DENTON JOURNAL.

Published Weekly, Every Saturday Morning, by

MELVIN BROS.

Saturday Morning, January 24, 1885.

Hon. James B. Groome For Postmaster-General.

To have the State of Maryland represented in the Cabinet of President Cleveland would be a source of pride and pleasure to the people of our State. We have never, as yet, furnished the country with a President, but many eminent names have been forthcoming from time to time whose acknowledged ability would have made them peers of any who have served in the illustrious line of our Presidents. From these, cabinet officers have frequently been chosen and never has it been said of a Marylander in those eminent positions that he has been either incompetent or unfaithful.

The name of Hon. James B. Groome has recently been prominent for the position of Postmaster-General. A leading newspaper recently commenting upon his possible appointment to that position, styled him "one of nature's noblemen!" This is an exalted enconium, but not undeserved.

Born in 1838, Gov. Groome is in the prime of a robust and active life. He has always been a zealous Democrat, stanch and true; a faithful worker in the ranks, ready to serve wherever needed, and capable whenever called upon to lead.

In 1867 he was a member of the State constitutional convention and took a leading and active part in its deliberations.

In 1871 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Cecil county and served upon the judiciary committee, giving thorough satisfaction both to his fellow- members and to his constituency. He was then a marked man, taking rank among the leaders of the legislature, and prominent throughout the State.

It became necessary at that session to go into the election of a United States Senator. Gov. Groome was put in nomination and while his name was before the legislature he received more votes than anyone then in nomination. For the sake of harmony and before an election, however, he withdrew from the contest.

In 1873 he was returned to the House of Delegates, when he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, in which capacity he served with a wisdom, conservatism and zeal that won golden opinions from all alike.

Upon the election of Gov. Whyte to the United States Senate he was elected by a sweeping majority, (sixty-two out of seventy votes) upon the first ballot, Governor of Maryland, and subsequently inaugurated upon the 4th of March, 1874. After a faithful and successful gubernatorial administration he was elected in 1878 a member of the Senate of the United States. His service there as a member of the committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads has eminently qualified him for the high duties of the department in connection with which his name is now prominent.

To the duties of Postmaster-General he would bring a large experience, a practical and comprehensive survey of his field of labor, with a beaver-like industry and a working energy that would stamp his administration of the department a marked success.

Whatever James B. Groome undertakes will be done well, and his selection by President-elect Cleveland to fill a place in the Cabinet would be received with enthusiasm throughout this State, where he is universally popular, and would no doubt commend itself to the nation at large, whose prime need at this time is honesty, faithfulness and capacity in the management of the several departments at Washington.

No Rush for Office.

Col. Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's private secretary, is quoted as saying that so far there has been no rush for office under the new administration, and that Mr. Cleveland, in this respect, is agreeably disappointed. "We have every reason," he adds, "to be proud of the behavior of the Democratic party of the country." The Governor's civil service letter, he thinks, had a good effect, but he expresses the opinion that the members of the party as a rule desire not to embarrass the administration, and honestly hope that it will result in the betterment of the whole country.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, a prominent merchant and politician of Baltimore, is dead.

WM. M. EVARTS has been chosen to the United States Senate from New York to succeed Senator Lapham.

IT is asserted with positiveness by the Rome correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be made a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church next spring.

GOVERNOR HILL, the successor to President-elect Cleveland, in his message to the Legislature of New York State said:—

"This present mode of executing criminals by hanging has come down to us from the dark ages, and it may well be questioned whether the science of the present day cannot provide a means for taking the life of such as are condemned to die in a less barbarous manner. I commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Legislature."

Death of Ex-Secretary Hollyday.

Col. Richard C. Hollyday, late Secretary of State, died at his residence in Easton, on Sunday last. He had been suffering for several weeks from an attack of paralysis.

The deceased was born in Talbot county in 1811, his father being Hon. Henry Hollyday, who represented his native county in the State Senate for a number of successive terms. Secretary Hollyday was a cousin and brother-in-law of Judge Carmichael, deceased. He entered Princeton College at an early age, and, upon his graduation, he commenced the study of law at Centreville, Queen Anne county, in the office of William Carmichael, father of Judge Carmichael. Upon his admission to the bar he returned to his native county and began an active practice of his profession at Easton. He subsequently removed to Cumberland, and later to Elkton, Cecil county, where he remained until 1852, when he again returned to Easton and there permanently located, diligently pursuing the practice of his profession.

