# DENTON JOURNAL.

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MELVIN BROS.

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### Our State Finances.

An inspection of the Comptroller's report on State finances affords us the while a very satisfactory showing for taxpayers. While we have not before us the tabulated statements necessary for a detailed and exhaustive analysis of the report, yet taking the aggregate as presented by the report itself we can reach a measurably accurate conclusion.

In the first place let us eliminate from consideration the amounts received and expended for the Maryland Defense Loan, which aggregates nearly one-half of the money received and paid out by the treasury and which come from extraordinary sources, (the sale of State bonds, new issue), and are applied to a purpose not ordinarily to be met, namely, liquidation of the sterling bounty debt of 1868, known as the Maryland Defense Loan.

Next, we find receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources to aggregate the sum of $2,043,079.93, a sum $26,000 in excess of the estimate made by Comptroller Keating in his report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883, of the probable receipts for 1884. [This is a cause of congratulation and indicates a degree of promptness in collections as well as increase in the material wealth of the State, which, in the general depression of business, is encouraging.]

Second, the average ordinary receipts for the past five years have been $1,976,752.51, the revenues of the past year being $66,327.42 in excess of this average. Of this sum the amount of $516,579.20 was disbursed for the support of our public schools, being $47,609.03 in excess of the school distribution of 1883.

Legislative expenses and public printing received the disbursement of $117,794.94.

The entire funded indebtedness of the State as shown by Comptroller Keating's report on September 30, 1883, was $11,269,822.89. The aggregate of this indebtedness on September 30, 1884, was $10,965,934.45, showing a reduction of $300,888.44. After discharging the interest upon our public debt, placing to the credit of the State sinking fund $366,000, and making up a deficit of salaries of our tobacco inspectors to the amount of $4,951.84, as well as discharging other items of current indebtedness, there still remained a balance in our State treasury on September 30, 1884, of $837,088.39. Out of this balance the Comptroller proposes to pay off the the Deaf and Dumb Asylum Loan of 1870 — amount, $100,000 — falling due in 1885, also the Maryland Hospital Loan, $330,000, maturing in 1887, whereby a total reduction of $733,888.14 of the State debt will have been accomplished and a balance of over $400,000 will remain of the amount in the treasury on September 30, 1884.

When we obtain complete and tabulated statements of the State's finances we shall recur to this subject and give our readers a carefully digested summary of the condition of our State revenues and the manner in which they are appropriated, as well as of our State indebtedness, its amount and date of maturity, and the probable measures to be taken for its prompt and honorable liquidation.

We are pleased to note a considerable increase of the sinking fund. At present the policy announced by the Comptroller of investing this fund in the maturing bonds of the State, which he can call in and obtain without premium, appears to deserve favorable comment. The bonds will necessarily be treated as obligations still in force for credit of the several funds to which the sinking fund was applicable. Whether or not additional legislation will be needed to secure the proposed action of the Comptroller in this regard remains to be considered. The State by this operation becomes at once creditor and debtor. Certainly it is extremely desirable to save the exorbitant premiums which the State would annually have to pay for the amount of State bonds necessary for investment of its sinking fund. And it never would do to have the cash lying idle in the treasury while the State is paying interest upon its issue of bonds.

We find the total assessable property of the State reported at $469,593,225, a gratifying increase of over two and a half millions since the levy of 1883.

### Consecration of Bishops.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. Wm. Paret to fill the vacancy made by the death of Bishop Pinkney, took place in the church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., last Thursday. The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the consecrations of former Protestant Episcopal Bishops of Maryland: "The circumstances connected with the consecration of the first bishop, Rev. Thomas John Claggett, D. D., were very interesting, as he was the first bishop consecrated in America, and in him were united the two lines of succession—Scottish and English. On September 17, 1792, he was consecrated in Trinity church, New York, by Bishops Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, (who was the senior bishop,) William White of Pennsylvania, Jas. Madison of Virginia, and Samuel Proveost of New York. The first of these had received consecration from the Scottish bishops at Aberdeen, Scotland, and the last three had been consecrated by bishops of the English Church. Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith preached the consecration sermon before the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which witnessed the ceremonies, and he preached the same sermon upon the occasion of the consecration of Bishop Smith, of South Carolina, in 1795, and of Bishop Bass, of Massachusetts, in 1797.

