American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1877.

THE Boston *Advertiser* truly says that as soon as the Southern question abdicates its supremacy in our politics, and the new issues come to the front, the lines of division will be run straight through both the old parties. The Southern question has been so controlling that the most serious differences on other matters have been tolerated, and weak compromises resorted to for preventing party division.

A BILL of Rights has been adopted by the Georgia Constitutional Convention, now in session at Atlanta. The bill recognizes all races as citizens, and pledges all protection in their rights of citizenship.—Imprisonment for debt and whipping for crime are prohibited. It further declares that the right of changing the Constitution or form of the Government is the sole and inherent right of the people of the State.

THE report that the President would revoke the call for the extra session of Congress in October is rendered somewhat improbable by the fact that all the heads of bureaus in the several departments have been instructed to have their annual reports ready to submit to the heads of the Executive Department early in September, to the end that the Cabinet reports may be ready to submit to Congress in October, instead of December, as heretofore.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "No matter who may declare war on the Administration, or impute to President Hayes a dereliction of duty and principle, it is nevertheless true that his reformatory and conciliatory policy is endorsed by all the solid business interests of the country. The country wants peace, a cessation of sectional strife, reform of the corrupting practices of the times and a revival of business. Whoever obstructs these desired ends must take the responsibility."

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, announces in a published letter his belief that the President has nothing to fear from the opposition elements in his own party. He thinks the test of his policy will be not the prevention of all abuses and lawlessness in the South, but the reduction of the whole amount. He believes the great mass of the Republican party sustains the President, and sees no obstacles to his ultimate triumph, save the improbable one of an increase of lawlessness in the South.

TAMMANY has declared war on Speaker Randall, and swears by all that is sacred that he shall be Speaker no longer. The *Express* bulged out with four columns of "damaging evidence" that he betrayed his party during the last session and kept Mr. Tilden out of the White House. If there were less wind in this onslaught, it would be easier to tell what it means. As it is, it is difficult to say whether the attack is serious, or whether it is only another form of the seductive posters on the fence around the new Court House in the City Hall Park, requesting everybody to read the *Express* because everybody does read it now.

THE Indianapolis *Journal*, the so-called Morton organ, while thinking that the immediate effect of the President's order to office-holders will hurt the party organization, says: "We have no fears that this result will be lasting. The Republican party is too powerful and elastic to be permanently weakened by any such cause.—The office-holders constitute but a small proportion of its fighting force, and with all due respect to them, they are very far from monopolizing all its intelligence or brain power. There is an abundance of latent leadership in the party, and when it has adjusted itself to the new order of things this will be developed as fast as needed."

A CURIOUS response to the President's order was on Thursday received by the Postmaster General. Mr. Wentworth, who is Postmaster at Islington, Mass., expressed his approval of the order and notified the Postmaster General that he has resigned his membership of the Islington Democratic Town Committee, and also his membership of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts. Great surprise was expressed that so prominent a Democrat should be found in possession of a Massachusetts Postoffice, and the fact that no effort has been made to have Mr. Wentworth removed has started the theory that the town of Islington must be unanimously Democratic, or else the Postmaster is mistaken as to his political identity.

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER, of Ohio is in favor of a modification of the Resumption act. Here is his plan, and the proposition to dispose of the gold to merchants and importers is wise and proper. "I think the better way now would be to adopt some plan of appreciating the value of greenbacks. I am not for destroying them or reducing their volume below $300,000,000. That's little enough. Then I would have the General Government 'bear' down the premium on gold. It can easily do that. Here they've got $35,000,000 in gold.—Now let them announce that they will sell it to merchants and importers for legitimate purposes—for the payment of duties—at a nominal rate, say one-half per cent. premium. That at once brings down the price of gold on the street in New York and other money centres. The greenback is appreciated and gold brought down, and we accomplish resumption practically without any of the strain or panic. Something has to be done when Congress meets to relieve the country of this nightmare, because I consider it more than actual danger." Mr. Foster thinks the Ohio Republican Convention will endorse the President without equivocation. As the President is pledged to carry out the resumption act, a request for its modification will be pretty near an "equivocation."

The Railroad Strike.

