American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning Feb 15, 1877.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the Springfield *Republican* says: "There is good reason to believe that Judge Davis agrees with the majority (of the Electoral Commission), and that if he had been in the place of Bradley it would not have changed the result."

THE President and Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Conn., were arrested on Saturday last charged with falsifying accounts so that large deficiencies from overdrafts and loans were covered up, and the latter with embezzling $7,500. The total amount of loss to the Bank is supposed to be about $600,000.

A STATEMENT made by the municipal authorities of New York city declares that there is twelve hundred and fifty million of dollars of personal property in that city which either by fraud or false swearing escapes taxation. This is done by persons doing business in New York, who reside in the suburbs, and pay no taxes in either place.

IT will be well for those Democrats who are now denouncing the Republicans of the Electoral Commission for displaying partisan bias in the Florida case, to bear in mind that Judge Jerry Black all his life has maintained the ground which the Republicans have taken, and that both Senators Bayard and Thurman have distinctly affirmed and reaffirmed that Congress has no power under the Constitution over the matter except to ascertain the legal certificates and announce the result. The Commission has no fuller power than Congress.

THE *Journal's* Davenport, Iowa, special says: Hon. Ira M. Gifford, whs the clerk Littlefield, swore offered him money to go to Washington with the Vernon parish return, saying he could get $100,000 from the National Republican Committee for the suppression of that evidence, this morning publishes a denial of this story. He says Littlefield said prominent Democrats, including Governor Palmer, had approached him and offered him large sums of money to disclose what he knew of the Returning Board. He being a Republican, however, preferred to keep silence for a less sum than the Democrats offered. Governor Palmer approached him in various ways, and intimated he could get $10,000 for his information. Gifford says he is ready to make these statements under oath.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has started a story which gives a pathetic side to the proceedings before the Electoral Commission. It is said that when the Commission first entered the room to hold their secret session a quiet-looking man was seen sitting in one corner. He was asked to leave, but urged the importance of his business as an excuse for remaining. Finding this of no avail, he turned towards the Commission, and cried, "Gentlemen, gentlemen, one moment, I beg. I demand as a right, under your own rules, that I shall be allowed fifteen minutes to argue a proposition, which I wish to submit, for a compromise on Charles Francis Adams." The stranger was then taken in charge by the correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, with whom he appeared to be acquainted.

SINCE our last issue the Electoral Commission have made considerable progress in the electoral count, having given the four electoral votes of Florida to Hayes and Wheeler and added to the count Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky. As the vote now stands thirteen States have been disposed of, giving 63 votes to Tilden and Hendricks and 50 votes to Hayes and Wheeler.

When Louisiana was called, objections being offered to the count of the vote of that State, the two Houses separated and the Commission retired to hear the arguments of counsel on both sides and to examine testimony accompanying the return. The Louisiana case, it is thought, will consume the remainder of the present week.—When this State is disposed of, Oregon is the next and last disputed State, and after it is passed, the Commission will soon close the count and the people will then know who is to be their next President.

Congressional Doings.

In the United States Senate on Thursday the House bill appropriating $500,000 to Captain Eads for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi was considered, and after some discussion was indefinitely postponed. This disposition of the bill was made because a majority of the Senators are of the opinion that under the contract entered into between the Government and Captain Eads he is entitled to $500,000 in United States bonds, the value of which at this date would be about $560,000. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was proposed appropriating the usual subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company ($500,000). No vote was taken. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

The House of Representatives spent an hour or two in discussing a communication from Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, who are imprisoned in the "caypt," and complain of bad ventilation and general unhealthiness of their quarters. The Democratic side of the House made merry over the miseries of these gentlemen for a while, but finally agreed to direct the Louisiana Investigating Committee to inquire into their condition. The deficiency Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the United States Senate on Friday the principal part of the session was devoted to a consideration of the bill to amend the pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund to liquidate the indebtedness of the companies to the Government.—Messrs. Eaton and Boutwell both opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed an increase of power which Congress could not exert. The faith of the country had been pledged to the Railroad companies by previous acts, and that pledge should be maintained. The bill as reported would entail litigation and altered the conditions on which the companies were to reimburse the Government. On the other hand, it was argued that it was in the power of Congress to amend or repeal the Pacific Railroad acts, but even its supporters seemed to think that the interests involved in it demanded close scrutiny. The discussion is still pending. Various other resolutions and bills of a minor character were passed and referred.

