DENTON JOURNAL.

Published Weekly, Every Saturday Morning, by

MELVIN & HOBBS.

Saturday Morning, July 11, 1885.

It is with especial pleasure that we note Mr. Geo. W. Cruikshank's return to the editorial chair of the Cecil Democrat. During the years of his previous management of that paper, Mr. Cruikshank displayed a knowledge of all public affairs and needs of his county and State that gave him first rank among the Peninsular journalists. We welcome him again to the brotherhood.

A recent letter to the San Francisco Chronicle written from this State says: The charms of Maryland deserve more than a flying glimpse by daylight or moonlight. No State in the Union is more interesting to historian, antiquarian, sociologist and lover of good cheer. Its local institutions are so ancient, so patrician and so thoroughly English, that they afford materials for many volumes. Its old manors and rights interest the legal fraternity. Sportsmen know its hillsides, glens and 'creeks'. Literature, art and science are alike indebted for great achievements to sons of bonnie Maryland."

On Monday, Malcolm Hay's successor, Mr. A. E. Stevenson qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of First Assistant Postmaster-General. The oath of office was administered by the venerable Judge Lawrenson, an octogenarian employee, who has sworn in nearly every prominent official of the Post Office Department for fifty years past. Mr. Hay's ill health long since made it evident that he could not bear up under the arduous duties of the office, hence his resignation last week caused no surprise. His declaration a few weeks ago, that the recommendations of Congressmen would have but little weight in the appointmants of postmasters, made him somewhat unpopular, and many are doubtless glad of the change.

Progress.

From the New York Sun.

The ante-election cry was, Turn the Rascals out!

The post-election cry was, The Offensive Partisans must be dismissed!

And now the motto of the day and the Democracy is, The Republicans must go!

There is progress in politics as in science and art. Life is worth living for after all.

Maryland Democrats.

The Maryland Democratic State central committee met at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore at noon on Wednesday last. The gathering was notably larger than usual on occasions of the meeting of the central committee. Cordiality and harmony prevailed, and the evidence of democratic good-fellowship in Maryland were all around. Senator Gorman, as chairman, called the body to order. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. James A. L. McClure, Mr. Jesse K. Hines was elected temporary secretary. All the counties were represented except Garrett and St. Mary's. Col. Philip W. Downes, Messrs. Wm. Massey and J. W. Holt were the members present from Caroline county. Resolutions recommending that the Democratic voters assemble in primary meetings in the respective counties and legislative districts of Baltimore city for the purpose of appointing delegates, equal in number to their representatives in both branches of the Legislature, to a State convention to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday, September 16, to nominate a candidate for clerk of the court of Appeals and comptroller of the treasury, and instructing the members of the county and city committees to make arrangements for the holding of the primaries. Resolutions were also adopted looking toward a convention of the second judicial circuit, comprehening the counties of Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester, to be held at Ocean City on August 13th, to nominate candidate for associate of that circuit.

Good Advice from President Cleveland.

New York, July 4.—The Tammany Hall Society celebrated the Fourth by assembling at their hall on Fourteenth street and listening to addresses by several prominent members. Grand Sachem Hon. P. Henry Dugro read the following letter:

Washington, July 4.—Dear Sir; I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to join the society of Tammany Hall in its 97th celebration of the Fourth of July, the birthday of the republic. I regret that the pressure of official duties and engagements prevent acceptance of this kind invitation.

Of the purposes sought to be accomplished by the people in their recent choice of a chief magistrate, referred to in your note of invitation, I am seriously mindful. In order that the hopes of the people may be fully realized every member of the party in power should yield a cordial support to all efforts on the part of the administration to restore a pure, free and just government.

The statement contained in your note, that the administration should so discharge all its functions as to merit not only the approbation of the people, but at the same time secure a harmonious party united in Jeffersonian Democracy, meets my approval; although my conception of the true purposes and the mission of my party convinces me that if the present administration merits the intelligent approval of the people, this result of itself certainly should insure a harmonious party united in Jeffersonian Democracy.

While the coming celebration will revive and keep alive the memory of patriotic devotion and sacrifice for the sake of free institutions, no occasion is more propitious for a renewal of our pledges to a true and progressive Democracy, so essential to our country's safety and prosperity.

