DENTON JOURNAL.

MELVIN, STEELE & JOHNSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1899.

SECRETARY GAGE'S WILD RANT.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in an address before the Virginia Bankers' Association at Richmond, on Wednesday of last week, gave a curious illustration of his confusion of mind on the currency question, and showed, at the same time, that the prime consideration in all proposed currency reform to his mind, is the extension of further privileges to the banks and bankers. Speaking of the present restriction upon the issue of banks by requiring security for circulating notes, he said:

"Visited, as I have just said, by some member of the community who desires a loan, the banker finds two ways by which the needs of his customer can be met, the one is by loaning him money—that is to say, actual capital in the form of money; the other is by loaning to the customer the use of his (the banker's) credit, and, as I have already explained, this is the more important field of the banker's operation. If the banker has money in hand he can supply his customer's need. If his supply of money on hand be only adequate to form a proper reserve against his own outstanding liabilities, money he cannot lend. His credit, however, he may extend. He can give to the proposed borrower a credit check, and unfortunately the borrower must make use of the credit at outside points, where his credit is not known, and where his checks upon the banker would not be received."

It is very true that borrowers from banks in agricultural districts want money that will be current in places not accessible to banks—in places where it is not at all convenient to inquire as to the maker's ability to back the check. They want money that will pay for purchases and debts without endorsement and subsequent liability, as might result in the use of checks, as they are now used. The Secretary, to do away with the cumbersomeness of check-endorsing in small transactions, proposes to make each banker a money manufacturer, without security for a dollar of his issue. He would evolve a system of banking productive of limitless financial disasters. This is what he said:

"There was one form of credit which the banker, except for the law, could have extended to him, namely, the banker's own notes in denominations of convenient size, which would be acceptable in exchange to dealers and laborers, even at points quite remote. Do you ask why does not the banker lend him greenbanks, since there are plenty of greenbanks in circulation? The answer is that the greenbacks are no more available to the banker for such a purpose than silver or gold, since he can acquire neither, except through buying them in the market or borrowing them at the market price, if perchance there be any place in the market where he could borrow them to reloan again to his own customers. Do you ask why he could not obtain, if he were a national banker, his own notes under the law as it is and lend them to his proposed borrower? The answer is plain enough. It is because, if he sought to do this, he would have to invest about one hundred and twenty dollars of his capital in the bonds of the United States and put them up as security to his own notes for only one hundred dollars. This kind of impoverishment he could not endure."

The impoverishment of bankers has not been a striking feature of the present system. It is, perhaps, a hardship that the banks cannot now get six per cent. per annum on the bonds deposited to secure circulation, as in the halcyon days of their youth, and six per cent. additional on ninety per cent. of the denominated value of the bonds, or the allowed circulation, if the money is loaned; but even in these latter days the banks do manage to accumulate money in their surplus fund at a very comfortable rate. With all the safeguards of the present law banks are occasionally crippled, by the dishonesty of officers, but in a general way they are conducted according to law and fairly earn their profits and the good-will of their customers. Therefore, it is exceedingly doubtful that the solid banks desire a change that would put dishonesty at a premium, and open the door to competition that legitimate banking could not cope with. A proper appreciation of the hospitality of the Richmond bankers inspired the Secretary to give them the earth, but shorn of the glamour of the banquet-room, and put into cold type before the people it is a dish of different taste—decidedly "wild-cat-y." Secretary Gage ought to consider both sides of the question, then he would undoubtedly recommend no innovation that would give ill flavor to all the banks, make their money decidedly unsafe, and finally destroy their business. Rather than that, he would secure them the opportunity to make a fair profit on invested capital, and secure to their customers, at the same time, an absolutely safe currency. Is there anything the matter with the present law that it doesn't do both? The banks ought not to kick, and they are not all kicking, either!

DENTON'S THIRD BIG FIRE.

