American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1877.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

The voters of Caroline county, of all parties, who are opposed to the perpetuation of the power of the "Ring," which now dominates and controls the affairs of the county, and to the waste of the public money involved in the laws establishing the Fish Commission, Board of Control and Review, the present expensive system of publishing the laws, and other printing, and to the despotic and corrupt means used to secure party nominations to office, and to the levying and selling of the same; in a word, all who favor economy, justice and impartiality in the administration of the affairs of the county and State, and are willing to co-operate for the purpose of nominating and electing a ticket representing the above views, (in the formation of which the claims of the staid farmer and working-man shall be considered,) are requested to meet in mass convention at Denton, on

TUESDAY, 11th of Sept., prox.,

either to act at once, or to consider the time, place and manner of making the same.

MANY DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS, REFORMERS AND OTHERS.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.) frightens its readers with the announcement that the independents in that State are pareparing for a lively campaign at the next general election.

A TEXAS paper claims that its State has now 1,750,000 inhabitants, and predicts that by 1880 it will have more than 2,000,000, and be entitled to twenty representatives in Congress.

THE voters of Connecticut on the first Monday in October will pass upon two proposed constitutional amendments forbidding extra compensation for public officers of all kinds, and also prohibiting city or town aid for railroads.

THE Workingmen's party in Ohio has split already owing to a superfluity of candidates and a scarcity of offices. One wing is composed of Grangers and the other of demagogues, and each can be trusted to demolish the other.

THE *Peoples Record* of Annapolis says "Indeed the way Democratic principles have been stabbed by men professing to be Democrats, is enough to make old Jefferson turn in his grave." Democrats who stab Democracy don't all live in Anne Arundel.

THERE is trouble in the Democratic ranks in Somerset county, Maine, where the party Convention adopted the Greenback candidates. The hard money candidates do not propose to stand that sort of dickering, and have called a mass convention on the 29th inst. to nominate a Democratic ticket.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says that in a few weeks there will be more labor needed in Mississippi than can be procured. A vast crop of cotton and grain is to be gathered. The cotton crop requires great labor in the fall and winter. It is first to be gathered, then to be prepared for market, and then to be transported to market.

OHIO specials say that the first Democratic meeting was not an auspicious opening. Outside of the managers there was an absence of enthusiasm. The presiding officer was a retired banker, and Mr. Pendleton's discussion of the labor question was unfavorably criticised. Before Gen. Ewing had finished his speech half the audience had scattered.

OUR Democratic friends in the different States have no notion of being hampered by any nonsense as to unity and harmony among themselves. For example, they of Pennsylvania reaffirm the St. Louis financial plank which denounces the Republicans for failing for ten years to resume specie payments, while in Ohio the Democratic campaign is opened by Messrs. Pendleton and Ewing with speeches which demand a permanent greenback currency without resumption.

THE boring of an artesian well has led to some interesting geological discoveries in the strata beneath the city of Sacramento, California. After passing through strata of loose sand, gravel, clay, boulders, etc., the tools at a depth of 886 feet struck soapstone, then passed into cemented sand, and at 1,090 feet struck wood, which was met with at intervals until a depth of 1,108 feet was reached. This wood is black, but in a good state of preservation, looks like pine or redwood and remains solid after exposure to the air. Soapstone followed the cemented sand and was in turn followed by cemented sand at a depth of 1,160 feet, and the boring tools have been in that substance ever since. The tubing is full of water to within about 50 feet of the surface of the ground. About the time a depth of 1,075 feet was attained gas commenced bubling up through the water, and one night, when a candle was lowered down to look at the water, there was quite a little explosion. The hole in the tubing was covered over at the top, leaving an opening in the centre through which a piece of half-inch gas pipe was passed.—The gas escaping through this pipe was ignited, and blazed up to a height of 2 feet burning with a bluish flame, but neither when burning or otherwise did it emit any odor. The next morning the gas would not ignite, but that afternoon it burned freely again. Wood has been found at several depths besides that mentioned above the lowest being 1,320 feet, when some of the pieces taken out had a coating of cemented sand, showing that the stick of timber from which it was taken was lying in that species of deposit.