In the House of Representative the Appropriation bill was passed, after the rejection of the amendment providing for the claims against the Interior Department.—A resolution of Mr. Blackburn's to have the testimony taken before the Committee on the Election in Louisiana printed at a private printing office was withdrawn on the point of order being raised and sustained by the Speaker that the House could have no printing done except at the public printing office. The majority and minority reports of the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs were presented and recommitted.

There were no proceedings in the United States Senate on Saturday except such as relate to the counting of the Electoral vote. Some memorials were presented in the House, but no business of any importance was transacted until the hour of 1 P. M. arrived, when the two Houses went into joint convention. The decision of the Electoral Commission, giving the vote of Florida to Hayes and Wheeler, was read, and Mr. Field, on the part of the House of Representatives, presented a series of objections to the counting of the same by the Joint Convention. The Senate retired to its own Chamber and took the matter into consideration. An order proposed by Mr. Sherman sustaining the decision was adopted—46 Republicans voting for it and 26 Democrats against it.

The House of Representatives refused to proceed with the consideration of the Florida decision and took a recess till 10 A. M. Monday. The point of order was raised by the Republicans that under the provisions of the Electoral bill no adjournment could take place until the report of the Commission had been disposed of; but it was overruled by the Speaker, and an appeal from his decision was tabled.

In the United States Senate on Monday but little legislative business was transacted, the proceedings of the joint convention occupying that body until a late hour in the afternoon. A resolution looking to the issue of an attachment against the Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, who had failed to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections and produce the accounts of Mr. Tilden, as also of Messrs. Hewitt and Pelton with that institution, was submitted by Senator Mitchell, but on motion of Senator Salisbury its consideration was postponed until Tuesday.

In the House of Representatives the only business transacted outside of the discussion on the decision of the Electoral Commission and the proceedings of the joint convention, was the passage of a resolution amending the rules, so as to provide for the daily transaction of business at such times as the House is not engaged in the count of the Electoral vote. This has been rendered necessary on account of the mass of business to be completed before the close of the session.

For the Union.

Jewish Disobedience.

If ever there was a people who had a halo of glory to surround them, that people was the Jews. Of all the people of ancient times none stand forth with greater prominence; none more disobedient and stupid.

At a distance of 3267 years their history is more familiar to the mass of enlightened man, than is the history of more modern nations.

All other nations, if they will, can learn their fate from this obstinate stiff-necked people. Their early teachings concern all mankind. To them was given a code of laws which leave their impress wherever civilization and enlightenment goes, and to them, the power of the sword was shown to the eye.

If we carefully study the history of the Jews, we can hardly realize why they so wilfully disobeyed the Divine Master.—Their early traditions are full of the watchful care of Providence, and from the time that the Pharaoh chided Moses and Aaron, down to the advent of the Messiah, there is a marvellous power exhibited to the nation; nor is the work done in the dark.—Every eye of the multitude, if they will, can see the power exerted in their behalf; yet they murmured as soon as the first ray of danger appeared. Then follow the track of this people down to their final overthrow as a nation, and we are amazed at the stupidity which characterized their proceedings. But says the skeptic, "it was the will of Providence that all should be as it was and is;" there is no shadow of evidence for a belief of this kind, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that it was the design of Jehovah to show to that man he could have a Heaven upon earth, but the stupidity and wilfulness of man thwarted the whole design.

This may not be the orthordox view of the matter, but a careful common sense study of the Scriptures will convince any unbiassed mind that the laws and the miracles had but one object in view; that man should depend fully and entirely upon God, under all circumstances and in every sphere of life.

If this is not so why should the Deity take so much pains to show forth His power? Why place this people, as it were, in a school where they could fully learn that He was the living God and not a thing of gold, brass, wood or stone?

Why school them in the vissitudes of life in the wilderness; maintaining them by the power of His will; giving them food to eat where there was no sign of nourishment; water to drink from the face of the solid rock; whilst their clothes was not old nor their shoes wore out? Strange, indeed, would it be if the great God had no fixed purpose; stranger still that He should foretell so many years before-hand what would be the consequences if they disobeyed; showing to the living that He was able to do all that was promised; by smiting their enemies when they themselves struck no blow; healing their wounds by merely looking upon the brazen serpent; allowing them to be led into captivity which was shared by their children's children; telling them of the destruction of nations which they knew; also of the rise and downfall of nations not then in existence, and after all these superb works He sends His only Son to show all mankind still greater things.

Blind, stupid and disobedient from the outset, they reject the glorious power offered to them; erect a standard to suit themselves; defiantly sowing the wind and in tears and blood reap the whirlwind.