Denton had in the early morning of Thursday its third baptism of fire within the memory of the present generation, and it ranks first in extent of damage done and loss of property. The number of buildings burned by the great fire of 1865 and by the fire of Thursday morning were about the same, but it is thought that they were, as a whole, a trifle more valuable at the time of the latest fire. It is useless to speculate what might have been done, more than was done, if greater facilities for fire-fighting had been at hand. It is more to the purpose to say that the conditions were such that a good engine and an unfailing supply of water were unavailing, although the fighting was determined and well-directed from start to finish. The buildings were in such close proximity to one another that there were at all times three strong points of attack by the fire, and it could not be reached effectively either on the outside or inside of them. When it reached a point where the efforts could be concentrated the fire was beaten. The first thing to be considered in replacing the buildings should be that more fireproof material be used in their construction. A careful builder estimates that the cost of brick walls and slate roof is about ten per cent. greater than a wooden building, and that in ten or twelve years the repairs to the wooden building would equalize the first cost. The next thing would be to provide a water supply equal to any emergency. We have urged, time and again, the erection of water-works for supplying the town with water for protection against fire. This is a rather severe illustration of the shortsightedness of doing without them, and may bring the project to successful culmination. Let us hope, at any rate, that out of the disaster, keen as it is, will grow a keener sense of the need of protection from the fiend; and that out of the ashes will arise buildings that will adorn that part of our growing city.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our Philippine policy is bearing fruit quickly. In addition to having an expensive war with the Filipinos on our hands, Dewey's despatch to hurry up the battleship Oregon indicates the belief on his part that there is danger of war with more powerful opponents. Just how great this danger is can only be guessed, because officials are concealing what information they have and pretending that the despatch from Dewey, which was made public by mistake, had no meaning. Little information can be gained from private despatches from Manila as they are all strictly censored, but it is known that conditions are critical, and that European consuls there are making some stiff claims on account of the recent partial burning of the town. Mr. McKinley has been catching it again from members of his own party in Congress. Senator Sewell, who voted for ratification of the treaty and for everything else that has been asked for by the administration, was so stirred up by the progress of the war with the Filipinos, that he let out the fact that he had been supporting the McKinley policy against his own judgment. He said emphatically: "I never was in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines," and added that he had begged Mr. McKinley to order Dewey away from Manila after he won his victory. Mr. Sewell thinks the Filipinos will have to be practically exterminated before we can control the Philippines.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. William H. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, promptly paid into the United States Treasury, as a bondsman of Gideon Marsh, of the Keystone National Bank, $20,000 when the latter forfeited his bond by escaping from the country. In addition to that Mr. Wanamaker expended upwards of $13,000 in the effort to recapture Marsh, who, it will be remembered, returned and surrendered himself to the authorities, the result of which was the same, so far as the bail bond is concerned, as if it had not been forfeited. Marsh received his sentence and the ends of justice were as fully met as they could have been in any case. Now there remains to be done an act of justice to Mr. Wanamaker. He ought to be reimbursed by the government for the $20,000 of forfeited bond money, and the bill for its repayment, introduced by Representative James R. Young on Friday of last week, ought to be passed as promptly as possible by Congress.

Easton citizens held a meeting a few days ago to devise means to secure more factories. Many suggestions were offered. William H. Kemp told of a recent trip to Ridgely and his inspection of the basket and box factory at that place. He thought a similar enterprise could be started there and a success made of it. The abundance of gum trees in this section, which are worthless for any other purpose, would make the question of raw material an easy one. He thought that such a mill here would employ 150 persons.

This year will mark the third successive destruction of the peach crop. A grower who has kept a record says that there have been but four good crops of peaches within the past sixteen years. As marking the sincerity of at least one of the growers who say the crop is killed, at Greenwood some days ago this year's peach crop on 2,000 trees was sold for $5. Apples, pears, strawberries, and other small fruit, excepting blackberries and raspberries are not believed to be badly injured.

A prominent Eastern Shoreman said several days ago: "If Baltimore city goes Democratic in the mayoralty election (which it certainly will) the next Governor will come from the Eastern Shore and the man will be John Walter Smith. There is no power which can defeat the standard-bearer of the last campaign in this (Mr. Smith's) district.

Senator Gorman is opposed to any permanent increase of the army in excess of 27,000 men. He predicts a deficiency of $180,000,000 by the end of the next fiscal year and anticipates a bond issue.

Dr. Kuyper, an eminent Hollander, who recently made a visit in Maryland, has written a long letter to a Dutch newspaper advising his countrymen, who wish to engage in farming, to come to Maryland.

