DENTON JOURNAL

MELVIN, STEELE & JOHNSON.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1901.

TO DISFRANCHISE NO ONE.

A writer in the Baltimore *Sun* notes the fact that the discussion of the proposed extra session, and the changing of the election law, so that the "illiterate voters' assistant," may not be quite so useful to his party, has been very hazy. Why not discuss the matter as it really is? He says: "It has not been proposed to disfranchise anyone. That is prohibited by the Constitution of the State and by the Federal Constitution, and if the Legislature should undertake to do such a thing the courts would intervene to protect citizens in their rights. So there need be no fear of unconstitutional action. The question for Governor Smith to decide is not whether the change would help the Republican party or the Democratic party. It is whether it would be to the best interests of the State of Maryland. If it promotes good government in the State to have the balance of power held by nealy 50,000 men who cannot read the tickets they vote, then let it alone. It is a good thing to have 50,000 illiterates, then it ought to be a better thing to have 100,000, and we will speedly have them, for the tide has already set in from North Carolina and Virginia and none of the new comers can read. Massachusetts finds 1 per cent. of her voting population illiterate, and that is considered so great a danger that they are disfranchised. If 1 per cent. is dangerous in Massachusetts, why should 20 per cent. be a safeguard in Maryland? The Republican party in Maryland, as long as it is dependent on the negro vote, is absolutely helpless in keeping the lawless negro element in order. It may be that if the Republican party could rid itself of the negro incubus a majority of the intelligent white people of the State would go to that party. In that event no one could complain of its rule, and it would be in as good position to give good government as Democratic party. Mr. William Cabell Bruce's position as to the extra session is entirely consistent. He as a Senator became conversant with affairs in Southern Maryland and voted consistently to relieve the unfortunate white population of those counties of the curse of local negro domination. What would be the practical effect of the law? It is probable that in their ignorant attempt to mark their ballots as many of the illiterates would vote for one party as for the other, and so the vote would neutralize itself. There is another phase of the matter which is not the least important. What would be the effect upon bribery at the polls? It is conceded that all the illiterates are not corrupt and that all who can read and write are not honest. But no fair minded man will deny that a larger proportion of the illiterate vote is venal, and the illiterate voter has the advantage of being able to call in a ballot clerk to testify that he has delivered his vote according to previous contract. Indeed, these election clerks, being selected because they are partisans, I learn, are used in some counties as the agents for buying votes. Before the take the oath of office they go the rounds, make their bargains and the money is intrusted to them to pay the bribes. In this way he is not required to violate the law by disclosing how an illiterate votes. The talk about decreasing the representation of the Senate in Congress does not alarm Democrats. There are now eight Republicans in Congress from Maryland, and it would not hurt the Democratic party as a party to have them all expunged. But it would mortify the Republicans to find after the representation is reduced that the State is still Republican."

PUBLIC INTEREST IN ROADS.

The Baltimore *News* says editorially: "The movement that has been inaugurated in Baltimore county to reconstruct the old and construct new roads under the supervision of a competent road engineer has had an excellent effect throughout the State, where the seed of interest in the utility of good roads has already been sown to good effect by the Highways Division of the Maryland Geological Survey. In Frederick, Harford and Washington counties the services of the experts of the Highways Division have been taken advantage of by the County Commissioners, who have invited their co-operation and arranged the expenditure of the road funds to comply with the modern requirements for road improvement. There has been no decided rush to extend the roads of the counties, but the idea of making the best use of the public moneys available for road improvement has been adopted, and it is likely that in the future the roads of the State will become what they ought to be—safe, solid, substantial highways for the traffic of the farmers, and procured at a cost certainly not greater, and in some instances less, than they have involved for years past under the old system. In Allegany county, the commissioners have received a letter from Congressman Pearre offering to procure for them through the Agricultural Department the services of one of its agents to instruct the people in the method and superintend the making of model highways. It is proposed to construct under their supervision a sample of roadway from a quarter of a mile to a mile in length over the most traveled portion of the county, in order that the people may see the advantages of properly constructed roads and have the idea of construction followed out in all road-building in the county hereafter. The county is to bear the expense of constructing the sample road, but the services of the Government experts are to be given free to the Allegany countians. In this way the county will secure the benefits of the scientific knowledge these men have of road-making. The awakening to the good-roads movement has been slow in this State, but there has always been a strong sentiment in favor of better highways among the enterprising farmers. Not until the present time has it been possible to secure State and Government aid in the furtherance of good road-building. It is creditable to the public spirit of the men controlling these interests in the counties that they have been prompt in their recognition of the opportunity that presents itself for bringing the roads of their districts up to the very best standard.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Easton *Gazette* thus epitomizes important facts about Talbot county: "There are about 480 persons employed in Easton factories, and during the canning season there are 850. There are nearly 1,300 farmers in Talbot county. Fifty-nine churches, white and colored, and of all denominations, are located in this county. It is said that no part of Talbot is more than four miles from tide-water in a straight line. Three thousand five hundred summer visitors spend their vacations annually in Talbot. There are 27 secret societies, 276 stores of all kinds, 44 miles of railroads, 87 miles of telegraph lines, 31 postoffices, and 11 canning houses." Caroline is about equal to Talbot in some things, while in some others our sister county is ahead. In the matter of fruit-growing and fruit-packing, Caroline maintains a long lead of Talbot, as well as most other counties in Maryland.

