THE JOURNAL.

WM. HENRY LEGG, Editor.

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, January 30, 1875.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON was elected to the U. S. Senate on Tuesday last, after probably the most interesting and exciting contest known in the history of the country. The result we think will give pretty general satisfaction.—Johnson knows the ways and walks of the republican party, and as he received many unfair and murderous blows at their hands, he will now have an opportunity to expose their corruption and tyranny. In this he will be a brave soldier.

THE House Committee on Commerce on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill ask for $5,000 additional to the $20,000 appropriated at former sessions for the purpose of excavating a channel at Kent Island narrows from Chester River to Eastern Bay. Under the act of 1874 the State consents to the cutting away of the causeway with the proviso that "before said causeway shall be cut or opened there shall be built a bridge," with a draw of not less than sixty feet in width. In consideration of this provision the Secretary of War decided that the improvement would not be begun until the bridge was built, when the causeway could be removed, and the dredging of the channel may be done at the same time.

As we understand it an entire new bridge will have to be built before the old one can be destroyed. This being the case the cost (which is born by Talbot and Queen Anne's) of the new bridge will be as great or greater than if there was at present no bridge at all. The present one probably is much better than any other they will be likely to get, and with the draw put in it it would save a heavy expense.

Secession-Unionists.

Under the above caption the Baltimore *Sun* of Wednesday says:

"The recent convention of peninsula editors at Wilmington, Del., apparently having no better use for their time, discussed the question of uniting the peninsula into one State. The Delaware newspapers continue to advocate and agitate the subject with covetous unanimity, while the Maryland Eastern Shore papers, with but one exception, prefer to cling to our renowned old State. A slight change in the programme would be of more probable success—that of annexing Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Pocomoke sound to Maryland. That would be the correct thing geographically, but we will not say in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, as, so far as Delaware is concerned, it would be vandalism to blot out so noble a little State. The population of Delaware by the last census was 125,015, that of the Eastern Shore of Virginia 28,555, while Maryland's Eastern Shore had, it is stated, 157,254, or several thousand more than the first two combined. Hence, if there is to be any change, let these weaker ones seek the embrace of the stronger. But in any case let there be fraternal feelings among all the good people of the peninsula, while it is comfortable to us of the Western Shore to know that even in those semi-war times there exists no military necessity for wresting from us our twin sister across the Chesapeake, after the fashion in which the Old Dominion was shorn of a large portion of her fair domain."

We were not at the Convention, but the newspaper reports were that the project of a new State to be made of the Peninsula was without opposition in the Convention. We are surprised at the statement of the *Sun* when it says that "the Maryland Eastern Shore papers, with but one exception, prefer to cling to our renowned old State."—The *Sun*, we think, must have meant to the reverse of what it said. We know of but two papers on the Shore that have placed themselves squarely against the project, viz: the Cecil *Democrat* and the Denton *Journal*.—The *Democrat*, we think, was rather committed to the movement by its representative in the Editorial Convention, though, it is but fair to say that its editor was not its representative in that Convention.

The Exemption Question.

Comptroller Woolford, in his recent very able report, says:

"I doubt if any tax was ever passed by the Legislature of Maryland, which received more decided and unanimous approval by the people of the State, than the Act taxing the gross receipts of Rail Road Companies for State purposes. Nearly all these companies have received the fostering care of the State in their inception, and the people have borne taxation for their benefit for a long series of years. Some of them have now grown to be institutions of immense wealth and power, and have hitherto resisted the efforts made by the Legislature, to collect the taxes due from them. I have no question, however, that the power of the State will prove to be effective for that purpose. Suits have been brought to test its efficiency, and although they have been, (as all legal proceedings are,) liable to delays, steps have been taken to procure a speedy trial, and one of the cases I learn from the counsel, is set down for trial within the present month."

