





















# SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT  
Salisbury, Worcester County, Maryland.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.

Thos. Perry, Editor and Proprietor.

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.

POST OFFICE AT SALISBURY, MD.  
November 21st, 1887.

I hereby certify the SALISBURY ADVERTISER, a newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General to be a publication entitled to admission in the mails at the pound rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged.

G. R. RIDER, Postmaster.

SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1890.

In writing up an account of a farmer's convention, for last week's issue we took occasion to express our views on the question of a poll-tax as urged by that convention. It seems to have brought out a long array of opposition.

In the first place we don't consider that there was anything either patronizing or flippant in the article; and we think the public generally will agree with us on that point. The resolutions referred to were in the nature of a petition to the legislature asking the privilege to vote for the repeal of the 15th Article of the Bill of Rights prohibiting a poll tax. Should the legislature see fit to grant the petition asked for, and the people of the State vote to repeal the article (and we don't consider that it takes any special effort to assert with any reasonable certainty that such a contingency will never occur) where would we then be placed? To give the law any force it would have to be a general law throughout the State; for the legislature would have no power to pass a law requiring a voter in Worcester county to pay a poll tax before he could vote the State, ticket and exempt from the same burden a voter in Worcester or Somerset. Every one can see that at a glance.

Now which was the convention asking for, a general law imposing a poll-tax upon all voters of the State and having the income applied to the maintenance of public roads in the several counties, or a special law for Worcester levying a poll-tax for the privilege of voting for local officers of the county? If the latter, imagine a voter with all the privileges necessary to vote the State and National ticket, and paying a tax for the privilege of voting the local ticket. In that respect what did the resolutions contemplate? Now our position on the poll tax question is this:

"We consider that it is a right of every citizen to vote, and that it is a right of every citizen to be taxed for the purpose of equalizing taxation; then it is right to make it large enough to produce an income that would support all the present needs of government that the present non-taxpayers citizens are interested in; such as public schools, criminal courts, &c. This is the only of equalizing taxation, and it is in direct opposition to all modern theories of political economy—that the rich and poor should bear the burdens alike, regardless of their ability to pay. In case such a law were passed, we suppose that the tax would have to be paid at the time of registration, which would virtually give us an annual registration. Were this the case there are scores and scores who would not appear before the registration officers, if they were compelled to pay for what the constitution guarantees them free—the right to the elective franchise. To this, the usual answer will be of course made, that the respective political parties will see that these people are 'looked after.' Yes, probably true; the grandmothers' fund must be increased—another layer of corruption. Is this in keeping with ballot reform? Is it in keeping with our notions of pure elections, to have the State estimate a man's voting privilege a definite amount and allow some person, or party organization to pay off the bill and take a lien upon the free man's vote? We leave the matter to the candid judgment of every thinking man to say whether it would be a backward step or not. Even if the scheme were not an engine of corruption, the State, we consider, is just as able to pay its obligations as the various political parties are not to pay them for it. The paying of taxes by a man of means may deprive him of some luxury; the paying of them by the laborer deprives him of actual necessities to that extent; so much so that he prefers the necessities to the luxuries of voting.

We agree entirely with the gentlemen that our public roads are in miserable condition and that our present system is lamentably inefficient; but that is another and an entirely different proposition from the justifying and urging of a poll-tax. No one has more frequently called attention to the inefficiency of the present road system of the county than the editor of the ADVERTISER. It would be a serious problem even if we had ten thousand dollars a year to spend on them. For the past five years we have persistently urged reforms in this department of our county administration. There are many who think that a general superintendent for the whole county with a fair compensation for his services, would be an improvement over our present system. Such a person should be required to devote his whole time to the work. Two such superintendents could be employed for the amount that is now paid district supervisors—after hundred dollars. It is perfectly practicable to make many of the roads in the county good. There are others that it is virtually impractical to keep in good condition. For instance, if the roads in Quantico and other districts were ploughed, ditched

# AT THE CAPITAL.

What Our Lawmakers are Doing at Annapolis this Month.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—Governor Jackson and Treasurer Archer, as the board of public works, met at noon today to receive proposals for the lease of the canal which proposed closed at that hour. They announced that nothing concerning the bids would be made public except through a message from the Governor to the Legislature. This will be in Wednesday. Interest will be taken in this message of the Governor giving the proposals for leasing the canal. The newly-incorporated Washington and Cumberland Railroad Company, it is understood, have put in a bid. Four bids have been received. Those who know say there is nothing in the bid adverse to the interests of Baltimore or of the Western Maryland Railroad. In other words the Western Maryland is presumed to become a connecting link in the proposed new road that is to compete for the Cumberland coal carrying. Interested parties repeat the old statement that the preferred bonds and floating indebtedness are to be cared for, and the State is to get a liberal share in the division.

Mr. Poe introduced in the Senate a bill providing for an amendment to the State constitution providing for the election of additional judges of the city Supreme Bench, as follows: "A bill entitled an act to amend article 4, section 39, of the constitution of Maryland."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of the House concurring, That the following section be, and the same be hereby proposed, as an amendment to the constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided the same shall supersede and stand in the place of section 39 of article 4 of said constitution.

"39. The General Assembly shall, as often as it may think the same proper and expedient; provide by law for the election of an additional judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and whenever provision is so made by the General Assembly shall be elected by the voters of said city another judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and the same shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as or shall be provided by the constitution or laws of this State for judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; and the General Assembly may provide by law or the Supreme Bench by its rules for requiring causes in any of the courts of Baltimore City to be tried before the court without a jury unless the parties or some one of them shall within such reasonable time or times as may be prescribed elect to have their causes tried before a jury, and for such procedure in any of said courts by consensual sittings, or otherwise, as will tend to the expedition of business therein; and the General Assembly may reappoint, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several courts in said city."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters of this State, and if rejected in pursuance of the direction contained in article 14 of the constitution of this State, and at said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the constitution shall be by ballot. And be it further enacted, That the said written or printed words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect; and immediately after the said election returns shall be sent to the Governor, and the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the constitution.

"3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage."

JUDGE STONE'S PLACE.

Ex-Judge R. B. Chew, of Prince George's, backed with indorsement from Mr. Edelen and other leading democrats of Charles county, called to see the Governor in company with friends. He is supported for the Southern Maryland judgeship, to succeed Judge Stone. Gov. Jackson will not disclose the correspondence he has had with Mr. Edelen. There are statements that he has written the Governor several letters. But there is little doubt that after Mr. Edelen's letter of declaration was received last Tuesday the Governor let it be known that Mr. John P. Briscoe was receiving serious consideration. Mr. Edelen, on the score of delicate health it is said, has slightly objected the pressure made by his friends for him to accept the appointment. Charles county democrats were here today to ask for the appointment of Mr. John H. Mitchell of the bar.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS.

Governor Jackson says Mr. Edelen has given him to understand emphatically that he is not a candidate for the Southern Maryland judgeship vacancy. His letter of declaration was a settled purpose, notwithstanding the pressure of warm friends. Delicate health is the motive for his decision. Mr. Edelen's acceptance would have relieved the Governor. There are memorials in behalf of a number of other gentlemen, but Mr. Briscoe, of Calvert, the Governor says, has the strongest backing. His supporters include the Hon. A. Leo Knott and John V. L. Findlay.

Not one in Ten.

Of the people who meet from day to day in perfectly pure, healthy blood, and hereditary scrofula taint afflicts the large majority of people, while many acquire disease from impure air, improper food and sexual indulgence. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity and gives to the blood vitality and health. cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, boils, pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be a fair trial.

Life Insurance.

