DENTON JOURNAL.

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MELVIN BROS.

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THE TYPE-WRITER.

A Labor-Saving Machine Which Sprung Immediately into Popularity.

About ten years ago the first type-writer was invented. It was patented by two Detroit men who soon sold their rights to the machine, but drew a royalty on it for some years. One of these men was a printer by trade, and for years he had been experimenting with a writing machine to supplant the pen. He first invented a machine for numbering automatically the pages of books such as ledgers. When the type-writer was first upon the market it was a crude machine, very different from what it is to-day. The foot was brought into operation in it to pull back the carriage upon which the paper was rolled, somewhat like a sewing machine. There were various other clumsy appliances connected with it, and the machine was regarded by the public more as a curiosity than as a practical writing instument. A few large offices, however, began to use type writers, and the instruments were seen where a large number of manifold copies were required and it was desirable to have a very plain and easily deciphered copy. Improvements were made from time to time in the mechanism, and as the machine was gradually being perfected it became more and more popular.

Meantime its success prompted other inventors to apply themselves to the subject of writing machines. One of the first to come out was invented in Sweden and patents obtained upon it throughout Europe. The principle of this type-writer was radically different from that of the American machine. Instead of the type being arranged in a circular pocket and flying up to hit the paper, in the foreign machine the type and keys were arranged like pins in a pincushion and the instrument was in the shape of a hemisphere. With the keys sticking out all over its surface it very much resembled a porcupine. This machine was very small and could almost be carried in the pocket. It had many advantages over the American machine, and likewise many disadvantages.

Hardly had the foreign machine been upon the market than another American machine came out upon some of the principles of the first machine, the patents upon which had expired. This was followed by another on an altogether different plan, the type being made of rubber and all together on a little pad. When writing the letter is brought over a small hole in a plate and through this hits the paper, all other types at the same time taking up a supply of ink. On the other machines an inked ribbon is brought between the type and the paper, and the ink takes the shape of the letter pressing against it.

This was followed by still another machine wherein the type, made of hard rubber in the form of a cylinder, revolved in a horizontal cavity and the paper was driven up against the type by the release of a small hammer every time a letter was struck. One of the advantages of this latter machine is that an infinite number of characters can be used in it, and type for writing in German and other foreign languages can be inserted at will.

A member of the Turkish Legation in the United States not long ago expressed his admiration of the type-writer and his intention of having one made that would write in the Turkish language. There are thirty-three letters in this language, and Hassin Effendi made a copy of them and gave it to an engraver to make a set of letters for the type-writer. It was only at the last minute that he discovered that all type-writers work from left to right, as the English language is written, while Turkish is written from right to left. The excessive cost of altering a machine to write in this direction decided him not to get one. A type-writer for writing in any language can be made, however.

The manufacture of type-writers is now an important American industry. Nine-tenths of all the type-writers used in the world are made in this country. The traveler can now find the American machines in daily use in England, France, Germany, Russia, and indeed in all the European countries. The English government, which is very slow to make changes of a radical or progressive nature, has adopted the American type-writer, and in all the Government offices in India as well as those in London and elsewhere the machine is now in constant use.

The Chinese are about the only people who will be left out of the type-writing nations. There are so many thousand characters in their language that it would be impossible to construct a machine capable of doing the work.

There are many thousands of type writers in daily use in New York City, and the instrument has long since ceased to be a curiosity. With the telephone, the Wall Street ticker and the type writer a part of every well appointed office, the duties of clerks have indeed been revolutionized within the last half century.

Very many authors now write all of their books and magazine articles on the type writer, among these are W. D. Howells and Mark Twain. The Declaration of Independence was not written on a type writer, but if Thomas Jefferson lived in this age he would probably have kicked off his immortal document upon one of these little labor-saving machines. A legal decision has been rendered to the effect that although type written manuscript is printed it is writing all the same, and the Postal authorities regard it as written matter which must pay full postage.

