American Union

J. W. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1877.

THERE is talk in Mississippi of running ex-Senator Brown as an independent candidate for Governor of that State, to be supported by the Republicans. Mr. Brown was the colleague of Jefferson Davis, and retired from the United States Senate with that person. He was afterwards a member of the Confederate Senate.

THERE is a good deal of lofty lying floating around the country now concerning the confession of ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina. Some of the rumors implicate ex-Governor Chamberlain, and place the whole amount of plunder which the carpet-baggers were guilty of at $10,000,000. There is not a particle of ground for these reports. Moses made his statements in secret, and they have not been given out at all by any person who is trustworthy, or who has means for ascertaining the truth. The reports are clearly grossly exaggerated if not wholly false.

A Card.

To Thos. F. Cox, Esq., Sec'y, and the Members of the Democratic County Central Committee for Caroline Co.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby resign the chairmanship of said Committee, and withdraw as a member of the same.

The party I belong to are willing that the majority should rule—that is Democratic. Respectfully,

T. F. GAREY,

Denton, Aug. 18th, 1877.

We transfer to our columns the above card for the purpose of calling the attention of the two political parties of this county to a wrong that now exists in the selection of delegates to the county nominating conventions.

There is in the county five election districts. The total vote in the first district last year was 260; in the second 517; in the third 822; in the fourth 437; and in the fifth 271. Each district in the county nominating convention is represented by an equal number of delegates. There is a manifest inequality in this system of representation. It is neither right nor just that a district having but 260 voters should have the same number of delegates as a district polling 822 votes, or with one polling 517 votes. Yet this has been the system which has prevailed in all our nominating conventions for years past.

The manifest injustice of this system is more apparent, when the fact is developed in county conventions, that a few men seeking a nomination, by bargain and trade, may by a combination of the smaller districts against the larger or most populous districts, control the convention and nominate whom they please and against the wishes and interests of a majority of the voters of the county. In other words; the three smaller districts having about 800 voters may combine against the other two districts having about 1400 voters and make such nominations as may suit their fancy or gratify their political whims.—This is a minority rule and entirely reverses the great fundamental principle of democracy. If we understand Mr. Garey's position, this is the grounds of his objection to the action of the county central committee—or as he expresses it. he prefers that the majority shall rule in making the nominations as well as in the popular vote. If the delegates were fairly proportioned according to the number of voters in each, the 1st and 5th districts would be entitled to three delegates each; the 2nd to five delegates; the 3rd to eight delegates, and the 4th to four delegates; or if the number of delegates should be increased in equal ratio to the number of voters in each should still be adhered to.

The present system of county nominations cannot be justified either on the grounds of numbers or scope of territory. It is wrong in principle, in theory, and in practice. It should be abandoned at once by both political parties, for if persisted in evils will follow, until at the last, when they can be endured no longer, a change will be effected.

This system of an equal number of delegates obtained many years ago when our county contained but three election districts, with about an equal number of voters in each. Since, however, two of these districts have been divided, and where we formerly had but two we now have four, leaving what was once the second but now the third district, undivided. The 1st, 4th and 5th poll 868 votes, while the 3rd polls 822, almost an equal number to the three districts first named. The three districts send up, (allowing 5 to each district,) 15 delegates, while the 3rd, with about an equal number of votes, is entitled to but 5 delegates. This is clearly unjust and ignores the majority rule.

The time was when political jugglery, wire-pulling, trading and combinations were winked at, and even silently endorsed by the best men of both parties. But times have changed. Honesty in politics is now demanded, and political leaders are held to a rigid and strict accountability for their acts. Popular sentiment is no longer to be smothered with the heat and fumes of a blind party fanaticism. The independent voter is roused from his quiet slumbers, and knowing his rights, dares assert them. Therefore, we advise the political leaders in this county to give to the people that right and justice which is their due—a fair and equal representation in the county nominating conventions, based on the elective system.

AT one of Peter Cartwright's camp-meetings he was much annoyed by a noisy sister, who "took part" more frequently than was acceptable. He had called on them to kneel while some one lead in prayer. She struck off at once with much feeling and power. Cartwright, not recognizing her voice, shouted out "amen." A brother kneeling close by whispered, "It is Ann Jordan praying." Cartwright, looking around and seeing it was so, cried out: "I take that amen back!"

Kansas Colonization.