Is a social duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support or provide for those for home he himself could, by a little self-denial, make a certain provision. Society is justified in casting its reproach upon the careless man who, whose selfishness leaves his widows or children a tax upon charity or legal support. Reader! are you insured? If not get a policy at once in the "Washington" Life Insurance Company of New York.

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# High Standard Clothing.

Cause and result always go together. No house in the business makes such search for absolutely reliable qualities. We know the Clothing we sell.

INDIVIDUALITY OF DESIGN AND EXECUTION is so plainly stamped on our styles that it doesn't require a critical eye to detect it. A man's individuality is as marked in the shears as in the pen. No two men ever wrote alike, and no two tailors ever cut a suit of clothes alike. The difference between the work of two expert cutters is slight, but it is there just the same.

THIS SEASON'S STOCK OF NEW SUITS is a marvel of individual ingenuity and craft experience. It marks a new era in the Clothing trade; it sounds the death-knell of the "made-to-measure" heresy. No tailor under the sun can turn out a better "to-measure" than we can give you all ready to put on, and at almost one-half the price—and we have the collaterals here to prove it. The sturdiest or slimmest, the largest or shortest figure fitted with equal ease and satisfaction.

AS TO VARIETY, you can find more novelties, rarer color patterns, later styles in make and trim, more ingenious blending of shade and cloth, and more fashionable designs in tailoring, than you can find in any other establishment in Salisbury—and, perhaps on the Peninsula.

AS TO PRICES, we would say that they are as low as can be found, considering quality, etc. It will pay you to call and see us.

R. E. POWELL & CO., SALISBURY, MD.

Road Notice.

We hereby give notice that we intend to petition the County Commissioners of Worcester County at their first meeting after the 10th day of March, 1890, to open and make public a road in 1st and 2nd wards, beginning at the intersection of county road leading from Riverton to Hortonville near John A. Wright's residence, and running through the lands of John E. Taylor, Miss S. J. Taylor, Gillis T. Taylor, E. Stanley Treadwell, to the fork, and then running through the lands of Mary A. Bradley to intersect the road leading from Ararat B. Howard's to Shapovalov, the other end being on the lands of Jesse A. D. Bradley and Flavius J. Bradley to intersect the county road at the Delmar line.

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This image shows a vertical strip of aged, textured paper or parchment. The material is light-colored with a mottled appearance, featuring numerous small dark spots and larger, irregular stains. The surface is heavily cracked and worn, particularly along the edges where the material has frayed and peeled away. The strip is set against a dark, solid background, which makes the lighter, textured material stand out. The overall appearance is that of an old, weathered document or a piece of antique paper.











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G. R. RIDER, Postmaster.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1890.

It's a bad thing isn't it, to have the records starting in the face, when it suits our convenience to make a random statement that we would like people to believe! For instance, our friend Rider tells us in most eloquent strains in this week's issue of the *News*, "How Judge Miller of the Court of Appeals, always conspicuous for his great ability as lawyer, councillor, and scholar, in every station of life to which he has been called, pleaded eloquently in the convention of 1867 for the abolition of a poll-tax restriction; and his views are so in accord with my own on this subject that I must quote him." &c. Then follows a question from Judge Miller's speech: Now it happens as a matter of fact that Judge Miller was not a member of that convention, notwithstanding the fact our friend Rider who was a member of the convention from Somerset, tells us how eloquently the learned Judge (always conspicuous) pleaded in that convention for the abolition of the restriction.

Our friend further says: Upon this same line of thought the Hon. Isaac D. Johns, James W. Dennis and Wm. Daniel, advocated in that convention the removal of the restrictions for a poll tax. Now it happens also that neither Mr. Dennis nor Mr. Daniel were members of that convention and that Mr. Johns, who was the chairman of the committee on the Declaration of Rights, voted to retain the restriction. Journal Proceedings page 123 and 124.

Did the gentleman suppose for a moment that no one would take the trouble to make a five minute search of the record, when he started on this flight around the moon? Now there is another still more startling fact connected with the gentleman's account of the proceedings of the convention, pending the consideration of this question, viz: that he was absent during the whole time, when the motion was offered Friday, Feb. 15th, and discussed Saturday, Feb. 16th.

The *Baltimore Sun* of Wednesday, devoted the entire front page of its supplement to the publication of the opinion of some of the leading democratic thinking men of Maryland on the triple reform—Ballot, Tariff, and Civil Service. Forbidding expressed opinions come from representative men in every part of the State. Our fellow townsman, Mr. James E. Ellegood ventilates his ideas in the following paragraphs:

*Messrs. A. S. Abel & Co.*: The three great questions of civil-service, tariff and ballot reform press hard on American politics. Party spirit has become so dominant that the logical order of party success as a means to an end is oftentimes reversed, and plunder instead of principle is regarded as the cohesive force of party. Party organization has become so compact and perfect a machine that it is like a great mill where political grist is thrown in and offices ground out. Government is for the people, and a reform in administrative detail looking to this end is both desirable and necessary.

The present tariff system is an unjust discrimination against the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State. It is a source of constant complaint, and it is a source of constant complaint, and it is a source of constant complaint.

What we intended to say, brothers, and what seems the most reasonable construction to put upon our language, was the opening of new roads in the future. This is the point to which we intended to call the attention of the members of the convention, as well as the County Commissioners. Our commissioners are looking at the situation about the same way we do, judging from a resolution passed by that body last Tuesday, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the favorable consideration of many petitions for new county roads at this time would be, in our opinion, a very unwise policy; and that our first duty as commissioners should be directed toward the improvement of the roads now in use rather than the creating of new highways, while our present ones remain in such neglected condition.

Now if we are not mistaken the commissioners of the *News* own county have passed and ordered, published a similar resolution, within the last two years; except that it was much stronger. It seems that your county, too, has been on a backward track, brothers, if you call this going backwards. It is impossible to put all the public roads in our county in first-class condition. It would take the total amount of the county levy to do it. Now the next best thing we know of, is to put in condition and keep so the main roads that are used by the multitudes daily, this we are able to do.

The democratic State convention of 1889—pledged to the people of the state of Maryland in case the party was successful, the Australian ballot system, or a law embodying its essential features. The counties as well as Baltimore city endorsed the platform. The question was discussed during the campaign and nobody discovered then that the system was either too expensive or impracticable for the counties. If Baltimore city

needs it to prevent bribery, then the counties need it worse, for it is an unquestionable fact that there is much more bribery proportionately in the counties than in the city. A recent article by Col. Henry Page of Somerset county to the *Baltimore Sun* on this subject is exceedingly interesting showing the condition of things in his county. Says Col. Page:

"I wish, however, that more stress could be laid upon the necessity of extending the reform which is being urged by the Legislature, to the counties as well as to the city of Baltimore. The interests of the public demand such reform for the rural districts not less than for the city. The expenses incurred by the counties for the election of judges and for the election of members of the Legislature are so heavy that the wealthiest dare offer for public position, and for that reason the avenues for political promotion are absolutely closed for the poor man, however able and deserving he may be. In this county (Somerset) to run for office requires an expenditure of from \$1,000 to \$3,000, most of which is used at the polls on election day. No man has successfully made a contest for any prominent position here for the last ten years without such an expenditure being made, and sometimes the outlay has far exceeded either of these sums. Bribery at the polls is relatively far more of an evil in the country than in the city. In some counties the purchasable vote holds the balance of power. For political results, even in a single county to be determined by bribery is a matter exceedingly unpleasant for any patriot to contemplate. Since a fact may mean the entire subordination of the popular will of the entire State to the will of a plutocracy, resident or foreign, only a self-seeking greed for place and power."

