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The election's over,

The railroad's dead,

But Caroline county

Is still ahead.

AND WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE WITH THE "TWO JOHN'S" STORE, WITHOUT DOUBT THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCKED COUNTRY STORE ON THE PENINSULA.

Thirty-six hundred sq. feet of store room now, and yet not large enough to hold and display all our goods. We must keep building and adding more space so that we can show our immense stock.

And what is better still, we will have to hire more clerks to wait on the throng of customers that daily come to purchase at our establishment. And why? Because they have found out that we have the largest and best variety of goods at the lowest prices to be found anywhere in this country. We buy for cash and are always on the lookout for bargains.

We have agents in the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, N. C., New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti, Chicago and Buffalo, who are always looking to our interest and always buying for the lowest cash price.

We propose to give the benefit of these bargains to our customers; consequently we can offer articles for sale at retail for less money than they can be bought at wholesale. The explanation is simple: in all manufacturing towns and cities you will find men who often go beyond their reach. Sometimes they manufacture too many goods; sometimes they enter into speculations outside of their business and become involved, and a thousand other ways men in business will find themselves pushed for money which they must pay at a certain time or lose their credit. These men will make any sacrifice to obtain that money and sometimes will sell their goods for one-half what they pay for them. As we said before our agents are constantly on the watch for just such chances with money in hand ready to strike a bargain. That is why we can sell more goods for less money than any other store. We can do more than any establishment we know of.

We can dress man, woman, girl, boy or infant from head to foot; we can furnish a house from garret to cellar; we can supply any mechanic with tools; we can furnish you with the finest line of Groceries.

Our Dry Goods Department cannot be excelled. Our Shoe Department is equal to any in the State of Maryland. The Millinery Department is a treat for the ladies to look at. We have the largest assortment of tinware, paints and oils to be seen on the Shore. Cigars and Tobacco a specialty; we have without doubt the largest and cheapest assortment of Laces, Perfumeries, Stationery and Notions extant.

With the the above explanation we will now proceed to quote some of our prices and compare them with the prices in the cities, and you are well aware that, as a general thing, prices are higher in the country than in the city.

Ready-made Clothing.

Gents'.

Fine Dark Mixed Stripe Suits	$ 4.50	worth	$ 7.00.
" " Wool Kersey Stripe	5.	"	8.
All Wool Small Check	8.	"	12.
" " Plain Mixed	8.	"	12.
" " Cashmere Suits, fine	10.	"	15.
Youths' Fine Cashmere Suits	5.	"	10.
" " " "	5.50	"	11.
" " " "	6.	"	12.
" " " "	6.50	"	14.
Men's Middlesex Suits	9.	"	12.
" Blue Flannel "	5.	"	9.
" Mixed Gray "	5.	"	8.50
" Fine Spring Corkscrew Suits	12.	"	17.
Youths' Blue Flannel "	5.	"	8.50
" Diagonal "	6.50	"	10.
Boys' Suits from $2. to $4.	worth $3. $4.50 $6.		
Fifty pairs Cottonade Pants	$ 1.25	worth	$ 2.
" Mole skin "	1.	"	1.50
" English "	1.50	"	2.50
" Cottonade "	1.	"	1.60
" All Wool heavy "	1.75	"	2.50
" Fine Dress "	3.50	"	6.
" Seerssucker coats and vests	1.50	"	2.50
" Fancy Silk Striped coats	1.25	"	2.25

Ladies'.

Ladies' Cloth Suits	$7.00	worth	$12.00.
" Brown Suits, velvet trimmings	8.	"	12.50
" Blue Cloth Suits braid "	8.	"	12.50
" Green " " velvet "	9.	"	14.
" Handsome Spring Plaid Cloaks	6.	"	12.
" " Terra Cotta "	6.50	"	12.
" " Blue Satin Lined "	6.50	"	12.
" New Market Spring Cloaks	4.50	"	7.
" Wraps for Spring and Summer	2.	"	4.50
" Summer Wraps	1.50	"	4.
" Handsome Shawls	1.50	cost	3.50
" Silk Embroidered Scarfs	.90	"	1.50
" Morning Wrappers, trimmed	1.50	"	2.50
" " "	.75	"	1.25
" Chemise Handsome needle work	1.50	"	2.50
" " " "	1.	"	1.50
" " " "	.75	"	1.
" " " "	.60	"	1.
" Night Gowns "	1.50	"	2.75
" " " "	1.	"	1.50
" " " "	.75	"	1.10
" Drawers	.75	"	1.10
" "	.60	"	1.
"	.50		.85

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LADIES' FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' White Aprons, Very Handsome,	$ .75	cost	$ 1.00.
Working Aprons, Checks,	.30	"	.60.
Ladies' Vests, Very Handsome,	.50	"	75.
" Hosiery,	.10	worth	.20.
" "	.12½	"	.25.
" Fine Silk Handkerchiefs,	.75	"	1.00.
" Handsomely Trimmed Hats,	2.25	"	3.00.

