DENTON JOURNAL.

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MELVIN BROS.

Saturday Morning, March 21, 1885.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated Joseph H. Miller, of West Virginia, to be commissioner of internal revenue.

HON. A. P. GORMAN, it is said, has been in such demand during the past month that he has been unable to attend to his senatorial duties and has been obliged to refuse all cards after certain hours.

GEN. GRANT is said to be slowly dying at his home in New York city from a cancer in the mouth caused by excessive smoking. The medical men employed in the case are powerless to arrest the progress of the disease.

MR. BLAINE called at the White House last Friday and paid his respects to the President. It was the first meeting of these distinguished gentlemen, and it was cordial and courteous. This little episode furnishes a timely example to the partisans of the country. As the New York World says, "this is the era of good will."

IT SEEMS NOW more than probable, says the Cambridge Chronicle, that Gov. Robert McLane will be appointed by President Cleveland as minister to Paris, and in that event, by virtue of his office as President of the Maryland Senate, the Hon. Henry Lloyd of Cambridge will succeed to the gubernatorial chair.

We know of no gentleman in Maryland who would wear the honors of chief executive of our State more fittingly and satisfactorily than our fellow-townsman, and to a man all our people would gladly see him elevated to that position. Starting in life with no capital save his own talents and integrity, he has attained to what he is by his own exertions. He has thrown lustre around his profession as a lawyer and shown ability and dignity in his position in the State Senate. Should he be called to go up higher, we feel confident he will acquit himself well, for in every sphere of his upward career he has been found equal to all emergencies.

Bayard's Successor.

Attorney-General George Gray of New Castle county was on Tuesday chosen by the Delaware Legislature to succeed Senator Bayard in the United States Senate. On his shoulders the mantle of little Delaware's statesman will be gracefully borne.

A Hint to Place-Hunters.

Of the men who seek public office under Cleveland's administration, not one in ten will be successful; possibly not one in twenty.

Of the one in ten or twenty who happen to succeed in getting public office, not one in twenty will be benefited thereby. Not less than nine out of ten will be worse off a few years hence than they would be if they discarded politics and place-hunting and devoted themselves to any industrial pursuit.

Of all the hopeless dependents of the country, the men who give their youth and vigor to subordinate official place are the most pitiable. The dream of promotion is only a dream in most cases, and hope, manhood and independence gradually wither into the most abject dependence to be found outside of the almshouse.

Young men who seek public office little know how unfortunate they are even when fortunate in their efforts to gain petty place. They should go to Washington and look among the departments before they are tempted from legitimate industry and the content and prosperity of which it is the fruitful parent. Stay at home and be master of yourself.—Phila. Times.

McCLURE ON THE CABINET.

A Great Editor's Estimate of Cleveland's Advisors.

The new Cabinet is one of the ablest selected in modern times and there is not a shade of suspicion attaching to its integrity. Bayard is the embodiment of the most chivalrous honor and purity in statesmanship, and Lamar and Garland, his Southern associates, are as stainless as himself and fairly reflect the exceptional standard of public honesty that was so long a characteristic of leading Southern statesmen. Bayard will bring to the State Department not only ripe experience and a broad comprehension of the high duties of his office, but his conservative Democracy so scrupulously maintained in the surges of faction and expediency in politics, will greatly assure the commercial, business and industrial interests of the country. He is not an expert politician in the present acceptation of the term, and the more vigorous and aggressive elements of the party fear that Bayard, Lamar and Garland will not put themselves in accord with the Democratic commonality.

Lamar is untried in administrative position and it is not claimed that he is likely to make a vigorous Secretary of the Interior by his own personal labors; but it is expected that he will organize his department wisely and practically and that he will be to the fore in all great emergencies and especially when the government is called upon to grapple with the colossal speculative combinations which have made the Interior their objective point.

