

# THE MIDLAND JOURNAL.

E. E. Ewing, Proprietor.

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## TO BUSINESS MEN.

A good advertisement in a good paper is the best of all salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business early or late; who accounts the merchant in his store, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady in her home, the traveler in the cars or boat; a salesman whom no purchaser can avoid; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to thousands of people daily, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner. A good advertisement insures a business connection on the most permanent and independent basis, and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has shown that the dealer whose stock has obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article. A dealer can make no better investment than in advertising in a live paper.

1885.

1885.

## THE SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

## CECIL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD ON THE

## FAIR GROUNDS AT ELKTON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,  
OCTOBER 6, 7, 8 AND 9.

**\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS!**

The success of our Fairs has been unprecedented. The location of our beautiful Grounds is unsurpassed for a great attendance, and we have had it.

Our Exhibits have been varied and excellent and contributed by four States; but the great bulk has come from old Cecil, and to her citizens do we again appeal for the best of the products of her Farms, Gardens, Orchards, Factories, Shops and Households.

Every man, woman and child in Cecil should have an honest pride in her Fair and contribute to its future growth.

Send your entries early to

JOHN PARTRIDGE, Secretary,  
ELKTON, MARYLAND.

## C. M. CHILDS & CO.

CONOWINGO, MARYLAND.

COAL, LIME, SALT, FERTILIZERS, PLASTER, HAIR, BRICK, CEMENT, LUMBER and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

THE CELEBRATED SNOW FLAKE LIME, SALT AND TOBACCO, AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Have also opened a general Hardware Store, where the Carpenter, Blacksmith and Painter can be supplied with full outfit and stock. Our Horseman's Department, included in the line of hard ware, comprises many novelties never before on this market.

We invite particular attention at this time to our facilities for furnishing all grades of HARD AND SOFT COAL, AND STOVES of all varieties and sizes to consume it. Special prices given on application to Clubs for the delivery of Coal in Car Load lots at Station's Station, to train and to household.

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL PRACTICABLE CASES.—

### Grading Produce Before You Take It to Market.

A few days ago we purchased a lot of Red-Astrakhan apples of a farmer. When we take money around town on our wagon, we take along fruits and vegetables also, more or less, and the Red Astrakhans were put on the wagon. We decided that we should have to have 15 cts. per peck, to cover cost, and expense of selling. The sales were slow, because customers were deterred from buying by bruised, specked, and generally specimens of fruit scattered all through. Finally the boys stopped the wagon, and picked out all the poor fruit, and put it into a basket by itself, showing customers nothing but fair, smooth apples. The load was closed out at 20 cts. a peck in a very short time. Now, how many bad ones were left, do you suppose? In grading they got about one peck of bad ones to five pecks of perfect fruit, and they sold this bad peck for 10 cts. Do you see the point? Six pecks of apples brought \$1.10 after they were graded. Before grading they offered six pecks of apples for 30 cents, and could not get it; therefore it would have been good economy to have poured the bad apples out to the pigs, rather than to have damaged and hindered the sale of the nice ones by having them sprinkled through with bad ones. I was a little surprised when they told me about it; so I asked my wife one day, when I saw her paring apples—

"Sue, how much more would you give to have apples that were all smooth, without any specks, rotten spots, or 'crookedness' about them—that is, providing you wanted them to cut up for pies or sauce?"

She replied promptly—

"Why, I would give twice as much."

"Oh, no! you couldn't give so much as that, could you? Are you not putting it a little too strongly?"

"I am not putting it too strongly at all. Where a woman's time is valuable, and where she likes to have things nice, she can well afford to give double the money to get nice fair fruit."

Of course, there are people who will want the culls at a moderate price, and such people should have the privilege of having them. Now, we have kept on grading our fruit every since that day, and I have been surprised again by hearing the boys say they could not get rid of their culls so long as they had nice fruit on the wagon. There was hardly anybody who wanted the culls at any price. While relating the little story to a friend, he mentioned the following:

He wanted to buy some corn, and a farmer drove past his house with a load that he wanted 20 cts. for; but there were so many nubbins and so much soft corn mixed in with it that he decided not to buy it. Shortly afterward he drove to Akron (five miles), and met the same farmer who was trying to sell his corn. He drove from place to place, but the soft corn and nubbins frightened his customers, and he could not get a purchaser. He finally sold it to my friend (who offered him 20 cts. in the morning), for only 15 cents per bushel. They transferred it from one wagon to the other; but while so doing they sorted it, throwing the bad ears to the back end of the wagon. After they got it sorted

ed a man drove past who wanted to buy corn and he offered 25 cts. a bushel for the best. Now, then, how many bushels of bad corn were in the back end of the wagon? I do not remember the figure, but the result was something like this: There were 17 bushels of good corn and 3 bushels of culls. The farmer sold the 20 bushels for \$3. My friend who bought it was offered \$4.25 for the round corn after he got it sorted, and had the culls to take home besides. I have mentioned this little story a great many times, and every one verifies it.

Our friend Terry, of potato-book fame, has several thousand bushels of potatoes, not very large, on account of the devastating blight that has swept over almost all of Northern Ohio. I suggested that he sort them, and sell the small ones for what he could get, and the nice ones at a good price. He was afraid that it would not work with the potatoes. When I got home I asked my wife if she would give double the money for good sized potatoes in good shape, free from speck, crookedness, etc. She replied at once, that she would gladly. Now, I do not know how far it pays to carry this principle. Perhaps my wife is a little over particular, in her readiness to pay a good price for fruits and vegetables that are just to her liking; but I know there are lots of women folks who are just like her.—*Gleanings.*

### Court Proceedings.

(Continued from last week.)

State vs. James Wilson, indicted for violation of the Local Option law was then taken up, pending which the Court adjourned. Bratton for State; Constable for Wilson.

WEDNESDAY.

Judge Robinson appeared in Court to-day and took his seat upon the Bench.

The case of State vs. James Wilson was resumed and concluded, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Bratton for State; Constable for traverser. Case of James O'Leary vs. Hannum & Mellugh and John Wallace was then put upon trial. This suit was brought to determine the ownership of certain horses, carts, shovels, etc., which were attached as the property of John Wallace by Hannum & Mellugh, which were claimed by O'Leary under bill of sale. The legal title to the property was proved to be in another party, who claimed it under a subsequent bill of sale from O'Leary. Verdict for the defendant under instructions of the Court. F. X. Ward of Baltimore city for plaintiff; Constable and Warburton for the defendant.

The case of Mrs. Anne E. Ringland vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company was then taken up. This case was brought to recover damages alleged to have been received by the plaintiff by being jerked against the wheel of a brake and thrown down on the platform of defendant's cars by one of the brakemen at No. 14 East, on the 24th of March, 1884.

This case occupied the Court till Friday at one o'clock. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$3000.

Case of John Price vs. Patric Prindible, from Harford county, was then taken up and was on trial when went to press.

The Grand Jury closed its labors on Friday, having indicted Charles P. Barnes for the murder of Thomas E. Brown and J. Arthur Barnes, and found other indictments as follows: 1 for assault and battery, 1 for assault, 5 for larceny, 5 for violations of the Local Option law, 1 for keeping a disorderly house and 1 for bastardy.

MONDAY.

The case of Price vs. Prindible was still on trial. Pending the arrival of the counsel in the case who reside in Harford county, the court took up the criminal docket. A number of cases were called for trial, but the only one ready was the case of State vs. Thomas Lawson, colored, which was tried before the court. The facts showed that the traverser had committed an assault upon Oliver Bolton, on the farm of Joseph Willyhan in Nassau Neck, in July, 1875. He was found guilty and fined \$1 and costs. Bratton for State, W. S. Evans for traverser.

The case of Price vs. Prindible was then taken up and counsel argued the same before the jury during the remainder of the day.

In the case of Ringland vs. P. W. & B. R. R. the defendant has filed reasons for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence.

Gustave Rosendale, a native of Sweden, declared his intention to become a citizen of the U. S.

Court at 3 p. m. adjourned until 4:30 p. m., when the argument in the Harford county case was concluded and given to the jury.

TUESDAY.

In the case of Price vs. Prindible the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$33.

In the case of State vs. Edward J. Conner and same vs. Frank T. Merkle in which the parties had confessed to have broken into a box of the Union News Co., at Perryville, the court heard testimony and held the cases for consideration.

THE BARNES CASE.

The case of State vs. Chas. P. Barnes for murder of his brother in law Thomas E. Brown and the same vs. same for the murder of Arthur Barnes his son, was then taken up. Bratton and Crothers for the State; Constable and The key for the prisoner. On being arraigned in the two cases his counsel elected to try him before the court.

The facts of the shooting were detailed by Mr. Toulson, his father-in-law, Mr. Toulson, Mr. Kelly, and little Ernest Barnes, son of the prisoner.

Dr. Brown testified that he considered the prisoner sane on the day of shooting, but that he was in a drunken frenzy. A number of witnesses testified to the disheveled habits of the prisoner and his embittered feelings against his brother-in-law, after which the State closed.

The defense then proceeded with its testimony, which tended to show that the prisoner was of unsound mind at the time of the murder.

The typhoid dysentery, which has assumed an epidemic form in West Nottingham township, Chester Co., has we are happy to state a tided, there being no new cases, and those not entirely well, are rapidly recovering. Five deaths occurred from the disease in the immediate vicinity of Birmingham School house, all children. The school was closed on account of the sickness, but was opened on Monday last, with an attendance of only 10 in the first day. The school has usually an attendance of 50 pupils. Miss Maggie A. Williamson is teacher.

The MIDLAND JOURNAL and American Farmer one year, both for \$1.25

## The Farm.

## Heavy Corn and How to Raise It.

"Abner Davis of Upper Oxford has a ten acre field of corn which is said to be the best and heaviest in the township. Mr. Davis planted it about the first of May. Two hundred hogs were fed in the field last year and at planting time the hills were doped with Susquehanna rock."

We clip the above from one of the Oxford papers, and propose calling the attention of our farmers to the important lesson it teaches. Abner Davis has struck the true line to really successful farming. By this we mean high farming; making 3 blades of grass or grain grow where two grew before. Mr. Davis fed 200 hogs on 10 acres of land. The hogs of course did not get all of their living off the land but were fed other feed, but they got the larger portion of most valuable part of their feed, doubtless, off of the field which was in grass, clover we presume. The green crop kept the hogs in a healthy growing condition, and assisted them to assimilate the concentrated food given them in the most advantageous manner. The crop of clover was one of the most valuable fertilizers that could have been put on the land. It covered and shaded the soil, protected it from the sun and washing rains of summer, serving as a mulch the entire season. It afforded a rich flesh and bone product for the growing hogs. The manure of the swine was distributed over, and absorbed by the land, which not only retained the voids of the hogs, but the green growth that was not eaten was tramped into the soil, forming one of the most valuable top dressings it was possible to supply. The nitrogen contained in the rain water which fell upon the field through the entire year was preserved in the surface soil by the covering mulch of matted clover, which protected it from evaporation while the decaying vegetation formed humus, thus providing the most perfect reservoir for storing and retaining the soluble nitrates, retaining them as food for the grain crop that was to follow. The growing corn having thus a most bountiful supply of nitrogen in the proper condition for plant food, the young corn was enabled to send out its roots in all directions and utilize a far greater portion of the phosphates contained in the prepared South Carolina Rock ("Susquehanna" being doubtless a typographical error in the above quotation.)

The lesson which we wish to improve which this experience of Mr. Davis large crop teaches, is the unapproachable merits of green manure. It is the only road to make very rich land. Simply cropping in grain with the customary grass rest, the green crops to be mowed and converted into hay, will never produce more than simply good land. A high degree of fertility which will double, or nearly so, the customary average crop can never be attained by any system of farm improvement, that does not include green manuring, and the hog crop can be made one of the most valuable adjuncts to this system of farming.

## Experimental Stations.

A number of our most intelligent farmers of this state have, for a number of successive sessions of the legislature made fruitless attempts to have an experimental station established under the auspices of the state. The main obstacle to accomplishing this desirable purpose appears to be the strong influence, professional politicians, in high places here, in keeping the misnomer of an agricultural college, which Maryland is blessed with, saddled on the government as a roosting place for friends who are incompetent to make a living by their own industry, or are too indolent to make the attempt. This mercenary motive has been abetted by the dulness or ignorance, or both, of members of the legislature, of the interests of agriculture of the state. We hope that this latter class may be en-

lightened somewhat on the great value of such institutions to the farmer, we give a summarized statement of a recently published Report of the Massachusetts Experimental Station.

Various crops have been subjected to chemical analysis, experiments have been made in ensilaging fodder, analytic examinations made in connection with stock feeding, analysis made of fertilizers, attention given to testing drinking waters from various portions of the State, and Prof. Maynard reports his investigations on the injurious insects, on the causes of diseases in grasses, on the vitality of old seeds and the effects of cold on fruit buds.

In the experiments with ensilage, the quantity of milk was found in every instance to be increased, and the greatest increase took place by feeding moderate quantities, or from thirty-five to forty pounds in a day. In connection with other food. The addition of wheat shorts or bran but slightly affected the absolute yield of milk, but it improved the appearance of the cows and increased the value of the manure. The experiments in feeding gluten meal, in connection with the analysis of the results, were numerous and thorough, and the examination of samples from various sources proved its highly nitrogenous character and left no doubt of its value for feeding purposes under suitable circumstances. It is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of starch and glucose from corn, and consists mainly of the germs of the latter, with more or less skin parts and starch. It is offered for sale by the carload at \$21 a ton, at Boston and at Springfield. Minute examinations were made of the composition of milk under various influence, of the feeding of swine; and of the composition of hay, bran and other foods for animals. These results, as Dr. Goodmann states, deserve more than a passing notice, on account of the scarcity of examinations of a similar character; and the significance of the various analytic results will become more apparent as the work progresses.

The report gives the results of various field improvements, of the influence of fertilizers on fodder crops, experiments with potatoes, with corn ensilage, special fertilizers in fruit culture, and miscellaneous analyses.

## The Dairy.

## Butter For Packing.

Notes from the American Agriculturist.

Cream, or milk from well-fed cows, set below a temperature of sixty degrees Fahr., churned, and worked at a temperature not exceeding sixty-six or sixty-seven degrees, ought to make good butter, which if not overworked, and carefully salted, will keep good for months, if packed. Exposed to the air, no butter will keep long. A very little over-working will surely spoil any butter. This is a more common fault than most people will believe. Much stress is laid upon working out the buttermilk. Good butter is said to be well-worked, and so every beginner is likely to lay great stress on the working, and I over-do it. On this account, it is well to wash the butter when it comes from the churn. Churning may also be over-done, and the result is much the same as when the butter is over-worked; that is, it becomes greasy. When butter "comes," in minute granules, these gradually agglomerate, and become grains of the size of mustard seed, then as big as wheat grains, and finally masses form the size of hickory nuts and upwards. After butter passes the granular form—say as large as grains of wheat—it cannot be thoroughly washed, and when it forms large masses in the churn it is churned too much. When in the mustard seed stage, the butter should be chilled by the addition of some cold spring water, or ice water. Then the buttermilk should be drawn off, and cold water added in the churn, the dasher being slowly moved a while, then this water is to be drawn off, and more added; using

each time about as much as there was buttermilk. It is best to strain the water, to keep out specks. After this, the butter may be taken from the churn by the ladle, and by pouring the water, which will probably have small floating grains upon it, through a hair-sieve or his muslin strainer, stretched over a hoop. Thus catches all the butter. When well drained and slightly compacted into a lump, though still granular, it may be weighed, an ounce to an ounce and a fourth of fine salt added to the pound, which is to be worked through the mass with as little working as possible; set the butter in a cool place, and leave it from one to several hours. The most of the buttermilk will have been washed out, the salt will find what is left, the water adhering to the grains. After standing, it may be worked so as to get it into a solid mass, pouring off the brine. For the best result, the butter should decrease in weight, or barely hold its own after salting, and should retain half an ounce to one ounce of salt to the pound, according to the taste of the family or customers.

## The Young People.

## Rabbits for Market.

They are as salable in the large cities as poultry, and are kept at the poultry stands in the markets. They come in season about the holidays, beginning with Thanksgiving, and last all through the winter. They are more easily kept than poultry when they have a sufficient run, but if confined too much, are subjected to just as many diseases—and some of the same—as fowls are. The retail prices vary from 40 to 60 cents a pair, and at such rates they are cheaper than butcher's meat. Some confusion has arisen in regard to this question from the fact that our rabbits are not rabbits, but hares. Rabbits are burrowing animals, and live underground. The English rabbit is a real rabbit, and is bred and kept largely for market in sandy hillside places, known as rabbit "warrens." These places are alive with the little active creatures about dusk, and appear to us much like the prairie dog towns of the West. Their flesh is excellent, and their fur is sought for various purposes.

Our eastern hares are larger than the English rabbits, and do not burrow, but make their nests on the ground, under bushes, and among brakes and long grass. It would be necessary to provide a suitable place of this kind for them. I have had them by scores among the undergrowth of a piece of woods, and they came from it into a field of orchard grass, and nestled under the tall tufts. Any rough, dense woodland would be a suitable place to breed them in, but regular crops must be raised for them. White and red clover, cabbage, peas, young corn, sweet corn ears, and turnips, would provide a succession of green food for the summer, and apples, cabbages and turnips, with bran, corn meal, and a run in the shrubbery, would provide winter feeding. Of course water is indispensable. Low evergreens make the best shelter for them.

The northern hare, which turns white in the winter, is a much larger animal than the eastern one. It subsists on hemlock and spruce buds and bark, and the general undergrowth of the forest. I have taken them in a weight of seven pounds in the fall when they were in good condition. These hares will be a good market for \$1 to \$1.50 each in the winter.

The English hare is the best of all the varieties. It is a large animal, weighing five to eight pounds, and sells in England, in its season, for about 5 shillings (\$1.25). The few I have seen imported sold in New York for 85 cents. They feed upon grass, such as turnips, and other farm crops, and the English farmers say seven hares eat as much as one sheep, and they are therefore much opposed to them when running wild in large numbers, as "vermin."

The breeder would need a 3 foot 2 by 2 inch wire fence around his ranch. Nevertheless this industry might be carried on successfully by the right man in the right place, and if the stock were once introduced into the market, and housekeepers learned the several excellent ways of cooking the meat, it would certainly become very popular.

## CASTORIA

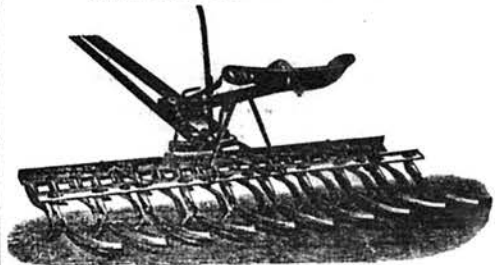
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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any purgative known to me." H. A. AUSTIN, M.D.  
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## "AONE" PULVERIZING HARROW,

CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.



This invention, the production of Mr. Fred'k Nishwitz, the original inventor of the Disk or Wheel Harrow, is the result of a long series of experiments, in which he became convinced that the Disk Harrow is adapted only to superficial pulverization. Being himself a practical farmer, as well as mechanic and inventor, and feeling the need of a thorough pulverizer in his own farming operations, he conceived the plan of combining a Clod Crusher, Leveler and Harrow in one implement.

His success has been truly marvelous, as is shown by the result, viz: the production of an implement which

Weights much less than other Pulverizing Harrows, Sells about one-third Less, and withal Does the Most Thorough Work of any.

**Brown & Reeder,**  
RISING SUN, MARYLAND.

are Agents for this UNRIVALED Farm Implement. No Farmer will do without one if he consults his own Interest.

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Manufacturers of the ORIGINAL  
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Buyers will be surprised to find how low they can buy WARRANTED PURE BONE from us.  
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TO COMPARE QUOTATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, OR OTHER MECHANICAL WORK, send your requirements to the undersigned, who will send you a list of the best and most reliable firms in the country, with their prices and terms of sale.

**HEADACHE**  
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VENETABLE PILLS  
Solely Prepared by Dr. J. C. Wright, New York, N.Y.



## Items of Interest.

German geologists estimate that the Dead Sea will be a mass of solid salt a thousand years hence.

The White House letter paper is of the finest quality, with beautifully printed heading. Jefferson headed his own foolscap with a quill pen.

A prominent physician of Athens, Ga., who has had many cases of sore throat lately, made an investigation and found nearly every one of them was caused by cigarette smoking.

The "Old Oaken Bucket" was written, says A. P. Russell in his "Literary Notes," by Woodworth, a journeyman printer, "while under the inspiration of brandy."

The gamblers of Omaha made a proposition to the city that if they are not interfered with for one year they will pay for all street improvements and keep up the water works.

Calling a man a big buffoon in Naples is considered the highest honor you can pay him. Buffoonery is a fine art there, requiring unlimited talents; amateurs are classed as the best and take no pay; hence a prince may be a buffoon and often is. Customs differ.

The Landwehr is a term applied in Germany and Austria to a military force in some respect resembling our militia. Every German capable of bearing arms over twenty years of age, must serve three years in the regular army, four in the army of reserve, and five years in the Landwehr. He is then liable to be called upon twice for annual practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the Landwehr, he is enrolled till the age of fifty in the Landsturm, which body is only called upon for service within the frontiers of the country in case of invasion.

The weight of Daniel Webster's brain was sixty-three ounces. He died, according to Dr. Jeffries, of disease of the liver, the immediate cause of death being hemorrhage from the bowels and stomach, owing to the morbid state of the blood consequent upon the above disease; also dropsy in the abdomen. On making a post mortem examination, it was found that the cerebral organs were of the largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty per cent the average weight of the human brain, and with only two exceptions (Cuvier and Dupuytren), the largest of which there is any record.

There is a professional master of character in calligraphy at Aix-les-Bains, an abbe, dark-bearded, his priestly costume giving an air of clerical dignity. He is the hero of the hour, and there are interesting scenes in the apartments of great ladies. Superstitious Italians have already declared him nearly allied to the evil one. It is said that taking a letter written by a person utterly unknown to him, he will draw an oral portrait of the writer, even to the color of the hair and eyes, and sketch the moral and mental characteristics of the individual with completeness.

## CHARGED BY A TRAIN OF FIRE.

An engine driver on an American railway, in relating some adventures of his life gave an account of the collision of an oil train which occurred several years ago on the Buffalo, Corry, and Erie Railroad. The train was a mixed one, that is, was composed of both freight and passenger cars, such as are run on roads, where the passenger travel is light. There were two passenger cars at the rear of the train, and next to the engine were six cars containing 50,000 gallons of petroleum. When at the summit of a long descending grade, one of the oil cars took fire, and the engineer signaled for the brakeman, the train hands pulled the coupling link, and the passenger cars were left behind; although the coupling link in front of the oil car was pulled out, they were not to be set free, and the burning cars followed until escape seemed impossible. At the distance of twelve miles from where the chase began, a branch road joined the main line. The only chance was to signal for the switch which would deflect the train into this branch road, whose grade was an ascending one. There were no trains due to require a man at that switch, but as the men on the locomotive blew the signal, fortunately a man reached the switch in time, and the burning train had sufficient momentum to follow the locomotive over a mile on the ascending grade.

## SLAVE HUNTING IN AFRICA.

We discovered that this mode of banditti was under the leadership of several chiefs, but principally under Karama and Kitoraga. They had started six months previously from Wane-Kirunda, about thirty miles below Vinya Njara. For eleven months the band had been raiding successfully between the Congo and the Lubiranz, on the left bank. They had then undertaken to perform the same cruel work between the Biyero and Wane-Kirunda. On looking at my map I find that such a territory within the area described would cover 16,000 square miles on the left and 10,500 on the right bank, equal to 26,500 square miles—just 2,000 square miles greater than Ireland—inhabited by about 1,000,000 people. I was permitted in the afternoon to see the human harvest they had gathered—rows upon rows of dark nakedness, relieved here and there by the white dresses of the captives. There are lines or groups of naked forms upright, standing, or moving about listlessly. There are countless naked children, many mere infants, and occasionally a drove of absolutely naked old women bending under a basket of fuel or bananas, who are driven through the moving groups by two or three musketeers. I observed that most all are fettered; youths with iron rings round their necks, through which a chain, like one of our boat anchor chains, is run, securing the captives by twentys. The children over ten are secured by three copper rings, the mothers by shorter chains, around which their respective progeny of five years are grouped, holding the cruel iron links that fall in loops or festoons over their mothers' breasts. After realizing the extent and depth of the misery presented to me I walked about as in a kind of dream, wherein I saw through the darkness of the night the stealthy forms of the murderers creeping toward the doomed town, its inmates all asleep, when suddenly flash the light of brandished torches, the sleeping town is involved in flames, while rollers of musketry lay low the frightened and astonished people. The slave traders admit they have only 2,500 captives in this fold; yet they have raided through the length and breadth of a country larger than Ireland, bearing fire and spreading carnage with lead and iron; 118 villages, and forty-three districts have been wasted, out of which is only eluded this scant profit of 2,500 females and children and about 2,000 tusks of ivory! To obtain these 2,500 slaves they must have shot a round number of 2,500 people, while 4,500 more died by the wayside through scant provisions and the intensity of their hopeless wretchedness.

## AN AGE OF CORRUPTION.

"In the court of James I.," writes Dean Church, in his *Life of Bacon*, "the atmosphere which a man in office breathed was loaded with the taints of gifts and bribes. Presents were as much the rule, as indispensable for those who hoped to get on, as they now are in Turkey. Even in Elizabeth's days, when Bacon was struggling to win her favor, and was in the greatest straits for money, he borrowed five hundred pounds to buy a jewel for the queen. When he was James' servant the giving of gifts became a necessity. New Year's Day brought round its tribute of gold vases and gold pieces to the king and Buckingham. And this was the least. Money was raised by the sale of offices and titles. For twenty thousand pounds a man, the Chief Justice of England, Montague, became Lord Mandeville and Treasurer. The bribe was sometimes disguised; a man became a Privy Councillor, like Cranfield, or a Chief Justice, like Ley (afterward the good earl, unstained with gold or fee, of Milton's sonnet), by marrying a cousin or a niece of Buckingham.

## DISTINCTIONS IN BEING KICKED.

The Arabs, clever horsemen as they are, are quite as liable to accident as English grooms. But the Arab likes to be kicked by a thoroughbred horse, and cannot endure to be put to any pain by an animal whose pedigree is at all defective. An English surgeon had been setting the broken leg of an Arab, who complained more of the accident than of the pain he then was thought to be in one of his tribe; this the surgeon remarked to him, and his answer was truly characteristic. "Do not think, doctor, I should have uttered a word of complaint if my own high-bred colt in a playful kick had broken both my legs, but to have my leg broken by a brute of a jackass is too bad, and I will complain."

## DISEASES OF WINE.

The cryptogam, *Mycoderma aceti*, makes wine into vinegar; its congener, *Mycoderma vini*, which lives on new young wine, fades and withers in old and does no harm. When, however, wine "spurs" in the barrel, it is turfed to the eye and flat to the taste—when, poured into a glass, a crown of small bubbles rises to the top, and when, slightly shaken, silky little waves move about in all directions, then a minute filament, about the thickness of a needle, is visible in diameter, of variable length and extreme tenacity, has made its appearance. In large quantities this organism forms a glutinous deposit at the bottom of the cask, producing carbonic acid, which spoils the wine. The disease of turbid, spured and spoiled wine is fermentation, caused by an organism—a ferment—originally existing on the surface of the grape, where also exists the organism which causes the orderly and vinous fermentation. All red wines, especially the finest, the Cote d'Or, are subject to this disease, which makes them bitter and unfit to drink. White wines, on the contrary, are exempt from this, but are subject to another disease called *maladie de la grappe*. They, too, become very turbid; but where the red are bitter, these are flat, insipid and viscous. This *maladie de la grappe* is due to a filamentous organism like that which makes red wine spured; but the two differ in structure and physiological action. The remedy in either case is to kill the organism by heat. One minute's heating at the proper temperature is enough to preserve the wine from all the diseases caused by fermentation. This heating is now the most delicate business of the most delicate vine growers, and though experts at first professed to detect a shade of difference in the flavor between the heated and unheated wines, when the heated and unheated wines, when the two glasses poured out of the same bottle they confessed their defeat, and Pasteur's remedy for colorification was justified.

