DENTON JOURNAL.

Published Weekly, Every Saturday Morning, by

MELVIN BROS.

Saturday Morning, January 3, 1885.

1884-5.

The festive wreaths of "Merry Christmas" were still hanging fresh and green as the first of January dawned and we awoke to the consciousness of the fact that we had entered upon the year of grace 1885. What a crowd of recollections gather like the answering genii of the wonderful Arabian lamp, summoned as we rub that lamp of thought—the editorial brow—wishing withal that the wonderful luminary, old Sol, had protracted his slumbers a brief while longer, that we, too, might have enjoyed ours.

If to any especial period of the year should be assigned the profitable though not always pleasant duty of Retrospection, it certainly should be to the closing hours of the old year and the opening ones of the new. Here it is that the Grand Stand is erected; here we start, and here, after circling around the entire course, we hasten back on the home-stretch; and whether neck-to-neck, or many lengths ahead or behind our competitors, the exact position ofeach one in the race of life is here accurately determined. Here, as one year closes and another opens, we can well imagine the hand upon the dial to move slowly, then to pause as the life and work of another year becomes a memory, and across the threshold of the coming year are wafted in the hopes which come like the faint odors that even now by the quiet alchemy of nature are being formed and fixed in the germs of the coming Spring.

From this standpoint it is that we pause in our onward path, glance back and note the progress we have made, and also the errors we have fallen into. To do this wisely and thoroughly is one of the most important and helpful duties of our lives, As a chart upon which all dangerous shoals are marked is essential to the mariner, so may the voyage of life be robbed of much that is dangerous by the prudent defining of its courses and the marking of its rocks and its shallows.

The merchant and man of business at this season finds it a profitable task to examine carefully the ventures and business of the year, to balance his books, to take account of stock in hand, and by accurate estimate to ascertain the profit and the loss in every department of his work. He is then ready by being informed as to what has been accomplished to undertake the management of another year's business, richer in experience and in all the knowledge that so materially contributes to success. By thus taking careful soundings many a man has saved himself from shipwreck.

To the professional man this season comes fraught with its duties and responsibilities. Every one engaged in professional life has no doubt at one time or another in the quiet chambers of his own heart hung up the picture of life which then and there formed his ideal of all that was good and perfect, great and even glorious in his profession. It was a sort of working model to be kept and imitated—if possible to be excelled. It represented to him the most perfect conception he was capable of forming. To do this even once thoroughly and perfectly is a grand point secured. We feel as though we had been in the presence of an exalted and perfect creation,—even, as if for the time, we had been such ourselves; the fires of noble genius warmed our brows and beat in every pulsation of our hearts. We were fixed with a lofty ambition, and noble aspirations electrified our entire nature. For a time we worked with a better zeal and even lived a nobler life.

It is well sometimes, and at no time so well as at the close of the old and the beginning of the new year, to brush off the dust and cobwebs from these ideal pictures of life, to add touches here and there as with a better knowledge and a wider experience we learn to estimate more truly the defects and the points of perfection, and then, with our minds full of the contemplation, to compass ourselves about with the armor of new resolutions and go back to the duties of daily life, like true knights-errant of old, ready to fight for the right, and moved and strengthened for each task by the beautiful ideal in our hearts.

And not only to the professional man, but to every man, woman and child this season comes as a reminder that another revolution of the wheel of life has been made—another length of life's coil has been unwound. To many, the part already measured far exceeds the part that yet remains. Yes; even while we write, the ticking clock tells us of the closing moments of some life, and registers the hour which to such is the last on earth. To all, this hour must sooner or later come. And when it does come to each of us in turn what a comfort it will be to feel that our work, whatever it is, has been done well! To the man of the world, the busy bustler on life's highway, to whom such thoughts are strange, it is time to pause and reflect; yes; this is the time for this duty. The business of life must be understood and met and mastered, and the future,—what is it?

To take account of stock is needful; to examine plans already matured and executed is well; and wise it is to plan well for all the work of life ahead. And then when the life-work is done it is well to have a plan. To all, our Christmas comes with its reminder that no plans can take the place of that one great plan which began at Bethlehem and was concluded upon Calvary: the plan which contemplates the Savior in the manger and the Savior on the Cross.