THE Denton *Journal* of last week charges us with unjust motives because we made a note of the party spirit that rules with those who control the interests of Washington College. But before the *Journal* attempts to administer reproof we would be pleased to know who made it the mouthpiece of that institution? Has it been appointed special attorney to look after its interests in this county? If not it should not take up the cudgel to defend it against such potent facts as are presented so palpably to the world. But if it has tendered its services as a volunteer act, it should not rush so blindly into newspaper controversy as to make itself the butt and jeer of its own intelligent readers.

We deny that we ever charged Prof. Rivers with anything. We merely named him as the principal of Washington College. We charged that Washington College, a beneficiary of the State, ignored all sound business principles by inserting its advertisements exclusively in Democratic newspapers on this Shore. That is the gravemen of the charge. Is it a fact?—We declare it most positively to be a naked truth. Does the *Journal* deny it? If so, produce your evidence. If wrong, we are ready to make the *amende honorable*.

We do not know who controls the pecuniary affairs of the College or who has the selection of the newspapers in which their advertisements appear. Nor do we care. But it is a strange coincidence that an educational institution, fostered by the State, and looking to both parties for patronage, should by some strange unaccountable freak, or by profound obliviousness of the faculty of memory, forgetting all sound business principles, that are so keenly observed by the best and ablest business men of the age, resort only to Democratic newspapers as a medium of advertising.—Such a course in business men or with public institutions is suicidal in the extreme.

But the *Journal* is under the impression that Prof. Rivers advertises in the paper having the largest circulation. Where did it get that impression? Did Prof. Rivers communicate with it to ascertain that fact? Neither the Professor nor any officer of the College ever catechised us in reference to our circulation. If then, the *Journal* was asked for this information, the inquirer must have taken the *ipse dixit* of the *Journal* as proof strong as holy writ, and that settled the matter conclusively and forever in the minds of those seeking after truth. How did they ascertain the circulation of the *Union?* Will the Journal explain? It certainly did not so inform Prof. Rivers, for in a private letter to us last week he declares he had nothing to do with the "pecuniary management nor with the selection of newspapers for its, (the College) advertisements." Then, the impressions of the *Journal* are false and it presumes to know that of which it is stupidly ignorant.

But says the *Journal*, having the largest circulation of the papers in the county, he chose it to the exclusion of the *Union*."—Here the *Journal* states a thing as a fact which Prof. Rivers positively denies.—Both cannot be right, and as it is a matter of veracity between the *Journal* and Prof. Rivers, we leave them to settle the matter of truth between them. But we deny that the *Journal* has a larger bonafide circulation in the county than the *Union*. What may be the number of copies it may send to parties outside of the county, or how extended its exchange list, which we know to be much larger than ours, we have no definite means of ascertaining. Were it not for the annual prunning given to our list, our circulation would long since have been far greater than that of the *Journal*. By this pruning process we drop from our list non-paying subscribers, and retain those who pay their bills. Our list is about as large as we desire, and will compare very favorable with other papers on this Shore. Our paper is taken by almost all the principal business men in the county. It is to be found in the homes of nearly all our largest and most thrifty farmers. Of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the county, amounting to some *three hundred and seventy million dollars*, our subscription list represents considerably *over two millions of the wealth and intelligence of the county*. This is the class of men which advertisers desire to make the acquaintance of, and who are generally cash customers. How silly then this bravado of the largest circulation, which is only a deception to catch the credulous and unsuspecting. Our paper is recognized and acknowledged by both parties as the best and leading paper in the county, and is read and supported by men of all parties and of all religious creeds.—We are satisfied with our circumstances and surroundings, and we believe our patrons are pleased with the *Union*, for we hear of no complaints from them in any quarter. Many of them have been constant readers for the past sixteen years.—They are men of sound judgment and practical good sense, and know when they get value received for the amount invested.