## PERUVIAN RELICS.

Enterprising men might make considerable money in Peru by buying up old paintings and antique silver plate, of which the peruvians are full. The aristocracy are compelled to have bread, even if they go without meat and butter, and as their incomes have been cut off by the war and the revolution that has been going on since, they trade on small margins with Mr. Incaos and Mr. Jacobs, who do not seem to have felt the financial distress. The rarest sort of old plate can be had for its weight in silver coin, and genuine old paintings are as plenty as peas. Relics of the Incaos are also cheap, as collectors have to sell them to live. It is still fashionable to go on resurrection expeditions, to dig in the Inca burying-ground for mummies and things which were placed in their graves. The Incaos had the same mode of preserving the dead as the ancient Egyptians, and in each grave were placed articles of decoration as well as utensils required by the spirits to set up house-keeping in the happy land. Rings and other ornaments of gold and silver, cups and platters of both metals in quaint designs, copper articles, strings of beads, weaving and cooking apparatus, water jugs, pots and jars, and all sorts of things, were always placed in the graves, as well as weapons of war and other curiosities that interest antiquarians nowadays. Any one can dig up all the relics he wants by hiring a couple of men and going out into the ruins which cover the whole country along the coast. There are millions of graves yet untouched. The most curious graves are mummies' eyes—peinted eyeballs—which are usually to be found in the graves, if one is careful in digging. The Incaos had a way of preserving the eyes of the dead from decay—some process which modern science cannot comprehend; and the eyeballs make pretty settings for pins. They are yellow, and hold light like an opal.

In New Orleans, strikingly beautiful creole women may be seen on a Sunday morning at the cathedral, or at the French opera upon some special occasion. Their complexions are olive; their hair black and lustrous; their eyes large, dark and expressive; their hands and feet small; their figures slender and graceful; their carriage stately and dignified; their taste in dress exquisite. These types are by no means rare, but as a class they may be doubted whether the creole women can be really pronounced handsome.

## Scientific.

Pure sweet cider that is arrested in the process of fermentation before it becomes acetic acid or even alcohol, and with carbonic acid gas worked out, is one of the most delightful beverages. The *Fine, Flat, and Ferocious* recommends the following scientific method of treating cider to preserve its sweetness. When the molasses matters by fermentation are being converted to alcohol, if a bent tube be inserted airtight into the bung, with the other end into a pail of water, to allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel, a beverage will be obtained that is fit nectar for the gods. A handy way is to fill your cask nearly up to the wooden faucet when the cask is rolled so the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end of the plug to the faucet, with the other end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the cider can have communication with the pail. After the water ceases to bubble, bottle or store away.

Madagascar consists of a central plateau or highland rising from 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet above the lowlands of the coast, and from this plateau rise occasional volcanic cones, the highest, Ankaratra, being 8,900 feet above the sea. These volcanoes extend from the northern extremity of the island to the 20th parallel of south latitude. South of this appear granite rocks, at least as far as 22° south latitude. At higher latitudes than this the rocks of the interior are practically unknown to Europeans. According to a recent paper by Mr. P. W. Butler, F. G. S., several crater lakes and mineral springs abound; and to the north of the volcanic district of Ankaratra there is a tract of country containing silver, lead, zinc, and copper ores. As regards building stones, besides the granite which is so general, there are vast beds of sandstone and slate between the district of Ankaratra and the fossiliferous regions in the southwest of the central plateau. These fossils, according to M. Grandkeller, the recent French traveler in the interior, are referable to the Jurassic system, and comprise remains of hippopotamus, gigantic tortoises, and an extinct bird of the ostrich species. The coasts of the country are rich in timber, and it would also appear that the interior is a good mineral field.

## FRUIT OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The hours of meals in Yorkshire are those which were in vogue in Philadelphia some thirty years ago. Breakfast at eight, dinner at half past one or two, and tea at half past seven or eight, the latter always being a good substantial meal, with hot cakes, cold meats, preserves, etc. Tea is invariably offered to afternoon callers, with accompaniments of cake and of thin bread and butter. The fare is always of the best in the solid, substantial fashion that the English heart delights in, and assuredly it would be a palate that was excessively hard to please that would not find full satisfaction in the famous mutton, poultry, hams and bacon, the well fatted fowl, well made pastry, and rich cream of the country. Then such a superb profusion of fruit as I have seen on the table of mine host of Cliffe castle—strawberries and cherries of true English perfection, side by side with hot-house peaches, melons, and immense bunches of the black Hamburg grapes. It reminds one of the gardens in the old fairy tales, wherein all sorts of fruit were ripe at the same time. It must be confessed, however, that the beautiful velvety peaches lack the savor and perfume and sweetness of our own well sunned fruit, but the strawberries are incomparably fine. He that would eat fruit in perfection must partake of strawberries and gooseberries in England, cherries and apricots in France, and melons and peaches in the United States. And, gourmands as the French are, they have never yet understood the deliciousness of cream as an adjunct to strawberries and raspberries—nay, more, they call strawberries and cream a mess, and it is said to be on record how a very distinguished Frenchman, being presented with a plate of that delicacy at a London garden party recently, looked at it in dismay and asked, "What am I to do with this?"

He that considers how little he dwells upon the condition of others will learn how little the attention of others is attracted by himself.

## Facetia.

A Hoboken man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth it had, and the horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was satisfied.

"Are you afraid of the dark?" asked a mother of her little daughter. "I was once, mamma, when I went into the dark closet to get a tart." "What were you afraid of?" "I was afraid I couldn't find the tart."

"Well, Johnny," asked Mrs. Dempsey, "did you and papa go to church this morning?" "Yes, replied Johnny, dutifully, "but somebody else was in our pew and we had to get and sit up galled."

A man may have a head so stuffed with knowledge that his hair can't grow, and yet have his feet knocked clean out from under him by a question or two from a little midgit too small to know an idea from a gooseberry.

"Are you papa's boy?" "Yes, sir." "Are you mamma's boy?" "Yes, sir." "But how can you be papa's boy and mamma's boy at the same time?" (After a pause).—"Can't a nice carriage have two horses?"

In speaking of the junior class in the university this year the professor said: "The junior class will embrace seventeen young ladies." "It will!" exclaimed the young man addressed; "Great Scott! then I shall join the junior class."

Elizy: Gentlemen—"Allow me, ladies; this loud talking during the performance is partial hearing." Fraulien:—"That's just what I think; you have actually to scream at the top of your voice to make people hear what you are saying."

"Love him? No, mamma. I hate him. The impudent young scoundrel." "Then I suppose, my dear, you will break your engagement with him?" "No, indeed not; I shall marry him." "Well, well, I didn't believe you hated him as badly as this."

A gentleman, in apologizing for language used, said, "I did not mean to say what I did, but the fact is that as you will see, I have had the misfortune to lose some of my front teeth, and the words slip out of my mouth every now and then without my knowing it."

An ellor was attacked by a tramp the other day, and in crying out for help was obliged to see a man running to the spot. The tramp, however, continued to maltreat the ellor, while the stranger hovered near, but failed to come in. "Why don't you help me?" exclaimed the discomfited ellor. "Because I can't tell which of you is the tramp and which ain't," was the candid reply.

## A SENSATIONAL STAGE HIDE.

Senator Sherman enjoyed a break-neck ride down Skiskyou Mountain on his stage journey between Redding and Roseburg, Ore. The Ohio statesman had pre-empted a seat with the driver to get a better view of the splendid scenery on that elevated divide. The pace from the summit was a tearing one, and the steep, narrow grade made the ride appear particularly hazardous. The Senator suggested that he could view things better at a slower gait.

"Get to make time," replied the Jehu, brusquely.

"I assure you, that I am in no hurry at all," exclaimed John, casting his eyes down the precipitous, crooked roadway.

"But I am," retorted the reckless whip as he let the nags out another notch.

Sherman was scared. He had reason to be. Others had been scared before him, and more are sure to find themselves in the same fix. A second later: "Driver, pull up. I just as leave-in fact, I prefer to walk down this place."

"No, you don't, Senator. I've got three minutes to reach the valley, and I'm going to make it or break a leg."

The lively six-broncho team sped recklessly ahead, Sherman holding on with might and main.

Turning a sharp curve, the swing-pole suddenly snapped. For a few moments things looked equally. A single lurch might send the coach over a 300 feet precipice.

"Keep your seat," cried the Jehu, who, with brake and reins, quickly brought his team to a standstill.

A little later Sherman was holding the lines, his foot braced on the "holloback," while the driver was down among the cattle splashing the broken swing bar.

All was in order again presently, and the Senator, reassured as to the entire safety of the twelve-mile an hour center down a forty-five pitch grade, kept his place to the bottom without a quiver.

Thinking it over now, Sherman says it was the most exhilarating stage ride he ever experienced, and he wouldn't mind making the trip overland from California a second time, just to take in that interesting piece of Star Route expediting down the Skiskyou.





## RISING SUN DIRECTORY.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

## CLOSING

To all points by railroad and stage—  
Stage line 6:25 a. m. By Railroad—  
North—9:40 a. m., 4:20 p. m. South;  
10:12 a. m., 7:13 p. m.

## RAILROAD AND STAGE.

## NORTH

Trains leave Rising Sun a. m.  
4:30 and 7:28 p. m.

## SOUTH

Trains leave at 6:19, 10:26 a. m.;  
and 7:28 p. m.  
Daily stage and mail line leaves Rising  
Sun at 6:30 a. m., via Farmington,  
Frisco and Woodlawn to Port Deposit.  
Returning, leaves Port Deposit  
12 m., arriving at Rising Sun at 2:50  
p. m.

## CHURCHES.

M. E. Church, preaching every other  
Sunday morning at 10:30 by Rev. J.  
Robinson. Sunday School every Sunday  
morning at 8:45.

Presbyterian Service held at Normal  
School Building every second and  
fourth Sunday of the month at 4 o'clock  
p. m., Pastor, Rev. S. A. Gayley.

## NEWSPAPER.

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Paper, devoted  
to Home, Farm and County affairs.  
Independent of party. \$1.00 per year.  
E. E. Ewing, editor and publisher.

## SCHOOLS.

Public School Trustees: H. J. Sheppard,  
Reynolds, Job Haines and H. J. Sheppard.

Normal School Trustees: President,  
E. R. Buffington, Barclay Reynolds, Dr.  
L. R. Kirk, Jonathan Reynolds and  
Joseph Lincoln.

## TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. L. R. Kirk, M. E. Kirk, H. J.  
Sheppard, Theodore Garvin and A. L.  
Duyckinck.

## OFFICERS.

President, Dr. L. R. Kirk; Secretary,  
M. E. Kirk; Street Commissioner,  
Theodore Garvin.

## NATIONAL BANK OF RISING SUN.

Officers: President, H. H. Haines;  
Vice President, Jas. M. Evans; Cashier,  
John D. Haines; Directors—H. H.  
Haines, Jas. M. Evans, Jesse A.  
Kirk, Job Haines, L. R. Kirk, M. D.,  
and Timothy Haines.

## RISING SUN CORNET BAND

Meets in Library Room.

## NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. J. Sheppard.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

I. R. Taylor.

## CONSTABLES.

Jno. C. Hindman, D. G. Waring.

## NOTICE.

BY THE OFFICERS' COURT FOR CECEL COUNTY,  
JANUARY 11, 1902.

ORDERED, That all Administrators, Executors and Guardians that have not stated an account within a year, come forward and do the same, or show cause to the contrary, or they will be cited up.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

## ORPHANS' COURT.

The Stated Meetings of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County will be held on the second Tuesday of every month. Executors, Administrators and Guardians, presenting their accounts stated, will please bring in their vouchers a few days before Court.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

## Meetings of County Commissioners.

The regular meetings of the County Commissioners will be held on the second Tuesday of every month. Collectors and others having accounts to be stated or settled will apply to the Clerk during the recess of the Board. Persons having claims against the county will please file the same in the Commissioners' office, with a legal voucher, as no account will be allowed not properly chargeable to the county. By order, JOHN S. ROSSELL, Clerk.

## Commissioners Cecil County.

The Ralph Bingham Exhibition, at the M. E. Church in this town on Tuesday night last, was, in the parlance of the day, quite a "success." The church was well filled, and the audience highly pleased with the young artist's personations of character. As a violinist his performance was also exceptionally good. He rendered some difficult pieces on the violin which elicited high encomiums from the musical critics in his audience.

The gross proceeds of the entertainment were \$61.15, the half of which Master Bingham receives for his services and the remaining goes to the M. E. Sunday School, of the church.

## COUNTY NEWS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895.

## MINOR LOCALS.

Weather is dry and dusty.

Farmers are busy cutting up corn. The crop is generally very good.

The reflection from the burning of Mrs. Haines' barn, was plainly seen in Etkon.

William Cunningham was in his 51st year when he died, and not 45 years as first stated.

Mr. Tome has recently purchased six farms in York county, near Delta, the Herald says.

William Campbell a farmer residing near Etkon, was killed last week by a frightened horse upsetting a cart on him.

Your last chance to get registered this year will be Monday and Tuesday next, the 5th and 6th.

Bread toasters and broilers at McClellan's.

Mrs. John Kevany has the best field of corn in Cecil it will make over 100 bushels per acre—maybe.

There are more stock cattle being sold in Cecil county this year than formerly.

James M. Tosh has 7 acres of pumpkins an enormous crop. How about pumpkin pies Jimmie.

Splendid mackerel and shad by the package at T. T. Worrall's.

One of Dr. Brown's children, we learn, is sick with diphtheria. The Doctor resides near Woodlawn.

Stress Brown, and Wilson Warring were summoned as witnesses on the Charles P. Barnes murder case.

Oxford is testing the virtues of McClellan Brother's Granite dust as a dryer and hard sinter on their streets.

The condition of School Commissioner David Scott is unchanged. He is able to walk about his premises but not able to transact business.

Nathan W. McCullough is now very ill of a kidney affection (not Bright's). He resides near Hopewell church.

The Epworth Hymnal for sale by E. K. Brown.

We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of fine pears from Dr. Smith. The Doctor raised a good crop in his garden.

The black birds and robins are now flocking to the South, so lookout for the howl of old Boreas within a brief period.

Another invoice of new mackerel arrived at E. R. Buffington's.

William Penn Coulson raised the biggest pumpkin of the 6th district, large as a half barrel, and weighing not quite 100 lbs.

Edwin Cather's new house on the Jimmy Nickle property is nearly completed Samuel Taylor Hindman architect and builder.

The celebrated metallic dish trays at C. C. McClure's.

Corn and clover seed crops will yield more than an average crop. Several of our county farmers will have 100 bushels per acre perhaps.

Annie Coulson of Brightsdale Pa. formerly of Cecil is now convalescent of typhoid pycemia. She is the daughter of the late squier Jas. Coulson.

Do not fail to see the fine shoes for men and boys at T. T. Worrall's.

The buckwheat crop will be the best for many years, pork crop ditto. So we will have plenty of buckwheat cakes and sausage fat for the winter '85 and '86.

Mrs. Betsy Berlin has sold a large lot of immense sized timber logs, white oak for those huge steam cranes of McClellan & Bros. Port Deposit granite quarries.

## No. 1 Winter Broom in sacks at Barnes' Rising Sun.

The next meeting of the New Castle Presbytery will be held in Lower Brandywine church, near Wilmington, on Tuesday evening next, October 6th, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. J. D. Zehnder, opened his new marble yard on Queen street, Thursday morning, and commenced work. This is an excellent point for a marble yard and the business is capable of extensive expansion.

Velveteen's and silk velvets in the popular fall shades at E. R. Buffington's.

The Etkon Dramatic Company will play Oliver Twist in Odd Fellows Hall on Wednesday evening next. The Etkon papers represent this crowd as pretty good mimics—we mean artists!

The Independent Democrats of Baltimore have nominated Judge, Geo. S. Brown, of the Supreme Court of the city as candidate for Mayor, against the regular or "ring" candidate as the discontents designate.

Francis Miller of Montgomery country has been nominated for Comptroller, by the Republicans and William M. Marine of Harford for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

David Scott & Bro. our great Etkon Fertilizer manufacturers have had their "Sure Growth" trade mark, which is a Sheaf of wheat rampant on a horse's thigh bone, registered in the Patent office.

Asiatic Mixture, is the best known remedy for Diarrhea, Cramps, Pains Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, Toothache etc. always keep a bottle in the house, only 25 cts. Prepared at Dr. L. R. Kirk's Drug Store, Rising Sun Md.

The Democrat informs us that "Captain Alfred Cousins of this town returned home from a visit to England on Saturday night last, whether he went to take possession of a fortune recently inherited by him." But did he bring the "fortune" with him?

Herbert Noble, one of the applicants who recently passed a successful examination before the board of school commissioners, has been appointed by State Senator Levi R. Means, to the vacant scholarship which this county owns in St. Johns College at Annapolis.

The Newark Ledger says that Rev. Jas. Scott, a local preacher, and head miller at the Christiansa grist mills, was so unfortunate as to have his hand and arm caught in the machinery of the mill and terribly mangled. Mr. Scott was formerly of the Fourth district of this county, and is a brother of School Commissioner David Scott.

Dr. Howlett took possession on Wednesday of his dental office, which has been fitted up in the hall on the second floor of Mr. Pasmore's Carriage factory, corner of Queen and Cherry streets, entrance on Cherry St. J. Whitelock, residing near Woodlawn, has been seriously afflicted in the loss of four of his children, by diphtheria, within a fortnight. Two others are reported sick. He has a family of 8 children.

Scho-J buckets for the children at McClure's.

A terrible fight is reported to have occurred at a colored meeting on Bohemian Manor, on Sunday last, in which John Brown had his jaw badly bitten and a portion of his lower lip chewed off. "Pear cider!"

The Barnes case was closed on Tuesday evening, and the Court held the case under advisement. Learned counsel believe the verdict will be manslaughter, two offences. The penalty for this offense is 10 yrs. imprisonment.

## The Acme by pans are the best thing, for sale at C. C. McClure's.

Henry Reynolds is repairing the dam which is used for driving a telegraph pump. Mr. Reynolds has furnished water for his stock for several years, by one of these simple contrivances, known as a "Telegraph pump."

Two lots of stock cattle were unloaded at the depot on Monday night last. One lot was for Carl Kimble and the other for J. T. Rial and Frank Hendrickson, the latter's horse got loose while he was attending to the cattle.

Jno. Burkins, of this place is building an addition to, and raising the second story of his furniture and undertaking establishment. He is also about tearing down and rebuilding his stabling, which he will enlarge by the addition of several stalls for horses.

Rachel Hutton relict of William Hutton dec. whose former residence was at Pleasant Grove, died at Dr. Chas. Stubbs at Penn Hill, with whom she made her home for some time, on Saturday last, and was interred at Friends burying ground at Penn Hill on Tuesday.

The lift wire and hinge bottom tubular lanterns, cheap at C. C. McClure's.

Frank Hendrickson's horse while hitched to a carriage at the depot on Monday night last slipped the bridle and ran down the side of the railroad track, crossed the track into the field of Dr. Dare's where the owner found him sometime afterward. Fortunately buggy and horse were both uninjured.

Mr. Herzog, of Arizona, paid our village a short visit on Wednesday last, the guest of Mr. Jethro McCullough, Mr. H. was a delegate from the grand lodge of Arizona to the Supreme Grand Lodge of the world which held its session in Baltimore last week. Mr. Herzog had a parcel of fine gold with him—forty or fifty dollars worth, which was something of a curiosity to his friends here.

Albany, Seneca, St. Andrews and Rutland brands of blankets at E. R. Buffington's.

Thos. Jenkins, son of George and Susan Jenkins was brought a corpse from Philadelphia on Saturday last. He was buried at the Baptist Burying ground, at Rock Springs Baptist church, on Monday. The funeral was largely attended. The deceased had been engaged in business in Boise City Idaho, where he was taken sick, and had reached Philadelphia on his way home, where he died. The deceased's parents live in the vicinity of Rock Springs, in Lancaster Co. Mr. Jno. Burkins of this town acted as undertaker at the funeral.

Jonathan Pickering of Zion had a run off last week while on the road to Oxford Fair. An Irishman was in the wagon leading a fine Jersey bull to the exhibition at the Fair. When the horses started, which was caused by one of the wheels coming off, the Hibernian fell out and scared tores who in turn squared for Paddy, but the latter tightening the chain to the ring in the bulls nose, brought him a whack with his stick, with the remark, "Arra ye haste, would you be sooth a blue guard as to poke a man while he's down." Order being restored and the horses stopped, and the party proceeded on to the Fair.

A. W. C. U. A. ORGANIZED.—A Woman's Christian Union Association was organized at the new Presbyterian Chapel at Pleasant Grove, Lancaster county on Saturday 12th of Sept. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Gilbert Maxwell; Vice President, Miss Maggie Cummings; Treasurer Miss Nan Grubb; Secre-

tary, Miss Mena Nesbit. They will hold their meetings the last Saturday of each month. About twenty names were signed for the new membership of the new association.

## A Pair of Spanking Blacks.

Mr. Jethro T. McCullough, has recently purchased a pair of match blacks, which have the reputation of being spankers on the road, and he proposes this dry weather to take no man's dust.

## The Oxford Fair.

The Press in its account of the Fair of last week says:

The fifteenth annual Fall Fair of the Oxford Agricultural Society last week proved a success. The attendance was large, exhibits numerous and the big show was interesting throughout.

## Sick Horses.

Mr. Jas. Barnes and Benj. F. Phillips had colicky horses on Sunday last, with fears of losing them, but fortunately the animals survived the attack. Mr. A. L. Duyckinck had also a horse threatened with lock jaw on the same day, from having had a nail run in his foot.

## Sudden Death.

Howard Palmer, a boy who had been clerking for Mr. Buffington of this place, left the store on Saturday afternoon last for a visit home, which was at London Grove, Chester Co. On Sunday morning he complained of sore throat. He grew worse and a physician was called in on Monday. On Tuesday forenoon he came down stairs and touching one of the family pointed to his throat. He was then unable to speak, and in a short time expired. He expressed himself as feeling very well before taking the cars for home, on Saturday afternoon.

## Sale of Jerseys.

Mr. Joseph H. Balderston advertises his entire stock of Jersey Cattle, cows and one fine registered bull, in the Midland Journal. This sale will present a rare opportunity for purchasing cows of this famous breed. A number of this herd trace their ancestry to the best butter families in the world. This sale will, we have no doubt be largely attended and will excite a lively interest among improved stock men.

## Barn Burned.

Jno. W. Hawley, residing near B. M. House, had his barn and all its contents burned on Wednesday last. One of the children, 3 or 4 years of age struck a match and lighted some straw to see the blaze but getting alarmed it tried to put out the fire with a bucket of water, but falling call'd it's mother. The fire by this time was under full head way and destroyed everything in reach. The barn contained 70 bushels of wheat, 40 tons of packed hay, last year's crop and all of the present seasons crop. What additional loss was sustained we did not learn. We were unable to ascertain the amount of insurance, if any, was on the property.

## Children's Day at the Fair.

The pupils of all the schools in the county, attended by or presenting a certificate from a teacher, will be admitted to the Fair, next Wednesday the second day of the Fair, free of charge. The Managers of the fair selected Wednesday as Children's day instead of Friday, as last year, to avoid having the little ones there in the dense crowds of the last day. The general exhibits are always more attractive on the first days of the exhibition and the attendance not being so large as on the latter day, a better opportunity to see and enjoy the various displays is afforded those who are unused to pushing their way in a crowd.

We want reliable, live agents for all parts of the county and state for the MIDLAND JOURNAL, write for terms.

## A BURNING LETTER.

There is a broken letter, the envelope of fate,  
By what chance shattered no one could tell;  
We only perceived that neither or late  
Lay would not work with its magic spell.

'Twas said in its burning hours  
It ought at the forge with wonderful skill  
That took from the south-western province  
Fire over the world and are shining still.

'Twas said it shivered the Rock of Ages  
Fast unto the burning heart of time;  
That held by its power prophets and sages,  
Lulled the race to its golden prime.

'Twas said, at the breaking, stars from heaven  
Fell in showers, like a countless rain  
Of burning tears for the forgotten  
Sins of the past that do rise again.

'Twas said too time not the gods could mend it,  
That human power would work in vain,  
That the wrong would hold which once did rend it.

The love from here's grave should rise again.

## Susy's Mistake.

In a darkened room, where the shutters were closely bowed and tied with broad black ribbons, a lady was unfolding and stroking with tender hands the contents of a small trunk. Not packed for a traveler's comfort, the trunk contained only the possessions of a babe a year old, who had "gone before" to the heavenly home. For six months the bereaved mother had made a weekly visit to the trunk, unfolding and refolding every baby garment, packing carefully the baby toys and stroking tenderly every tiny object endears by the touch of the little one she had lost. Yet, on the day when the sixth month had rolled by, her tears fell upon the dainty embroideries, the worn socks, the broken toys, as fast as on the day when she first put aside the clothes Baby Willie would never wear again. Her dress of heavy black, laced with crepe, suited well her pale, tear-stained face, heavy eyes and grief-drawn mouth.

While she was yet busy at her mournful task the door opened softly, and two beautiful boys of four years old, her twin sons, Eddie and Charlie, came into the room. Seeing their mother busy, they softly slipped to her side, and stood quiet until Eddie spied a tin horse and wagon on the floor. A moment later he had grasped it, and was pulling it down from the summit of a pile of little garments. Down toppled the whole pile, the car rattling noisily. The mother looked around with a quick frown.

"You naughty, heartless boy!" she cried, sobbing. "How can you touch your poor, dear brother's things? I think you are old enough to know poor Willie is gone, never to come back, and mamma is so sad—"

Here the sob choked her; and the children, terrified, began to cry, too. "Eddie sorry," one sobbed; "don't ky, mamma."

"Is Charlie bad boy, too?" asked the other, with a piteous wail in his voice that should have gone straight to the mother's heart.

"Go to the nursery," she said, and the little ones trotted off, hand in hand, vaguely conscious that they were in disgrace, and ready to be comforted by rosy-cheeked Nannie, their nurse.

"And, dear knows," said that warm-hearted individual to the cook, "it is a shame for the poor darlings. It's not blaming Mrs. Aiken I am for crying her eyes out for the beautiful boy she lost. Didn't I love every curl of his hair, the pretty pet? But look at the two that's left. Wouldn't they be a comfort to anybody, and Mrs. Aiken only speaks to them now to set them crying. Sure she can't expect babies like them to remember their brother more than six months, and if they were downright wicked, she couldn't be harder than she is if they laugh or romp. She'll break their spirits entirely."

And the mother, rocking to and fro, with the picture of her dead boy clasped to her heart, was thinking:

"Everybody is forgetting Willie but me. But I will never forget. I will never, never cease to mourn for my darling. Oh, Willie! Willie!"

Breaking in upon her sob came a whistle, a merry whistle of a popular tune, and the door of the darkened room opened again noisily.

"Where are you, Susy? Oh!"

Voice and face fell, and Mr. Aiken stood silently at the door, his eyes slowly gathering the mournful expression suited to the funeral aspect of the scene before him.

"I was hoping you had gone out when I did not find you in the sitting-room," he said; "but Nannie told me you were up-stairs. I wish you would not spend so much time in this room, Susy. It is wearing away your health."

"Oh, Fred," the mother sobbed, "how can you whistle! I don't expect sorrow

or sympathy from the children, but you—I thought you loved Willie so dearly."

"So I did, Susy, but I made a most fortunate investment in business a few weeks ago, and to-day I was able to pay off the mortgage on the house. I did feel light-hearted when I thought I had secured a home for my family."

"Oh, Fred! how can you think of money and houses when our beautiful boy lies dead!"

The young husband stood shame-faced and penitent. In the shadow of the darkened room, with Willie's picture on the wall, Willie's clothes revealed by the open lid of the trunk, Willie's toys standing on the floor, it did seem cruel and heartless to think of anything but the lost child. And Fred had loved his baby boy with all a father's fondness, and grieved for him deeply and truly.

So he stood silently waiting while Susy dried her eyes and came to his side. Carefully closing the door of the room where she kept the precious souvenirs of her boy, she followed her husband to the dining room. Everywhere the bowed shutters kept out God's sunlight, and the house was as dark and gloomy as if a corpse awaited burial there.

Aved by the father's grave face, the mother's look of woe, the children ate silently, glacially scrambling down and escaping to Nannie and the nursery when the dinner was over.

"Come Susy," Fred said. "I am afraid to take a few leisure hours to-day. I will get a carriage and we will take the children out. A run on the sea-shore will do us all good, for the weather is getting hot."

"Oh, Fred, drive me to Greenwood. It is nearly a month since we were there. I will get a carriage and we will take the children out. A run on the sea-shore will do us all good, for the weather is getting hot."