A company is being organized in Baltimore city, composed of workingmen and farmers, with the intention of removing to Kansas to settle on government lands.—That all our large cities are overcrowded is a fact which will not admit of a doubt.—That destitution and poverty among the labor class prevails to a large extent cannot be questioned. Nor is it to be denied that agricultural pursuits even in our own State is neglected, while all our agricultural products are much higher in price than years ago.

It does seem to us the very act of folly for working men, surrounded with good society, blessed with wholesome laws, a climate mild, the earth teeming with plenty, and with unsurpassed natural advantages, should desire to remove to a section of country deprived of these and on the wild unbroken praries of the West, amid such surroundings, endure privations and labor under difficulties from which they might be comparatively free within fifty miles of their present homes. This Peninsula is not to-day supporting one half the population that ought to subsist on our soil. Here land is cheap and if properly cultivated will not fail to be productive and will amply compensate for all the labor bestowed upon it. Here fish and wild fowl are in abundance. The cereals, fruit and vegetables are grown in perfection and at moderate costs. Our farmers are the most independent, contented and the freest from cares of any other class of citizens. But little want or destitution exists in our midst.

We would advise these Baltimore colonists before they come to a final conclusion to emigrate to Kansas, to visit this Peninsula, see for themselves the natural advantages here offered, and if they are men of discrimination and judgment, they will not fail to discover inducements for settlement not to be found on the prairies of the West. A gentleman of this county, the owner of thousands of acres, will sell them from 20 to 50 or more acres, on ten years credit and at most reasonable prices. No doubt, there are other large real estate owners on this Shore, who would dispose of large tracts on equally as favorable terms.

The Baltimore *Bee* has a good word for this Shore and says very truly: "probably no spot in Kansas, or any other Western State, affords a better opportunity of getting a quick and certain living. The plentiful waters abound with fish, and to tickle the land with a hoe is to make it laugh. Manufacturing and packing industries are springing up on every hand, and the resources of the country are developing themselves without any organized effort to support or encourage them. There is a sufficiency of idle land in that peninsula to support half the population of the State, and it can be bought at low prices. Small farms or gardens are more profitable than large, and, with its proximity to market, an acre there is worth ten in the far West.'

Is Farming a Good Business?

This is a question which many young men have long been asking. The stringency of the times, and the vast number now thrown out of work, have caused the inquiry to become still more frequent, and to be made with increased emphasis.

Farming has the same requisite as every other business to make it good; that is, it must be well followed. No neglected business is good. There is no kind of business which will enable one to step easily and at once into a fortune. Industry, prudence and self sacrifice are the unalterable conditions of success in all undertakings.

Farming offers certain advantages and is attended by certain drawbacks. We will mention some of each:

So far as health is concerned farming affords abundant exercise. This is one of its strongest recommendations; for what is wealth, what even is life, without health.

To a person fond of natural history and familiar with the elementary principles of some of its branches, a farm affords a desirable opportunity for the cultivation of scientific knowledge. And if one's tastes' run that way, there is great delight in flowers and trees and animal life.

As a means of acquiring money farming is slow at first, and is never very rapid.—An independence and a competency may be secured with a considerable degree of certainty; but if a young man has an ambition to possess a large fortune he is not likely to achieve it by farming.

Experience is requisite to success in this as well as in every other pursuit. It is quite a common notion that any one can manage a farm; but this is a great mistake. Any young man who contemplates taking up government land and occupying it, and who has never lived on a farm, will act wisely to first engage himself for a year with a practical farmer, thus acquiring not only a year's tuition in the business he is to follow, but whatever sum he can save out of his wages as a much needed capital.

THAT JUDGESHIP.—The question as to who will be appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench is again revived, and much talk is consequent. The number of names mentioned in this connection has dwindled considerably since the subject was before on the *tapis*. Those of Attorney General Devens and Solicitor General Phillips being the ones most frequently heard. The former would take the position if offered him, but it is said that the President does not like to spare him from his cabinet, and besides he hails from Massachusetts, and New England already has a representative on the bench in the person of Judge Clifford. Judge Phillips is thought to lead the field, as his ability to fill the position is not questioned, while he is from the South, His chances are enhanced by the belief that the appointment, which will be made about the first of October, will be given to a Southern man, that section of the country not having a representative among the Supreme Court judges.

