American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning March 22, 1877.

THE United States Senate which convened in extra session at the call of the President on the 5th of March, adjourned on Saturday last.

THE U. S. Senate in executive session on Saturday last confirmed the nomination of Fred Douglass as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

LAST week a large number of the leading citizens of Newark, N. J., Justice Bradley's old home, endorsed his course in the Electoral Commission and tendered him testimonials complimentary of his public and private life.

THE election held in New Hampshire on the 6th inst., may be summed up thus:—Republican majority for Governor 4,000; two Republican Congressmen and one Democratic. The Legislature stands 205 Republicans, 140 Democrats. Senate, 8 Republicans—4 Democrats. Council, 4 Republicans, 1 Democrat.

THE Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) says when Postmaster General Key opened his office on Wednesday "the place was filled in an instant with a perfect pack of ravenous wolves after the postoffices, and, strange to say, the great bulk of the applicants are Southern and even Northern Democrats. If the rush from the South increases in the ratio of the last few days, it may soon be said that the "Solid South" is asking office at the feet of the administration."

AMONG the nominations made last week by President Hayes was that of D. G. Potts, Democrat, to be Postmaster at Petersburg, Va. The Republican Representative in Congress from the Petersburg district opposed his appointment and recommended a Republican named Young for the place, but the President was not satisfied upon making inquiry as to his standing that the appointment would be as generally acceptable to the people as that of Potts, hence he appointed the latter to the place.

THE Washington correspondent of the Wilmington *Commercial* speaks thus of affairs at the national capitol:—"Every thing in Washington politics seems as sweet as summer. The policy of the new President has fused the heterogeneous elements of his own party into a symmetrical mass, and even the opposite Democratic pole shows indications of melting. The lion and the lamb, the bull dozer and carpet bagger, are ready to lie down together, provided they are given a government office to lie down in. This is the general, if not glittering, superficial talk from a superficial stand point."

THE London *Times* has this to say about the debt of New york city: "That a burden which in 1860 amounted to about $19,000,000 should have swelled by last August to about $120,000,000 is certainly a most astounding fact. The receipts of last year fell, it is true, short of the expenditure by only about a million and a quarter dollars; but even this degree of approximation to solvency was attained only by a very large anticipation of revenue. The valuation of the city has, we must add, been going up side by side with the charges on the city property, but by no means at the same rate with them. The debt has well nigh doubled three times over during the time in which the security for the debt has doubled once. The consequence has been that the ratio of debt to valuation, which was 3.21 in 1860, has now become 10.80."

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* discloses one of the reasons why President Hayes desired General Garfield to remain in the House.—He says: "Next to the southern policy of the Administration it is the wish of the President to establish a policy in regard to the complicated question of the protection of home industries, and on this subject the views of General Garfield are in entire harmony with his own. General Garfield has for fourteen years represented a strong iron district, and has never advocated free trade. He favors protection of American industries, and when this feature of the President's policy comes before the House he will be found an earnest advocate of the doctrines which will be in the interest of home industries; not an extreme high tariff, but a rate sufficient to protect American manufactures from ruinous foreign competition."

THE Hon. George W. McCrary, the new Secretary of War, had few educational advantages in his youth, as schools on the frontier were then a rarity, and words of learned length seldom found utterances except when some adventurous pedagogue organized a school in some log cabin and imparted to the youth of adjoining farms the mysteries of a rudimentary education.—Young McCrary, like other farmer boys, worked industriously on his father's farm during the working season, and availed himself of such opportunities as the occasion presented to procure an education during the winter months. At about the age of 18 years, through his skill and industry, he had acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to engage in school teaching, and for several years devoted himself to teaching and study. While in the common schools he went one winter to the school at Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa. During that session, in return for the privilege of sleeping on a cot in one of the village stores, he engaged to guard the store at night, sweep it out in the morning and build the fires.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES.—Two hundred quarts of magnificent strawberries were received by a New York firm on Wednesday. They were shipped from Jacksonville, Florida, in zero refrigerators, and arrived in excellent condition.

President Hayes at the South.