Nearly a month after the day described, which was a fair specimen of the days preceding it for six long months, a silver-haired old lady sat knitting in a cheerful sitting-room. In a sleeping-room beyond a lady lay upon the bed, resting after an exciting talk, weary with crying and hard sleeping.

While the old lady plied her needles with her sweet, placid face clouded by some troubled thought, Fred Aiken came into the room.

"Oh!" he said, kissing her fondly. "You always look cheerful here, mother."

"I am glad you still love your old home, Fred," was the reply.

"Yes. Have you seen Susy to-day?"

"She was here this morning, and—"

"Has she told you I am going to accept Russell's offer, and take the California branch of the business?"

"She said you thought of it. But, Fred, I hope you will think better of it. You are doing well here, and your first duty is to your own home."

"I have no home!"

"Fred, you shock me!"

"There is a funeral vault up town where I live," was the reply. "It has been here since I was a child. I have been patient, mother, as you advised me. I have not said one harsh word to Susy. I respected her sorrow, and tried to comfort her, but I tell you frankly that I shall become insane if I do not get away. It is useless for me to tell you that I loved my boy, my little Willie, as fondly as ever father loved a son. I grieved for him sincerely, but after my first shock of pain was over I thought of him safe in our Savior's care, happy, released from all the sorrows of this life, and was comforted. God had left me my wife, my two noble boys and my own home, health and strength. It seemed to me monstrous and wicked to see no light of hope in life because a babe had returned to Heaven pure and spotless. But Susy would not see the loss in this light. It became her religion to mourn for her baby ceaselessly and hopelessly. She hugged her grief to her heart till the whole world was dark, and would hear no word of comfort."

"Have you told her what you have just told me of your own source of comfort?"

"Over and over again, but she only sobs more pitifully because I do not share her feelings. You advised me to be patient, to let time carry its healing to her. I have been patient, but I am losing my own powers of usefulness in the dreary atmosphere of my once pleasant home. My boys are growing pale and thin in the unnatural suppression of their baby spirits. Susie has actually persuaded them that it is a sin to romp, to make a noise or laugh, and I have seen Eddie put his finger on his lip, and say to Charlie:

"Don't laugh! You forbid baby to laugh."

"Fred!"

"I assure you I do not exaggerate. The house is like a prison. Every room is kept darkened, and the whole atmosphere is heavy and actually chilly in this glorious summer weather. Susy nurses her sorrow till it is becoming a neurotic."

"Can't you coax her out?"

"She will go nowhere but to Greenwood, and the last time we were there she fainted on Willie's grave."

"Fred!"

"Because she shuts herself up closely in the house, dark and gloomy as a vault, destroys her appetite and weakens her whole system. I cannot use any sternness, exercise any strong authority, for it seems like actual brutality and want of feeling for her sorrow. But I must escape! I am becoming unfit for business, and—"

"Mother, I have actually been tempted to join bachelor parties to get rid of the necessity of returning home, to meet only darkness, tears and weeping!"

"Oh, Fred, you frighten me!"

"I frighten myself! It is because I am losing my strength to resist such temptations that I am considering this California offer. Susy will then have no one to consider, and I will have at least air and light out of business hours. Mother, advise me! What can I do? If it is cowardly to run away, shrink my duties as husband and father, I will stay; but I tell you frankly I am afraid I shall be driven to neglect home, wife and children if I find nothing there but gloom and darkness."

There was a rustling noise in the sleeping room as Fred ceased speaking, and the door, which had stood ajar, was pushed open. Susy stood upon the threshold, her heavy black draperies still clinging around her, but her face lifted with a look upon it, that went to Fred's heart.

It was the expression of so much penitence, such heart-stricken remorse, that he held out both hands, to gather her closely in his arms. There she spoke:

"Forgive me, Fred, and stay with me! I did not mean to be an eavesdropper, but I heard all you said, and I see how wickedly selfish I have been. You were so kind, so tender, that I did not realize what I was doing in my neglect of you and our boys. Do not go away, Fred!"

"Never, Susy, if you bid me stay."

"I do. Mother, you will help me to keep him."

"Not now! I must give my answer this morning. I am off now, but I will be home to dinner."

It was still daylight on the summer afternoon, when Fred Aiken came home. Before he entered the house, he drew a deep sigh of relief, seeing the shutters of every window open, and the light shaded only by inner curtains. In the sitting-room, Eddie and Charlie, long banished because they were noisy, were building block houses. Their dress showed plainly that Nannie had no longer sole control of their appearance, and on each little face was a serene happiness, as if some long-felt restraint was gone.

Susy, in a dress of black, thin goods, had put snowy ruffles at wrists and throat, and, for the first time since her baby died, had arranged her hair fashionably and becomingly. Upon her face, still pale and thin, was a smile of welcome for Fred, and the kiss of greeting he gave her was cordially returned.

"Papa!" the boys shouted, "see us tumble down the tower mamma built."

And down came the rattling blocks, without any quick cry of restraint for their noise or the gleeful shouts of the little ones.

It is nearly seven years now since baby Willie was laid to sleep in Greenwood. Two little girls are playmates for Eddie and Charlie in Mrs. Aiken's nursery, and another little grave marks a second bereavement. But the mother has learned well the lesson impressed upon her heart when the selfish sorrow so nearly blighted her home.

The little ones God has taken can never be forgotten. Tears still fall over their pictures, the silent souvenirs of their brief lives, and the duties to the living are never forgotten in sorrowing for the dead.

What God has taken to His own care, the mother has learned to resign submissively, thanking Him for the blessings spared, shutting out no sunlight He give, and treasuring gratefully the memories of brightness with the sorrow of the little lives ended.

One of the evidences of lunacy offered in a New Orleans contested will case was that the man, while changing his high silk hats twice a year, invariably had them made in the fashionable shape of precisely ten years before.

## THE SYMBOLISM OF FLOWERS.

At all ages, and among almost every people, flowers have been adopted as symbols, types and emblems of human combination, affection and loyalty. The reader need scarcely be reminded of the red and white roses which were the badges of Lancastrian and York rivals to the English throne.

But this symbolism of flowers dates back to periods far older than the time of the Wars of the Roses. The ancient nations had their emblematic flowers. The special flower of the Hindoos, for instance, has always been the marigold. The Chinese display as their national flower the gorgeous chrysanthemum.

The Assyrians for ages proudly wore the water-lily. Egyptians delight most of all in the heliotrope; though the poppy leaf, used by the ancient Egyptians in place of paper, may also be regarded in a high sense as the symbolic plant of the land of the Nile.

The Greeks and Romans were in habit of distributing the flowers in their luxurious gardens among their gods and demigods; just as in yet remoter times the sweet basil and the moon-flower were sacred to Asiatic deities.

In the Roman custom, to Juno was devoted the lily, to Venus the myrtle and the rose, to Minerva the olive and the violet; Diana had the dittany, Ceres the poppy, Mars the ash, Bacchus the grape-leaf, Hercules the poplar, and Jupiter, naturally, the monarch of trees, the oak.

So, we may infer that among the Romans, the lily and the oak were the emblems of power; the myrtle and the rose of love; the olive and the violet, of learning; the ash, of war; and the grape-leaf of festivity.

Even the days of the week, as we use them now, are named from deities who had each his special flower: the Sun (Sunday), the sunflower; the Moon (Monday), the daisy; Tuesday (the god Tui's day), the violet; Wednesday (the god Woden's day), the blue monkshood; Thursday (the god Thor's day), the burdock; Friday (the goddess Freya's day), the orchid; and Saturday (Saturn's day), the horse-tail.

We also find that in our time the sacred days in the calendar of the English Church have all their flower or plant emblem: the principal of which are the holly for Christmas, the palm for Palm Sunday, and the anemone for All Saints' Day.

Monarchs and nations have often had their symbolic flowers. The thistle is the emblem of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland. The fleur-de-lis is the badge of the royal house of France, and the anemone of that of Sweden. The rose blooms forever on the royal coat-of-arms of England.

## TENDER KIND OF RHEUMATISM.

"The very first night I had the combined storm-glass, and thermometer," said old Colonel Getroff Carlsson, "it showed clear, calm weather for their next twenty-four hours, so with perfect confidence in their blessed thing I went and laid down on my back galley and went to sleep, cause twar too hot indoors. Ther poddler tole me that as long as ther barometer showed clear weather I could go an' sleep under er sprinklin' cart for twenty-four hours an' never even git my feet wet."

"I just did wake up in time for keep the three dollar storm-glass from floating off. Then I drag in the cheem from off the galley an' sot at m'winder an' looked at m'wife takin' ther clothes off ther line, an' she had ter paddle round in ther rain to do it. I felt sorry to see her out ther in the wet like er cat with six, but ther hired girl was out at her sister's."

"Nex' day I tuck that interment out in ther back yard and patted it tenderly on ther back with a trick-bat, an' now I'm using it fer a stove cover lifter. But the fast night's experience come right givin' me m'death. I had the rheumatism so bad that—look out, that! look out!" he yelled as Swipes started to sit down beside him on the hearth tongue.

"Look out, er yer touch that tongue it'll jar yer rheumatism, an' I'll jar yer head."

Swipes humbly apologized and went over and set down on the horse trough. The colonel looked over at Mowdown and worked his jaws. Mowdown handed over the pig of nigger heel and the colonel cut two and a half inches off the end that hadn't been eaten off of, and proceeded:

"Talk about rheumatism, uhnm, this dose nigh killed me. M'leg was so sore that if I'd be er sleepin' an' an' you'd come in an' tech ther shade of m'leg on ther wall, I'd just wake up an' scream right out loud with anguish. One night my wife came inter m'room, an' before I cud prevent her she winked at m'leg an'

I came nigh havin' St. Vitus's dance. Yes, sir, thet leg was sore. Nigh before las' Pailander Beasley war in m'parlor with m'darter, an' she showed him m'pictor an' he teched ther leg of it by accident, an' it nigh give me delirium tremens."

Then an old ex-circus horse in stall No. 15 flinched, and the silence that settled down on the little group was so thick that Bob Swipes had to cut a swathe in it with the stable squirt to let an incoming hack through.

## FOR GIRLS ONLY.

"She won't do. Maria; she won't do," said the man of the house, just in time to upset the negotiations between the mistress and a new nursery maid.

"Why, dear, don't you like her?"

"She's not young enough."

"That's why I was engaging her. She's not young."

"That's why I object."

"Henry, what do you mean?"

"I want a young, pretty, bright girl, with a clean white apron and a pretty cap."

"Oh, yes, I suppose you do."

"You are wrong, my dear. I do not mean that."

"What?"

"Your tone was significant. No. I have a theory. I think that children grow up a good deal like the people who take care of them."

"Oh, and she began to cry. 'I suppose you don't like to have your children grow up like their mother.'"

"My dear, don't be ridiculous. I guess that they get to speak and act like their nurses, and I wish my children to have no mannerisms that will be offensive."

"What kind of a nurse did you have, Henry?"

"Madam," he said, rather confusedly, "I had a colored nurse, but it doesn't work with boys."

Everybody smokes in Holland—that is, every male body. Walk the streets of Amsterdam early in the morning and observe the most diminutive office boy sweeping the sidewalk, polishing the doorknobs, or cleaning the windows, with a six inch cigar in his mouth. It is no uncommon thing for a boy ten or twelve years old to address you seriously. A boyie your missa heer as a u'elest. And sober gray-haired men give them the desired light and p'gas on.

I have seen a boy not fourteen years of age dining with his parents at the table d'hôte at the Amstel Hotel, light a cigar when the waxed tapers were passed, as they always are in Holland, immediately after desert, and calmly puff away, much to the astonishment of the British matrons and British papas present.

## COFFIN AND BELL.

The habit of living in a great measure out of doors, as exemplified in the crowds which may be seen at almost any hour of the day even at the most principal cafes is one of the features of Parisian life which an Englishman is most inclined to envy. No doubt it is favored in a greater degree by the warmer and less variable climate of France, but the experience of the "Fisheries" and "Healtheries" has shown that a similar form of enjoyment is not altogether unattainable even in our colder English air. It must not be supposed, by the way, that these same crowds are all imbibing coffee. The consumption of coffee at the cafes is mostly limited to the half-hour or hour of digestion following luncheon or dinner. For other seasons of the day the cafes have other attractions of other kinds, absinthe, bitter, (pronounced "bitaire"), various liquors, aerated waters flavoured with fruit essences, and last, but by no means least in point of the quantity consumed, beer. Of late years the French, contrary to their ancient habit, have become a beer-drinking nation. Every cafe, as a matter of course, supplies beer, and there are other houses known as brasseries, literally "breweries," in which beer is the primary object of supply. The beer at these last is generally a shade cheaper, and frequently a shade better, than at the cafes. In both cases it is a light, uninterfering liquor, imported from Germany and nearly identical, in fact, with the "lager beer" which for several seasons past has been so popular in London. A Frenchman, be it remarked, never drinks beer as a meal, a light wine harmonizing better (as any one who tries the experiment will quickly discover) with the delicate flavors of French cookery, but the British of simple tastes, who will insist on bread and cheese or a snack of cold meat, and a glass of beer, by way of refreshment, will find no difficulty, even in Paris, in gratifying his predilection.



## Our New York Letter.

## Dry Goods and Gossip—Styles at the Bronxholts.

Special Correspondence to the Journal.

To the pulling glories of vanishing summer are added the vestiges of autumn.

Fall fabrics rival the changing foliage, textures of Tyrian tints are shown. Shading and combinations antoil all former caprices for rich coloring and curious loom craft.

American silks are in demand for fall costumes, not on account of their being low priced but because of the perfection to which the manufacture is now brought. The brocades, plain and figured silks brought out by the firm of John Reyle of Patterson N. Y. the first silk manufacture in this section, come in all the new colors and shades while the designs are novel, unique, Frenchy, Byzantine and able beyond expression.

Some of the new rough woolen cloths are called negro head cloths and really they resemble the woolly curly pate of a negro more than any thing else.

Black toilettes are always stylish and the best goods of which to make them are those of Priestly stamp, which for richness of surface, tint, texture, and durability, are famed in two continents. Nothing in trade excels the Henriettes made by these factors and benefactors exceed any shown at the centre of trade.

The plain skirts of cloth costumes are frequently made of curled astrakhan or negro head cloth over which falls the full pleated braided over skirt. A little of the negro cloth is then utilized for cuffs and a collar or bands above or below the braided collar.

New cloth dresses unmade, but in pattern lengths are shown at Lord & Taylor's beautifully braided and beaded. The braids put on both flat and on edge, in leaves, tendrils and geometric, and conventionalized figures, the beads of wood, porcelain, or lead in various sizes, imitating berries and grapes, in bunches.

Bows of ribbon are much used to give cloth and effect to simple tailor made costumes.

Both large and small buttons are used for dress fastenings and trimmings this fall.

SIDNEY EARLE.

**Boston Brown Bread Au Gratin.**—This makes an acceptable breakfast dish. Cut thin slices of the bread, free it from crust and toast slightly. Butter the slices and cut each into quarters; put them in an oval tin; add milk enough to nearly cover them; season with salt and pepper and strew over the top a good layer of Parmesan cheese. Brown in the oven ten minutes.

**Spanish Apple Pudding.**—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with a light puff paste, and lay on it a layer of thin slices of apples; strew over them a tablespoonful of sugar and a saltspoonful of ground cinnamon; another layer of sliced apples sprinkled with a tablespoonful of sugar and a saltspoonful of cloves; another layer of apples, sugar, and a saltspoonful of ground nutmeg. Cover with a top crust with a hole in its centre. Mix together a gill of white wine vinegar with two ounces of sugar, pour it in the hole and bake thirty minutes.

**Spanish Licee Pudding.**—Soak two pounds of calf's liver an hour, par-boil it five minutes, wash it in water, and par-boil again. Drain and cover with boiling water and heat three-quarters of an hour, drain and dry it a little in the open oven; then grate fine. Add to it one-third of

a bulk of craker dust, for ounces of melted butter and two eggs well beaten; season with half a teaspoonful of black pepper, and a dash of nutmeg. Moisten with a pint of mutton stock or gravy; put it in a yellow dish and bake twenty minutes.—*The Cook.*

## Temperance.

## High License.

Joseph B. Turner, one of those sturdy men a number of whom Southern Lancaster county has produced, who as a lion puts it "have learned to think and sternerly speak the truth," published last March in *Gofford Press* an exhaustive reply to the plausible evasion arguments in favor of going back to the license system to cure intemperance, which apparently many of our temperance friends are inclined to do.

Mr. Turner has compiled some statistics on this subject, which overturn the vague, and general assertions made by the champions of the rum trade and echoed by the timid children of the prohibition ranks. The following extracts comprise a part of these statistics.

In Nebraska, where the license fee is \$1,000.00, Hon. H. W. Hardy, ex-senator or Lincoln, the originator of the idea there, and all its friends, temperance men such as John B. Finch, unite in declaring it an awful failure. It fails to answer the expectations of its friends in every particular in which results are claimed for it.

1. In many cases the number of drinking houses is only slightly diminished, or not at all. In Nebraska the number dropped from 1,340 to 1,114 the first year under a \$1,000.00 license. Next year it rose to 1,173, and is still increasing. Retail houses decreased slightly, while wholesale houses increased. That is, more liquor was sold for home and club consumption in Des Moines, Iowa, the records of the clerk give these figures: In 1871 with the license fee at \$150.00, there were 12 saloons. In 1872, with license at \$200.00, there were 25 saloons. In 1880, with license at \$250.00, there were 49. And in 1882, with license at \$1,000.00, there were 60 saloons. Where high license does not result in a reduced number of bar-rooms, this benefit is more than offset by the addition of new and worse features by those that remain. "Many saloons have a house of prostitution as an annex, while most of them run a gambling hell." The stock of liquor is piled with cheap drags to swell its dimensions. Any thing and everything is resorted to that will help bring back that license fee to the till and increase the profit. Men do not go into this business on philanthropic principles, or because they are "well disposed to the good of society." They are bound to make it pay.

2. Unlicensed houses are not closed. It is said that the man who pays a \$500.00 license is not likely to tolerate an unlicensed proggery near by. Well, it might be thought that a man who pays a \$50.00 license would not be likely to tolerate an unlicensed proggery near by to steal his trade. But they do not tolerate them, and they will, for reasons satisfactory to themselves. Dr. Herriek Johnson states the reasons succinctly thus:

a. The house or the liquor dealer will not divide against itself. "Dog will not eat dog." Whiskey will not fight whiskey. Far wiser to "set a thief to catch a thief, than a saloon keeper to catch a saloon keeper."

b. The higher liquor dealers need these low saloons to take their refuse. The wash and rubbish of the so called respectable places must go somewhere. The dives are glad to receive it. Your gentlemanly Lancaster boy may begin his drinking career at Copland's, but some years later he will be

found winding it up in what you call your proggery. Thus the two varieties are a necessity to each other. Between them there is an alliance offensive and defensive, which neither will violate.

c. These aristocrats of the trade live in glass houses—they do not dare to throw stones. They are mostly violators of the law the selves. An alderman of the Fifth ward of Bloomington, Illinois, then and now under high license, asking for the exoneration of friends in the business, stated in a meeting of the city council, that there were forty places in that ward where liquor was sold without license. When it was asked why unlicensed dealers did not secure indictments against those who were infringing upon their rights and stealing their patronage, it was reluctantly admitted that every one of the licensed dealers was a law-breaker every day. The unlicensed men knew this, so every body kept his own secrets. It seems, therefore, that instead of high license acting as a check upon unlicensed sale, it only leads to increased violation of the restrictive clauses of the law. It is, in fact, a strong incentive to Sunday sale, sale to drunkards and to minors. One dealer remarked, "I must push business to make up what I have given for this license."

3. It does not improve the character of the dealers, as is claimed. Experience has shown that men who try to obey the law can not do business. Those who have been in the trade continue right on; and as the men who will sell to anybody and at all times makes the most money, the business goes into the hands of the vilest and most unscrupulous, almost without exception. To make the saloon outwardly more attractive, to charge the proprietor a higher price for running it, is not thereby to add moral culture or decency to the man who owns it.

A number of Subscribers to the MIDLAND ought to be renewed. Send us a dollar soon as you sell some produce, and ask your neighbor to subscribe.

When they were sick, we were her Comfort.  
When she was a child, she used her Comfort.  
When she became ill, she clung to Comfort.  
When she had children, she gave them Comfort.

## Kidney Disease.

Mr. H. Waram, member of City Council, Woodbury, N. J., says: "I was a victim of the worst form of kidney disease. A short trial of *Armstrong's* completely cured me." Price 25 and 75 cts. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk, Rising Sun.

## HIGHLANDS HOUSE,

JOSEPH FAITS, Proprietor.

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(ALTITUDE NEARLY 600 FEET.)

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

The Hotel is a commodious and quiet boarding house convenient to Post office and stores. We have pleasant rooms of various sizes, and a table is supplied with the best market articles. Terms reasonable.

One mile of car road to the top of Mt. Baldy, giving one of the best views of the whole State. The route drives to the top of the famous White Sulphur Springs. Other grand peaks, also waterfalls, are within easy reach. Health and pleasure seekers and lovers of nature may find here a mild climate, exempt from great extremes of heat and cold, pure, invigorating air, pure cold spring water, and grand mountain scenery. The hotel is situated on the crest of the Blue Ridge, about five miles from the Georgia line, and about twenty miles from the North Carolina line. It is the only hotel in the South, where the best of the State is the only hotel in the South, where the best of the State is the only hotel in the South.

**BROWN'S**  
**IRON**  
**BITTERS**  
THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonic, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Nervousness, Headache, Chills and Fever, and all ailments.

**TUTT'S**  
**PILLS**

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

## SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Drowsiness, Pain in the head, with a daily sensation in the back part, Pains under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weakness, Distension, Fluctuation at the Heart, Dizziness before eyes, Headache over the right eye, Headaches, with neuralgic pains, fully colored Crises, and such ailments.

## TUTT'S PILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SUCH CASES.

Great relief is afforded by such change of action as to stimulate the liver. They increase the appetite and cause the body to take on flesh, and the system is strengthened, and by their Yarrow Action on the Digestive System, a regular steady flow of bile is secured.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Great relief is afforded by such change of action as to stimulate the liver. They increase the appetite and cause the body to take on flesh, and the system is strengthened, and by their Yarrow Action on the Digestive System, a regular steady flow of bile is secured.

## REYNOLDS BROS.,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

(ESTABLISHED 1816)

## Hardware House and Tin Can Factory.

**Hardware, Oils, Paints, Glass Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.**  
**Iron Pipe and Fittings,**  
**Plumbing in all kinds, Roofing and all other work in Tin and Sheet Iron.**  
—PUBLIC ACCOMMODATED PROMPTLY AT LOWEST CASH RATES.—

Isareka Tested Tin Fruit Cans for Packers in Large or Small Orders

## PHILADELPHIA, WILMING-

TON &amp; BALTIMORE R. R.

GENERAL TICKETS

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1882, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE GOING NORTH.			
Station.	Am.	Pm.	P. M.
Baltimore.	4:30	6:30	2:00
Frederick.	6:30	8:30	4:00
Carlisle.	8:30	10:30	6:00
Gettysburg.	10:30	12:30	8:00
Carlisle.	12:30	2:30	10:00
Frederick.	2:30	4:30	12:00
Baltimore.	4:30	6:30	2:00
Washington.	6:30	8:30	4:00
Leesburg.	8:30	10:30	6:00
Frederick.	10:30	12:30	8:00
Carlisle.	12:30	2:30	10:00
Gettysburg.	2:30	4:30	12:00
Carlisle.	4:30	6:30	2:00
Frederick.	6:30	8:30	4:00
Baltimore.	8:30	10:30	6:00
Washington.	10:30	12:30	8:00
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Leesburg.	4:30	6:30	2:00
Frederick.	6:30	8:30	4:00
Carlisle.	8:30	10:30	6:00
Gettysburg.	10:30	12:30	8:00
Carlisle.	12:30	2:30	10:00
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Wm. A. Vissar, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., says he had Powell's Prepared Chemicals for wheat and got a good crop of wheat and corn. He has since used high priced fertilizer on some land and failed in grain. This year he bought Chemicals again, saying proved to his satisfaction they are best as well as cheapest. Powell's Prepared Chemicals cost \$5.00 per ton, a sufficient quantity to make one-half ton of complete fertilizer. Brown Chemical Co., manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

#### Death of Goldsmith Maid.

Goldsmith Maid, the trotting mare that was once the queen of the turf, died at the Fashion Stud farm, near Trenton, New Jersey on last Wednesday afternoon. She was ill only a few hours, but it was perceived by her keeper that her trouble was a serious one, and he at once telegraphed for Heston Bradshaw, veterinary surgeon. The latter's skill availed him nothing, the once world-renowned flyer dying shortly after his arrival.

A post-mortem examination showed that the Maid suffered from fatty degeneration and enlargement of the heart. She was 28 years old last May, and for seven years has been living in retirement at the Fashion Stud farm, where she enjoyed the best of care. Of many horses once famous on the turf and now at the stud farm she was the most popular, and her death removes a city attraction. The mare has given birth to three colts at the farm, one of which is dead.

#### Very Remarkable Discovery.

Mr. George V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is now so much improved, that she is now able to do her own work. Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents bottle at Dr. Kirk's drug store."

#### CALL AT

**T. T. WORRALL'S**

#### And Examine

The Worsted Finish TRICOT CLOTHES, for Ladies' Dresses, made from the Best Australian Wool, to suit the wants of those that have been using Imported Goods.

#### ALSO

A well selected stock of Misses, Ladies and Gents Underwear As Good for the Money as can be Found Anywhere.

**T. T. WORRALL,**  
Rising Sun, Md.

July 18-19

**CHAS. BEIN.**

84 LEXINGTON STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**Watches, Diamonds  
JEWELRY.**

Ladies' Vest Chains, Bagle Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Gents' Vest Chains, Onyx Pins and Ear Rings, Gold Live Pins and Ear Rings, Rings, Studs, Etc.

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Rogers' Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons; Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, at low prices.

CHAS. BEIN.

The "CLARENDON,"

Cor. Pratt and Hanover Streets,  
BALTIMORE.

\$1.50 TO \$2 PER DAY.

Rooms without Board, 50 cts.,  
75 Cts. to \$1 per day.

The "CLARENDON" is centrally located, has large, airy rooms newly furnished and everything first-class, at low rates.  
A. P. ADAMS, J. F. DARROW,  
Steward, Prop'r



As the approaching season calls into service the storekeeper man—a gentle reminder of an equal necessity for CLOTHING. Our stock for the cool and colder weather is prepared on a large scale for Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

**A. C. YATES & CO.**  
602-604-606 CHESTNUT ST.  
PHILADELPHIA.

#### Rising Sun Markets.

(Reported by JAMES BARNES.)

#### GRAIN AND HAY.

Wheat (red).....	90
" No. 2 Del.....	85
Oats.....	28
Corn yellow per bush.....	46
" white.....	48
Hay, Timothy per ton.....	\$ 15.50
Straw, oats per ton.....	\$ 6.00
" wheat.....	7.00
Timothy Seed, per bus.....	2.50

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported by M. H. BARNARD.)

Potatoes per bush, new.....	50
Butter per lb.....	15
Lard.....	8
Eggs per doz.....	16
Chickens per lb.....	9
Pears, per bush.....	50

#### Baltimore Markets.

Super Flour.....	\$3.00@3.10
Extra Flour.....	3.50@4.25
Family Flour.....	4.40@5.00
White Corn Meal, 100 lb.....	1.20
Yellow Corn Chop.....	1.15@1.15
Fultz Wheat.....	95@98
Long-Berry Wheat.....	1.00@1.01
White Corn.....	52@56
Yellow Corn.....	52@54
Oats.....	31@34
Clover Seed, 1/2 bush.....	9@9
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bush.....	1.85@2.00
Potatoes, 1/2 bush.....	45@60
Eggs.....	16@18
Cecil County Timothy Hay.....	15@17.00
Mixed Hay.....	\$12@13.00
Clover Hay.....	\$12@13
Wheat Straw.....	\$7@8
Oats Straw.....	\$9@8
Rye Straw.....	\$15@16
Wool, unwashed.....	21@25
Wool, washed.....	28@32

#### PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported weekly for THE MIDLAND JOURNAL by EVANS BROS. Produce Commission Merchants, No. 55 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Butter, Poultry, Eggs, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. Thursday, Oct. 1, 1885.