SHERMAN ON HIS POLICY.—Secretary Sherman, who has been staying at his home in Ohio for a few days, in response to an invitation, delivered a speech on the finances of the country last week. He said the great national loan was opened by popular subscription in the United States on the 16th of June, and within 30 days afterwards 676,000,000 dollars were taken in this country, and 40,200,000 dollars in Europe, making 778,000,000 dollars sold. This sum when paid, and applied to the purchase of six per cent. bond will make an annual saving to the people of the United States of 155,600 dollars, the aggregate of saving, from both classes of bonds since the 1st of March, 1877, will be 2,581,000.

Election Betting—A Lawsuit in Chicago.

Mr. Perlee H. Webster is a Democratic politician of Chicago. He joined a company of rangers and went around with a big drum and a torch during the time of the election, and hallooed himself hoarse shouting for Tilden.

Presently he came across a man named John E. Burton, who was a bad Republican. John was shouting as loud for Hayes and Wheeler as Webster was for Tilden and Hendricks. At length these two ardent politicians came together. They argued with one another, and finally offered to back up their respective opinions by betting.

Mr. Webster said he had a parcel of land in Humphrey county, Tennessee, worth $10,000, which he said he would put against any similar amount of property. Burton also had a tract of Illinois land which he valued at $10,000. It was agreed that deeds should be made out to each other, which documents were to be placed in the hands of Henry Whipple, a mutual acquaintance. If Tilden was elected, Whipple was to hand over the deed of Burton's land to Webster. If Hayes was elected, Whipple was to hand over the deed of Webster's land to Burton. The deeds were executed and placed in Whipple's hands.

When election returns began to get rather mixed, and when, after a while, the Louisiana Returning Board got the matter in their own hands, Webster walked around to Mr. Whipple and informed him that his opinion was that Tilden was fairly elected and that he should not, on any account, turn over the deed to Burton. Whipple disregarded the wishes of Webster, and soon after Hayes' inauguration he handed Burton the deed for Webster's land.

Webster yesterday filed a voluminous bill in chancery against Burton and Whipple, narrating this whole transaction, and calling upon the court to set the transfer aside, and also asking for an injunction restraining Burton from selling or encumbering the property.—*Chicago Times.*

A Young Girl's Terrible Revenge.

Miss Caroline White, a young lady of seventeen, has created a sensation by shooting Wm. H. Holland, a married man, having a wife and seven children. On Monday last shortly, before dinner, Miss White called at the house of Thos. Yocum, in English River township. Mr. Yocum being unwell, was not long at the table, and left. Just as Holland was about finishing dinner Miss White walked out to the table, and presented a paper, telling him to sign it, which he refused to do, and stepped out doors, Miss White following him. In a moment the first shot was heard and Mr. Yocum, who was first at the scene, tells us that Holland was running, passed around an evergreen, and a short distance therefrom fell perfectly lifeless.

Miss White followed him up with a revolver, and when Holland fell placed the muzzle close to his head and continued firing. Yocum and another man, whose name we have forgotten, attempted to get hold of her, but she quickly leveled the pistol at Yocum's assistant, telling him to stand aside or she would shoot him. This he did quickly, and the weapon was in a second lowered by Miss White and fired at the prostrate and lifeless body of Holland. When the men got hold of her the chambers of the pistol proved to be empty.—Whether the full five shots were fired is not known, as in the excitement none remembered distinctly.

The cause of the act is said to be that Holland had repeatedly libeled the girl.—Reports coming to the ears of her family, Holland was interviewed and promised to sign a statement that he had lied. For sometime he has evaded his promise, until the girl became exasperated. She is reported to be of good character, modest and unassuming; not a whisper was ever heard against her name, except from Holland, who went to young men and told his tales. —*Sigourney* (Iowa) *News.*

SAVED FROM STARVATION BY A CAT.—The Suffolk *Herald* relates the following incident: "Some time ago the wife of Mr. Alfred Davis (who was drowned with his two sons last Friday evening in Nansemond river) was confined to her room with protracted sickness, and such was the poverty of the poor man that he was unable to procure the necessary nourishment for her; indeed, as Mr. Davis related the case, the wants of the family must have been of the severest and most trying nature, the family subsisting for several weeks on potatoes and salt alone. During the said indisposition of Mrs. Davis and her pressing want for delicate food, a common house cat went into the field and caught a young hare and brought it to the house. Mr. Davis took the hare and made it into soup for his suffering wife, which caused a rapid improvement in her condition. The day following the same cat again set out on its mission of charity, and succeeded in catching a partridge, which was likewise brought to the house and delivered as was the hare; and thus it was, through the instrumentality of this cat, the life of this unfortunate lady was saved from absolute starvation. The facts of the above can be substantiated as correct, and are given as related by Mr. Davis in person."