It cannot be said that the measure is lacking of support, when we see such men as Col. Page and Edward Lloyd, Hon. R. F. Brattan, John B. Brown, James A. Pearce and James E. Ellegood, and Dr. Bishop urging its adoption. These men from the Eastern Shore, and equally prominent men in other parts of the State, it must be remembered are neither non-partisans nor heads nor republicans but active party men of the dominant party, and will not be satisfied to see Baltimore city alone have the system. If the system is needed for Baltimore, it is, as Col. Page very forcibly puts it, needed much more for the counties. It has no merit and is impracticable for the counties, then why burden the city with it? If experience has proven that it is the best system, then let us have it, from Garrett to Worcester.

The substitute suggested by senator Wentz of Baltimore, authorizing the distribution of official ballots both inside and outside the polling room is simply farcical. It looks like acknowledging the system good and looking for a substitute, to prevent supporting it.

As we have frequently said we believe that every vote cast in this State, under the present laws is cast as it was intended to be, and honestly counted; but what we want and what seems to be most needed is, that the man who casts the vote should do so with an intention, and not as it is after it is cast.

Mr. Hyde offered an order which was adopted, giving the use of the House chamber to the prohibition party, Feb. 18th.

Leaves to introduce bills were granted: To Mr. Preston, of Baltimore city, to sanction the bequest of the late Maria Berger of Baltimore city. To Mr. Rich, of Annapolis, a high license bill for the State. To Mr. Dryden, to provide for the re-organization of the Maryland oyster navy by disposing of all the sailing vessels and retaining the two steamers, and have each county protect its own waters.

To Mr. Drach, to regulate the fee and salary of the inspector of weights and measures in Maryland county. To Mr. Norwood, to reduce the tax on collateral inheritance, also, to require the clerk of the courts to record audits; also, to extend the scope of the law relating to abduction. To Mr. Goslin, to incorporate the town of Millington, Kent county. To Mr. Meloy, to protect birds and game in Prince George's county. To Mr. Mudd, to regulate the sessions of the Orphans' Court. To Mr. Shelby, of Howard, to provide for a treasurer for Howard county. To Mr. Ching, to refund John P. Ching, of St. Mary's county, tax money; also, to refund tax money to Mary E. Chesley. To Mr. Collins, to prevent the sale of unwholesome meat.

House bills were reported favorably: To amend the charter of the Washington and Cumberland Railroad Company, amending the charter of the London Park Cemetery Company; making pro-

# LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Senate.

ANNAPOIS, Feb. 11.—Bills were introduced in the Senate: By Mr. Randall, to provide that no person interested in dredging for oysters or in running oysters to market shall be an officer in the State fishery force; also, a bill to provide that the costs of trial of persons tried and acquitted upon charges of violations of oyster law shall be paid out of the oyster fund. By Mr. Bennett, to sanction the bequest of Benjamin W. Bennett to Bethany and St. James' M. E. Church, of Carroll county. By Mr. Peter, to amend the charter of Rock Hill College. By Mr. Poe, to authorize the leasing of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Washington and Cumberland railroad. By Mr. Getty, to amend the charter of Washington and Cumberland railroad company. By Mr. Smith, to tax the revenues of foreign telegraph, cable, express and transportation companies doing business in the State. By Mr. Adams, to authorize the police commissioners of Baltimore to appoint another police captain. By Mr. Wentz, to provide for the punishment of the owners of animals who are negligent of or permissive to their animals; to enable a single woman eighteen years of age to deed her estate; also, by request, a bill to pension Maryland soldiers who fought in the Federal army at a pension of \$12 per month. By Mr. Wirt, to authorize clerks of courts to enter judgment upon confession; also, to direct clerks of courts in whose offices magistrates' judgments are recorded to enter the same satisfied upon the order of the plaintiff or his attorney.

Mr. Stake presented the petition of farmers of Clear Springs, Washington county, against any change in the fence law.

HONOR TO COMMANDER MULLAN. Mr. Randall presented joint resolutions tendering the thanks of the State of Maryland to Commander Dennis W. Mullan, United States navy, and authorizing the Governor to procure and present to him as a testimonial a gold chronometer watch, suitably inscribed. The resolutions provide for the following inscription on the chronometer: "The State of Maryland to Commander Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., for his heroism and gallant services in protecting and vindicating American rights, and for the bravery and nautical ability shown by him during the hurricane of 1889 in Samson waters, South Pacific ocean."

SENATE BILLS. For the speedy collection of taxes in Worcester county; to amend the fish law of Dorchester county; to incorporate the Castleman Timber and Pulp Company; to amend the law relating to mortgages in Baltimore city so as to include chattel mortgages in decrees for sale by consent; to legalize Poe's code.

EXECUTIVE SESSION. The Senate went into executive session and confirmed John P. Briscoe to be chief justice of the seventh judicial circuit, and H. Clayton Trumble to be justice of the peace for the eighth district of Frederick county, and Augustus H. Read, George W. Hunt and John W. Burroughs to be commissioners of deeds for Maryland, resident at Boston, Philadelphia and Savannah, respectively. The Senate adjourned until noon Wednesday.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. A communication was read from the private secretary of Secretary of the Navy Tracy acknowledging receipt of resolutions of sympathy.

Resolutions were presented by Mr. Morrill from Rev. Edward P. Allen and others for an act prohibiting the sale of liquor in quantities less than five gallons within a mile and a half from Mount St. Mary's College. By Mr. Rost, from Arthur L. Spamer and 50 other citizens of Baltimore praying the passage of the bill forbidding a change for transfers on horse cars. By calling skins, from citizens of Harford, submitted to the voters of the State.

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vision for perpetual charters for the Tison Memorial School at Port Deposit and other educational institutions dedicating the duties and fixing the salary of the officer of the Court of Appeals, and the compensation of the sheriff appointed to attend said court; authorizing the Holy Trinity Parish in Bowie district, Prince George's county, to hold certain property, empowering the Bethesda Presbyterian Church in Montgomery county to sell and convey real property belonging to it; amending the charter of Belair, sanctioning bequest of the late St. Albans to lay John Waters and Bartley, Hayward & Co. for work done on tobacco warehouse No. 5, authorizing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to lease its works to the Washington and Cumberland railroad company; to pay James M. Moore, retired in the Sassafras river, from Lik's Point to the head of the river; exempting from county taxation the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Harford county; protecting birds and game in Prince George's county; to prevent the use of explosives to kill fish; amending the road law of Charles county; incorporating the town of Lonsconing; authorizing Charles county to pay for the surveys of lands amending the charter of Manchester, Carroll county, and of the Manchester United Academy; to compel landowners bordering on the Great Swamp, in Anne Arundel county, to keep fences in good repair.

HOUSE BILLS. To amend: Amending the charter of the town of Westernport, Allegany county; authorizing and empowering the police commissioners of Baltimore to pay James M. Moore, retired, who was badly shot while in the discharge of his duty, and empowered the board to make similar provision for officers totally disabled while in the discharge of duty.

A Gentle Victory. SALT LAKE, Feb. 10.—The municipal elections in this city passed off quietly today, contrary to the general expectation. The city has been crowded for days with special police, detectives and deputy United States marshals for fear of a riot. The result of the election, which each party claimed the other would resort to for the purpose of carrying it. It was anticipated that an attempt to challenge and arrest some of the voters would result in riot and bloodshed.

At six o'clock Chairman Powers claimed that the Gentiles majority was 4,400. This, however, was denied by Chairman Richards, who considered it impossible to say which side is victorious until the complete returns were counted. The Mormons claimed that film-fanners and fraud had been the order of the day with the Gentiles.