#### BUTTER.

Creamery Prints.....	18 to 22
Dairy.....	15 to 17
Common Butter.....	6 to 8

#### EGGS.

Pa. Del. and Md., "First".....	21
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#### LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, straight, nearly—per pound.....	10 to 11
" mixed.....	9 to 10
Chickens, Spring, heavy.....	11 to 12
" light.....	9 to 10

#### LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP—PER POUND.

Calves, Delaware and Md., prime.....	6 to 7
" fair.....	5 to 6
" common stock.....	3 to 4
Sheep, prime.....	5 to 6
" fair.....	4 to 5
Lambs, extra, Spring.....	5 to 6
" fair.....	4 to 5
Live Cattle.....	5 to 6
Hogs, live (20 lbs. off).....	5 to 6
Pigs.....	4 to 5

#### HAY AND STRAW—PER TON.

Timothy, choice.....	15.50 to 16.00
" fair.....	12.00 to 15.00
Wheat Straw.....	9.00 to 10.00
Oat Straw.....	9.00 to 10.00
Rye Straw.....	16.00 to 17.00

#### SEEDS.

Timothy, per bushel.....	1.70 to 2.00
Clover, per bushel.....	9 to 10
Flax, per bushel.....	1.35 to 1.40

3,000 Tons of Hay,  
10,000 Bushels of Grain

250 Tons of Fertilizers  
500 Tons Coal Best Quality,  
250 Tons Winter Wheat Bran,  
250,000 Ft. Pine & Oak Lumber.  
Shutters, Blinds, Doors, Windows, &c

**A. L. DUYCKINCK & CO.,**  
RISING SUN, MD.  
July 11-18m

Wanted at highest cash market prices.

For sale at prices to suit the times.

#### LADIES!

With Manover's Tailor System you can cut dresses to fit, without any instructions. Dress-makers pronounce it perfect. Price for System, Book and Double Tracing Wheel \$5.50.

TO INTRODUCE, A System Book and Wheel will be sent on receipt of \$1.00. Address: JOHN C. MANOVER, Cincinnati, O.

#### TINWARE

A large assortment of TIN SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED and ZAPAK WARE constantly on hand and manufactured to order. Special attention given to

Roofing, Spouting and Plumbing

QUEEN (patent) COAL OIL CANS

CHAMBER SETS, &c.

ELECTRIC LAMPS—genuine make

—best coal oil lamps in the world.

TUBULAR LANTERNS with head

light reflectors, unequalled for driving

Have your HEATERS and FURNACE

cleaned in order before cold weather. We make this a leading feature in our business, and guarantee the work. All kinds of HOUSEHOLD REPAIRS

DOING AND ENICK, K&A for the cook table kept in stock.

C. C. MCCLURE,  
Rising Sun, Md.

#### BISSELL CHILLED PLOW!

Our purpose in presenting this Plow to farmers is to call attention to the fact that we offer to the buyer an improved and perfect Chilled Plow, the Best and Cheapest on the market.

#### The Hoosier Grain and Fertilizer Drill!

"It has given good satisfaction as a fertilizer, also as a grain and seed drill. It drills oats and grass seed with the same regularity and accuracy that it does wheat."

"The Hoosier Drill is a complete success and is in demand. We are not afraid of any drill. It is a very easy running drill."

#### Improved Willoby Grain and Fertilizer Drill!

We have handled this Drill for 5 years with entire satisfaction. THE WILLOBY IMPROVED runs as light as any drill in use.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, POWER OR HAND, TWIN HARROWS, CULTIVATORS FOR PREPARING GROUND FOR SEEDING.

PLOW CASTINGS FOR SOUTH BEND, DIAMOND IRON AND ROWLAND CHILLED PLOWS, TWO-HORSE WAGON OF OUR OWN MAKE.

Repairing of Farm Machinery a specialty. Parts kept on hand for all machinery sold by us.

**J. C. BIRD & SONS,**  
Rising Sun - - - Md

#### JAMES BARNES,

—AT WAREHOUSE—

Rising Sun Station,

Offers the highest rates for

HAY, GRAIN, &c., and has for sale

COAL of the BEST QUALITY at

the BOTTOM PRICES.

#### Fertilizers of Established

Reputation, such as

Cope's, Waring's,

Eureka, Pork

& Co's and

The Planet Brand Bone

and Phosphate.

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#### NOVELTIES!

NOVELTIES

AT E. K. BROWN'S.

The YALE COMET CLOCK.

Reliable timekeeper; will give purchaser entire satisfaction. Only \$1.25.

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# MIDLAND



# JOURNAL.

E. E. Ewing, Proprietor.

[Entered at the Post Office in Rising Sun, Md., as Second Class Matter.]

One Dollar per Annum in Advance.

VOL. VII.

RISING SUN, CECIL COUNTY, MD., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1885.

NO. 52.

## TO BUSINESS MEN.

A  
A good advertisement in a good paper is the best of all salesmen. It is a sales-  
D  
man who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business early or late; who  
V  
accounts the merchant in his store, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office  
E  
the lady in her home, the traveler in the cars or boat; a salesman whom no purchase-  
R  
er can avoid; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to thousands of  
T  
people daily, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner. A good adver-  
I  
ment insures a business connection on the most permanent and independent basis.  
S  
and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Ex-  
N  
perience has shown that the dealer whose stock has obtained a public celebrity is not  
G  
only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article. A dealer can make no better investment than in advertising in a live paper.

1885.

1885.

## THE SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

## CECIL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD ON THE

## FAIR GROUNDS AT ELKTON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

OCTOBER 6, 7, 8 AND 9.

\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS!

The success of our Fairs has been unprecedented. The location of our beautiful Grounds is unsurpassed for a great attendance, and we have had it.

Our Exhibits have been varied and excellent and contributed by four States; but the great bulk has come from old Cecil, and to her citizens do we again appeal for the best of the products of her Farms, Gardens, Orchards, Factories, Shops and House-holds.

Every man, woman and child in Cecil should have an honest pride in her Fair and contribute to its future growth.

Send your entries early to

JOHN PARTRIDGE, Secretary,  
ELKTON, MARYLAND.

## C. M. CHILDS & CO.

CONOWINGO, MARYLAND.

COAL, LIME, SALT, FERTILIZER, PLASTER, HAIR, BRICK, CEMENT, LUMBER and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.  
THE CELEBRATED SNOW FLAKE LIME, SALT and TOBACCO, AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Have also opened a general Hardware Store, where the Carpenter, Blacksmith and Painter can be supplied with all outfit and stock. Our Horse-shoe Truss, included in the line of hardware, comprises many novelties never before on this market. We invite particular attention at this time to our facilities for furnishing all grades of  
**HARD AND SOFT COAL, AND STOVES**  
of all varieties and sizes to measure. Special prices given on application to Clubs for the delivery of Coal in Car Load lots at Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington.  
We solicit calls from all the farmers in this vicinity, that they may know where they can procure PURE HONEY, silver law, Domestic or Imported. Also BUCKLE, HUCK and other reliable FERTILIZERS, at competitive prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL PRACTICABLE CASES.

### Fall Plowing For Spring.

Dialogue between farmers. Extracts from an essay by Henry Stewart, one of the editors of the *American Agriculturist*.

"But, as I was going to say, my soil is light yet I have been in the habit of plowing it in the fall for the past five seasons, which is precisely the time in which I have been using the 'Acme' harrow. Every thing is plowed. And not only is this work all done, but no weeds go to seed for they are all turned under with the stubbles and rot in the soil and make valuable manure. Then in the spring this 'Acme' Harrow is put on as soon as the surface is dry enough. I don't wait for the frost to get out. If there is dry enough soil to get four inches of loose mellow surface the oats and the peas are sown. I have sown oats when the soil below the surface was all frozen, and the surface froze repeatedly afterwards. But I have grown oats weighing forty-seven pounds to the bushel for four years successively from seed the same weight. I believe this early sowing is the secret of growing heavy oats."

Mr. Jones: "I don't doubt that because oats require a cool soil and a long season and the usual late sowing throws them into the sudden hot weather of early summer before they have become well rooted. But tell us how this implement works on fall plowed sod, for if it succeeds with that, the only objection there is against plowing sod in the fall is removed."

Mr. Peters: "That is the great difficulty with every farmer who plants corn on sod land; how to manage the proper work on it in the spring."

"I know it is," I replied. "Corn should always be planted on fresh mellow soil, and the sod should not be disturbed."

Mr. Jones: "Precisely, and that is why I have advocated spring plowing of sod for corn on any soil."

"But," I rejoined, "if you can have the soil left precisely as it has been turned; but well firmed and compacted by the setting during the winter months, and then secure four or five inches of fine fresh mellow soil, thoroughly pulverized, and made firm and compact, right over the half decayed sod, and the work done at the rate of ten acres per day without excessive work of any stout farm team and yourself ride easily on a seat as if you were mowing grass, would you not then advocate the more economical way of plowing sod in the fall?"

Mr. Jones and Mr. Peters, (both together): "I would, most certainly."

"But tell me, said Mr. Peters, 'how this machine is made and how it operates.'"

"The implement consists of a double cross bar attached to a tongue; the bar is of angle iron and is provided with a number of steel cutters which break the clods and slice the surface into strips. Behind these are fixed a number of sharp steel coulters having a curve similar to that of a mold board of a plow, but long and narrow. The bar can be let down so as to run close to the surface and sink the cutters and coulters in the soil. The effect is that the bar breaks up the clods, levels and smooths the surface; the cutters and coulters break up, turn over pulverize and

firm the soil and leave it in the finest condition for sowing or planting seed; sowing out plants or doing any of the work of a farm or market garden, at the rate as I have said of ten acres a day or one acre per hour, with the driver riding upon a comfortable seat and adding by his weight to the effectiveness of the work if the weight is needed."

Mr. Peters: "That meets all the requirements of our spring work, and if the implement does all this, we need not go mourning about our uncertain and short spring. What do you think about it friend Jones?"

Mr. Jones: "The great difficulty I have experienced in spring work is not only to get the work done in time, but to get the soil moist, fresh, mellow and firm with the implement we have to work with. The surface only should be worked in the spring. I never counted my soil fit to plant until it had been harrowed four or five times and all this work, with the plowing, occupies so much time that few farmers can cultivate enough land to make a living from; or the farmer must have extra horses and help in the spring to do the work that is necessary to raise full crops. Half crops are starvation to a farmer in these days of low prices. Now, if we have in the 'Acme' Pulverizing Harrow, a sled crusher and pulverizer, and a set of gang plows, and a thorough harrow as I think the description warrants, I think we have the very implements we need to enable us to plow our land in the fall; both sod and stubble, and to fit it for the seed without any loss of time and in spite of the season."

"And," remarked I, just here "this is precisely what this implement will do, and has done for several years past, for many thousands of farmers whose experience has been like mine, that after using it for some years, it is impossible to get along without it and go back to the old and unsatisfactory manner of doing things."

Mr. Peters: "But I should like to ask a few questions. How does this 'Acme' Harrow operate on heavy clay soil? How does it leave the sod? How heavy is the draft? Is it durable and strong or likely to break in using? Does it clear itself? How is it used in sod, with the furrow or across it? How deep does it work the soil? Can it be used to cover clover seed? Will it do everything that a harrow can do? Will it—Don't laugh, these are important things for a farmer to know. I was going to ask: will it say a farmer to get one who farms only fifty acres?"

"I use me," I replied, "I was smiling to think these were the very same questions I asked when I first learned of this implement, and was amused to think how very much alike farmers think on the same subject. I will try to satisfy you on all these points."

"The farmer who works heavy soil finds several points of difference from the working of a light soil. There is a certain condition of moisture in which clay soil should not be plowed or worked with any implement; and a certain condition of dryness in which it cannot be worked. The right stage is when the soil breaks apart easily and when it is neither wet nor dry. This occurs in the fall after the fall rains have come and early spring

as soon as the frost has disappeared, and a few dry windy days have left the soil in just the right condition. A few more dry days will harden a soil so much that it cannot be made fine, hence the need of an implement which will fit such a soil for seedling in the quickest manner. This rapid work is just what the 'Acme' Harrow does, and it leaves a fall plowed clay soil in an excellent condition for spring planting in the shortest possible time. But the farmer should not neglect the first opportunity of making the soil, with this implement which makes cross plowing unnecessary and does the work so much better than a harrow, inasmuch as it smoothes, levels, breaks, pulverizes and turns over the surface, all at one operation."

"On fall plowed sod it leaves the furrows exactly as they were turned, pressing them down more closely; leaving loose the soil and the decomposed roots, filling every crevice and hollow, never turning up a sod, which it cannot possibly do, and it leaves the surface as fresh and mellow as if the land had been plowed only the day before. In cultivating sod with the 'Acme' Harrow, this implement may be used with the sod, or across it, or quartering or diagonally over it in any way that may be desired because it cannot disturb the sod under the surface but presses it down more firmly."

"The draft, not much, if any more than that of a common harrow, and is not too heavy for even a light ordinary farm team. On heavy soil is advisable to use a stout team, or even three horses, and let the driver ride to make it work as deeply as possible."

"As it is made wholly of rolled wrought iron and steel, with no wood about it but the forward half of the tongue and as the steel is thoroughly well tempered and thousands of them are made every year, it is as strong and durable as any implement can possibly be made. Five years constant use has not left a single blemish on the implement I have used."

"The manner of construction and the steel coulters entirely prevent clogging in any soil; manure even may be pulverized and spread with it and some farmers make a practice of breaking up and spreading the manure both upon meadows and plowed ground with this implement. The depth to which it works is regulated by the elevation or depression of the double bar, which is done instantly by means of a lever in front of the driver. It will work two inches deep or the coulters may be buried in the soil so as to work it five inches in depth if necessary. It may be used to cover the seed which it will do much better than a common harrow, as the soil is turned completely over upon the seed as if it had been plowed in a light furrow. Pressed and oats are covered perfectly, and every farmer who has tried to harrow peas, knows how hard it is to cover them with a tooth harrow. It will do everything that a harrow can do, and a great deal more thus saving much valuable time in the shortest season. As to your last question, the answer is plain: no farmer can afford to do without it; for if only ten acres are worked with it and five bushels of grain per acre gained by its use or the cross plowing of the ten acres is saved, the whole cost of it is returned."

## Ladies Department.

## Our Country Girls.

Up early in the morning,  
Just at the peep of day,  
Straining the milk in the dairy,  
Turning the cows away—  
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen,  
Making the beds up stairs,  
Washing the breakfast dishes,  
Dusting the parlor chairs.  
Brushing the crumbs from the  
pantry.  
Hunting for eggs in the barn,  
Cleaning the turkeys for dinner,  
Spinning the stocking yarn—  
Spreading the whitening linen,  
Down on the bushes below,  
Ransacking every meadow,  
Where the red strawberries grow.  
Searching the "dixie" for Sunday,  
Churning the snowy cream,  
Rinsing the pails and strainer,  
Down in the running stream—  
Feeding the geese and turkey,  
Making the pumpkin pies,  
Joggling the little one's cradle,  
Driving away the flies.  
Grace in every motion,  
Muscle in every tone,  
Beauty in form and feature,  
Thousands might covet to own—  
Cheeks that rival spring roses,  
Teeth the whitest of pearls;  
One of these country maids is  
worth  
A score of your city girls.

## Our New York Letter.

Gossip From Gotham—Goods and  
Graces from the Centre of Style—  
Secrets of Social Success  
and other Secrets

Special Correspondence to the JOURNAL.

After all the talk and writing  
about simplicity in dress and English  
tailor-made frocks, the dresses sent  
out from Paris, trimmed to excess  
with head and chenille passementeries,  
beaded laces; fancy braid and passe-  
menterie tabliers, cuffs, collars, yokes,  
plastrons and waist coats and bearing  
the signatures of Worth and other  
artists sell as readily as ever, which  
proves that draperies and elaborations  
have not altogether gone out. The  
passion for glitter continues intact.  
Special beaded passementeries  
in the form of the short mantles worn  
this fall are brought out in trimming  
stores. They extend in a point down  
the back and two long tail like ends  
in front, are drawn into a cylindric  
form at the bottom out of which  
falls heavy beaded chenille tassels.

The manner in which chenills and  
wooden beads are combined in the  
formation of fringes is very unique  
and ingenious. For instance some  
of the wooden beads forming the  
pendents on galleons and fringes are  
conical, the largest part of the cone  
being placed at the top, the smallest  
at the bottom of the fringe, where a  
round bead holds it in place. Other  
wooden beads are in the form of  
sushia and of nature, is represented  
in these beads.

Plum or lead color is represented  
in velvets, velveteens, trimming of  
all kinds, lace, beads, galleons and  
passementeries, and yet in the face  
of these facts, black toilettes  
were never so popular and is any  
costume ever more prevalent for all  
seasons and conditions than models of  
Priestly's superb Henriettes which  
possess the richness of satin and the  
softness of surah with a durability  
that is marvelous. In this goods  
from the English Bradford Mills are  
shown two shades at Lord and Tay-  
lor's, blue black for morning, and jet  
black for ordinary use. These goods  
and in truth all goods of Priestly's  
make have a style and stamp peculiar  
unto themselves.

SIDNEY EARLE.

## How Tea Should be Made.

Use a china or porcelain teapot. If  
you do use metal let it be tin, new  
and bright and clean; never use it  
when the tin is worn off so as to ex-  
pose the iron. If you do, you will

play the chemist, and form a tannate  
of iron.

Use black tea. Green tea when  
good is kept at home. What goes  
abroad is bad very bad and horrible.  
Besides containing 203 adulterations,  
the Chinese philanthropist puts up  
for the outside barbarian tea that is  
always pervaded with copper dust  
from the curing pans at the growers'.

Infuse your tea; do not boil it! Place one teaspoonful of tea in the  
pot and pour over it one and a half  
cupsful of boiling water—that is, wa-  
ter really boiling. If your tea is  
poor, use more of it. It is cheaper,  
though, to buy good tea at the out-  
set. Put your pot on the back part  
of the stove, carefully covered, so  
that it shall not lose its heat, and the  
tea its bouquet. Let it remain there  
for five minutes, when it will be ready  
for use.

Drink your tea plain. Do not add  
milk nor sugar. The brokers and tea  
tasters never do; epicures never do;  
the Chinese never do. Milk contains  
fibrine, albumen, and some other  
such ingredients, and the tea a deli-  
cate amount of tannin. Mixing the  
two makes the liquid turbid. This  
turbidity, if I remember the cyclope-  
dia aright, is tannate of fibrine, or  
leather. People who put milk in tea  
are, therefore, drinking boots and  
shoes in mild disguise.—The Cook.

## How to Preserve Cut Flowers.

An important rule, though seldom  
regarded, is never to cram the vases  
with flowers; many will last if only  
they have a large mass of water in  
the vase, and not too many stalks to  
feed on the water and pollute it. Vases  
that can hold a large quantity  
of water are much to be preferred to  
the spindle-shaped trumpets that are  
often used. Flat dishes filled with  
wet sand are also useful for short  
stalked or heavy-headed flowers; even  
partially withered blooms will re-  
ceive when placed on this cool, moist  
substance. Moss though far prettier  
than sand is to be avoided, as it so  
soon smells disagreeably, and always  
interferes with the scent of the flow-  
ers placed in it for preservation.

In the case of flowers that grow on-  
ly in a cool temperature, and suffer  
when they get into warm and dry  
air, all that we can do is to lessen  
evaporation as much as possible, and  
when such flowers have hairy stems  
and leaves to submerge them for a  
minute, so that by capillary attraction  
they may continue to keep them-  
selves moist and cool; but this is  
dangerous to table-cloths or polished  
surfaces, unless care be taken that  
the points of the leaves do not hang  
down to prevent dripping.

Another means of preventing deli-  
cate and sweet-scented flowers from  
fading, is to cut them with several  
leaves on the stem, and when the  
flower head is placed in water, to al-  
low only this head to remain above  
the water, while the leaves are entire-  
ly submerged; by this means the  
leaves seem to help to support the  
flower, which will last for three days  
in a fairly cool room. Frequent cut-  
ting of the stem is of great use; but  
with all flowers, by far the best plan  
is to put them outside exposed to dew  
or rain, during the night, when they  
will regain strength enough to last  
on for days. All New Holland plants,  
particularly flowering acacias, are  
benefitted wonderfully by this appar-  
ent cruelty, and will even stand a  
slight frost far better than a hot room  
at night indoors.—American Gardener.

Jan McMichael, Esq., Quarryville  
Pa., says he used Powell's Prepared  
Chemicals, after mixing as directed, 400  
lbs. to the acre, on corn. It is the best  
fertilizer he ever used. He also used it  
for wheat with good results in the  
yield of grain, and a good set of clover.  
Powell's Prepared Chemicals cost \$6.00  
per bbl., a sufficient quantity to make  
one-half ton complete fertilizer. Brown  
Chemical Co., manufacturers, Balti-  
more, Md.

## The Young People.

## Finish for a Gun Stock.

The stocks of guns, as they come  
from the stores, are generally oiled or  
varnished: one trouble with the first,  
is that the first time you are caught in a  
rain with the gun, the grain of the wood  
will be raised wherever a drop of water  
touches it, and it must be smoothed  
down and oiled again. With the var-  
nish finish, every scratch or mar will  
show plainly, and if you try to repair it,  
must go over the whole stock with fine  
sand-paper, and then revarnish. In se-  
lecting a new gun, the quality being the  
same, choose the oiled stock; to finish  
it so that the water will not affect it  
and any mar or scratch can be quickly  
remedied, take one pint of boiled lin-  
seed-oil, a piece of yellow beeswax,  
about an inch square, or its equivalent  
in size, and if handy, add a tablespoon-  
ful of copal varnish, heat all together  
in a tin or earthen dish, placed on the  
back of the stove stirring frequently,  
until the wax is all melted. Rub the  
stock down smooth, with very fine (0  
or 00) sand-paper, or emery paper,  
being careful not to touch the locks, or  
metal part of the gun the least particle:  
as it will show every time; then apply  
the above mixture warm, with a cloth  
or piece of sponge, rubbing it in thor-  
oughly; it will not harm the gun if it  
gets on the mountings, as it will all rub  
off. Stand it away for twenty-four  
hours. Then take a piece of woolen,  
in old stocking leg, or the like, and  
rub the stock well and thoroughly,  
cleaning out any that may re-  
main in the checking with a piece of  
soft pine or basswood splinter: then ap-  
ply another coat of the finish, warm or  
hot as before, and after standing again,  
rub down with the woolen rag. Three  
or four coats thus applied, and rubbed in,  
will give the stock a finish that will  
bring out the grain, fill up the pores of  
the wood, and the more the gun is  
handled and rubbed, the brighter the  
polish will become. When cleaning  
the gun, I generally finish with a rag  
well oiled, going over the entire gun,  
stock and all, which serves to keep it  
in good order, and will remove any  
slight scratch; if badly scratched, you  
can apply the mixture and rub off,  
which will make it as good as new, un-  
less the scratch or dent is deep in the  
wood. This same mixture is very fine  
for finishing any hard wood, furniture,  
or fancy work, that is not deeply carved.  
—American Agriculturist

## Some Silver.

On Saturday, Sep. 12, the U. S.  
Ship of War Swatara, sailed from  
New Orleans with \$10,400,000 all in  
silver coin, to be carried from the  
Mint in New Orleans to the Treasury  
at Washington. It is difficult to think  
of so much of the white metal. The  
official silver dollar at present, weigh-  
ing 21.4 grains. There are 7,000 grains in  
the ordinary pound (avoirdupois). A  
pound of silver, therefore, contains al-  
most exactly \$17. (Actually, it is \$16.  
99, and 6.4-10 mills; or only three-  
eighths of a cent less than \$17 to the  
pound.) So the silver on the Swatara  
(\$10,400,000), weighs 612,857 pounds  
or 306 tons and 857 lbs. This silver  
loaded on wagons, 14 tons, or 3,000 lbs.  
each, would require 204 heavy teams  
and form a string of them two mil-  
lions, allowing 51 feet for each wagon,  
team, and headway, or space between.  
All this silver is in the hold of one  
steamer, and is probably the most val-  
uable cargo ever afloat on any vessel.

## Kidney Disease.

Mr. H. Waram, member of City  
Council, Woodbury, N. J., says: "I was  
a victim of the worst form of kidney  
disease. A short trial of *Armstrong's*  
completely cured me." Price 25 and 75  
cts. Sold by Dr. J. R. Kirk, Rising  
Sun.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

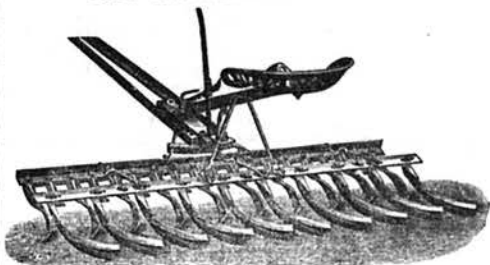
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that  
I recommend it as superior to any prescription  
known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,  
Stomach Disorders, Eructation,  
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes dis-  
position. Without injurious medication.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 123 Fulton Street, N. Y.

## "AOME" PULVERIZING HARROW,

CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.



This invention, the production of Mr. Fred'k Nishwitz, the original in-  
ventor of the Disk or Wheel Harrow, is the result of a long series of ex-  
periments, in which he became convinced that the Disk Harrow is adapted  
only to superficial pulverization. Being himself a practical farmer, as well  
as mechanic and inventor, and feeling the need of a thorough pulverizer in  
his own farming operations, he conceived the plan of combining a Clod  
Crusher, Leveler and Harrow in one implement.

His success has been truly marvelous,  
as is shown by the result, viz: the pro-  
duction of an implement which

Weights much less than other Pulverizing  
Harrow, Sells about one-third Less,  
and withal Does the Most  
Thorough Work of any.

**Brown & Reeder,**  
RISING SUN, MARYLAND.

are Agents for this UNRIVALED Farm Implement. No  
Farmer will do without one if he Consults his own Interest.

**BAUGH & SONS** Established 30 Years.  
Manufacturers of the ORIGINAL  
**RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE**  
AND OTHER  
STANDARD BONE MANURES. | HIGH GRADE CHEMICALS.  
BAUGH'S PURE RAW-BONE MEAL  
AND  
BAUGH'S PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONES  
Dresses will be supplied to find how they can be WAREHOUSED FREE, BONE from us.  
See WHITE for BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE GUIDE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
BAUGH & SONS BALTIMORE, MD. or NORFOLK, VA.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL  
TO IT FOR THE  
CURE OF  
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LINDSEY'S  
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FOR LOSS OF  
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IT HAS  
NO EQUAL  
R. E. SELLERS & CO.  
PROPRIETORS  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**BEST STEAM ENGINE  
AND  
BOILER WORKS**  
Established 1866.  
Illustration of a steam engine with a large horizontal boiler, a tall chimney, and a flywheel.

NO AGENTS! WHAT LOW PRICES!  
1st COMPALE THE NEEDS AND PROFITS of our  
Business. We have No previous machine than to per-  
form all of our business with the most perfect and  
best of all other machines. \$450  
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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS  
For Biliousness, Indigestion, Stomach  
Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,  
and all the ills of the system. Price 25  
cents. Sold by Dr. J. R. Kirk, Rising  
Sun.



## The Grange

Extracts from an Essay Read Before Montgomery County Grange.

Farmers are popularly supposed to be always in the enjoyment of high physical health. But we, who are acquainted with them, know that this is far from the fact.

How many are bent and complaining at forty, and really old men at fifty, from nothing else than over and injudicious work, utter disregard of proper protection against cold and wet, and from indulging in the fallacy that rest afterward can atone for over-exertion in the first instance. But even suppose that a man sleeps nine hours at night, rests two at noon, and one after supper before going to bed, and works twelve in the field, also exercises reasonable care of himself in inclement weather, thus keeping his physique robust; what is he then but a healthy animal, just a shade higher only in the scale than his glossy horse or fat contented cow, and with his duty to himself and to his God only partly done. If all he cares for is money making, and an occasional holiday for thought and sleep, then "he is joined to his idols," and may as well "let him alone," but if he realizes that the body, although of fundamental importance, is only for the support of the brain and for the dwelling place of the spirit, that all that is best in him, that all that raises him above the rest of creation in his mental and spiritual ascendancy, he will see that the part of his duty yet undone is that which will require his best and highest effort. To make this practical, there is no use to talk to a man who has labored from twelve to sixteen hours about mental improvement; he has spent all his vital force and can do no more.