Ladies' White Aprons, Very Handsome,	$ .60	cost	$ .85.
Children's Dresses, All sizes, from 30c to 50c cost 50c $1.00			
Ladies' Corsets from 35c to 75c less than cost.			
" Handkerchiefs,	2 for 5c	worth	.05.
" "	.10	"	.12.
" Handsomely Trimmed Hats,	$ 1.25	"	$ 2.25.
" "	2.75	"	3.87.

Ladies' White Aprons, Very Handsome,	$ .50	cost	$ .59.
" Vests,	.35	"	.60.
Bustles, ten different kinds at less than cost.			
Ladies' Gloves,	.25	worth	.40.
" Handkerchiefs	.16	cost	23.
" Handsomely Trimmed Hats,	1.75	"	2.75
" "	3.00	"	4.50.

These Hats cost the above prices untrimmed, and the trimming is the finest feathers and flowers selected by myself and trimmed to order.

1,000 yards of Lace at 3 cents per yard, worth 10c and 12c.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's Congress Hand-sewed Gaiters,	$2.75	worth	$4.00.
" " "	1.50	"	2.12½
Gents' Walking Shoes, Calf,	2.50	"	3.12½
Boys' Fine Lace Shoes,	2.00	"	2.60
Men's Brogans,	1.25	"	1.60
Ladies' Dongola High-cut, Satin Lined,	4.00	"	7.00.
" Goat, Button,	2.25	"	3.00.
" Opera Slippers,	2.00	"	3.25.
" Walking Shoes,	2.25	"	3.10.

Men's Congress Hand-sewed Gaiters,	$2.12½	worth	$3.75.
" Fine Button Shoes,	4.00	"	6.00.
Gents' Walking Shoes,	2.25	"	2.75.
Boys' Button Shoes,	1.49	"	2.00.
Men's Base-ball and Land Shoes,	95c, 99c, 1.15		
Ladies' Dongola Shoes,	3.00	"	5.00.
" Kid, Button,	2.50	"	3.25.
" " Walking Shoes, Kid,	1.50	"	2.25.
Misses Kid Shoes,	2.00	"	3.00.

Men's Congress Hand-sewed Gaiters,	$2.00	worth	$2.60.
" Calf, Lacing, high,	3.00	"	4.00.
Boys' Fine Button Shoes,	2.00	"	2.60.
Men's Double-buckle Plow Shoes,	1.50	"	2.10.
Ladies' Dongola Common Sense,	2.75	"	3.75.
" Slippers,	1.25	"	2.00.
" Walking Shoes Patent Leather,	1.75	"	3.00.
Misses Princess Shoes,	2.49	"	3.25.

Ladies' and Misses Overshoes from 25 cents up; other shoes in abundance.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

All the latest styles of prints in great variety at 6 cents per yard. All the latest Lawns at 5 cents per yard. Seersucker, (different kinds) - - - .07 worth .10. Cheese Cloth, - - - .06 worth .09. Canvass Cloth, - - - .10 worth .15.
All Colors Cambrics, - - - - - 6c and 7c worth 8c and 10c. Dress Goods, - - .12½ worth .15. Dress Goods, very fine, - - - - .25 worth .35. Cottonades, - - 12½ worth .15. Canton Flannel, - - 6, .78
Bed Ticking, - - - - - .25 worth .32. Bed Ticking, - - .20 worth .25. Bed Ticking, - - - .15 worth .20. Bed Ticking, - - 12½ worth .15. Mosquito Nets, - - - .09 worth .12½
Gents' Hose, - - - - .10 worth .20. Gents' Hose, - .12½ worth .25 Gents' Hose, - - - .15 worth .30. Gents' Laundried Shirts, all colors, .75 worth 1.25. Gents' Working Shirts, - .50 worth .75.
Gents' White Shirts .60 worth $1.00. Gents' White Shirts, $1.00 worth $1.40.

Hardware of all description less than cost. Clocks and Jewelery less than Manufacturers' price. Great Slaughter in Household Furniture. First-Class Chamber Suits $17.00 to $35.00, 50 per cent. below first cost. Musical Instruments until you can't rest All kinds of Cutlery selling for from 50c to $1.00. Finest Qualities of Double Harness for Wagons. Finest Qualities of Double Harness for Carriages. Fine Single Sets of Harness. Horse Collars and Cart Saddles, Halters, Hides, etc., etc., all below the first-cost prices. AND 1001 OTHER THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. Come and see us even if you don't buy. Don't forget the old adage, "Take care of the Pennies, and the Dollars will take care of themselves." This is easily done by paying a visit to the

TWO JOHNS STORE.