Two Fine Watches. John Huntington and his son, W. T. R. Huntington, of Cleveland, own two of the best watches in the world. They are duplicates, and were ordered by the senior Huntington in 1881 in Geneva, Switzerland. He agreed to pay \$5,000 in gold for two watches that should combine every movement then known to the art of watch making. A description of one answers for both. The case is of pure gold; the works number 400 smaller. On the large dial appear four smaller dials. The one at the top shows by a diagram of the sky the changes of the moon, the firmament being of lapis-lazuli, studded with golden stars. The next dial to the right shows the leap year, the tiny hand moving round the circle once in four years, and an auxiliary hand showing each month. On the dial at the bottom is a hand marking the quarter seconds, and one showing the day of the month. At the left, on the fourth miniature dial is a hand marking the day of the month, and another the tide as it ebbs and flows. Around the large dial, besides the usual hour and minute hand, moves a second hand and an extra hour time, so arranged that the distance between two hours at the top is accurately noted by quarter seconds. By pressing a button the past hour is struck on a deep-toned bell, one of a chime; the quarters are a more silvery note and a rapidly-tinkling companion gives the minutes. The watch is a slender, elegant, one spring furnished as the motive power. There is no friction the pivots are set in rubies.

Not One in Ten. Of the people you meet from day to day are perfectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint afflicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the importance of using a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, boils, pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood. It is a potent germ in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fair trial. Feb. 1-1m

Marion Defense of His Mother. LANSING, O., Feb. 11.—News has come from Greasy Ridge, in this county, that William Perrell, a farmer, was killed on Sunday morning by his son, less than 20 years old. The story is that young Perrell interfered to prevent his mother's dispute between her and his father, whereupon his father attacked him with a poker. The boy seized a chair and delivered a blow which broke his father's neck and instantly killed him. The boy was arrested.

Life Insurance. Is an act of prudent foresight, which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and increases the credit of the insured. It is also a fact, that insured lives are more prolonged than those of the uninsured; nor need we doubt that the risk of death is smaller to him who, as a bed of illness, remembers that his family is provided for, than to him who contemplates the future destination of those dearest to him. Reader! are you insured? If not get a policy at once in the "Washington" Life Insurance Company of New York.

UNFAVORABLE REPORT. House bills introduced by Mr. Laird to adjust and settle finally all pending controversies between the State and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and proposing to repeal and set aside the settlement made by the State with the B. & O. under the act of 1878, was reported unfavorably and the report was adopted.

PAYABLE REPORT. House bills were reported favorably: To amend the charter of the Washington and Cumberland Railroad Company; amending the charter of the London Park Cemetery Company; making pro-

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The Grady Memorial Volume. The Henry W. Grady Memorial Volume, containing the life, writings and speeches of the late Mr. Grady, is now under process of preparation by the well known publishing house of Cassell & Company (Limited) of New York; and will probably be ready for delivery during the month of March.

This volume will contain an interesting sketch of the life of Grady from the pen of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, of the Constitution, and the introduction to the work will be written by Hon. Henry W. Waterson, of Louisville Courier-Journal. The work is compiled by Mr. Grady's former coworkers on the Constitution, and will contain all of his great speeches, some of his most important letters and writings and many features of interest concerning the lamented young Georgian whose death is a bereavement to the whole country.

The proceeds from the sale of this book, after deducting the expense for its publication, will be devoted to the benefit of Mr. Grady's family, a wife, two children, mother and sister, who will be the sole beneficiaries of this work.

The southern agent for the sale of this volume is Mr. D. E. Lathrop, representing Cassell & Company. Those wishing to apply for agencies can address him at No. 84 Whitehall Street Atlanta, Ga.

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To every husband, father, or other person having dependent relatives, life insurance is now a necessity. It is not only necessary to have insurance, but equally important to have good insurance; the kind that provides for the last year of life as well as the first.

In this column will be given facts which will convince the unbiased mind that of the two systems or plans of insurance now offered to the public—viz., LEVEL PREMIUM and ASSESSMENT—the former is not only safer, but much cheaper when taken for a series of years.

It will also be shown that the policies written by The Washington Life Insurance Company of New York are the most desirable to be had, both as regards protection and investment. This company has paid to policyholders more than seven million dollars, and holds in invested securities ten million for the prompt payment of every maturing obligation. The Washington Life Insurance Company was incorporated A. D. 1850, and accordingly has now entered upon its thirtieth year.

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Then, too, many desirable lots of "Sample" "Seconds," "Broken Lot," &c., are secured for quick distribution among our patrons at money-saving prices. The whole affords buyers of dry good of every description, a rare opportunity to secure the best selection of the new things by slightly anticipating their wants, and also opportunities to pick up odd lots of choice goods at very low prices. Samples of any goods desired, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

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**LOCAL DEPARTMENT.**

News About Town, Gathered by the "Advertiser" Reporters.

Miss Juliet Purnell of Snow Hill is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. E. Elliott.

George Holland has been in Snow Hill this week attending to professional duties.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's Day. Many have yet been seen in circulation.

Messrs. Humphreys & Tilghman closed this week from \$12.50 per pound.

Mr. Bailey, of Princess Anne, arrived at the city yesterday.

Mr. Wm. Munford and wife gave a series of monthly receptions for their parishioners last Wednesday evening.

The Sons of Temperance will meet at headquarters next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All members are expected to be present.

Mr. M. M. Duhurst of Baltimore is visiting the Rev. R. L. Lewis, Methodist Protestant church and singing at a revival meeting.

Mr. Addison Wilson, a former citizen of this county, but at present engaged in the commission business in Baltimore, is visiting relatives at C. Spivey's.

The Young Peoples' Association of the Methodist Church will meet this evening at the residence of Mr. T. E. Treadwell. An interesting program has been prepared.

Mr. T. E. Treadwell purchased a new house at the corner of Main and 10th streets, occupied by Mr. Lambert. The price paid was \$300.00.

Mr. Wm. D. Tilghman sold this week 100 bushels of wheat at \$1.25 per bushel.

Kennedy, three building lots on an street in Camden. The purchase price was \$100.00.

Mr. Wyatt arrived in Salisbury yesterday and has been drilling his class in the "Haymakers" with a contest on the stage at Union's Opera House next Tuesday evening, 18th. Tickets are already on Mr. Cannon's shoe store.

Mr. Hampton, the only son of Mr. Wm. Vincent of this county, died last night of diphtheria, aged six years.

Dr. George W. Todd who had been treating other members of the family, was called in after the disease had advanced to such a stage that he could do nothing to check it.

Mr. Wm. H. Russell, of Wilmington, was married Thursday to Miss C. Johnson of this city at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. R. W. Russell. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. Q. Bachus in St. Paul's church.

John Rose, a middle-aged colored man, was killed Thursday while intoxicated and dropped into a well. His body was recovered and is being buried at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Alice Rose, at Camden.

The property belonging to Miss Alice Rose, who was killed, was sold by Messrs. Williams & Co. for \$450.

**Unclaimed Letters.**  
The following is a list of letters received in the Salisbury (Md.) Post-Office, February 14, 1890:

First Letter—Mrs. Margie J. Parsons, of Salisbury.

Second Letter—Mrs. Josephine Pollitt (care of Alice Humphreys).

Third Letter—Geo. W. Nicholson, Geo. W. Nicholson, Esq., of Salisbury.

Fourth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Fifth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Sixth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Seventh Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Eighth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Ninth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Tenth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Eleventh Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Twelfth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Thirteenth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Fourteenth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Fifteenth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Sixteenth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Seventeenth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

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Nineteenth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

Twentieth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

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Thirtieth Letter—John L. Baker, John L. Baker, Esq., of Salisbury.

