path to four years of successful and popular administration.

Fire in the Star Depths.

"Will our sun burst out in flames in the same way?" is the question of those who have observed the wonderful conflagration of a star in the constellation of the Swan. Briefly, the facts of this burning sun are these; On the twenty-fourth of last November a star of the third magnitude was discovered near the star Rho in the Swan. Analyzed by the spectrum its light shows the presence of hydrogen, solium, magnesium, and the same substance as that which gives the brilliant orange-yellow light in the spectrum of the sun's prominences. Another line is present which is the same as one from the corona during a total eclipse of the sun.

The fascinating and somewhat alarming coincidence noticed in these spectrum-lines is that this new star is composed of the same elements as our sun; hence the earnest question, whether the source of our light and heat will not suddenly burst forth in such far reaching flames that this world will be enveloped and all living beings destroyed. The sudden increase of this new star to the third magnitude from a point so small that it could not be seen by the telescope, seems to warrant the surmise that such a sudden conflagration is possible in our own sun, especially since the two bodies are of essentially the same composition. We know that our sun is occasionally swept by violent storms of burning gas, when the envelope becomes hotter than the body of the sun, though the disturbance never extends to a large part of the surface.

Were we to compute our chance of such a sun conflagration by the science of probabilities, it would be exceedingly small, and there is the further prospect of exemption in the fact that, thus far, this sudden increase in the brilliancy of stars, which implies an out burst sufficient to destroy this earth, has been confined to a particular part of the Milky Way, to which the sun does not belong. But we know, too, that there is really no chance in these events, and the mind inevitably turns to the familiar prediction of the end of the present system, when the heavens shall pass away with a great noise and the elements shall melt with fervent heat.—*Boston Advertiser.*

FIRE IN TALBOT COUNTY.—A destructive fire occurred at Mr. Joseph T. Tunis' new town of Clairborne, in Bay Hundred District, on Saturday morning, destroying Mr. Tunis' office, blacksmith shop and barn.—The watchman, after making a fire in the office, left a box of ashes under the stove, and went to the steam mill, forgetting to remove the ashes. In a short time the office was discovered to be on fire, and was rapidly consumed, the shop and barn taking fire in quick succession from the burning office. Mr. Tunis' books had fortunately been removed to St. Michaels the night before, but many papers were lost.—In the barn were 80 bushels of corn, a quantity of blades, and many other articles, all of which were consumed. Loss about $2,000, no insurance.

The Counting of the Vote.

JUST HOW IT WILL BE DONE TO-DAY.

The following is a brief and comprehensive synopsis of the provisions of the electoral count bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress and has doubtless received the signature of the President:

To-morrow (Tuesday) each house appoints by a *viva voce* vote, five of its members, who, with the five associate justices of the United States Supreme Court now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth circuits, and another associate justice to be chosen by them, constitute a commission for the decision (only) of all questions relating to different (not duplicates) returns from any State.

The vote to be counted on the 1st of February at 1 P. M. in the hall of the House, the President, pro tempore, of the Senate presiding. The presiding officer will open the ceatificates in the alphabetical order of States, and pass them to tellers, (two on the part of each House, who will read them, make a list of the votes, and deliver the result to the presiding officer, who will announce the same.

In case of but one return from any State no objection will be entertained except it be made in writing and signed by at least one Representative and one Senator. In such an event the two houses separate and take a vote, and in case they disagree the vote must be counted, but in case they agree as to the validity of the objection the vote must be rejected.

In case different returns are received from any State they will be opened by the presiding officer, read by the tellers, and referred to the electoral tribunal, after objections signed by at least one Representative and one Senator have been made.—The objections, as well as the returns, must then be referred to the tribunal.

The tribunal is to decide, by a majority vote, whether any and what votes from such States are constitutional and legal, and is required to make a brief report in writing, which must be signed by the members agreeing thereto. This decision must be read and entered in the journals of both houses, and the counting of the vote must proceed in conformity therewith unless upon objection, made in writing, by at least five Representatives and five Senators, the two houses separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case their concurrent action must govern. No votes from any State can be acted upon until the objections previously made have been finally disposed of.

While the two houses are in meeting no debate will be allowed, and no question can be put by the presiding officer except to either house on a motion to withdraw. When the two houses separate each Senator and Representative may speak ten minutes, but after the debate has lasted two hours the main question must be put.

The joint meeting cannot be dissolved until the count of the vote is completed and the result declared; and no recess can be taken when a question arises in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise, in which case either house may direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day, (Sunday excepted,) at 10 A. M.—While any question is being considered by the commission neither house may proceed with its legislative or other business.