QUESTIONINGS.

Daisies in the summer meadow,
Fern leaves in the woodland shadow—
Why they grow and why they blow
Know'st thou why?
Nay, not I!

Dreams of happy days and places,
Visions of fond hearts and faces—
Why they come and why they roam,
Know'st thou why?
Nay, not I!

Wouldst thou stay the flowers from blooming?
Wouldst thou stay thy heart from roaming
Where the beams of sunlit dreams
Charm the eye?
Nay, not I!

—Willis Fletcher Johnson in The Open Court.

MASKS OF HUMAN FLESH.

Dried Heads Used for Gods—Papuan Medicine Dances.

The most remarkable masks known to the museum collectors are the masks of human flesh. The preservation of human heads apart from the bodies has been a very widespread custom, both in savage ages and among half civilized peoples. But the mask composed of the flesh of a human face is peculiar to the islands of the South Seas and to some parts of South and Central America. The New Zealanders had a practice of preserving the entire head, either as a trophy or as a fetich, or perhaps both. The bones of the skull were removed, and the flesh impregnated with some embalming substance that dried it to the consistency of tough leather. Thus preserved, the head of a man of ordinary size shrank until no larger than a good-sized orange, but still retained most of the characteristic features of the countenance.

Much rarer, however, than those embalmed heads are the human masks from the south seas. A very peculiar specimen of one of these is seen in the British museum. It is composed of the flesh of a chieftain killed in war, and is remarkable not so much for the preservation nor for the care with which the work of embalming was done, as for the fact that the mask is heavily jeweled. The eyes are formed of pyrites, the nose is set with the delicate and beautiful shells found in the south seas, and a curious mosaic of black obsidians and green tortoise runs in bands across the face, while here and there, with no apparent regularity, are set separate beads of colored stone. It is a true mask, the back part of the skull and the bones of the face having been removed, and the best authorities express the opinion that this mask was used as an idol, or on the face of a Mexican priest during the ceremonies pertaining to human sacrifice.

Among savages religious, festive and social occasions are synonymous, and on most such masks are used either to hide the face from the deity or to furnish mirth for those gathered to see the sport. Many dances among the Papuans were entirely private and of a religious character, no strangers or women being allowed to enter. The Papuan masks are highly colored in red, white and black bands across the face, figures appearing also in other parts of the countenance. The frame work is of wood, built up with cocoanut shell. The beard of the nut is

square earth, resting on nothing, and supporting the heavens on solid walls. The venerable Bede, who lived in the Eighth century, regarded the earth as a floating egg, and this notion lasted many centuries. These crude theories have come down to a surprisingly recent period—so much a thing of today is our modern science.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Nothing to Do but Dance.

The women of Paraguay have but one pastime, that of dancing. They wear white robes that leave their shapely shoulders and tapering arms all bare. A gold comb of enormous size is the only head ornament. Parties are gotten up on the slightest pretext. The dances are in quaint, original figures, but nearly always very graceful. Sometimes the festivities will be kept up through the entire night, after which the participants will gayly return to their occupations of whatever nature, always contented, always happy. Sometimes there will be a grand contribution picnic at some distant point, where the dancing will be kept up through the round of a whole twenty-four hours. For these people live but to be happy through the livelong day.—Philadelphia Times.

Care of the Eyes.

It is injurious to rub the eyes while inflamed by the cutting winter winds and and the dust raised thereby, and equally so to bathe them and go out immediately again in the air, as then there is danger of catching a cold. A prominent optician declares that most of the eye troubles at this season are caused by imprudence in rubbing or bathing. He also says that in rubbing the eyes the tear line from the outside to the nose should be followed, though the majority pass the fingers from the inside out, which, he asserts, affects the sight and produces crows' feet. The ladies will assuredly heed the last statement.—New York Times.

The Effects of Over Activity.

Dr. Sawyer remarks that full exercise of the brain is favorable to health and longevity, and that prolonged brain work is not necessarily injurious when unattended by hurry, anxiety or excitement. The young and strong have an overplus of nerve force, but when the nerve capital is small the effect of over activity is an immediate danger. The carrying of business cares and worriments over night is a drain on the nervous system. Occupations requiring keen, continued alertness, like that of locomotive engineers and bank tellers, are extremely wearing. The nerve strain on speculators is obvious. The excitement of politics wrecks some men. A very monotonous occupation exercises but one part of the brain, and that excessively. "Thus the bookkeeper, dealing with figures and nothing but figures year after year, becomes tired, listless, inelastic and finally incapable of work. A vacation trip to the seaside or the mountains benefits him immensely, partly by the power of pure air and exercise, but largely because the overworked areas of the brain are rested, and because a new set of acts and impressions exercises other brain cells that need exercising."