While a resident of Cecil county he was elected to the State legislature, serving during the terms of 1844-45 and 1845-6. He was Secretary of State from 1848 to March, 1849, under Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, who also appointed him clerk of the Cecil county court, which position he held until November, 1851. Upon his return he settled upon the old family homestead, on the Tred Avon river, where his death occurred.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 from Talbot county. He served as Secretary of State during Governor Bowie's term, and upon the death of Judge Mason, in April, 1873, he was appointed Secretary by Gov. Whyte. He was reappointed by Governors Groome and Carroll, and after the interval of Governor Hamilton's administration, from 1879 to 1883, he was again given the State portfolio by Governor McLane. Ill health, however, compelled him to relinquish the position after a service of five months. His health continued to grow worse until his death occurred.

PROPELLER VS. SIDE-WHEEL.

The Old-Time Steamboats Losing Their Grip in Bay Navigation.

From the Balto. Morning Herald.

"The day of the side-wheel steamboats on the Chesapeake Bay are numbered, and propellers will be the steamers of the future," predicted Henry Williams, agent of the Weems line of steamers, a few days ago. "I have just closed a contract with Messrs. William Skinner & Sons for a propellor, and if I could dispose of my five side-wheelers at a fair profit and without injury to the passenger business of my line I would do so at once. Yes, sir, shafts are destined to supplant paddle wheels."

"Is not that a rather broad assertion?" asked a Morning Herald reporter, to whom the above remarks had been addressed.

"Of course, I mean that propellers will be the rule rather than the exception, as they now are."

"On what do you base your predictions?"

"On the remarkable increase within a comparatively short time of this class of boats and their cheapness, both in construction and operation, as compared with side-wheelers.—Five years ago propellers were unknown on the waters of the Chesapeake for any other purpose than for freight transportation. Now they are being universally used for carrying passengers, and almost every new steamer for the bay trade is a propeller. Just consider for a moment some of the new Light-street steamers. There is the propeller Danville, and so satisfactory has she been that her owners are now having her counterpart constructed by Messrs. Woodall and Co. Then there is the Wheeler Transportation Company, which tried the experiment of propellers for passenger traffic, and so pleased has the company been with the Minnie Wheeler, the pioneer passenger boat of the line, that the Chesapeake was built. The Olive and Enterprise Transportation Companies have successfully operated propellers. The Choptank Company has two, and not a word of dissatisfaction has ever been uttered against either of them by the company. So you see that in every case where they have been used they have given satisfaction, and their growth in the favor of steamboat men in general has been as rapid as it has been phenomenal. Why, they have succeeded side-wheelers almost entirely on the lakes, and in New York they are rapidly on the increase."

"Is the change a freak of fashion, or have the merits of the propellers forced their recognition on steamboat capitalists?"

"Fashion is robbed of its influence in the steamboat business. It is a matter of dollars and cents. The fact is being recognized that propellers can be made to serve the purposes of steamboat navigation at half the cost. In the first place, propellers can be constructed at half the cost of side-wheelers, the saving being in the quantity of material used in the construction and in the machinery. The greatest saving, however, is in the coal. The furnaces do not consume half of the coal on a trip as those of an ordinary steamer. The expenses of storing it and firing the furnaces are cut down in the same proportion. The wheel-houses and wells for the rods of the cross-beams are done away with in propellers, and the space thus saved can be utilized to great advantage in freight storage on the first deck and in saloon and stateroom capacity on the saloon deck. They do not furthermore require the force of men to handle them."

"How do they behave in a storm?"

"Now, there has always been a great prejudice against them because they were supposed to roll heavily in a storm. Such is not the case, as has been verified by the experience of the Danville and the Tred Avon in gales, and if properly constructed and well laden they are not at the mercy of waves as much as side-wheelers."

"Is it true, as reported, that they draw so much water that they are not serviceable in navigating shallow streams?"