Cecil papers are strongly advocating the nomination of Mr. John S. Wirt as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

MARYLAND HONORS ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley received last Wednesday from the people of this, his native state, a superb testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Maryland and of their appreciation of his services to the country during the late war with Spain. Incidentally he was cheered by assembled thousands as he rode through the streets of Baltimore, and at night 400 of the representative men of the city and state gathered together to witness the presentation of the testimonial and to join in a banquet given in his honor. The testimonial proper took the form of a magnificent medal of gold and diamonds of great intrinsic worth and resplendent beauty, the gift of Maryland, presented, in the name of the state, by Governor Lowndes. Admiral Schley, accompanied by Mrs. Schley and General Miles, and escorted by a reception committee, arrived from Washington at 3 o'clock p. m., and drove in an open carriage from Camden station to the Rennert hotel. The streets through which the carriage passed were lined with people and cheer after cheer was given to both the hero of Santiago and the general of the army. Upon their arrival at the Rennert an informal reception was held, and at 7.30 p. m., the presentation ceremonies began. After the 400 guests filed into the big banquet hall and took their places they remained standing. Governor Lowndes, who presided, made a brief but eloquent speech upon Maryland's part in the late war which was received with great enthusiasm. He then introduced General Felix Agnus, as chairman of the testimonial committee, who paid an eloquent tribute to Admiral Schley, concluding as follows: "Not once, but many times, you have risked your life for others. Brave as a lion in danger—gentle as a woman in mercy. 'More caution and less daring on the part of Commodore Schley would have been fatal to us.' wrote Lieutenant Greely, whom you rescued. To hesitate Valparaiso would have lost American lives, and slow action at Santiago would have compromised your most marvelous victory. True to every trust, you make every one proud that he is an American. The medal we present to you tells its own eloquent story. It is from the state of Maryland—your state—our state, and it tells in your own noble words that 'there is glory enough for all'—even for those who did not fight, but love you all the more that you fought for them and their flag." At the conclusion General Agnus called upon Governor Lowndes to place about the neck of Admiral Schley the medal of honor, which the governor did amid a perfect storm of applause, which was renewed again and again, while the admiral stood and bowed his thanks. The medal is beautiful beyond description. The Maryland coat of arms is made of gold bars in bas-relief and enamel, surrounded by a circle of fine diamonds, around which is an oak wreath intertwined with diamonds held by a ribbon of blue enamel, the edge of which is set with diamonds and on which is the inscription: "Maryland honors her son. Winfield Scott Schley." Entwined in the ribbon are an anchor of diamonds and two swords, the hilts and guards of which are studded with diamonds. At the top is the coat of arms of the United States through which is a navy blue ribbon with two stars, indicating the rank of rear admiral. On the reverse is a very fine outline of the cruiser Brooklyn in bas-relief. Altogether there are 320 diamonds in the medal. Two months were required for its making. When the applause had subsided Admiral Schley replied as follows:

"I feel that any words I might employ would fail to convey to you the sense of high appreciation which moves me at this moment. This is the second time in my experience of forty-two years in the service of my country that my State has decorated me for services to my nation, the first having been after my return from the Arctic regions in the fall of 1884, when the Lady Franklin bay expedition was rescued by the expedition I had the honor to command. On that occasion it took the form of a vote of thanks of the legislature of Maryland, and the gift of a gold chronometer watch of rare beauty and value. The priceless decoration on this occasion for my part in the battle of July 3, off Santiago, comes to me bearing the love of the people of this glorious and grand old State of Maryland, so rich in historic attachment and connection with the empire of liberty. It brings to me so much that will always last to remind me of an event in my life and service that will live in the history of our State and country.

"The Victoria Cross of England and the Iron Cross of Germany are more sought by the officers and men of the service of those countries than any other distinction. They are conferred by the sovereigns on all whose martial deeds enhance the nation's grandeur and they are found alike upon the breast of the general and of the worthy private; on the breast of the admiral and of the humblest sailor, for deeds that are conspicuous in the nation's service.

"This medal means all that these mean, and in addition it bears the love of the people in whose name it is given, and this adds a value that enhances any reward that could come for services in their interest.