We dislike egotism and only refer to the private affairs of our office now, as a matter of justice in relation to our business, and hope our readers will excuse us for referring to these things. We promise to not trouble them again with things of such trifling import.

THIS is a trying year for the "Committee on Resolutions." There is the Labor vote and the Corporation vote, and the Beer vote, and the Temperance vote, and the conciliation vote, and the Bloody shirt vote, and the Greenback vote, and the Ancestral Silver Dollar vote, and the Monometallist vote, and the Subsidy vote, and the anti- Subsidy vote, and the votes of various other assortments of citizens with bees in their bonnets, and the committee is agonizing over a plan for spreading its net in the sight of all these birds so as to snare the entire lot. Softening of the brain will be more prevalent in Ohio and Pennsylvania than elsewhere, but a high death rate among committee men may be expected throughout the country.

SAYS the Richmond *State*: "Jim Blaine is the only sensible man in New England. Like a gentleman, he has invited the President to visit him and take pot luck, and in the invitation says nothing about their political differences." We are surprised that sensible people in this section should express surprise at this, or that there should be anything wonderful in it. Because men differ politically, is that any reason they should not be friends personally, or take breakfast together?

THAT eminent Democratic reformer, the Hon. A. K. McClure, thus discourses upon the Harrisburg platform: "If a party meant to be honest it was easy to tell the truth and find the road to thrift and peace; but the resolutions of the Democratic Convention are an unsightly mixture of threadbare platitudes sprinkled with ill-bred expedients and not even decently concealed cowardice. The cant about the rich and the poor will deceive none. It will provoke the contempt of the opulent and justly affront the humble, for it is simply fodder for fools. Of course those who wrestled over this platform for hours to forbid it saying anything that might have a practical purpose, do not believe in a line of it themselves. It is the common rule for political parties thus to fling cheap deceit before the people, hoping that it will bring some gain from the weak or distressed."

THE report of Dr. Chancellor upon the sanitary coadition of our almshouses and jails will have the effect to arouse a spirit of inquiry in the minds of the humane and reflecting portion of our citizens, as to whether these things be true, and good results may be reached, if party spirit can be eliminated from a subject of such grave importance to the happiness and well being of the inmates of those institutions. So far as the facts stated relate to our county, we regret to say, the picture reflects very accurately the life scenes enacted and the true condition of this institution provided at the public expense for the care of the unfortunate poor. And we do hope, for the credit of our people, that those entrusted with the care and management of this institution will speedily apply the remedy to remove this stigma upon the honor of the county. That this alarming state of facts exist, there is no doubt. But we would not attach to any one intentional blame or willful neglect. The cause is simply the want of careful attention and oversight on the part of those to whom the interests of the institution are committed. It has been heretofore, too much of a question, how to make the institution pay or self sustaining, and the physical comfort and moral condition of the inmates have been lost sight of. It does seem to us that those persons having the control of these institutions should be christian men, deeply imbued with the spirit of reform, possessing a sound discriminating judgment and a heart that feels for the woes and misfortunes of the poor who are cast upon society and provided for by public charity.

How $165 was Gobbled Up.

Tramps are a nuisance, but circus gangs are something a good deal worse. Hardly a circus comes to this town, or any other town on the Peninsula, that does not have with it a gang of thieves to furnish us an item of outlawry. Last spring one of our citizens had his house robbed on circus night, and one or two persons were fleeced in the side show. One of the circus crowd was arrested but was discharged, not because he didn't do it, but because it could not be proved upon him. The citizen who was robbed, A. P. Griffith, recognized the same man with the circus crowd that was here on Saturday. And that afternoon, in the sideshow, Jos. Snow, one of our most staid and cautious citizens, living in Raymond's Neck, was induced to play with the rogues at their own game, and of course he was beaten, and to the tune of $165. One of the showmen grabbed his role of notes and made off, but Mr. Snow gave the grabber a terrible tussel for a time, until two or three of the showmen overpowered him.—He issued out a write before Esquire Galt, but by the time he got back to the circus lot with an officer, the side tent had been taken down and the whole party gone.—That's all there was of it, except the lesson that Mr. Snow learned.—*Smyrna Times.*

The Gold Fluctuations.