The writer of this essay remembers an occasion which illustrated this fact to him. After a long day in the harvest field he attempted to listen to and understand a not very abstruse article, but one which required attention, which was read by a friend; he felt no inclination to sleep, yet still could not clearly comprehend, the brain in the tired out body could not, and would not, work—like the over-loaded camel, it simply laid down. So, if we are to cultivate our intellects we must have time to do it in. Farmers, as a class, retire too early at night, and rise too early in the morning. "Early to bed and early to rise" may make a man "healthy and wealthy," but will not make him "wise." Seven to eight hours sleep is all any one requires. If he takes this from eight or nine o'clock at night until four in the morning, there is no reason why he should not rise at four, but active occupation from this early hour until night fall will so incapacitate him for anything but a repetition of the sleep of the night before, in order that the body, and what little soul he may have left, may be kept together, that it will be useless to attempt anything else. We should systematize our labors, remembering that when we have worked physically or mentally so that mere sloth is all we are capable of in order to recuperate that we have over-worked.

True rest from any employment which is over-done is found in change of occupation, and in order to make this possible we must not spend all of ourselves before we attempt the change. Plow three or four rows less corn in the evening, let the mower be contented with a few less journeys around the field, or sow a half acre less of wheat, and come in and change the clothing, for although the coat may not make the man, it has a wonderful unconscious influence. The mere fact of the changing is restful, and one who is cleanly and respectfully dressed feels and acts, and is, more of a man than he was when in the costume which was befitting to a mere laborer. The direction which mental culture should take we will not attempt to dictate; but will say that he who confines his reading to newspapers and novels

will have gone but a short distance on the way. It is necessary to read enough of the newspapers to be acquainted with the general topics of the day, but much reading of either newspapers or ordinary novels is only a form of indolence; also the devouring of great quantities of what is really good will not accomplish what is needed. One of the most constant readers I have ever known was a person whom so much of reading would educate, he merely swallowed without tasting the fine flavor of what he consumed. We should both read and think and discuss what we read with others interested in the same thing, thus keeping the plowshare of the mind bright by deep thinking and active use."

## SHE LIKED BANKING.

"I want a dog," said a lady of no great age recently to our respected postmaster, "that will bark all night without stopping. I don't care whether he is bridled, yellow, or black-and-tan, so long as his bark is shrill and high."

"You'd like his bark to be on the G," suggested the official, "and not bare of bones, I suppose?"

"Oh, you Government officials are always so witty," retorted the spinster, "but I really do want a dog of the kind I have described. Have you got one?"

"I have about sixty-seven, madam, who yelp all night."

"Oh, how delicious!" murmured the lady. "How I wish I could afford to buy them all and feed the poor things!"

"Perhaps you've got a grudge against your neighbors," insinuated the cur catcher.

"Well, that's how it began. You see, they are always saying unkind things of me because I live alone and am unweeded about—and the gentleman next door said one day in his back yard that he wondered how old I was, and his wife guessed somewhere between twenty and eighty—that is, here or thereabouts. So I bought a dog with the awfullest bark you ever heard. At first he kept me awake, but I got so used to him that, now they have poisoned him, I can't sleep a wink without him. Do you know that hearing all your dogs barking so beautifully together is making me sleepy now? Have you got a chair?"

"For Heaven's sake, madam, don't go to sleep here!" yelled the no-thoroughly-scrupled janitor of the online county jail.

"I'll give you two dogs, madam, which will never let up barking, for nothing, if you will only go right away with them."

But he was too late. The lady had sunk on a bench, and was snoring placidly. It was five hours before they could wake her up, and as she sailed down town, leading a one-eyed bull-dog and a yellow mongrel, the pound-keeper wiped his clammy brow and whispered hoarsely:

"Me go and take tea with her and hear her sing 'My love is true to me!' Not for a whole year's dog fees!"

## O LOUI, HIT 'IM AGAIN!

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The rich old Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, it's worse than I thought; I'll make it fifty puns."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

"Can't you tell me, sir, where I might find a situation?" asked a young man of a Chicago citizen. "I am a stranger here."

"What?" asked the citizen, "Oh, anything at all, I am not afraid of work."

"Got any recommendations?" "Well, no; but I am industrious. I am honest; I go to church regularly. I don't drink. I don't chew. I don't lie."

"Ah, I see. Just apply around the corner at the dime museum."

"I should never have known that the painting represented you. Why, this picture shows a face free from care and as jolly as the day is long, while you are as sober and thoughtful a man as I ever met."

"Nevertheless, the picture represents me, and at the time it was painted it was an excellent likeness."

## Items of Interest.

According to a temperance orator at Wintthrop, Me., of twenty-seven men who banded themselves together to oppose the Washingtonian temperance movement, eleven died of the abuse of liquor, and seven were lost through accidents caused by it; four were through accidents, and in eight killed and injured was heard from; two killed themselves, and two were hanged at the South.

The denial is made for Edwin Booth that he was ever a negro minstrel, save in the sense that he may also have been a circus performer. When a lad in Baltimore he and other boys played circus, minstrelsy, tragedy, and other capers in a cellar. He entered the dramatic profession when he was not more than sixteen, and thereafter traveled with his other associates up to the time of the latter's death. It is a fact, however, that Forrest was once a rider and acrobat in a circus.

The growth of the female population in the large cities is a remarkable feature of the census of the time. New York has a surplus of about 25,000 women, Boston of 18,000, Baltimore 17,000, and so on through the whole list of cities in the East. Fifty years ago the women stayed at home while the men came to the city to pursue their careers; now, both in Europe and America, the women are crowding to the business centers.

A female teacher was on very intimate terms with the male teacher in the same school. He was in the habit of strolling into her room during the recess, and chatting with the object of his affection. His name was Smith. One day the lady teacher endeavored to make the class comprehend the omnipotence of God. She explained to them that God was everywhere. "Now, my dear children, suppose you all go out of this room, except myself, and I stay here. Am I alone?" asked the female teacher. "No," exclaimed one of the little girls; "Mr. Smith will be with you."

Osman Bey, the favorite Chamberlain of the Sultan, followed an Ottoman practice of choosing a mechanical trade in early youth as the sultans do. The trade Osman Bey took up was that of a printer, and he acquired such a liking for it that it became a favorite amusement even during his court career. With the view of encouraging the printing of Turkish works, he set up at great cost a large printing office, with the best machinery, and employing two hundred men. He is now devoting a considerable sum to a great paper mill, and as his attendance on the sultan no longer allows him to give adequate time, he has turned over the management of the whole concern to his grandson, Jevad Bey, who shares his tastes.

## AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

"Oad yo' help me er little dis mawvin' boss," inquired a limping old dazkey. "I've de original Uncle Tom in Mistah Henney Wa'd Beechah's story, entitled 'Dat Little Ole Log Cabin in de Laze. My name is Harris, sah, Geo'ge Harris. Ise tryin' ter raise money enough to git oberter Brooklyn."

"No," smiled the gentleman impudently, "I don't believe I can do anything for you to-day, Uncle Tom."

"Has yo' nebber read dat book men-shioned, sah?"

"No, I never did."

"Den yer eddicahshun hab ben sadly neglected, boss. I taks yer fo' gentlemen of eddicahshun, 'deed I did."

## SHE WAS MUCH WORRIED.

A young lady who was much worried about her complexion asked the advice of a vegetarian friend as to the best means of improving her appearance.

"Take to vegetarianism," said her friend. She took willy, and fed on nothing but persimmon washed down with copious draughts of dandelion tea for some months. Towards the end of the twenty-eighth day she was nearly as pretty in color as butterine. Yet, somehow or other, the tint didn't please her, and after consulting her vegetarian friend again, the young lady subsisted for two months on pickled cabbage and raspberry, vinegar, meat. Slowly but surely her color changed, till she became a good copy of a red sunset. Still not satisfied, she varied her nourishment once more, and existed on straw-berries and turnips for six months, when she assumed a lovely pink and white hue. A very tasty tomato-sauce has just been detected to her memory by her vegetarian friend.

## Facetia.

Love's sacrifices—taking the smaller plate of ice cream.

A pony of brandy at night often becomes a nightmare before morning.

A great many men get their fingers burned with baseball matches.

Boston matins love flowers. It is naughty-culture, don't you know.

For a street cleaner that will do its work thoroughly we suggest a mad dog.

Miss Cleveland's book shows a lamentable ignorance about laws, towns and oysters.

The Clear of Nevada is but forty years old. It is not proper, therefore, to call him an old Cardinal.

A bar in the river and a bar on shore have the same name because water is scarce in both places.

Populists say that he wishes he could induce his wife to try the early-closing movement on her nose.

The front gate has given place to the sensible oscillation. It makes a very pretty trimming for small talk.

"But Henry has talent, father!" "May be, child, may be; but you can't live on that without a little bacon to mix with it."

"Nothing is impossible for him who will," claims a would-be philosopher. You try it when the old lady says "won't."

There is one thing in this world wherein men and flies are equally silly. They both yield to the attractive power of jam.

"Time works wonders," says a young man of twenty-seven when he returned home and found his eldest sister only eighteen.

"I see the latest idiosyncy of women is to have a monkey for a pet," she said. "That is not new. It was so when we got married."

During such weather as this a man is almost persuaded to become an office-seeker, just for the purpose of being left out in the cold.

A thoughtful man can find fodder for much rumination in the announcement that twenty-two per cent. of the bald-headed men in this country are married.

A shrewd Bridgeport girl hurried up home wonderfully by assuring her mother that she despised those small s who continue to eat ice cream for they have married.

A new policeman on the beat, "recollected an celebrated contemporary. With that's two bad. The old policeman was on the beat, too. Times don't even to improve any."

When a tramp sees a woman with a pistol or a gun in her hands he goes right on without blinking, but let her point on the scene with a dipper of water and he makes tracks like a snipe.

Somebody told Lucy Morgan that a certain bishop was so lax in church observances that "he would eat a horse on Ash Wednesday." "Of course he would," said the lady, "if it was a fast horse."

"Now, Uncle Gabe, if you have anything on your heart, any last wish, speak out," said the parson to the old negro who had only a few hours to live. "I ain't got no last wish 'cept dat I wants to get well."

"Why did the Apostle Paul go to Athens?" asked a Sunday-school teacher. "Please, sir, was it to throw the detection of his track?" answered a Canadian tourist's little boy whose papa had left him behind.

An eight-year-old Albany boy, the other day, after a few moments spent in deep study, turned to his mother and asked: "What's the best word better than God word that we don't want any more children?"

An Indiana paper remarks that "it is clothes which attract attention, not men." If any one believes this let him don his best in the street, hang his clothes on the lamp-post and then note which attracts the most attention.

"Pa," asked the small boy, "why do they call the first piece the organ pipes in church the 'voluntary'?" "Because, my son," replied the old gentleman, "the organ pipes run by hand, and the organ goes wherever it pleases."

One of the greatest puzzles to the observant spectator who watched the youngsters playing Copenhagen at the children's table yesterday was to know why those little girls who fought so against being kissed played the game at all. They didn't have to.

"Wouldn't it be along with you?" asked a judge a day or two ago of a policeman accused of non-respectfully slubbing a prisoner. "Oh, yes, he went along all right," replied the policeman. "Then why did you club him?" asked the judge. "And sure, your Honor, what did I have the club for?"

Rev. Mr. Dragley (who has had a stranger to occupy his pulpit the day before), "Well, Mrs. Dolbans, how did you like the sermon yesterday?" Mrs. D. "Well, sir, to tell the truth, it was too plain and simple to suit me. I like them sermons as jump on the judgment and confound the senses."

Oh, sir, there's no one comes up to you for them."

## Scientific.

A perpetually damp copying paper, always ready for use, is prepared by dissolving one pound of chloride of magnesium in a moderate quantity of warm or cold water, about one pound. When dissolved, apply this solution with a brush to ordinary copying-paper, or preferably by means of cloth pads saturated with the liquid, then place these pads between any suitable number of leaves; apply pressure, at first very moderate, until the absorption by the paper is complete; then remove the cloth pads, and apply further pressure; it is then ready for use. Paper prepared by this process will remain permanently moist under ordinary temperature, and if made dry by any extraordinary heat, will regain its moisture upon being subject to the common atmosphere. One advantage of this method is, that the sheets of paper will not adhere to each other.

A new voltaic battery has been brought out by M. Tommest and M. Radignat, in which peroxide of lead surrounds the carbon plate as it lies on the bottom of the cell. The other plate is also of carbon, covered with fragments of retorted carbon, platinized. The two plates are placed one above the other, but separated by a sheet of parchment paper which divides the containing vessel into two compartments. A saturated solution of chloride of sodium, or common salt, is filled into both compartments until the upper carbon fragments are partly immersed in it. The electromotive force is 0.6 volt. The negative pole is that carbon plate which is not in contact with the peroxide of lead. If other saline solutions, such as sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of soda, chlorhydric acid, or even dilute sulphuric acid, be used instead of the solution of salt, the electromotive force does not sensibly vary.

As an example of the porosity of wood, an unpainted wooden pail showed some of its staves saturated and others nearly dry. Experiments with wool of the same character—the common wool—showed that pieces saved from the same board differed in their absorptive qualities as one end or the other was set in water, the trials appearing to suggest that when the wool was placed in water as it goes, both downward, the water was absorbed more rapidly than when the position was reversed. As a further test two pieces were taken from the same board, and both pointed on the outside—both faces—but one had the top end also painted, and the other the bottom, or butt end, painted. The one with the unpainted butt filled and sank, while the other floated. Perhaps differing results would have been obtained with differing woods. The fact of position affecting saturation seems to be recognized in the frequent custom of reversing fence posts from their natural position and in the driving of piles.

When making diamond turning tools, it is sometimes desirable to reduce the dimensions of a hardened steel article that has received a lathe finish without first drawing the temper, as this necessitates a rehardening and retempering. The usual method of lathe reducing of hardened steel articles by corundum wheel grinding is necessarily confined to straight or taper, no offsets, ellipses, or shoulders being amenable to this style of work. A model maker and bright mechanic has succeeded in utilizing the black diamond, or best, as a turning tool for hardened steel. He places a crystal in the end of a piece of iron or brass for lathe turning, and one on the side of the tool, or on a corner of the end, for side or shoulder turning. He has succeeded in doing some good work with these crude-looking tools. The chips taken from the hardened steel are literally chips, not turnings, and are very minute. As viewed under the microscope they are seen to be cut from the hardened steel, and not merely disengaged crystals. One of the specimens of work with these tools is a well finished V-thread, about 32 to the inch. Two differing crystals of the diamond were employed to cut and true the thread. An adaptation of hot tools to the planer is evidently possible, and there seems to be no reason why its use might not be extended with economical results in the treatment of hardened steel and of chilled iron.

Barnum is said to have been the angriest in his life when he found that the big man engaged to introduce Tom Thumb to the spectators, had swapped jobs with the small one who had been selected to exhibit Col. Goshen.

## THE MIDLAND.

F. E. EWING, Editor &amp; Publisher.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1885.

## A Letter to Our Friends.

We call a number of "sample copies" of the present issue of THE MIDLAND JOURNAL to persons who are not at present subscribers, to whom the following letter is addressed:

DEAR SIR:—We mail you a "sample copy" of THE MIDLAND JOURNAL, and invite you to become a subscriber (but if already one, we hope to retain your patronage and support.) We shall continue to use our best efforts to make a paper to meet the wants of this section of country. All the happenings of local interest, we aim to give our readers in a condensed form, avoiding unnecessary details and a multitude of words in the effort to make mountains out of mole hills, and appear seasonably.

Our Literary and Ladies' Departments are arranged with care, and cannot fail to interest and instruct their readers. The great and leading industry of this fine farming country being Agriculture, special attention and care are given to this feature of the paper. The Editor being a practical farmer, is enabled to discriminate in selecting from the large volume of agricultural literature which comes under his notice, and whatever appears in the Rural Department of the paper can be relied upon as sound advice which it is safe to adopt, in practice by our agricultural friends. The same amount of useful knowledge and practical hints suited exactly to the people among whom THE MIDLAND JOURNAL circulates, cannot be obtained from any other source for the small sum of one dollar.

In politics the MIDLAND is independent, not neutral, and will never cease to urge voters to throw off party shackles, and think, act, vote as free and independent men, worthy that you being ever willing to give your encouragement and support to that which aims to elevate country life to a higher plain than in the past it has occupied, or seemed even to aspire to, will cordially sustain THE MIDLAND JOURNAL in this noble purpose.

Fraternally Yours,  
THE EDITOR.

Pick's Sea, published at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the most humorous paper in America to-day. Geo W. Pick, its editor and proprietor, stands without an equal as a humorist. He believes in making people happy, and no one can be sad who reads his most excellent paper. Our readers are invited to read the prospectus of Pick's Sea in another column. Sample copies mailed free to any address.

## A Letter.

"An Earnest Republican," writes a letter to his "Friend Torbert." In which he asks some leading questions and answers them himself—offers some advice and makes some suggestions, all of which "Friend Torbert" doubtless will carefully consider.

MR. EDITOR:—As the MIDLAND JOURNAL is an independent political paper, I have a desire through it to say a few words to the worthy editor of the Cecil Whig, and to an interested public. I had thought at one time it would be well to write and ask Friend Torbert if he ever knew there was to be an election of county officers in Cecil county this fall? Upon a second thought I deemed this course unnecessary as I remembered seeing a few lines of commendation in the Whig for each of the nominees, the first issue after the Republican nominations were made, since that time I have not seen

a word regarding our county politics. Now, why is this forgetfulness? It is only in this and the previous county election that his memory has failed. Prior to that time it was excellent, and even now in political matters outside of the county it is yet vigorous. But it is rumored that it is not forgetfulness, but a personal matter, others, because the present Republican nominations favors too much of Hal-breedism and are not stalwart. Now, Mr. Editor, a very large majority of the Republicans of Cecil do not care whether the county is men by Stalwarts or Halfbreeds; whether the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell or the Hon. W. P. Warburton, or either, or any of their lieutenants, are at the head of the political machine. All they want is good men and true put upon the ticket. Men that are men of good judgment, not political tricksters, but men that will, if elected, execute the will of the people without fear of any, and the hope of no reward but a good conscience. Now, the Republicans of Cecil at their last convention nominated what they believed to be such a ticket, and it is the duty of all Republicans, especial the editor of the recognized official organ of the Cecil county Republican, to give it support, laying aside all personal or stalwart feelings: Now, Friend Torbert, if you listen to the voice of the great mass of the Republicans you will find that Stalwartism and Halfbreedism exists only in the minds of some of the leaders and would be leaders of our county politics; and that it is, as it were, planted there and kept alive by the cunning of the leaders of the Democrat party, to keep us, the Republican party, divided, because they will know that a well organized and united party would soon overcome the trifling majority of about four hundred, and forever hurl them from power in the county. Now, Friend Torbert, this is written with no unfriendly feeling to you, but that you may know the opinions of some of the Republicans in this section, and that others may see it, and that we may yet be united and make a grand strike for victory on election day in November.

## AN EARNEST REPUBLICAN.

## Court Proceedings.

In our last issue the Barnes case was not concluded.

The testimony of Toulson, and of little Ernest Barnes, son of the prisoner, who was also shot, constituted the only important testimony, with the exception of the medical opinions offered by Drs. Ellis, Brown, and Wood—the statements of the many witnesses being very corroborative. An evening session of the court was held, at which William Winchester, Sheriff Smith, Dr. Charles M. Ellis testified for the defense, and expressed the opinion that the prisoner was not of sound mind when the killing was done. The defense here closed. For the prosecution, Dr. Horatio Wood, professor of nervous diseases in the University of Pennsylvania, stated that he visited the prisoner in the latter part of July; the prisoner affected to have forgotten all about his home and family. This was feigned, as the only kind of insanity this could have been an evidence of was demented, and this he was sure the prisoner had not. This would not prove that the prisoner was not insane. He was inclined to think though not insane his mind was affected. The killing of Brown, he thought, was probably caused by drunkenness rather than premeditation. Both sides closed their case. Medical books were referred to the court's attention by the defense. The court wanted to recall a witness who was not present and he was heard the next morning. The case was not argued. State's Attorney Daniel Bratton and ex-State's Attorney Charles C. Crothers appeared for the prosecution, and Robert C. Thackeray and Albert Constable for the defense.

On the following day, Wednesday, owing to the fact that Judge Stump was ill and was obliged to go home, the court did not render a decision in the Barnes murder trial. Jacob Pierson, a farmer, residing near Elk-

ton, was tried for assault on his bound boy, Benjamin Ross, by causing his feet to be badly frostbitten. The boy has lost all of his toes on both feet. The defense was that the boy lay in a box containing wheat one cold day last winter, and that his feet were frozen in that way. The case was tried before a jury and a verdict of acquittal rendered. The boy was not permitted to testify, as he did not know the nature of an oath. On Thursday morning Judge Stump, having recovered from his indisposition, appeared in court and took his seat on the bench. Shortly before the hour of adjournment, the consideration of the case which had occupied the attention of the court was suspended, and Charles P. Barnes was brought in in order that the verdict of the court might be announced.

The sentence of the court was "while acquitting him of deliberate and premeditated murder, we find him guilty of murder in the second degree."

"In pronouncing judgment the Court would take into consideration the previous good character of the prisoner. All the witnesses testified that prior to the time he became a slave to the unfortunate habit of drinking he was a kind neighbor; kind and affectionate to his wife and children, and enjoyed the good opinion of all who knew him. These facts when considered in connection with the condition of the mind of the prisoner when the murder was committed, together with the additional fact that we are about to pass sentence upon him for the murder of Arthur Barnes committed at the same time, have induced us to sentence him for a shorter term than a verdict of murder in the second degree would ordinarily demand." The prisoner was then sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for seven years from date for the murder of Brown and seven additional years after the expiration of the first sentence for the murder of his son Arthur.

Conward and Markler, who pleaded guilty to larceny of goods at Perryville, were sentenced to fifteen months confinement in the house of Correction.

At the evening session the case of Dean vs. Miller concluded by the rendering of a verdict sustaining the will. W. S. Evans and Blake for Dean; Thackeray and L. M. Haines for Miller.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Ringland vs. The P. W. & B. R. R. Company was argued, and the Court on

## FRIDAY

morning announced that a new trial would be granted unless the plaintiff's counsel consented to a remittor of \$2000 which they refused to do, and a new trial was granted.

## ROWLANDVILLE ITEMS.

As I had an opportunity to attend a Sunday School celebration at Vinegar Hill, on Saturday 26th ult., I don't think it any thing but fair to make mention of it, and all I have to say can be told in a very few words. There was plenty to eat for all, and everybody enjoyed themselves. It was a grand success, and reflects great credit on the ladies of Vinegar Hill and Mr. Galloway, the minister.

The revival meeting in this place is still in progress. Rev Mr. Conway, of Port Deposit, has been up preaching for Mr. Galloway, and was very much appreciated. There will be an organ supper on Saturday, October 10, for the benefit of the Gospel, and we have no doubt will be a success. Your correspondent was happy to have a hearty hand shake with Doc Christie on Thursday night. He has been away from home for over three years, and everybody was glad to see him, and yet sorry because he was so unfortunate as to cut one of the leaders of his foot, which might cripple him for life.

JUNAGANCE.

The MIDLAND JOURNAL and American Farmer one year, both for \$1.25

## ELKTON ITEMS.

Democrat.

Fifty-four dwelling houses have been built in Elkton during the past year, which is more than have been erected during five years previous.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Wm. T. Warburton and Henry M. McCollough, trustees, sold the Bennett mansion house and wharf property at Elk Landing, for \$1500, to Dr. H. H. Mitchell.

On Tuesday afternoon Wilson Condon of North East gave an exhibition of his power as an athlete on the Fair Grounds of the Agricultural Society in this town to an audience composed of some of the ladies of the town and a few of the gentlemen and others employed on the grounds. The way Mr. Condon tossed the sledge and cannon balls around was surprising to everybody who saw him. Mr. Condon is one of the champion amateur athletes of this country, and for several years was not excelled by any person in throwing the sledge.

We want reliable, live agents in all parts of the county and state for the MIDLAND JOURNAL, write for terms

## Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and chronic cough, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 35 pounds." Call at Dr. L. R. Kirk's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles \$1.

A number of Subscriptions to the MIDLAND ought to be renewed. Send us a dollar soon as you sell some produce; and ask your neighbor to subscribe.

## Bulwer Lytton's Bridge.

Where it Touches the Shores and the Great Columns in Midstream.

"What a beautiful bridge between old age and childhood is religion. How intuitively the child begins with prayer and worship on entering life, the old man turns back to prayer and worship, putting himself again side by side with the infant." remarks Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in his "Strange Story."

Yes, but between its distant abutments the bridge of life has many high and awful arches, through which the wild waters dash and roar in wrath and demolition. Prayer and worship alone do not sustain these. Nature's solid rocks must lie unshaken beneath, the human art and skill must rear and solidify the structure overhead. God's will is best accomplished in the laws He has made for the creature whom He has placed under their control. Neither the child's trustful "Our Father," nor the old man's "Forgive me not in the midst of mine infirmities," will alter this by the weight of a single grain. Science and art first—then faith and prayer—is the order of Heaven itself. Divinely breath through its agents, and those agents are the discoveries of man; not the vague announcements of prophets or seers. Is life a burden to you? Does time drag? Is your power to cope with life's problems and duties weakened? You are not well. Your blood is sluggish and tainted, perhaps; or some important organ is septic and overworked. This fact may have taken the form of dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, malaria, jaundice in the stomach, chronic bronchitis, or any of a dozen other ills. PARKER'S Tonic will invigorate you, as fresh air invigorates those who have been shut up in damp, cold cells. It is powerful, pure, delicious, scientific, safe—the keystone of the central arch of the bridge of life.

## NEURALGIA!

DR. C. W. BENSON, of Baltimore, Md., has discovered that the Extract of Celery Seed and the Extract of German Chamomile Flowers combined in the form of Pills is the most wonderful remedy in the world and invariably cures Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, and all nervous troubles, as they act directly upon the nervous system as a nerve food and excitant of nerve matter. They are invaluable to all nervous people, and Dr. Benson's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of nervous diseases at once gives them a high standard. Sold by all druggists, or sent to any address, on receipt of price—50¢ a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. For sale at Dr. L. R. Kirk's Drug Store, Rising Sun, Md.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GOODS!

Having thoroughly canvassed the Philadelphia and New York markets, we offer a stock of

**CLOTHING,  
DRY GOODS,  
and NOTIONS,**

with full confidence that they will be appreciated by our customers for Quality, Style and Price.

Special attention is called to the Stock of  
**DRESS GOODS,**  
which for variety surpasses any of our former efforts and embraces Style peculiar to the Fall of '85, in the latest popular shades.

We claim to have one of the Best 50¢ SHIRTS and DRAWERS to match, in the market.

Red MEDICATED UNDERWEAR an especial feature at prices below those of last year. Blue Flannel Shirts, Knit Jackets, etc. etc.

Our boot stock embraces the following makes and brands:

Walker, Walp Dutch, W. & V.  
Champion, Paul & Bro., Bay State.

Having bought heavily in the various lines, we are anxious to make sales, hence call on us and note prices as the goods are here and must go.

**E. R. BUFFINGTON.**  
Rising Sun, - - - - - Md.



## COUNTY NEWS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1885.

## MINOR LOCALS.

The Court concluded the September term on Friday afternoon.

The Riverside band propose giving a hop in Odd Fellows Hall. Port Deposit on the 21st inst.

An elegant line of ladies kid gloves at T. T. Worrall's.

The Church festival which was held on the 19th of September for the benefit of Octoraro Church, netted \$40.

A heavy blast in McClenhans' quarry last week damaged a crane to the amount of \$300.

Coal bode Japanned & Galvanized at McClure's.

We call attention to Dr. Benson's Specific remedy advertised this week.

A meeting of the Rising Sun Literary Society will be held next Friday evening, 15th, at 7.45 o'clock in Dr. Kirk's hall, to reorganize for the coming fall and winter. All members are requested to attend.

Gentlemen call and see the latest style of Derby hats at T. T. Worrall's.

The Elktion fair had an impromptu opening, but notwithstanding the rain of Tuesday, the exhibit is fine and the attendance was good. The fair will be continued open on Saturday.

Tubulars & Brilliant lanterns cheap at McClure's.

There will be a grand Rally at Rowlandville on Saturday, to-morrow evening, with an oyster supper and other entertaining features. Proceeds to go to the parson's fund, all are promised a good supper and a nice time who will attend.

New York 4 piece curve elbows at C. C. McClure's.

A colored man confined in the lock-up at Port last Saturday for assault on a colored girl at Frenchtown, made his escape by a hole in the cell floor, thence to the outside through a small iron door he managed to pry open.

Edward Winchester, brakeman on a freight train between Wilmington and Philadelphia, fell off the train near Mount Moriah, on Tuesday morning of last week and was literally torn to pieces. He was a son of Mr. John Winchester, farmer on Mr. Albert Constable's farm near Frenchtown. Edward Winchester was 28 years of age and unmarried.