One of the openings for women that are constantly coming up is copying manuscript on the type writer, and very many girls and young women now find it a pleasant and remunerative business. Short-hand writers have also found the type writers a valuable aid, and lawyers are beginning to use it for writs and other legal documents.

There are now nearly a dozen different type writers on the market, each, of course, claiming to be the best. The prices range from $25 to $100. The sale of the machine is large and constantly increasing.

Curious Traditions of the Ashantees.

The Ashantees have this tradition, and on it their religious opinions—if religious they can be termed—are built: In the beginning of the world God created three white men and three white women, three black men and three black women. That these twelve human souls might not complain of divine partiality and of their separate conditions, God elected that they should determine their own fates by their own choice of good and evil. A large calabash or gourd, was placed by God on the ground, and close by the side of the calabash also a small folded piece of paper. God ruled that the black man should have the first choice. He chose the calabash, because he expected the calabash, being so large, could not but contain everything needful for himself. He opened the calabash and found a scrap of gold, a scrap of iron, and several other metals of which he did not understand the use. The white man had no option. He took, of course, the small folded piece of paper; and discovered that, on being unfolded, it revealed a boundless stock of knowledge. God then left the black men and women in the bush, and led the white men and women to the seashore. He did not forsake the white men and women, but communicated with them every night; and taught them how to construct a ship; and how to sail from Africa to another country—for the circumstances of the dispensation happened in the heart of Africa. After a while they returned to Africa with various kinds of merchandize, which they bartered to the black men and women, who had the opportunity of being greater and wiser than the white men and women, but who, out of sheer avidity, had thrown away their chance.

A Greyhound's Big Jump.

Captain Ed. Murphy, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Gymnasium, has a beautiful greyhound. Recently Captain Murphy paid a visit to relatives at Urbana, and took his hound along for the purpose of having a little sport. In company with some of his friends he went out hunting, and near a lane, which was thirty-three feet wide and bordered on both sides by a stake and rider fence, got up a rabbit. The hound gave chase and the rabbit ran under the fence. The first jump the hound made it cleared twenty-five feet, going over one of the fences and landed in the lane. Without any preliminary motion it made the second leap and covered the immense distance of thirty-three feet, clearing the fence on the other side of the lane. There was a heavy fall of snow, and it was therefore an easy matter to determine the distance covered by the prints of the dog's feet in the snow. The distance was measured by Captain Murphy and three others who witnessed the remarkable feat, and their report made it as mentioned above.

WHY THEY DON'T REGISTER.

What Happens to Rich Strangers Who Come to New York Hotels.

"Any one who stops at one of the leading hotels, unless he should neglect to register, is sure to get more letters and circulars by almost every mail than he can read," said one of the clerks at the Fifth Avenue, just after giving a guest a double handful of mail matter: "and that is the reason that some persons do not register, and also object to their names appearing in the newspapers. All sorts of letters and circulars are sent to the guests. Some are advertisements, but the majority of the letters come from a gang of swindlers. A gentleman who is stopping here now had his arrival announced in a morning paper, which stated that he was one of the wealthiest men in Missouri and the owner of a large cattle ranch in Texas. This was true enough, but I guess many a time since then the rich Missourian has almost wished he was a pauper. For nearly two weeks he has received, upon an average, nearly one hundred letters and circulars a day. The first letter he got was written with a type writer, and was from a man who has an office in the Equitable Building. He said that his company owned some very valuable mines in Mexico, from which they had taken out some very fine quartz that would average $500 to the ton. All they wanted was $70,000 with which to purchase machinery. It was a rare opportunity, and they would allow him a few days to consider the matter. The letter commenced:—"Do you want to make a fortune in a few weeks?"