A Baltimore correspondent of the *Philadelphia Record* gives the following list of Republican candidates for the United States Senate: Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of the Eastern Shore, chairman of the State Committee; Congressman Sidney E. Mudd, of Southern Maryland; Congressman George A. Pearre, of Cumberland; former Postmaster General James A. Gary, of Baltimore city; ex-Congressman Isaac A. Barber, of the Eastern Shore; ex-State Senator A. Lincoln Dryden, of the Eastern Shore; ex-State Senator Charles T. Westcott, of the Eastern Shore; Thos. J. Shryock, of Baltimore city, former State Treasurer; John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore city; President John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company." Ten distinguished Republicans who will most probably be disappointed.

The Massachusetts ballot law, advocated in this State by many people, prescribes that the names of candidates shall be arranged in groups, each group under the name of the office for which candidates stand. The names are given in alphabetical order. This arrangement gives no party the advantage of first place, as for one office the candidate of one party may have first place and for another office the candidate of another party may have that position. After the name of each candidate is his address and his party, or the name of the party or parties nominating him. Under the provisions of this law a man must do his own voting, no assistance being allowed.

The total cost of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo next May is estimated at $10,000,000, and John N. Scatcherd, who is chairman of the executive committee, says that the resources now in sight amount to about $6,000,000. Progress on the work of construction is proceeding rapidly, nearly 5,000 workmen now being employed. The "midway" at the exposition will cost $3,000,000. The exposition grounds will be half a mile wide and a mile and a-quarter long, and will comprise 350 acres. It will open May 1st, 1901.

So many peach orchards have been pulled up lately throughout the Peninsula that in no event will the crop next season be equal to that of last. It is hoped by many that better prices will prevail. In only a few instances was the crop of last year considered a paying one. Those who made most money out of peaches last year were the brandy distillers, of whom there are many in Delaware, not far from Caroline line.

Governor Smith Monday announced his appointment of commissioners to represent Maryland in its relations to the South Carolina Inter-State and West India Exposition, to be held at Charleston, S. C., from December 31st, 1901, to May 31st, 1902.

Ex-Mayor F. C. Latrobe, Reuben Foster, Gen. John Gill, Franklin P. Cator, Edward L. Bartlett, Robert Oker, Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., Gen. Lloyd L. Jackson, and Francis K. Carey.

The attention of the Pension Bureau has been called to one regiment in the Civil War in which, according to the rolls, 28 colored George Washingtons served. A single company shows a membership of 13 George Washingtons by the applications filed.

Ex-Judge Daniel R. McGruder, a former member of the Court of Appeals, was on Tuesday sworn in as a constable. The distinguished jurist agreed to thus serve in the ranks to correct local abuses in the city of Annapolis.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. McKinley has tried to lessen the Republican scramble for army commissions in the expanded regular army by announcing that he intends to give those commissions to men who had served in the Philippines with the volunteers, as far as possible to do so. The qualification was doubtless added because he knows very well that some of those commissions will be demanded by men whose demands he dare not turn down. A big Republican row is probable over the distribution of these places.

Senator Towne, whose successor is expected to present his credentials during the present week, made his farewell Congressional bow, in what his admirers declare to have been the best speech he ever made. The speech was nominally made on the following resolution, offered by him: "That justice, the public welfare, and the national honor, demand the immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippine Islands upon terms recognizing the independence of the Philippine people, and conserving and guaranteeing the interests of the United States," but it was not confined to the Philippines. It embraced the general political conditions and the outlook for the immediate future, incidentally showing how unwise Mr. McKinley and his advisers have been in most of their policies.