"That is another popular error. They can be made, and are made, of as light draft as side-wheelers. The Choptank, Tred Avon, Olive and Enterprise navigate comparatively shallow streams, and the one I have contracted for is intended for the Rappahannock river, which is not very deep in some parts. One advantage they possess is that when they are well loaded they are lighter, as the freight is placed forward, balancing the machinery aft, thus causing the stern to rise several inches until the keel is horizontal."

"Is not the shaft placed at the mercy of sunken logs and stumps?"

"Not by any means. A large iron bar, commonly called a shoe, juts out from the stern end of the keel and prevents the flukes of the shaft striking any logs."

"How about speed?"

"It is commonly supposed that propellers are very slow, which is another popular error. They can make 12, 14 and 16 miles in an hour, which is the ordinary speed of a side-wheeler, and I expect to live to see the day when they will make 20 miles an hour."

"Are their steering qualities equal to those of side-wheel steamers?"

"They surpass them. The shaft agitates the water around the rudder, so that it can be easily moved. The stern, in fact, can be made a pivotal point for the revolution of the entire hull. But, their greatest advantage as I have said, is their cheapness, and, in these days of competition and low freight rates, steamboat capitalists must recognize this fact and resort to a general use of propellers."

PENINSULAR.

—James M. Steele, a prominent farmer of Dorchester, died of Bright's disease on Thursday of last week.—He was the owner of the beautiful country seat known as Horn's Point.

—Oystermen on the Choptank river on Thursday afternoon of last week witnessed a strange sight in the sky, being nothing less than a well-defined rainbow in the zenith of the heavens when there was no rain falling nor any clouds for it to fall from; generally a pale vapor was visible, but the atmosphere was evidently surcharged with water.

—Fish Commissioner E. W. Humphreys is carrying on the hatching of fish for distribution in the various rivers on the Eastern Shore on a large scale. In a room especially built for the purpose, under Mr. Humphrey's saw-mill in Salisbury, is carried on the hatching of white fish and salmon trout, both of which fish are natives of the great lakes.

—A few days ago Superintendent I. N. Mills sent Messrs. Albert and William Sudler, of Fairmount, Somerset county, seven prairie chickens for the purpose of introducing the game in that county. Unfortunately, after being turned out, one of these strange birds strayed several miles to the residence of Captain Riley Landon, on the Manokin, and was shot and killed. The captain had not heard about Mr. Mills sending the birds to the county, and was very sor- at what he had done when he learned it.

--A business letter from a high authority in such matters says that "The Kent National Bank will in all probability go into liquidation in a few weeks, as the charter will expire by limitation June 17, 1885." This strikes us as a capital place to start a new bank. The Kent bank has been unusually successful, paid large dividends and made money fast. A few thousand dollars of unemployed capital will well be invested in starting a new bank at that point. Why should not the Centreville National send over a branch bank?

—The Easton National Bank has reduced the number of its directors from 9 to 8. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held at the bank last Tuesday, the following board of directors was elected: Dr. I. L. Adkins, Gen. E. L. F. Hardcastle, Col. Samuel Hambleton, Senator R. D. Clark, James Dixon, Joseph H. Harrison, M. M. Dawson and R. B. Dixon.

—Mr. William P. Dodson, son of Mr. Leonidas Dodson, teller of the Easton National Bank, left Easton Thursday morning for New York, and will sail from that city for Africa. Mr. Dodson is a member of a party numbering fifty-four, consisting of men, women and children, to go to the west coast of Africa to establish ten mission stations, under the leadership of Rev. Wm. Taylor, who was appointed Bishop to Africa at the General Methodist Conference, held in Philadelphia, May 1884.

Mr. Dodson says the party will sail from New York to Liverpool on the 22d of January on the City of Montreal, Inman line. They will change steamers for St. Paul de Loande south of the Congo river. From there they will be conveyed 120 miles to a place called Doade, and from Donde they go inland on foot, establishing a station at the end of each 100 miles for ten stations, making the last station 1,000 miles inland. The party will start without provisions, relying for food on game and fish, and sleeping in tents. Bishop Taylor will act as guide, and have charge of the party until it reaches its destination.—Another party leaves New York some time later in charge of Dr. Summers, Bishop Taylor's assistant, for the east coast of Africa, going around the Cape of Good Hope, coming up the Zambezi river towards the centre in a like manner as the first party. By the time Bishop Taylor has reached the last station, and is a thousand miles inland, Dr. Summer's party will have reached the east coast, and will start inland, where Bishop Taylor will await the last arrival, thus completing the belting of the centre of Africa.—These are the only missionary efforts that have ever been attempted in Africa, except in Liberia.