A citizen of Baltimore, who is on a tour through the Southern States on business matters, gives his views as to the changed condition of things at the South in the columns of the Baltimore *American*. The writer says:

"My memoranda opens at Raleigh, North Carolina, when I met the present Governor, Vance, and had an extended interview with him and with other gentlemen of both Democratic and Republican persuasions. I find much of the bitterness of feeling passing away and a more willing spirit to receive Republicans of accredited character and admit them to the walks of social life than when I was in the capital of the North State twelve months ago.—What a pity these old-line Whigs have not been more respected by the past Republican administrations! They are Union men at heart, and never were "rebels" except by the prussure of outside influences.—North Carolina is a grand old Whig State, and if the administration of President Hayes is wise this Whig element will be utilized. Leaving Raleigh and Charlotte, where the same observations may hold good, I came to Columbia, South Carolina. Poor South Carolina! It seems as if retributive justice has meted out a severe punishment to these proud cockade French people, who were the source and the origin of the late unhallowed war. I came well introduced, and met General Hampton and many other gentlemen surrounding him.—What a change in the spirit of these people! I heard nothing but the strongest Union sentiment from those who would have defied heaven and hell twelve months ago in their efforts to maintain the dead and buried doctrine of State rights. Said one of these gentlemen to me: '*The sword was our chosen umpire to settle the vexed question of States' rights. Our chosen umpire decided against us; and the question, thank God, is forever at rest. It is unmanly, mean and beyond all decent precedent to go back on such a decision.*' This coming from a real orthodox 'fire eater' and a prominent representative of the present South Carolina sentiment is a fine omen. Ex-Governor Chamberlain has filled his mission in South Carolina. His policy now should be to let well enough alone, for he cannot be the source of other than evil if he attempts to divide the sentiment which among all classes sustains General Hampton. Republicans and Democrats unite in this, and I am satisfied from the general tone of Governor Chamberlain's talk that he at heart admits it. I firmly believe that an overwhelmingly strong Union party will be built up in South Carolina with Hampton at its head.

In Georgia from Carolina is like going from darkness to daylight. There are signs of activity and life, prosperity and thrift everywhere. Augusta is a busy, pushing, manufacturing centre, whose thousands of spindles and hundreds of looms remind one of Lowell or Leeds.—Here I received the news of the inauguration and the inaugural address of President Hayes, and his Cabinet appointments. The whole comes upon these people with infinite surprise. Said the versatile editor of the *Constitution* to me: 'If the policy of President Hayes as indicated in his message to the people and in his Cabinet appointments is adhered to, the Democracy of Georgia is demoralized and ruined, and I now predict that the old Whig party of Georgia will be reorganized in less than twelve months and have more strength than it did when Stephens and Toombs were its leaders.' There are now unmistakable signs of this. The policy of Governor Hayes is certain to build up a strong and very influential party for the Union in Georgia. Such old-line Whigs as *Joshua Hill, Dawson Walker, H. V. Miller, H. V. Johnson, James Seward, Henry D. Capers, J. P. King, Albert Foster* and many others whose names have been given me will unite with it and give character and influence, where heretofore it has been withheld. Much to my surprise, I have heard from undoubted authority that General Robert Toombs approves to the echo the course of Governor Hayes.—I have from a gentleman who visited him yesterday that he said the '*Democratic party in Georgia was as corrupt as hell, and the day of its power was over.*' He said furthermore that 'Hayes' inaugural was the first paper from the White House that had the earmarks of a statesman since 1868.' Speaking of the policy of conciliation he said to my friend, 'If Hayes is posted he can control Georgia as easily as he can Ohio.' He has to find out about a dozen men of power in the State who have had no love for Democracy, but who had too much self-respect to associate with the carpetbagger.

I give you these dots as I gather them. Certainly there is a wonderful change in sentiment here since I was over this route twelve months ago. The people look cheerful, and business is refreshening up very much.

A WHALE CAUGHT.—An English paper tells the story of a curious accident which happened to a whale. A submarine cable in the Persian Gulf failed, and a ship was despatched to the place where the fault was supposed to be:

The cable was successfully grappled within a quarter of a mile of the fault.—The soundings at the fault were very irregular, with overfalls from thirty to seventy fathoms. On winding in the cable unusual resistance was experienced, as if it were foul of rocks: but after persevering for some time, the body of an immense whale entangled in the cable, was brought to the surface, where it was found to be firmly secured by two and a half turns of the cable immediately above the tail.