"I thank your excellency and my dear friends of my dear old Maryland for this great distinction conferred tonight in their name. I shall keep it always with infinite pleasure and pride."

Church Advertising.

A Beverly (Mass.) correspondent of Newspaperdom writes to that publication thus: The pastor of the Dane Street Congregational Church Rev. F. J. Van Horn, has demonstrated that church advertising pays. Mr. Van Horn, before coming to Beverly, was located out in Ohio, and became embued with some of Western hustle, and he rather astonished his good New England deacons on Sunday, when he informed them that he wanted $100 to spend in advertising. In making this request he said there was no reason why, instead of 100, they should not have 500 people present at the evening service at the church. On the following Saturday the advertising matter appeared; but there is still a suspicion that the pastor paid for it himself, for awhile at least. At first he began with flyers and printed cards, which were left at the homes and scattered about the streets. Then he would vary it with a quarter-sheet poster hung in the store windows, each announcing his subject for the following Sunday evening, and inviting the public to come and hear him. These subjects were never sensational, nor were his sermons. The result of this advertising began to show in an increasing attendance at the meetings and a count was made every Sunday and the number announced the following Sunday. So well did the plan work that at the next annual parish meeting it was voted to take a collection at the Sunday evening service, and allow the Rev. Mr. Van Horn to take it for his own use in advertising and for securing special musical talent for his services. About this time, now nearly two years ago, he abandoned the flyers and took a six-inch space in the *Evening Times* on Saturday, and has continued it ever since. We give him a special position across the top of the fifth page, one inch deep, and people now look as regularly for his announcement as as they do for local news in the paper. The result of this advertising, together with the very practical sermons that he preaches, is that instead of the 500 that he hoped to get out at the services, the number more frequently reaches 1,500, and is seldom less than 1,000.

Keeping the Lenten Season.

The Lenten season now on is peculiarly of the church, but it is a season which all men, whether they be churchmen or not, may observe to their profit. It is a season of self-denial—a sort of training season—when men and women are expected to abstain from such indulgencies as they may have been accustomed to during the year. Such training, such self-denial, are necessary to the development of character—whether it be christian character or moral character. No one is free who is the slave of his passions, his appetites, and he who would be a freeman, with all that it implies, must learn to govern himself. "Give me that man," says Hamlet, "who is not passion's slave and I will wear him in my heart's core—yea, in my heart of hearts, as I do thee, Horatio." The man who would not be passion's slave must be passion's master, for every man must govern his appetites or they will govern him. The man who cannot control his temper; the man who cannot say no when enticed to do that which is wrong; the man who cannot govern his thirst for drink, or even his appetite for tobacco, is not a free man.—*Exchange.*

Reply to Mr. Mowbray's Card.

MR. MOWBRAY:—You said you did not fear successful contradiction to your card, published in the JOURNAL. How could there be "successful contradiction?" Such a report was not heard by us or anyone we have asked, until published in the papers. In the first place, we never asked you to dig the grave or furnish bricks for it. You did ask persons where they were going to get bricks. We will try and explain our reason for not hiring you to do the work. You remember you came to our house on Sunday and told us you were not in the habit of selling lots without the "cash." (using your words,) and, without being asked to dig the grave, you said you couldn't afford to do work for nothing; that you had dug many graves and furnished bricks for nothing; and you also said that it was a bad time for anything like that to happen. Do you think the hand of death will wait for suitable weather when your time shall have come? You also said no one else had a right to work in there but you, and that you could not let Mr. Towers do the work, and that you would sooner do it for nothing than to let him do it. Now, with due respect to your age, we will say you cannot deny one thing here and speak truthfully.

LILLIE THAWLEY AND SISTER.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale by Hugh Duffey, Hillsboro; R. J. Colston, Ridgely; W. E. Brown, Denton.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned. —JOSH. EDGAR, Germantown, Cal. For sale by Hugh Duffey, Hillsboro; R. J. Colston, Ridgely; W. E. Brown, Denton.

It is said it is the intention of the Talbot Democrats to nominate a candidate for State Senator next fall in place of Senator H. Clay Dodson, Republican, who, it is claimed, has vacated his seat in the Senate by accepting the position of deputy internal revenue collector. The question will likely go to the courts on mandamus to compel the supervisors of the election to put the name of the Democratic candidate on the ticket.