FREETHINKER.

A Daring Young Navigator.

The pungy Carolina, Captain Ewing, from Crisfield, with oysters, arrived up yesterday afternoon with a passenger on board who had been picked up in the Bay off Point Lookout. This passenger is a boy about fourteen years old, and gives the name of Bertrand Powers. He tells an extraordinary story. He says that he was employed as cook on the schooner Gloucester from New Haven for Alexandria. The Captain James Larder, and the mate, Henry Fluxen, treated him very badly, and one day at sea, because the dinner was not well cooked, beat him with a rope's end and kicked him in the stomach, so that for several days he was so ill that it was only because he was beaten, when he refused, that he could do any work at all. Finally, on last Friday night, the Gloucester came in to the Potomac and anchored inside of Point Lookout. The Captain and mate went ashore, and young Powers determined to run away. Accordingly, when it became dusk and the crew were below, he improvised a boat by putting overboard half of a barrel which had been sawed in two lengthwise, and which had been used as a dog's kennell. To make it steady in the water he nailed a board across the bottom, and with a small paddle pushed off from the schooner, and fearing to make for the shore lest the Captain and mate returning should meet him, he attempted to make his way into the Bay and intercept, if possible, some passing vessel. About nine o'clock, when he had been adrift about two hours, the wind began to blow, and the sea capsized his frail craft. Being a good swimmer, he regained his paddle, and turned the barrel over, and once more got inside. All night long, in the cold air and in his wet clothes, he watched for some passing vessel that might pick him up, but he was out of the track of vessels, and not until the evening of the following day did he get near enough to hail one of them. The crewof the Carolina finally saw his signal, and standing to picked him up. He was then in an exhausted condition. Captain Ewing furnished him with dry clothing and food, and gave him a passage to Baltimore. Young Powers says that this is his first experience on salt water, and that he dont want any more. He is from Berlin, Connecticut, where his father is in good circumstances, and he avows his intention of returning home immediately.—*Balt. American of Monday.*

GOV. HAYES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Columbus, O., says of Gov. Hayes: "To see this pleasant man daily entering his office here and quietly going through the routine of Governor of Ohio—matters of dry detail—applications for pardon, petty questions from State officers on a thousand and one points daily, receiving visitors from almost every State, now chatting with a State Senator, again as agreeably and pleasantly conversing with some quiet old farmer who stepped in to see the Governor, and when one sees all this and looks at the self-poised, independent dignity of the man, notes his pleasant looks—the same for all ranks of men—it is hard to realize that there stands before you a gentleman in whom to-day centre all the immediate hopes and interests of a nation. No man watches the progress of political events as day by day the great trial proceeds with greater interest or more intelligently than Governor Hayes. Yet he preserves his wonted marvellous calmness and self-poise. He does absolutely nothing—tries to do nothing—never tried to do anything to make himself President. He refused to vote for himself. He refused to expend money for himself. He never alludes to himself. He is modest to a fault, if it can ever become a fault. No man is so noncahalent about the thing as Hayes. He bides his time. He believes in God and the people, and, as he has never bothered himself to try to manipulate politics in his own behalf, he calmly awaits the verdict, and when it comes, whether it shall raise him to the Presidency or leave him in the Governor's office, he will still smile and be happy and contented."

SENATOR CAMERON'S WIDOW.—A Washington correspondent tells the story of Senator Cameron's widow, who values him to the amount of $50,000:

Senator Simon Cameron was sitting in the Senate to-day, with his hair in several directions and his legs in two, when a page brought a card to him. "Let him come in here," said the Senator, and a sharp-faced young fellow walked up to the Senator's mahogany desk and handed a paper to him. The Senator looked surprised;—opened the paper—looked more surprised; read the paper—looked surprised all over. Senator Cragin looked over Cameron's shoulder, and lay back in his own chair and shouted. The paper was a summon in a breach of promise suit, brought by Mary S. Oliver, to the amount of $50,000. The news spread rapidly. All the old boys came over to congratulate Simon. Jones, of Nevada, laid hands on his head in a kindly way, and said, "Bless you, my boy it isn't every man that has $50,000 worth of affection at seventy-eight." Senator Christiancy stood at easy distance—condemning distance—and said, "Senator Cameron, you had a great deal better have followed my example, if I am a young man." Several of the Democratic Senators crossed to congratulate the Senator from Pennsylvania, but he objected, and they remained to condole. To his friends the Senator pronounced it a blackmailing job. His suitor is a good-looking young Pennsylvania widow, whom the Senator befriended by procuring her a situation in the Treasury Department. The complaint is a definite and somewhat specific statement of the widow's wooing.