Yours very truly,

Grover Cleveland

WHEN THE PRESIDENT BECOMES A NERO.

Reflex Endeavors to Show How Political Methods Produce Political Greatness and the Overthrow of Civil Liberty.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Our politics are corrupt to such an extent that the mere mention of the subject disgusts a large portion of the best men of the county; and it is a self-evident proposition that until the people generally make a determined effort to put down the corruptionists who have the parties in charge no better condition of political affairs will prevail. Can the people be aroused to the great issues involved, or are we already so benumbed with the poison of bribery (now called practical politics) as to be incapable of averting impending evils?

Many of our citizens are incorrigible; the tocsin of liberty will never again be heard by them; never again will their blood tingle over the memories of Lexington and the crowning victory of Yorktown! They have become so practical that any election that does not bring victory to them—that does not bring personal advancement and aggrandizement—to them is a lost election. A fight for a holy cause—a fight for public virtue, for absolute principles of civil liberty—is to them crankism, fanaticism, foolism. A man who contends for truth, who contends for the betterment of the political rights of his fellow men, who teaches anything but personal provision and unlimited personal selfishness in politics is, in this practical age of party leaders and their blind followers, a crank, a fanatic, a fool; party means office—means power in county, state and nation. High endeavor, principles of just and economic government, the sure and slow development of the resources of a free people in agriculture, commerce, art and science, are unknown quantities, unheard terms, in their political thoughts and conduct. Spoils, combinations, tricks and victories are all the uses they have for a party or a government.

And those nine hundred of the twenty-seven hundred voters, who annually sell themselves at election, what manner of men are they? Is it their poverty that impels them to such extreme degradation? Is it their poverty that fixes upon them a disgrace that men ought to shun as they would that of the penitentiary? When a young man sells his vote who cares to discriminate as to his moral and intellectual worth between him and the man who has spent a term in the penitentiary? Think of it, doubtful voters of Caroline! Think of it bribe-givers and corrupt party leaders!—where your money is going and the work it is doing! Think whether your grand ideas of being so practical, after all, are not unwise, are not worse than a little sentiment. Think of it Mr. Bribe-Giver, whether you can afford to indulge in politics to a degree of baseness and of depravity that will in time destroy in affairs of state every vestige of liberty, intelligence and law. Already your moneyed appeal to the bribed has placed one-third of our voting population beyond the reach of argument and of reason. Tell them of the grandeur and greatness of the republic; tell them what paths of usefulness and of power may be opened to their children if they are but true to liberty and to law; tell them of the blood stained snow of Valley Forge, over which their ancestors marched to victory and to death; tell them that this nation of ours is but in its infancy and that the possibilities are theirs to make it the wonder and admiration of all peoples and all lands—the glory and perfection of human government; tell them all this, and the response will not be a single emotion, a single utterance of appreciation and of hope. But let one of the influential men of the county take one of these around the corner and offer him twenty half dollars to vote his ticket, and then—ecce homo! his eye flashes, his cheek burns, his blood tingles, for the Caroline doubtful is upon his mettle—and it is upon such foundations that the hopes of political power, political ambition, political victory rest in Caroline. This man who is as cold as a frog, who, like his prototype, the frog, the scientist makes jump with electricity, does the Caroline briber electrify with his silver coin, when reason, conscience and law fail to move him, fail to make his eye glisten, his heart beat and his brain think.

To this sad state have our people come, and in the mad, wild, foolish cry of party—Democratic party! Republican party! Democratic success! Republican victory! is its continuance urged and demanded. A little more corruption, a few more bought votes, and the one-third becomes one-half who sell, and then assasination, bloodshed, revolution, are the only hope for the restoration of the rule of reason, right and law. Break effectively the color line, let more negroes sell their votes, and added to the nine hundred who now sell and money! money! money! in the hands of corrupt men, in the name of party will wrest from us all that to freemen is worth having, order, liberty and government; and in their stead we will have communism, anarchy and serfdom.