Gold declined to 103¾ on Saturday, which is the lowest point touched since 5th June, 1862, when the quotations were 103¾ a 104. On the 13th January, 1862, the first premium was paid on gold, when it was quoted at 105. In July of that year the premium rose to 120, and by the end of the year it was quoted at 135¾. On the 11th of July 1864, the quotation was 285 or 185 premium, which was the culminating point of the advance. In April of 1865 it had declined below 150, and was not again above that figure until June, 1866, when it was carried up to 167¾, selling at that price on the 18th. The year 1867 opened with gold 132a133, and it did not go lower until about the close of the year 1869, when it was about 120. The "Black Friday" operations on the 24th of September, 1869, carried the premium up to 162¼, and on the same day it sold at 133. In 1870 the range was downward, and since the 16th of February of that year it has not been up to 120. On the 6th November, 1875, the height of the panic, gold was down to 106¾, and since then the highest rate was, 117¾ in June, 1875, and the lowest 104¾ on the 1st of February of this year.

Destruction of the Omaha Bridge.

Two spans of the Missouri River bridge at Council Bluffs, two hundred and fifty feet each in length, were blown down and almost wholly destroyed during a violent wind and rain storm which prevailed.—The storm was from the north, and struck the easterly end of the immense structure with such force as to wrench five hundred feet of it from its connections and topple it into the river, twisting the stringers and columns into an endless variety of shapes. About one-half of the debris is out of sight under water, and the remainder lies on the side and at the foot of the high embankment on the eastern approach. It is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the loss, but it is undoubtedly very heavy. The dismantled piers, so far as can be ascertained, are uninjured, as is also the remainder of the bridge, nine spans in length. In consequence of this disaster communication with the West is wholly interrupted at this point for the present, but arrangements will doubtless be perfected shortly either for the erection of temporary spans until permanent ones can be supplied, or for the transfer of freight and passengers by ferry.

Result of a Burlesque Item.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN TWO FOOLISH YOUNG KENTUCKIANS—BOTH KILLED.

Daniel Brown, who was a local for the Shelby *Sentinel*, two weeks ago burlesqued a younger brother of Byron Yount, who had a fight with a young Perry, both boys being under 15 years of age. Saturday evening last John Yount the boy, met Mr. Brown at Cooper's, and, taking him aside, asked him something in regard to the article in the *Sentinel*. Brown not making the matter satisfactory, John Yount expressed his boyish indignation. Brown slapped Johnny over and walked off.—John reported the affair to his older brother, Byron, who espoused his quarrel, and during the evening he and Brown passed some high words. Each knowing the others disposition well, they parted and prepared themselves for the next meeting. Brown borrowed a little four shot pistol from his friend, James Edwards, and, Yount after seeking in vain for a weapon took a pistol from his private drawer.

Thus prepared the two walked toward each other and met at the railroad, one on one rail and the other on the opposite rail. In this position Brown asked Yount when he was ready; Yount replied: "Now,' and both fired simultaneously into each other, only five feet apart. Yount's ball entered Brown's right breast. Brown's ball entered the lower part of Younts abdomen, and ranged downward into the leg. Brown continued to fire and emptied his four barrels, one ball entering Yount's wrist, another entering his right side. Yount's pistol refused to revolve, and while under fire he spat on his thumb and endeavored to wrench the cylinder around, but failing he closed with brown, and they pounded and pummelled each other with their pistols until they were parted; they again ran together, and fought until they both fell from exhaustion. When taken apart Brown's grip was still upon Yount's arm, which had to be loosened by friends forcing open the hands.