"The Missourian was rather favorably impressed and he answered the letter, inviting the man who had so kindly proposed to make him a fortune, to dinner, so that they might talk the scheme over. The mine owner accepted the invitation and drank wine while he talked business. He did not succeed though in disposing of any of his stock and I hardly think he will. But he is very industrious and has not yet lost courage. The two good dinners that he had will almost repay him for his trouble. Another writer who gave his address at some place on Twenty-third street said that he was an old Missourian and that he had just completed a novel that was bound to become famous. He could easily have it published but he did not want all the money to be made by the publishers. He would like to sell it to the rich Missourian who could claim it as his own work. If he had any desire for a literary reputation he could easily attain it by going security for $1,000 and advancing $500. This would have it published and then if there was any profit the author would take it for his trouble. But if these people would have employed only the mail as a means of communication it would not have mattered so much. They have followed the gentleman everywhere and spoiled all the pleasure of his visit. Besides a great many impecunious acquaintances have hunted him up to borrow money.

"Do these people who write these letters offering your guests such golden opportunities often succeed in their little schemes?"

"They find a victim once in a while. Suppose they get two persons a month they are doing well, as they generally make several hundred dollars in each transaction. It is very hard to tell exactly how they come out, because they have a legalized way of swindling and besides a gentleman don't like to acknowledge that he has been made a fool of."

HINTS.

To cure toothache: Procure a small piece of zinc and a bit of silver, any silver coin will do; place the zinc on one side of the affected gum and the silver on the other. By bringing the edges together, the small current of electricity generated will immediately and painlessly stop the toothache.

To relieve corn pains: Dissolve a little pearl—a few worthless pearl buttons will do—in the juice of a lemon; this will occupy a few day, when a creamy ointment will be produced. Moisten a piece of rag with this and apply it to the corn for a few mornings, and surprising results will soon follow.

To clean bottles, cut a new potato into small pieces and put them into the bottle along with a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of water. Shake all well together in the bottle till every mark is removed and rinse with clean water. Hard-crusted bottles may be cleaned off by rinsing with water and small shot.

To paint windows in imitation of stained glass, first draw a design on paper, then paint it and affix it to the outside of the pane with a little gum. Then paint the inside over the design with varnished colors. In this way the same design may be used as often as desired, and the most brilliant hues may be obtained, as the colors are transparent and cannot be distinguished from stained glass. Use a separate brush for every color, and never for any other until it has been well washed with oil of turpentine. The glass should then be placed in a warm, dry place for a few days. If the glass is in the window sash, keep the windows shut, as no dust must get on the work.

A stone smokehouse a few feet square and cheaply covered by boards is very convenient around farmhouses. Besides its use for smoking meats, it is a convenient receptacle for wood ashes, or when not required as a smokehouse may be stored with feed for pigs, to whose pen it will naturally be adjacent. On farms where stone is abundant the cost of such a building, aside from roofing, will be only lime, sand and labor.

One decided objection to the plan of taking corn in the ear to the mill to be shelled and ground is that it wastes the cobs. Another is that many mill-shellers waste as much as toll. Corn-cobs should not be taken from the farm. They have considerable manurial value, being rich in potash, and on heavy soils they help to make the land light and more easily cultivated. In heaps exposed to the rain they will rot down in a year so that they can be evenly distributed as fine mold.

A young pig should not be fed too much corn, and it is from young pigs that the greatest amount of growth is secured for food consumed. But on a farm where cows are kept and butter made the corn may be turned into pork by feeding it to the cows. This will pay in milk and butter, and an abundant supply of milk with a little meal is just what is wanted for growing pigs.

Ground oats two parts, bran one part, and corn meal one part, is an excellent mixture for young growing stock of all kinds. It is not necessary to keep young stock very fat, but they should be kept in growing condition at all times.

A shovelful of manure over a hill of hops will prove a great protection to the roots, and its soluble portions will be incorporated with the soil so as to benefit the crop to the fullest extent next season. The hop root is often injured during severe winters from deep freezing of the soil.

FLYING SCUD.

Things that Fly Across the Sea of Journalism.

It is estimated that a ton of gold is hurled each year with those who die in this country.

The silver plated ware manufactured in this country annually reaches a value of $12,000,000.

The London and Great Northern Railway has put in buffet cars between London and Manchester.

The British Government pays $4.50 per ton for transporting freight from England to Egypt for the Soudan campaign.