Now that the question of a remedy is presented, let us go to the root of the matter, and let the people demonstrate to the world that there is public virtue enough to make a free, fair unbought election in one county of Maryland. Yet political methods of corruption have made a class great—a class whose only greatness is their political methods. The influence of the most prominent has extended from state to nation, and it may be years before the new political methods will awaken the public conscience reach the public heart and remove the political gyves that corrupt party leaders have fastened upon us. Practical statesmanship sees only the present, but the corruption of the people, with money, on election day, is a price that no individual, party or State can pay for victory and keep alive the spirit of civil liberty—the real strength of the Republic.

Practical statesmen tell us it is folly to have election without moneyed victory; that it is folly to contest for principles of public liberty; that the masses are too thick-head to comprehend and that money alone quickens their intelligence; that it is fuel that builds fires; that it is money that carries elections; give us more fuel and we will have more fires; give us more money and we will have more elections; and so the corrupting influence extends from town to town, county to county, state to state, and then comes the great conflagration in which a Nero-like President will fiddle while the city of Washington is in flames. The millennium of the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker will have then come, and you who resist the little anti-bribery movement now made in Caroline will have contributed your little mite of power to the accomplishment of the ruin of your country.

Reflex.

THE MOWBRAY CASE.

Letters Pro and Con in the Mowbray Controversy.

Since the trial and successful defence of Rev. J. E. Mowbray before the conference at Snow Hill, other and graver charges have been preferred against him. Without standing trial for these, Mr. Mowbray a few weeks ago begged leave to withdraw from the conference. This action created quite a stir, the unfortunate outgrowth of which has been several severe letters between the friends of Mr. Mowbray and his prosecutors. The following statement of the anti-Mowbray faction is from the Peninsula Methodist:

1. The accused brother had a full and fair hearing before his ministerial brethren, with the aid of as able counsel, perhaps, as could be found in the conference.

2. After a patient and thorough investigation, extending through three sessions, these same brethren convicted the accused brother of "sermon stealing" and "lying," the legitimate penalty for which offences was expulsion from the ministry and membership of the church.

3. With a commendable desire to save the brother from this extreme penalty, his brethren by vote changed the technical title of the charge from "immorality" to "improper conduct," and substituted, as the penalty, "public censure by the Bishop."

4. The convicted brother accepted this verdict and took no appeal.

5. After the infliction of the penalty his "character was passed." This is a technical phrase, expressing the fact that now the brother is free from charges, but having no reference whatever to previous proceedings.

6. Since the adjournment of conference new facts have come to light, involving another, and, if possible, graver offence—facts, if proved, making our brother liable not only to ecclesiastical censure but to civil prosecution as well. Of course these alleged facts had to be investigated for the sake of the suffering church.

7. When informed of these new charges, instead of facing them like a man, conscious of his innocence, Mr. Mowbray begs to be allowed to withdraw from the ministry and membership of the church with these grave charges standing against him—a proceeding universally understood to be equivalent to a confession of guilt."

Mr. Mowbray's admirers objected to this "statement" as false and unfair. The letters given below are from the Smyrna Record of last week.

Dr. Whiteley, of Frederica, writes:

Rev. E. L. Hubbard:

Dear Sir—It is currently reported that you made certain expressions derogatory to the character of Messrs. T. D. Burton, R. Joseph Green and myself. The one alluded to was this, "that the above-named Thomas D. Burton, Robert Joseph Green aud B. Whiteley would swear to anything that Mr. Mowbray desired them to." A constant reiteration of the same has given credence to the report, and in justice to myself and others I ask if you did make such statement,

Respectfully, B. Whiteley.

3, 23, '85.

To this inquiry Mr. Hubbard sends a sarcastic and tantalizing reply:

Wilmington, Del., Mar. 24, '85.

Dr. B. Whiteley:

Very Dear Sir—By this mail I receive a letter from you asking me whether the rumor that T. D. Burton, R. J. Green and yourself would swear to anything Mr. Mowbray told them to is correct. You ask this because the report is that I am the author of the rumor.

1. Your question is an ugly insinuation against the character of said Mr. Mowbray. Do you for one moment suppose that Mr. Mowbray would ask or desire them to swear to anything not right?

2. Do you suppose that Thomas D. Burton or Robert Jos. Green would allow Mr. Mowbray to approach them with a proposition not precisely right?