Garland is very generally regarded by all parties as one of the best-equipped men in the whole country for the Attorney Generalship and the wisdom of the choice is admitted on every side. Both Lamar and Garland were soldiers and statesmen in the Confederacy. Lamar had been in Congress before the war; but the complete dethronement of sectionalism is exhibited in the general welcome accorded to those thoroughly representative Southern men coming into the Cabinet. True, Grant had set the example by calling the Ex-Confederate Ackerman to Garland's place a dozen years ago and Hayes had repeated the lesson by the appointment of Ex-Confederate Key to the Cabinet eight years ago; but it was not pretended that Ackerman and Key voiced the sentiment of the South in the government, while Lamar and Garland admittedly reflect the sincere convictions of the large majority of the reconstructed States in favor of patriotic and honest administration of the government of the Union.

Of the Northern members of the new Cabinet Manning is the broadest and most practical. His great resources are his general intelligence, his unfailing common sense and his cool, clear judgment, that always asserts itself under the most trying circumstances. He is a trained business man, a practical banker, and he has no crank notions of patent inventions about finance. He understands that the laws of finance and trade are old as the world and irresistible, requiring only sensible adaptation to present necessities, and he will keep a steady eye and a strong hand on the business tranquility of the country. He will attempt nothing brilliant and he will therefore be safe.

Whitney, his colleague from New York, is one of the able men of his State, but like Manning untried in the broad field of national statesmanship. He is more mercurial than Manning, but is a shrewd and resolute leader, and will stake a reputation that he highly values upon a thoroughly prudent and progressive administration of the Navy. Both Manning and Whitney are close personal and political friends of President Cleveland; they know much of both public men and political affairs that he must learn from others, and he naturally wants them to share the responsibility before the world that they would be called on to assume if not officially connected with the government.

Colonel Vilas is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being only forty-five and one year the junior of Whitney. He was a gallant soldier and is regarded as the most promising young Democrat of the Northwest. The large adverse political majority of Wisconsin was not calculated to inspire political ambition and he has devoted himself assiduously to his profession since he retired from the army. He was forced to the front at the Chicago Convention, of which he was made permanent president, and his ability and admirable bearing in that body gave him national fame. He is an accomplished and go-ahead Western man and it is not doubted that he will make a most creditable Postmaster General and a terror to the whole pestiferous brood of Star route thieves.

Judge Endicott is the embodiment of the best element of New England Democracy. His selection will not be welcomed by the debauched Butler fragments that hang around the edges of the party in Massachusetts, but it will emphasize the purpose of the administration to have honest government and honest politics in every part of the country. He is a practical Democrat in faith, but his appointment is specially acceptable to the Republican Independents who supported Cleveland's election.

Such are the chief qualities which distinguish the new ministry, and its indisputed integrity and ability will be gratefully appreciated by the whole country, regardless of dividing party lines.

PENINSULAR.

—A bill has been introduced in the Delaware House of Delegates to require county officers to pay all fees into the county treasuries and to recompense them by salaries, as follows: In New Castle county—Recorder of deeds, $3,000, clerk of the peace, $2,500; prothonotary, $1,800; register of wills, $2,000; clerk of orphans' court and register in chancery, $1,200. In Kent and Sussex counties these salaries are $1,800, $1,800, $1,500, and $1,000 respectively.

—Thomas H. Trippe who was with young Earle at the time of the accident at Easton last week and who was severely wounded, continues to improve steadily, and his physicians are sanguine of a speedy recovery from his injuries. The scalp wound was a ghastly one, the scalp being cut across the middle of the head a distance of six inches, and down to the skull, and then cut transversely and torn from the skull. Unless something now improbable and unforseen occurs, the danger point is passed.

—The Cecil Whig says: Three lads —Clay Wright, Thomas Horan and Chamberlain Wright—a few days since chased a fox into the hollow of a fallen tree in the woods near Popular Run, Pa. While punching in the hole with a stick one of the boys discovered a small tin box hidden in some dead leaves in a hollow tree. It was locked with a small brass padlock. The boys broke the lock. The box contained three $100 greenbacks, five tens and three twenties. They were in seperate packages. Each package was wrapped around the middle with a narrow strip of yellow paper and pinned. The amount in each package was marked on the paper in blue ink. The bills were all in excellent condition. The box looked as though it might have been lying in the leaves a long time. There was no scrap of writing or mark that would give any clue to the ownership of the money. The money has been divided equally between the three boys.

FIGURING ON THE COURT HOUSE.

The Views of Mr. Satterfield, Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Kerr Criticised—An Economical Plan Proposed.