As American business men grow older they do not reduce the nervous expenditure to correspond with its natural decline. Herbert Spencer touched upon this point in the "gospel of relaxation" he preached after his visit to this country. Domestic and business troubles are corroding upon the nerves. Cramming in school results in what Huxley calls precocious mental debauchery. The brain of a child suffering from over study robs the blood of elements provided for the growth of the body. As a consequence the child is stunted, though his parents may have been fine animals. Parents of nervous children should see that the deadly "school honor" be subordinated to physical development. What is the use of high skill without staying power? Too much of the night given to amusement, to social or other affairs, is the cause of nervous impairment. So are prolonged drudgery, the over use of stimulating drinks or drugs, and other abuses and excesses.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Specimen of Chinese Ingenuity.

Messrs. E. Claudel & Bro. have received from San Francisco a wonderful piece of workmanship, which is a striking evidence of the patience, skill and ingenuity of the natives of the Celestial empire. It is intended as an Easter offering, an egg, but little larger than a turkey's, and, to outward appearances, nothing but such an egg as might be picked up in any farm yard. But inside of the shell there is such a delicate mechanism that an accurate description of it is well nigh impossible, and to get a fair idea of the limits to which human skill may reach it is necessary to see this marvel. The eggshell is divided into two parts, but so closely and skillfully are they joined that the naked eye fails to discover the line of junction. The tiny works by which its different parts are operated are a lot of microscopic springs and diminutive wheels, so small that the largest of the lot hardly rivals in size those small spangles which are used in gold lace embroidery.

The arrangement is such that once in each hour the two shells, which are hinged at the base, fly apart with a spring, displaying to view a gorgeous tulip, so artistically and truthfully colored that one can hardly believe that it has not been plucked from a flower bed instead of being a production of art. The petals of the tulip slowly unfold, opening one after the other, until the flower is full blown. Within it stands a wee church, with belfry, on the outside of which is a small dial plate, where the tiniest hands point the hour. The latter are so very small that, placed next to them, the finest needle seems monstrous. The hour strikes with a fairy-like tinkling, the church slowly revolves on its axis, when the rear comes to view, exposing the works to the sight. Then the petals of the tulip fold together again, the shells of the egg rejoin, and for another hour the whole seems to the uninitiated beholder nothing but a common egg.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Crop of Stones.

Did you ever hear of a "crap" of stones? I employed an old black man when I first came here to gather up the stones—"nigger heads," as they are called by some—and pile them up in the fence corners. I paid him well, for I was glad to get them out of my way, and thought this was the end of it. But the old man turned the silver in his hands, twisted his hat, and said he should like the job of gathering the next "crap." Sure enough, each year about the same number of stones insist on coming to the surface. The old black man has gathered his fourth "crap" of stones for me on Meridian hill. He firmly believes, and so do all the numerous negroes here, that they grow up out of the ground the same as anything else. We know, however, that it is the washing away and the settling down of the earth that lays the stones bare, and, beside that, the pick and spade bring some to the surface that otherwise might not be seen.—Lippincott's Magazine.

How Old Boats Are Mended.

In making a vessel water tight a great deal is left to oakum, but cracks such as would be left by using too small a piece of lumber, never. The oakum must be forced in tightly to be of service. The old timbers replaced by new ones, the caulking process then begins. This is where the oakum is used. First opening the seams between the planks and beams with a heavy steel tool, the workman next takes a long string of oakum, and with a similar tool moves along, driving in the oakum with a heavy live oak mallet until he has reached the end. Then he starts over again, and putting on a little more strength drives the oakum in until it is completely hidden. Where apparently there was not room for a thread there is a sixteenth of an inch of packed oakum, a guarantee against leaking. This is covered with white lead on the outside. Calking old boats, the steel instruments drive out the old packing in long strings, and by the time the new oakum has been pushed in fully the inside of the hold resembles the under side of a lathed floor spread above with hair plaster, just thin enough to drive through and thick enough to hang.—Globe Democrat.

Manufacture of Artificial Ivory.

A very good quality of artificial ivory can be manufactured from bones and the hides of animals. The bones are macerated and bleached in chloride of lime for two weeks; then are heated by steam together with the hides until a fluid mass results, and to this a small quantity of alum is added. After filtering the mass and drying in the air it is allowed to harden in an alum bath, yielding white, tough plates, which closely resemble ivory, and are more easily worked than the natural product.

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