Stove pipes of all sizes at McClure's.

Miss Lena Reynolds Abrahams, daughter of Mr. C. S. Abrahams of Woodlawn, this county, died on Friday morning at the house of a relative in Salem, N. J., where she had been visiting for some time. Miss Abrahams was about 20 years of age. Her funeral took place from her father's residence at Woodlawn on Monday last.

Why turn your fingers with the old fashioned skillet when you can get the Acme fry pan from C. C. McClure's.

Our Harford County neighbors have organized a County Historical Society, and the Cecil papers are inquiring when Cecil will have such a society. A Horticultural Society would be of infinitely more benefit to our material interest. We know about all that is worth preserving of the county's history. Let us make some history that will be worth recording a century hence.

There is a good deal of comment on the decision of the Court in the Barnes case and the explanatory part of Judge Robinson's decision does not go far towards making the sentence and verdict harmonize. The Judge is particular to emphasize that intoxication is no extenuation for murder, but finds a verdict of murder in the second degree, and pronounces a sentence for a shorter term than such a verdict "ordinarily demands."

Asiatic Mixture, is the best known remedy for Diarrhea, Cramps, Pains Cholera Morbus, Nervalgia, Toothache etc. always keep a bottle in the house, only 25 cts. Prepared at Dr. L. R. Kirk's Drug Store, Rising Sun Md.

## Cecil Prize Winners at Oxford Fair.

At the Oxford Fair Levi R. Mearns of this county took the first premium for gelding for general work, foaled in 1884. H. H. Duyekink for same, foaled in 1881; also for best mare colt foaled in 1884; also second premium for best mare and colt, and best pair of farm mules. E. C. Collins' gelding Edison won the hurdle race.

## Malarial Sneak in Town.

Malarial gases sneaked up through the poorly constructed drains and made baby very sick with malarial fever. Baby would have died but for timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters. There is nothing meaner in its way of coming, nor worse in its effects, than this malaria from the underground regions. Mrs. McDonald, of New Haven, Conn., says: "For six years I suffered from the effects of malaria, but Brown's Iron Bitters cured me entirely." Try it when malaria steals in and undermines your constitution. It will give relief.

## Hamilton Easter &amp; Sons.

We invite the attention of our merchants and others to the advertisement of Hamilton Easter & Sons. This house is one of the old and most reputable dry goods houses in Baltimore, and we would suggest to our merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in New York and other cities, that they cultivate the acquaintance of Hamilton Easter & Sons, and compare their prices, goods and style with those of other houses. And families who are in the habit of making purchases of dry goods in the cities will find themselves suited if they will visit this house, both in quality, style and price.

## A Nocturnal Visitor.

On Monday night last while Jas. E. Haines and his hired man were both out at a neighbor's, and that part of the house unoccupied, a man entered and secreted himself in the third story. Mr. Haines was awakened some time in the night by some person moving stealthily about the room. He called to his hired man three times before waking him up. By the time they got a light the visitor had made good his retreat. The next morning they found one of the outside doors of the lower room open where their visitor made his escape. He appeared to have been hurried off before securing any booty.

## A Decision of Interest to Magistrates.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 28.—A decision has just been rendered in the Circuit Court here in the case of Magistrate Taylor against the County Commissioners, which may be of general interest. The claim of the magistrate for the commitment of tramps to Montevue Hospital, which was disallowed by the Commissioners some time ago, was for \$390. After hearing the case the court allowed \$47, which was a deduction of one dollar for judgement and ten cents for affidavit in each case. The court held that vagrancy is not an offense of which justices of the peace have jurisdiction under the act of 1880, and therefore the charges in the bills issued for— for service, judgment and trial—could not be recovered, but that magistrates are entitled to recover for ministerial services, such as issuing writs, making out commitments, as provided for in criminal cases under the code.

## Robbery.

On Thursday night, Oct. 1st the house of James C. Thomas, residing on the road leading from the Brick Meeting House road, to House's Meeting House, adjoining the property of J. T. McCullough, was entered by burglars and robbed of goods consisting principally of clothing and silver ware, to the value of a \$100 or over. Among the articles stolen were 2 silk dresses of Mrs. Thos. and the children's winter clothing. Three drawers containing children's clothing were cleaned out by the thieves. The entrance was made through a window opening on the front porch. The thieves rummaged all over the house, taking two breast pins from the bureau of the room where Mr. & Mrs. Thomas were sleeping. The rogues appear to have belonged to the most covetous class, taking every thing they could lay hands on, even to the dish cloths.

An attempt was made on the same night to effect an entrance to Charles Churchman's house, but the robbers were overheard by one of the children who gave the alarm which frightened them away.

On the same night Zacharia Leonard's house was entered, where the thieves helped themselves to as much victuals as they could eat, but nothing else was missing. Another attempt was made on Mr. Leonard's house on last Sunday night. The thieves entered by an upstairs window, but Mr. Leonard was aroused by the noise and on his getting up the burglars took the alarm and fled before securing any booty.

Howard Brown, who owns the old Herford Mill property lost a breech-loading rifle, which he supposes was taken the same night, but not missed for a day or two after.

Mr. Thomas offers a reward of \$15 for the recovery of the property.

## Bad Boys at the Depot.

A friend has placed in our hands a private letter from a passenger in the cars last week, who complains, and justly, of some bad conduct of boys at our depot. We give a few extracts from the letter.

"As the train stopped there yesterday evening I was sitting by an open window. Several boys opposite the rear car were peering into it and making remarks not consistent with good breeding, when presently part of a handful of dirt came in through the window."

The gentleman lowered the window on receiving this salute, but while doing so, he writes, "I saw a boy in the act of hurling another handful, part of which came in also."

This gentleman makes some suggestion after stating the above facts, which meet the case and we give them below.

"Now these boys probably have fathers or caretakers who are perhaps ignorant that they are guilty of such conduct. I would be well for some one having boys under their care, to insist that they do not swell the idle crowd about the depot. When the seeds of mischief vegetate in such companies they grow with great luxuriance. But if those directly responsible will not attend to it, perhaps others of your village may exert some influence."

I remember a few years ago some of your citizens wished to change the name of the place for one more elevated (or considered to be so). "That part of your citizens should feel especially careful that the character of the place, of so much deeper importance than the name, should be sustained above reproach."

Persons having property "for sale," "wants," "lost," or "found," will find our FOR SALE column the best place to advertise them. Only one cent a word

## -This matter has several bearings.

First, the inoculation of good manners. Secondly, the comfort and convenience of passengers who may stop there, and perhaps lastly,—though a thing of great importance,—the first impressions of visitors and observers who come in contact with the place."

The gentleman who writes the above complaint forbears suggesting any course to adopt, we will supply the omission by suggesting that one of our constables make it a point to look round about train time in the evening, and inform the parents or guardians of their bad boys, and that the agent be on the lookout, and make idle boys who evidently have no business but mischief in view, "scatter" and keep off the platform.

The old time method of treating such cases was 3 feet of hickory switch, but in these degenerate days of moral evasion this practice has fallen into disuse. But no antidote for 'total depravity' has yet been discovered, except capital or corporal punishment. Little Delaware has stuck to this regimen, and we perceive that other states having run the humanitarian period of the sentimental order, are adopting the blue hen's economical methods.

## MARRIED.

GILMOUR—HOWARD.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Elkton, on Tuesday evening, September 29th, 1885, by the Rev. William Schouler Rector of Trinity P. E. Church, William O. Gilmour and Sallie A., daughter of the late Col. George R. Howard, all of Elkton, Md.

## DIED.

William Grear, Oct. 1, 1885, at the residence of his brother George, on Ashton Reynold's farm. The funeral took place on Sunday last 4th inst. at Union Church, burying ground. Rev. Mr. Kile, officiating clergyman.

## Opening the Fountains.

In numberless bulbs beneath the skin is secreted the liquid substance which gives the hair its texture, color and gloss. When this secretion stops the hair begins at once to become dry, lustreless, brittle and gray. Is that the condition of your hair? If so, apply Parker's Hair Balm at once. It will restore the color, gloss and life by renewing the action of nature. The Balm is not an oil, not a dye, but an elegant toilet article, highly appreciated because of its cleanliness. oct 9

## Thousand Say So.

Dr. T. W. Atkins, Clerk, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Dr. Kirk.

## Meetings of County Commissioners.

The regular meetings of the County Commissioners will be held on the second Tuesday of every month. Collectors and others having accounts to be stated or settled will apply to the Clerk during the recess of the Board. Persons having claims against the county will please file the same in the Commissioners' office, with a legal voucher, as no account will be allowed for properly chargeable to the same. By order JOHN S. ROSELL, Clerk Commissioners Cecil County.

## DR. A. H. HOWLETT.

## DENTIST.

Graduate of the University of Maryland, offers his professional services to the people of Cecil county, and hopes by close attention to his business to merit their patronage. Office in Hall, second story of Passmore's carriage factory.

sep 43 n

Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.

Dr. Geo. B. Raub, DENTIST,

54 Franklin Street, Near Charles, Baltimore, Md. sep 18-17

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Bank of Maryland, at the close of business, Oct. 1, 1885.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$108,327 73
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
From approved sources against	25,000 00
Due from other National Banks	8,777 00
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	25,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,061 18
Premiums paid	1,000 00
Checks and other cash items	2,000 00
Other assets	663 00
Fractional paper currency, notes, and coins	50 00
Specie	1,350 25
Legal tender notes	5,075 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,750 00
(5 per cent. of circulation)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$214,103 00</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Undivided profits	4,977 18
National Bank notes outstanding	40,000 00
Dividends unpaid	6,413 50
Individual deposits subject to check	110,343 35
Due to other National Banks	10,000 00
Due to State Banks and bankers	177 28
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$214,103 00</b>

STATE OF MARYLAND, COUNTY OF CECEL: ss.

I, John D. Haines, Clerk of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN D. HAINES, CLERK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Oct., 1885.

HORATIO J. SHEPARD, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

JESSE A. RICE, TIMOTHY HAINES, JOSE HAINES, DIRECTORS.

## NOTICE.

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECEL COUNTY, January 17, 1885.

ORDERED, That all Administrators, Executors and Guardians that have not stated an account within a year, come forward and do the same, or show cause to the contrary, or they will be cited up.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

## ORPHANS' COURT.

The Stated Meetings of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county will be held on the second Tuesday of every month. Executors, Administrators and Guardians, wanting their accounts stated, will please bring in their vouchers a few days before Court.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

## FOR SALE, WANTS, &amp; C.

Advertisements inserted in this column for one cent a word each insertion. Initial letters and figures count as one word.

FOR SALE—30 YOUNG PIGS, four weeks old. STEPHEN J. REYNOLDS, oct 9-31

## FOR SALE.

One new "MUSTANG" MAIL FR., and 8 Gallies. Price \$11.00. Ad dress this office.

## DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

## HAMILTON EASTER &amp; SONS.

199, 201, 203 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Import Direct from Europe

Black and Colored Dress Goods,

Black and Colored Dress Silks,

Brocade & Fancy Silks & Velvets

Linens, Hosiery and Underwear,

Ladies' and Misses' Wraps,

Embroideries, Laces and White Goods.

Are Large Buyers, direct from the Manufacturers,

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Domestic Cottons, Calicoes, Linings,

LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS.

Samples Furnished Free of Postage.

## TO MERCHANTS.

Will furnish merchants Samples for their customers to select from at lowest Wholesale Price. Any length cut at same price.

Merchant can buy of us Styles entirely different from those carried by regular wholesale houses. oct 9-31

## Mason &amp; Hamlin

ORGANS: Highest toned, new style of Organ, the greatest in the world. Price on application. See the book "Mason & Hamlin's Organ" sent free on request. Catalogue and list of agents, etc., sent free on request.

PIANOS: New style of Piano, the greatest in the world. Price on application. See the book "Mason & Hamlin's Piano" sent free on request. Catalogue and list of agents, etc., sent free on request.

ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

104 Tenth St., Boston, 42 E. 14th St., Union City, N. Y., 149 Market Ave., Chicago.

# THE EYE THAT SPEAKS WITH A FLASH OF MIRTH

The eye that speaks with a flash of mirth  
Is queen's eye long in swelling streams of  
Tears food the source where laughter had its  
Birth;  
Today we smile—we melt in woe to-morrow.  
The traits and lineaments we hold as dear  
Harden and stiffen in a marble slumber;  
We look our last upon the fairest gear,  
And add one sleeper to a countless number.  
But love is changeless in the changeful world,  
Though tears of earth and rear'd in homes that  
perish;  
They're on the wings of ages as they roll,  
It clings to memories it was wont to cherish.  
Amidst the glories of your radiant skies,  
Transplanted thither from its mortal dwelling,  
In dreams of those far homes in fleshy gear,  
With tenderest thoughts its faithful breast was  
swelling.  
Oh! fondly buried in the heart of hearts  
The precious gear whose potency blossoms  
ever;  
And when the spirit from the body parts,  
Life's sacred trust it's death will fail to sever!

## In a Moment of Pique.

"You're too good a fellow to be trifled with, Allen," said Charley Leonard in a confidential tone. "I hate to see a woman make a fool of you, and Nora Lind—"

"What makes you think she's making a fool of me?" Allen asked, in a quiet way, that concealed the depth of his feelings.

"My dear boy, you must look at these things in a common-sense light. Miss Lind is an heiress—the richest girl in Cambridge; you are—"

"What?"

"Well, you know very well, Allen, that from a worldly point of view, you are poor, like myself."

"I have a few thousands, Charley, and then there is my profession. I could support a wife comfortably on my income. I have enough to make a woman happy if she loves me."

"Yes—if! That's just it!" cried Charley, springing up and pacing the room with a restless stride. "Women do not love now-a-days—not with their hearts, at least."

"Allen looked up half quizzically.

"Ah, I thought there was something behind all this cynicism," he said. "You have been playing with the divine fire again. You and your Dulginea are 'out'!"

"Don't look at it, Al. For heaven's sake! It's a home thrust this time. Three weeks ago I thought my happiness was assured. The woman I loved had promised to marry me, and now, for the merest trifle, she has cast me aside. No wonder I have no faith in women."

"I'm sorry to hear it, Charley, and I hope it may prove a lover's quarrel. But you must not expect me to share your doubts. I will not deny it; I love Nora Lind with my whole soul, and I intend to ask her to marry me."

"I wish you all success, Al. Forgive me for meddling."

The door opened and a rough old fellow came in—one of Allen's clients. Charley picked up his hat and left with the brief remark—

"I'll see you later."

It was while Allen was engaged with this client that the postman came in and threw down a thick envelope with a graceful superscription that strongly contrasted with the careless, dashing style of his business correspondence. Allen's heart bounded. His patience hardly lasted until he was alone and could open the letter. It was longer than Miss Lind's notes usually were—two pages, beginning "My dear Mr. Westlock," and ending "Your friend always, Nora Lind."

"Your letter was really a favor," she said on the first page. "Boston is a pretty place, but horribly dull in winter. I shall be glad to get back to Cambridge. It was very kind of you to ask me to go and see Bernard next Wednesday. It will give me great pleasure to go."

Then the letter rambled on in a pleasant way till the bottom of the fourth page, there was a complete break. The second page did not go with the first at all. Neither words nor ideas were connected. Allen turned it over in bewilderment, and finally held it still and read:

"I am only flirting with Mr. Westlock, and leading him on for fun. Don't distress yourself, dear Blanche. I know what is best for my own happiness. I shall never marry a man whom I do not love."

The paper trembled in Allen's hands, and he almost gasped for breath.

"Good heavens! What does this mean?" he cried hoarsely.

Slowly it dawned upon him that part of a letter, not intended for his eyes, had been inclosed in the envelope that had borne his address. But what did it reveal to him?

Allen crushed the note in his hand and sunk back in his chair. It was hours before he could command himself; but finally he rallied and enclosed two twelve tickets in the following note—

"My DEAR MISS LIND:—Circumstances compel me to recall my invitation for Wednesday next. I inclose the tickets. You have so many attendants, I am sure that you will not want for an escort. Hoping you will enjoy the performance, I am Miss Lind."

"Truly yours,  
ALLEN WESTLOCK."

That was all.

"She shall never know by word of mine," he said, as he dropped this note in the box on his way to the city.

"That dream is over, and my happiness at an end forever; but she shall not know it. I will hide my pain from her or die."

That evening, when society was about awakening to the touch of dissipation, Allen Westlock presented himself in faultless attire in the parlor of an up-town residence.

"How fortunate I am to find you at home!" he said, as he bent over the slim white hand of a graceful girl in pale blue satin. "But you are not well; what have you been doing to yourself, my dear Miss Blanche?"

Blanche Merle replied with a light laugh, whose stilled indifference could not wholly deaden the ring of a sad note.

"It is dissipation," she answered, with a glance in the mirror opposite. "I have been to three balls this week. I was going to the Charity ball to-night, but—"

"Why, I'd forgotten all about it! This is the night. Charley Leonard gave me tickets. He is one of the managers."

Man as he was, and not at all interested in Miss Merle, Allen failed to note the quick, spasmodic twinging of her mouth and sudden pallor when he mentioned Charley Leonard.

"By the way, Miss Blanche, let us take a look in at the Charity," he said, carelessly.

"I will go for a little while," she assented.

Allen went for a carriage while she arrayed herself in a brilliant ball costume. When she came down stairs again a robe of white satin embroidered with forget-me-nots, trailed after her. Her eyes shone with unusual brilliancy, and her cheeks were slightly flushed.

Allen thought her very lovely, but the image of Nora Lind's dark, bewitching face, framed in raven hair, her red lips and dazzling smile, her smooth throat of creamy olive clasped by diamonds scarcely brighter than her eyes, rose up before him, but he tried to banish even her name from his memory.

The night wore on. Blanche's "little while" grew longer, and when she rode home, pale and tired, she was Allen Westlock's promised wife. The engagement was announced, and society was taken by surprise, but the wedding day was fixed, and there was no mistake about it.

Two weeks before the wedding Charley Leonard sat in his office resting his grave face in his hands, when a lady, heavily veiled, came in.

"You are Mr. Leonard, Mr. Westlock's friend, I think?" she said, in a voice that sounded familiar.

"I used to count myself so, but—"

Not noticing his bitterness of tone, she went on—

"Then you will oblige me. I am a friend of Mr. Westlock's too, and, in view of his approaching marriage I wish to make a settlement in his favor. For reasons of my own I do not wish him to know to whom he is indebted. Here are two thousand pound bonds—"

"Two thousand pounds! Are you in earnest, madam?"

"Here are the bonds," she said, holding them out in an ungloved hand.

As Charley took them he caught the flash of a fine rose diamond, and immediately recognized the fair owner.

"Miss Lind! Is it possible?"

She drew back with a start, but straightened up promptly the next moment and raised her veil.

"Yes, it is I," she said with dignity. "Have I not the right to give him this money if I wish?"

"But Miss Lind, have you thought—"

"Thought! Have I thought of anything else for two weeks? The money is for Allen. Give it to him, but promise me you will not tell him it—"

"Do not excite yourself so, Miss Lind. You are ill, you—"

"Promise me you will not tell him," she cried, frantically.

"No, no, certainly not."

Her passion subsided in a moment.

"There is only one thing more I have to ask," she said. "Forget this visit. Let it be as if it had never been."

"If you wish it."

He had barely uttered the words when she was gone.

"I was wrong," he muttered. "She did love him after all. It was Allen who was trifling with her."

That evening, for the first time in months, he went to see Allen.

"Where have you been hiding yourself?" cried his friend, holding out a hand, which Charley ignored.

"I cannot shake hands with you, Allen, till I am sure you are not the knave I have been led to suppose you are."

"How?"

"Why did you lie to me about Miss Lind? You told me you meant to ask her to marry you."

A change came over Allen's face, and for a moment he looked sadly at his friend.

"Charley, I wouldn't say this to any one but you. I am wretched. I love Nora Lind with my whole soul, but I have found out that she is utterly unworthy of me. You told me so, but—"

"I was blind, insane, irresponsible. She is the noblest woman I know. You love her and she loves you."

"Impossible!"

"I tell you it is true."

"If it were true, what then? In two days I shall marry Miss Merle."

"No, you will not. You shall not waste the happiness of four lives in a once."

There was yet time, Allen. Rejoice! You said—yes, shall! Blanche was to have been my wife, not yours. It is I whom she loves, not you."

"You, Charley? Was it she who—"

"Yes, it was she! How dared you attempt to steal her from me?"

Allen's face whitened.

"Why did you not tell me before?" he cried. "Do not stand there railing at me! I will go to Blanche at once."

"No! Not now!"

"You must come."

They both presented themselves at Miss Merle's an hour later, but Allen asked to see her alone, and was shown up stairs to the sitting room. As he entered he started back, for in the centre of the room stood Miss Lind.

"Good-by, Blanche," she was saying. "I shall not be at the wedding, but I wish you every joy."

"Stay, Miss Lind. I have something to say to you," Allen cried.

"Mr. Westlock?" she stammered, while every vestige of color left her lovely face, and Blanche regarded both in mute surprise.

"Miss Merle," Allen went on abruptly, "I have known ever since you promised to be my wife that I had no soul whatever upon your heart. To-day I have heard what leads me to suppose that you entered into your engagement with me in a moment of pique. Is it true?"

Blanche sank into a chair and covered her face with her hands.

At the same moment Charley Leonard confronted her with a white and desperate face.

"Tell him the truth before it is too late," he said hoarsely. "You love me, Blanche. You belong to me!"

"Yes," she gasped, flinging herself on his breast and burying into tears.

"Oh, why did you take me at my word, Charley? Why did you go away?"

A look of unspeakable relief came over Allen's face.

"Thank God it is not too late!" he said, fervently. "Blanche, you are free. Forgive me, but I have never loved you. I—ah—Miss Lind, you are ill!"

The slight, graceful figure fell half fainting into his arms.

"Come away!" Charley whispered; and Allen was left alone with that lovely white face resting on his arms.

He gathered her into his strong arms as he spoke, and her lips were so close he could easily hear the half-whispered "Yes."

"Which means?" he asked tenderly.

"That I love you very much."

The last ray of doubt was cleared away when Blanche brought her letter to patch out what she called the "epistolary puzzle."

"You know me to well to think that I am only flirting with Mr. Westlock," etc., was how the letter read, then Allen was wholly satisfied.

## A STORY OF HUGO.

During the days of Victor Hugo's exile in Guernsey, an English lady, who had for some time been living with her family at St. Saviour, near the centre of the island, missed her youngest son, an intelligent child of about five years old. The boy, it afterward appeared, had strayed from his nurse, and, wandering aimlessly about, had grown weary, and had quite contentedly gone to sleep in the open air.

Hugo, on one of his solitary rambles, found the child just awakening, and recognized him as the son of a lady whom he knew by sight, he hoisted him on to his back, and, greatly delighted, entered with him across country to his own home.

A storm came on, and it was decided that the youngster could not be sent back that night. A message, however, allayed the mother's anxieties, and next morning the boy was returned, together with profuse apologies, many thanks and a huge basket of flowers and fruit.

Upon being asked how he enjoyed his unmeditated visit, the child said, "very much, indeed! M. Hugo played at cards with me all the evening. He was the lion—under the table. And, do you know, once when he came out of his den and growled, he pulled off the table-cloth and broke over so many glasses. It was such fun!"

It is not given to every one to have played at lions with the author of "Les Misérables."

Duly of every kind has in it the elements of pleasure, and, if we do not discover and appropriate them it is our own fault. If we study the principles of our life-work, dwell upon its details, and strive to protect it as much as possible, we shall insensibly learn to love it, and feel no sacrifice for it too great a burden.

CONGRESSMAN LAWLER'S LOBSTERS.

When Congressman Lawler of Chicago made his first visit to New York, some years ago, a friend invited him to a restaurant, where they called for soft-shell crabs. Lawler had never seen any before, and did not know what they were. He liked them, however, and a few days afterward, wishing to regale himself again with some of the toothsome crustaceans, he hunted up the restaurant, walked in, and sat down at a table; but he had forgotten the name of the food he desired. Looking over a bill of fare he saw "lobsters." He called the waiter and said: "Waiter, have you any lobsters?" "Yes," said the waiter. "Bring me a dozen," said Lawler. "A dozen!" exclaimed the waiter, in astonishment. Lawler saw that he had made a mistake, but he was not going to admit it. "Confound you," he said, "don't you suppose I know what I want? Bring me a dozen."

The table was cleared of everything that was on it, and Lawler pitched in. He ate all he possibly could, called for a glass of brandy, looked up at the waiter and said: "Waiter, I was not as hungry as I thought I was. How much is the bill?" "Fourteen dollars and fifty cents," replied the waiter. "Why, it is not as much as I thought it would be," said Lawler. "Here, you needn't mind the change," and handing the waiter \$15 Mr. Lawler walked out.

## HIS SECRET.

"Judge," said a young lawyer to a very successful senior, "tell me the secret of your uniform success at the bar."

"Ah, young man, that secret is a life study, but I will give it to you on condition that you pay all my bills during this session of court."

"Agreed, sir," said the junior. "Evidence—indisputable evidence." At the end of the month the judge reminded the young man of his promise. "I recall no such promise," "Ah, but you made it."

"Your evidence, please?" And the judge, not having any witnesses, lost a case for once.

Consequence is the best friend we have; with it we may bid defiance to man; without it all the friends in the world can be of no use to us.

## LINCOLN AND HIS LAW OFFICE.

As lawyer Mr. Lincoln never attained the high rank and reputation of Everett, Brady, Seward, Carpenter and Webster. He never held their kind of position, nor did he have fifty thousand dollars as a retainer, or a great city press to report his speeches to the nation. His largest fee was five thousand dollars in a Railroad case. Although potently successful, his peculiar strength lay in reasoning of facts, more than the law he cited. Few men ever lived with a broader grasp of human nature and a clearer way of explaining things. This came to him by his genius and intuition, and that early battle with poverty of resources, to gain wisdom, gave him a marvelous memory of all he learned.

A large, ungraceful frame, that to others would have been a hindrance, was to him in Illinois, an element of greatness. As a trial lawyer, his grasp of the merits and mastery of the right theory to win with, made him a powerful advocate before a jury. His manner was so plain that it enforced attention; his eyes were piercing, his look so earnest, his words so apt while speaking that even an adversary became convinced by his reasoning. One who heard him in Leavenworth, during the early Kansas trouble, said: "Although his audience was largely of enemies, fifteen minutes later they were cheering him like friends." He put a clear reason in all that he said, and clenched it by an incident that carried conviction straight to the hearts of his hearers. His keen, quiet, crisp stories were only side lights to bring out his world-painting in bolder relief. Like the brilliant Carpenter, whose style was somewhat similar, he held his audience by a flower or a tear, as best suited his purpose, even without seeming to be eloquent.

His modest office in Springfield was in the second story of a plain red brick block, reached by narrow dingy stairs; large and poorly furnished, supplied with numerous old looking chairs and tables, and not very inviting in appearance. Such conveniences as typewriters, file-cases, letter-files, and book-racks were then unknown in Springfield. A few old briefs remained in his plain handwriting, and very many law books lined the walls, in cases, but neither rich carpets nor fine ceilings adorned the firm's office. The windows were of small glass and not attractive. The days of good law-offices had not arrived, and the solid comforts of the average city lawyer were all unknown to Mr. Lincoln, save as he found them with his favorite counsel, Leonard Sweet, in Chicago.

Born and reared in poverty, he inherited by it both a fund of humor and a vein of sadness that never left him. In his struggle with the world in youth, and with war in manhood; called to high stations before he was fully known to the people, it is doubtful if he ever fully realized the "name he had won as an advocate, or the genius he possessed as a man. He was born of his time, a creature of the age of giant, a genius from the people, all the greater for his struggles, for he really did more than any man of his day to destroy caste and give courage to the lowly, and therein he wrote the very brightest pages of human progress.

With Lincoln, prompted labor became honorable, and men no longer denied their humble beginning. Lincoln, the lowly, the exalted, the pure man in rude marble, the plain cover to a gentle nature, the giant frame and noble intellect! The shaft that marks his silent resting-place, the books he read, the office he used, the strong body that covered his warm heart and wise purposes were only the outer symbols to the higher gifts or his Creator! All gifts and graces are never found in one person. He is great if the good predominates. All are born equal. Gifts are diversified; but if over a man had the genius of greatness it was Lincoln. As all are eloquent in that which they know, he was eloquent in the affairs of life.

