

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland
OFFICE ON DIVISION STREET.

Thos. Perry, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar an inch for the first insertion, and fifty cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

Local Notices Ten Cents a line for the first insertion, and Five Cents for each additional insertion. Death and Marriage Notices inserted free when not exceeding six lines. Obituary Notices Five Cents a line.

Subscription Price, One Dollar per annum, in advance. Single Copy, Three Cents. Entered at the Post Office at Salisbury as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

Washington Notes.

The President has appointed John B. Sackett postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y.

The "Drummers" tax case, brought here from the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, involving the right of one State or municipality to impose a license tax upon traveling salesmen from another State seeking to sell goods by sample or otherwise, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, Sabine Robbins. The decision of the court is that such taxation is an interference with interstate commerce, and therefore unconstitutional.

The President has informed Representative Willis, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, that he did not refuse to sign the river and harbor bill; that he did not have time to examine it, and was not willing to approve it without examination. Mr. Willis holds that the President still has the right to approve the bill; that if he should sign it within 10 days from the date it was delivered to him it would become a law in full legal force. He called on the President Saturday and suggested to him that he sign the bill now, unless he objected to its provisions. The President informed him that he could not do so, as he was fully convinced that his constitutional power to sign or veto acts of Congress expired with the adjournment of that body. Attorney General Garland agrees entirely with the President on this question.

A circular was issued Monday from the Treasury Department directing the redemption of trade dollars at the sub-treasuries as promptly as facilities will permit. The circular states that, owing to the present inadequate provision for the redemption and storage of these coins, there will be some unavoidable delay in carrying out the provisions of the act for their redemption. The coins will be redeemed as rapidly as possible at the Treasury Department and at each of the sub-treasuries. Requests for each redemption, stating amount to be redeemed, will be received and filed and the holders will be notified in turn as to when presentation may be made and payment obtained. The notification referred to must be filed on or before Aug. 1, 1887. Payment will be made upon receipt and count, in standard silver dollars, or in fractional silver coin, at the option of the holder. Defaced, mutilated or stamped trade dollars will be returned to depositors or purchased as bullion in sums of \$5 and upward by the United States mints at the option of the depositor.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. Collier's Drug Store.

A Temperance Staff.

The New Haven (Conn.) Blues gave a ball the other evening which was attended by Governor Louisa and his staff. As the story goes, when the Governor and his staff were in the refreshment room, one of the staff officers stepped up to the punch bowl and ladled out a liberal glass of punch for himself. As he raised it to his lips the gubernatorial hand was laid on his shoulder, and the Governor said: "Colonel Fox, it must be clearly understood that no man can be a member of my staff and drink intoxicating liquors. It must be clearly understood." The colonel returned the punch to the table without a word. That he was surprised is to say too little, for not a hint of prohibition principles had ever been given by the Governor. There seems to be no alternative for the staff but to add pocket pistols to their present arm, the sword.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dr. Collier's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

A Political Suit.

John H. Laird, of Englishtown, who was assaulted in the assembly chamber at Trenton last Wednesday during the exciting scene which followed the election of Rufus Blodgett to the United States Senate, has decided to sue Congressman Nelson J. Pidcock, his assailant. Mr. Laird places his damages at \$10,000.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. L. D. Collier.

Deaths.

Mrs. Ruth H. Harmon, Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, died at Jackson, Michigan last Sunday morning.

It is officially announced that the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned the office of chief secretary for Ireland, and that the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of State for Scotland, has been appointed to succeed him.

William North Carolina jury was "hung up" on the case of a thief, whose trial they had heard, the criminal, at large on bail, committed other thefts, was arrested.

DEATH OF MR. BEECHER.

He Passes Away Peacefully—The Remains to be Interred at Greenwood.

New York, March 8.—Rev Henry Ward Beecher the well known Brooklyn divine died at 5:30 o'clock this morning of apoplexy and paralysis. There has been no hope of his recovery since his attack on Saturday last.

The news of Mr. Beecher's death spread very quickly to all parts of the city, and even those who did not always concur with him in his views had no hesitation in expressing their deep regret at his death.

The funeral will take place on Thursday. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. In accordance with an agreement made many years ago between Mr. Beecher and Dr. Hall that whoever died first the other should officiate at the funeral, Dr. C. H. Hall will perform the ceremony.

The following telegram was sent today to Mr. Beecher by President Cleveland: "Accept my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your bereavement, with the hope that comfort may be vouchsafed from the heavenly source you know so well."