Senator Bacon has been given the honor of being designated to read Washington's farewell address to the Senate on Washington's birthday. The brewers put the screws on Senator Hanna, and he in turn put them on the Senate Committee on Finance, and the result is that the amended bill for the reduction of war taxes as reported to the Senate, keeps Hanna's promise to the brewers in exchange for their campaign contributions, and reduces the tax on beer to $1.50 a barrel. And it is dollars to brass buttons that the House will agree to this, although when the bill was before the House an amendment fixing the tax at those figures was voted down.

To judge from the talk of Senators one would not know that such a measure as the Nicaragua Canal Bill was pending in the Senate. Since the Republican caucus decided that the bill should not be called up until the British government acts on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, many Senators have regarded the bill as too dead to be talked about. There was no probability of early action on the part of the British government on the treaty when there was no excuse for protracted delay, but now when important business connected with the beginning of the reign of a new king gives excuse for delay, there is practically no chance of action before the death of this Congress.

LANGUAGE.

"Babylon corruptly to sin went and small and great were mingled on the mound. Their work all day they builded, but to their stronghold in the night entirely an end God made. In His anger, also, His secret counsel He poured forth: He set His face to scathe; He gave command to make strange their speech; their progress He impeded."—Part of inscription on a clay tablet brought from Babylonia.—ROBINSON.

Lately we have been reading in the daily papers about the mission of Professor Gardner, in the wilds of Africa. This gentleman, it seems, has been sent out by certain "scientists" in order to teach the monkeys in the jungle to talk and, also, to learn their language, the secondary object of the expedition being to establish proof that the human race is of "semian origin," and so the Professor, we are told, has had a steel cage built to defend him against the attacks of beasts of prey, and in this he is conveyed to remote places in the woods and wilds of Guinea, and there he cultivates the acquaintance of his supposed hairy-coated relatives.

The trouble with the scientific theorists is that they have the faculty of discovering some little out-of-the-way fact from the dreary wilds, where nobody goes, and so combining it with some other little out-of-the-way fact, from the other end of the earth, that they manage to rig up a pretty decent argument for the theory they have adopted; while they carefully ignore the whole trend, the sweeping outlines, and the bulk of the evidence on the other side—facts and evidence that everybody is familiar with. Take the matter of language as an illustration. Suppose the ambitious Professor does learn the chatter of the monkey and succeeds in teaching some ape to say "Jacko wants a cracker," what has he done? The main, the large, the apparent truth in regard to the language of man and animals is ever conspicuously before us in all the relations of life, especially to dwellers in the country, and any one may study the subject if they so desire. Now it's a mistake to suppose, as some do, that the lower animals have no language. They have in many instances very complete modes of expression, so far as answers the purpose of communicating between their own kind or, in some cases, even with other kinds. The British blackbird, for instance, has a cry of alarm that hustles everything in the woods to cover, so also, here, has the crow, and well do the chickens understand their caw as dive and flutter around the hawk. Then, of all animal vocabularies probably that of the chicken is the most complete. All who take interest in these faithful little servants know how to interpret the sounds they utter. There is that of alarm, or suspicion, as some shadow falls in the neighborhood, "Lookout! look-out;" there is the cluck to the little ones, "come, come, come;" there is the old hen scolding her neighbor for looking into her nest, "go 'way, go 'way;" there is the rooster's crow, "ain't I the greatest thing about"—all these, and many more, are familiar. But here, now, is the first point to be observed, chicken language, and all other languages of the lower animals, are inherent and entirely unlearned. The noises they make are as instinctive as eating or breathing and is a part of their being that they cannot change. Male and female chicks, hatched out of an incubator on an island, far removed from any of their kind, will, when arriving at maturity, discuss matters in the same language as their ancestors did—the hens cluck, the roosters crow. So, in like manner, with all the lower animals. They do not change their language because it is a part of their natural endowment. A kitten brought up with puppies will not bark; a puppy brought up with kittens will not mew, and this remarkable thing in animal construction, this setness, this continued fixedness is worked out, as we may say, to the utmost delicacy—to the little trills of sparrow chirrups and linnet songs—and the naturalist, or even the observant country boy, can at once tell the kind of bird by the song or the twitter—another illustration of the iron law "after its kind."