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL.

To meet the views of the present clerk in having the court house both burglar and fire proof, I would advise the county commissioners to put iron shutters to the doors and windows and have iron or stone floors put in the court house.

I have seen nothing from the hand of Mr. Wm. C. Satterfield, but saw what purported to be his views regarding the court house in an interview in the JOURNAL, wherein he stated that the court house should be enlarged by extending the north end, raising the walls and changing the clerk's office from above to below and the court room from below to above; also, making fire proof vaults for the records, all of which, except the building of vaults, I would be sorry to see done, as it would cost a good deal of useless outlay of money. I think the building is good for fifty years, with a little repair, and I also think it should be kept as long as possible as a memento of the wisdom of our forefathers. I have no objection to a vault being erected, as one can be built adjoining the register's office in a straight line with the square of the main building back, 12 to 14 feet square, two stories—the upper story to be used for the records of the clerk's office, and the lower story to have two rooms, one to be used by the register for the records of his office, and the other room for the county commissioners. All this could be done for a few thousand dollars.

I agree with several of the correspondents to the county papers that this is not the time to build a new court house, or even enlarge the old one. Business of all kinds is paralyzed; a great many taxpayers are behind; grain is very low and taxes now are very high. As to the correspondent who said we had done without railroad, telegraph and bank, I will add, we got along without a court house for some time before the present one was built, as many of us taxpayers have to get along without the beauties and luxuries of life, much less build fine mansions to look at when we have an old house that we can make out to live in. Let the owners of a railroad be asked to build a new one alongside of the one they already have. They would answer by saying they wouldn't comply with such a foolish request. Let the owners of the Denton National Bank be asked to build a new banking house because the present one is not fine enough. The answer would be, We are satisfied with the one we now have, and don't propose to build another. A like answer would come from the owners of telegraph lines. In regard to building a new court house, the taxpayers would have it to pay for, and they most assuredly ought to have the say whether one shall be built or not. There is not more than one out of ten, who pay any tax at all, in favor of it. To gratify those who wish to build let the taxpayers contract with them to erect the structure, agreeing to pay them the interest on the cost, thereby saving the principal, and if those who are so anxious for a new court house will not contract and build it on these terms, I ask them to let the matter drop.

Mr. Hobbs says if a new court house is to be built he wants it paid for the year it is built. Mr. Kerr says he wants a new court house by the first of April, 1885, and the money to pay for it levied in the present year's levy. Now, gentlemen, let me show you what a $20,000 court house would cost the taxpayers if built and paid for this year:

Cost of court house to be paid for in one year,	$20,000.00
Interest 1st year,	1200.00
	21200.00
Compound int. 2nd year,	1272.00
	22472.00
" " 3rd "	1348.32
	23820.32
" " 4th "	1429.21
	25249.53
" " 5th "	1514.97
	16764.51
" " 6th "	1605.87
	28370.38
" " 7th "	1702.22
	30072.60
" " 8th "	1804.35
	31876.95
" " 9th "	1912.64
	33789.59
" " 10th "	2027.37
	35816.96
" " 11th "	2149.02
	37965.98
" " 12th "	2277.95
	40243.93
" " 13th "	2414.64
	42658.57
" " 14th "	2559.51
	45217.08
" " 15th "	2713.03
	47930.11
" " 16th "	2875.80
	50805.91
" " 17th "	3048.36
	53854.28
" " 18th "	3231.25
	57085.53
" " 19th "	3425.14
	60510.67
" " 20th "	3630.64
	64,141.31

[From the 17th to 20th year there is a mistake of $1.00, with interest added.]