3. Did Dr. B. Whiteley say to his sister that Mr. Mowbray had come home from conference without a stain on his character? Did said Dr. Whitely know differently? Did Mr. Burton and Mr. Whiteley say certain things about what Mr. Carlisle says he did not say in Mr. Cook's store?

4. Do you think for one moment that I could harbor the idea that three men would swear to anything Mr. Mowbray, a Christian minister and their beloved pastor, would desire them to? Preposterous!

5. Who said I said such a slanderous thing? Where were they and before whom did they say such a thing? Were they excited when they said so?

6. Suppose I did say so, what will you do about it?

7. If you are sorry that I entertain such an opinion of you and desire to have me think better of you write me the condition of your innermost soul and I will consider it. But, to be frank with you, Doctor, I must say that my opinion of all you three gentlemen is very poor.

I will not now say what changes may come over me in the near future. There is a way to bring me to terms yet and I hope you will be lucky enough to find it. With sincerest wish for your complete reformation, I remain,

Yours, in hope,

E. L. Hubbard.

To this Dr. Whiteley replies:

Frederica, Del., Mar. 26, '85.

"Rev." E. L. Hubbard:

I addressed you a note of inquiry on the 23d, thinking that you were a gentleman, but your insulting reply to the same assures me that you are not, which fact I am glad to learn.

The declaration of the late lamented Dr. Gove Saulsbury * *

* I think is right, as the phraseology of your letter to me shows your servilely low origin, and the old adage "nothing from nothing, nothing remains" is certainly verified in you. Go to the place of your nativity and ask what you are, you pompous hypocrite, you affected and self-satisfied imbecile, you blatant ass; accusing men who are your superiors of lying, because their testimony did not agree with the garbled assertions of your father-in-law, of whose truthfulness I will testify at the proper time.

You say in inquiry 6, "Suppose I did say so, what will you do about it?" My answer to that is, that you will find out. I consider you beneath the notice of any one and I feel humiliated to think that I am addressing one so debased and low; one who sat before an assemblage of respectable men at Snow Hill, and, I believe, consciously testified to deliberate and malicious falsehoods against a man whom you, Judas and craven-like (so it was told me on the train), took by the hand as a congratulation of his success. Remove that veneer of deceit from your heart, so that your beguiled parishioners may see the true inwardness of your depraved nature and there find out that you are a "demon in the livery of a saint," a "wolf in sheep's clothing," a "blind leader of the blind."

Now, in finishing, I will be succinct and say that no further correspondence will be exchanged with you, because I want to forget you and the remembrance of your diabolical acts toward that Christian gentleman, Rev. J. E. Mowbray.

Remember this, that I will ever look upon you as a liar, knave and coward, and if you call to memory these three words in your walks about the streets of Wilmington, your photograph will be ever before you, "and if you don't like it, it's nothing to me." Tell pa—don't publish it. May an all-wise Providence give the dear people of Brandywine church a double portion of His Spirit, so that they may endure without murmuring the infliction of your presence! B. Whiteley.

Revs. A. W. Milby and J. B. Quigg have published the following card: We, the undersigned, having been officially connected with the Mowbray case, deem it our duty to make the following statement, because of sensational and untruthful representations made in some of the public papers: John E. Mowbray having been accused, by "complaint" duly made to his presiding elder, of "immoral conduct," with certain specifications of "forgery," "counterfeiting," "false testimony," "lying," desired permission to withdraw from the conference. The parties to the "complaint" consented to the withdrawal "under charges," and the said J. E. Mowbray affixed his name to such a paper, and surrendered his parchments and his pastoral charge. We further state the said J. E. Mowbray has by his own action acknowledged that his conduct as complained of is utterly without defence or justification; and we are fully persuaded that it is the whole and sufficient ground of his withdrawal.