Henry Ward Beecher, the eighth child of Lyman and Roxana Foote Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24th, 1813. The exuberant vitality and perfect health which characterized Mr. Beecher was derived from a long line of New England ancestors, nearly all of whom were remarkable for physical power or intellectual acumen. Lyman Beecher's fame as a theologian, orator, writer and leader in movements such as the temperance and anti-slavery causes is well known. He was three times married and was the father of 13 children—among them Catherine, who was prominent in female education; Edward Beecher, writer, teacher and pastor of Lyman and Roxana Foote Beecher, author, Henry Ward Beecher was one of the youngest three of the 13 children.

The first steps in his education were taken at a Widow Kilbourne's, where he was perched upon a bench for several idle hours daily, called upon twice each day to say his letters. When these were learned he was graduated to a little unappointed district school-house, near the parsonage, where he was exercised in reading the Bible and "The Columbian Orator," in elementary arithmetic and hand writing. He was a poor writer, and worse speaker, speaking indistinctly, and bashful to the verge of stammering. At this time he entered a private school in B-ethlehem, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Langdon, and there showed the strength of his opinions by victoriously defending the Bible in a debate with a schoolmate who argued from Paine's "Age of Reason." At the age of 12 his father removed to Boston and Henry entered the Boston Latin school.

In 1830 he entered the freshman class at Amherst. In the last two years in college Henry taught district schools, beginning his library with the money obtained, preached and spoke regularly in religious meetings, to turn on temperance, and, as the anti-slavery question was just beginning, took his position boldly as an abolitionist. Having been graduated in 1834, he began the study of theology under his father at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. Here he was thrown into a life full of excitement, activity and controversy.

In 1837 Mr. Beecher concluded his theological studies. He married Miss Eunice White Bullard, and, taking the first offer made him, settled over a Presbyterian Church in Lawrenceburg, a little town on the Ohio not far from Cincinnati. A larger field of usefulness was opened in 1839 by a call to Indianapolis, then a town of about 2,500 inhabitants. Here he lived and labored for eight years, and here his influence as a speaker, writer and thinker began to make itself strongly felt. There was then a feeling in the church almost throughout the country, which was especially strong in Indianapolis, against discussions on slavery from the pulpit, but he emphasized his position by early introducing into the synod a resolution declaring that every minister should preach a thorough exposition and condemnation of slavery.

In June, 1847, Mr. Beecher was called to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, then just erected, and remained its pastor ever since. Under his care Plymouth Church rapidly increased in numbers of influence. The church building was rebuilt and enlarged in 1850. Mr. Beecher's popularity as a preacher and a man constantly increased. His large audiences were every Sunday swelled by strangers.

He labored ardently for the election of Lincoln, and when the war broke out his church raised and equipped a regiment, the First Long Island, in which Mr. Beecher's eldest son was an officer. In August, 1874, after some years of scandalous reports, Theodore Tilton brought his suit against Mr. Beecher for improper relations with Anne Tilton. The trial was opened in the city court of Brooklyn January 4th, 1875, and continued fully four months. Judges Neilson, McCune and Reynolds presided at the trial. Mr. Beecher's counsel were William M. Evans, Roger A. Pryor, Thomas G. Shearman, John K. Porter and Benjamin F. Tracy. Fitted against them on the side of Mr. Tilton were William A. Bush, W. A. Fullerton and Samuel D. Morris. The jury was locked up for a week and could not agree. They stood 9 to 3 for acquittal when discharged.

With both pen and voice Mr. Beecher ardently supported Mr. Cleveland in the campaign of 1884.

It is safe to say that no man in this country during his lifetime has had more written about him; has been the subject of so much controversy; has figured in so many thrilling incidents; has had so dramatic a career and has been the object of so much lavish eulogy and bitter criticism as Henry Ward Beecher. He has been one of the most conspicuous men of his age. But notwithstanding all that has been written about him, few outside of Brooklyn can appreciate the influence he exerted in the world. He has been for years the most powerful man in the City of Churches. His support of Cleveland is thought by some to have elected the President. In his own church he has been a hero and the object of worship. This church in itself is a powerful body. Its membership of over 3,000 contains many of the wealthiest and bravest men in Brooklyn. It is the center of a parish of about 15,000 persons, who habitually or occasionally attend its services or those of its missions.