Now if the county commissioners will levy $1,000 annually for thirteen years, to be put at interest as levied, yearly, the taxpayers would only have to pay $13,000 as the cost of a $20,000 court house, instead of paying this year that amount, which it has been shown would aggregate $64,000 in twenty years. Thus—

Your plan costs in twenty years,	$64,000
My plan—deduct levy of	13,000
	51,000
Amt. levied 1st year,	$ 1000.00
Interest 1st year,	60.00
	1060.00
Amt. levied 2nd year,	1000.00
	2060.00
Interest 2nd year,	123.60
	2183.60
Amt. levied 3rd year,	1000.00
	3183.60
Interest 3rd year,	191.01
	3374.61
Amt. levied 4th year,	1000.00
	4374.61
Interest 4th year,	262.47
	4637.08
Amt. levied 5th year,	1000.00
	5637.08
Interest 5th year,	338.22
	5975.30
Amt. levied 6th year,	1000.00
	6975.30
Interest 6th year,	418.58
	7393.88
Amt. levied 7th year,	1000.00
	8393.88
Interest 7th year,	503.63
	8897.41
Amt. levied 8th year,	1000.00
	9897.41
Interest 8th year,	593.84
	10491.25
Amt. levied 9th year,	1000.00
	11491.25
Interest 9th year,	689.47
	12180.72
Amt. levied 10th year,	1000.00
	13180.72
Interest 10th year,	790.84
	13971.56
Amt. levied 11th year,	1000.00
	14971.56
Interest 11th year,	899.29
	15870.85
Amt. levied 12th year,	1000.00
	16870.85
Interest 12th year,	1012.25
	17883.10
Amt. levied 13th year,	1000.00
	18883.10
Interest 13th year,	1132.98
	20026.08

Now, gentlemen, you see that the last plan saves the taxpayers $51,000 in twenty years.

Instead of building a court house at a cost of $20,000 and paying for it in one year, my views of justice to the taxpayers and equity to all would be to levy a tax of $200 annually for forty years, to be put at compound interest, which would amount at the end of forty years to between $20,000 and $30,000, with which a new court house could be built. As the old building now is it would last that length of time with some trifling repairs. Under this plan the taxpayers would only have to raise the sum of $8,000, and have forty years in which to pay it, which any good financier will see is the best plan, as all those who will pay taxes for the next forty years will be contributing a small part for the purpose of building the new court house, instead of paying $20,000 in one year and thereby losing the interest on that amount annually for forty years. The use of the old court house would amply compensate the taxpayers for the amount of taxes they would pay yearly for that length of time.

YERAG F. SOHT.

TILDEN HAPPY.—A prominent Democrat of the west called on Mr. Tilden on Wednesday of last week, and the Sage of Greystone said to him:

"You have come to me at a time when I am gratified beyond measure. This land of our forefathers that the Lord gave us for a Democratic heritage, has been restored to the people, as I have never doubted it would be. Is this not cause for gratification for all the people of the land?"

The mills of the gods are grinding —grinding exceeding fine.

—Boneless codfish at Trazzare's.

HANDSOME PORTRAITS.

WE have purchased a large number of very handsomely executed portraits of the new President and Vice-President, in size 21x26 inches. We will send one of these to any person sending us the name of one NEW subscriber to the JOURNAL.

Address, THE JOURNAL, Denton, Md.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1885.

Linen handkerchiefs, half and two-thirds, enough for the present. Narrow hemstitch, pretty printed borders, red and blue and black. A hundred, all different. Best way to represent the quality is by what they are worth.

25 cents for 12½
25 cents for 15
20 cents for 10
20 cents for 12½
15 cents for 10
12½ cents for 8

Pure-linen of course. Of course and not of course. About half the so-called "linen" handkerchiefs made in Ireland have cotton warp; turn yellow and frowsy; made to cheat with; smoother than linen; tempting.

Our handkerchief trade is out of all proportion to our other trade—about a seventh of the pure linen handkerchief trade of the country. We know no reason why, except that we buy pure-linen only and keep the prices down. We have trebled our usual space to sell these handkerchiefs. People are buying dozens and dozens.

By the Telegraph Office on the Arcade steps.

Black India silks, for Summer dress, are very light and rich and never crack or wear out. Guaranteed beyond all reason.

Black surah for 75 cents for Summer dress, as cheap as the black India for $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 mentioned yesterday. Surah is brighter; will not wear so long; but long enough. We guarantee it.

Guinet black cachemire $1.65 for $1.25 and $2 for $1.50; other qualities likewise. Guinet as low as 65 cents, as good as it looks—scarcely a dress-silk though.

Bellon black cachemire likewise.

Southwest from the center.