A. W. Milby,
J. B. Quigg,

Mr. Mowbray uses two and a-half columns of Tuesday's Wilmington Morning News to explain his position. He acknowledges the charge of plagiarism, quoting Dr. Curry in support of it, and says that "with few exceptions, there is not a minister in the conference who has not done the same thing." As to the charge of lying, of which he was convicted on one of the sixteen specifications, Mr. Mowbray says he did not appeal because of the earnest advice of friends who urged that the censure could not hurt him, while a new trial would be a terrible strain to his family. He adds: "Were it to do over again I would most certainly appeal." Then follows a review of his first pastorate at Frederica and the difficulty with Mr. Carlisle and his son-in-law, Rev. E. L. Hubbard. In explaining the charge of forgery and his dealings with Mr. Townsend, Mr. Mowbray makes the following startling statement:

"Mr. Townsend, about whose act a part of the controversy had arisen and who could have removed all question about the truth of my statement, was dead, though he lived more than a year after the letter to Martindale was written, and could have been seen and questioned at any time. Well, in this frenzied state of mind I did a wrong and a foolish thing, though not a criminal act, nor a violation of the civil law, as has been so freqnently alleged. I went to Mrs, Townsend's house in search of some evidence to use in my defence. I found his old desk and papers, and instituted a search among them which lasted half of a day, believing I could find what I wanted. But I failed to find his check payable to me in the year 1883. I knew not not what to do, as I was sure he sent me the money in that year, and I didn't think of or know of any living witnesses to the fact.

"His grandson and executor was away from home, and had nothing at all to do with the matter, and any allegation that he had is false. I then, foolishly, and wrongfully, too, took a check on Dover bank and fixed it up myself, placed it among the papers and then went and got it again and used it at the trial. This I should not have done, and would not have done it had I known then that there were living witnesses, and as reliable and disinterested as any in the State, who could, and who did afterwards testify to Mr. Townsend's declaration that he had sent me a check. Neither did I know or remember, as I now know, that the postmaster at St. Michael's was a witness to my receipt of Mr. Townsend's remittance. Now knowing that I had received the amount from Mr. Townsend, and supposing that it was his own check on Dover bank which was sent to me, and being unable to find it among his papers, I fixed or made one myself to meet the emergency. Let those who so bitterly condemned take heed lest sometime they fall. If this be forgery I don't know the significance of the word. It was not done for gain; no man made or lost a cent by it; it was never presented for payment, and no one was defrauded by it. That it was foolish and wrong I admit, but that it was criminal I deny. It was simply manufactured testimony, prepared to meet evidence that I had been assured by the most reliable men was obtained by false representations, and to substantiate a fact."

As to the charge of counterfeiting, Mr. Mowbray says: "The thing alleged to be counterfeited is the stamp of the Easton National Bank of Maryland on the back of the check. Now, as the said Easton bank nor any other bank has such a stamp, it can't be a counterfeit. It is my own stamp on the check and reads as follows: "Pay to the order of the Easton National Bank of Maryland." For several years past I have been a depositor in that bank, and have always endorsed all checks for deposit in those words, but I have never known Easton Bank to endorse one in that way and I am sure no one else ever did. That it was placed on the check to give it the appearance of having passed through the bank I don't deny, but that it is a counterfeit of the stamp of the Easton bank I do deny. I have it yet in my possession, and when I have it with me I shall stamp every check for deposit with it as long as I have any to deposit in that institution. Now I am not seeking to extenuate or palliate in any way a wrong and foolish act, but simply to give the public the real facts in the case. The check was fixed up by me and used only for the purposes named. Ever since it was done it has rested like a heavy load on my mind and conscience and I would have given a world to have undone it."

Wanamaker's.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1885.

Linens. The best word we ever have to say of linen is that "linen" here is really linen. We have to say it over and over; because "linen" elsewhere is apt to be half-cotton.

Let's not do injustice to even one of our craft. There is a store in town—one store among the hundreds—in which you never get cotton for linen; one store besides our own; one store that is careful to serve its customers honestly in the matter of linen.

Let's not do injustice to the hundreds who sell cotton-and-linen for linen. The very fact that almost every merchant does it, here and everywhere else, is held to make it mercantile—mark the word—if not honest. After all do we blame ourselves very much when we are about as honest in trade as the average dealer? We are not calling our craftsmen hard names. We are simply stating a fact that every merchant knows to be a fact—that "linen" is often cotton-and-linen.

Why don't we conform to the current usage?