The Easton Gazette says: Mr. Dodson has a great many warm friends in Easton, and on Sunday night last there were special services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which he made an address, beaming with christian love and giving every assurance that he felt it his solemn duty to enter into the missionary work. On taking his leave of the congregation they were melted to tears. Though he may have to endure many hardships, he will have the prayers and good wishes of those he has left at home.

Trifles.

Written for THE JOURNAL.

When we turn our attention to things holy and sacred, we find that God and angels do not despise small things. Personal endeavor on our part to bring a soul to Christ may appear to be a small thing, but it is with the labor of a life-time. The Bible tells us that "Joy shall be in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance." God clothes the lily with His beautifying hand; He makes the small drops of rain; He numbers each blade of grass in the field, and each grain of sand upon the ocean shore. The smallest worm that crawls upon the earth is not beneath His notice, and is as much the object of His providential care as is man, the most perfect of His created beings.

Some one has said: "On God's patience and care rests all the glory of the created universe, spiritual and material,"

He could thunder the year round, and shake the earth with His earthquakes; fill the heavens with the blaze of His electric fires, and sweep the clouds with the tails of His comets, each day, but if He could fail to feed the grass with His dew, or to care for the smaller things of His creation, His works would be full of mistakes and malformations, without order and beauty. But no! God does not overlook the small things either in nature or grace. A sight affects Him. A groan arising from a penitent heart reaches His ear and moves His compassion. A cup of water given in the name of Christ is not beneath His notice. Little deeds of kindness and love done in the name of Christ will not lose their reward. God is taking cognizance of the small things in our lives and when the day of reckoning comes we will find that the small things of this life will have a great deal to do with the transactions of that day.

The devil knows that if he can succeed in causing little indifferences to that which is good or little indulgences in sin, the way is prepared for greater. Sin is no trifle, no matter how small it may be. Nothing is a trifle which is eternal in its results.

The first sin of disobedience may appear to have been but a small thing, yet it drove man out of Eden, built the prison-house of hell, and awakened groans never to be silenced. I would say to the young man, beware of the first sin, no matter how trifling it may appear. The first glass may be the entrance to the road that will land you in a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell. It is the first evil act which opens the road to eternal ruin. "There are two ways to hell," says Foster. "One is to go there with your eyes open, facing all the restraints for good which are thrown around you. The other is to go down by the steps of little sins." If a man will only enter the path of sin the devil will soon have him all his own. Small flakes of snow drifting will soon bury houses. So the small sins of a man's life will soon chill the soul and destroy every moral virtue. In certain waters if you will put down the largest timber for piling for bridges or wharves, you will find after a time that a little insect called the madreposes has been piercing the oaken piling so that it will crumble at the touch.—So the little sins and wrong doings of a man's life are the madreposes which eat and destroy the fibre and strength of moral character. It is an old saying that "A ship may be sunk by a sand cargo as well as by a cargo of mill-stones." Coral islands, the stupendous work of a small insect, are illustrations of the power of small things.

"A single brass pin fell on a web of cloth as it passed over a roller in finishing. It cut a hole in the cloth at every revolution, doing it great damage." So the little acts of dishonesty in a man's conduct are pins on the drum of life. They damage the web of character; and though the flaw may not be seen at the time, yet when the day of reckoning comes it will be there. Never trifle with what you know to be wrong. It is always best to heed the Divine injunction, "Beware of the appearance of evil."

Says Pope, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Honesty and truth win at last. An honest man can be trusted, while he who is dishonest even in little things will be watched with suspicion. Want of character in business leads to want of cash and customers. Honesty is the best policy; it is the only policy. The Almighty has so arranged matters in this world that it pays to do right. It is as natural for one to go from the little "tricks of trade" to fraud in trade as for a child to grow to manhood. Little tricks in trade are the seed of which fraud is the fruit. The seeds of dishonesty will bring their harvest. The dishonest man is apt to be caught in his own trap.