Now there are natural noises that human beings make, also, that may be said to belong to the class of inherent or instinctive sounds; such, for instance, as laughter, crying, shouting, and so on—these all men do alike. Perhaps, too, the musical gamut may be said to belong to this category, but such noises and notes are not generally considered as human language at all. In truth they are not, and in fact the vast, the infinite difference between human speech and all such does not consist in the matter of sound at all; parrots can be taught to speak like us. The real difference is in the high intellectual endowment of the race, in the power which enables us, out of any set of sounds at hand, to create a code of signals to express, communicate, and cultivate thought. In the matter of language man may be said to be released from all the ties that bind him to the brute creation; here he enters upon the plane of Godhood; a divine fashioner of sound. This is true of verbal communication and it is even more so in regard to the ability we possess of recording thought by marks and signs as in writing and printing, whereby members of our race who lived thousands of years ago have expressed thought to us, for time, distance or variety of tongue is no bar to the human intellect, it soars over and looks beyond all such obstruction. To what part of the brute creation can we look for even the faintest suggestion of this? Yet, strange to say, this magnificent and marvellous power, the greatest we possess, seems to be just as old as the race. Not so long ago it was the fashion of the "scientific" critic to laugh at the idea of Moses writing because, they said, the very art of writing was not invented for many centuries after the time when Moses was said to have lived. Now it is all the other way. The archæologists, digging around in Babylonia, are discovering whole libraries in baked clay which, they say now, reaches back far beyond the time of Abraham or even Adam! One of these records is quoted in part at the head of this article and here we have a striking similarity to the Bible story of the Tower of Babel. Again, the very evident derivation of all human language from a common, original stock bears this story out. And, by the way, in the "differentiation" of language into the thousand and one tongues of earth, each one careless to keep to any set channel and promiscuously mixing with every dialect in the neighborhood, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, we have an excellent illustration of the true doctrine of evolution, so that the mongrelism in which I hereby attempt to express a few ideas to the patient reader is a mixture of Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Latin, French and German, with an occasional spice of Chinese and Choctaw, and the registering power of the press is sometimes insufficient to hold it fast in shape, for those at one end of a county or State wander off into a different pronunciation and "differentiate" still further.

Now, if these things are so; if language, spoken and written, and expressing as high a degree of civilization as in many so-called Christian communities of the present day, can be traced to a period of time as far back as we can trace the human race at all, had we not better eliminate from the school books all the high-sounding "scientific" references to the "stone age," the "brass age," the "iron age," and so on, all of which are thus proven to be myths, and it is not vain to plant our ancestral tree in the African ape, which indeed, so far as intelligence is concerned, is far beneath the homely and useful domestic friends whose kindly services to us have been invaluable in the cause of civilization, as witness the horse, the camel, the dog, and so on. In truth these people are hunting for the "missing link" in the wrong direction. According to the Bible account of creation there was link of intelligence that did once connect us more closely with the "beasts of field," but for reasons best understood by the Creator alone that link was shattered; doubtless He considered that we had trouble enough now.

J. F. G.

Centreville Record: "The demand for an extra session of the Legislature seems to be growing daily throughout the State in Democratic circles, and at the same time it is kindling the ire of the Republicans.

TO ADVERTISE GLORIOUS OLD STATE.

In the rooms of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Baltimore, there is exhibited a small pasteboard model of the Maryland Kitchen which will be conducted at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition under the direction of the Eastern Shore Board of Development. This enterprising organization, of which Col. Oswald Tilghman is president, has applied through the president for the privilege of opening the kitchen, and the plans have taken shape sufficently to indicate that this will be among the most interesting of the specialty exhibits planned for the great exposition.

The model, which was made by Secretary McKean, of the Board of Development, an active promoter of the project, represents an old-style colonial country home, after the style of many to be found on the Eastern Shore. There is a central structure with ample porches supported by columns, while L wings project at either side. The wings are single story, while the main building is of two stories. The main entrance will lead into a restaurant where Maryland dainties will be served a la carte, while a kitchen in the pink of perfection will occupy the rear of the first floor.

Separating this from the restaurant will be a partition of glass, through which the operation of preparing the various dishes will be seen. Famous Eastern Shore colored cooks will be taken to Buffalo to preside at the culinary end of the establishment, and proud Marthas and Dinahs will display to visitors the methods in vogue where "cooking is cooking." The wings will serve as retiring rooms, and living quarters will occupy the second floor.