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**CUTUP IN WICOMICO.**

Two of our Prominent Young Men Wed. One chooses a Philadelphia Bride, and the Other Wins a Har-De-Grace Belle.

Mr. Levin C. Graham, fourth son of Col. Samuel A. Graham of Salisbury, and a prominent young farmer and dairyman of this county, was married last Tuesday morning at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Young of that city, at half-past ten.

Sensor E. Stanley Towndin, who is an uncle, led the bride up the main aisle to the altar, where she was met by the groom accompanied by his best man, Mr. Robert P. Graham. The nuptial money was then exchanged by Father Field. After the marriage, the bride and groom were entertained at a repast at the residence of the bride's mother. In the afternoon the couple arrived here on the South-bound express, and were at once driven to "Mother-ton," one of the finest homesites in this county, where they will reside in the future.

The Salisburyans present at the marriage were, Hon. E. Stanley Towndin and wife, Miss Irma Graham, Miss Bertha Benjamin, Mr. Robert P. Graham, and Mr. Alan Benjamin. Other friends of the couple who witnessed the ceremony were: Miss Ada Farrell of New York; Miss Kate Hamilton of Berlin, Md.; and Miss Kate Tracy of Philadelphia.

**JACKSON—MCCORMICK.**  
Mr. Wm. P. Jackson, son of Wm. H. Jackson Esq. of this city, and junior member of the lumber firm of Wm. H. Jackson & son, was married to Miss Sal-De McCoombs at noon Wednesday at the Methodist Episcopal church in Havre-de-Grace. The young lady is a daughter of Mr. A. P. McCoombs, editor of the Havre-de-Grace Republican. The couple were united by Rev. J. C. Nicholson of Havre-de-Grace and Rev. T. E. Martin of Salisbury.

The bride wore a London smoke-traveling suit and carried a bouquet of Marchal Niel roses. Miss Lillian V. Hopkins of Havre-de-Grace, the maid of honor, wore blue broad-cloth, with La France roses in her hair.

The groom's best man was Mr. Hugh C. Browne, of Newark, Del. The ushers were Joseph W. Hooper, of Kent county; S. S. Dennewill, of Greenwood, Del.; Wm. H. Hopper, of Havre-de-Grace; and G. Selman Williams, of Salisbury. The church was handsomely decorated with potted plants, and a beautiful smilax arch overshadowed the bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson took the 1:15 express for an extended bridal tour. Among those present were Mr. Wm. H. Jackson, Mr. J. E. Elliott, Mr. S. P. Dennis, Senator Towndin, Mr. Towndin of Salisbury, Col. and Mrs. F. J. Jackson, Miss Helen Jackson, Mrs. Emma Moore, of Baltimore; Miss Wise, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Jackson, of Wilmington, D. C.

The couple will reside on Main street in this city. To them all we extend best wishes for conjugal felicity.

**Mrs. Jackson's Luncheon.**  
Mrs. G. Jackson gave a pink and white luncheon at the executive mansion Wednesday afternoon from one until four o'clock. There were twenty-eight ladies seated at the table, the only absentees among the invited guests being Mrs. Judge Miller and Mrs. Murray, wife of Pay Director Murray, U. S. N., who was absent on account of a recent death in the family. Mrs. Jackson wore a handsome front gown of black broadcloth, the belt being trimmed with pink silk, with pink flowers, and an overskirt of black lace. On her right sat Mrs. Gibson, wife of Congressman Gibson, and on her left Mrs. Commander Glass. Opposite Mrs. Gaither, Mrs. Fell and Mrs. J. W. Randall. Mrs. LeCompte, wife of the secretary of state, and Miss Spragg Harwood occupied seats at the end of the table. The other guests were: Mrs. Moore, wife of Lieutenant Moore, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Howard, wife of Lieutenant Howard; Mrs. J. Shaff Stockert, Mrs. Levin Woodford, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. F. H. Stockert, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Jeffers, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Porter, wife of Lieut. Porter; Mrs. Gale, wife of Dr. Gale; Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Silver, wife of Senator Silver; Mrs. Towndin, wife of Senator Towndin, and Mrs. Sperry, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Sperry. The table was dressed with pink and white flowers, orchids, roses and fragrant spring flowers, and an overskirt of white tapers, with pink shades in silver candelabra. It being a pink and white luncheon, everything was in harmony with these colors. Scented bags of pink and white silk were placed in front of each plate, bearing the name of the guest in silver, as souvenirs. Each guest also had a corsage bouquet of pink and white carnations tied with ribbon of the same shade.

**Blue Bridge Lodge, No. 2, O. M. U.**  
WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst on the 31st day of January, 1890, our dearly beloved brother, Stephen W. Hudson, a valued member of our Lodge, therefore be it

**Resolved:** That while we bow in meek submission to this mournful dispensation of Divine Providence, still we will weigh the weight of this sorrowful bereavement which deeply affects us, with a sense of the great loss we have sustained.

**Resolved:** That we recognize his personal worth as a brother, his eminent services in the Lodge, and his generous benevolence in sustaining her varied efforts.

**Resolved:** That we extend to his bereaved widow our warmest sympathy with the fervent prayer that she may be sustained in her great sorrow by the consolation that the removal of this brother to the world of departed spirits, and to each of the town papers for publication.

**Resolved:** That these resolutions be entered in the archives of this Lodge and a copy thereof be delivered to the widow of our deceased brother, and to each of the town papers for publication.

**COMMITTEE.**  
Delmar DeLo.

B. M. Smith has advertised a sale of household effects to take place on Tuesday next preparatory to the removal of his family to Philadelphia. Mr. Smith has been a resident of Delmar 21 years. Miss Fannin Hayman entertained a party of young friends on Monday evening at the home of her brother, and on Tuesday departed for her home in Pocomoke.

Rev. C. S. Baker is closing his fourth year as pastor of Delmar M. E. Church and will very probably receive an invitation to return.

A petition will probably be presented to the present session of the Maryland legislature to amend the town charter by an act to empower the town commissioners to open and widen streets etc.

J. J. Ellis, J. L. Ellis and F. G. Elliot have formed a partnership to engage in the kindling wood industry. The first year's capital is \$10,000. The plant is in operation, and it is expected to be in operation soon. The mill is located near the railroad station.

Mr. J. H. White has dealt for the Eliza- beth home, a large, powerful, black dog, which was reared in Somerset- shire, and is five years old.

**PUBLIC BUSINESS.**

The County Commissioners adopt a Series of Resolutions—Orphans' Court in Session.

All the members of the Board were present last Tuesday. Mr. Robinson reported that he had examined the bridge across Peters' Creek in 3rd district, and found it in bad condition. The Board authorized Mr. Robinson to have same repaired. Mr. Robinson also reported that he had examined the boat at Wetpign Ferry and found it rather out of repair. He was given authority to have the boat put in a safe condition if it was worth the expense.

Mr. Freney reported that he had re- wored the bridge, across the old Gordy Mill stream, built by Jno. W. Smith in 5th district, also that he had in possession a bid from S. F. Towndin to fill up the break in Tony Tank milldam for \$50 to be done by March 10th, and to be paid for when completed.

Account of L. P. Taylor for goods fur- nished pensioners, amount \$250, approved and ordered paid.

Ordered that the report of commission- ers on 10th in 3rd district petitioned for by G. M. Catlin and others, be and same is ratified, unless cause to the con- trary be shown on or before 25th day of March, 1890.