Another Lupin dress-stuff tumbles to 50 cents. Not quite so good as Lupin's "Daisy" was [and is, for we have some remnants of it left, 55 cents], but still a 75-cent stuff; more like that Lupin's "Rayon d'Or" that went for 75 cents, but lighter; a poplin weave, but not a poplin. Lupin's name is "Fatima."

Southeast from the center.

Little black-and-white French checks in fine wool that would as well bring 75 cents a yard may be got for 40; nearly forty inches wide.

Southeast from the center.

Nothing in the whole range of merchandise is more out of tune with the market than this dollar ladies' cloth for seventy-five cents. No mercantile reason for selling it so; none whatever. An advertising reason; a good one.

We haven't a better dollar cloth in the store. But nothing exceeds the simple fact. It isn't possible to over-state it. One of the very best of the dollar cloths for seventy-five cents.

More than a yard and a half wide; about fifty colors. $4.50 a dress.

Southeast from the center.

Time for Spring overcoats for man and boy. Why is it that not a tenth as many light overcoats go for boys as for men? Why do ten times more men wear them now than formerly? Because the light overcoat belongs to the later notion of comfort. Not all the men have got to it yet; and the boys are behind the men.

The moral is *You had better catch up, if you are behind.* Good time now. Money goes far. Boys' coats $3 to $16; men's $6.50 to $25.

Near the middle Market-street door.

The best roomful of Tapestry carpets for 50 and 75 cents we've had at all.

Fully as good a roomful of new best dollar five-frame Brussels as we had to begin with; couldn't well be better. Others at $1.15, $1.25 and $1.35.

Velvets are plenty; dollar velvets, 'n' dollar-'n'-a-quarter.

Moquettes, $1.25; but not many patterns; the best are gone. If you happen to like the patterns, they're as good as ever.

Best Wiltons $1.50, $1.75 and $2. A big roomful; an overflowing roomful; so many that nobody has seen them all. Nobody *will* see them all. We haven't room to show them all. We have more than seventy-five patterns—more than we said.

Mattings, new mattings in perfect condition, the best at forty cents (last year 60). You will get exactly the number of yards you want; same price by the yard and roll.

Market-street front, second floor. Take car.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

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

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of authority contained in the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, and my office as Collector of the State and county taxes for the Fourth Election district of Caroline county, and the laws for the enforcement of the collection of the same, I have seized and taken in execution the following described property, situated in the Fourth Election District, to pay and satisfy the State and county taxes due and unpaid by the parties to whom it is assessed.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners that I will expose the same at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on

Tuesday, April 14th, 1885,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 p. m., of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the taxes due, interest, cost and expenses:

The following described real estate will be sold in fee simple, conditionally.

PARCEL No. 1.

All that tract or parcel of land assessed to John D. Steadwell in the Fourth Election District of Caroline county, known as part of "Noal Farm," adjoining the lands of Robert Brown, Col. Philip W. Downes and others, on the south side of the road leading from Hog Creek Mill to Dover Bridge, whereon Robert Armstrong now resides, containing

60 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

State and county taxes for 1882,	$4.71
Interest from January 1, 1883,	
State and county taxes for 1883,	4.71
Interest from January 1, 1884,	

Together with all taxes due and to become due thereon.

PARCEL No. 2.

All that tract or parcel of land known as "Marsh Creek," about 1¼ miles west of Preston, on the north sides of the road leading from Poplar Neck to Medford's wharf, assessed to William, Horner, and whereon he now resides, adjoining the lands of Wm. R. Smoot, Dr. H. F. Willis and on the west side of Douglass's mill pond, containing

26 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

State and county taxes for the year 1883,	$5.79
Interest from January 1, 1884,	

Together with costs and expenses now due and to become due thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Collector on the day of sale the entire amount of purchase money, otherwise the Collector will re-sell at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

The right of redemption extends to "within the period of twelve calendar months from the date of sale," by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money and all taxes assessed on said property and paid by said purchaser since said sale, and prior to said redemption, and all costs and expenses properly incurred in procuring the ratification of said sale by the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, having jurisdiction in the premises, together with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum from the date of payment to the date of redemption, as provided for in Section 55, Chapter 483, Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, approved April 11, 1874.

CURTIS A. WRIGHT,
Late Collector of State and County taxes of the Fourth Election District of Caroline county for the years 1882–1883.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Auct. [iii-xiv-ts]

WANTED.