About 1811 the necessity for an assistant to Bishop Claggett was felt, and after the invasion of Maryland by an English fleet, which for the time cut off communication between the two shores, the convention of Maryland, in 1814, after the long struggle of two or three years, elected Key. Dr. James Kemp as suffragan. He was consecrated September 1, 1814, in Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., by Bishop William White, assisted by Bishop John Henry Hobart, assistant Bishop of New York, and Bishop R. Channing Moore, of Virginia. He was assigned by Bishop Claggett to the Eastern Shore, and upon the death of the former in 1816 succeeded to the episcopate of the whole diocese.

Bishop Kemp died in October, 1827, from injuries received by the overturning of a coach in which he was returning from the consecration of Bishop Onderdonk, in Philadelphia. After nearly three years of contest between the two parties in the church, Rev. William Murray Stone was elected Bishop, and consecrated October 21, 1830, in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by Bishop White assisted by Bishop Moore, Right Rev. Henry Ustick Onderdonk, assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, and Right Rev. William Meade, assistant Bishop of Virginia. Bishop White preached the sermon.

After ten years' labor in the diocese Bishop Stone died, in 1836, and again the church in Maryland presented the spectacle of the two parties, which had by the time become clearly distinguishable from each other, contending over the election of a new bishop. In 1838 Bishop Kemper, a missionary bishop, was elected, but declined, and in 1840 the result of the happy unanimity of the committee of conference appointed to nominate a suitable person for Bishop was the election of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Rollison Whittingham. He received consecration September 17, 1840, in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, from the hand of Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese, comprising New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, assisted by Bishops Moore, Onderdonk and Doane. The presiding bishop preached the sermon.

In 1870, although the area of the Diocese of Maryland had been diminished by the organization of the Diocese of Easton, the increasing years of Bishop Whittingham rendered it imperative that he should have some assistance. Rev. Wm. Pinkney, D. D., one of the oldest presbyters in the diocese, was elected assistant bishop, and was consecrated in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, October 6, 1870. This was the first time such a ceremony had taken place in Washington, and it was the occasion of a large gathering of churchmen. Among the features of the occasion was a procession composed of the bishops, clergy, vestries and students of the Virginia Theological Seminary.

Bishop Whittingham was unable to attend. Bishop Smith was the consecrator. Among those who assigned at the consecration were Bishops Johns of Virginia, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Lay of Easton, Quintard of Tennessee, Atkinson of North Caroline, Odenheimer of New Jersey, and Kerfoot of Pittsburg. The last preached the sermon. Bishop Pinkney became bishop of the diocese in 1879."