The people of Massachusetts took out of the saving banks some $2,400,000 more last year than they put in.

News and Other Items.

Never seek a wife till you know what to do with her.

The weather in France is so unseasonably mild as to alarm the agricultural interests.

Life is the jailer, death the angel sent to draw the unwilling bolts and set us free.—*Lowell.*

Ceylon's coffee estates have enhanced from $400 and $500 per acre to $650, by the continued high prices of the product.

In Texas, by a new law, physicians must pass examination in all branches of their science before they can collect their bills.

A Christian who puts off his religion because he is in worldly company, is like a man that pulls off his shoes because he is among thorns.

This laurel-berry scare has been a big thing for the partridges. In Maryland, now, they sit on the road-ide in flocks as the stage passes, and make faces at the passengers.

The Illinois House has referred to its committee on federal relations a resolution denouncing the alleged action of Congress in treating Wells and Anderson in a barbarous manner.

At the request of Comptroller Woolford, Col. John M. Miller has tendered his resignation as State Insurance Commissioner, and Jesse K. Hines has been appointed in his place. Col. Miller has performed no official act since the 31st of January.

The snuff mills of Garrett & Company, situated near Wilmington, pay a revenue to the Government of $1,000 a day or $313,000 per year, being three-fourths of the amount paid by the State of Delaware.

McPherson, just elected to the United States Senate by the New Jersey Legislature, put $40,000 into the Tilden campaign in that State. That contribution no doubt made him Senator, but it hardly proves his fitness for the place.

The trial of the claim of the United States against the Central Pacific Railway Company for $1,836,635, being five per cent. of the net earnings of the road for a specified time, was begun in the United States Circuit Court at San Francsco last week.

Some indication of the approach of better times may be found in the announcement of the proprietors of the Wamasutta Mills to their operatives of an advance in their wages, after the 1st proximo, to the same rate as paid them in January.

The case of the United States against Gen. Belknap was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney, in accordance with the directions of the Attorney General, for the reason that the evidence would not sustain the prosecution.

At Toledo, O., Thursday night, A. M. Stevens was shot and killed by John Steinman at the latter's saloon. Steiman, who kept a disreputable house, had married Steven's wife while the latter was serving a two years' imprisonment. The men had been drinking and quarreled about the woman.

During January the number of immigrants who arrived at New York was 1,823, of whom 1,293 were males; 592 came from Germany, 420 from England, 196 from Ireland, 143 from Italy, 76 from Scotland, 75 from Austria, and the remainder from 23 other countries.

Then "deficiency" in the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Hartford, Conn., is estimated by a telegram to a New York paper at from $400,000 to $500,000. Of this amount about $300,000, or a sum equal to the banks surplus, will be a total loss.

During the trial of a distiller in Henderson county, North Carolina, on Saturday last, the Court was attacked by a band of twenty armed and mounted men. During the affray the accused and a United States Marshal were fatally wounded. The other officers of the Court and Government escaped unhurt.

The State debt of Maryland is $10,500,000. One half of this is due in coin and is held in Europe. The State has nearly half this amount invested, which is yielding income, besides over $25,000,000 of unproductive assets in canal stocks, &c., $2,000,000 is also due the State from railroad and other corporations. Taken as a whole and considering her public works the State appears to be in a fair condition in this respect.

The Oregon Election.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S REPORT — CRONIN'S CLAIMS DISSECTED.

Senator Mitchell, of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, charged with the investigation of the Oregon electoral vote, will submit his report to the Senate this week. The report is quite long, and is intended to be an answer, to every position taken by Governor Grover in regard to the Cronin case. After reviewing the case in detail, the reports sums up with the following propositions:

First. Conceding that Watts was ineligible, the Governor of the State had no jurisdiction to decide this, and all his action in the premises was void.

Second. That the question of Watts' ineligibility was never raised before any competent tribunal. He did not take his seat in the Colledge on the ground that he was made an Elector by the votes of the people, but in consequence of his election by a majority of the College, and, therefore, his vote cannot now be questioned.

Third. Under the laws of Oregon, the Electors present on the day of the meeting of the College may fill any vacancies occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to attend or otherwise. Therefore, admitting for argument, but not as of a fact, that the election by the people was void, the College had full authority to fill the vacancy.