A Historical Sensation.

A dispatch from Cambridge, Md., to the Baltimore Sun, dated December 26, says: Some months ago the record of a most important, interesting, and, we may say, surprising episode in American history was found slumbering in a box, hidden away in the cellar connected with one of the oldest houses in Cambridge, once the property of the Murray family, and now belonging to Col. Clement Sulivane, whose mother is a Murray. This record is contained in four manuscript volumes, and embraces a correspondence between William Vans Murray, American minister resident and envoy extraordinary to the Netherlands, and General Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

These letters were written after the battle of Marengo had made Napoleon the arbiter of Europe, and they extend from the year 1797 to the year 1799. This was the period when the young American republic was divided between Federalists and Republicans, and when the destiny of its future seemed to be trembling in the balance. Washington was a Federalist, and was supported with the greatest enthusiasm by the brilliant Hamilton, while on the other side Jefferson was the leading mind. These parties were also known as the English and French parties, because they were supposed to represent on one side English conservatism and on the other side the French ideas of a universal republic. The term of President John Adams was drawing to a close, and the momentous question was who should succeed him. Jefferson aspired to the position, but Gen. Washington distrusted him, fearing, if he became President, that he would join this country to France in a sweeping revolutionary movement.

At this time a subject of universal interest was whether Lafayette, the idol of the American people, should leave France and adopt our country as his own. Except Washington himself Lafayette was of all living men the most popular and the most beloved personage throughout the United States.

Washington and Hamilton publicly joined in the nation's loud acclaim of gratification which followed the announcement of Lafayette's wish and purpose to cross the Atlantic and to become an American citizen. But while they were making every demonstration which invited his coming, and promised a welcome, they as a matter of fact were most strongly and resolutely opposed to his adopting any such action. To prevent the consummation of such design they opened and carried on a a correspondence with William Vans Murray, the American envoy to the Netherlands, who also informally represented our country with reference to France. They urged that every obstacle should be interposed to his coming, and every possible expedient be adopted. This correspondence gives a history of this remarkable intrigue, for as such it must be characterized. It embraces the letters written in connection therewith. The devout and sincere patriotism of Washington was unquestionably the motive that influenced his conduct. He believed that Jefferson's political tenets would ruin the nation, and for some reason he was convinced that if Lafayette came to America he would join himself to Jefferson, and that in such event the balance of parties would be destroyed, and that the Frenchman's wonderful popularity would carry Jefferson on a tidal wave to the Presidency. To prevent this result they devoted their utmost energies to prevent secretly what they advocated openly. To say the least of it, the casuistry is startling.

These letters are copied in four volumes and the writing is close, neat and perfectly preserved. Colonel Sulivane, to whom they belong, presented them to the librarian of Congress to be valued. On his recommendation a joint committee has been appointed by Congress to consider the propriety of purchasing them. This committee has recommended that $5,000 be appropriated for their purchase. On one of the pages is a genuine, original autograph of Napoleon the Great.

Cleveland on Civil-Service.

President-elect Cleveland's views upon the civil-service question, in answer to a letter of the National Civil-Service Reform League, are clearly expressed to the point. Taking his past record as a criterion to judge by, they are only what might have been expected, and should be entirely satisfactory to the advocates and adherants of true reform. Mr. Cleveland has a fixed policy in this matter and intends to carry it out. We give below the text of his letter;

"I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service maybe ineradicable. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

"There is no class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those in political accord with the appointing power.

"But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

"The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual politics is the reasonable measure of their party service.

"If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendation on behalf of candidates."

The letter might well be incorporated in this inaugural message, needing no further amplification to present his opinion with greater clearness or strength.

The most zealous advocates of the existing statute can find nothing to criticise in the general principles he advances as fundamental to the desired reform. Nor can we easily understand how even the opponents of the system can take exceptions to his position, only so far as they are taken in advance of the inexorable partisan rule that to the victors belong the spoils.

That the laws might be amended to advantage in various repects is doubtless true, but to the extent that it contemplates an improvement of quality of the civil service and its purification of unclean elements all good citizens must agree.

Mr. Cleveland fully indorses the spirit of the law, and that is assurance enough that his administration, while according a just recognition to the claims of party, will not make party service the arbitrary and invariable rule of preferment.