Sharks and other fish had partially eaten the body, which was rapidly decomposing, the jaws falling away on reaching the surface. The tail, which measured fully twelve feet across, was perfect, and covered with barnacles at the extremities.

Apparently the whale was, at the time of entanglement, using the cable to free himself from parasites such as barnacles, which annoy whales very much, and the cable hanging in a deep loop over a submarine precipice, he probably, with a fillip of his tail, twisted it round him, and then came to an untimely end.

ANECDOTE OF PRESIDENT HAYES.—The Salem, Mass. *Gazette*, prints a communication which says: "One of the best things to illustrate the character of Mr. Hayes is told by a Boston gentleman, a native of Salem, a person of much force and determination. In the Summer of 1860 he was traveling with his family in Canada; taking a steamer at Quebec for Haw Haw Bay, at the mouth of the Saguenay River, there came up a dense fog and the steamer, through the incompetency of the Captain, who was grossly intoxicated, was placed in a fearful position. The drunken brute assured the large number of passengers on board that he knew what he was about, and gave orders to steer the boat in a direction which would have made shipwreck inevitable. To all advice and remonstrance only abuse was returned; when the Boston gentleman said, "If four gentlemen will stand by me I will take command of this steamer from this drunken man, and put the mate in charge." The first man who volunteered was Rutherford B. Hayes, then an unknown lawyer at Cincinnati."

Brain and Stomach.

There is a close connection between the brain and stomach. Robert Hall, the great English pulpit orator of the last century, said on one occasion, "I eat like a hog, and I preach like a hog." His stomach had diverted to itself the force that the brain should have had.

On the other hand, an overworked brain will tell in a weakened stomach. Great scholars are apt to be great dyspeptics.—The benefit of outdoor exercise is due not merely to pure air and to the stirring of the blood; it also accrues quite as much from the rest of the brain. The benfit of a midday nap to a hard thinker is mainly in that the brain is brought nearly to a standstill, and the vital energy is thus concentrated in the stomach.

Care, fret, worry, pressure of work keep up undue cerebral activity, and thus weaken and often wholly take away the appetite, which is the measure of the stomach's power to digest. A pleasant jaunt, a little sport, a social chat-chat, restore the tone of the system by relieving the brain, and thus enabling the stomach to perform its great central function.

The fact is, each one has a certain amount of vital force. If this is overdrawn for the use of the organ, it is taken away from another equally important.

In regard to over-eating, however, something more is true. The stomach generally secretes a limited amount of gastric juice,—that wonderful fluid which is the main agent of digestion. If too much food is taken, there is not enough gastric juice to digest it. Moreover, the power to secrete the fluid is gradually weakened by habitual over-indulgence. The food, instead of digesting and becoming transformed into blood to supply the waste of the body, ferments, becomes acid, and fills the stomach with carbonic gas. When it passes out, it inflames and weakens the whole alimentary canal.

Mr. Diogenes.

This singular man lived in Greece. He was distinguished for his eccentricities, bad manners, and bad disposition. It was his chief business to find fault. For example, he took a lantern one day when the sun was shining brightly and went out to search for an honest man, thereby insinuating that such persons were exceedingly scarce.—When Alexander, a distinguished military gentleman, paid him a visit, and inquired what he could do for him, he had the impudence to tell him to "get out of his sunshine." To cap the climax of his oddities, he dressed like a beggar and lived in a tub! He was a sour, crabbed, crusty old bachelor. We infer that he had no wife, first, because history does not mention her; second, because no woman would take kindly to one of his habits, dress, or manners, or aspire to become mistress of his mansion. "There was an old woman who lived in a *shoe*," it is true, but the woman who would live in a *tub*, and especially with such a *companion*, has not been heard from. The misanthropic spirit which possessed this man was doubtless due to disordered digestion and a billiousness, one of the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, fault-finding disposition. The tongue is heavily coated giving rise to a bad taste, the appetite is not good, and the patient feels dull, sleepy, or dizzy, and is apt to be fretful. Unfortunately, Mr. Diogenes lived several centuries before Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets were invented, a few doses of which would have relieved him of his "bile," and enabled him to find *scores* of "honest men" without the aid of his lantern. Under their magic influence, combined with that of the Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse his blood, he might have been led to take a more cheerful view of life, to exchange his tub for a decent habitation, to "spruce up" in personal appearance, and I at last have taken a wife to mend his clothes and his manners, both of which were in evident need of repairs, and become the happy sire of little Diogeneses who would have handed down to prosterity the name, not of a cynic philosopher, but of a *cheerful, healthy, happy, virtuous man!!*