The case referred to by the Comptroller has been tried by the Court, and we regret to say, resulted adversely to the State. An appeal has been taken by the State, which will take the case to the Court of Appeals. The following article in regard to this subject, as copied from the *Sunday News*, we consider timely and appropriate:

It is not our purpose to criticise the Court's decision in the case of the State against the Northern Central Railway Company. Political economy would teach that no considerable part of the property of a State should be withdrawn from public taxation. Discrimination is not only unjust, but odious because unjust. The people desire equal and fair taxation, and think truly that the almost absolute monopoly railway companies enjoy by their charters should satisfy their demands for privilege, without insisting on the right to do business and enjoy protection in their rights and property without paying their just share of the expense of that protection. There is no good reason why the owner of real estate, or steamboat property, or stage-coach stock should pay taxes, whilst railroad companies, also conducting business for their own benefit, should be exempt. The whole system of privilege and monopoly is against the policy of a republican government, and calculated to raise powerful agents, too strong for even sovereignty to deal with.

It is held by many corporations that they may, by virtue of exemptions in their charters, go on to acquire unlimited wealth, which may absorb the bulk of the best property in the State, and hold the same free from taxation because, they say, the shares of their capital stock represent the capital and property of the corporation, and those shares are by their charter exempted.

And so the sovereignty of the State is laid at the feet of one of its own creatures. If the Legislature has the right to contract that the State will never in the future exercise one of its highest and most essential prerogatives, and so may exempt property from taxation, yet it would seem the exemption should not be *extended* by *construction* and *implication*. There is, perhaps, no charter to be found in this State that does more than "exempt the shares of the capital stock" from taxation. To exempt the property of the corporation, under such a clause, it must be first determined that the language: "the shares of the capital stock," is tantamount to "all the property and franchises" of the company.—And it is just this reasoning and construction the State courts here have held the corporte property of certain railroad companies exempt. Is not this exempting by implication? Is it not the person who is taxed in this State? Is it the property? Is not property only the measure provided by law by which to assess the person? If so, the shares of stock belong to one person, the corporate property to another. The one to the shareholder, the other to the corporation itself. Is not the distinction manifest? On a judgment against a stockholder, who might own half the stock in a railroad company, could an execution be levied on the property of the corporation? And, *mutatis mutandis*, could an execution be levied on a stockholder's individual property on a judgment against the corporation in which he held stock?

As the railroad case is to go to the Court of Appeals, it is well to keep in mind the position of the State. Her counsel insisted that it was suicidal to exercise the power of perpetual exemption. That if such power was not, in the nature of things, impossible, yet the thirteenth Article of the Bill of Rights of Maryland expressly restricted our Legislature, and did more, imposed taxes on the *owner*, not on the *property*. That article is as follows:—"That paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of government, but every *person* in the State, or *person* holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property."

They then insisted that if the power to exempt did exist, yet the exemption could go no further than the owners of "the shares of the capital stock." That in the Supreme Court of the United States, it had been settled definitely that a tax on the shares of the capital stock was not a tax on the corporation. Hence, an exemption of the shares of the capital stock could not be an exemption of the property of the corporation. The cases referred to were those arising on the taxes laid on shares of stock of the National Banks. It was claimed that the shares were exempt, because they represented the capital—the property of the banks, and a part of that capital consisted of non-taxable United States bonds. The Supreme Court held, that the shares belonged to the stockholders individually—and the capital, property, bonds, &c., of the bank to the corporation. That the ownership was perfectly distinct, and a tax on one was not a tax on the other. And it held the same as to stock of State banks held by persons resisting the taxes laid upon them by reason of their ownership of it, because the State bank had its capital invested in United States bonds.

It would seem, if the decisions of the Supreme Court are to stand, that an exemption of the shares of the stock of the railroad company here would not, if the case should get to that court, protect the property of the railroad from taxation. But the acts of 1872 and 1874 are also claimed to be taxes on the corporation directly, and not on its property, and, as such, on its business. Such a tax was sustained in the Supreme Court of the United States last year.

It is due the Legislature which passed these laws, and the officers who are endeavoring to enforce them, to say, that they were not and are not considered as in violation of any contract entered into by the State. The laws were passed in the interest of the people of the State at large, and with a manifest desire to equalize taxation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday the credentials of Hanibal Hamlin, re-elected Senator from Maine, were presented. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to establish an education fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education.