Maryland biscuits will be a particular feature, and in primative fashion the dough for these world-famous tidbits will be beaten into subjection to the wishes of the cook, and the prospects are that thousands of housewives and servants, elsewhere than Maryland, will eventually adopt this combination of physical culture and break making to the perpetual glory of the Eastern Shore, the birthplace of the "beat" biscuit. Sea foods will be served in every possible variety, according to the variations of the season as the exposition progresses. Crabs will rein as piece de resistance in all likelihood, with oysters from the lower bay and fish galore, and whatever else will be agreed upon as typically "Eastern Shore." As all the world knows, there is no dearth of material to make up a palate-tickling bill of fare from the products of this paradise of epicures, and Colonel Tilghman's eagle eye can be counted on not to overlook any feature that may enhance the glory of his beloved birthland.

Aside from this exhibit Maryland's part in the Pan-American Exposition is problematical. There is no State appropriation, and thus far no subscription toward having the State represented officially. Merchants of Baltimore believe that a great opportunity to advertise Maryland and Baltimore is being overlooked, but the failure of any further notice of the event than the naming of a State commission has given whatever plans might have been determined on a decided quietus. Secretary McKean, of the Eastern Shore Board of Development, who has been in Baltimore repeatedly trying to get the Maryland exhibit ball rolling, has about given up the task, and is now bending all energies to make the kitchen a success, leaving the matter of a State exhibit to take care of itself. Meantime other States of the South are busy with plans to call their virtues to the attention of the thousands who will visit what promises to be a very notable affair.

Nothing But Special Legislation.

It was reported that the Legislature will be convened in extra session on the first Wednesday in March. This is a matter that rests entirely with Governor Smith, who reiterates his former statements that he has not decided what he will do. It is pretty well understood that if the Legislature meets in extra session no legislation except upon the subjects specified in the call will be attempted and that the session will be short. Governor Smith was asked the direct question whether, if the Legislature is called, any other than the specified public matters claiming attention will be acted upon. His answer was: "Certainly not." He gave positive assurance to this effect, reminding the inquirer that his approval is necessary to all enactments and stating that he would not sanction legistion not in line with that necessitating an extra session. The inquirer was a man representing large business interests, who informed the Governor that business men generally were anxious for information upon this point. The Governor said: "There will be no corporate or other legislation affecting private business interests if the session is called." The opinion seems to be growing that the General Assembly will be called together and will meet early in March. This will be at a time when business and professional men of the city may leave home with the least inconvenience and will be before the opening of the busy spring season with the farmers.

Kent News: "An extra session is a necessity—at this time. It is true that the session of 1900 should have acted upon the important matter at hand, but the people have had more time to think over it and many of Kent's best citizens are urging an extra session."

Subscribe for the JOURNAL and get the county news.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employe of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlehan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief: I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by R. J. Colston, Denton; Hugh Duffey, Hillsboro; T. W. Smith, Ridgely.

PUBLIC SALE
OF A VALUABLE
LINE OF STEAMBOATS
FEE SIMPLE AND LEASED
WHARF PROPERTIES
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

By virtue of competent authority the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the court house door, in Denton, Caroline county, Md., on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock M., the following property constituting the

Wheeler Transportation Line

plying between the Tuckahoe and Choptank rivers and the city of Baltimore, and consisting of the Steamer EASTON, the Steamer CHESAPEAKE and the Steamer MINNIE WHEELER, together with their Boats, Tackle, Equipments and Furniture, including Grain Bags, etc., etc; also the following fee simple wharf property: The Wharf at Gary's, Choptank river, improved by Waiting Room and Freight House; Covey's Wharf, Tuckahoe river, and two Granaries; Choptank Wharf and Dwelling, Choptank river, and the Wharf and Granary at Kingston, Choptank river; also the Unexpired Leases (being for the remainder of the present year) of the following wharves: Wayman's, Reese's, New Bridge, Coward's Point, Tuckahoe river; Oxford, Chancellor's Point, Dover Bridge, Towers' Wharf, Secretary Creek, Cambridge, Trappe Landing, Pier 5, Light st. Wharf, Baltimore; Clark's Wharf, Williston, and Granary at Hillsboro.

The Steamers Easton and Chesapeake can be examined at Pier 5, Light st wharf; the Steamer Minnie Wheeler can be seen at Wayman's, near Hillsboro.

Any information that may be desired will be furnished on application to George M. Russum, Denton, Md. The property will be sold as a whole, and all taxes, etc., adjusted to the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE

One-half of the purchase money in cash and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Possession will be delivered when the terms of sale are complied with and a clear title delivered on the payment of the whole purchase money. A deposit of ten thousand dollars will be required on the day of sale. Checks must be certified.