The act does not impair or affect any right under the constitution or laws to question, by proceeding in the United States Courts, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President, if any such right exists.

The Mormon Monster.

John D. Lee Sent to Meet the Sons of His 120 Victims—The Story of His Fiendish Crime Briefly Told.

In 1865 a party of California emigrants returned to their homes in Arkansas for the purpose of taking their families back to the land of gold where they had met with golden fortune. In the spring of '57 they, with their kindred and friends, who were led to accompany them by their glowing stories of the treasures of the Pacific coast, set out for California. The emigrant train—one of the richest in property and money that ever crossed the plains—numbering about 140 souls. They passed through the Mormon country, and the Mormon elders, deeming it a good opportunity for plunder and revenge—revenge for the shooting of Elder Parley P. Pratt by H. H. McLean, of San Francisco, whose wife had been seduced and children abducted by the elder—held a church council and called out the Mormon militia "to follow and attack the accursed gentiles and let the arrows of the Almighty drink their blood." In the Mormon settlements the emigrants were treated with assumed friendship and studied courtesy, and on their departure, Major John D. Lee, with his Mormon minions, followed them, they having adopted the advice of their supposed friends and taken a different route from that they intended to follow.

After being on the road a few days the travelers camped at Mountain Meadow, a grassy and well watered valley. Here the Mormons, disguised as Indians, besieged the camp, but for five days the emigrants held their own against the supposed savages of the woods. Then Lee sent for reinforcements, and they arrived with instructions from the "church" to "kill all but the little children." Still finding that he could not vanquish them in fair fight Lee resorted to strategem.

Throwing aside their Indian paint and feathers the Mormons appeared before them and again professed to be their friends.—They had just arrived from the Mormon settlements; the hills were swarming with Indians bent on plunder; the only escape for the emigrants was to accept the escort of the Mormons back to the settlements—such was the story that Lee sent in under cover of a flag of truce.

Then he induced the emigrants to leave their arms behind to appease the Indians (who only wanted booty not plunder) and file out between the protecting ranks of their friends (?). Half a mile they marched and then, by Lee's order, the slaughter of men, women and children commenced, all but 17 little ones, spared by order of the church, being killed.

Before the women of the party had all been killed one young girl is reported to have rushed from the crowd toward Lee.—She first threw herself on her knees before him and begged him to let her live. She then rose up and twining her arms about his neck cried to him to spare her; that she was going to California to join her lover, who anxiously awaited her there, and to whom she was to be married on her arrival. He repaid her confidence by dragging her aside with vile intent, and because she resisted him and tried to defend herself with a knife she chanced to have in her possession he shot her through the head.—With his own hand Lee killed and wounded women and children lying helpless after the first volleys.

The property from its nearness to the village of Greensborough, and from its natural fertility of soil, is really desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, balance in sixty days thereafter, with interest from day of sale. The deferred payment to be secured by bond of purchaser with approved security.

J. W. BRYANT,
Att'y. for the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Caroline Co. [Feb-1-tds.

the children together. One day one of them told him that it was white men who killed his parents, and afterwards two Mormons, saying "their hearts were pressed with grief," revealed to him the true story of the massacre on condition that their own lives be spared. They named Lee as the leader and said that some blooded stock, wagons, carriages and other property, owned by the emigrants, had been sold at public auction for the benefit of the Mormon church, Brigham Young keeping one of the carriages and a piano for his own use. The scene of the massacre was visited and the skeletons of 120 men, women and children found spread upon the field.

Lee evaded pursuit for a long time by living, with one of his 18 wives, among the Indians, but was arrested and indicted in November, 1874, and convicted, on a second trial, in September, 1876, of murder in the first degree. Having, in Utah, the option of being beheaded, hanged or shot, he chose the latter mode of death, and was sentenced to meet this very inadequate expiation of his infernal crime on January 26th, 1877.

History of a Picture.