In the House, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to convert the existing telegraph lines into postal telegraph routes. Mr. Butler also moved to suspend the rules so as to provide that the civil rights bill be taken from the Speaker's table for consideration at the present time, and that it be continuously considered until its final disposition. Mr. Butler's resolution was voted down by 147 yeas to 93 nays, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

In the Senate on Tuesday a bill was introduced to provide for counting of votes for President and Vice-President. Also to aid in construction of the Southern Maryland Railroad. The resolutions of Mr. Schurz on Louisiana affairs were taken up, and Mr. Pease resumed his remarks, and was replied to by Mr. Thurman.

In the House, majority and minority reports were submitted on the proposed amendment to the constitution in reference to the mode of electing the President and Vice-President. Also a bill reducing to one the number of commissioners to wind up the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and authorizing a compromise of debts due the bank and sale of property belonging to it.

In the Senate on Wednesday a bill was introduced to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States as post roads. The debate on Mr. Schurz's resolution in reference to Louisiana affairs was continued by Mr. Thurman, and at the conclusion of his speech Mr. Conkling obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, as soon as the journal was read, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts as a privileged question, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the civil rights bill was recommitted to the judiciary committee, whereupon ensued a fillibustering scene such as has seldom been seen in Congress. The opponents of the bill used every mode of strategy to prevent consideration of Mr. Butler's motion. The yeas and nays were called repeatedly on motions to adjourn, to adjourn to Saturday, to Friday, all such motions being voted down by the republicans. The entire session, which continued to a late hour was occupied with similar dilatory motions.

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26th, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—

The City Comptroller has been making the tax-payers of the city feel very uncomfortable during the past week by the publication of his annual report, in which the financial condition of the corporation is very clearly stated, and it is certainly anything than appetising to our heavy tax-payers. As heretofore stated in this correspondence, at the time the management of municipal affairs passed into the hands of the Republican party, the entire debt of the city amounted to only about $19,000,000. That included all kinds of indebtedness. At the same time the corporation tax rate was $1 50 on the hundred dollars of assessed valuation of real estate. The rate of assessment was then one-third of the selling price, so that if a property would sell in the market for $60,000, it would appear on the assessors' books at $20,000, and pay a tax of $300. Under the present rule the same property would be rated at $60,000 and loaded with $1,350 taxation.

As to the expenses of the corporation, they are thus stated: Amounts of warrants countersigned during the year, $17,708,974. To this must be added unpaid warrants of other years, reaching nearly $2,500,000. When all the items are united, they make a grand total of *annual* indebtedness to be met of $20,167,030. The cash payments from the Treasury for 1874 were $16,148,099, leaving a floating debt, in outstanding warrants, of $4,018,931. The actual cost of the Departments for the year 1874 was $9,070,844, of which $5,538,926 was paid in cash. The interest on the city loan required $3,654,466; the sinking funds, $681,987, and various amounts were paid for the Public Buildings, schools and other improvements. As to the revenues of the city in 1874, they are summed up as follows: Receipts of the Departments, $2,644,241; taxes, including the special tax for the Public Buildings, $10,755,716, and $2,135,950 was obtained from permanent loans. The actual cash receipts of the Treasury were thus $15,535,918. The total funded debt of the city on the 31st of December, 1874, when all the items are aggregated, was $62,314,444.

As the papers are this informed you, our State Legislature last week elected Hon. Wm. A. Wallace U. S. Senator, to succeed Hon. John Scott. He was chosen, however, by a bare majority of votes, as several Democrats were disaffected towards him, whose votes he could under no circumstances have received save to prevent the election of a Republican. A singular fatality seems to have attended the present Legislature, no less than five of its members having died since the election. Three of these were Democrats.

During the present week both political parties will hold their primary elections preparatory to the February election. On both sides unusual efforts are being made to secure good nominations by the better class of citizens, but at the same time the Rings are industriously at work, and as they have the advantage of experience in such matters, it is quite likely that little or no improvement in the character of nominations will be made. Besides Police Magistrates and School Directors, one half of the whole number of City Councils is to be chosen.