Fourth. The Governor's certificate, on its face, shows that two Republican Electors were chosen. These were a majority of the College, and the only ones contemplated by the law to fill a vacancy. Their record of the proceedings of the College is the only one admissible, and it shows that Cronin did not attend the meeting or participate in its proceedings; that he set himself up as the Electoral College of Oregon, and proceeded to fill the two other places, without the shadow of authority under the law governing the case.

THE BOMBAY HOOK RAILROAD ONCE MORE.—The following comes from the Phila. *Press* of last week. "It is said that a consolidation has recently been effected between the New Jersey Southern and Bayside Railroad, of Delaware, by which a through route will be opened between Baltimore and New York early in the spring. This is the project which was broached a few years ago, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company endeavored to secure a line to New York in opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It failed then, and the expensive piers which were built at the mouth of the Smyrna Creek, at Bombay Hook, still stand, like ghosts waiting to be called to play their parts in a farce. The object of those owning the roads in making the consolidation is to obtain control of the beach trade. Largy ferry boats, costing $80,000 each, have been purchased.—These are capable of carrying a train of cars each time."

Political Affairs in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes to that paper:

"The old feud between that portion of the city Democracy represented by Tammany Hall and the followers of Mr. Tilden, which manifested itself in so pronounced a form at the St. Louis Convention last summer, is threatening to break out afresh. It is openly charged now that either through Mr. Hewitt's incapacity or mismanagement, the party in the matter of the Presidency has been badly outgeneralled. Politicians of ordinary penetration, they urge, ought to have forseen that the election of Judge Davis to the United States Senate was an ingenious device to count in the Republican candidate, and that from that moment the compromise plan ought to have been resisted. It is true that while Mr. Hewitt gets the blame for the turn things have taken, Mr. Tilden is really meant. It is more than probable, therefore, that under the feeling of disappointment the Tammany element will seek to get rid of the leadership that has brought the party into this humiliating position, and bring men of a different stamp to the front. There are, for that matter, intrigues to that end already on foot, though the intriguers have managed, thus far, to keep their plans pretty much to themselves. Between now and the 4th of March, unless present indications are deceptive, these under-currents of New York politics will manifest themselves on the surface, and with consequences, too, that bid fair to influence the fortunes of the party throughout the country.

A leading member of the Democratic National Committee said this morning that the decision of the Tribunal in favor of Hayes would settle at least one thing, and that was an amendment of the Constitution in favor of dispensing with the machinery of the Electoral College altogether in elections for President. The State's rights idea which that device was designed to conserve would have to give way; the people had enongh of those "middle men." He predicted that a 'direct vote' would be a prominent plank in the Democratic platform in 1878. (It may be added as a fact of some significance that the Tammany organ has had the proposition standing at the head of its column ever since last election day.)

There is another class of Democrats, meanwhile, who by no means give up the hope that notwithstanding the decision in the Florida case, there is a chance for Mr. Tilden. The expectations of this class were greatly strengthened this afternoon by telegrams from Washington announcing that "two of the Republican Supreme Court Judges this morning placed themselves on record in such a manner as will preclude the possibility of counting the vote of Louisiana for Hayes." The report is, that later in the day, Mr. Tilden had received some important intelligence, and in the words of a messenger from his Gramercy Park, "he was acting as if he had heard good news," but what it all means, your correspondent does not venture to say.

The important Question.

Of all loathsome disease, Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietic errors and the follies which Fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it.—To the pitiful cry of its victims, *is there any cure for Catarrh?* there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason.—God has never sent one ill but He has provided for which he has not sent the remedy.—For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from His beneficient character to suppose that He has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of love, of Mercy, His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum books. They are given away by druggists.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* reports that when Mr. Moody began his labors as an evangelist he had one leg much shorter than the other, and suffered greatly from the necessity of standing upon one foot while he was preaching. One night, however, on going to bed he prayed that his two legs might be made equal to each other; and the next morning on waking he found that the miracle had been accomplished; the legs were even, and he had to go to a shoemaker to have his boots altered in consequence.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@6.50
Patapsco Family,	8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.00@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	160@163
" red,	155@158
Corn—white,	55@56
" yellow,	55@56
Rye,	70@72
Oats,	37@40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at public sale in front of the Court House door, in Denton, on

TUESDAY, 13th of March, 1877,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., all that **House and Lot,** situate near Denton Bridge, and now in the occupancy of Mrs. Wm. M. Pierce, and is the same property of which Wm. M. Pearce, died seized.—This property is improved by a comfortable **Two Story Dwelling,** with kitchen and usual outbuildings, and contains one acre of land.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are, one-third of purchase money cash; balance in equal instalments in six and twelve months, credit payments to bear interest and to be secured by note with approved endorser.