Two of the most celebrated artists the world has ever known dwelt in the same city. One delighted in delineating beauty in all its graces of tint, form, and motion. His portraits were instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half voluptuous outline of form and feature harmonized with delicately blended tints. On his canvass, the homliest faces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting weird and gloomy subjects. Above all, did he excel in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonizing death-throe, the ghastly face and form, were all depicted with marvelous fidelity. There existed between these artists the most intense dislike. At length this dislike culminated. The beauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Connoisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artists was jealous of his fame and sought revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture each night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the complexion and eyes, efface the bloom from cheek and lip and paint a shadow on either cheek. Later, his strokes grew bolder and freer, and one morning the artist awoke to find the entire outline of the portrait changed. He could scarcely recognize in the emaciated form and haggard countenance and glowing conception he had embodied. The pallid face and expressionless eyes he had attributed to a lack of genuineness in his materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause and indignantly dismissed the keeper. What the revengeful artist marred by a few rapid strokes of his skillful brush was only restored by years of patient industry.—Reader, need we name the artists,—Health, who paints the flowers and "grassy carpet" no less than the human form divine, Disease, the dreaded artist who revels among the ruins both of nature and humanity,—and Carelessness, the keeper to whom Health often intrusts his portraits. And is it not the beauty of woman, the most admired of all the works which adorn the studio of Health, that Disease oftenest seeks to mar? The slightest stroke of his brush upon the delicate organization leaves an imprint that requires much skill and patience to efface. Restoration must be prompt. Carelessness must be dismissed. Let suffering women heed the warning ere Disease has marred their chief beauty—Health—beyond reparation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been used by thousands of these sufferers, and they are unanimous in their praise of its excellence. If you would be transformed from the pallid, nervous invalid into a happy, vigorous woman, try it.

OUR PLEASANT VICES.—From whisky, tobacco and beer the government has collected in the past year a revenue of one hundred million dollars which seems to indicate that the people have not stinted themselves as to their "pleasant vices" on account of hard times or because of anxiety over the difficult constitutional problems. The sixty-two million five hundred thousand gallons of spirit distilled from grain and molasses and the nine million barrels of beer on which the greater part of this tax was collected is a very extensive tipple even for forty millions of people. This little Niagara of exhilarating fluids would supply about eight gallons for each voter. From a people who have smoked, chewed and snuffed thirty-nine million dollars into the national Treasury what miracles of patriotic devotion may we not expect?

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@6.50
Patapsco Family,	9.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.00@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	160@162
" red,	153@158
Corn—white,	56@57
" yellow,	56@57
Rye,	70@71
Oats,	41@42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTORNEY'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Mortgaged

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of power and authority contained in a Deed of Mortgage from David Lank and Sarah E. Lank, his wife, to the Citizen's Building and Loan Association of Caroline county, and recorded in Liber T.H. K., No. 34, folios 606, 607 and 608, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county, the undersigned, Attorney of said Mortgagee will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House, in Denton, on

Tuesday, 13th of Feb.,

in the year 1877, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., all and singular that lot or parcel of land situate and being in the Second Election District of Caroline county, Maryland, near the town of Greensborough, and is the same lands described and contained in a deed from Wm. H. Jarrell to the said David Lank, which deed is recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 34, one of the land record books aforesaid, as by reference will appear. Said lot or parcel of land contains

39 Acres, More or Less,

and is located on the County road leading from Greensborough to Boonsborough, and adjoins the lands of Dr. Geo. W. Betson, Wm. R. Massey and others, and is the same lands conveyed by said mortgage of David Lank and wife to the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Caroline county.

The property from its nearness to the village of Greensborough, and from its natural fertility of soil, is really desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, balance in sixty days thereafter, with interest from day of sale. The deferred payment to be secured by bond of purchaser with approved security.

J. W. BRYANT,
Att'y. for the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Caroline Co. [Feb-1-tds.

REED'S Grand Duches Cologne, at
B. F. FIELD & CO.

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building up at 84th and Market, now some what 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 the roughly reliable methods of business 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 grand 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' COATS. The rules of the house prevent anything but safe dealing for even Us most inexperienced buyers. The large volume of business allows the smallest kind of profits, so that goods are no where cheaper and seldom so cheap elsewhere. An old feature of the business is to insist on customers returning goods and taking back the money if they are not satisfied.* WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES

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.

Visitors Welcome!

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *Thirteenth and Market and Sixth and Merket are well worth visiting. And Mr. Wanamaker assures a welcome to visitors, whether they care to buy or not.* WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES

Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SEND TO

THOMPSON & KERSEY

FOR A LINE OF

SAMPLES.

Choptank Nurseries
DENTON, MD.

PETERS & DOWLING,
Proprietors,

OFFER FOR SALE THIS FALL,

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' collossal 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.

Send in your orders early.
PETERS & DOWLING,
Oct15-tf. Denton, Md.

FALL OPENING
of 1876.

Mrs. M. S. Norris

WOULD Respectfully invite the attention of her numerous friends and customers of Denton and vicinity as well as the adjoining counties, to her Grand Opening of

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 SILKS AND RIBBONS 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.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of your company, to examine if not to buy.

I remain with great respect,
M. S. NORRIS,
opposite Court House,
nov2-y. Easton, Md.



GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

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