On Wednesday last the Dutch youth, Heidenblut, was executed for the murder of his employer, nearly a year ago. The execution was private, only a few being admitted to the prison. It is understood he made a full confession of his guilt before he was executed.—His body was handed over to the faculty of one of our medical colleges, and was subjected to various tests and experiments in the interest of science.

For nearly two weeks past we have had excellent sleighing in the suburbs of the city, and delightfully slippery sidewalks in town, and each day presents its catalogue of accidents caused thereby. GALLATIN.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

The Catholic societies of Baltimore are already arranging for a grand parade on St. Patrick's day.

Bishop Peck will preside at the Baltimore Conference M. E. Church, which meets in Winchester, Va., in March.

Fifteen thousand shad were received at Savannah, Ga., last week, and the season is now considered fairly opened.

Mr. Marcus Dennison, a venerable citizen and very prominent in the business circles of Baltimore, died on Tuesday last.

A counterfeiter of the national currency was convicted in the United States Court at Albany and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The official members of the Methodist Protestant Church of St. Michaels have unanimously requested Rev. J. Earle Maloy to return another year to his present charge.

Sheriff Flanagan, of Warren County Miss., has been ejected from his office by United States troops. Mr. Flanagan's right to office has not been questioned by any legal proceedings.

A wild duck was shot last Friday on the Potomac, near Brady's mill, Allegany county, which was found to have inside of it a sunfish weighing four ounces and measuring seven inches in length.

The horse Sam Purdy, one-half of which was sold a few weeks since for $25,000, trotted a trial at San Francisco on the first day of January, two miles in 4,47, and repeated it in 4.45 without making a break.

The Committee on elections has reported to the United States House of Representative on the case of George Q. Cannon, Delegate from Utah. He is declared guilty of polygamy, and unfit to hold a seat in the House.

It is related that Mrs. John French, of Manassas, Virginia, died recently from being informed that the flooring under which one of her sons was at work was likely to be crushed in by the weight of persons attending a dance.

Mr. McDonald, the new Senator from Indiana, like Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was formerly a shoemaker.—He is well vouched for as having plenty of strong sense as well as strong will, and sound notions about the currency.

When you see a man pawing the air with both hands and then sitting down suddenly it is not always safe to conclude that he is a Free Mason giving the sign of distress. Its the ice on the sidewalks that confuses his understanding.

Miss Mary A. Jones, daughter of Capt. J. T. Jones, of Elk Neck, Cecil county, died on Saturday week from injuries received by falling on the ice while going home from school, a few days previously. The fall caused inflamation of the stomach, from which she died.

The importance of keeping cool was strikingly exemplified in the Tennessee Legislature on Saturday last. During the balloting for United States Senator one of the delegates named Smallwood, a supporter of Gen. Bates became so excited that he was prostrated with palpitation of the heart before his name was called to vote, and had to be carried to the ante-room. Had Smallwood's vote been cast, Bate would have been elected, as he only fell one vote shore of the required number on this ballot.

A swift retribution has followed a wealthy Philadelphian. He neglected to have his pavement cleaned, fell on the ice in front of his own house and broke his arm. He says a little sympathy from his neighbors at this juncture would go far to make his sufferings endurable.

Pennsylvania is falling into line with New York and other States in regard to compulsory education. A bill was on Thursday of last week introduced in the Senate of that State, providing that children between the ages of 8 and 16 years shall be obliged to attend school for sixteen weeks in each year.

It is not often at this season of the year that any part of the country suffers from drought, but the New York Bulletin says that unless they have change of weather soon a stoppage of mills and manufactories in the State of New York and throughout New England is inevitable.

A woman was arrested on Monday at the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having in her possession about $20,000 worth of bonds, diamonds, laces, silks, etc., which it is charged had been stolen from Mrs. Senator Stewart in Washington, and other parties, it is supposed, in New York.

The ice from Kent Island wharf and vicinity broke loose January 20 and floated out the river. As it passed the lighthouse on Love Point, it struck the stone wall around the house and knocked down stones weighing as much as two tons. No other damage was done to the house, however.