Between 1864 and 1884 England spent $1,250,500 in the purchase of paintings for her National Gallery in Trafalgar.

The latest song is entitled, "Oh, Kiss Me Once and Let Me Die." The sentiment would seem to imply that the osculator was inordinately fond of onions.

The matches consumed in the United States require wood to the annual value of $3,298,562; the railroads use about $,000,000 for ties each year.

The champion eater of prison fare, according to a Boston paper, seems to be a tramp who ate at the Madison police station, one day recently, sixty-four hard tack and drank fifteen pints of water.

A French physician has written a long letter on the advantages of groaning and crying. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of a few hours by giving vent to his emotions.

An Indianapolis poultry dealer found in the heart of a dressed chicken the other day, a kernel of wheat which had sprouted and grown nearly an inch. The chicken appeared to have been in perfect health.

Who is the Mahdi.

The following description of the Mahdi is specially interesting just at the time when the attention of the world is centered upon him:

Imagine a man about 40 years of age, of medium height, as lean, as the saying is, as shotten herring, with a mahogany complexion, coal-black beard and eyes, and three vertical slashes on his pallid cheeks; add to this a long cotton shirt as a garment, a narrow turban as a head-dress, a pair of wooden sandals, and in the hands—dry as those of a mummy—a string of ninety beads, corresponding to an equal number of divine attributes, and you have the Mahdi. Those who have seen him say that Mohammed Ahmed plays to perfection the part of a visionary dervish, waving his head when walking, and murmuring constant prayers, his eyes fixed on Heaven. His father was a carpenter on Naft Island, in the Nubian province of Dongola, and about 1852 came, with his four children, to Chindi, a small city on the banks of the Nile, south of Berber. When still very young he was placed as an apprentice under the care of one of his uncles, a ship-builder of Chabakah, opposite Sennaar. It seems that the future prophet was not without his failings, for one day his uncle thought well of flogging him in regular French style. The proceeding was not appreciated, and the child ran away until he arrived in Khartoum, where he entered a sort of school or convent of begging dervishes, who were in charge of the monument erected over the venerated remains of Cheick Hoghali, patron of the city. There his life was a remarkable one for his piety; but as to education, he never learned how to write or even how to read fluently. Later he went to a similar institution in Berber, then to one in Aradup, on the south of Kena. In the latter city he became, in 1870, the favorite disciple of an eminent fakir, Cheick Nur-el-Daim, and finally was ordained by him and went to Abbas Island, White Nile. His fame as a saintly man was every year on the increase. He lived in a kind of pit or subterranean repository for grain, called a silo, which he had dug up with his own hands, and there he passed his life fasting and praying, burning incense day and night, and repeating the name of Allah for hours at a time until he would fall to the ground panting and exhausted. If anybody spoke to him he gave back no answer, except sentences from the sacred books of Islam. Earthly things seemed to inspire him only with disgust and pity. He had made a vow to absorb himself in the contemplation of divine perfections and to weep all his life for the sins of mankind. But his tears did not destroy his powers of vision, and he kept his best eye wide open to business; and the faithful coming by thousands and depositing rich offerings at the mouth of his silo, he never failed to see the gifts nor to stow them away carefully for stormy days. In 1878 he had become so wealthy that he felt the necessity to declare that Allah had ordered him to leave his silo and to take unto himself a large collection of wives, whom, as a truly practical man, he chose among the most influential families of the country, especially that of the Bagaras, the most opulent slave-traders on the White Nile.

Every one has still fresh in his memory the appalling extermination of Hicks Pasha's 11,000 men, surrounded on the 5th of November, 1883—the first day of the fourteenth century of the hegira—at Kaghil, while marching on El Obeid. This horrible butchery, happening on the threshold of the century announced as the one of the last prophet, gave a bloody consecration to Mohammed Ahmed, who, after the three-days battle, went all over the battle-field, piercing with his spear the ghastly corpses of his enemies, and exclaiming: "It is I, I, the prophet, who destroyed the heretics!" Compared to him Mohammed was no more, in his mind, than a small prophet. He alone was the only great and powerful messiah announced by Mohammed himself. The sultan of Constantinople was no more the supreme caliph, the chief of islamism; it was he, Mohammed Ahmed, and he ordered his own name to be invoked in public worship in the place of Mohammed's, right after the name of Allah!