H. N. Crawford, Curtis Russell, and Wm. Howard, were appointed to exam- ine road petitioned for by S. A. Calloway and others from Atholoo Hill to Atholoo Steamboat wharf, in 1st district.

Bond of J. M. Adkins, supervisor of roads in 5th district, examined and approved.

Alice Robertson was granted pension of \$1.00 per month, ordered to J. W. Davis from Feb. 1st, 1890.

Account of J. E. Freney for work on road examined and approved, and order given on collector for same, amount \$5.00.

The following series of resolutions was passed:

WHEREAS, Much expense is now being incurred to keep up new bridge repairs on our public highways, incident to the damage that has resulted from our late storms; and

WHEREAS, Much complaint is constantly being made by the public generally concerning the condition of our roads; it is

**Resolved:** That the favorable considera- tion of many petitions for new county roads at this time would be, in our esti- mation, a very unwise policy, and that our first duty as commissioners should be directed toward the improvement of roads now in use rather than the creating of new highways, which are not sent ones remain in such neglected con- dition. And be it further

**Resolved:** That the true intent and meaning of this resolution is not in any way to affect the right of petition, in- herent in the people, for new county roads, whenever the public necessities require them; but simply to im- press upon all such applicants the im- portance of granting such applications, at least for a season, inasmuch as a brief respite from further indulgence in ex- pense of this kind will assist somewhat in improving our established highways, and also be productive of a very much needed and appreciable result, namely— a decrease in our rate of taxation.

Adopted till Feb. 25th.

**ORPHANS' COURT.**  
All the judges were present Tuesday. Administration account of Joseph A. Taylor was approved and reported.

Guardian bond of Lottie B. Celly, ex- amined and approved.

Bond of Mrs. Annie T. Morris, admin- istratrix of Harriette Byrd, examined and approved.

Bond of Lorena C. Hudson, adminis- tratrix of Stephen Hudson, examined and accepted.

Inventory of Stephen P. Towndine made.

Adopted till Feb. 25th.

**Wicomico Men in the South.**  
The Washington, (N. C.) Gazette, in writing up the industrial enterprises of Beaufort county, of that State, says the following about a native of this county:

A. B. Covington, one of the firm, and general manager of the Beaufort County Lumber Company, is a kind, genial, clever gentleman, a mill man to the letter.

He is running a successful mill on the navigable stream, Pungo Creek, sawing thirty-eight thousand feet of pine lum- ber daily. He is an energetic, persever- ing man. It is interesting to visit his place and watch the movements not only of the mill, but of the manufacture of large logs into lumber at a rapid rate, making plank as fast as a good man can put them on the table and carried off by the live rollers, but to watch the clockwork of everything and every man employed around the mill.



















# SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.  
Thos. Perry, Publisher.

## SOME MINISTERS' TALES.

GRAVE AND GAY ANECDOTES RELATED BY CHICAGO CLERGYMEN.

The Church Member Who Didn't Recognize Her Own Pastor—The Way the Pastor Found the Waiting Couple—A Sermon on Baptism Interrupted.

"Now and then," said a Methodist preacher from the West Side, "a church communicant is not a living exponent of truth and charity. I found that out in an amusing way some years ago, while preaching at a church on the North Side. Rev. Mr. D., of the Illinois conference, and I had arranged to exchange pulpits on a certain Sunday, and the announcement was made at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting previous. It happened that something came up in the week which made it necessary to postpone the exchange, and so I appeared in my own pulpit as usual Sunday morning. The attendance was about the same as far as I could see, but a young man, a friend of mine, afterward related to me some comments he heard while the audience was filling out of the church. One woman remarked:

"Now, that's a splendid sermon. And what a large audience he had. My if we could only have him here to preach every Sunday. Such a perfectly charming discourse. You see, she had heard that the exchange was made, and she came to church promptly, but she had been absent so long that she really didn't know her own minister when she saw him."

WEDDING SIGNS.  
"These stories about weddings," said Rev. J. H. Brushing, pastor of a serious sect, notwithstanding the fact that he usually overlooked. One time I was engaged to marry a young couple, and when the evening came I found that the address had been mislaid. It could not be found high or low. However, I knew within a block of where the place was and resolved I would start out and try and find it. My wife said as I left, in a spirit of railway to my carelessness, "You'll know the place by the grape on the door." And as I went along that remark set me thinking. "Grape on the door?" Of course a house of mirth to the practical eye was as plainly marked as a house of mourning. This custom is to put on all the tokens of woe when death is a visitor and all the signs of joy when two persons are united in wedlock. How many cases the grape had better be shown when weddings occur, and to how many persons death should be welcomed with flowers. You know when Rev. Mr. D. had requested that no groom be thrown on the event by sable trappings, but that flowers in profusion should mark his translation to a better land."

"But did you find your waiting couple that night, Mr. Brushing?"  
"Oh, yes. Wedding parties never get lost."

THE ARGUMENT INTERRUPTED.  
"This isn't a funny story," said the Baptist minister, "but it is a true one. Before I came to Chicago I was preaching at Lincoln. That was years ago, and the town was not so well supplied with churches as it is now. A Presbyterian minister was holding a revival service in his church, and his audiences were so large he could not accommodate them. He asked the permission of myself and my trustees to use our church, which was much larger, and of course it was granted. His meeting grew larger and larger, and everybody was delighted with the evident good he was doing. One evening he came to me and said he wanted to preach the next morning at ten o'clock, and he wanted to use our church. I said as if he were at home. Give them immersion, sprinkling or anything that would save them. So at 10 o'clock, now, right under the platform on which my pulpit stood was a great pool of water in which our own baptisms took place. No one ever thought of the place being insecure, but my Presbyterian friend got a number of brethren on the stand with him that night, and among them was one very fat man—a regular mountain of flesh. The sermon went forward, and the preacher became excited as I never had seen him before. Baptism was his strong point, and he laid himself out for a great effort. He had preached his loftiest light in the denunciation of immorality, and the 'one baptism,' and announced with great vigor that he had never immersed a convert and he never would; that he never had been immersed, and that he would induce him to be, and that he would sweep the foolish formalism from the face of the earth!"

"Just at this point the fat man, too cramped in common chair to enjoy such welcome and powerful doctrine, rose and started across behind the preacher. It was too much for the platform floor. At the very height of the minister's impassioned period down pulpit, pastor and guard of honor were hurled into a splash into the ample depths of the pool."

"Did it alter his views on baptism?"  
"No, but he said Presbyterian preaching on a Baptist platform was a mighty insecure business, and he soon went back to his own house of worship."—Chicago Herald.

Hints for Church Fair.  
Take nine reasonable sized oysters—not too large—to each five gallons of water, and tie them up carefully in a cloth.  
If fair is to continue only three days, cheese cloth will do; but if it holds a week and a large attendance is expected, it is better to use a good, heavy quality of duck, so that the bivalves shall not lose their entire flavor the first few evenings.  
The most satisfactory financial results have been obtained from the above, and there is a local legend, pretty well substantiated, which relates that youth once murmured in an awe-stricken whisper, after he had tasted such a mixture: "I think I'll take a favor of oyster!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Very Latest.  
The very latest fashions in the underwear to be worn with the dress suit. The shape of the underwear is that of a simple braided waistcoat without collar, and is buttoned high up, having narrow, flat buttons. They are in various fashions of high and low degree, and range in price from \$2 to \$10. The underwear is certainly a common sense idea. —Clothing and Furnisher.