The railroad strike which commenced at Martinsburg, Va., reached Baltimore on Friday last and culminated in the defiance of law, the overthrow of civil order, and the destruction of human life. As the Sixth Regiment, Col. Clarence Peters, was marching from its armory, along Baltimore street, to Camden Station, to proceed to Cumberland, the regiment was stoned and fired into by the crowds on the streets.—The regiment fired into the crowd and a number were killed and wounded. Later in the evening the excitement attending the fatal firing of the Sixth Regiment was at the highest pitch and the side walks were crowded with the excited populace. About 20 persons, mostly spectators, were killed on the streets, and about 25 wounded.

On Saturday comparative quiet reigned in Baltimore, but the authorities were active preparing for future emergencies. Gov. Carroll called upon President Hayes for United States troops to assist in maintaining the peace of the city. The President responded promptly by issuing his proclamation calling upon the rioters to disperse and return to their homes. Federal troops have arrived and order is again restored.

Outside of Maryland the most formidable disturbance is reported from Pittsburg, Pa., where the strikers, aided by several thousand sympathizers, including river men, miners and others, resisted the State troops with a shower of stones, and were fired upon. Twenty persons were killed in the melee and a number wounded, including a woman and several children. The crowd was stampeded, but reformed, paraded the streets, besieged the round-house where the troops were quartered, captured three cannon, and threatened to sack the arsenal.

The railroad buildings destroyed are as follows: Two round houses, one machine shop, Superintendent's office, car repair shop, blacksmith's shop, three or four oil houses, Union Transfer depot, offices of the Pullman Car Company, laundry and offices, despatcher's office, powder house, Union Depot Hotel, Pan Handle Railroad engine house, general offices and freight depot of the Adams Express Company.

The freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis and general offices of the same Company were fired, and are in close proximity to the Union Depot. Citizens are organizing and marching to the scene of the conflict to prevent further damage. All are armed with concealed weapons and heavy base ball bats.

Along the Pennsylvania road from Union depot to East Liberty the numerous tracks were filled with loaded cars. These were burned from Milville, Thirty-third street to Thirteenth street, a distance of twenty blocks. It is estimated that two thousand cars loaded with coal oil and all kinds of merchandise, were totally destroyed. Add these together, with locomotives, buildings and other property destroyed, swell the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's losses to an aggregate amount that is variously estimated at from three to four million dollars.

The mob rained a shower of stones and other missiles upon the military who in turn fired indiscriminately into the crowd, killing men, women and children. Twenty citizens were killed and twenty-nine wounded. Among the killed is Sheriff Fife, of Pittsburg. Major Gen. Pearson is badly wounded.

Amid all these scenes of death and terror brawny women could be seen hurrying away with pairs of white kid slippers under her arms; another carrying an infant would be rolling a barrel of flour along the sidewalk, using her feet as the propelling power. Here a man wheeling a wheelbarrow loaded with white lead, boys hurried through the crowd with large sized family Bibles as their share of the plunder, while scores of females utilized aprons and dresses to carry flour, eggs, dry goods, etc.—Bundles of umbrellas, fancy parasols, hams, bacon, leaf lard, calico, blankets, laces and flour were mixed together in the arms of robust men or carried on hastily constructed handbarrows.

The strike seems to be general throughout the country, and extends from Baltimore to Chicago. It also reaches through Pennsylvania, New Jersey and extends to New York, but it is to be hoped that it has reached its height, and that moderate councils will prevail.

THE Hagerstown *Mail* says that the distress from the want of employment in Cumberland among the workingmen, particularly in mining and manufacturing localities is absolutely heart rending, for it is verging on starvation. In Cumberland several meetings have been held to devise means of relief and the most visionary and impracticable projects, including among them the running the municipal corporation, which cannot now collect enough to pay its expenses, into debt for improvements not needed, have been proposed and abandoned. The *News* says, that on Monday last the relief committee had presented to them a petition to the City Council for work, signed by one hundred and forty-four unemployed workingmen living in the Sixth ward, and a report of their investigation into the condition of eleven families, comprising fifty persons, living in the same ward, stating that each family was in sore need—some of them starving. The committe resolved upon immediate action, and Messrs. R. D. Johnson, Frank Haley and S. A. Cox agreed to solicit contributions of money or provisions to relieve the immediate wants of the persons alluded to.