### A Fiendish Captain.

About three weeks ago a man by the name of Otto Meyher, a young German, was found on the shore in Somerset county, dead. Captain Williams, of the oyster pungy Eva, pretended that Meyher escaped from his boat while in a high fever, caused from injuries received from a fall through the hatch-way. A jury of inquest was summoned with Williams as one of the number and after a careless examination by the physician the remains were buried. Since then little by little has leaked out until positive proof has come to light that this same Williams was Meyher's murderer. Williams made his escape but has since been captured and the case is now undergoing investigation at Princess Anne. The evidence of the several witnesses corroborate, and the last one sworn was William Langford, who said: I left three weeks before Christmas. The crew consisted of Captain Williams and the following men: Frederick Dutch, Rufus, myself and Otto Meyher. The captain treated Otto very badly and beat him several times. The first time was in the Potomac river when he knocked Otto down with his fist and kicked him twice because he was not culling oysters fast enough. He next whipped him near Deal's Island on Hall's bar. Rufus Percyville once shoved Otto down because he was not cranking, and the captain came to the middle of the deck and put his foot on his neck and beat him with a piece of plank about three inches wide, one-half inch thick and about as long as my arm. Otto did not resist. This was in the morning, and in the afternoon about three o'clock Rufus again knocked him down with his fist, put his foot on his neck, and kicked on his back and neck. I next saw Otto in the hold, but don't know how he came there. I came on deck and heard the captain whipping Otto again. That night we went ashore and put out the oysters, and then came aboard and dropped alongside of the sloop Prince, which was lying close to shore. Some one—I don't know if it was Williams or Rufus—called to Meyher and he came aft. Meyher was asked how he felt, and he said a little better. He was then told to get in the yawl boat. The captain pulled the yawl around to the stern of our boat and made it fast to the sloop Prince. Otto got out of the yawl and started off, the captain following. He fell down and Williams slapped his foot on his neck and struck him three severe blows with a piece of plank which he picked up on the shore. Meyher died immediately. The captain made witness go with him to the shore to show Otto the way. After landing Meyher walked about eight or ten yards on the shells when he was struck by Willims and killed. After the killing he went aboard and turned in. The captain said: "Boys, this is bad business, and we had better keep it quiet to ourselves. If we don't it will be hard on all three of us." Witness said that he was a witness at the first coroner's inquest, when Captain Williams was a juror, but he did not make the same statement as narrated above. He became very much excited and tried to evade the questions propounded to him, but finally admitted that he made a false statement at the coroner's inquest, both because he was afraid of Williams and because he feared that he might be held as an accomplice.

The Salisbury Record's Princess Anne correspondent writes; Public feeling has been great since the discovery of the information leading to the arrest of Capt. Williams and the testimony offered at the preliminary hearing. Such brutality is shocking, and exceeds any thing of the kind that has ever been heard of here. In an interview with Rufus, the alleged accomplice of Capt. Williams, yesterday, Rufus, after a mock display of mental derangement, declined to make any statements and states that he never expects to reveal what he knew of the case, unless he saw proper to tell it at Court. This, coupled with the information already obtained against him, places Rufus in a very unpleasant attitude, and leaves it almost certain that he is connected with the murder. The excitement here has been high ever since the arrest of Capt. Williams and particularly so since the testimony of Boye and Hasse, the two Germans, and indeed threats of lynching have been indulged in. It is to be hoped however, that the law will be left to take its cause and that the guilty parties will receive their merited punishment. Otto Meyher, the murdered man, was last summer a workman at the guano factory of Messrs. Milligin and Gunby of Crisfield, and information comes from these gentlemen that he was a good workman, of kindly feelings and good heart, and when he decided to leave them to obtain better employment elswhere, they were loath to part with him, one of the members of the firm remarking that he was a man of too much intelligence to be at such work. It is understood from Meyher's associates, that he was a young man of good standing in Germany, his father being Inspecter of Public Buildings in Berlin. Domestic troubles caused him to leave Germany, a furlough for one year having been granted him by the German Government. At the age of 21 he was to come into possession of the property from his mother, who was dead. At the time of his death he was but little over 20, and it was his intention to return to Germany and secure his property by the time his furlough expired. All the circumstances make the case deplorable.

### More of the St. John Business.

The reading public must be getting very tired of the St. John-Clarkson controversy. It was charged with considerable force and directness that the Prohibition candidate had offered to make merchandise of his cause and himself for the benefit of the Republican candidate. The sum for which he had agreed to withdraw was fixed at $25,000, and Mr. Clarkson alleged that he had positive proof as to the truth of this charge.

But this evidence was not brought forward and the whole matter finally resolved itself into the admission that a Kansas politician, one Legate, had attempted to sell out St. John to the Republicans. It was then shown that he had worked without authority from St. John, who avers that he never attempted to sell out his little party or thought of such a thing. The charge is now revived by the publication of a letter written by Legate to one Kerens, one of the old Star route gang, and an attempt was made to show that St. John was to have $250,000. But in this case, as in all others, no proof is advanced.