AN OLD-TIME CORNER CLOCK
Address, JOURNAL,
2 7 Denton, Md.

MORE Two Cents.

Wonder-Books

"WHAT is the World coming to? The poor man is now on an equality with the richest, so far as books are concerned."—*Central Baptist*, St. Louis.

A HAPPY MAN. "Give a man this taste (for good books), and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity."—SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

Elzevir Library.

Dainty little books, always unabridged, in large type, and in neat paper covers. The prices include postage:

1	Rip Van Winkle. Irving	2c	130	Milton. T. Babington Macaulay	5c
2	The Burning of Rome. Farrar	2c	129	Erasmus and Henry VIII. D'Aubigne	2c
5	Sea Serpents of Science. Wilson	2c	128	Lady of the Lake. Scott	8c
6	Enoch Arden. Alfred Tennyson	2c	127	Marmion. Scott	8c
8	Frederick the Great. Macaulay	2c	126	Lay of the Last Minstrel. Scott	3c
10	Queen Mabel, etc. Ellen T. Alden	3c	125	Confessions of an Opium-Eater	10c
11	Life of Sir Isaac Newton. Parton	2c	124	Legend of the Wandering Jew	2c
12	Word Smashing, etc. Williams	2c	123	Hermann and Dorothea. Goethe	6c
14	Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illus	10c	122	Public Health. Edward Orton, LL.D.	2c
15	American Humorists.—Irving	2c	121	Some of My Pets. Gracewood	2c
17	American Humorists.—Holmes	2c	120	The Raven, etc. Edgar A. Poe	2c
18	Cricket on the Hearth. Dickens	10c	119	Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin	10c
19	American Humorists. Lowell	4c	119	Crown of Wild Olive. John Ruskin	10c
20	American Humorists. A. Ward	2c	117	Sesame and Lilies. John Ruskin	10c
21	American Humorists. Mark Twain	2c	116	Luther Anecdotes. Dr. Macaulay	8c
25	Deserted Village, etc. Goldsmith	2c	115	Luther's Table Talk. Dr. Macaulay	5c
26	Cotter's Saturday Night, etc. Burns	2c	114	Life of George Muller. Mrs. Muller	5c
28	Songs of Seven, etc. Jean Ingelow	2c	113	The Understanding. John Locke	10c
38	Schiller's Song of the Bell, etc.	2c	110	The Battle of Waterloo. E. S. Creasy	2c
147	Great Thoughts from Greek Authors. Eurich	2c	111	The Battle of Saratoga. E. S. Creasy	2c
146	The same: Demosthenes, Diogenes	2c	110	Defeat of the Spanish Armada	2c
145	The same: Aristotle, etc.	2c	109	Battle of Hastings. E. S. Creasy	2c
144	The same: Aristophanes, etc.	2c	108	Tints of the Times. O. C. Kerr	2c
143	The same: Æschylus, Anacreon, etc.	2c	107	Battle of the Books. Dean Swift	2c
142	Reserve. Arnold	5c	106	The Heart of Bruce, etc. Aytoun	2c
141	Physical Education. Spencer	5c	105	Virginia, The Armada. Macaulay	2c
140	Moral Education. Herbert Spencer	5c	104	Count Rumford. John Tyndall	2c
139	Intellectual Education. Spencer	5c	103	The Battle of Marathon. E. S. Creasy	2c
138	What Knowledge is of Most Worth.	5c	102	The Ancient Mariner. Coleridge	2c
137	Progress of the Working Classes. Robert Giffin, LL.D.	4c	101	Masepps. Lord Byron	2c
136	The War for the Union. W. Phillips	3c	100	James Ferguson, the Astronomer	3c
135	Wendell Phillips. Geo. Wm. Curtis	3c	99	The Four Chief Apostles. F. Godet	5c
134	Numbers. Matthew Arnold	3c	89	Gertrude of Wyoming. Campbell	2c
133	The Coming Slavery. Spencer	3c	84	Essays on Bacon. By Pope	3c
132	On Liberty. John Stuart Mill	12c	83	Flor d'Aliza. By Lamartine	15c
131	Rokeby. Sir Walter Scott	8c	79	The Spectre Bridegroom. Irving	2c
97	Hesiod and Theognis. Davies	15c	89	The Greek Anthology. Lord Neaves	15c
96	Pindar. By Rev. F. D. Morice	15c	81	Aristophanes. By W. L. Collins	15c
95	Lucretius. By W. H. Mallock	15c	80	Pliny. By Church and Brodribb	15c
92	Plautus and Terence. W. L. Collins	15c	78	Sophocles. By C. W. Collins	15c
91	Lucian. By W. L. Collins	15c	77	Æschylus. Bishop of Colombo	15c
90	Juvenal and Persius. By W. Collins	15c	76	Xenophon. By Sir Alex. Grant	15c
87	Ovid. By Rev. A. Church	15c	73	Homer's Odyssey. By W. L. Collins	15c
86	Livy. By W. L. Collins	15c	72	Homer's Iliad. By W. L. Collins	15c
85	Euripides. By W. B. Donne	15c	71	Virgil. By W. L. Collins	15c
75	Life of Sam Houston	20c	45	Tacitus. By W. B. Donne	15c
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TRUSTEES' SALE —OF— Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, in equity, in the case of Henry and Sarah E. Cohee vs. George W. and Maria J. Kugler, the undersigned, as trustees, will sell at public sale, in front of the court house door in the town of Denton, on