Mr. Beecher devoted the summer of 1866 to a lecturing tour in Great Britain, preaching also frequently in Non-Conformist churches. He wrote much for the press, and has published many volumes of sermons and works on religious subjects. He was engaged at the time of his attack on his "Life of Christ," which he was anxious to complete during the coming summer. Overwork on the book is supposed to have contributed to his illness. Most of his addresses have been without elaborate preparation, and many of the most notable were entirely extemporaneous, yet they always stood the test of verbatim reporting, and all necessary corrections were made after delivery. No other man could conduct so readily on his feet. He always had something forcible, bright, witty and eloquent to say on any subject that came up. Very few orders in his possession could be followed him at a moment's notice, however, in case of emergency.

Wanamaker's.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1887.
Some of you ask for "Samples of Spring Goods," a bushel basket wouldn't hold them. Be definite: If we know the price and whether the goods are wanted for young or old, and for what use, we can select intelligently.

We are opening beautiful sheeting, pillow case and underwear linen every day. Among the sheetings the exquisitely soft Flemish in all grades, 2 1/2 yards wide, 65 cents to \$1.35. And the finer Irish pearl whites, \$1.20 to 2.

Don't judge our linens by the price—in many cases approaching that of cotton. It's the way we buy that let's us sell so cheaply—cheaper in some cases than stay-at-home dealers can get the goods for at wholesale. Take floor linens for instance. All Barnsley's, the best that can be had; but our prices are often less than the elsewhere prices of inferior makes. We sell miles and miles of floor linens every season.

10-4 86 inches wide, 70c.
12-4 104 inches wide, 90c.
14-4 122 inches wide, \$1.10
16-4 140 inches wide, 1.20
18-4 158 inches wide, 1.50
20-4 180 inches wide, 1.75

You can see the Spring hat styles now. Early, but the spring is likely to be early. Not much change in shapes; a little narrower in the brim; a little lower in the crown—some of them—may be a slight deepening of a curve here or there. That's all. If you wish the advantage of an early purchase safe to go ahead now. Silk hats, \$4 to 7.50; Derby, \$2 to 4.

The English top-coats of diagonal cassimere, silk-faced to the edge are very stylish for Spring wear, \$13.50. So are the chevrons at \$15 and 20. You expect garments made of such goods to be well cut and well finished; the surprise is when the well-wearing 7.50 blue and diagonal Spring overcoat is found also to be neat and dressty. A rare coat for the money.

Have you noticed what we've been doing with Rubber goods? Not so much more space but more stuff. You're not likely to ask for what we haven't got in Rubber things. Some of the cheapest gossamers—have no rubber about them. We sell cheap gossamers—men's, women's, misses' and boys', 1.50 to 3.50—but not the cheap in value no-rubber kind. Good rubber in our cheapest, but not pure. Even the film of silvery, frosty rubber over the higher cost garments is not perfectly pure. Serves its purpose better not to be. Picking out and picking out has broken the sizes of some of the best of these goods. That's why you may have \$8 circulars for 6; \$10 raglans for 7.50 or men's \$10 coats for 8.

Table and piano Covers. The unexpected often happens. We didn't think to have such goods again at the January Sale prices. A special lot came in sight and we snapped it up. Raw Silk, Tapestry, Velour, Cloth, Jute, China Grass, two-thirds and three-quarters of our own regular prices—at half and two-thirds of what you might pay elsewhere—75 cents to \$75.

Said a dealer wise in silks "If I wanted to give my wife a dress I'd take the 'Cachemire Marguerite,' Genoa black silk. Soft, pliable, don't crack, cut, turn gray or wear shiny; satin faced and not heavily dyed-weighted. That's what the maker says. Much to say of any silk, but the 'Cachemire Marguerite' deserves it. A wonderful silk for the price—\$1 to 2; more wonderful than we care to say, for if you don't know silk values you might think we'd been misled.

It's the little things that make life a burden or a pleasure. Trip over the handle of a carpet sweeper or jam the wall with it and there's a fret-wrinkle started. The handle of the Wanamaker Sweeper stands up wherever you leave it. It's a sweeper that sucks in the dust and dirt and never bruises furniture. \$3.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

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

A VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

I will offer at private sale my farm, containing about

200 ACRES,

situated in Mt. Vernon district, Somerset County, about seven miles from Leeto Station and three-quarters of a mile from White Haven Steamboat wharf. This farm has on it a good dwelling and all necessary out buildings in good repair. The land is of fine quality and well adapted to the growth of small fruits, vegetables and grain. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

of the

Salisbury National Bank.