In view of the inability of St. John's enemies to agree upon the terms it is time they held a convention and came to some sort of an understanding. They have already rendered themselves very ridiculous because of their lack of proof. They have also shown their own willingness to make bribery an agent of their campaign, while the revelation of the presence of Kerens and other Star route plunderers among their advisers will only tend to reconcile the country to the defeat of a candidate who could draw such men to his support. In sporting language, it is time for St. John's enemies to put up or shut up.—Phila. Times.

WE return thanks to the Baltimore Sun for copy of the Sun Almanac for 1885. The work is fully up to its standard of excellence.

AT the sale of pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church last week, $27,256 were realized for premiums and pew rent. This does not look as though his congregation had gone back on him for engaging in the Cleveland campaign, as was reported they intended to do.

### Trifles.

(Continued from last week.)

There are religious trifles which produce great results. The introduction of the Gospel was apparently a small thing in the beginning, but by the blessing of God it spread from city to city, and from nation to nation, until to-day it is being read and expounded in almost every land and nation, and island of the seas, and is pointing the souls of men to the glorious life of immortality beyond. By its enlightening and elevating influence it is moulding and fashioning the destinies of nations and men.

The Reformation was at first apparently a mere trifle; but it revived spiritual Christianity, and revolutionized the entire Christian world. From that small beginning, (in which Martin Luther immortalized his name), the work has gone on, until church supremacy in the government of state has passed away. And what is true of this is true of all great reforms.

Methodism, in the beginning, was a small affair. Yet that work begun by Wesley and his little band of followers in 1739 has gone on until it has found a home in nearly all lands, and now numbers its millions. It was said during the building of Barratt's Chapel, in Delaware, that it was useless to erect a church like that for the Methodists. "A corn crib would soon be large enough to hold them." It would take a pretty large crib to hold them now, with their 33,532 ministers and 5,148,752 members, including local preachers.

Thus we see what has become of small beginnings; and what has been accomplished in the past can be accomplished in the future. Then who "despiseth the day of small things?" Does the farmer? He puts the grain into the soil in seed time and watches until reaping time, when he rejoices in the rich harvest of golden grain. He plants the little shrub; though a small thing, he cultivates and cares for it, and in after years it affords him shelter from the burning sun. He who fails to plant the tree cannot enjoy its shade. He who neglects the little things cannot expect to reap the great results in after life.

The philosopher knows that the minor must precede the greater results. The elements of science must be known before the knowledge of leading principles can be acquired. Minute events are the hinges upon which the most magnificent results turn. Wisdom sees the great in the small; development expands the small into the great. By the law of development sparks rise to flames; fountains flow into streams, and the small rises into the great.

Mere trifles have led to great discoveries. The art of printing owes its origin to the impression taken from letters carved on the bark of a beech tree. This was a little thing which thousands would have passed over in neglect. The discovery of gunpowder was the result of one observing a spark fall upon some chemicals mixed in a mortar, causing combustion. The invention of pendulum clocks was the result of Galileo's observing a lamp in church swinging to and fro. The Argand lamp was the outcome of Mr. Argand's observation that a glass tube placed on a candle caused it to burn with a brighter flame. What could be more trivial than the heaving of the lid of a tea-kettle, caused by the pressure of steum within. Many could see nothing in that. But Watts saw in it the great motive power which to-day carries our heavily-laden trains across the continent, and enables the mighty steamer to plow the great deep. These all go to show us what may be accomplished by steady application and effort. True, we cannot all be Newtons or Wattses, Luthers or Wesleys, but by study and application we may rise to take our place somewhere along the road of honor, virtue and fame, and leave a name behind us when we are gone.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We may make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us,
Foot-prints on the sands of Time."

The teacher knows the value of small things. He knows that the rudiments must be learned before anything can be accomplished in language or science. Teaching the child its letters may be a small thing; but it is laying the foundation for greater knowledge. It is the first step on the ladder which leads to influence, position and honor.

The student knows that if he wishes to acquire knowledge he must not overlook small things. The minor must precede the major. Step after step must be taken; maxim and maxim fixed in the mind; problem after problem solved, and book after book studied before the desired end is reached.