A fair question. The answer is easy. We sell one-fortieth of all the pure linen that comes to the United States from Ireland, Scotland, England, Germany, Belgium, Austria, France and Russia. Is the question answered?

The statement is an extraordinary one—an astounding one. One retail store not in the largest city, not in the centre of trade, sells one-fortieth of all the pure linen that fifty-millions of people buy! It is true, if the U. S. Custom Returns are true; and it has been true for three years!

There's another fault in the lower grades of "linen" that needs to be thought of: the presence of woody fibre—tow. There's a difference in that respect. No low-grade "linen" is clear of it. Butcher's-linen at 40 cents and under is mostly tow. Table-linen at 40 cents and under is either tow, half-cotton, or both. Glass-toweling at 10 cents and under is either tow, half-cotton, or both. It isn't practicable to avoid tow altogether. All coarse table-linen are tow—not flax. Few merchants are expert in linens; few care to be exact in having them true; they are eager to "buy close" as the phrase goes. The demand is for "cheap linens." Of course the linen-makers make what is wanted. Tow isn't going to be wasted. What ought to be done with it? Clearly it ought to be sold for tow.

The whole secret of our linen trade is this: We employ a linen-expert to gather linens and sell them. We sell them with full responsibility. Bring them back, if you find them anyhow different from what they are sold for.

John Wanamaker.

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

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, of Caroline county, Maryland, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county letters of administration on the personal estate of

EDWARD COLLINS,

late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of January next (1886); they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

HENRY C. HOBBS,
Admtr. of Edward Collins, dec'd.

7 11 3w

ST. GEORGE'S HALL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

Near Reistertown, Baltimore Co., Md., Prof. J. C. Kinear, A. M., principal, reopens Sept. 17. An English, Classical and Commercial Boarding School preparing for any college or business life. Unsurpassed in teachers, advantages, accommodation and situation. Backward boys specially aided. Circulars sent. 7 11 1m

Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Henry Taylor and Sinah Taylor, his wife, dated September 1st, 1870, which mortgage is of record in Liber T. H. K. No. 34, folio 4, one of the land record books for Caroline county, I will sell at public sale, on

Tuesday, August 4th, 1885,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, all that lot or parcel of land, situate in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of T. W. Porter, R. C. Garrett, Wm. Webber and the heirs of the late Capt. Wm. B. Stevens, containing

40 Acres of Land, more or less,

and is the same land described in the mortgage aforesaid; is improved by small dwelling.

TERMS—CASH.

Title papers at expense of purchaser.

R. C. CARTER,
Mortgagee.

H. Irwin, Auct.

july11 tds

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

Trustee's Sale
—OF—
Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, in equity, in a cause wherein Alexander Banning is plaintiff and David Banning and others are defendants, the undersigned, trustees appointed by the decree in said cause, will offer at public sale at the Court House door, in Denton, on

Tuesday, July 28, 1885,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. all that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Fifth Election District of Caroline county, Md., adjoining the lands of John Collins and others, and on the west side of the road leading from Federalsburg to Morgan's Mill and known as

"BUCK RANGE,"

containing the quantity of

40 3-4 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. The improvements are a small

FRAME DWELLING,

and outbuildings in ordinary repair.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one-third of the purchase money cash on day of sale; balance in one and two years. Deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by notes of purchaser with approved security. Title papers at expense of purchaser.

J. W. BRYANT,
Trustee.

W. Lockerman, Auct.

july 4 tds

PELS'

SHOES

FOR LADIES

For Tender Feet, at $3.50, are superior to all others. We make and warrant every pair. They are specially adapted for tender feet. Pels' Ladies $2.50 Button Boots cannot be equalled anywhere. Pels' Misses' Button Boots at $2.00 are first-class in every respect.

Gentlemen, Take Notice.

Pels' Famous Calf Gaiters, all styles, at $3.50 are the cheapest shoes sold in Baltimore.

☞ Shoes of every description made to order at short notice.

PELS, CUSTOM SHOEMAKERS,
59 Eutaw Street - - - Baltimore, Md.