JAMES W. HOLT,
Surviving Partner.
ANNIE E WHEELER,
ELMER E WHEELER,
Admrs. of Caleb C. Wheeler.
ELMER E. WHEELER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from J. D. Eastman and wife to Rhoda A. Clark, dated January, 1900, and recorded in Liber C W. H., No. 3, folios 494, &c., one of the mortgage record books for Caroline county, the undersigned as attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the court house door, in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1901,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p. m., all that tract, farm, and parcel of land situate in the Sixth Election District of Caroline county, State of Maryland, on the west side of the new county road leading from Hillsboro to Jumptown, adjoining the lands of Mary O'Dowd, Henry W. Hynson and others and contains

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, being a part of the old Foster Green farm.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are, cash. Title papers at expense of purchasers.

T. PLINY FISHER,
Attorney named in mortgage to sell.
JOHN W. CLARK, JR., Auct

If desired the purchaser may obtain a loan upon this property by applying to me. T. PLINY FISHER.

WM. NICHOLS,
UPHOLSTERER
DENTON, MD.,
Gay Street, Extended,

receives orders for upholstering old furniture of all kinds.

Antique pieces polished and given their original beauty. Five years' experience. Write a card and he will call for and deliver goods. Prompt work. Low prices.

Notice to Growers.

We are prepared to contract for peas and tomatoes for the year 1901, on Saturday afternoons at our office at Denton Bridge. On other days Mr James H. Nichols will sign contracts for us.

G. T. REDDEN & CO.
Denton, Md.

R. J. Colston, Denton; Hugh Duffey, Hillsboro; or T W. Smith, Ridgely, will return you your money if you are not satisfied after using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cure disorders of the stomach biliousness, constipation and headache. Price 25 cents Samples free

For Sale,

15 or 20 well seasoned yellow pine Boat Patterns 16 to 22 inches wide and 22 to 25 feet long. Apply to

G. L. BUTLER,
Fowling Creek, Caroline Co., Md.

For Sale Cheap,

A good Dayton. Apply to
C. H. SHIELDS,
2-2,3t] Denton, M

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and pleasant in effect use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. For sale by R. J Colston, Denton; Hugh Duffy, Hillsboro; T. W. Smith, Ridgely.

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FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

This space will have something interesting and profitable every week in the year 1901.

PAGE
Will first call your attention to the
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Its reputation is too well known among up-to-date farmers for comment here. I think it's enough to say, that there is more Page Fence sold in the United States than all others combined I am the manufacturer's agent for Caroline county, and I am in a position to quote you the very lowest prices on same. I erect all fence that I sell, and the company guarantees it in every particular. When in need of a farm wagon don't forget the celebrated Auburn Steel Axle Farm Wagon. Don't forget I am in a position to furnish you all kinds of farm machinery, new or second-hand, or any kind of repairs I am headquarters for Clover Seed; see me before buying elsewhere, I will make the prices and terms all right. PHOSPHATE—I can name you the lowest prices and best terms on any brand of Spring goods. See me before placing your order.

Bring your milk to the Creamery and receive the highest cash market price.

For Sale—A four-horse power second-hand Otto Gasoline Engine.

GEO. A. McDANIEL,
DENTON BRIDGE, MD.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL.

BEST GRADE.

EGG, $6.50,
STOVE. $6.40,
CHESTNUT, $6.40.

My best grade Lehigh Valley coal has arrived at my yard at the depot. I am selling it at the lowest cash prices. Those wanting coal will do well to place their orders at once, thus saving the advance in price which is sure to come.

LAWRENCE B. TOWERS,
DENTON, MD.

1837 THE SUN 1901
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE,
FOR THE PEOPLE AND
WITH THE PEOPLE

HONEST IN MOTIVE
FEARLESS IN EXPRESSION
SOUND IN PRINCIPLE

A newspaper is an educator; there are all kinds of educators, but the man who spends money judiciously and liberally is better able to impart his knowledge than the man who has little or nothing to spend.

THE SUN is the highest type of a newspaper.

THE SUN'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS throughout the United States, as well as in Europe, South Africa, China, and, in fact, all over the world, make it an up-to-date newspaper.

THE MARKET REPORTS and commercial features put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in close touch with the markets at Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other places which are prominent centers.

From now on the news of the world promises to be more interesting than ever before and national and political questions will arise, making probably the most eventful period in the country's history.

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Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers, of Caroline county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

JAMES T. SMITH,

late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscribers, with the vouchers thereof legally authenicated, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of January, 1901.

ELIZA ANN SMITH,
OSCAR CLARK,
Admin'rs of James T Smith, dec'd.

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