If a young man wants to rise to a sphere of prominence and usefulness, it must be by looking well to the little things. These are hinges on which the door which opens to the field of usefulness turns. If a young man wants knowledge he must gain it little by little. If he wants dollars he must take care of the cents. A few cents each day spent in useless luxuries will soon eat up hundreds of dollars.

When the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, began business, it was in a very small way, but he was careful of small things, saving little expenditures by kindling his own fires and sweeping his store. It is not what a man makes that renders him independent so much as what he saves from what he makes. No matter how much a man earns, if he lives up to it he will be no better off at the end of a year or ten years than he was when he began. The great trouble with men in this day is that they do not live within their income. There are more men poor to-day because of the neglect of small things in useless expenditures than any thing else. It is God-like to take care of small things. "As the Almighty bounds the sea by little grains of sand, and fills it with little drops of water," so when man has learned to achieve grand results by little agencies he has caught the inspiration of that wisdom which comes from above.

We would say to the young man: take care of your time, your mental training and your company; take care of your money, also, but not to hoard it away and worship it as your God, but to use in doing good, as God designed you should, and you will have happiness and comfort in after life. X.

(To be continued.)


YOUR NEIGHBOR has tried "Aromomanna" and considers it it an indispensable article. A specific in sick headache. Ask your Druggists, George & Redden, about it. Price 25 and 75 cents. 1 3 2t

HENRY R. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Office in Masonic Building, fronting Court House Square. 1-17

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## TRUSTEES' SALE OF Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of the power contained in a mortgage made by Sarah Ellen Redman and T. V. Redman to Richard C. Carter, and bearing date the 19th day of August in the year 1882, and recorded in Liber L. H. G., No. 45, one of the land record books for Caroline county, the undersigned will sell in front of the Court House, in Denton on

**Tuesday, February 10th, 1885,**

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., the following property, to wit:

LOT No. 1.

All that farm, tract or parcel of land, described in mortgage aforesaid, situate, lying and being in the Fifth Election District of Caroline county, called

**HAB NAB AT A VENTURE**

**AND CONTAINING 140 ACRES,**

more or less, and adjoining the lands of James Dukes, Rev. William Walton, and others. The property is improved by a single story

**DWELLING,**

stabes, etc.

LOT No. 2

Situate at American Corner, in Caroline county, and particularly described in said mortgage, is called

**SARAH'S DELIGHT.**

This tract contains 15 ACRES, more or less, and adjoins the lands of William Cohee, Levin Collins, Mary Noble and others. The improvements consist of a small

**DWELLING-HOUSE,**

Store-House, a good Barn, and other out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOSHUA W. BRYANT,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

## Executor's Sale —OF VALUABLE— Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court for Caroline county, the undersigned, as executor of Ezekiel Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased, will sell at public sale in front of the Court House door in Denton, on

***Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1885,***

next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., of that day, a certain tract or parcel of land of which the said Ezekiel Eaton died seized and possessed, situate in the Fifth Election District of Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Tilghman Hubbard and others, known as a part of

**THE "HUGHY LAND,"**

and contains about

**52 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,**

The improvements consist of a

**ONE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE**

and the usual out-buildings, all in ordinary repair; an

**Apple and Peach Orchard**

in full bearing.

TERMS of SALE.

The terms of sale prescribed by the court are: One-third cash on day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months. The purchaser will be required to give bond approved by the executor for the deferred payments.

Title papers at expense of purchaser.

JAMES R. MANSHIP,
F. P. COVEY, Auct, Executor.
1 17 tds

### CEMETERY NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the first choice lots in Ridgely Cemetery will after this date, for two months only, be sold at $15 each, and others at $12 and $10 each, instead of $20, $15 and $12. The object is to raise money to defray expense in enclosing the grounds with a substantial fence.

JOSEPH H. SIMON,
JACOB D. BOWERS.
January 17th, 1885.


## Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1885.

Bring back whatever you buy to-day and hereafter, if you would rather have the money. Only bring it back quickly.

Half a million of goods are going for what they'll fetch: whatever we can spare.

Quantities of first-class merchandise, and very little else.

Prices, according to nothing but the GO.