AT SALISBURY
In the State of Maryland and at the close of business, March 1st, 1887.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts \$122,785.55
U. S. Bonds, to secure circulation 12,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents 45,260.00
Due from State Banks and bankers 25,000.00
Due from other National Banks 20,000.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures 6,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid 900.00
Premiums Paid 1,821.20
Checks and other cash items 2,601.00
Bills of other Banks 2,601.00
Fractional paper currency, nickel, and cents 2.64
Specie 7,562.30
Legal tender notes 5,450.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury 5,450.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than five per cent. redemption fund 5,000.00
Total \$220,888.67

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in \$50,000.00
Surplus fund 10,000.00
Undivided profits 4,500.00
National Bank notes outstanding 4,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check 20,112.27
Due to other National Banks 2,601.00
Due to State Banks and bankers 806.56
Total \$96,888.67

Countersigned by the Board of Directors:
J. John H. White, Cashier of the above National Bank, solemnly swears that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN H. WHITE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1887.
W. B. TILGHMAN, J. P.
THOMAS HUMPHREY, CLERK.
SAMUEL A. GRAHAM, Directors.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned, hereby give notice that we intend to petition the Board of County Commissioners of Wicomico County, at their first meeting after the 12th day of April, 1887, to grant a County road leading from Sharptown to Salisbury, near the residence of the late John P. Giles, running thence through the lands of N. Bailey, N. T. Owens, the Venterly, E. D. Knowles, T. B. Taylor, G. T. Taylor, E. T. Bennett, B. A. Wright and others, to intersect the County road leading from Riverport to the Town Mills on or near the division line between the lands of B. A. Wright and E. T. Bennett.

J. NO. ROBINSON, of Eli,
WALTER C. MANN,
J. H. SMITH,
and others.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned, hereby give notice that we intend to petition the Board of County Commissioners of Wicomico County, at their first meeting after the 12th day of April, 1887, to lay out and open a County road, beginning at a point on the County road leading out from Sharptown between the lots of W. L. Taylor and Wm. H. Knowles, running through and by the late Mrs. Sallie Elzey, J. A. Taylor, J. W. Bradley and W. I. J. Phillips, and intersecting the County road leading from the Sharptown line to the corner of W. I. J. Phillips field; and also to condemn that part of Ferry St. between Church St. and the proposed road.

THOS. J. TWILLEY,
J. A. TAYLOR, of Eli,
J. W. BRADLEY, of Eli,
and others.

ORDER NISI.
Graham & Todd vs. Mitchell, Admr. Mitchell, et al.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Wicomico County, January Term, 1887. No. 56.
Ordered by the subscriber Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico County, Maryland, this 4th day of March 1887, that the report of Samuel A. Graham Trustee, made to the court of the real estate mentioned in the above entitled cause, and the sale by him reported, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Wicomico County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of April next, and the report states the amount of sale to be \$900.00.
F. M. SLEMONS, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Circuit Court for Wicomico County letters of administration on the personal estate of

CORRA ANDERSON, late of Wicomico County, dec'd. All persons having claims against said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before

September 12th, 1887, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 12th day of March 1887.
HENRY W. ANDERSON, Admr.

JAY WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON DIVISION STREET,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Negotiates Loans, effects Insurance, collects claims, sells Real Estate and gives prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to his care.

An Event in Oak Hall Spring Clothing.

through faulty quality, their first high reputation; honest as wheat; for more than two generations (the mills passing meanwhile from father to sons), their good standing has known no set-back; good now as ever—better; improved machinery, improved methods have helped to make them better.

Your forefathers wore them; boy and man wanting goods to wear as sturdily as Yankee probity, got Harris' Cassimere.

Now, then, by close bargaining, and a less profit than we deserve, we have Harris' goods at a price to make a noise over.

Pantaloon at \$5.00.

Children's Suits at \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 (three styles).

We could ticket "bargain" all over them. They'll stand head of the market; hold front rank among fine goods offered for the money; royal for wear—for looks.

Ask the elderly folks what Harris Cassimere is like.

Send for packet of samples.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

A. W. WOODCOCK

Watchmaker and Jeweler, Division Street.

Watches. Clocks. Jewelry. Silverware. Spectacles. Fancy Goods. Accordions.

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[This is for information, too, besides advantage.]
A little history will brighten our business side to you. Edward Harris was pioneer of Cassimere makers in the United States; his race has multiplied.