"How is it, Mr. Brown," said a miller to a farmer, "that when I came to measure those apples I purchased from you I found them nearly two barrels short?" "Singular, very singular," said the farmer, "for I sent them to you in ten of your own flour barrels." "Ahem! Did, eh? Well, perhaps I made the mistake." Said the darkey, "When all de half bushels gits de same size, you may look for de millenicum." If a man wants to know how to sell more goods and make more money, let him fill up his measures and give just weights by taking the four penny nails or the few grains of concealed shot from the scales.

A man was to be hung one morning for stealing sheep. The crowd was gathering, and some one asked what was the matter. He was told that a man was to be hung for sheep stealing. "Poor, stupid man, why did he not buy them and never pay for them?" This would have saved his neck but not his character. There is a class of men who live by making small bills they never pay. They want to be called honest men, but the best name for them is petty thieves. "I stand," said a stump orator, "on the broad platform of the principles of '98, and palsied be my arm if I desert them." "You stand on nothing of the kind," said a little shoemaker in the crowd. "You stand in my boots, which you never paid me for and I want the money."

Ah!

"The world is a goose; to succeed, you must pick
The feathers off nicely by buying on 'tick.
The vulgar pickpocket is sent off to jail.
Be polite; give your note; and gracefully fail."

X.

(To be continued.)

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL:

Would you allow me to ask your readers, as well as all Caroline people, if it would not be well to have an officer appointed whose duty it would be to suppress cruelty to animals of all descriptions, more especially horses, cows and dogs?

My business obliges me to travel a great deal around farms and villages, and I can't half depict the unnecessary misery that I almost daily see. In cities there are these officials: why not have the same in the counties?

I am not asking for anything harsh or unkind on the part of the authorities; on the contrary, I am sure that a respectable official would greatly help in relieving misery from both man and beast.

There is many a man I have found in my travels who has told me that it pained him to the quick to see his horse and cow in such poor condition, but that circumstances over which he had no control precluded the possibility of his improving matters until Spring or other good luck came in. In these cases the officer could help him in providing for stock, even if the county paid for it; or, the officer could take charge of the suffering animals at a nominal remuneration. Would not this be better for all parties than a standing disgrace to humanity all over Caroline and other counties?

As to dogs, it is another and less important matter; yet many people won't feed these domestic friends, and tolerate much suffering. For such dog proprietors I say, Shoot the dog dead or take it away.

D. D. M.

IN the February number of the North American Review Henry Ward Beecher discusses the question whether clergymen shall "meddle with politics" and takes the affirmative side.

BRYANT & TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.

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,

stables, 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 outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOSHUA W. BRYANT,
Attorney named in Mortgage.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1885.

Whatever muslin you want, whatever make, grade, width and weight, is almost certainly here, where a very large part of the muslin trade of the region is done.

Now we are putting all the muslins either at the bottom or below the bottom of the retail market. Not a make or grade to be got for less than here.

Northwest from the centre.

Examples of unprecedented bargains in cotton dress-stuffs.

Standard calico, 8 cents for 4½. Standard means 64 threads to the inch both ways and fast colors. Furniture calico, 8 cents for 6.

Foulards, 32-inch, blue and brown grounds, 10 cents for 8. Going at calico price, though calico is 25-inch and coarser.

Dress ginghams of fifty styles or more. chambray, stripes, plaids, checks and figures, 12½ cents for 8. [The 10-cent ginghams are much coarser.]

Scotch zephyr ginghams, black and white, 18 cents for 10.

Scotch tennis-stripe skirting, 39-inch (length of skirt), 40 cents for 25.

Japanese stripe skirting, gray-and-black, 12½ cents for 10.

Printed lawns, 12½ cents for 7. Fast colors, even to the tinted grounds, which is rare. White grounds also.

Cable cheviots, very heavy, four quiet patterns, 10 cents for 7.

French Penang shirting, fifty good patterns, some of them unique, 25 cents for 15.

American printed shirting, 5 and 6 cents for 4½ and 5.

Northwest from the centre.

Examples of extraordinary bargains in low-price dress-stuffs, mostly cotton-and-wool.

Serge of extraordinary look and quality, 25 cents for 15. Ottoman cord ditto.