Nasby on the Situation.

Nasby, in a communication to the Toledo *Blade*, reviews the situation and concludes that the only prospect of the Democracy succeeding in 1880 will depend upon the following circumstances: "We want a succession uv disasters doorin the next four yeers, and we must do all that we kin to hev em. Hard times is alluz charged up to the party in power, and makes men pine for a change. A healthy potato rot would be worth thousands uv votes tu us, and a smashin panic would be even better. Wat we want is a period uv yooniversle depresh. We want the mills stopped, prodooce down to a mere nothin, potato rot, grasshoppers, kolera, and likker to go up to fifteen cents a drink. Ef these cood be supplemented by an earthquake, hurricanes, yaller fever, weevle in the wheat, cut worms in the North and cotton worms in the south, floods and droughts and yooniverse rooin and disaster, we cood elect the next President. Give us all these with a choice assortment uv other disasters, and we shel win, for the people will be very apt to say that after all a Dimekratic Administrashen cooden be wuss. We want rooin for a while to make Dimocrasy endoorable.—With these condishens we kin go in four yeers from now. I say all this for the bene fit uv others; ez for me, long before the term uv Hayes is up I shel be in a premature grave. Four yeers more uv a nigger in the postoffils at the Corners will finish me, and ef my philosophy shood be suffishent for that, Bascom will cut off supplies ez soon ez he knows that I aint a goin to hev a place, and then all is over.—My untutored bowels never kin endoor water any more than my morel nacher kin Radikelism."

THE Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill defining the property rights of wives and husbands which contains some rather radical provisions. It provides that husband and wife shall not acquire by marriage any right to each other's property; that the husband shall be liable for all debts incurred for the joint maintenance of husband, wife and children; that the seperate earnings of the wife shall be her own property; that the wife may make contracts or sell her real or personal property; that all her property shall be liable for debts, that the husband shall be liable for none of her debts contracted before marriage, nor for those contracted after marriage, except for articles for the support of the family, or the joint benefit of both; and that the husband and wife respectively, upon the death of the other, shall each inherit during the remainder of life the use of one-third of the other's property. In the Senate the bill passed by a vote of fifty to five, and in the House it passed without a division, Speaker Harrison even taking the floor to argue in its favor.

A REGISTERING BALLOT-BOX.—A resident of Sharon, Connecticut, is said to have invented a "ballot-box" which registers every ballot cast, so one can look at any moment and tell how many votes have been deposited. If more than one has been cast at one time the counting will show it, as after the balloting is ended the registry is locked, and must remain so until the count is over. It is represented as being simple but ingenious.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

GREAT DRY GOODS OPENING!

13th St. and NEW CITY HALL,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT THE N. Y. TRIBUNE SAYS.