In Memoriam.

JOHNSON.—February 4, 1899, near Concord, Lillie R., daughter of J. W. and Ida W. Johnson, aged 10 years, 5 months and 13 days.

Dearest Lillie, how we miss thee!
How it fills our hearts with pain!
But in heaven we hope to meet thee,
Never more to part again.

A vacant chair within the home,
A voice that death hath stilled,
And in our hearts an aching void
That never can be filled.

With saddened hearts we say good-bye
To one we fondly love,
But Jesus called her home on high,
To dwell with Him above.

—BY HER PARENTS.

A Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the many kind friends who so carefully and successfully removed our household goods from our burning home. Their work will always be gratefully remembered.

MR. AND MRS. KINNAMON.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A 16-horse-power portable engine, in first-class repair, now operating the Idlewild Flour Mill at Federalsburg. A fine engine and boiler, fully guaranteed. Will be sold at a very low figure.

H. B. MESSENGER.

The cutting of many of the plants to be used in the flower garden should be rooted during the months of February and March. Geraniums made during these months should be covered with blooms during the summer months if they are given proper care.

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, Monday, February 27, 1899.

Did you ever consider the fact that this one store sells nearly a million pairs of shoes in a year?

That means something to you—something in dollars if you buy your shoes here, because we certainly can make safe economies in the gathering of so many shoes.

Once in awhile we find that it helps to change our stocks quite radically. If this store ever got into ruts it would stop growing. So we take pretty big money losses at times for the help they bring in a made-new store.

For the next two weeks we shall sell shoes at a loss. Our loss on over 40,000 pairs—which is less than a fifth of the stock we always carry. Manufacturers' loss on 80,000 pairs—shoes in every case that merit our endorsement—and get it.

There will be children's tan shoes—

5 to 8 at 50c
8½ to 10½ at 60c
11 to 2 at 70c

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.40—worth quite as much again.

Women's Kidskin Shoes—button and lace—bulldog and opera toes—at $1.60 instead of $3.

Men's shoes, $1.60 instead of $2.50 and $3.

Men's shoes at $1.80 instead of $3 and $3.50.

If you can get hold of the Philadelphia daily papers you will see more extended lists. Of course, great as is the whole lot, individual lots will quickly sell out.

It certainly is a time to come to the city for shoes.

Women's Suits Three of the new spring suits just simply demand a word in the papers—and shall have it.

They're important because they combine fresh good style with great moderation of price.

$7.50, $10 and $12

The $7.50 suits are of cheviot serge, black. The fly-front coat—short and jaunty—is lined with satin serge; the skirt has moderate flare, and is lined with percaline.

The suits at $10 are also of cheviot serge. The fly-front coat has the cutest little gusset effects at the hips and a cash pocket with flap. The coat is full silk-lined. With it, a seven-gore circular skirt, percaline lined.

The $12 suits are of colored cloths—with hazy intimations of checks. Fly front coat and flare skirt, that has buttons and silk loops at back. Other colors, but the one before the writer is a pretty grayish blue.

John Wanamaker.

N. ALEX. HUTSON, HARVEY L. COOPER.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In First District of Caroline Co.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, sitting as a court of Equity, passed on the 1st day of March, 1899, in a cause therein pending, wherein Amanda Hicks and others were complainants, and Charles Johnson and others were respondents, the undersigned, as trustees, will sell at public auction, in front of the Court House, in the town of Denton, on

Tuesday, 28th of March, 1899,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

TRACT NO. 1.—All that tract or parcel of land in the First election district of Caroline county, on the road leading from Bridgetwon to Hollingsworth's Corner, adjoining the lands of William T. Jarman and others, containing

31 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, it being the same land conveyed by deed dated 29th day of August, 1862, by John A. Clough and Sarah E. Clough, his wife, to William and J. Wesley Johnson, as by reference to land record books will fully and at large appear.

TRACT NO. 2.—WOODLAND.

All that tract or parcel of land in the First election district of Caroline county, near the Union M. E. Church standing not far from Green's Shops, on the road leading to Beaver Dams, or more recently known as Ingleside, adjoining the lands of Green and other containing

10 Acres of Land, more or less,

as by reference to land record books for Caroline county will fully and at large appear.