Tuesday, April 14, 1885,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., of that day, all the right, title, interest and estate of the parties to said cause of, in and to the following described real estate: All

THAT TRACT OF LAND

situate and being in the Second Election District of Caroline county on the east side of the Choptank river, called and known by the name of

"CAPE ANN,"

"Pinkine Land," or by whatsoever name or names the same may be known or called, containing the quantity of

238 ACRES

of land, more or less; which land is particularly described in a deed of trust from Michael J. Pinkine and others to George M. Russum, trustee, dated 23rd of March, 1866, and recorded in Liber J. J., No. 32, folios 14, etc., one of the land record books for Caroline county, reference thereto being had will fully appear.

TERMS OF SALE.

The decree prescribes that one-third the purchase money be paid in cash on day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments in 9 and 12 months, purchaser giving notes or bonds, bearing interest, with security to be approved by the trustees. Title papers at purchaser's expense.

GEORGE M. RUSSUM,
GEORGE T. MELVIN,
HENRY IRWIN, Auct. Trustees.
iii-xxi-tds

Public Sale —OF VALUABLE— PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I will sell at public sale at Ridgely, on

Saturday, March 21st, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following personal property, namely:

1 Gray Mule.
6 Cows, one with calf by her side.
1 Bull.
3 Heifers.
6 Brood Sows,
10 Fine Shoats.
1 Wheat Drill, and farming utensils generally.

TERMS OF SALE.

On sums of $10 and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of five months will be given, on secured notes, bearing interest, payable at Denton National Bank. THOMAS BOYD.

HENRY IRWIN, Auct. [3 14 tds

EXECUTOR'S SALE —OF VALUABLE— REAL ESTATE IN CAROLINE COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority contained in the last will and testament of Purnel Todd, late of Talbot county, deceased, I will offer at public sale in front of the Court House, in Denton, on

Tuesday, April 7th, 1885,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., that valuable farm or plantation situate on the south side of Choptank river and on the west side of Hog creek, known as "Herringtown," "Cherries' Regulation," &c., and containing

230 ACRES

of land, more or less.

The soil is light, easily cultivated, and adapted to the growth of grain, fruit and vegetables. About 100 acres are in wood and timber, from which a large quantity of cord wood can be cut, leaving ample firewood for the use of the farm.

The buildings are old and out of repair.

The farm is well situated, convenient to churches, school and mill, and the steamers to and from Baltimore pass the door daily.

The land will be divided and offered separately and then as a whole, the executor reserving the right to accept the most advantageous bid.

A plat of the property will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The farm will be sold clear of dower.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, the residue in one and two years. The deferred payments to be secured by bond of the purchaser with security, bearing interest from day of sale.

Possession will be given January 1, 1886, the purchaser receiving the rents for the present year.

Title papers at the expense of the purchaser. J. TILGHMAN TODD,
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