A Quaker City Sensation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1877.—For the past ten days the expectations of the shopping community here have been considerably exercised over the promise of an event that was to mark a new era in mercantile circles in this city. These expectations were sharpened and kept burning from day to day by the appearance of our city newspapers of double column advertisements, under the fac-simile sign-manual of John Wanamaker, announcing that upon the 12th inst. his "Grand Depot," the largest clothing establishment in the world, would be converted into a mammoth dry goods emporium, *a la* Stewart of your city. For some time past it has been obvious to even casual observers that Mr. Wanamaker, having reached the acme of his ambibition in the clothing business, would not rest satisfied therewith, but, yearing for new and more extended fields in which to exercise his administrative business tact, would surely drift into the general dry goods trade. To-day the general expectation has been abundantly realized by the inauguration of opening day, and it can be said to be quite satisfactory both to visitors and visited. The immense size of the building, occupying the whole square known as Centre-square and covering an unbroken ground area of 250x373 feet, has enabled the proprietor and his able corps of assistants to design and arrange a dry goods store that is really marvelously well adapted for the purpose. The general idea seems to be taken from the spider's web. In the centre of the building a circle of shelving and counters ninety feet in circumferance is taken as the pivotal point from which range at proper intervals circle after circle of similar shelving and counters dissected at proper distances by aisles leading from the centre to the outer circle. This it will be observed, is the very best plan that could be devised, inasmuch as it gives a most ready access from one point to another, a matter of no slight importance in a building of such magnitude, and affords as well a very complete opportunity of dividing the establishment into appropriate departments. These departments are classified into sections under alphabetical heading, which sections are again divided into sub-section. Some general idea of the magnitude of the concern may be had from the following data:—There are 83 blocks of counters, numbering all 129. In front of these there are, for the convenience of shoppers, 1,400 stools; length of main aisles, 196 feet;—aggregate length of aisles, 1½ miles; area of floor, over 90,000 square feet. In addition there are elegantly fitted rooms for children's goods, ladies' finished suits, and other special departments, besides parlors, retiring rooms, &c., for the comfort of customers. In the space enclosed by the central counter is an elegantly carpeted and finished dark room, lighted only by gas, used for showing silk goods for evening dress, but this is the only place in which gas is needed, inasmuch as the edifice is flooded with day light from the numerous skylights which cover the roof.—The entire building in every department is filled with a new and attractive stock of goods. The store No. 1313 Chestnut street has been purchased and entirely demolished in order to make it a beautiful arcade leading from Chestnut Street into the great store. This arcade is highly ornamented in front and magnificently lighted with stained glass and elaborate chandeliers, tiled with marble, and otherwise rendered attractive.

Opening day was a great success.

Impoverished by Lawsuits.

When the late Cames B. Taylor, of New York, died a few years since, he was supposed to be worth several million dollars, while by his will his widow inherited the property. As executrix of her husband's great estate, she at once found herself embarrassed by a multitude of unsettled claims against the property, and by a contest with her daughter, who disputed the validity of the will. Among the creditors of the estate was O. B. Mattison, of Utica, who held notes amounting to $75,000, and by a suit begun by him and other creditors in the Supreme Court, Oneida county, Mrs. Taylor was pronounced mentally incapable of managing the estate, and a receiver was appointed. A referee was also appointed to take proof and report concerning the validity of the claims against the property. It was soon found that the estate, reduced by mismanagement and legal claims would amount to not over $200,000, and this sum would be swallowed up in settling the charges of the receiver, the fees of the daughter's lawyer, her guardian and guardian's lawyer, and the cost of her suit in the courts. Creditor's swarmed from every side to the plunderer of the estate, and it was declared insolvent. Mrs. Taylor was left penniless. She was compelled in October last to go forth from her Madison Avenue mansion and seek the charity of her friends in the country. To complete her burdens of misfortunes, her costly and magnificent wardrobe, which filled nine large trunks, was attached at the moment when she was leaving her home, for a small debt. The wardrobe, which was valued at $4,000, was exposed for sale on Wednesday, and brought only $300, not enough to pay the attachment.

THE SEA.—There is something, says Hazlitt, in being near the sea like the confines of eternity. It is a new element, a pure abstraction. The mind loves to hover on that which is endless and forever the same. People wonder at a steamboat, that makes its limpid path like an iron railway through the sea. I wonder at the sea itself, the vast leviathan, smiling in its deep, waked into fury, fathomlesss, boundless, a huge world of water drops.—Whence is it? where goes it? Is it of eternity, or of nothing? Strange, ponderous riddle, that we can neither penetrate or grasp in our comprehension; ebbing and flowing like human life, and swallowing it up in thy remorseless womb — what art thou? What is there in common with thy life and ours who gaze at thee? Blind, deaf and old, thou seeest not, hearest not, understandest not; neither do we understand who behold and listen to thee.—Great as thou art, unconscious of thy greatness, unwieldy, enormous, preposterous twin-birth of matter! rest in thy dark, unfathomed cave of mystery, mocking human pride and weakness! Still is it given to the mind of man to wonder at thee, to confess its ignorance, and to stand in awe of the stupendous might and majesty, and of its own being, that can question thine!