The goods have never lost, by a single piece or day, through faulty quality, their first high reputation; honest as wheat; for more than two generations (the mills passing meanwhile from father to sons), their good standing has known no set-back; good now as ever—better; improved machinery, improved methods have helped to make them better.

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After one defeat Mr. Goshen, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has been

by was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
was Child, she tried for CASTORIA
became Miss she cling to CASTORIA
had Children approve them

**Building Lots for
sale in the Town
of Salisbury, Ar.**

lands Nos. 17 and 18, issued by Win-
nipeg County Commissioners July 1st,
1887, will be returned on July 1st 1887.
There will also on same at that time
be returned the following:

arrested on the sixth day of February in the city, transposing upon his name

NO. 30.

and frequent

ly employed him on distant expeditions that required cool nerve, confidence and plenty of common sense. It is a curious fact that throughout the Mexican General Scott, in his dispatches and reports, made frequent mention of three officers—Lee, Beauregard and McClellan—whose names became household words in America afterwards, during the great Southern struggle.

General Scott had the highest opinion of Lee's military genius, and did not hesitate to ascribe much of his success in Mexico as due to Lee's "skill, valor and undaunted energy." Indeed, so frequently, when the day came that the two men should part, each to take a different side in the horrible contest before them, Gen. Scott is said to have urged

I must now pass to the most important epoch of his life, when the Southern

ment of their own Mr. Lincoln was in 1860 elected President of the United States in the abolitionist interest. Both parties were so angry that thoughtful men soon began to see war alone could end this bitter dispute. Shipwreck was before the vessel of state which General Washington had built and guided with so much care during his long and hazardous career.

...the American citizen in the face, and Lee's heart was well nigh broken at the prospect. Early in 1861 the seven cotton states passed acts declaring their withdrawal from the Union, and their establishment of an independent republic, under the title of "The Confederate States of America." This declaration of independence was in reality a revolution

Lee viewed this secession with horror. Until the month of April, when Virginia seceded, his own dearly-cherished State, joined the Confederacy, he clung fondly to the hope that the gulf which separated the North from the South might yet be bridged.

on of the Union to be a dire calamity not only for his own country, but for civilization and all mankind. "Still," he said, "a Union that can only be maintained by swords and bayonets, and in which strife and civil war are to take the place of brotherly love and kindness, has no charm for me." In common with the Southerners, he firmly believed that

disputable right by its individual com-
stitution, and by its act of union, to
have at will the great Union into which
it had separately entered as a sov-
ereign State. This was with him a
violation of faith of which he was as sur-
e of any divine truths he found in the
Bible. This fact must be kept always in
mind by those who would rightly under-
stand the position of the South.

in 1861. He loved the Union for which his father and family in the previous century had fought so hard and he loved his country so much. But he loved his own people still more. She was the sovereign power in the first place he owed allegiance, and whose orders, as expressed through her legally constituted government, he was, he felt, bound in law, in

harbor, the first shot was fired in a
r that was only ended in April, 1865.

Appomattox Court House, in Virginia. The duration it is the longest war waged since the great Napoleon's power was finally crushed at Waterloo.' As the heroic struggle of a small population that is cut off from all outside help against a great, populous and very rich republic, it is every market in the world open to and to whom all Europe was a recruit-

minently in the history of the world. When the vast numbers of men put into the field by the Northern States, and the scale upon which their operations were carried on, are duly considered, it must be regarded as a war fully equal in magnitude to the successful invasion of France by Germany in 1870. If the mind be allowed to speculate on the course

they flow surely on with varying swift-
ness to the ocean of the unknown future,
the influence which the result of this
federate war is bound to exercise upon
man's future history will seem very
great. Think of what a power the re-
tailed States will be another century!
What it will be in the twenty-first cen-
tury of the Christian era! If, as many

and then to over-run Europe, may not be in the possible future that Babelledon, the final contest between Islamism and Christianity, may be fought out between China and North America? Had secession been victorious, would it not have been tolerably certain that the United States would have broken up still further, and instead of the present magnificent

see in its place a number of small
ers with separate interests.

[RE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of *Bosch's*
Syrup within a few years, has as-
tounded the world. It is without doubt

most and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions recommended by Physicians, as it does not dry the throat, but soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, breaks up the Cough and leaves the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts inflamed and leaves them in a purely healthy condition.

thy condition. A bottle kept in the
for use when the disease makes
appearance, will save doctor's bills
a long spell of serious illness. A trial
convince you of these facts. It is
ively sold by all druggists and gen-
dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts.
bottles.