THE first elections of the year will be held on the 6th of August in Kentuckey and Alabama to choose Legislators. California and Vermont will vote on the 5th of September, and Maine on the 10th, for members of the Legislature and State officers. Colorado will hold an annual election for members of the Legislature on the 2d of October, and Iowa for State officers and members of the Legislature on the 9th of October. On the 6th of November Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nevada will hold elections. In nine of these Governors will be chosen, and members of the Legislature in all.

THE Large Foreign Trade of California in fruit and wines becomes no mystery when it is known that the State has 3,800,000 fruit trees and 35,000,000 grape vines, and harvests from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of fruit yearly. She produces a large surplus, and foreign trade follows as a matter of course. Judging from the industrial spirit California displays she will one day have a large foreign trade in manufactures from the same reason.

THE proposal to give the President the doubtful compliment of good 'intentions' and thus slide around the bothersome Southern policy question in the Ohio Convention, does not meet with overwhelming approval in that State. There seems to be an impression that the President's own State can't afford to treat him in that way. General C. H. Grosvenor, the Speaker of the last Legislature, put the more popular sentiment correctly when he said to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* who had asked him if the Convention would endorse the policy: "Most certainly we will, if I have anything to say. We must give it a hearty and full indorsement. No half way one will answer. I see some of our people have proposed to let it pass without notice, or, at best, to adopt simply a vague and general resolution approving of Hayes' administration of affairs since he came into office. Such a plank will never do. The idea is preposterous. Why, Hayes is our own man, elected right here from Ohio! It would be little better than an insult to adopt such a resolution."

A Defect in the State School Law.

The other day, in praising the general features of the State school law of 1872-74, we alluded to what we consider a grave defect in it, which should be remedied when the Legislature meets. The Board of County School Commissioners is, practically speaking, an irresponsible body.—Their power is immense; their discretion unlimited; they regulate their own expenses and audit their own accounts. A board of directors of a railroad company has as much power, but they are responsible to the stockholders. The Board of County School Commissioners is responsible to nobody. They are appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court, they appoint the school district trustees, they call upon the County Commissioners for what money they see proper, they nominate their own secretary, treasurer and examiner, so that the books and accounts are kept exactly as they choose to have them kept, and they merely make tabulated returns, unaccompanied with vouchers, to the State Board. This is a vicious circle, with no real responsibility anywhere in its whole extent.

The State Board is over them, but has no power to do more than "assist and advise" them. The State Board provides "blank forms" for their use, but it is nowhere said that vouchers shall be shown anywhere or to anybody by the County Boards. These Boards, in the case of the counties having over one hundred schools, consist of five members. In the case of counties with less than one hundred schools three members. They are duly and fully incorporated, with seal and succession, and "all the property, estates, effects, money, funds, claims and State donations, now vested by law in the public school authorities of any county," are transferred to and invested in them. They have unlimited power to build and repair school houses, to fix teachers' salaries and to purchase and distribute school books, &c. Over and above the State school tax, the Board of County School Commissioners has the power to *designate* what further monies they may require for their purposes, and the County Commissioners of the county are by the law "authorized, empowered, *directed and required* to levy and collect such tax upon the assessable property of county" as the School Board thinks sufficient, the only limit being that the tax shall not exceed ten cents in the hundred dollars, except with the conset and approval of the County Commissioners. Practically, however, the County Commissioners have no discretion, since they are an elective body, and the School Boards can always render them unpopular if they refuse to levy as much as is demanded, by closing the public schools and throwing the onus of such an extreme measure upon them.—This has been tried in Baltimore county, where the County Commissioners were *compelled* to make a levy of 13 cents, because the County School Board threatened to close the schools if they did not.

A majority of the County Board can vote an objectionable member out of the board and require the judges of the Circuit Court to supply the vacancy. Thus three men in the large counties and two men in the small ones have what is virtually a veto power over the appointments made by the judges, since they can declare any member's office vacant on the ground of "inefficiency," and there is no appeal except one, which must be taken within ten days, to the State Board. The County Boards have also power to borrow money on their note, and to issue certificates of indebtedness.—*Balto. Evening Bulletin.*

A Beautiful Sentiment.