W. E. Dunnock, Sole Agent, Denton.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
1885.

On Wednesday, June 3, and thereafter daily until further notice the steamer

EMMA A. FORD

will leave Chestertown at 6.30 a. m., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 11.40 a. m. Returning, will leave Pier 7, Light St. Whf. at 2.20 p. m. for all the above landings.

☞ The steamer will leave Queenstown for Baltimore at 9 a. m.

The Steamer

Corsica

Will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 p. m. and on Saturday at 12 m. for Baltimore, stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and Centreville via Corsica Creek.

☞ Will leave Centreville, (Larrimore's wharf), at 7 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and at 5 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

Returning, will leave Baltimore at 11 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD, President.

—COLLEGE OF—

PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This School offers to Medical Students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Send for a catalogue to

DR. THOMAS OPIE, Dean,
179 N. Howard Street.

7 11 1m.]

Notice to Taxpayers.

The State and county taxes levied in the 4th district for the year 1884 are due and collectible, and I shall be compelled to make the money by law in every case, unless immediate payment is made.

THOMAS L. FRAMPTON,
Collector.

5-30 tf

For Rent.

The large farm now in the occupancy of Trustin Pippin is for rent for the year 1886. Last year this farm produced nearly 3,000 bushels of wheat, and is a desirable location.

J. M. HOCKETT,
Easton, Pa.

July 11 tf

MINERAL WATERS!
ICE CREAM!

There is always to be found a fresh supply of Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale and Mineral Waters, ON ICE, and the best Ice Cream to be had in town at my saloon.

J. T. COMEGYS,
Denton, Md.

[3-6-6m.]

DEAFNESS and how I cure it, by one who was deaf for 28 years. A successful home treatment. Address T. S PAGE, 128 East 26th St., New York city.

☞ All kind of job printing executed at this office. Send in your orders.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court for Caroline county the undersigned, as executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Stevens, deceased, will offer at public sale, in front of the store-house of James Nichols, in the town of Harmony, Caroline county, on

Saturday, August 1st, 1885,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., of that day. All that tract, part of a tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Fourth Election District of Caroline county aforesaid, called and known as

"PINE TOWN LOT,"

which said lot adjoins the land of Charles H. Todd, John Robert Ross and Charles Howard, and contains

16 Acres, More or Less.

This land is of good natural quality, is well improved, and has upon it a fine young APPLE ORCHARD, some pear and cherry trees and other fruits.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the order of the Orphans' Court, are: One-third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser with security to be approved by the executor, drawing interest from day of sale.

JOHN R. McNASH, Executor.

Revolution in Wheat Culture.
—THE—
Seed Drill Regulator!

There are many advantages secured by this improvement, some of which may be briefly stated; all of which may be fully substantiated by prominent farmers of this county.

1. The apparatus can be set to any depth, deep or shallow.
2. The drill will sow at that depth in hard, soft or uneven ground.
3. It lightens the draft of the drill.
4. It packs the earth around the seed, and at the same time does not level the ridges raised by the drill-teeth.
5. It covers grass seed just enough.
6. It gives all the advantages of broadcast sowing without its waste of seed.
7. It prevents the clogging of the drill-teeth by long manure or grass.
8. The teeth run steadier and do not jump out of or into the ground as they do without the attachment.
9. The teeth can be run in a straight line, thus covering the seed more evenly than when placed zig-zag.
10. The wheels pulverize the ground slightly.
11. It will work wherever a drill will work.
12. It saves seed—from one peck to three pecks per acre.
13. It covers the seed when the drill-tooth jumps over an obstruction.
14. The grain comes up from two to six days sooner.
15. All the good seed grow.
16. The seed come up soon after a rain, before a crust can form on the surface.
17. You can avoid the fly by sowing from a week to ten days later and still be in time for the plant to come up and grow sufficiently to stand the winter.
18. It saves fertilizer by putting it in the right place.

For descriptive circular apply to

THOMAS A. SMITH,
Ridgely, Md.

6 27 3m

WEST'N MD. R. R.
Grand Family Excursions

From Baltimore, commencing Thursday June 11, daily except Sunday.

Pen-Mar, High Rock, Mt. Quirauk, Brinkwood, Ragged Edge.