Story About E. B. Washburne.

Probably one of the best Ministers we ever had abroad was Washburne, at Paris. He made more of a mark for himself in modern times than any other Minister we have sent to Europe. Yet Washburne was the hero of an incident of social misfortune which would have driven any of the delicate creatures now swarming after a foreign place to commit suicide if they had been similarly unfortunate. Washburne was one evening at a court dinner given by Napoleon III. It was the custom at these dinners, when the Empress arose to retire with the ladies, for the gentlemen to rise from their seats and step back from the table, so that she could pass down the line between them. By this all could avoid turning their backs upon the Empress. Washburne had very tender feet. During the dinner his feet gave him a good deal of annoyance. To ease himself he had quietly slipped off his patent leather pumps under the table. He was absorbed in conversation toward the close of the dinner, and was caught unawares when the Empress made the signal for departure. He was suddenly obliged to step back without having time to put on his pumps. He stood in his stocking feet, grave, dignified and self possessed, in the row of grinning diplomats who stood at his right and left, he betrayed none of the embarrassment he must have felt, and was never heard to allude to the incident by any one.—*N. Y. World*

Obedience as a Virtue.

Obedience as a requirement is well known, but as a virtue, for its own loveliness, it will have a strange look to many minds, "Many are in obedience from necessity rather than from love. These take it amiss, and repine for small cause."

In this matter the care of children is important. They should grow up with obedience as a disposition. A temper for subordination they should consider a virtue well gained. 'Tis well to give children reasons, always when possible, for the benefit of their understanding and in acknowledgement of their dignity as thinking beings, but after rather than before the obedience, especially in early years, for the benefit of their trust, deference and obedience as a virtue. And, as there is no liberty without obedience but disorder and weakness, and therefore subjection, what way is there to make liberty in the land, to erect a sound commonwealth and to bring about that understanding of freedom which is national health and power, protection of the weak and uplifting of the poor. What way to these great and good things but to train the children to obey because it is lofty, and because obedience is the inner virtue, nobility and power of all command?

A Hawk Done to the Death by a hen.

Four miles from Aiken, S. C., at the home of Mr. T. C. Harker, recently a matronly hen was cheerily clucking to her downy brood and industriously scratching for their matutinal meal when there appeared in the sky overhead a huge hawk whirling in concentric circles. A sharp note of warning from the patriarchal cock hurried the feeding fowls to places of concealment, and, followed by the sharp cluck of the old hen, sent the infant Spring chickens scurrying beneath the protecting wings of their mother. And none too soon came the alarm. The next instant there was a whirring sound in the air, and, with wings close in to his body, cleaving head foremost like a shot out of a cannon, the hawk landed among the panic-stricken brood. But he had reckoned without his host. The old hen had sand in her gizzard and was true blue. With her wings extended and the feathers on her neck standing apart, she met the onslaught of the bird of prey. No sooner had he touched the ground than she was upon him. The conflict, which was witnessed by several parties, was as brief as it was brilliant, and before succor could reach the plucky little hen she had stretched the feathered pirate lifeless at her feet. The hawk measured just 4 feet from tip to tip, and was carried to Aiken and exhibited. A lucky blow from the beak of the hen entered the eye, and penetrated his brain.

To Keep Away the Blues.

Get down to a realization of true labor and success. Get out from the shadow of a weary body, an overloaded constitution, an overtaxed digestion, and find the true spiritual life conditioned by none of these. And learn that true life deeper than noise, and true life deeper than protestation and talk. Nor judge your success by the crowds who gather or the multitude who applaud, nor your failure by the stillness or apparent desertion. True success lies in changed hearts, in lives redeemed, in faces uplifted toward God.