Hon. James B. Groome.

We clip from a recent issue of "The Statesman," published in Washington, the following very complimentary paragraph about U. S. Senator James B. Groome. In the high and important positions Gov. Groome has held he has always been an able and faithful officer:

Ex-Governor James B. Groome, of Maryland retires from the Senate on the 4th of March next, after having served "Maryland, My Maryland," faithful and well. Senator Groome is one of nature's noblemen, and has zealously served the Democratic party without being offensive to the Republican party, and no better selection could be made for a place in the cabinet of President Cleveland that that of Senator Groome for Postmaster General, the duties of which would be familiar to him, because of his active service on the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. His selection would satisfy Democrats and Independents, and be unobjectionable to any Republican.

SOME gentlemen — about fifty in number—residing in the District of Columbia, have been selected by the National Democratic Committee to constitute a General Committee to make all arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies on the fourth of March next. These gentlemen need not trouble themselves about introducing much of the element of pomp and circumstance into the occasion. The people will attend to that, for undoubtedly it will be the popular participation in the exercises, the presence of the multitudes in the grandeur of their citizenship and the vigor of their enthusiasm, that will, above all other things, render the scene impressive and memorable. It is to be the inauguration of a Democratic President, and simplicity, relieved by reasonable conditions of ceremony, should be the prevailing feature.—Maryland Republican.

CHOPTANK HOTEL,

DENTON, MARYLAND.

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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,

Wheeler's Transportation Line.

CHOPTANK RIVER ROUTE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

After MONDAY, DEC. 22ND, 1884, the

Steamer Chesapeake

Will be withdrawn from Choptank River,

Steamer Minnie Wheeler

Taking her days—leaving Baltimore Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, p. m., for the following landings: Trappe, Chancellor's Pt., Secretary Creek, Clark's, Wright's Medford's, Hog Island, Dover Bridge, Kingston, Ganey's, Potter's Landing, Reese's, Coward's Pt., Covey's and Hillsborough.

Returning, will leave Hillsborough Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, a. m., Potter's Landing, 11.30 o'clock, Medford's, 3 p. m., Secretary Creek, 5 p. m., Trappe, 7.30 p. m.

☞Freight received Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays until 6 p. m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Henry C. Culbreth and Mary E. Culbreth, his wife, to Benjamaan A. Cutler, dated the 3d day of June, 1882, and recorded in Liber L. H. G., No. 45, folios 338, &c., one of the land record books for Caroline county, the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage, will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House door, in Denton, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of January,

1885, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable real estate mentioned in said mortgage, viz: All that tract or parcel of land situate and being in the First Election District of Caroline county, whereon the said Henry C. Culbreth now resides, called

"POPLAR NECK,"

or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called and known, adjoining the lands of Robert B. Culbreth, A. V. Murphy and others, containing

460 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

This property is conveniently located, being within 2½ miles of Goldsborough station, and of Henderson, on the Delaware & Chesapeake Railway, convenient to schools, mills, churches, &c. There is on the property a thriving

PEACH ORCHARD

of about 2500 trees, and also a young apple orchard. There is sufficient

WOOD AND TIMBER

for the ordinary uses of the farm.

The improvements are an old fashioned and comfortable

TWO-STORY

Brick Dwelling House,

Barn, Stables, Carriage-House, and other outbuildings, in fair order.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are: Four thousand five hundred dollars in cash, on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal installments of one and two years from the day of sale; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with sureties to be approved by the undersigned.

GEORGE M. RUSSUM,
Attorney for the Mortgagee.
Henry Irwin, Auct. [dec23-tds.

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

TRUSTEES' SALE OF Real Estate.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed the 15th day of November, 1884, by George Steele and Catharine Steele to Joshua W. Bryant and Urie Townsend, as trustees, for the benefit of creditors, the trustees will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Denton, on

Tuesday, January 6th, 1884,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock of that day, all that

VALUABLE LITTLE FARM

situate and being in the Second Election District of Caroline county, State of Maryland, on the north side of the road leading from Greensborough to Boyce's Mill, and being part of a tract of land known as the

"GROFF FARM,"

or by whatsoever name or names it may be called and known, adjoining the lands of T. B. Pritchett and David S. Moore, containing

98 ACRES,

be the same more or less; being the same land which Jeremiah Peacock, by deed recorded in Liber L. H. G., No. 47, folios 27, 28 and 29, of the land records of Caroline county, granted unto the said George Steele in fee, as reference thereto will more fully set forth. The improvements are a ONE AND A-HALF STORY

DWELLING HOUSE,

small TENANT-HOUSE, BARN and other outbuildings;

2,000 PEACH TREES,

one year old.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third the purchase money must be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance in one and two years; the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser, with security satisfactory to the trustees.