The vast area of thousands of square miles of the garden lands of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia as seen from Mt. Quirauk, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, overlooking hundreds of mountain tops, a panorama of unrivaled magnificence and wondrous proportions, within 2½ hours' ride in handsome coaches by special express trains, are glorious views and beautiful scenery such as tourists journey thousand of miles to visit.

Added to the beauties of natural scenery are various amusements and every comfort and convenience.

Round trip tickets to Baltimore. $1.00
Children under twelve years. .50

Prof. Itzel's Fifth Regiment Band.

Music, Dancing, Flying Horses, Shooting Galleries, Swings, &c.

Dinner at Pen-Mar 50 cents.

Leave Hillen station 9.05, Union 9.10, Pennsylvania avenue 9.15, Fulton 9.17 a. m. Returning, leave Pen-Mar at 5.35, arriving in Baltimore at 8.32 p. m.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.
B. H. GRISWOLD, Passenger Agt.
R. HANDY McCOY, Excursion Agt.

Seats can be secured the day before at 133 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, or parties can have seats reserved for them for any date specified by writing in advance to R. Handy McCoy, Excursion agent, W. M. R. R., Hillen station, Baltimore, and if desired he will meet parties on arrival by boat. 6 27 tf

Hamilton Easter & Sons,
199, 201 and 203
WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Have the Largest Assortment of

DRY GOODS

In Baltimore For Retail Buyers.

We claim to give the best value for your money.

We do not sell goods that are not reliable. Fifty years in business will warrant this fact.

☞ Samples furnished Free of Postage.

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

Colored and Black Dress Goods.
Colored and Black Silks.
Linens, Blankets, Flannels.
Domestics, Calicoes, Ginghams.
Cassimeres, Suitings for Gents and Boys.
Notions, Embroideries and White Goods.
Hosiery and Underwear.
Laces and Lace Curtains.
Ladies and Misses Wraps.

When you write for Samples, state as near as you can the kind of Goods wanted.

mar14 3m

Proposals for Building Roads.

Bids will be received by the County Commissioners until Tuesday, July 14, 1885, for building a new road in the Second Election District. Beginning on the county road leading from Oakland School House to Greensborough, as laid down and plotted by S. H. Melson. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order,

CLINTON COOK, Clerk.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to George & Redden will please call and settle. 7-4-4t

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

TO THE FRUIT GROWERS.

We have noticed in the past few seasons a disposition on the part of shippers to look with disfavor on the idea of commission merchants having agents at different stations throughout the country, for the purpose of inducing farmers to ship to some particular house. We wish to say that we have come to the conclusion—and agree with the farmer—that the agent is an uncalled for requisite, and the commission they make should be divided between the farmer and commission merchant; as you all know, a reliable commission merchant, will as soon do justice to a farmer who ships direct, as when shipped through an agent. Consequently, we take this method of informing our patrons, and all who may wish to ship us, that we will have no agents this season, and will sell all fruit on same percentage as other produce, viz: 5 per cent. We have made a deposit with the Penna. R. R. Co. to secure them on perishable freight from all points, which relieves the shipper from the trouble of prepaying freight. Let every fruit grower be his own boss and agent, and ship to whom he pleases.

Respectfully yours,
COULBOURN & MOYER,
256 N. Front St., Philad'a.

N. B.—Any one wishing cards or stencils will please inform us by postal, and we will send them at once, at our expense. 6-6-4t

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S
Cream Balm

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

CLEANSES THE HEAD.—ALLAYS INFLAMMATION.—IT HEALS THE SORES.—RESTORES THE SENSES OF TASTE, SMELL, HEARING.—A QUICK RELIEF. A positive CURE.

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a creamy substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. [m2 1m

CHOPTANK HOTEL,
DENTON, MARYLAND.
John W. Powell, Prop'r.

House Thoroughly Renovated and Re-Furnished.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY.

Passengers carried to and from all points on the Peninsula.

Bus, free for guests, to and from Steamers

A MASS CONVENTION.

In order that all persons may have an opportunity to act in concert in devising ways and means to do away with bribery at elections hereafter in Caroline, a mass convention will be held at the Court House in Denton, on

TUESDAY, JULY 21ST