The very cold spell of weather in this latitude during several weeks past has given an abundant supply of ice for all needful purposes. This will tend to reduce the price materially from what it was last year when we were obliged to purchase it from the North. Ice dealers in and around Baltimore have taken advantage of the cold spell, and housed large supplies, filling, we are informed, all their houses.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

GRAIN—	
Wheat—white, choice	$120@125
" red, choice	120@125
Corn—white good to prime	80@83
" yellow	80@82
Rye,	98@102
Oats,	66@67

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. K. B. EMORY. F. W. NEAVITT.

EMORY & NEAVITT,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No 6 Wood Street,
jan30-1y. BALTIMORE, MD.

Removed to Media.

Swithin C. Shortlidge Boarding School for young men and boys, is now open at Media, Pa., 12 miles from Philadelphia, is one of the finest school buildings in the State, heated in all stories, and lighted with gas, building 100 by 50 feet, porch all around 55 lodging rooms, large school room with five class rooms, ample bath and water-closet accommodations, 10 trains daily from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction, home care, good table guaranteed.—Special attention to backward pupils. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.) Media, Penna. jan30-1y.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23rd, 1875.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, That application has been made to the Governor for a pardon in the case of the State vs. John H. Cannon, convicted in the Circuit Court for Caroline County at October term, 1874, for larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after February the Eleventh, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
jan30-3w. Secretary of State.

THOS. H. KEMP. JAS. W. WADDELL

KEMP & WADDELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Caroline and all other counties on the Eastern Shore, and give especial attention to settlement of estates and collection of claims.

KEMP & WADDELL.

I am living upon my farm three miles from town and will be home on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, ready to transact all business desired by my friends. I will be at my office in Denton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, and any business left with Mr. Waddell will receive my prompt attention.
jan30-y. T. H. KEMP.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, two issued by Thomas Melvin, and one issued by M. P. Hutchinson, Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Caroline county, one at the suit of E. T. Moore, Assignee of Willis Poole, one at the suit of Wm. F. Towers, and one at the suit of J. P. J. Hubbard, Assignee of J. R. McNash against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Harrison Bewley, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, and will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 9th of February,

1875, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., All the right, title, claim and interest of the said Harrison Bewley of, in and to all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 4th Election District of Caroline county, on the South side of the county road leading from American Corner to Keene's Landing, it being the same land conveyed to the said Harrison Bewley from his father, Gabriel Bewley, late of Caroline county, deceased, and containing the quantity of

25 Acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Harrison Bewley, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on the above named day, to pay and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs now due and to become thereon. Attendance given by E. MADISON TOWERS,
jan16-4ds. Constable.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has rented the Blacksmith shop in Denton (formerly occupied by S. Potter & Son) and is now conducting the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS

at that stand. I am now prepared to do any work in my line of business at short notice, and in a satisfactory manner. Particular attention given to

Horse Shoeing and Carriage work.

☞ The public's patronage is respectfully solicited
WM. O. FLOWERS,
jan16-y. Denton, Md.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COVINGTON & BATEMAN
EASTON, MD.

PREPARATORY TO

Taking Stock

Will offer their remaining stock of

WINTER GOODS

AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES!

Parties who have not

COMPLETED THEIR

WINTER PURCHASES,

WILL FIND IT

ADVANTAGEOUS

TO DEAL WITH US.

We call attention to the great reduction in prices of the following goods:

Dress Goods reduced from 65 to 50 cts.
Dress Goods reduced from 50 to 37½ cts.
Dress Goods reduced from 40 to 30 cts.
Dress Goods reduced from 31 to 25 cts.
Dress Goods reduced from 25 to 12½ cts.

SHAWLS

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In order to close out balance of

Stock of Shawls,

we will offer them at

Much Less Than Cost!

CASSIMERES

REDUCED FROM

10 TO 25 PER CENT.

KERSEYS

REDUCED FROM

5 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD.

These goods must be sold. We offer the public an opportunity to buy them at lowest *wholesale* prices.

Covington & Bateman,
jan23-y. *EASTON, MD.*

ALWAYS READY!