Over-garments for ladies were fully treated last week. *Read the account; see any sort you happen to want; and judge the whole store by what you see there.*

In the same rooms are jerseys; silk and wool, plain and braided and beaded jerseys; and dresses of flannel, cloth, cashmere, black and colored silk; foreign dresses and others; and shawls,

1301 and 3 Chestnut.

Girls' over-garments and dresses. Newmarkets, Russian circulars, cloth coats, sealcloth coats, striped-jersey-flannel Mother Hubbard wraps; and dresses of flannel, cloth, cashmere, satin. Everything new.

1305 and 7 Chestnut.

Seal dolmans, ulsters, coats and fur-lined circulars; small articles more or less. There's a clear $100 to be made on a first-class seal garment.

1309 and 1 Chestnut.

Muslin underwear, every sort of garment; of the grades we keep the year round. Warm skirts. Baby clothing.

1509 and 11 Chestnut.

Guinet and Bellon black silks all through, with all the music out of them, and more too. Guinet: $1.35 for $1; $1.50 for $1.25; and so on. Bellon: $1.25 for $1: $1.35 for $1.15; and so on.

Southwest from Centre.

Dress-stuffs of every grade. Lupin's colored cashmeres, for $1.25 for $1, $1 for 75 cents, 60 cents for 50, and 50 for 40.

French fine wool ottoman, $1.50 for $1. A dozen such stuffs ditto.

Wool poplin that began at $1 for 50 cents. Tricot, 85 cents for 65. Bison, 75 for 50.

French novelties, a hundred sorts, very little of any one, at a half, a third, even a quarter of where they belong.

French combination stuffs, several, $1.25 for 75 cents.

French plaids, fifty sorts or more, $1 for 75; and others for 50.

At the "low-price dress-goods counter" fifty different stuffs are down a fifth to a third.

Black damasse sicilian, $1 for 50 cents, 23-inch; a dozen patterns. Black damasse sateen, $1 for 75 cents; 41-inch; eight patterns. Black armures, 44-inch, 50 cents; three patterns. We consider them worth just less than $1. Black ladies'-cloth, $1 for 75 cents; 54-inch. The same as we have sold tons of. Black camel's-hair of a dozen grades the lowest, 75 cents for 50; the highest, $4 for $2.50. Black heavy silk-and-wool, fancy cord, for wraps, $3; $6 was too much for it.

First-rate calicoes, 4½ cents. Never did such a thing. Cottons all the way up to sateens are down.

All around the store, two or three circles away from the centre.

The list of cloths contains the following and many more:

Seal-skin, $21 to $16; $18 to $15; $14 to $11; $10 to $8; $8 to $6.

Plaid cloakings, $2.50 to $2.

Figured cloakings, $1.50 to $1.

Wool plushes, $2 to $1.50.

Stockinets, $4 to $2.

Black beavers, $2.50 to $1.75.

Tricots, $2 to $1.25.

Plaid cloths, $1 to 75 cents.

Corkscrews, $4 to $2.50.

Diagonals, $2 to $1.

Brocaded velveteens, 75 cents to 50.

Near the middle Market-street door.

Will you go into the linens a little way?

Napkins: 60 cents to 50; 75 to 65; $1 to 75 cents; $1.20 to $1; $1.75 to $1.35; $2 to $1.65; $2.25 to $1.75; $2.50 to $2.00; $3.75 to $3; $7.50 to $6.

Barnsley, Scotch, Irish and German table-linens and cloths:

Barnsley, $3 to $2.25; $2.50 to $2; $2.25 to $1.75.

Scotch double damask cloths:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2x2 yds. | $6 | to $3 75 |
| 2x2½ | 6 50 | 4 50 |
| 2x3 | 6 50 | 4 50 |
| 2x3 | 7 50 | 4 75 |
| 2x3 | 8 50 | 6 |
| 2x3½ | 9 50 | 7 |
| 2x4 | 10 50 | 8 |
| 2½x3 | 7 50 | 4 50 |
| 2½x3 | 8 50 | 5 50 |
| 2½x3 | 9 50 | 6 |
| 2½x | 11 | 7 50 |
| 2½x3½ | 9 50 | 6 |
| 2½x4 | 8 50 | 6 |

and so on.