JUVENILE MURDERERS.—Alabama has the champion murderers. In Talledega county last Tuesday, the sons of a Mr. Wilkes, residing near Syllacauga, were returning from the village school in company with another boy, and when some distance from the schoolhouse, the boys became involved in a quarrel, when the strange boy struck down the elder of the Wilkes boys a lad about 11 years of age, pounding him to death. The younger Wilkes, about 9 years of age, called to the boy to stop striking his brother, as he had already killed him. The boy paying no attention to the request of young Wilkes, the latter pulled out his pocket-knife and stabbed him in a vital part killing him almost instantly. None of the boys, it is said, exceed 12 years of age.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@7.25
Patapsco Family,	8.75@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	160@162
" red,	158@160
Corn—white,	51@52
" yellow,	52@53
Rye,	72@75
Oats,	37@40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Reduction in Prices OF SEWING MACHINES.

IN order to increase my sales for the next sixty days only, I will sell the Light Running Improved Elias Howe Sewing Machine, that formerly sold at sixty-five dollars, for $42.00 cash. Other styles in proportion.—Warranted the best machines in the market. For descriptive circulars call on or address

WM. R EMERSON,
Denton, Md.
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Encourage Home Enterprise.

Bone Manufacture.

The Best in Use for all Crops.

Standard Guaranteed.

$26 PER TON CASH.

Manufactured at Greensboro' and Federalsburg

BY MORGAN & SIMPSON.

Also, on hand and for sale, a full supply of bent fellocs and a cheap lot of window sash.

Again they call attention to their stock of fresh and well selected Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Notions.

Offered at Prices Cheaper than the Cheapest.

The people will find it to their interest to examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

MORGAN & SIMPSON.

P S.—The subscriber will be at Federalsburg every Saturday afternoon after 3 o'clock to transact business, settle old accounts, and receive new orders, and at home at all other times for the same purpose and especially to sell the best and cheapest goods in the market. WM. MORGAN.

mar-22-4w.

25 FANCY CARDS 15 styles with name 10 cts. Post paid, J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens Co., N. Y.

AGENTS 12 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS, beautifully framed, sent by mail for $1. Sell at sight. NAT. CHROMO CO., Philadelphia.

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

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WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

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CAUTION.—Beware of the falsely claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

BIG BEST Milton Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' handsome brooch, and ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' parisain diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cts. have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Solid Milton Gold Watches, $10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to a $200 genuine gold. "His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book Dec.* 16, 1876. Postage Stamps taken as Cash. F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond St., N. Y. [mar-1-4w.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, Strawberries, Peaches, &c.

New Sorts, by Mail.

PLANTS of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00 by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best C. sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade.—Agents Wanted.

B. M. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. [mar-1-4w.

FOR SALE.

A Wheeler & Wilson or a Singer Sewing Machine

NEW, will sold a bargain or traded for other property. Apply at this OFFICE. Jan-18-1m.

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WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES *The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building at Sixth and Market, now something over 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 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 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 prevail only that but* one *dealing for even the most inexperienced buyers. The large volume of business allows the smallest kind of profit, so that goods are no where cheaper and seldom so cheap elsewhere. A chief feature of the business is to invite and insist on customers returning goods and getting the money back if they are not satisfied.*

Wanamaker's Warehouses

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 *Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,*

Wanamaker's Warehouses *JOHN WANAMAKER.*

THOMPSON & KERSEY

Are always ahead of all competitors, have an unequalled Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

SUCH AS

Sheeting, Ticking, Shirting,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towlings,
Pillow Casings, Doylies, Etc., Etc.,

bought before the recent advance, which advantage they are giving to their patrons.

All orders for Goods receive our personal attention and are filled at Lowest Rates.

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SPRING PRINTS,
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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.

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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

Milinery 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,

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THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

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Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

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"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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AT POTTER'S LANDING, MD.,

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