THOMPSON & KERSEY,

EASTON, MD.,

Pledge to show—from a counter upon which no other goods are shown—a larger line of

BLACK GOODS,

of all qualities, than can be found elsewhere outside the cities, at the

Lowest Prices!

LOOK AT THE REDUCTION!

Wonderful but True.

55 cent Alpacas reduced to 37½
70 " " " " 50
87½ " " " " 60
1.00 " " " " 70
1.37 Silk Warp Alpaca Reduced to 1.00
Black Cashmere reduced to 60c per yd.

AND ALL CLASSES OF

DRY GOODS

Reduced in Proportion.

We never fail to please our friends when they call, as we know how to appreciate the

CASH.

GOODS SOLD

AT A

SMALL ADVANCE

ON

WHOLESALE PRICES.

CALL AND SEE

THE BARGAINS

WE ARE OFFERING.

Thompson & Kersey,

EASTON, MD.
dec5-y.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free Address G. STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. jan23-y.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the bowels is purged, the stomach of the system, the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which changes, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Billious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Billious Colic** and **Billious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous even when no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BLACKSMITHING.

S. POTTER & SON,

HAVING REMOVED to the new shop on Third Street, just across the way and near the old shop recently occupied by them, are still prepared to accommodate their old customers and the public with work in their line.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty,

and special pains taken to accommodate and please all.

Thanking the public for the past favors they solicit the public patronage.
Denton, Jan9-tf. S. POTTER & SON.

CHRISTOPHER'S

ALTA SAFETY OIL!

WARRANTED 150° FIRE TEST

This oil is guaranteed to be entirely free from Volatile, Hydro-Carbons or Naptha, thereby rendering it impossible to explode or take fire from breakage of lamps, and after trials in general use of three years, is pronounced by Scientists and Experts,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER OIL

in those qualities which constitute a first quality ILLUMINATING OIL, namely:

SAFETY,
HIGH FIRE TEST,
GREAT ILLUMINATING POWER,
PURITY OF COLOR, & ABSENCE OF ODOR

☞ Suitable for any Coal Oil Lamp

Manufactured by

CHRISTOPHER & CO.,
PATAPSCO OIL WORKS,
BALTIMORE.

Also, Standard Illuminating Oil—110o Fire test; Christopher & Co's Special Carbon Oil—125o Test; Gasolines & Pure West Va. Lubricating Oil.
jan9-3m.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

HORSEY AND LOWE,

Have just opened, for the second time this season a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

for which they are offering at greatly reduced prices for cash or trade.

Owing to the depression of business in the city, they are enabled to sell their

BEST CALICOES FROM 7 to 10 cts.
4-4 BROWN MUSLIN 6½ to 12½ cts.
4-4 BLEACH MUSLIN 8 to 16 cts.
KERSEYS FROM 50 to 1.10

Boots, Shoes & Arctics,

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

HATS & CAPS

A FULL LINE WHICH ARE MARKED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

NOTIONS

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

HARNESS AT CITY PRICES,

SUCH AS

CARRIAGE HARNESS,
CART HARNESS,
SADDLES,
BRIDLES, COLLARS, &c., &c.

We think our friends will be pipased at our prices if they will call and examine for themselves.
nov28-y. HORSEY & LOWE.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. M. M. Bucknam

RESPECTFULLY informes the ladies of Denton and vicinity that she has just returned from Philadelphia with the latest patterns for

Dresses, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,

and is prepared to cut and make all garments for the ladies in the latest and most fashionable manner.

A FIT GUARANTEED.

She has on hand a select assortment of

Dress Trimmings

and Fancy Goods for her customers.

Stamping Done at Short Notice.

The patronage of a liberal and impartial public is solicited. The ladies are requested to give her a call.

☞ Place of business next door to Post Office, in the room lately occupied by Dr. George.
nov28-tf.

Wanted.

I desire to buy a farm of 300 or 400 acres. Price not to exceed $5,000 or $6,000. Will pay half cash, and the rest in city property. Any one wishing to correspond in regard to the matter will address JAS. MAGNER,
dec26-tf. 1204 S. 16th St., Phila.

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