☞Title papers at expense of purchaser.

JOSHUA W. BRYANT,
URIE TOWNSEND,
dc 20 tds Trustees.

TO FARMERS.

Farmers wishing to get their wheat and corn into market at once can do so quickly by the Wheeler Transportation Line from Coward's Point, Tuckahoe Creek. Arrangements can be made with C. D. BENNETT to get bags for shipping. Grain shipped by this line brings uniformly the best prices. Messrs. Emory & Neavitt take great pains in obtaining the highest prices for the farmers who patronize this line. For further information inquire of

C. D. BENNETT,
Agent Wheeler Transportation Line.
10-11-2m

Dutch Bulbous Flowering Roots,

For immediate planting in the Garden or House.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, CROWN IMPERIAL, ETC., Our own importation, from Holland direct

ALSO, FOR SALE:

Hyacinth Glasses, assorted colors, Crocus Pots, Window Boxes, Plain and Fancy Flower pots, all sizes and styles, Terra Cotta Vases and Statuary, Terra Cotta and Rustic Hanging Baskets, Flower Stands, Green House Syringes and Pumps, Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning and Topping Shears, Etc. Horticultural Tools in Great Variety.

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Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Catalogues, wholesale and retail, free upon application [10 25 tf.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

For fifteen years I was greatly annoyed by Catarrh. It caused a severe pain in my head, continual dropping into my air passages and unpleasant breath.—My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use for six months of Ely's Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, New York City.

I suffered severe pain for years from catarrh; I lost sense of smell. Ely's Cream Balm has worked a miracle.—B. S. Halleys, Binghampton, N. Y.

A pure remedy. Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure.—Not a liquid. Not a Snuff. Apply into the nostrils. Price 50 cts at druggists; 60 cts by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y. (10 15 4t

PINE WOOD FOR SALE.

Orders left with Evitts & Holbrook for good pine wood will receive prompt attention. [12 13 tf

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1884.

It's over. The year of trade is over. The merry whirl at Christmas ends the long-drawn work and worry of tedious '84.

The year has been peculiar. There's instruction to be got from its flight. Let's look for it.

To begin with, there was no sign of extraordinary depression a year ago; but the pace of general trade was visibly slow. Anticipating some decline in prices we sold enormously in January at whatever things would bring, some without profit, some at a rate little short of the comical.

Having sold we bought as freely, and gained a season. We sold what belonged to the hurrying winter, and bought what belonged to the coming spring. The hardness of selling made buying easy; and again we sold in a way to keep trade moving. Summer found us with trade enlarged though profits diminished.

Again we had our choice, to go on or slacken pace. The times were still more critical. Merchants were failing; goods were falling; buyers of all sorts taking alarm, economizing, buying less, though at advantageous prices. Again we overran Europe. But the sword of Damocles was hanging over us. We bought with caution and made your money go as far as we could.

Your money we say advisedly. *Your* money at last has paid the bills.

We need not go over the tale of the last half year. In the midst of your Christmas revel you scarcely care to stop to weigh our share in bringing about the present abundance. But what we have done is so apart from the usual course of business that we are disposed to think it over; and, because our future concerns you about as much as ourselves, and because we look to you for it, we are doing a part of our thinking aloud.

The year that is past has been a year of hardship in general; but for us, on the whole, a year of success. September was the first month in which our sales ever fell short of the sales of the previous year. October and November were losing months. December is evidently going to turn out a gain. And, so little the autumn losses were, the year on the whole is a gain.

Every one of you almost says to himself "I have spent less money this year; how can Wanamaker have possibly sold more goods than ever before?" The question is worth our answer; and our answer shall be worth your hearing.