A man without some sort of religion is at best a poor reprobate, the foot-ball of destiny with no tie linking him to infinity, and to the wondrous eternity that is even worse, a flame without a color, a flower without perfume.

A man may, in some sort, tie his frail hopes and honors, with weak, shifting ground tackle to his business or the world; but a woman without that anchor which they call faith, is a drift and a wreck. A man may clumsily continue a kind of responsibility or motive, but can find no basis in any other system of right action, than that of spiritual faith. A man may crave his brain to thoughtfulness in such poor harborage as fame, and reputation may stretch out before him; but a woman—in storms, where can she put her hope, if not in heaven?

And that sweet fruitfulness, that abiding love, that endearing hope, mellowed scene of life, lighting it with pleasant radiance, when the world's cold storms break like an army with smoking cannon; what can bestow it all but a holy soul, tied to what is stronger than a mighty host? Who has enjoyed the love of a God-loving mother, but will echo it with energy and hallow it with a tear.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—A singular death of a colored woman took place near Suddlersville, Queen Anne's county, on Thursday night last. She retired in good health and during the night was awakened by the noise of a snake in her sleeping room. She got up and killed the snake, but in handling the stick with which it was killed she got some of the blood of the snake in her eye. The eye soon became inflamed and sometime during the night she died, no one knows how or when. Her death in such a singular and mysterous manner has raised considerable inquiry in the neighborhood. Her family are of the impression that her death was caused by the blood of the snake getting into her eye.

A Peninsular State.

There is a disposition manifested on the Eastern Shore to revive the discussion of the often talked of project to consolidate the whole of this peninsula into a single State. It has always been felt that any proposition of this kind should come from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as it would be likely to excite unpleasant comment if it came from Delaware, despite the fact that the sneer that "Delaware wants too 'swallow a territory larger than her own,' has little foundation in fact. We get along very comfortably as we are, and the professional politicians would prefer that no change should ever be made, since this community has a larger representation in Congress than it could have if the consolidation took place. But the business interests and the convenience of the whole peninsula would be benefitted by the change, and outside of politics it would present some decided advantages to the people of Delaware as well as to those of the Eastern Shore, and if the movement is once fairly started the politicians will not be likely to risk popular favor by opposing it. The necessity for the change has been recognized in many ways, and the religious bodies especilaly have been prompt to accept the situation. The Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the diocese of Wilmington of the Roman Catholic Church and the Presbytery of New Castle of the Presbyterian church all embrace the whole peninsula in their jurisdiction, while the two dioceses of Wilmington and Easton do the same for the Protestant Episcopal church. Originally all these religious organizations followed state lines in their boundaries to a greater or less extent, but convenience, and almost necessity, in time led them to ignore them.

The *News and Advertiser* makes a practical suggestion worth considering and acting on if there is any real interest felt in the project, and that is for a peninsular convention to consider the matter. We shall gladly do anything that lies in our power to bring such a project favorably before our people, and would suggest that if a convention be resolved upon that the friends of peninsular union in each county of this State and the Eastern Shore meet and elect delegates to such a convention, and that such delegates go well-stocked with data showing the wealth and resources of each county, so that the convention can present an aggregation of such statistics that will show what sort of a State it is proposed to form. It will be time enough to consider the probability of obtaining the consent of Maryland and Virginia to the change after we have demonstrated that the whole people of the peninsula are in favor of it. Until we can demand it with practical unanimity there will be nothing done. By the way, if such a convention were held this summer it ought to meet at Rehoboth or Ocean City.—*Wilmington E. Evening and Commercial.*