CENSUS OF THE WORLD IN 1876.—The population of the world may be given at 1,423,917,000, of whom nearly one-fifth, 309,178,000, reside in Europe, and probably 400,000,000, or less than one-third, belong to the European civilizations. Four sevenths of the world's people, or 824,000,000, reside in Asia, and half of these are Chinese. The population of America, natives included, in both divisions of the continent, is only 85,000,000, of which about half are of pure blooded European descent. The population of Africa, arrived at, of course, by more or less careful guessing, is set down at 199,900,000, of whom one per cent. can be fairly set down as civilized men, and little more than ten per cent. are half civilized. The Turkish Empire is estimated at 46,000 000, including 20,000,000 in Egypt and its dependencies, with Tunis and Tripoli; but the population in Europe is only 8,000,000, and in Asia 13,000,000. Half the European population of Turkey at least is Bulgarian, and if we add the Greeks and Sclavs, we shall find that the dominant class does not exceed one-fourth of the whole, to whom the other three-fourths are sacrificed.

HORSE STUNG TO DEATH BY BEES.—On Sunday last Mr. Isaac J. Cooper was about to leave Mr. Anthony Pollitt's in Rockawalking, when he hitched his horse near a bee hive. The bees having been robbed the day before were disposed to be a little savage. All at once they made a raid upon Mr. Cooper's horse, and by the time the horse could be removed, he was literally covered up with bees. The horse rolled upon the ground while remedies were applied, such as salt water, &c., but in vain, the horse died in one hour after the attack. The horse was worth $150.00.—*Salisbury Advertiser.*

RETURNS of the late Election for a capitol site in West Virginia have been received and show the following result:—Charleston, 39,958; Clarksburg, 30,498; Martinsburg, 8,136—majority for Charleston 1,324. It is believed the official returns will not materially change these figures.

A Strange Discovery.

A strange discovery is reported from the Lake of Geneva. A tourist having lost his trunk two divers were employed to search for it. While they were below water they found what they supposed to be a village, since covered by the lake. Their statements led to an investigation of the spot by the municipal authorities, who took measures to ascertain the truth of the extraordinary account of the divers. On covering the placid surface with oil, these latter were able to distinguish the plan of a town, streets, squares and detached houses marking the bed of the lake. The ruddy hue which characterized them led the observers to suppose that the buildings had been covered with the famous vermillion cements which was used by the Celts, Cimbri, and the early Gauls. There are about 200 houses arranged over an oblong surface, near the middle of which is a space more open, supposed to have been used for public assemblages. At the eastern extremity lies a large square tower, which was taken for a rock. A superficial investigation seems to indicate that the construction of these buildings dates from some centuries before our era. The council of Vaud has decided to have the site of the dwellings enclosed by a jetty stretching from the land, and to drain off the water, so as to bring to light what promises to be one of the most interesting archæological discoveries of our day.—*London Telegraph.*

THE approach of the meeting of the Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church begins to awaken a preliminary discussion of the questions likely to come before it for settlement.—One of these is the change of the name of the Church. On this proposal annual conventions have voted, some for and some against, Dr Caulk, of Kentuckey, late President of the House of Deputies, regrets the present name as unfortunate, but thinks that to alter it would raise troublesome legal questions. Those who wish a change object to the word "Protestant" in the title as a seeming denial of Catholicity. The substitutes proposed are "The American Branch of the Church Catholic," "The Church in America," and possibly others. An indignant correspondent of the *Churchman* of New York states that a "zealous band proposes to open (in the convention) the whole clothes business, in all its length and breadth and branches." He asks:—"What sort of a collect shall be framed to suit the settlement of style and color, shape and texture, longitude and width of sleeves and skirt, of gown and surplice, cope chasuble and alb, to say nothing of scarf and stole, &c."