People with very large noses may be interested to learn that an English doctor claims to have discovered a method of reducing that organ. The process, which he calls "multiple punctiform excision," consists in rapidly pricking the nose with a number of minute double-edged steel blades fixed in a handle. From 500 to 3,000 punctures are made at a sitting, and the operation is performed every week or two for some months; meanwhile the organ is kept well anointed. At first sight the operation does not seem attractive, but the doctor says it "is not painful."





The Oxford Press says:  
Howard Grier, East Nottingham,  
recently purchased from Alexander  
Crowl a cow with a brand new calf by  
her side. Two days later the cow  
surprised her new owner by giving  
birth to another calf. Both calves  
are well and lively.

## Public Sale —OF— Jersey Cattle!

The undersigned intending to relinquish  
the Dairy business, will sell without reserve  
at his residence on the road leading from  
Porter's Bridge to Vinegar Hill, one mile  
from Colfax station, on

Tuesday, October 13th, 1885,  
his entire herd of

**Jersey Cows,**  
**Heifers, Calves,**  
**and 1 BULL,** entitled to Registry,  
numbering in all about Fifteen Head.

The Cows are all fresh and springers, most of  
them young, and in every way right; and with  
few exceptions are sired by the Registered Bulls  
"Charlie Smith" and "Duke Smith" formerly owned  
by A. B. Magaw, and the young stock by the Reg.  
Bull, "Crown Prince of Merion," owned by C. N.  
Halderson. Most of them will be served by day  
of sale by my son, James H. Grier, "Chief of Merion."  
He is a solid golden fawn, dark points, and is one  
of the finest bred bulls in the country. His Grand  
Dam having a better record of Twenty one pounds  
in seven days, on grass alone, and his Dam known  
to produce in seven days. A tabulated Pedigree  
of this bull will be given purchaser on day of sale.  
The young Heifers are solid fawn, full points,  
and as butter stock are very promising.

—A L.S.O.—  
**ONE GOOD WORK HORSE,**

**FIVE FAT HOGS,**  
Field of good Corn by the shock. One hundred  
bushels Oats. Twenty bushels Sweet  
Potatoes, One new BALDWIN HAY and  
FODDER CUTTER.

For a credit of Nine months will be given  
on sums over Ten Dollars, purchaser to  
give note with approved endorser, payable  
at the National Bank of Rising Sun.  
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.  
JOSEPH H. BALDERSTON,  
J. C. HINDMAN, Aucr. oct 2-2t

## CALL AT T. T. WORRALL'S

—And Examine—  
The Worsted Finish TRICOT CLOTHES,  
for Ladies' Dresses, made from the  
Best Australian Wool, to suit the  
wants of those that have been  
using Imported Goods.

—: ALSO:—  
A well selected stock of  
**Misses, Ladies and Gents Underwear**  
As Good for the Money as can be Found  
Anywhere.

**T. T. WORRALL,**  
Rising Sun, Md.  
July 18-4t

**CHAS. BEIN.**  
84 LEXINGTON STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
**Watches, Diamonds  
JEWELRY.**

Ladies' Vest Chains, Barely Bracelets,  
Silver Buttons, Gold Fenchels.  
Gents' Vest Chains, Oxen Pins and Ear  
Rings, Gold Lace Pins and Ear  
rings, Rings, Studs, Etc.  
Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Rogers'  
Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons; Watches  
and Jewels Repaired in the best manner,  
at low prices.  
sep 11-1y **CHAS. BEIN.**

**The "CLARENDON,"**  
Cor. Pratt and Hanover Streets,  
BALTIMORE.  
\$1.50 TO \$2 PER DAY.  
Rooms without Board, 60 cts.  
75 Cts. to \$1 per day.  
The "CLARENDON" is centrally located,  
has large, airy rooms newly furnished  
and everything first-class, at low rates.  
A. P. ADAMS, J. P. DARROW,  
Steward. sept 11 Prop'r



THE approaching season calls  
into service the storekeeper  
man—a gentle reminder of  
an equal necessity for CLOTHING.  
Our stock for the cool and colder  
weather is prepared on a large  
scale for Men, Youths, Boys and  
Children.

**A. C. YATES & CO.**  
602-604-606 CHESTNUT ST.  
PHILADELPHIA.

Rising Sun Markets, (Reported by JAMES BARNES.)	
GRAIN AND HAY.	
Wheat (red).....	\$ 92
" " No. 2 Del.....	86
Oats.....	28
Corn yellow per bush.....	46
" white ".....	48
Hay, Timothy per ton.....	\$ 15.50
Straw, oats per ton.....	\$ 6.00
" wheat ".....	7.00
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2.50
P.atoes per bu.....	40

COUNTRY PRODUCE. (Reported by H. R. BERRINGTON.)	
Potatoes per bush, new.....	50
Butter per lb.....	15
Lard.....	8
Eggs per doz.....	18
Chickens per lb.....	9
Pears, per bush.....	50

Baltimore Markets.	
Super Flour.....	\$3.00@3.40
Extra Flour.....	3.50@4.25
Family Flour.....	4.40@5.00
White Corn Meal, 109 lb.....	1.70
Yellow Corn Chop, " ".....	1.15@1.15
Fultz Wheat.....	93@97
Long-Herry Wheat.....	1.00@1.01
White Corn.....	57@57
Yellow Corn.....	50@50
Oats.....	32@35
Clover Seed, 1/2 bush.....	1.85@1.90
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bush.....	45@46
Potatoes, 1/2 bush.....	1.10@1.18
Eggs.....	1.10@1.18
Cecil County Timothy Hay, 16@1.00	
Mixed Hay.....	\$15@15.00
Clover Hay.....	\$12@13
Wheat Straw.....	\$7@8
Oats Straw.....	\$9@10
Rye Straw.....	\$15@15
Wool, unwashed.....	21@25
Wool, washed.....	28@32

**PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.**  
Reported weekly for THE MIDLAND  
JOURNAL by EVANS BROS. Produce Com-  
mission Merchants, No. 56 North Water  
Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Butter, Poultry,  
Eggs, Cheese, and all kinds of Country  
Produce. Thursday, Oct. 1, 1885.

BUTTER.	
Creamery Prints.....	20 to 23
Dairy ".....	15 to 17
Common Butter.....	6 to 8
EGGS.	
Pa. Del. and Md., "First".....	21
LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, straight, nearly-per pound to 11	
" mixed, ".....	9 to 10
Chickens, Spring, heavy.....	11 to 12
" light, ".....	10 to 11
Colves, Delaware and Md., prime.....	6 to 7
" fair, ".....	5 to 6
" common stock.....	3 to 4
Sheep, prime.....	3 to 4
" fair, ".....	2 to 3
Lambs, extra, Spring.....	5 to 6
" fair, ".....	4 to 5
Live Cattle.....	5 to 6
Hogs, live (20 lbs. and over).....	4 to 5
Pigs.....	15 to 17

HAY AND STRAW—PER TON.	
Timothy, choice.....	15 to 16
" fair, ".....	12 to 13
Wheat Straw.....	9 to 10
Oat Straw.....	9 to 10
Rye Straw.....	15 to 17
BEANS.	
Timothy, per bushel.....	1.50 to 2.00
Chowder, per pound.....	9 to 10
Flax, per bushel.....	1.35 to 1.40

**3,000 Tons of Hay,**  
**10,000 Bushels of Grain,**  
**250 Tons of Fertilizers**  
**500 Tons Coal Best Quality,**  
**250 Tons Winter Wheat Bran,**  
**250,000 Ft. Pine & Oak Lumber,**  
Shutters, Blinds, Doors, Windows, &c.

**A. L. DUYCKINCK & CO.,**  
July 11-3m  
**RISING SUN, MD.**

**LADIES!**  
With Manover's Tailor System you  
can cut for men to fit, without special instructions.  
Dress-makers pronounce it perfect. Price for  
System, Book and Double Tracing Wheel  
\$8.50.  
TO INTRODUCE,  
A System, Book and Wheel will be sent on  
receipt of \$1.00. Address  
**JOHN C. MANOVER, Cincinnati, O.**

## TINWARE

A large assortment of TIN SHEET IRON, GAL-  
VANIZED and ZINC PLATE constantly on hand  
and manufactured to order. Special attention  
given to

Roofing, Spouting and Plumbing  
**QUEEN (patent) COAL OIL CANS**

**CHAMBER SETS, &c.**  
**ELECTRIC LAMPS**—genuine make  
—best coal oil lamps in the world.  
**TUBULAR LANTERNS** with head  
light reflectors, unequalled for driving  
Have your **HEATERS** and **FURNACE**  
COPES put in order before cold weather. We make  
this a specialty in our business, and guarantee  
the work. All kinds of HOUSEFURNISHING  
GOODS and KITCHEN LARIES for the cook table  
kept in stock.  
**C. C. MCCLURE,**  
Rising Sun, Md.

## BISSELL CHILLED PLOW!

Our purpose in presenting this  
Plow to farmers is to call attention  
to the fact that we offer to the buyer  
an improved and perfect Chilled  
Plow, the Best and Cheapest on the  
market.

**The Hoosier Grain and  
Fertilizer Drill!**

"It has given good satisfaction as a fertil-  
izer, also as a grain and seed drill. It  
drills oats and grass seed with the same reg-  
ularity and accuracy that it does wheat."  
—D. BAKER.  
"The Hoosier Drill is a complete success  
and is in demand. We are not afraid of  
any drill. It is a very easy running drill."  
—T. W. WILLIAMS.

**Improved Willoby Grain  
and Fertilizer Drill!**

We have handled this Drill for 5  
years with entire satisfaction. The  
WILLOBY IMPROVED runs as  
light as any drill in use.

**CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW  
CUTTERS, POWER OR HAND, TWIN  
BARROWS, CULTIVATORS**  
FOR PREPARING GROUND FOR  
SEEDING.  
**FLOW CASTINGS FOR SOUTH BEND,  
DIAMOND IRON and ROWLAND  
CHILLED PLOWS, TWO-ROUNDER  
WAGONS OF OUR OWN MAKE.**

Repairing of Farm Machinery a  
specialty. Parts kept on hand for all ma-  
chinery sold by us.

**J. C. BIRD & SONS,**  
Rising Sun - - - Mc

Wanted at highest  
cash market prices.

For sale  
at prices  
to suit  
the times.

## JAMES BARNES, NOVELTIES!

**NOVELTIES**  
AT E. K. BROWN'S.  
The **YALE COMET CLOCK**,  
Reliable time-keeper, will give purchaser entire  
satisfaction. Only \$1.50.  
—AT WAREHOUSE—  
Rising Sun Station,  
Offers the highest rates for  
HAY, GRAIN, &c., and has for sale  
COAL of the BEST QUALITY at  
the BOTTOM PRICES.

**Fertilizers of Established  
Reputation, such as  
Cope's, Waring's,  
Eureka, Pork  
& Co's and  
The Planet Brand Bone  
and phosphate.**

## EMPIRE DRILL



In offering the Empire Force Feed Drills and  
Fertilizer Drills to the farmers of this country, for  
the season of 1885 and soliciting their valued or-  
ders, we are confident that we are presenting for  
the consideration and acceptance an implement  
which, in the line of seedling machines, was never  
equalled, and stands to-day without a peer.

**BUNCHING GRAIN**  
There is no liability to bunch grain with our  
device, as the construction is such that the grain  
is carried irresistibly to the point of discharge by  
the feeding cup.

**LIGHT DRAFT**  
The drift of the Empire is one-third lighter  
than that of any other drill made, because the  
heavier parts are hung on four wheels, and a heavy  
runner, without lifting, the entire machine is in  
the hands of the operator.

**Force Feed Fertilizer Attachment**  
In 1879 we secured, and after many experiments  
at heavy expense, we perfected and put into the  
market, the device now widely known as the Em-  
pire Force Feed Fertilizer Attachment, which  
completely and easily overcame all the difficulties  
heretofore met with in the distribution of the com-  
mercial manure, and fulfill the conditions  
which are so conspicuously absent in the gravity  
drills.

**WARRANTY**  
We warrant our Drills to be well finished, and  
made of good material, and to do the entire grain  
and fertilizer evenly and constantly, in a good  
and workmanlike manner.

For sale by **JOSEPH & BOWNE,**  
Rising Sun, Md.  
aug 11

**Bucklen's Aching Salve.**  
THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts,  
burns, blisters, rheumatism, fever sores, pile-  
ter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and  
all skin eruptions, and positively cures itching  
or no itchy required. It is guaranteed to give  
perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.  
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J.  
R. Kirk. June 7

Also a Full Line of Watches,  
Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles on  
hand, or secured on Special Order at  
Short Notice.

—Repairing promptly attended to.—

## VIGOROUS HEALTH FOR MEN

**HARRIS' PASTILLE**  
A Radical Cure  
FOR  
**SPERMATORRHOEA**  
AND  
**IMPOTENCY.**

FOR OVER 6  
YEARS BY USE IN  
THE "CHAMBER"  
OF  
**NERVOUS  
DEBILITY**  
AND  
**ORGANIC  
WEAKNESS**  
in  
YOUNG & MIDDLE  
AGED MEN.

**HARRIS' REMEDY CO., N.Y. CHAMBER,**  
200 N. 2nd St., N.Y. CHAMBER, N.Y.  
and all druggists, 25¢ per box, 50¢ per box, 1.00 per box.

1st. To avoid the annoyance of but-  
toning on your Cuffs.  
2nd. To regulate the length of your  
Cuff by moving it up or down, and  
fastening it to the slit of your shirt  
sleeve.  
3rd. The convenience of taking off  
your Cuff or putting it on without  
handling it.  
4th. Now, would you do without it  
for 25 cents?



One Dollar per Annum in Advance.

[illegible]

## The Farm.

## FARM MISCELLANY.

Unless land is comparatively valuable, sufficient space should be taken for the garden to allow the rows to be far enough apart to cultivate with a horse. Many a farmer will have a good garden by this means who wouldn't bother with the usual cramped patch where the handhoe and fingers have to do most of the work.

The cost of wheat raising is thus estimated for York state by the Elmira farmers' club: Plowing \$2 per acre, harrowing \$2, seed (4½ bushels) \$2, drilling 40c, rolling 30c, manure \$3, cutting and shocking \$2, interest on land \$4.50, total \$16.20. The straw is considered an offset to drawing and threshing. There are these items to be included, so with an average crop of 16 to 20 bushels per acre there is no profit in dollar wheat.

To make a good brush harrow, take a half-inch iron bolt three feet long; get five or seven good bushy birches and string them on the rod by boring a hole through the butt of each about three inches from the end. Fasten them at equal distances along the rod with a piece of wire. Spread the top like a fan, place a scantling across them and fasten each one to it with wire, and the harrow is done. This is quickly made, cannot get out of order, does not strike the horse in turning, and the rod once obtained will last a lifetime and neither rot nor split like an ordinary bush-harrow.

We must till our soil more thoroughly, be particular about the seed we use, fertilize higher, use more machinery to take the place of poor farm hands and raise much more than we do of crops and livestock, poultry, swine, sheep and cattle. We must raise more calves if we want good cows. We cannot buy good cows as we could years ago. They have been bought up, taken to the cities, crowded for all they were worth at the fair a short time and slaughtered to make room for more from the country. So let us raise all our calves from our best cows, using a thoroughbred bull of some good milk or butter breed, whichever is our specialty.

## Little Things.

Attention to the little things about the farm, as in any other business, is what increases the profit. Plenty of eggs, a few chickens, a few calves, a colt or two, help out wonderfully. If some of the perquisites arising are given to the children for the care bestowed they will help in the garden, and thus another important item is added to the well-being of the family.

## Labor the Best Crop.

It does not depend so much upon the soil as upon the method of cultivation and the kind of crop grown. An acre of asparagus will produce as much as twenty acres of wheat. It is the labor that sells, which is in the shape of the crop. Hence, the policy of growing the least expensive products is not the wisest course to pursue.

## Agriculture a Safe Business.

That men must be deficient in what we call education can, and do, succeed on the farm by simple industry is one of the strongest arguments in favor of agriculture as a safe vocation. But there are various arts and sciences intimately related to agriculture; a knowledge of them and of literature, business tact and executive ability are a great advantage to the cultivator of the soil.

## The Best Fertilizers.

If you ask what fertilizer to use I can only say that there is no best fertilizer for any crop, and that the formulas to fit all cases are out of the question. Instead of proposing formulas I urge farmer to study their soils and circumstances

and learn what is best for them to use. The golden rule for the chemical fertilizers is to select those which furnish in the best form and at the least cost those ingredients of plant food which the crops need and the soil fails to furnish.—Prof. O. W. Atwater.

## Saving Time On the Farm.

The farmer, if he would imitate the merchant, should use his capital to the best advantage. Every dollar should be invested in the most profitable manner. His horses should be the use of nature. Time, with the most enterprising farmer, is valuable. He does not waste two years' endeavoring to produce as many pounds of pork as should be done in ten months, nor is he so foolish as to expect a profit from scrub sheep that produces but little wool and small carcasses. He does not fail to secure for his use the most approved labor-saving machinery, and leaves primitive methods to be pursued by others. The farm is a place of business, and should be conducted on business principles. When this is done, the complaint that "farming don't pay" will be heard no more.

## ECONOMY.

From "Walks and Talks," in *American Agriculturist*.

If hard times teach us habits of industry and economy, they will prove blessings in the end.

"By economy," said the Doctor, "I know what you mean. You mean good management. That is the proper use of the word. One of our best agricultural books is 'Boussingault's Rural Economy.' Every farmer should aim to be economical in this sense, but not parsimonious. Farmers, in the popular sense of the word, are often too economical. They do not spend as freely as they might to advantage. I know farmers who half starve their horses, cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry, and deny themselves and families all the luxuries and many of the necessities of life. This is miserable mismanagement—the worst possible economy."

The Deacon was going to say something, but the Doctor continued: "I admit that there is a great change for the better. Farmers live better than formerly. They eat more beef and mutton. The whiskey bottle takes a back seat. The piano, books, periodicals, flowers, law mowers, and good vegetables, are coming to the front. I know what the Deacon wants to say. But I tell you that the farmers of the United States to-day, hard as times undoubtedly are, have much to be thankful for. They should think more of their comforts, and be less anxious for the future."

"How can one help being anxious," said the Deacon, "with such weather as we are having?"

"That is just it," said the Doctor, "what good will your anxiety about the weather do you? Keep up a good heart, and American-like go ahead."

## The Poultry Yard.

## Fatten the Surplus.

Ducks and geese may be fattened very quickly on boiled turnips, potatoes and carrots, thickened with oatmeal. They should be confined for the purpose. Hens and turkeys need a greater variety, though it is safe to state that a variety is better even for the web-footed fowls. Ten days is time enough, as they will begin to lose flesh if kept too long in confinement.

## Marketing Poultry.

The cheapest plan is to ship the chicks alive, and the adults as carcasses. Never ship a fowl poor in quality, as they do not sell, except at a loss. Always confine the fowls for a week or ten days, and feed heavily, before killing. Chicks in a growing condition do not fatten quickly, but will increase in weight by reason of extra growth.

## Clover Hay.

When grass becomes scarce, cut good clover hay into short pieces, steep it over night in hot water, and add the clover and decoction to the soft food, and it will serve as an excellent substitute for green food.

## An Egg Food.

Ground bone, meat and oatmeal, cooked with potatoes, and seasoned, makes an excellent egg food. For a tonic, equal parts of penicillin, ginger, gentian and sulphur, in proportion of a teaspoonful in the soft food for a dozen hens, will give good results.

## The Choice of a Rooster.

There is something to be known in properly selecting a rooster for the flock. If he has long sickle feathers and developed early, the pullets from him will in all probability be early layers, as the full back and long sickles denote early maturity. The comb is an indication of health and vigor, and should be upright, and in color a bright scarlet red. He should have strong, clean limbs, with plenty of bone, unless of the Asiatic breeds, with a feather-legged. The whole appearance should indicate activity, while he should pay great attention to the hens. If the rooster is of the Asiatic breeds, see that he is close and compactly built and not long-legged, but he should not be too close to the ground in his make up. The smaller breeds, however, may be somewhat leggy, provided they are not too much so, and especially if not crossing upon large, heavy legs. It is considered best to use small roosters with large hens, and if the rooster is an Asiatic or Plymouth Rock he will give greater satisfaction if of medium size instead of being extra heavy in weight. Activity in the rooster, combined with good form and robust constitution, is very important. The rooster is really the value of one-half the flock, as all the chicks will be impressed with his characteristics.

## Horticulture.

## Winter Mulching of Peach Trees.

Some growers of this excellent fruit are in the habit of mulching the ground about their trees in winter. The object is to keep the frost longer in the ground, so that the trees will not start during a long thaw in winter, when the buds would be liable to be killed by cold weather that might follow, or to retard their blossoming in the spring so that they would not be destroyed by the late frosts. I think a very good thing to do. Some plant peach trees on the north side of a hill, so that the buds may be kept from starting too early in the spring.

It is said peach buds will not stand zero weather, but that is not true. If the buds become swollen in winter or early spring and extreme cold weather follows, they will be likely to be killed, but if the buds do not swell or start they will stand a good deal of cold. There is some danger in mulching from field mice, who may destroy the tree after a deep snow by gnawing them. The best way to prevent such a result will be to tramp the snow down hard about the trees and so prevent the mischief. Peat mud, meadow mow, old hay, spent tan and many other things will answer a good purpose for mulch.

M. R. Prime, Esq., Girard, Pa. says he tested the relative value of Powells' Prepared Chemicals with three super-phosphates of high grade and costing \$34.00 per ton. He had the best crop where he used the Chemicals, and hereafter shall use them exclusively. This preparation costs only \$6.00 per bushel, a sufficient quantity to make one-half ton of complete fertilizer. Brown Chemical Co., manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

## CASTORIA

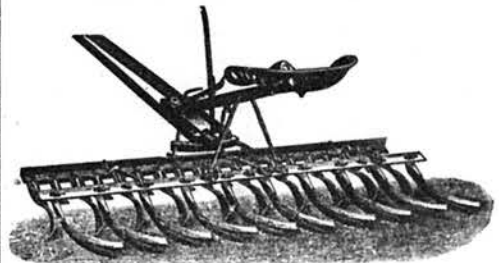
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Castoria Company, 128 Fulton Street, N. Y.

## "AOME" PULVERIZING HARROW,

CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.



This invention, the production of Mr. Fred'k Nishwitz, the original inventor of the Disk or Wheel Harrow, is the result of a long series of experiments, in which he became convinced that the Disk Harrow is adapted only to superficial pulverization. Being himself a practical farmer, as well as mechanic and inventor, and feeling the need of a thorough pulverizer in his own farming operations, he conceived the plan of combining a Clod Crusher, Leveler and Harrow in one implement.

His success has been truly marvelous, as is shown by the result, viz: the production of an implement which

Weights much less than other Pulverizing Harrows, Sells about one-third Less, and withal Does the Most Thorough Work of any.

Brown &amp; Reeder, RISING SUN, MARYLAND.

are Agents for this UNRIVALED Farm Implement. No Farmer will do without one if he Consults his own Interest.

## BAUGH &amp; SONS

Manufacturers of the ORIGINAL RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE AND OTHER STANDARD BONE MANURES. HIGH GRADE CHEMICALS. PURE RAW-BONE MEAL. PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONES. Bayers will be surprised to find how low they can buy WARRANTED PURE BONE from us. PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. NORFOLK, VA.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF ITCH, PIMPLES, DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER, BOILS, OLD SORES, SEARCHER, MEDICAL DISEASES, PAINFUL, ITCH, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

HEADACHE. All the most famous and best are reduced by taking WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Purely Vegetable. No Opium. Price 25c. All Druggists.

BEST STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS. Established 1860. Illustration of a steam engine.

NO AGENTS! WHAT LOW PRICES! "EXPENSIVE" the WELSH and PUGH Co. of England. No more No Agent's middle men to pay out a large commission which endangers your profits. Price in U.S. Dollars. 4" 1x8 1/2" \$450 6" 1x9 " 500 8" 1x10 " 600 10" 1x12 " 700 12" 1x14 " 850 14" 1x16 " 1250



## The Household.

**CHICKEN EAT FOR SURE.**—The fat of chickens is said by a noted author of great experience to be superior to the finest butter for making the most delicate cake. If the fat of boiled chickens is to be used, cook them without salt, and there will not be the slightest flavor of lard.

**HOW TO COOK POTATOES.**—Don't peel your potatoes and throw away the best part of them, but prepare them nicely "with their coats on," steam them until done; remove their skins with a knife and fork; place in a tureen or platter; spread butter on them quite freely; sprinkle with salt and pepper; set in the oven a moment to melt the butter; then pour over them a liberal quantity of sweet cream; serve immediately.

**WAXED KITCHEN WALLS.**—Have been recommended. The soiled coats should be washed or scraped off before a new one is put on. This is the most disagreeable part of the process. The furniture should be covered, as the lime makes spots that are removed with difficulty, especially upon black walnut.

**HEAD CHEESE.**—Take a hog's head, ears and feet, and clean thoroughly; boil them till you can pick all the bones out; chop the meat, add a cup of vinegar, a little salt and pepper, and pack in a pan or cheese hoop; when cool it is ready for use. It is very nice served in slices cold for the tea-table, or fried for breakfast.

**CLEANING CHILDRN.**—A lot of rubbish from unused or spoiled fruit and vegetables will inevitably accumulate in farm cellars during the winter season. This should be cleaned out and the walls of cellars whitened with the first approach of warm weather. At the ordinary farmhouse cleanliness of the cellar is essential to the making of first-class butter. Besides, nothing is more injurious to health than the odors from decaying fruits and vegetables.

**CLEANING MATTERS.**—To clean and freshen old matted rug with a cloth wet in salt water, being careful not to allow any drops of water to dry in the matting, as they will leave spots difficult to remove. Heavy varnished furniture should never rest directly upon the matting, for even good varnish, becoming soft in warm weather, will stain the straw. Matting may be turned if the lower ends of the cords are threaded in a large needle and drawn through to the other side.

**BEEF FOR ROASTING.**—If your beef for roasting does not seem as tender as it ought to be, it may be improved in this way: Put the meat in a tureen, mix salt, pepper, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, four sliced onions, the juice of half a lemon, two bay leaves and four tablespoonfuls of sweet oil; put half of the mixture under the meat and half over it. Cover the tureen and let the meat remain in it for two days in winter and eighteen hours in summer.

**CLEANING WITH FLOUR.**—Slightly soiled white woolen articles, knitted or crocheted, may be made to look as well as new if they are carefully rubbed in flour. Cover them with flour and rub gently, as if washing, until the flour becomes dark. Shake out the article and rub in clean flour until all soil is removed. Shake well and hang in the wind until no atom of flour remains in the wool. Of course one would not care to do more in this way articles that are worn next to the body, but for shawls, capes and head coverings, flour answers admirably.

**BACON AND EGGS.**—A very nice breakfast dish is made from this recipe: Cut some bacon into small, thin squares, put them into a saucepan and set over a gentle fire that they may lose some of the fat. Place the dice on a warm dish and put a ladle of melted bacon fat into the saucepan. Set it on the stove and put in a dozen of the squares of bacon. Tilt the saucepan to one side and break an egg in it; manage this very carefully and the egg will soon be cooked. It should be very round and the little pieces of bacon will stick to it. Keep the egg on a hot plate while you cook as many more as are required.

A mixture of an aqueous solution of glue and of a similar solution of potassium bichromate spread on paper, glass, etc., becomes, on exposure to the light, completely insoluble, even in hot water. Such glue is therefore specially adapted for the use of articles which have to be washed or are otherwise exposed to water.

## Scientific.

As the principal industry of Lige in the manufacture of arms, a complete and instructive museum of arms, ancient and modern, has been formed in a large building known as the Profectore.

It is the intention of the Society for the Propagation of the Norwegian Fisheries to establish in the Christiania fjord near Derbak, a biological station for the hatching of sea-water food fish and salmon. The indomestic to this boy has been the great success of other stations along the coast.

From experiments tried by Dr. E. Klein in concert with Dr. Blyth it would seem that mercuric chloride is of as little value as a germicide as pure water. It has yet to be determined whether there is any substance really capable of permanently preventing the growth and multiplication of microbes, and still more of destroying their germs.

In the manufacture of gunpowder Nordenfiet proposes to dissolve the sulphur in carbon disulphide, to incorporate it with cellulose reduced to an impalpable powder, employing that instead of charcoal, and, finally, to add the saltpetre as a saturated solution. During the process of desiccation the mass has to be frequently stirred to prevent the formation of crystals.