We could fill the paper with figures. Take the general statement instead: Whatever we can spare is going. As good as we have is going at the lower prices.

Southwest corner of the main building

White china plates, seconds, 75 cents a dozen; value $2.25; but we sometimes sell them for $1.25; don't remember ever selling them lower before.

Let these stand for many things in crockery, fine china and glassware going for fractions of value.

Northwest corner of the store and basement.

Felt hats, brown and black, a third off, 85 cents. About 200 trimmed hats, a third off.

East of Arcade steps, and up-stairs.

Himalyan, Persian, beaver, and long Scotch shawls, a fifth off; Indias, a third off.

1305 Chestnut, second floor. Take car.

Do you get our meaning? The most substantial merchandise is going at a rate that takes one's breath away.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. Sold on trial. Warrants 5 years. All sizes as low. For free book, address

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# PAST AND FUTURE.

The Old Year, with whatsoever of joy and gladness, of pain and sorrow, of contentions and staife, is now numbered with those of the past, and the New Year has been ushered in filled with varied anticipations, the realization of which depends largely upon the manner in which we figure in the future whether for weal or woe. Whatever of good we have enjoyed in the past, let us bring it forward as an item with which to open a new account, while the evil let us cancel, with the determination to better results. Let us bury in oblivion every act that has in anywise tended to mar the happiness of any and all with whom we may have had social or business intercourse, and look forward to the prospects of the new year with unrelenting zeal for the promotion of each other's good, thereby adding daily items of good to the page already opened.

Let the pleasant smile supersede the frown. The despondent look melt itself away in the radiance of a bright and cheerful countenance. Look always on the bright side of the picture. Give vim and and energy to the performance of every business transaction. Boldly assert the truth and dare defend it. Be diligent, be courteous, be sober, be charitable, for with these indispensable requisites, the future of life can well be foreshadowed.

Then why should we entertain despondency for a single moment? Let adversity frown—it is one of the natural consequences belonging to our race, but by persistent effort and a determined struggle we can rise above its evil effects, and prosperity will yet perch upon our banners.

While the above suggestions are well-timed and to the point, another important suggestion here presents itself, that economy is consequent to success, and great caution with no little degree of discernment should be exercised in all our business relations.

The future is now before us and it is whether we shall make the New Year prosperous and happy, or by a spirit of indifference, lose all the good results that might otherwise have been obtained, and to this end would direct all buyers to examine and consult the immense stock and prices at T. D. Larrimore's Ladies and Gent's Dress Goods Emporium, where everything has been brought to a level with the depression of the times.


T. D. LARRIMORE,
Opposite Brick Hotel,
EASTON, MD.

J. H. COULBOURN.

COULBOURN AND
WHOLESALE COMMISSI CHANTS IN BUTTER, POULTR GAME, L. STOCK, FRUIT, PR DUCE, FISH, ETC.
256 North Front St., Philad

REFERENCES.

P. W. Downes, President Denton Nat, ional Bank. J. B. Steele, Register of Wills, Denton, Md. L. H. Gadd, Clerk Circuit Court, Caroline county. Wm. G. Horsey, Vice President Denton National Bank, Col. Richard C. Carter, Treas. Citizens' P & L. Associa'n Denton, Md. Hon Wooters, Cordova, Md. Hon. Eli Saulsbury, Dover, Del. Michael Colbourn, Seaford, Del. Wm. Fell, Proprietor Eagle Hotel Georgetown, Del. Charles Williamson, Ex-Sheriff Kent county, Del. S. R. Parker, Eden, Md. H. T. Nuttle & Bro., Andersontown, Md. H. S. Beaver, Kratzerville, Pa. Jarrett Bros. & Kelm, 120 N. Third street, Phila. Stettler & Koons, 340 N. Third street. J. N. Jacobs, Cashier National Bank, Greenville, Pa. E. K. Freed & Co. North Wales, Pa. The National Bank of the Northern Liberties, 3d and Vine Sts. Phila.