THE TIME TO EAT FRUIT.—The earlier in the day fruits are eaten the better.—They should be ripe fresh and perfect, and if eaten in their natural state, it is almost impossible to take too much. Their healthful qualities depend on their ripe acidity, but if sweetened with sugar the acidity is not only neutralized, but the stomach is tempted to receive more than it can digest, and if cream is taken with them, the labor of digestion is increased. No liquid of any description should be drunk within an hour after eating fruits, nor should anything else be eaten within two or three hours—thus time being allowed for them to pass out of the stomach, and the system derives from them all their enlivening cooling and aperient influences.—The great rule is, eat fruit and berries while fresh, ripe and perfect, in their natural state, without eating or drinking anything for at least two hours afterwards. With these restrictions, fruits may be eaten in moderation during the day and without getting tired of them, or ceasing to be benefited by them during the whole season.

LARGE YIELDS OF WHEAT.—On Wednesday last, the *Chronicle* spoke of Mr. Fletcher seeding one bushel of wheat and raising thirty. This, though a large yield, is certainly nothing extraordinary. Mr. James N. Dawson seeded on his home farm twenty-five acres of fallow with thirty-one bushels and raised 962 bushels of beautiful amber wheat; over thirty-one for every bushel seeded on the large field. Col. James Woolford seeded about twenty acres of fallow at the rate of a bushel and a peck per acre, and raised thirty-one bushels for each bushel seeded. Mr. Wm. F. Grason raised thirty bushels per acre on the farm at Wallach's Wharf, Mr. John Weeden raised 2200 bushels of wheat on Belvoir farm; we understand he seeded 100 bushels. Most of the good wheat farms in this district and the Neck raised over twenty for one on fallow seeding.—*Cam. Democrat.*

A TRAMP OUTRAGE.—Mr. Frank Wallace, butcher from Warwick, Md., was the victim of a tramp outrage last Sunday.—He was crossing Mr. Lockwood's orchard—looking for a team to go to camp meeting—when he met a couple of tramps.—One of them asked him for a chew of tobacco, and in getting it he jingled a little silver cash he had in his pocket. This aroused the evil spirit of the tramps and they went for Mr. Wallace for that silver. He defended himself as best he could, and one of the villians cut him in several places in the arm with a large knife, or dirk. Mr. Wallace was pretty badly hurt and was laid up for several days with his wounds. Two fellows were arrested on Monday but Mr. W. failed to recognize them as his assailants. — *Middletown Transcript.*

CHURCH TROUBLE IN SUSSEX AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—There is quite a settlement of mulatoes in Indian River Hundred, in Sussex, that claim to be part Indian.—They have a Church called Harmony, and though the negroes worshipped with them, they always employed a white preacher until three years ago the Delaware Conference sent them a divine of too dark a color, which action created some feeling and resulted in a split. The darker colored brethren succeeded in holding the church property, which has lead to a law suit.—Most of the prominent lawyers in Georgetown are into the contest, either as referees or counsel. Some of the mulatoes side with the negroes, but the Norwoods, the leading mulatto family, are fighting them. —*Smyrna Times.*

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.—A Pittsburg paper announces the organization of a mysterious order called the Universal Brotherhood. It is composed of laborers, mechanics and farmers. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, officeholders, bankers, bondholders and speculators are rigidly excluded. No man is admitted to membership who is not engaged in some active industry involving manual labor. The order already numbers thousands, and will soon be organized in every ward in Pittsburg. Its object is to unite the laboring classes of every grade and profession in a common interest throughout the United States. Similar organizations are to be started in Washington and Baltimore.

THE PRICE OF NAILS GOING UP.—The Atlantic States Iron Association held a meeting at Long Branch Thursday night. The only business of importance transacted was to advance the price of nails fifteen cents per keg. It was stated at the meeting the stock of nails had been reduced during the month of July 75,900 kegs, and that half of the factories were idle, as the price of nails was below the cost of production.

Shipping Fruit by Water.

Some of our growers seem determined not to yield in their demand for cheaper transportation for fruit. Several gentlemen in this vicinity who have for years been heavy shippers by rail are now carrying their peaches to Odessa and shipping them to Philadelphia by barge, under the convoy of a steam tug, which runs daily from that place. Some of these gentlemen haul their peaches from right alongside of the railroad, making a haul of three or four miles where less than a half would reach the cars. The inducement for this is the difference of freight. From Odessa to Philadelphia the freight by boat is six cents per basket, the peaches being delivered at the wharves, and there is seldom any cartage to pay on them. By rail the freight is eight cents and the cartage four; making a difference between boat and rail of six cents a basket.