Both parties were laid on a platform a short distance apart, and five doctors summoned, but no relief could be afforded Brown. While lying thus, Yount, it is said, swore at Brown, and said to him if he could only reach him he would soon put him out of the way. Brown died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and was buried at Pleasureville cemetery on Sunday.—Yount lingered until Sunday evening, when he, too, died, after suffering great pain.—Brown was a graduate of Eminence College, was a member of the Christianburg Baptist Church, and was beloved and respected in his section. Yount was the son of George Yount, a well to-do and highly respected farmer of Shelby county.

Hail Storm in Queen Anne's County, Md.

The sixth and most destructive hail storm of the season passed over this section last Tuesday afternoon, the 21st inst. about 4 o'clock. The belt of country in which the storm spent its fury is situate between Centreville and Ruthsburg, and covers an area of five square miles. The sufferers were Mr. Nathan Green, near town, residing on the farm of E. H. Brown, Esq.; Mr. Joseph K. Cook, Mr. Jas. W. Perry, Mr. John Cole, Mr. Hill, residing on the farm of Wm. McKenney, Esq., Mr. Wm. H. Jacobs, Mr. Wm. F. Parrott, Mr. D. C. Hopper, Mr. John S. Fried, Mr. Jas. Chambers, Mr. Erdman, residing on the farm of James B. Palmer, Esq., the upper farm of Hon. J. T. Earle, Mr. Madison Brown, Mr. Wrightson Lowe, Mr. W. T. R. Elliot, and thus on to Ruthsburg.

At this writing we have not heard beyond Ruthsburg. In the area of country mentioned the destruction to fruit, grass, grain (wheat) in the field and growing corn was very great. Mr. Fried estimates his loss 1,000 boxes of peaches and J. W. Perry loses $1,500 in pears alone. The loss to other fruit growers in that locality is great. The corn is said to be stripped of blades and nothing but the stalks left standing. The wheat shocked on the farm where Mr. Hill resides, is threshed out of the sheaves most exposed to the pelting hail stones. The stones were so large and fell with such fury in many instances poultry was killed, and in one instance the leg of a hog was broken. The size of the hail stones ranged in size from sparrow eggs to hen eggs, the greatest quantity of the latter falling ever known. We are reliably informed that in many places on several farms between Centreville and Ruthsburg cart loads of hail stones could have been obtained in localities where they had been washed together in ravines, on Wednesday morning.

Centreville may be considered as the southern boundary of the hail storm; but few stones fell in the town, and consequently our damage was none. The storm extended toward Easton, as far as the Spencer farm, doing considerable damage to the corn and grass in some of the fields. One of the stones which fell in the streets of Centreville weighed one quarter of a pound. The storm came from the east, and before it spent its fury and reached our town the wind changed to the southwest and carried it back over the very section it had before passed. The destruction of corn in the track of the storm cannot be estimated, but it is thought the fruit, blades and grass in the area of the storm is almost a total loss, while the corn is more than one-third destroyed. Since writing the above we learn that a destructive hailstorm passed over Chestertown on the afternoon of the same day, breaking the windows and otherwise destroying property.—*Centreville Record.*

ABOUT two weeks ago the hostler of ex Governor Saulsbury noticed a dog acting in a very peculiar manner in a field where a cow was pasturing. He did not see the dog bite the cow, but it did attack the hostler's dog, and the hostler went to his house and got his gun and shot both dogs. On Thursday morning the cow was acting in a very excited manner, lowing and running at every one who came near her. It is thought that she was bitten by the dog.—She became so bad on Friday that she had to be killed. Mr. John Dennis, who resides near Dover, has a calf that is mad; he saw the dog when it bit the calf.—*Dover Sentinel.*