☞ DIRECTIONS FOR DRESSING POULTRY FOR THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Poultry should be well-fattened, and not be fed for 24 hours before killing. In dressing, always bleed in the mouth, pick dry, and be careful not to tear or rub the skin; leave the head and feet on and entrails in; do not commence to pack until the animal heat is all out, and in packing use only clean, dry straw. Never pack poor along with good stock, as it detracts from the value of the good and adds nothing to that of the poor. Mark plainly on each package what it contains, and send postal card or letter, giving date and quantity of each kind shipped. If shippers will exercise care in these particulars, they will be amply repaid for their trouble by the increased price their consignments will command, as the price poultry will bring depends very much on the appearance it presents when packages are opened. 12 13 tf

A FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY MAGAZINE.
Lippincott's Magazine.
A Popular Monthly of
GENERAL LITERATURE.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1885.

Among the chief periodicals of the country Lippincotts Magazine has acquired the distinctive reputation of being "eminently readable."

Arrangements have been made for many contributions of special interest during the coming year. Among these particular attention is invited to a serial story entitled

"ON THIS SIDE,"

by F. C. Baylor, author of "The Perfect Treasure," in which the experiences of an English baronet and his friends during a tour through the United States are related with a mirth-provoking humor, a knowledge and appreciation of national characteristics, and a perfect fairness of tone and freedom from caricature that cannot fail to secure critical approval and wide popularity. Miss Tincker's beautiful novel, "Aurora," will be completed in the summer, and will be followed by several stories in two or more parts, including "The Lady-Lawyer's First Client," by the author of "A Latter-Day Saint."

A description of bric-a-brac hunting in England and France, by Mrs. Lucy C. Lille, sketches of Italian life, by Mrs. Lamut Thompson, an account of the Pioneers of Tennessee, by Edmund Kirke," an an article on the Premier of Canada (Sir John McDonald), a narrative of the experiences of a Steerage Passenger to and from Liverpool, by Thomas Wharton, an artice on Queen Anne, or Free Classic Architecture, by George C. Mason, Jr., and a comedy for private theatricals, by James Payn, will be published in early numbers, together with the usual variety of short stories and articles of general interest by popular writers.

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PHILADELPHIA.


### ORDER NISI.

Joshua W. Bryant and Urie Townsend vs. George Steele and Catharine Steele, his wife.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline County. In Equity.

Ordered, that the sale of the property in these proceedings of George Steel and Catharine Steel, his wife, made and reported by Joshua W. Bryant and Urie Townsend, trustees, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of March next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $900.00.

LUTHER H. GADD, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
LUTHER H. GADD, Clerk.


Maryland Steamboat Company
SPECIAL NOTICE!
CHOPTANK RIVER ROUTE!

Commencing with Tuesday, October 14, 1884. The following will be the Rates of Fare on the Choptank River Route:

| | |
|---|---|
| Straight Tickets, first-class, | $ .75 |
| Round Trip Tickets first-class, good 30 days, | 1.00 |
| Straight Tickets, second-class, | .50 |
| State Rooms, | .50 and .75 |

Freight taken at lowest Rates.
THE MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.
Baltimore, Oct. 14, 1884. 10 18

HAULING.

I am prepared with excellent teams and wagons to do hauling of Coal, Timber, Wood and Lumber at low rates. Freights carried to and from the steamers and railroad. Parties who wish to hire a good double or single team can also be accommodated at reasonable figures.

JAMES T. MORRIS,
10 18 2m. Denton, Md.

NOTICE.

All persons holding due bills against me will please bring them in for settlement, as I intend to close business. I also request all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle. CHARLES F. WILLIS.
nov22 tf

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.

Every size, price and description. Some special bargains always on hand. 350 acre river farm, good brick house, near city, $3,500. 200 acre farm, with buildings, near railroad and river, $1,200. Other bargains at higher and lower prices. Free catalogues. New map of Virginia, 16c. Stamps taken. H. L. STAPLES, Richmond, Va.
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