More people have come. The fall in goods and the [illegible] are more than made good by the number of buyers. The number of buyers, of course, depends on what we give for a dollar. We have given more than ever; and so more buyers have come. Besides, the natural result of our liberal policy is to increase the area of trade. Why shouldn't our trade increase, even though money go up and goods go down?

What next?

Just now a little rest. We need it. Our faithful people need it. The time invites to rest. But shortly a new year begins. We've got to consider how to begin it. That is what we are thinking about.

Are the times any easier? Is money easier to get? Are there people still within trading distance to win? Is there a better way to win than by money, when money is dear?

We do not know how prices are going to rule, nor how the times are going to be. We think bottom is reached in everything, except now and then a minor tumble. Probably times will slowly mend. No general change for the better will suddenly come; for caution always lasts beyond the special occasion for it.

Let us count, then, on money hard to get, and prices too low for profit; on your present wants; on winter finally come to enforce a present supply; on spring and summer to follow with wants of their own. We may count on merchants in city and country hanging on to their profits and goods.

We may count on your finding out for yourselves from day to day where your advantage lies.

So all we have to do is to make your advantage steadily here, steadily here, week in and week out, make your advantage steadily here; and *we shall add to the trade we have won.*

Our tactics then, till trade is brighter, are to keep on just as we are.

We are gathering trade for the future.

We are keeping old good will and gaining new. We are changing our stock with every passing season. We are ready with latest goods for the better time a-coming, as ready as if we were making money; our facilities are all in use and therefore ready for use; and best of all, our habit of large success has all the tenacity and force that continuous, long indulgence gives.

We are going to keep on getting together the best in the world, selling for less than market rates whatever we can, and telling the news as the things are ready and the time is ripe.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

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

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Attractions for 1884–85.

No printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be "Can we afford not to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To-day its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and it steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS:

"HIS ONE FAULT," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"PERSONALLY CONDUCTED," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"HISTORIC GIRLS," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"READY FOR BUSINESS"; suggestions to boys about choose to an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Manson.

"DRIVEN BACK TO EDEN," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"TALKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS"; recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"DAVY AND THE GOBLIN," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

SHORT STORIES by Louisa M. Alcott.

"THE PROGRESS OF INVENTION"; "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Guns," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"ART WORK FOR YOUNG FOLKS," papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"SHEEP OF SILVER?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A GARDEN OF GIRLS," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"TALES OF TWO CONTINENTS"; stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"CARTOONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS," funny pictures, by ST. NICHOLAS Artists.

"FROM BACH TO WAGNER" Brief, pointep biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

SPECIAL PAPERS by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Milier, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Leo Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of St. Nicholas will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW-YORK, N. Y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us who have not settled their accounts within the last six months are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as we must have the money. We have heavy bills to meet the first of the year, and again we ask all to settle, either by note or cash before the end of the year.

EVITTS & HOLBROOK.
nov29 4t

ORDER NISI.

William J. Clark, Executor, &c.,
vs.
Mary E. Powell and John H. Powell.
In the Circuit Court for Caroline County.
In Equity. No. 419.

ORDERED, this 16th day of December, 1884, that the sale made and reported by William J. Clark, executor of the assignee in the above entitled case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day February next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,750.00.

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

$200,000 in presents given away Send us 5 cents postage and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 12 20 tf

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1,000 LADIES' COATS

OF EVERY

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FINISH and DESIGN,

WILL BE

EXHIBITED AT

LARRIMORE'S

ON

Tuesday, Dec. 2, '84,

And will be sold at astounding prices. This is an opportunity for the Ladies to purchase their Wraps from a stock exceeding anything ever witnessed on the Shore in point of quantity, quality, style and price. Those who have not purchased we would advise to wait until Our Mammoth Stock is pladed before them, when they will have the advantages of choice; never before offered outside of the large cities.

REMEMBER, these goods must be sold, and we propose to give you the benefit.

Do not fail to come, and bring your neighbor.

You will see something never before witnessed in the town of Easton.

T.

Dawson

LARRIMORE

Opposite Brick Hotel,

EASTON, MD.

J. H. COULBOURN. J. P. MOYER

COULBOURN AND MOYER,

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

256 North Front St., Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

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

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

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