These pieces of land will be sold first separately, and then together as a whole, and whichever way realizing the most money will be accepted for the same.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the court, are: One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months on balance, (or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers,) the credit portion to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned, trustees.

Title papers at expense of purchaser.

N. ALEX. HUTSON,
HARVEY L. COOPER,
J. W. CLARK, Auct. Trustees.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from Mary C. Wilson to Albert G. Saulsbury and Irwin T. Saulsbury, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1892, and recorded among the land records for Caroline county, Maryland, in Liber L. H. G., No. 51, folio 246, and which said mortgage was on the 6th day of March, 1894, duly assigned to Wallace C. Wilson, the undersigned, as assignee as aforesaid, will sell at public sale in front of the court house door, in the town of Denton, Maryland, on

Tuesday, the 21st day of March,

1899, between the hours of 2 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, the following real estate mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: All that farm, tract, part of a tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixth Election District of Caroline county, Maryland, on the county road leading from Hillsborough to Ridgely, adjoining the lands of D. B. Stayer, Peter Hagadone, and others, containing

80 ACRES

of land, more or less. Also all that piece or parcel of Woodland situated in the Sixth Election District of Caroline county, Maryland, on the north side of the P. & C. R. R., adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ludwig Meyers, Thos. Blackburn and others, and contains

20 ACRES

of land, more or less, it being the same land that is mentioned and described in a deed from Mary W. Long and husband to Mary C. Wilson, bearing date the 28th of April, 1884, and of record among the land records for Caroline county, in Liber L. H. G., No. 48, folio 374, as by reference thereto will fully and at large appear. The aforesaid two parcels of land contain in the aggregate

100 ACRES

of land, more or less, are used as one farm, and will be so sold, subject to a mortgage of $2,000 given by the said Mary C. Wilson to Mrs. Sarah F. Fountain, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1889, and recorded in Liber L. H. G., No. 53, folios 344, &c. The improvements consist of a

1½-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

in ordinary repair, barn and stable combined, carriage house, and the other usual outbuildings in good repair. There is wood sufficient for the use of the farm. There are about 10 acres well set in strawberries and blackberries.

TERMS:—Cash on day of sale.

WALLACE C. WILSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
HENRY R. LEWIS, Attorney.
JOHN W. CLARK, JR., Auctioneer.

Order Nisi.

George A. Deakyne and George M. Russum, Trustees,
vs.
Enoch George, Jr., Dawson O. George, et al.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline county, In Equity.

Ordered, this 20th day of February, 1899, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by George A. Deakyne and George M. Russum, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of April next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Caroline county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 20th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $522.00.

CHAS. W. HOBBS, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
CHAS. W. HOBBS, Clerk.

Wanted,

At Denton Shirt Company's factory, 8 or 10 operators to fill machines. Steady work. Apply at once.

DENTON SHIRT COMPANY.

GOLDEN IRISH THREAD AND NETTINGS FOR 1899.

Owing to a change in the tariff rate the prices will be a little higher than last season, but the high standard of excellence is still maintained. This thread is now so well and favorably known that comment is useless. Every year our trade doubles. If the thread was not all that could be desired, surely this would not be the case; our order books are open for the inspection of any one.

Let us Have Your Order for Netting Early.

We make them carefully before the rush, putting them away for you until wanted; nothing can be gained by delay. Any depth or length seine made. Single, half-double or double selvedge. Any size mesh, varying by one-sixteenth of an inch.

OUR HANGING LINES

need no boiling or dragging, warranted to neither kink nor twist, if the directions are followed—simply cut from the coil and lace in.

SHAD NETTING—4 INCH MESH AND UP.

No. 40—2-cord—$1.64. No. 50—2-cord—$1.90. No. 60—2-cord—$1.95.

COMPARE THESE LENGTHS WITH OTHERS.

No. 40—47 meshes deep runs 50 to 51 yards.
No. 40—40 " " " 60 yards.
No. 50—47 " " " 52 to 54 yards.
No. 50—40 " " " 63 yards.
No. 60—47 " " " 56 to 58 yards.
No. 60—40 " " " 68 yards.

Small Mesh Netting and Rigging.