NOT SATISFIED.—We understand that there is an effort being made to upset the sale of the Kent County Railroad, from Clayton to Chestertown, which was made at Chestertown last February, by order of a decree of court. Some of the old bondholders are not satisfied. It was purchased by J. W. Sterling and Richard Hynson, Trustees of Jay Gould, for $33,450—about $1,000 per mile. Gould owned $300,000 of the $400,000 worth of bonds. J. F. Bingham, agent for Gould, was in town on Monday, to look after the matter.—*Smyrna Times.*

HAIL STORM.—Last Tuesday afternoon a terrible storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Chestertown and its vicinity.—The duration of the storm was about thirty minutes. The hail stones were uncommonly large. One of them brought into this office, ten minutes after it had ceased raining measured four and a half inches in circumference. It was the severest hail storm since 1854. There was much damage done in the town to window panes and we are told that the hot houses of the two florists were greatly injured.—*Chestertown Transcript.*

A MOTHER DROWNES HER CHILD AND KILLS HERSELF.—A letter from Ashley, Luzerne county, Pa., says that a frightful tragedy was enacted in that place on Monday night. A Mrs. Warner, whose husband, Benjamin Warner, a fireman on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railway, was killed some months ago, retired as usual on Monday night, with her son, eight years old, and an infant about a year old. Inmates of the house heard her get up in the night and go out doors, returning in a few minutes. She was found dead in bed with her throat cut next morning, and her baby was discovered in a rain barrel at the side of the house drowned. Mrs. Warner had been in low spirits ever since her husband's death, but on the night of the tragedy had returned from a visit to relatives in Nanticoke in excellent spirits. By her husband's death she came into possession of a handsome property. It is supposed she committed the crime while temporarily insane.

PRUDENCE.—There is no doubt that prudence pays, especially in matters of health, as in business it saves money so in disease it saves strength and time by the prompt application of preventative measures, which in removing the cause, necessarily carry away the effect with it. There is a numerous class of diseases that can only be appropriately and effectually treated by external application, and for such diseases Keller's Roman Liniment is pre-eminently the best remedy, as its wonderfully penetrating, anodyne, cleansing and healing properties recommend it to professional and popular confidence.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$7.25@ 7.50
Patapsco Family,	8.50@00,00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.50@00,00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	1.38@1.41
" red,	1.10@1.35
Corn—white,	59@ 60
" yellow,	57@ 58
Rye,	60@ 61
Oats,	31@ 32

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OR Golden Medical Discovery



CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in *harmony* more of Nature's sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases or disorders caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared by **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole Proprietor, at the WORLD'S DISPENSARY Buffalo, N. Y.

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using DR. PIERCE'S Fountain Nasal Injector, OR DOUCHE.



This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sages' Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 50 cents, **by all Druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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.

For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE

Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions: The National Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Pure Coin Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one who receives this notice, a Set of Double Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spood any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, and also to enclose with it 70 cents to pay all charges, including cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express and delivered to your hands without further cost. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Company will testify:

OFFICE OF NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To whom it may Concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SILVERWARE COUPON.

On receipt of this Coupon, together with 70 cents to cover all charges, including express or mailing, engraving and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated

SILVER SPOONS,

and on each Spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by the 70 cents sent us, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge.

Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void. [Signed] NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Should it be desired, any one of the following articles will be sent in lieu of the Spoons on payment of the following charges: Six solid coin plated, $2; six forks, double nickel and silver plated, 95 cts. If all these goods are desired, unless the total charges, which will be 75 cts. for spoons, $2 for knives, and 35 cts. for forks—total, $3.10—thus securing for $3.10 what would cost you much more in any other way. Remember that each article, except knives, will be engraved with any initial desired with correct letter.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore it is to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to so to that they are not bothered by reason of the rush of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed directed to the

NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., No. 704 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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 reagle 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 *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 buggy 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 Fellocs 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.