Sanity Due to France.  
The organization of the Old Stone Millers' association at Detroit, with the avowed purpose of educating the public mind to the dangers to health attending the use of roller flour and the superiority of old stone flour throws some doubt upon the statement that "the world degrades." The association charges patient flour with being the cause of the rapid increase of insanity and kindred diseases, as well as the starting fact that the human race are losing their teeth and dentists are multiplying by hundreds in every part of the country. The new association has already started a healthy influence in the inquiry and investigation which the discussion of the subject will involve, even if the result should be an even discomfiture. —New York Herald.

# Poison Oak.

The following extract, taken from a letter written by Mr. E. A. Bell, fully explains itself:  
While surveying land in 1883 I accidentally handled poison oak vine, and in less than three hours the eruption usually resulting from such contact begins in ten days by my face swollen and disfigured, and my hands and arms seriously affected. I immediately began taking Swift's Specific (S. & S.), and after taking three large bottles I found all signs of the breaking out entirely removed. I was led to suspect its return at the same time next year, but did not, nor has there been any indications of its return since.

My little boy, eight years old, was afflicted with the same poison in 1884. After taking several bottles of Swift's Specific (S. & S.) the eruptions entirely disappeared. A very light form of the same eruption returned during the next spring, but we then resorted to the use of the week which made it necessary to postpone the exchange, and so I appeared in my own pulpit as usual Sunday morning. The attendance was about the same as far as I could see, but a young man, a friend of mine, afterward related to me some comments he heard while the audience was filling out of the church. One woman remarked:

"Now, that's a splendid sermon. And what a large audience he had. My if we could only have him here to preach every Sunday. Such a perfectly charming discourse. You see, she had heard that the exchange was made, and she came to church promptly, but she had been absent so long that she really didn't know her own minister when she saw him."

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"These stories about weddings," said Rev. J. H. Brushing, pastor of a serious sect, notwithstanding the fact that he usually overlooked. One time I was engaged to marry a young couple, and when the evening came I found that the address had been mislaid. It could not be found high or low. However, I knew within a block of where the place was and resolved I would start out and try and find it. My wife said as I left, in a spirit of railway to my carelessness, "You'll know the place by the grape on the door." And as I went along that remark set me thinking. "Grape on the door?" Of course a house of mirth to the practical eye was as plainly marked as a house of mourning. This custom is to put on all the tokens of woe when death is a visitor and all the signs of joy when two persons are united in wedlock. How many cases the grape had better be shown when weddings occur, and to how many persons death should be welcomed with flowers. You know when Rev. Mr. D. had requested that no groom be thrown on the event by sable trappings, but that flowers in profusion should mark his translation to a better land."

"But did you find your waiting couple that night, Mr. Brushing?"  
"Oh, yes. Wedding parties never get lost."

THE ARGUMENT INTERRUPTED.  
"This isn't a funny story," said the Baptist minister, "but it is a true one. Before I came to Chicago I was preaching at Lincoln. That was years ago, and the town was not so well supplied with churches as it is now. A Presbyterian minister was holding a revival service in his church, and his audiences were so large he could not accommodate them. He asked the permission of myself and my trustees to use our church, which was much larger, and of course it was granted. His meeting grew larger and larger, and everybody was delighted with the evident good he was doing. One evening he came to me and said he wanted to preach the next morning at ten o'clock, and he wanted to use our church. I said as if he were at home. Give them immersion, sprinkling or anything that would save them. So at 10 o'clock, now, right under the platform on which my pulpit stood was a great pool of water in which our own baptisms took place. No one ever thought of the place being insecure, but my Presbyterian friend got a number of brethren on the stand with him that night, and among them was one very fat man—a regular mountain of flesh. The sermon went forward, and the preacher became excited as I never had seen him before. Baptism was his strong point, and he laid himself out for a great effort. He had preached his loftiest light in the denunciation of immorality, and the 'one baptism,' and announced with great vigor that he had never immersed a convert and he never would; that he never had been immersed, and that he would induce him to be, and that he would sweep the foolish formalism from the face of the earth!"

"Just at this point the fat man, too cramped in common chair to enjoy such welcome and powerful doctrine, rose and started across behind the preacher. It was too much for the platform floor. At the very height of the minister's impassioned period down pulpit, pastor and guard of honor were hurled into a splash into the ample depths of the pool."

"Did it alter his views on baptism?"  
"No, but he said Presbyterian preaching on a Baptist platform was a mighty insecure business, and he soon went back to his own house of worship."—Chicago Herald.

Hints for Church Fair.  
Take nine reasonable sized oysters—not too large—to each five gallons of water, and tie them up carefully in a cloth.  
If fair is to continue only three days, cheese cloth will do; but if it holds a week and a large attendance is expected, it is better to use a good, heavy quality of duck, so that the bivalves shall not lose their entire flavor the first few evenings.  
The most satisfactory financial results have been obtained from the above, and there is a local legend, pretty well substantiated, which relates that youth once murmured in an awe-stricken whisper, after he had tasted such a mixture: "I think I'll take a favor of oyster!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Very Latest.  
The very latest fashions in the underwear to be worn with the dress suit. The shape of the underwear is that of a simple braided waistcoat without collar, and is buttoned high up, having narrow, flat buttons. They are in various fashions of high and low degree, and range in price from \$2 to \$10. The underwear is certainly a common sense idea. —Clothing and Furnisher.

Sanity Due to France.  
The organization of the Old Stone Millers' association at Detroit, with the avowed purpose of educating the public mind to the dangers to health attending the use of roller flour and the superiority of old stone flour throws some doubt upon the statement that "the world degrades." The association charges patient flour with being the cause of the rapid increase of insanity and kindred diseases, as well as the starting fact that the human race are losing their teeth and dentists are multiplying by hundreds in every part of the country. The new association has already started a healthy influence in the inquiry and investigation which the discussion of the subject will involve, even if the result should be an even discomfiture. —New York Herald.

# Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 17, 1890.  
Again, this Dress Goods stock, its magnitude, variety. The truth you'd call hyperbole, plain facts exaggeration.

Two Rival Dress Goods Beauties have just come to the First German Suitings, 48 inches wide, all wool, at 1.50. Plaids, over-plaids, and stripes in the softest Spring colorings. Abbottsford and Melrose, the Grampian Hills, the River Tweed, all come to mind as you look at them. This time the Saxton has caught the celt. The price is the proof of their origin: you'd never get the Scotch so cheap, and they're just as good, just as good.

Second. Mohair Brilliantines, 27 inches, at 37½ cents. Blue and brown tints with white stripes. Mohairs are mighty in the world of dress this year, and in all the great collections of them you'll find nothing in simple style more taking.

It's easy enough for an honest maker to get "all silk" into an Open Mesh Grenadine. The hard part is to mesh the smooth, hard threads so they won't slip. It can be done, a very few makers do it. The yards they turn out are not ones that go a-begging. Here is Open Mesh Black Silk Grenadine from the best two makers we know of. Rich in lustre, new, fresh goods, and for as little as ever, despite the advance in raw silk prices. 23 inches wide, 75¢, 1, and 1.25.

The 2-inch Satin Striped Black Silk Grenadine is an old favorite. 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch stripes. 1.25.

Bourette Borders, 6 inches to half a yard deep, come on some of the newest stuff. Oddly pretty and in seven styles. 1.25 and 1.50.

Another handsome line of just-opened goods get its peculiar beauty from the delicate colorings—leaning to lawns and tans—and the almost self-colored wide cluster stripes or plaids. Ten styles: 1.25, 1 for plain to match.

We are quite urgent in bringing Gingham to your attention this early because now the stock is fullest. There have been a raving success already. You would have lost your choice early Winter goods if it were not for repeats by cable brought by the ocean greyhounds.