3½ to 4 inch mesh,	No. 40, 2-cord—$1.66.	No. 50, 2-cord—$1.75.	No. 60, 2c—$1.76.
3 to 3½ inch mesh,	" " 1.67.	" " 1.76.	" " 1.77.
2½ to 3 inch mesh,	" " 1.68.	" " 1.77.	" " 1.78.
2 to 2½ inch mesh,	" " 1.70.	" " 1.80.	" " 1.80.
Gill Twine, ½lb balls	" " 1 02.	" " 1.07	" " 1.11.

W. J. BLACKISTON,
DENTON, MARYLAND.

Truckers and Fruit Growers

Should get our prices before buying their

BERRY CRATES & BERRY CUPS,

as we can save them money.

Now is the time to contract for the coming season, as the prices will surely advance.

We also wish to call your attention to the fact that our

NEW PLANING AND SAW MILLS

are now in operation, and we are able to furnish Building Materials of all kinds at short notice.

HARD AND SOFT COAL.

Good Stock of hard and soft coal always on hand. Call and get our prices.

YARDS AND MILL Opposite R.R. Station.

UHLER & HUCHES,
Denton, aryland.

At Brown's Pharmacy

Do You Want Stationery

That is up-to-date in style and quality, but clear down to the BOTTOM IN PRICE? If so I can suit you. Here are some prices:

12 Sheets and 12 Envelopes in a package, 5c; 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes in box, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Latest style Bond Linen paper and envelopes, 25c.

Also just received lot new GARDEN SEEDS. It isn't time to plant yet, but it's time to begin thinking about it. Can sell you best EARLY PEAS at $3.00 per bushel.

MAIN STREET, DENTON, MD.

Big Values All Through The Store

Boys' and little boys' suits, reefers and overcoats; boys long pant suits, men's suits boys and men's odd trousers all in our basement ½ price sale. Suits, overcoats and trousers in our regular stock: clearing out the heavy-weights, all 10 per cent. off, getting ready for spring. We want the room, we want the money for spring stock. Bargains in suits and trousers in our custom dept. Good styles, best work and same care in fitting and pleasing. A good time to have a full dress suit or tuxedo made to order.

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS,
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Sixth and Market, Wilmington

JOB PRINNTIG

—SUCH AS—

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS.

BILLHEADS,
BILLHEADS,
BILLHEADS,
BILLHEADS,
BILLHEADS,

LEGAL FORMS,
LEGAL FORMS,
LEGAL FORMS,
LEGAL FORMS,
LEGAL FORMS

CARDS,
CARDS
CARDS,
CARDS,
CARDS,

TICKETS,
TICKETS,
TICKETS,
TICKETS,
TICKETS.

AND ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY
PLAIN AND FANCY
PLAIN AND FANCY
PLAIN AND FANCY
PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK

EXECUTED WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

FOR SALE!

A FINE LARGE FARM!

I will sell my farm, "Hollywood," embracing 400 ACRES, at a low price and

ON VERY EASY TERMS.

This is one of the most desirable tracts in Caroline county. It is situated on the Choptank river, near the Brick Mills. There is a steamboat wharf on the property. A school and a church adjoin the farm. Ridgely is 2½ miles distant, and Denton, the county seat, is less than 4 miles away. There are

100 ACRES OF WOODLAND,

300 acres being arable and quite productive. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable BRICK AND FRAME DWELLING, with 18 rooms, good outbuildings, and a barn 75 by 50. Should it be so desired I will divide the farm and sell it in small tracts. Apply to

GEORGE M. TYLER,
Media, Pa.

Pure Bred Poultry—Eggs For Sale.

My single-comb White Leghorns—pen headed by a grand prize-winning cock—are standard. Hens large, pure white, true Leghorn type, bred for eggs, lay large white eggs and plenty of them.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, correctly matched, good color, large size and heavy laying strain. Eggs $1 00 sitting.

My Mammoth Pekins, headed by Duke of York, are fine large ducks; heavy layers. Ducklings weigh 10 pounds per pair at 10 weeks old; need no water except to drink. Eggs $1.00 sitting. Orders booked and eggs sent when you want them, if money accompanies order. Number of sittings limited. R. R. SHULL,

2-25-3m. Henderson, Md.