Debtors and Negotiable Paper.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Sharwood delivering the opinion, has just decided a question of no little in'erest in that State. For years it has been a custom among banks in Pennsylvania to discount notes containing a clause by which the debtor binds himself to pay five per cent. of the costs that may be rendered necessary in collecting them. This paper has always been regarded as negotiable, and was indorsed by the mere signature of the indorser. Some paper of this kind was held by a bank in Huntington county, and it went to protest. Suit was brought against the indorser to compel payment.—The indorser contested the suit on the ground that notes containing the five per cent. clause were not negotiable paper, and unless the indorsement on them was accompanied with a formal guarantee of indebtedness, as in any other non-negotiable evidence of debt, the indorsers were not lable. Judge Dean decided that the notes were negotiable. The defendants took the case up to the Supreme Court. A decision has been reached and announced which reverses the judgment of the lower court, and discharges the indorser of the notes from all liability. As there are not less than $5,000,000 in notes of this kind held by banks and individuals in different parts of Pennsylvania, the decision is one of the most important ever delivered by the judiciary of that State. It virtually makes a large per centage of this paper valueless. It is probable that the case will be further tested by carrying it to the United States Supreme Court.

A Movement for Peace.

A New York letter says humanitarien sentiment there is about to assert itself in a petition or memorial to the President asking him, in the interests of peace to tender his services as mediator between Russia and Turkey. It will be supported by the names of hundreds of clergyman of all denominations, and also those of persons of high standing in social, political and business life. The argument in favor of the step is that, as this government has been free from the diplomatic entanglements that preceded the war, and cannot be supposed, from itsposition to have any selfish motive in the premises, the offer to act as mediator would come with a force which neither power could resist, without forfeiting the sympathies of the whole civilized world. The objection that such a proceeding would be contrary to the non-intervention policy of the United States is met with the reminder that the proceedings would be exclusively in the interests of humanity, and therefore in no wise identifying us with political or diplomotic controversies.—There is reason to believe that Secretary Evarts has been sounded in advance on the subject, and with such results as to give encouragement to the memorialists.

LANDHOLDERS AND TENANTS.—The owners and tenants of farming and planting lands in the northern section of Calvert county, Md., recently had a meeting to counsel as to the pecuniary relations between them and hired laborers. It was resolved, in view of the fact that provisions have measurably decreased in prices and that the profits of farming and tobacco planting have declined in equal ratio, that contracts for hired labor for the year 1878 shall stipulate for $75 and board for No. 1 male hands and $45 for No. 2 hands.—Minors, according to age and capacity, are to be paid from $25 to $40. Day hands, for general farm work, are to receive 37 cents, and women for housework $3 per month. It was also resolved to discountenance the renting of houses to persons who do not hire out to labor or who have no special trade or employment. As the labor generally of that section is colored these stipulations of course apply directly to that class.

THE Elkton *Whig* says: The largest sale of real estate that has taken place here for a number of years was made by Messrs. Jones and Haines, trustees, and Benoni Cooling, Sheriff, on Tuesday last. It was the property of David M. Taylor, Esq., situated principally on the Chesapeake road, about 3¼ miles from town, aggregating in all about 1,452 acres, divided into ten parcels. The total sales amounted to $27,315,50. This is all good quality of land, some of it in fair state of cultivation, and all in desirable locations. The prices secured were extremely low.

A Woman Kills a Rattlesnake with Boiling Water.

The Monroe Commercial relates this story: "George Case, a constable of London, a few days ago was away from the house, at work on the farm, and the mother had stepped out of the house for a short time, leaving a little girl of eighteen months alone. Hearing the child laughing in great apparent glee, she looked in, and was horrified to see it playing with a large masasaugua, or marsh rattlesnake, and when it would make a lunge to bite, the child would laugh, supposing it play. A pet cat was between the child and the snake, using all its strength by rubbing against it to keep it out of danger. It is the opinion of the parents that they are indebted to the cat for the child's life. In this case the mother seized the child and placed it in the middle of the highest bed in the house, then she, all unmindful that she had lain off her shoes, seized a kettle of hot water and commenced pouring it upon the snake.—This brave little barefoot woman, near enough to a four foot rattlesnake to pour hot water on him, poured it on him till he made a lunge to bite, when she screamed, dropped the kettle and ran. By this time Mr. C., who had been called, got to the house. By tearing up the floor he succeeded in pushing him out with a pitchfork.—His snakeship was found in a very demoralized condition, being half cooked and entirely blinded by the hot water, trying to bite with a mouth all knocked askew by the falling kettle. After he was despatched and the rattles secured they were found to number seventeen, and some of them gone at that, showing him to have been old enough to vote.