The range is remarkable: 12 dozen trademarks at 12½ cents. 1000 pieces Scotch at 25 cents, as many or more of the Unknown Yankee at the same price. A contest of races and nations for supremacy at the price.

In the range at 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, and 72 cents a yard are borders for skirts with plain to match, Jacquards, Chene with lace effects, satin plaids and stripes, and various designs, more than you could suspect, think of, or ask for did not the suggestion come from us.

In the Gorton Court: Cheviots, that look like the finest dress flannels, at 30 cents. Galatee and Cunard Stripes, introduced by us last year and continued this year with great improvements, 25 cents, blue and green, at 30 cents, blue and green, to uniform the Naval Brigade.

Such Linen Sheeting as this heavy, round thread French grows better with a year of moderate wear. There's no nonsense about it: good, honest flax; good, honest work and nothing else behind it. 90 inches wide, 65¢; 94 inches, 75¢; 101, 1.10.

This heavy, 90-inch, full bleached Irish Linen Sheet will be good value at 1.25, our price 1.

If you care for the dainty touch that hemstitching gives, here's full bleached Irish Linen Sheets and Pillow and Bolster Cases with nothing to pay for the hemstitching. Embroidered and Hemstitched French Linen Sheets, 65¢ a pair.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

# Time Tables.

NEW YORK, PHILA., & NORFOLK R. R.  
"CAPE CHARLES ROUTE."  
Time Table in Effect November 14th, 1889.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.			
Leave	No.	Arrive	No.
New York	1	11:00	1
Philadelphia	2	12:00	2
Baltimore	3	1:00	3
Washington	4	2:00	4
Richmond	5	3:00	5
Fredericksburg	6	4:00	6
Stafford Springs	7	5:00	7
Fredericksburg	8	6:00	8
Richmond	9	7:00	9
Washington	10	8:00	10
Baltimore	11	9:00	11
Philadelphia	12	10:00	12
New York	13	11:00	13

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.			
Leave	No.	Arrive	No.
New York	14	11:00	14
Philadelphia	15	12:00	15
Baltimore	16	1:00	16
Washington	17	2:00	17
Richmond	18	3:00	18
Fredericksburg	19	4:00	19
Stafford Springs	20	5:00	20
Fredericksburg	21	6:00	21
Richmond	22	7:00	22
Washington	23	8:00	23
Baltimore	24	9:00	24
Philadelphia	25	10:00	25
New York	26	11:00	26

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.			
Leave	No.	Arrive	No.
New York	27	11:00	27
Philadelphia	28	12:00	28
Baltimore	29	1:00	29
Washington	30	2:00	30
Richmond	31	3:00	31
Fredericksburg	32	4:00	32
Stafford Springs	33	5:00	33
Fredericksburg	34	6:00	34
Richmond	35	7:00	35
Washington	36	8:00	36
Baltimore	37	9:00	37
Philadelphia	38	10:00	38
New York	39	11:00	39

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.			
Leave	No.	Arrive	No.
New York	40	11:00	40
Philadelphia	41	12:00	41
Baltimore	42	1:00	42
Washington	43	2:00	43
Richmond	44	3:00	44
Fredericksburg	45	4:00	45
Stafford Springs	46	5:00	46
Fredericksburg	47	6:00	47
Richmond	48	7:00	48
Washington	49	8:00	49
Baltimore	50	9:00	50
Philadelphia	51	10:00	51
New York	52	11:00	52

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.			
Leave	No.	Arrive	No.
New York	53	11:00	53
Philadelphia	54	12:00	54
Baltimore	55	1:00	55
Washington	56	2:00	56
Richmond	57	3:00	57
Fredericksburg	58	4:00	58
Stafford Springs	59	5:00	59
Fredericksburg	60	6:00	60
Richmond	61	7:00	61
Washington	62	8:00	62
Baltimore	63	9:00	63
Philadelphia	64	10:00	64
New York	65	11:00	65

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.			
Leave	No.	Arrive	No.
New York	66	11:00	66
Philadelphia	67	12:00	67
Baltimore	68	1:00	68
Washington	69	2:00	69
Richmond	70	3:00	70
Fredericksburg	71	4:00	71
Stafford Springs	72	5:00	72
Fredericksburg	73	6:00	73
Richmond	74	7:00	74
Washington	75	8:00	75
Baltimore	76	9:00	76
Philadelphia	77	10:00	77
New York	78	11:00	78

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.			
Leave	No.	Arrive	No.
New York	79	11:00	79
Philadelphia	80	12:00	80
Baltimore	81	1:00	81
Washington	82	2:00	82
Richmond	83	3:00	83
Fredericksburg	84	4:00	84
Stafford Springs	85	5:00	85
Fredericksburg	86	6:00	86
Richmond	87	7:00	87
Washington	88	8:00	88
Baltimore	89	9:00	89
Philadelphia	90	10:00	90
New York	91	11:00	91

# Miscellaneous Cards.

Some Valuable Hints from a Physician on the Proper Use of a Russian Steam Bath at Home that will be nearly as satisfactory as if you paid \$1 for it at an hotel.

"I will tell you how to get a Russian steam bath at home that will be nearly as satisfactory as if you paid \$1 for it at an hotel," said the physician. "Just have a brick fireproof safe put in the kitchen range and place it upon an iron stool or such thing. Then stand a chair over the stool. Sit down on the chair and have a four leaved screen put around you, with a blanket thrown over the top. Thus you will find yourself in a sort of closet, and, having been previously provided with a jug of hot water, you amuse yourself by pouring it very slowly over the hot brick. The water, transformed immediately into steam, fills the enclosed space and at once induces violent perspiration."

It would be more than 61 to induce me to go through such a self inflicted ordeal," remarked the Star reporter. "A cold bath is good enough for me." "Do you mean cold air or cold water?" "Why, cold water, of course. I never heard of such a thing as a cold air bath." "Cold air baths are excellent, nevertheless, and I strongly recommend them as a tonic for persons who are not strong enough to indulge in cold water. In taking one the bath should be open a bedroom window without raising the curtain in the proper time—and stand in the cold air perfectly nude, meaning rubbing the limbs and body vigorously with a dry towel. There is no danger of catching cold, even when the thermometer is down to zero outside. For the reason that the aqueous pores of the skin contract under the exposure so as to make a first rate protection. As for cold water baths, I deem them excellent for people who are not strong, but the trouble is that very many who take them are not strong enough to endure the effects of such a bath. The least delicate should ever touch cold water for bathing purposes. In the case of a robust individual, the blood driven from the surface of the body by cold water comes quickly rushing back again under the ministrations of a brisk rub and a delightful glow is felt. But a weakly person, whose vital organs are not sufficiently vigorous to send the blood swiftly back to the superficial blood vessels, will experience the blood rushing back to the surface and is very apt to feel a faintness instead. However, there are mild ways of taking cold water baths which are very well in winter, as well as in summer, for those who are only moderately vigorous."

"Such as what, doctor?" "The mildest process is simply to dip a towel in cold water and wet only one portion of the body at a time, taking the parts successively. After the arms, then a towel over the head and neck, and so on until the attention is called to each part being rubbed dry before the next is moistened. In this way the shock is avoided, and a reasonable strong person the best plan is to use a towel soaked in cold water in the ordinary fashion, with a thorough rubbing. Of course, to follow. But do not include in any of this nonsense in the way of harsh towels and fresh brushes, which merely serve to get up a local irritation. Soft towels are much better to rub with. A gentler method of cold bathing, that plunges, and a very good one, is to stand in the water up to the neck, then a towel over the head and neck, and so on until the attention is called to each part being rubbed dry before the next is moistened. 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