H. IRWIN, Auct. R. C. CARTER, Trustee.
feb-15-tds.

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *The firm started* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *in a small corner of* Wanamaker's Warehouses *If going to Phila-*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *the old brick build-* Wanamaker's Warehouses *delphia to visit the*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *ing at Sixth and* Wanamaker's Warehouses *Exhibition, it may*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *Market, now some-* Wanamaker's Warehouses *be of service to*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *what changed by* Wanamaker's Warehouses *those who do not*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *the iron fronted* Wanamaker's Warehouses *know the City to*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *building, covering* Wanamaker's Warehouses *have some place*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *four lots, and* Wanamaker's Warehouses *where information*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *known far and* Wanamaker's Warehouses *can be got about*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *near as* OAK Wanamaker's Warehouses *sights to see—hours*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES HALL. Wanamaker's Warehouses *the U. S. Mint, Ma-*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *The house is ex-* Wanamaker's Warehouses *sonic Hall, Girard*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *clusively devoted to* Wanamaker's Warehouses *College, and various*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *clothing for men* Wanamaker's Warehouses *Institutions are*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *and boys, and is* Wanamaker's Warehouses *open, where to get*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *popular because of* Wanamaker's Warehouses *required tickets,*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *the large stock, low* Wanamaker's Warehouses *how to reach the*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *prices, and, be-* Wanamaker's Warehouses *places, &c.*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *roughly reliable* Wanamaker's Warehouses *Having for over*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *methods of business* Wanamaker's Warehouses *fifteen years had*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *originated and still* Wanamaker's Warehouses *the kind support of*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *carried on there.* Wanamaker's Warehouses *thousands and*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES THE NEW EN- Wanamaker's Warehouses *thousands of peo-*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES TABLISHMENT AT Wanamaker's Warehouses *ple from every sec-*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *Thirteenth and* Wanamaker's Warehouses *tion of the Country,*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *Market streets is* Wanamaker's Warehouses *we will be glad to*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *a wonder to the* Wanamaker's Warehouses *repay their favors*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *throngs of people* Wanamaker's Warehouses *by any courtesies*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *daily visiting it.* Wanamaker's Warehouses *within our power to*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *It covers 2½ acres* Wanamaker's Warehouses *extend.*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *in the heart of the* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *city, and on one* Wanamaker's Warehouses *We have hundreds*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *grand floor is* Wanamaker's Warehouses *of clerks who will*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *found between one* Wanamaker's Warehouses *with cheerfulness*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *and two million* Wanamaker's Warehouses *answer questions*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *dollars in* Wanamaker's Warehouses *and give service*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES MEN'S AND BOYS' Wanamaker's Warehouses *outside of any busi-*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES CLOTHING, Wanamaker's Warehouses *ness of our own,*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES HATS AND CAPS, Wanamaker's Warehouses *without pay.*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES BOOTS AND SHOES Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES SHIRTS AND Wanamaker's Warehouses *Our new house at*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES FURNISHING Wanamaker's Warehouses *Thirteenth and*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES GOODS. Wanamaker's Warehouses *Market has plenty*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES TRUNKS AND Wanamaker's Warehouses *of room, and we are*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES VALISES. Wanamaker's Warehouses *open early in the*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES RUBBER GOODS, Wanamaker's Warehouses *morning and late*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES LADIES' COATS. Wanamaker's Warehouses *in the evening.*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *The rules of the* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *house recent ang-* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *lying one sys tem* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *ing for even the* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *most inexperienced* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *buyers. The large* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *volume of business* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *enables us to sell at* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *least, so people,* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *that goods are no* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *where cheaper and* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *seldom so cheap* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *elsewhere.* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *An additional feature of* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *the business is to in-* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *vite and insist on* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *customers return-* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *ing goods and tak-* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *ing back the money* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *if they are not satis-* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *fied.* Wanamaker's Warehouses

Visitors Welcome!

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *Thirteenth and* Wanamaker's Warehouses *Sincerely desiring*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *Market and Sixth* Wanamaker's Warehouses *to serve the people*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *and Market are* Wanamaker's Warehouses *in every way,*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *well worth visiting.* Wanamaker's Warehouses *JOHN*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *and Mr. Wana-* Wanamaker's Warehouses *WANAMAKER.*
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *maker desires a* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *welcome to visitors,* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *whether they care to* Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *buy or not.* Wanamaker's Warehouses

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