Printed cashmere, 18 cents for 12½.

All-wool Bison (Albatross only coarser and rougher) 20 cents for 15.

Pretty English plaids, 30 cents for 25.

Heavy all-wool serge, 25 cents for 20.

By the Thirteenth-street door.

Valuable dress-stuffs down

Very wide-twill serge, with bright cross-stripes and rows of large embroidery-like dots between; $4 for $1.50

Serge with inch embroidery, dots of tinsel and wool six inches apart; $4 to $2.

A twill, more than a twill, with obscure stripes and three-color groups of little embroidery dots, $3 for $1.

A twill almost covered with little three-color bright loops, $1.50 for 75 cents.

French flat-cord fine-wool heavy Ottoman down from $1.50 to $1. One of the notable cloths of the year.

Epingle, a fine hard cord like a pin, as the name implies, down from $1.25 to $1.

Figured silk-and-wool poplin down from $1.25 to $1.

Plain fine-wool poplin, very soft and thick, down from $1.50 to $1.25. A remarkable cloth.

The same, less fine and soft and thick, called Empress cloth, down from $1 to 50 cents.

Rich fine-wool sateen with splendid lustre, down from $1 to 85 cents.

Fine armure of soft wool down from $1 to 80 cents.

Southeast from the centre.

Fine plaids down.

Scotch plaids, five clans, down from $1.50 to $1.25.

French small plaids of dull effect of fine wool, finely spun and woven, one of the neatest stuffs in the store, down from $1 to 75 cents. Several color-effects.

French large bright plaids, cashmere fabric, down from $1 to 75 cents. Twenty-five patterns or more; several color-styles of each pattern.

German large plaids, some of them bright, of heavier effect, cotton-and-wool but mostly wool, are down from 75 cents to 50. Twenty-five patterns at least, and a hundred colors.

Southeast from the centre.

Faille Française, all the colors in favor, $1 for 21-inch. We'd be surprised to hear of it anywhere else for less than $1.25.

Evening silks of every name.

Southeast from centre.

Brussels carpets down to a dollar. Bigelow, Lowell, Hartford and other best makes of five-frame Brussels carpet for a dollar! a room-ful!

Five-frame Brussels is rare at a dollar a yard. Five-frame Bigelow, Lowell and Hartford Brussels are rarer still. A full stock of more than two hundred patterns of these at a dollar a yard was never thought of till now; and that is what we are selling; they are not remnants, but full pieces; borders to match most of them.

Market street front, second floor. Take car northwest from the centre.

Seal coats for $75; 36 inches long. You think they must be pretty bad coats somehow, don't you? Well, the only fault they have is on the outside. The skin is perfect. The work—we made them ourselves—is good enough for double the money. The color is London dye, like all our seal. The fur is abundant and even. Why $75, instead of double? Because the hairs of the seal were, some of them, left in the fur; imperfectly taken out in the preparation of the skin; and they give the fur an uneven look.

The finest long coats we have are only $250 now; and dolmans $300; just $100 less than you would have paid us for them a little while ago. We never had finer seal or did more skillful and perfect work. It is past the selling time. We are making prices without regard to anything but the chance of having to keep the garments over.

Do you want a $5 blouse suit for a boy for $3? or a $1.50 trouser for $1? or a $20 overcoat for $4? or a $18 $14 overcoat for $10? They are here.

Market street floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Thirteenth and Market streets, Grand square.

$2,500 TO LOAN

On first mortgage, in one sum—interest semi-annually. Apply to

GEORGE M. RUSSUM.

January 23, 1884. [tf]

ADD TO JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. for list of Newspaper Premiums given with the JONES SCALE, and free Price List of Scales.

Job Printing—good work at lowest prices.

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. J. P. MOYER

COULBOURN AND MOYER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN BUTTER, EGGS, POULTR GAME, LIVE STOCK, FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH, ETC.

256 North Front St., Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

P. W. Downes, President Denton National 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' B. & L. Association Denton, Md. Hon. J. M. 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. & Keim, 120 N. Third street, Phila. Stettler & Koons, 340 N. Third street. J. N. Jacobs, Cashier National Bank, Greenville, Pa. E. E. 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. Launt 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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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
715 & 717 MARKET STREET,
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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