From the neighborhood of Smyrna and Clayton many growers are carrying their peaches to Rothwell's Landing and Bombay Hook, whence they are carried to Philadelphia by the *Pierrepont*, at the rate of five cents per basket, and no cartage, and from points further down the river we understand that peaches are being shipped across the bay to Bayside, on the Jersey side, whence they are carried per the N. J. Central Railroad to Jersey City. What the freight is by this route we are unable to state.—*Middletown Transcript.*

THE richest mining firm in the world is that of Messrs. Flood, O'Brien, Mackey & Fair, in California. Their interest in two Bonanza mines, at the present depressed prices cannot be less, it is said, than $23,000,000. They own the Bank of Nevada, with a paid up capital of $10,000,000, and a reserve fund of $2,000,000. They are reputed to own $20,000,000 in United States bonds. Their real estate and other property in sight, cannot be worth less than $5,000,000. Besides these investments they own a controlling interest in several other mines. It is estimated that the entire assets of these four men would amount to $100,000,000.

THEODORE P. HAUGHEY, banker, and Mr. Morrow, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, attended the M. E. Church of this town last Sunday. They came as a committee from the Meredian st. M. E. Church of Indianapolis to hear Rev. E. Stubbs preach, and to urge upon him the acceptance of the pastorate of said church. Mr. Stubbs left very shortly after the morning service to fill the stand at the Millington camp, and nothing can be stated as to any result accomplished, except that the committee were highly delighted with his sermon.—*Smyrna Times.*

THE United States army is being rapidly put upon a war footing. Two more soldiers have reported for duty at St. Louis, and a man in the hospital with a sore leg will be ready for busines in less than a fortnight.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

MRS. JULIA FRAZIER, late of Knoxville, Tenn., writes us that she has been a great sufferer with inflammatory Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and in every attack Keller's Roman Liniment has given her relief, very often upon one application. She adds:—"Indeed, in relieving pain on every part of the body I know of nothing superior."—Her's is the experience of all who use it as a pain destroyer.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$5.50@ 6.00
Patapsco Family,	9.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	1.45@1.50
" red,	1.47@1.50
Corn—white,	63@ 65
" yellow,	60@ 62
Rye,	65@ 68
Oats,	33@ 36

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PIANOS ORGANS Magnificent Bran New 650, rosewood Pianos only $175. Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos little used Cost $800, only $120. Parlor Organs 2 Stops $45, 9 Stops $65, 12 Stops only $75. Nearly New 4 Set Reed 12 Stop Sub Bass and Coupler Organ $95, cost over $350. Lowest Prices ever offered sent on 15 days test trial. You ask, why I offer so cheap? I answer Hard Times. 1000 employees must have work. Result of war commenced on me by the Monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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Vegetine. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic St., Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, '74.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cure thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. J. P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvery Baptist Church, Sacramento, C.

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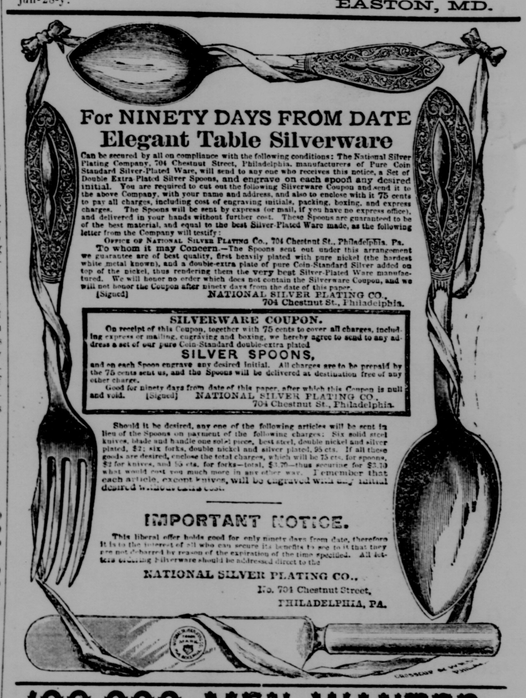
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Fresh and fine, in price we *defy* competition. To convince you, we simply ask you to call.

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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 *specialty*, 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 bggggy 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 30 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,

jun-7-y. Potter's Landing, Md.