My son, the wrong men always get rich. It's the fellow who hasn't a dollar in the world, and owes for his clothes, who is always telling how much good he would do with his money if he were only worth a million.

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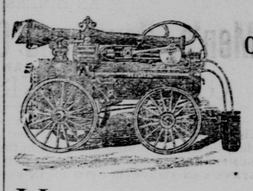

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We are also agents for Wadsworth, Martinez and Longman's Pure Paint, white lead, putty, glass, oils, sash, blinds, doors, cucumber pumps, etc. Our Agricultural Department embraces everything that is needed on the farm, such as Plows, Harrows, Reapers Mowers, Self-Binders, Steam Engines, Threshers,

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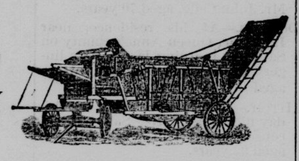

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

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Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

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Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, $1.

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If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

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If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

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Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

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Hacking, irritating Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

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A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows conclusively the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

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"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

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Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable. J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Never Before

Have the people of Denton and vicinity had the convenience of a

COMPLETE GROCERY

Store where anything from a box of matches to a barrel of flour can be had at once. The people have found out that when they want anything in the grocery line it is best to go to the grocery store to get it.

Large Stock of Queensware just received. Country produce taken.

Goods delivered everywhere in town.

JAMES A. TRAZZARE,

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G. W. MINNICK & SON'S EMPORIUM OF

MUSIC,

LITERATURE—BOOKS and the BEST PUBLICATIONS,

General Agents for Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anne for the celebrated

ESTEY ORGAN.

EASTON, MD.

3 14 1y

Anvil, Vise, Cut-off Tools. The best for farm and home use. Either size, $4.50, $5,-50, $6,50, sent freight paid on receipt of price, if your hardware dealer does not keep them. Good agents wanted.

CHENEY ANVIL AND VISE COMPANY,

apr11 1y DETROIT, MICH.

Frederick Fountain,

AGENT FOR

R. J. BAKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Stag Superphosphate,

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,

Pure Dis. Raw Bone,

Pure Fine Ground Raw Bone,

Dissolved S. C. Phosphate,

High Grade Imported Bird Guano,

Bird Guano and Potash for Corn;

Chemicals,

&c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL FORMULAS COMPOUNDED.

Low prices for cash. F. O. B. Baltimore. 2 14 iii m

NEW GOODS.

H. BLACKISTON & SON,

HAVE returned from the city with another Stock of New, Cheap Goods, and now they have the largest and best selected stock of goods

In Denton.

Our store-room is too small to hold all of our goods, therefore we have fitted up two more rooms for the use of the store, and if you do not see what you want in the front room ask for it—it may be in the other rooms. Our Stock embraces

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE,

TINWARE,

OILS AND PAINTS, LIME, HAIR,

FLOUR, PATENT MEDICINES,

and a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention.

When you are in want of any kind of goods you are respectfully invited to give us a call, and we will try to give you full satisfaction, for we think that we can sell you some good bargains.

H. BLACKISTON & SON,

Denton, Md.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

LANDRETH'S SEEDS

—ARE—

THE BEST,

North, South, East or West,

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST.

Seeds and Implements for Farm, Garden or Country Seat. Send for Landreth's Rural Register Almanac. Descriptive Catalogues Free. Over 1,500 Acres under cultivation growing Landreth's Garden Seeds.

FOUNDED 1784.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

21 & 23 South 6th St. & Del. Av. & Arch St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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USE

M'Daniel's Horse and Cattle POWDERS.

USE

Clark's Poultry POWDERS.

USE

KNIGHT'S CHILL PILLS.

HAVE NEVER FAILED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CLARK & M'DANIEL, PROPRIETORS,

Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas M. Cooper, Charles Stevens and George & Redden, Denton, Md.

FASHIONABLE

DRESSMAKING.