THE new Methodist Hymn Book, prepared by a committee of the General Conference is completed and has been accepted by the Board of Bishops. It contains 1, 150 hymns, of which two-thirds were taken from the old manuel. For the selection of the 400 new hymns, some 1,500 hymn books were consulted and carefully annotated. Every hymn in the collection has been traced back to its original source, and in most cases the original version has been restored.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@ 7.75
Patapsco Family,	9.75@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	9.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	1.57@1.58
" red,	1.51@1.55
Corn—white,	68@ 69
" yellow,	65@ 67
Rye,	67@ 70
Oats,	40@ 45

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colored Camp.

THE members of the A. M. E. Church at Denton and Tuckahoe Neck, will hold a camp meeting in the Grove at Long's School House, on the road leading from Denton to Hillsborough, commencing on

SATURDAY, August 4th, 1877,

and continue for one week. Bishop Wayman and other ministers from abroad are expected to be present and assist in the religious exercises.

Other denominations are invited to tent with us. The public, without regard to race, are invited to attend the camp.

THOS. F. COLE, Pastor.

jly26-2w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of T. D. Case & Co., are hereby notified not to pay anything due said firm to Simeon N. West.

T. D. CASE,
JAS T. DRAPER,
JNO. T. SANGSTON.

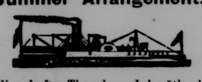
Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the old firm of Case & West are hereby notified not to pay anything due said firm to Simeon N. West. T. D. CASE.

jly26-3w.

Chester River Steamboat Co.

Summer Arrangement.



ON and after Thursday, July 5th, 1877, the splendid new Iron Steamer

B. S. FORD

Will make daily excursions from Chester River to Baltimore: leaving Chestertown daily, at 7 A. M.; Rolph's 7 1-4; Booker's 7 1-2; Quaker Neck 7.40; Queenstown Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.45; Queenstown, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.45; Kent Island, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.00; Kent Island, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.00.

Returning, leaving Baltimore daily, at 2 1-2 P. M., making the above stops. By the above arrangement Passengers will have several hours in Baltimore to transact business and return same day.

Fare to Baltimore and return same day, $1.50. Fare to Baltimore and return next day, $2.00.

Liberal reductions to Sunday Schools and Societies making excursions to Baltimore.

Freights received daily up to time of starting. H. A. ALBERT, Secretary.

july26-tf.

Teachers' Salaries.

THE salaries of the teachers of the graded schools at Hillsborough, Greensborough, Denton and Preston shall be $150 per term, each. The school at Andersontown, $100 per term, and the Federalsburg school the same, provided no arrangement is made with Dorchester county for a joint school. All the other schools of the county will pay a salary of $75 per term.

By order of the Board,
GEO. F. BEAVEN, Secretery.

jly19-4w.

EXAMINATION Of Applicant Teachers.

AN Examination of applicants to teach in the public schools of Caroline county, will be conducted in Greensborough on Monday, 30th inst., and in Denton on Tuesday the 31st inst., and in Preston on Thursday 2nd of August.

All teachers, without exception, whose certificates have expired must present themselves for examination The Board cannot recognize any one as a teacher who does not hold a certificate. By order of the Board.

GEO. F. BEAVEN, Secretary.

jly19-2w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us are notified that our books and papers are in the hands of Wm. H. Lowe, to whom *immediate* payment must be made, as longer indulgence *cannot* and *will not* be given.

MASSEY & LOWE,
Greensboro', July 12th, 1877-3w.

Coal Oil, better in quality and lower in price, at B. G. STEVENS.

jan 25-tf.

65 CENTS.

NEWS FOR THE LADIES!

Competition Silenced!!

A Revolution in the Kid Glove Trade!

We Sell All Shades 2-Button Kid Gloves at 65 Cents!

Intending to monopolize the Kid Glove Trade in Easton, we have made arrangements for the sale of Kid Gloves at LESS PRICES than they can be bought elsewhere. Call and see them!

THOMPSON & KERSEY.