HAVING had quite a number of years experience at the business I feel myself fully competent to do all kinds of Dressmaking. The ladies of Denton and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and give me a trial at my residence on Main street, second door below the old M. E. Parsonage. Special attention given to renovating old dresses. A neat fit guaranteed.

1-12-y. MRS. A. E. MORRIS.

Notice to Shippers of Grain.

THE undersigned, as agent for the Maland Steamboat Company, hereby gives notice that each lot of grain shipped by said compony will be kept separate and will go into the elevator on its merits, and will not be mixed together with other grain before it is graded by a competent person. Each lot will be tagged with shipper's name on it. All persons wishing sacks should give me a few days' notice.

12-6 tf M. FINN, Agent.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

DENTON, MD., Feb'y 16th, 1885.

The commissioners give notice that they will sit every Tuesday, from the first Tuesday in March until the first Tuesday in May, for the purpose of making abatements and transfers.

F28tf CLINTON COOK, Clerk.

GEORGE E. JONES,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

DENTON, MD.

$2,500 TO LOAN

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

GEORGE M. RUSSUM.

January 23, 1884. [tf]

GEORGE & REDDEN

DENTON, MD.

Fresh and Pure Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

SOAPS AND PERFUMES,

PAINTS, PAINT BRUSHES,

LUCAS' READY-MIXED PAINTS. ALL SIZES.

OILS AND VARNISHES,

A FULL LINE OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods, Chamois Skins, Sponges, etc.

FOR MALARIA, CHILLS, and Fevers, buy Massanetta Water, from the mineral springs. (7 26 y.

THAWLEY & GHINGHER,

BUTCHERS.

DENTON, MD.

KEEP constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best Beef and other meats. They also keep constantly on hand first class corned beef. Their store opposite the Brick Hotel will be open

TUESDAYS,

THURSDAYS and

SATURDAYS

all day, and on other days until noon. Changes in price of beef will always be noticed. 1,1,84

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having opened a shop on Third street, adjoining Barnes' blacksmith shop, I am prepared to do all kinds of

WHEELWRIGHTING

and repairing at low prices, and in a manner to give satisfaction to the customer.

ROBERT MORRIS, Jr.

MANSION HOUSE,

I. Albertson, Proprietor.

ROOMS FIRST CLASS, WITH GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL BOARD AT 1.50 PER DAY.

N. W. Cor. St. Paul and Fayette Streets, Baltimore.

CARRIAGES!

FOR SALE

AT MY SHOP AT RIDGELY.

REPAIRING & PAINTING

Done in Good Style.

M. A. KATCHLINE,

10 11 tf. Ridgely, Md.

BLACKSMITHING

AT LOWEST PRICES

J. J. BARNES, DENTON.

I am carrying on the Blacksmithing business at the old stand formerly occupied by John T. Comegys, on Third Street, where I will continue to do first-class work at reasonable prices. I will continue Horseshoeing at prices to suit the times. I hope by reasonable prices, and prompt attention to the wants of my customers to merit a good share of public patronage. [10 25 1y.

Freeland, Hall & Co.,

45 South St.,

BALTIMORE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Have always on hand a large stock of Foreign a Domestic Liquors, which they are prepared to sell in quantities to suit.

Their long experience in this line, which they have made a specialty, and the well known

REPUTATION OF THE HOUSE

is a sufficient guarantee that all goods sold by them will be found as represented. 9 1 tf

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Sewing Machine!

SIMPLE,

STRONG,

SWIFT,

SURE.

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

NEVER OUT OF ORDER

HAS NO EQUAL!

New Home Sewing Machine Co

30 Union Square, New York.

CHICAGO, Ill. ORANGE, Mass. ATLANTA, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

F. L. Thomas, General Agent, Hurlocks, Md. F. Mowbray, Agent, Hillsboro', Md. J. Covey, Agent, Hurlock's, Md.

THOMAS F. JONES

—WITH—

FALLIN, DOWNING & CO.

WHOLESALE TOBACCO AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

58 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE.

Two Excellent Sewing Machines for sale cheap. Inquire at

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