We have the largest assortment of HABMURG EDGINGS in Easton, at

LOWEST PRICES.

In connection with our Dry Goods business we have stocked one room with

READY MADE CLOTHING!

Of all grades in great variety. This is a New Feature of our business and we guarantee prices. Buyers see our superior stock before purchasing.

Thompson & Kersey.

jun-28-y. EASTON, MD.

NO CREDIT, NO LOSS!

NO HIGH PRICES.

The Superior Standard

OF OUR

CLOTHING

FULLY MAINTAINED AT PRICES

LOWER THAN EVER.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

184 West Baltimore Street,

Opposite Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Branch of 487 Broadway, New York.

may-3-2mos.

100,000 MEN WANTED.

THE object of this organization is to keep the low prices *long since* established by us, down *so low* that the "weepings, wailings, and gnashing of teeth of *all* foreign competition can be distinctly heard, and to permit the troops in their march to the front to stop under the shade of the willows and regale themselves, as I have to give *a-weigh* 10 barrels of Sugar, 6 bags of Coffee, 5 barrels of Flour within the next thirty days. Come—delays are dangerous.

GROCERIES,

Fresh and fine, in price we *defy* competition. To convince you, we simply ask you to call.

HATS,

Try them, you will find them substantial, fine, and such styles as are worn by the "gay and festive."

NOTIONS,

The finest variety and selection on the Shore, and at prices that will *absolutely* astonish you.

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have them heavy and fine for men and boys; for the ladies we have them of *every* variety, from the easy, comfortable slipper, to the magnificent finished gaiter; *in fact all kinds*, even those who are fond of tripping the "fantastic toe" need not go to Easton for them.

ATTENTION LADIES!

DO call and examine our dress goods. We have made this a *specially*, and promise to sell them as cheap as they can be sold in the market. We have every variety and kind imaginable, and will do our *very* best to please, and are confident you will return to your homes rejoicing.

Muslins, Cassimeres & Prints.

In these I am sure in quality and price will astonish you.

PRINTS,	5 to 6 1-4 per yard
YD. WIDE MUSLIN,	6 " "
ALL WOOL CASSIMERE, (splendid)	75 " "
FRUIT OF THE LOOM,	11 cts per yard.
LAUREL D,	10 " "
PORTSMOUTH B,	4 " "
WAMSUTTA PRINTS	4 " "
BEST,	6 1-2 " "
LONSDALE CAMBRIC,	12 1-2 " "

These goods are cheap and sold for cash *only*. Call for our $1 Cassimere and lament over what you have been gone and done.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

It is *absolutely* surprising how very cheap we can offer these things to our customers.—Our cheap prices and pretty styles cause an unconcious smile as the buyer hurries off to his home, fearing some mistake has been made, be called back to arrange it. We can give you a nice Cassimere for 50 cents per yard, and other inducements to cash buyers.

Harness.

Both Carriage and Cart, Bridles, Collars, and *all* articles in that line, we offer at figures that suit the times. We will sell you a suit of new bgggy harness for $10. They are here for you—*come get them.*

Hardware.

Nails from 2d to 40. Carriage bolts all sizes. Plow bolts. *A gimlet you cannot break.*—Best Hickory Felloes and Spokes, Carriage Shafts and Hubs all sizes, Carriage and Dearborn Arms and Axles. The best Rowland Shovel and Spade, $1 each. Hay and Straw Forks. Trace, Back and Tug Chains. Knives and Forks *very* low, odd forks. The celebrated "Emerald Cook" Stove, sold at less than city retail prices, also the "Virginia" "Sea Bird," and "Welcome" in store, and sold cheap for cash. Stove pipes and elbows 20 to 40 cents a joint. Stoves and fixtures for your stoves furnished at short notice. Canvass for Carriage tops, good and common, Oil Cloth Matting, and everything you want can be had at figures to suit the times.

☞ Wheels of every description ready made to fit Carriages, Dearborns, &c.

NOW COME ONE, COME ALL,

And bring any kind of trade you have—*we take all*, and would be pleased to have the opportunity of convincing you that all is as we represent.

B. G. Stevens,
Potter's Landing, Md.

jun-7-y.