Pepper is sometimes adulterated with olive kernels. Planchon, in dealing with this species of fraud, calls attention to the fact that none of the morphological elements of pepper can be confounded with the elements of the olive kernel. The characteristic features of the two are perfectly distinct. The several kinds of pepper—those of Tellicherry, Sumatra, Saigon, etc.—resemble each other completely in structure.

Regarding the emission of carbonic acid and the absorption of oxygen by leaves kept in darkness, Dehérain and Maquenne observe that in *Eugenia japonica*, the plant selected for experiment, the carbonic acid given off exceeds the oxygen absorbed. Thus the respiratory phenomena of leaves consist not merely in a transformation of the oxygen absorbed into carbonic acid, but also in the production of carbonic acid from internal consumptions similar to those which take rise in fermentations.

The results of an investigation commenced in 1893 to ascertain the maximum and minimum percentage of alcohol and acetic acid which genuine apple juice would produce, are published by Mr. W. French Smith in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. They indicate that a good cider should contain about five per cent. of alcohol, and a fair sample ought not to fall below four per cent.; and if less than three and one-half per cent. the cider must have been diluted or prepared from extremely bad apples. Again, while a genuine cider vinegar may contain less than four per cent. of acetic acid a good article should contain about five per cent., and vinegar prepared from the better grades of cider will represent from five and one-half to seven per cent. of acidity. Apples must be carefully selected to yield a vinegar above seven or eight per cent.

A discovery having an intimate bearing upon certain harbor erections has been made by Mr. Thomas Andrews during a course of special experimental research. He has found that the galvanic destructive action in parts even of the same metal, arising from difference of electrical potential while diffusion is going on between the surface and the lower water in a tidal stream, is, on comparison with the results of other investigations conducted by him, apparently of much greater extent than the loss either from simple erosion in sea water alone, or than that which comes from the action of each other of dissimilar metals of this group—as wrought iron, cast metals and steels—in galvanic connection in sea water. It evidently follows from this also that an iron steamship while in a tidal port sustains more deteriorations in her hull exposed to the simultaneous action of the top or fresh water and the bottom or sea water than she does, other things of course, being equal, from the action of the water in open ocean.

Wife:—“Are you getting a little bald, dear?” Husband:—“Yes, but I must expect it at any time of life.” Wife:—“Nonsense! you won’t be bald for ten years yet if you would take proper care of your hair.” In justice to me I think you ought to try some remedy.” Husband:—“Why in justice to you, my dear?” Wife:—“Because if you should become bald I would be placed in a very false position.”

## Items of Interest.

A Nantucket woman claims to have had a wart taken off her nose by faith cure.

Covers in Key West are labelled with the names of persons for whom their talk is kept.

The refusal of a teetotal tailor to make clothes for himself is a new cause for temperance discussion in London.

The penalty for selling a cigarette to a boy or girl under sixteen years of age in New Hampshire has been made \$50 for each offense.

The Emperor of Russia travels in railroad cars that once belonged to Napoleon III, but they have been greatly improved, and are said to be the finest in the world.

A Baltimore negro has literally worn two fingers off in many years of shoeing coal. The case is reported by a physician as a curiosity. There is no apparent disease, and no inconvenience.

The duty of an official at Monaco is to hear the petitions of ruined gamblers for aid to get away. He gives nothing out of sympathy, but endeavors to suppress scandals and prevent tragedies as much as possible.

The modern beverage in cheap taverns in Normandy is cider that tastes like vinegar and water, and is sold at two cents a quart. A tourist says that a mouthful of good New England apple juice would delight and astound a native.

Mr. Blowitz, the *London Times* correspondent at Paris, is a German Jew. His patronymic was Opler, but, being born at Blowitz, Austria, he adopted that name. He is a naturalized Frenchman. Mrs. Laurence Oliphant is said to have discovered him when acting as *Times* correspondent in Paris.

The skeleton of a man nine feet one inch in height is said by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* to be on exhibition at the office of a firm in Thayer, Oregon County, Mo. The skeleton is further said to have been discovered by a party of men who were exploring a cave some three miles in length situated about nine miles from Thayer.

Cholera failed to strike a single one of the 4,000 women employed in the national tobacco factory at Valencia, Spain, though the disease raged violently in that city, and the *Medical World* recalls that tobacco workers were also noticed to enjoy exemption from attack during an epidemic at Amsterdam.

Somebody remembers that Morse once predicted that talking through a hundred miles of wire would become common, and that ocean steamers on a voyage would keep up communication electrically with the shore. The first prediction having come true, the second is hopefully regarded, though regarded as wild when made.

A person's ancestors are more numerous than at first contemplated. Taking three generations to a century, one has father and mother (two), grandparents (four), great-grandparents (eight). At the end of the second century they number sixty-four. Following the calculation you will find that at the end of eight centuries one is descended from no less than 16,000,000 ancestors.

Physicians throughout the country have received a circular from a dealer in human curiosities. The messages are supplied with beads the world over by a single German firm, but the exhibits of human deformity are found through items in the newspapers. This specimen has been planned to be a monopolist. He says he will pay liberally for immediate information of any physically peculiar child, so that he may get ahead of competitors in bargaining with the parents.

## SHINKING IN WOOLEN GOODS.

A German technical journal states that woollen fabrics treated according to the following simple method will be found to be proof against shrinking, and will also retain their color unchanged: The fabrics are first soaked for several hours in a warm, moderately concentrated solution of soda, to which about half a tumbler of ammonia water has been added, more or less, according to the quantity of material treated. At this stage the fabrics are washed out, after the addition of some water that is warm, then rinsed in fresh water. The same result may be reached by adding a tumbler of ammonia water to a small tub of water, soaking the stuffs for half an hour in this, and finally rinsing them to pure water.

## Fecotia.

A cynic is like a waiter. It carries everything before it.

A great after-dinner speech—Have a digest!

Love is blind, but matrimony is a great oculist.

The popular definition of *spahib*—Cash somewhere else.

A dress does not make a woman, but often breaks a man.

When the trunk line railroads are not playing policy they are playing pool.

The South Sea Islanders are learning to swear in English and play pool. Quoted advance in the Pacific mail.

“Good gracious,” said the hen, when she discovered the porcelain egg in her nest, “I shall be a bricklayer next.”

Drops of water falling continuously upon a two inch oak plank would wear a hole through it in about thirty-five years. Moral: Drink beer.

“Sir,” exclaimed the orator, “has the Italian any rights?” “He has,” said the chairman, “but he gets left when he tries to assert them.”

Sam Jones, the evangelist, has opened a campaign to “save Chicago. His great-grandchildren will carry on the business at the old stand.

A funeral is a tiresome preacher's opportunity. Turn him on to a large congregation and he will make the mourners wish the party had never died.

## AFTER THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

The geological professor, Bilger, was discussing at his boarding-house table on the Westside, New York, the hardy animals that existed during the different formations of the earth.

“Now those moose that walked the earth soon after the glacial period were very hardy and rugged in their nature,” he said, looking at the landlady and trying to run his knife through a piece of beefsteak.

“In fact,” he continued, “they were tough: they had to be, to stand the low pressure of the locomotor.”

“Will we ever have another period like that again?” asked the wag Simoon across the table, watching the professor in his fruitless efforts to cut his beefsteak.

“We may, in fact I am sure, and that age will be called—

“The beefsteak,” said the wag.

The landlady gave Simoon a glacial look that made his back tingle as, if the barometer had burst from low pressure.

## PLANTATION PHILOSOPHY.

Do man what tells de truf wid er effort is nine times outen ten er easy liar.

De eye often misleads people. De hawk's got a better eye den de game rooster.

Yer can impose on er enemy an' he don't think much about it, but when yer imposes on er dear frien' he is dun wid yer fur life.

Er man may larn ter lub er 'oman, but er chile kain larn ter lub his foider an' mudder. Ef de lub ain't born dar it ain't gwyne come.

De wilder' man sometimes becomes de quickest citizen. Dar ain't nothin' more skittish den a young dour, but once ketch him an' he is de easiest thing in de worl' ter tame.

It peers dat all through life de hardest thing ter do is de bes' after it am done. It takes de hardes' sorter work ter split er knotty piece o' wood, but arter it is split it makes de bes' fire.

Some chillan kain't be teachod how ter berabbe darselves. Yer may take de wile turkey's sign an' hatch 'em out un'er de tamest turkey in de lan', but jes' as soon ez de young ones gits big enuff, de rise an' fly away.

## WITH NO GREATER CAPITAL.

“All I want to make me a millionaire,” he sighed, as he changed benches in the City Hall Park, New York, “is de boggys' sum o' five hundred dollars.” “How?” asked the tramp in the calico shirt beside him.

“I leave New York for Boston. I arrive in Boston and rent a luxurious office on the ground floor. I advertise de Alaska Intellidivul Tusk Company—capital half a million—a few shares for sale—dividends paid monthly.”

“What's your company for?”

“For to go around and pick up de tusks of elephants as they thaw out of de glaciers.”

“Well?”

“Well, that's all, except that I remain one month—pay out three hundred and fifty dollars in dividends—sell one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock, and gently slide out between two days.”

“What becomes of de elephants' tusks?”

“They are used for gravenstones for de stockholders who get left.”

## THE ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL.

The whole goods traffic, not from Germany and Switzerland only, but from Northern France, as far west as Paris, takes this route. Frenchmen are good patriots, but he must be better than good who will pay a shilling a ton for having his wares taken through the Swiss-French tunnel when he can get them carried for nine pence along the Swiss-German line. Paris suffers, for Germany can undersell her more than ever, and can swamp the Italian markets with the “himalaierie”—the more costly kinds of which are “articles de Paris”—now made at Nuremberg and other places in the Fatherland. Marseille suffers still more, and has been petitioning the French Chamber of Commerce on the subject of cheaper through rates for goods along the French lines. Even her corn trade is seriously menaced, for a great deal of the corn destined for Italy and South and West Germany passed through her, but can now be got cheaper through Antwerp or Hamburg, or even through Genoa and Trieste. We, too, suffer. The through rates for coal along the St. Gotthard line have been reduced with the view of driving us out of the North Italian market. Already tourists are crying out against the great depots of German coal at Locarno and Luino, on the Lago Maggiore, while a line of Italian-German steamers is to run from Genoa to Barcelona and to Spain in general, so as still more completely to put Marseille “out of it.” The three countries admirably supply each other's wants. Germany sends all kinds of manufactures, from beer to locomotives, and plenty of raw produce as well. Switzerland exports any quantity of cotton, silk and linen goods, besides dresses and condensed milk, and firewood as well, and wood carvings. Italy has to offer wine, fruit, eggs, fat cattle, rice, jewelry and objects of virtu. Between them they are pretty well independent of the rest of the world, and as their rates are low they are getting a good hold on the world's carrying trade as well. Thus foreign wool for the Swiss towns instead of being snatched at Marseille and then sent across the frontier, is now taken to Genoa and goes north by the St. Gotthard.

## AMONG THE IRISH GENTRY.

In Ireland, the distances are so great between country houses that social entertainments have to be planned with direct view to this fact. “Morning parties” are given all summer, and until late in the autumn. Invitations for these are issued perhaps two weeks in advance, and we have known them to extend over thirty miles of country. Guests are invited for half-past ten or eleven, and arrive between these hours and midday. The grounds are in order with tennis, croquet, marquee, etc., just as for any coronation party, rings laid down, and lawn chairs disposed about, and the company amuse themselves variously until one or two o'clock, when a sumptuous luncheon is served. Again the company stroll outdoors, spending the afternoon socially and with the five o'clock tea on the lawn; the twilight hours or out; and finally, at nine o'clock, a supper closes the day's festivity. After which, come the sounds of many carriages from the stables, where John and James, and Stephen and Peter, have been most hospitably entertained, and the company roll away, many having a drive of fifteen or twenty miles before them. Dinners seem to belong to winter time in Ireland, and dances, and once hunting commences there are fine times for one and all. The magistrates' dinners bring together pleasant parties for both lords and gentlemen, at the house of the magistrate who is nearest the court; and these are both social and instructive, since the talk is of the day. One thing to be noted with pleasure and profit in an Irish house is the relation between master and man, mistress and maid. Nowhere have we seen better bred, better-trained servants than in such a country house as we have described. There is no undue familiarity, no possible disrespect, and yet a gentleness prevails among the servants, a quiet sort of good humor, a readiness to laugh and say a bright word now and again, which shows how entirely they consider this place their home. The devotion of an old Irish family servant is proverbial, and after seeing them in their own country, one cannot wonder at it.

These reasons barbers talk no more of that the greater number of them know how to “chin” in two languages.





**RISING SUN DIRECTORY.**

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**

To all points by railroad and stage—  
Stage line 6:25 a. m. By Railroad—  
North—9:40 a. m., 4:20 p. m. South—  
10:12 a. m., 7:12 p. m.

**RAILROAD AND STAGE.**

**NORTH.**  
Trains leave Rising Sun 10:26 a. m.  
4:36 and 7:28 p. m.

**SOUTH.**  
Trains leave at 6:10, 10:26 a. m.  
and 7:28 p. m.  
Daily stage and mail line leaves Rising Sun at 6:30 a. m. via Farmington, Principio and Woodlawn to Port Deposit. Returning, leaves Port Deposit 12 m., arriving at Rising Sun at 2:30 p. m.

**CHURCHES.**

M. E. Church, preaching every other Sunday morning at 10:30 by Rev. J. Robinson. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:45.  
Presbyterian Service held at Normal School Building every second and fourth Sunday of the month at 4 o'clock p. m., Pastor, Rev. S. A. Gayley.

**NEWSPAPER.**

**JOURNAL.**—A Weekly Paper, devoted to Home, Farm and County affairs. Independent of party. \$1.00 per year. E. E. Kwing, editor and publisher.

**SCHOOLS.**

Public School Trustees: Barclay Reynolds, Job Haines and H. J. Sheppard.

Normal School Trustees: President, E. R. Kirk, Barclay Reynolds, Dr. L. R. Kirk, Jonathan Reynolds and Joseph Lincoln.

**TOWN COMMISSIONERS.**

Dr. L. R. Kirk, M. K. Kirk, H. J. Sheppard, Theodore Garvin and A. L. Duyeknick.

**OFFICERS.**

President, Dr. L. R. Kirk; Secretary, M. K. Kirk; Street Commissioner, Theodore Garvin.

**NATIONAL BANK OF RISING SUN.**  
Officers: President, B. H. Haines; Vice President, Jas. M. Evans; Cashier, John D. Haines. Directors—H. H. Haines, Jas. M. Evans, Jesse A. Kirk, Job Haines, L. R. Kirk, M. D. and Timothy Haines.

**RISING SUN CORNET BAND.**  
Meets in Library Room.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

H. J. Sheppard.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**

L. R. Taylor.

**CONSTABLES.**

Jno. C. Hindman, D. G. Waring.

**NOTICE.**

By the Orphans' Court for Cecil County, January 17, 1902.

ORDERED, That all Administrators, Executors and Guardians that have not stated an account within a year, come forward and do the same, or show cause to the contrary, or they will be cited up.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

**ORPHANS' COURT.**

The stated meetings of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County will be held on the second Tuesday of every month. Executors, Administrators and Guardians, wishing their accounts stated, will please bring in their vouchers a few days before Court.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

The regular meetings of the County Commissioners will be held on the second Tuesday of every month. Collectors and others having accounts to be stated or settled will apply to the Clerk during the recess of the Board. Persons having claims against the county will please file the same in the Commissioners' office, with a legal voucher, as no account will be allowed nor properly chargeable to the same. By order, JOHN S. ROBBELL, Clerk Commissioners Cecil County.

**FOR SALE, WANTS, & C.**

Advertisements inserted in this column for one cent a word each insertion. Initial letters and figures count as one word.

**FOR SALE.**—30 YOUNG PIGS, four weeks old. STEPHEN J. REYNOLDS, oct 9-34

**FOR SALE.**

One new "MUSTANG" MAIL, RR. and 8 Gallies. Price \$11.00. Ad dress this office.

**A Remarkable Escape.**

Mrs. Mary A. Dally, of Tanawana, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and brought forth a child which she had been told would be a boy. Her life was in danger and she was told to give up. But she was not to be discouraged. She was told to give up. But she was not to be discouraged. She was told to give up. But she was not to be discouraged.

**COUNTY NEWS.**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1895.

**MINOR LOCALS.**

W. Fryer's child of Colera is dangerously ill with catarrh fever.

Not a drunken man at the Elkton fair of 15,000 persons there on Friday.

Cecil fair, beat the great State fair of Pa. at Philadelphia "all hollow."

Another bale of muslin arrived at E. R. Buffington's. Call and see it.

Nathan W. McCullough near Woodlawn, is lying in the last stages of cancer.

The Harford County Agricultural Fair was opened on Wednesday, with about 3,000 visitors on the ground.

Sister B. Tosh, Colera, has commenced the erection of a dwelling and hardware store, on the corner of Main and Depot streets.

The railroad Company have a force at work placing the large pipes in position at the culvert, where the washout occurred last year.

Lee Porter, of the 6th, John H. Jenkins, of the 6th, and Posey Nickle, of the 7th, dist. have gone to medical colleges at Baltimore & Philadelphia.

Mr. Paul, of B. M. House, has erected a henery, on a lot where his Store house was burned. Hens pay better than the goods.

New Invoice of Mens and boys Caps at E. R. Buffington's

A North East 10 year old boy carried off the first premium of \$10.00 for the Big Pumpkin, of 136 lbs. at Elkton fair.

We learn that the thieves who robbed Theodore Marshall on Sunday night, used chloroform on him and his wife, who have been suffering from the heavy dose administered.

Having closed out several lots of Ladies' and childrens Coats from a firm who is about to relinquish the Coat business we are prepared to offer them much below their value. E. R. Buffington.

Wm. P. Coulson & Co. will start a henery at West Nottingham, Md. next winter, hatching out 300 chicks, every three weeks until March, '96. The chicks, then will bring 50 to 75c. per lb. Success to Penn.

Carter & Brown closed up their canning business on Tuesday last. They had been running on tomatoes since the corn harvest, and have done a good business we learn.

The hog cholera has made its appearance in the Cecilton district and a number of porkers have been carried off by this hog epidemic. Some pigs from Baltimore brought in the infection, it is claimed.

A fire occurred in the pickers room at Baldwin's factory on the Big Elk the other day which caused a loss of \$300, and was extinguished by prompt measures speedily. It is not the first of a similar character which has come near destroying some of those fine factories.

S. J. Jennis, of West Nottingham, has sold to the Trustees of W. N. Academy two acres of land opposite the Academy for the purpose of erecting an immense boarding house. The school is now advancing so rapidly that it requires additional room for the large number of pupils.

The rain storm of Monday night last was severe, but conducive to the growth of wheat and fall pasture. These late rains will supply the earth with an abundant store of water and serve to keep the wells and springs full during next winter and spring. So we'll not complain too loudly of the mud.

The MIDLAND JOURNAL and Advertiser for one year, both for \$1.25

Asiatic Mixture, is the best known remedy for Diarrhea, Cramps, Pains Cholera, Morbus, Neuritis, Tooth-ache etc. Always keep a bottle in the house, only 25 cts. Prepared at Dr. L. R. Kirk's Drug Store, Rising Sun Md.

According to the logic of the enemies of Local Option, the law for theft punishment ought to be repealed. It don't stop the business. There has been more stealing going on within the last six weeks, than during the whole previous summer. The law against stealing must be repealed. Its a farce and a humbug!

The robbers who figured so conspicuously last week in the vicinity of B. M. House, appear to have defected some what and called on Wm. Peeples at New Valley, and John Caldwell, taking \$15.00 cash from the former and, two suits of clothing and other articles from the latter. The thieves have not yet been apprehended.

J. H. Medairy & Co., No. 6, N. Howard St., Baltimore, Stationers and book-sellers, extend an invitation to the people of Cecil through the MIDLAND, who are in need of stationery, or books, to call on them. They make a specialty of school books. If our readers will examine their stock we are satisfied they will seek no further.

Sam'l. Tosh, residence at Harrisville, accompanied by Dr. Crothers, his wife and Sam'l. Wiler, went down to the Ear and Eye Infirmary at Baltimore, on Monday morning last, to have an operation performed on his left eye. An abscess had formed behind the eye which necessitated the removal of the organ. The operation was successfully performed, and Mr. Tosh returned by the 4.30 P. M. train to Colera on Wednesday with a glass substitute for the lost eye.

The last and toughest snake story is told by the Harford Democrat. Last week James W. Preston killed near his residence, in Marshall's district, a copperhead snake that had two heads and no tail. It was about four feet long and had a well defined head on each end. A number of persons in addition to Mr. Preston saw this double-headed reptile and vouch for the truth of this snake story.—Harford Democrat.

What was he doing out so late? A decent snake with single head, would long since have gone to bed.

The petty thieves still continue to ply their work industriously in the neighborhood of the Brick Meeting House, Principio and at other adjacent points. On Saturday night last Phoebe Pearson's house near B. M. House was entered, and cleaned out of every thing edible.—On the following night Mrs. Rachel Job Brown's chicken house was visited and a number of fowls taken.

On Sunday night last the residence of Theodore Marshall near Principio, was entered and robbed of about \$60. worth of table ware clothing etc. The thieves took nearly all of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall's clothing. They appear to have been bold rascals; light all the lamps and deliberately went thro' the house, appropriating everything they could use or sell. The table cutlery, spoons &c. were all cleaned out. When they took leave the doors were left open and lamps burning.

This gang appear to be making neighborly calls generally. Benj. W. Lar has had a visit on which occasion the callers took a number of chickens as some wheat. And Mr. Armour, near Ebenezer Church, and recently a quantity of wheat and oats.

A number of other places have been visited in the neighborhood given over to these petty depredators and property of similar kind taken. Our thief detective association does not appear to be a very active institution, as we have not heard of its catching any of these thieves.

The drug store novelties this week are a quadruple chestnut burg, furnished by Alexander M. Briscoe Jr., and a bunch of black cap over-bearing raspberries, from the garden of Mrs. Edwin A. Reynolds. The doctor changed his copperhead snake from the Mason fruit jar to more commodious quarters in a large box, and placed the reptile in his show window. The "varmint" manifested its gratitude by uncoiling and elevating its bronzed crest several inches.

We learn that the fish pot men of the Susquehanna have done a good business during the cool run the present fall. The eels commence running when the leaves begin to fall, and with the first rise in the creeks or rivers after frost appears these snaky looking fish descend the streams toward salt water in great numbers. Their spawning grounds appear to be about the mouths of the rivers emptying into salt water. The young eels may be seen ascending the rivers in May in long strings about the size of needles. They spring along the shore, where the water is shallow and the current not strong. They ascend all the creeks and small streams that empty into the rivers which reach salt water, and crawling the sloping sheeting of the mill dams, holding securely to the rocks or boards and making their way against the swift current that roars over the dam breast.

**Ice Houses Burned.**

The two large frame ice houses at Wood's dam, East Nottingham, were destroyed by fire about four o'clock Sunday morning.

**Killed by the Cars.**

On Wednesday night a lady was killed near Burmont on the West Chester division of the P. & B. Central R. R. She attempted to cross the track in front of the engine and was struck and instantly killed.

**Public Sales.**

Florence Cather, Principio, will sell at Public Sale October 24th, household goods.

David Benty will sell valuable cows and other stock and goods at public sale at his residence near Mount Pleasant in the 8th district, November 2nd J. C. Hindman, auct.

**The Game Law.**

The general State law allowing shooting of partridges from November 1 to December 24. This law applies in all counties where there is no local law. Where there is a local law it takes precedence over the State law. The local law of Cecil county places the limit between October 15 and January 2; on pheasants between September 1st and February 1st.

**Fair Premiums.**

An idea may be formed of the magnitude of the great Fair which has just come off at Elkton, by a glance at the list of Premiums, which is too long for the space, we have at command. It would require eight or nine columns to give a bare mention of the premiums and the name of the persons to whom awarded. We have been unable to learn whether the receipts covered the expenses, but hope they did.

**Sale of Jersey cattle.**

J. C. Hindman, auctioneer sold for Joseph H. Balderston on Tuesday a lot of Jersey cows, heifers and one bull at prices ranging from \$15. to \$70. The cows averaged \$34. the heifers \$45. and calves \$15. The bull sold for \$50.00. This stock is registered, and the prices were fair but not high for Jersey stock.

On Wednesday the same auctioneer sold the household goods of Geo. Pierson, residing in this town. The goods brought high prices, generally

**Friends Yearly Meeting.**

Friends yearly meeting will be held at Baltimore commencing on Seventh day, 24th inst.

**Attempt At Highway Robbery.**

The Rowlandsville correspondent of the Whig relates the following.

As Mr. Gran Pierce was returning home on Sunday night last two men who were hidden by the roadside near the Chapel school house, grabbed his horse by the head, one of them at the same time attempted to snatch the reins from his hands. As Mr. Pierce's only weapon was a good whale-bone whip he wobbled the intruders severely across the face until they were obliged to release their hold.

**A Smart Colt.**

Jacob Obbit is the obliging landlord of the Peach Bottom hotel, Lancaster county. The floor of his bar-room is on a level with the public road which runs directly past the front door. He has a black colt six months old that walks inside the bar-room and takes a drink whenever thirsty. The animal helps itself by going to the spigot with its lips sucks up the water which flows out on the counter. As the animal belongs to the cold water society it never asks for anything hot.—Oxford Press. That is the way the colts all begin.

**Ho, Boy, Stop That Cow!**

Send all the veal calves in the country to Jas. Barnes' ware house, Rising Sun. He will pay the highest cash price for them. Bring them on Tuesday and Friday mornings. Don't forget the days. He has orders for a thousand good veal calves between now and the holidays. Veal Calves mind, don't want "deconsa."

**TAKE NOTICE.**

"Cash on the nail."—Send in the "Cow babies" forthwith. Bring them in by 1's and 2's and 10's and dozens, riding, driving and walking. Sook, sook easily, come up to Barnes', and take a ride on the rail. oct. 16.

**Somewhat Puzzled.**

We find the following in the Baltimore Sun of Thursday from the Port Deposit correspondent of that paper.

The Law and Order League met last night, and the declaration of the late grand jury that it was impossible to enforce the local option law was discussed. Some were seemingly discouraged with the failure, and disposed to advocate a "more stringent law" or a high license system instead of the prohibitory law. Others opposed this strongly, and argued that it should be tried again before the next grand jury, when it was thought more reputable or better informed witnesses could be procured and the violators brought to justice. No conclusion was reached, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president, Mr. Thos. C. Mond.

**Horse Thief Caught.**

After we had gone to press last week the following item was received. A man named Ernest Goldsmith a clock tinker, had been boarding at M. S. Hanna Gillespie who resides near Oakwood Post office in the 7th district, for some two months, with a horse and buggy. He rode about the country fixing clocks and trying to sell his horse and buggy. The horse and buggy it seems had been stolen by Goldsmith last August at Joanna Heights camp meeting. Constable Richard Moore of New Garden, Pa. got word of the thief's whereabouts and communicated with Mrs. Gillespie in order to get Goldsmith decoyed over into Pa. which was done on Wednesday of last week, by representing to him that a party at "Texas" wanted to purchase such an outfit as he owned. Arriving there Mr. Painter, the owner of the stolen team, popped out and pronounced it his property. Then Constable Moore appeared and took the fellow into custody, and lodged him in West Chester jail.

## SHOWING OLD.

Gravely old! The old man's measure  
Keeps its even level still;  
Eyes and hand are full and fair,  
And the brain stays the will;  
Only by the whitening frowns,  
And the deepening wrinkles told,  
Such has passed away the vigor;  
Prime is gone, and I grow old.

Laughter bubbles at his presence,  
Gay young voices whisper low,  
If I dare to linger by it,  
All the stream of life runs down,  
Though I live the mirth of children,  
Though I prize youth's virgin gold,  
What have I to do with either?  
Time is better—I grow old.

Not so dead the gloomy river  
That I shrink from so of yore;  
All my first of love and friendship  
Gather on the further shore.  
Woe it is not the best to join them  
Who I feel the blood run cold?  
I feel I live too heavily,  
"Stand back from us—we are old!"

## A Very Nice Pair.

Miss Soucie set one slipper tip upon the fender's edge, and leaned her bronze curls against the mantel. She had noted the elongation of her guest's aristocratic visage, then turned to watch the coals flare and pale between the bars of the grate.

"Do you mean everything?" gasped Mrs. Deane. "Lost everything?"

"Oh, my wardrobe and some jewelry will be left, probably. I am sorry to part with the library."

"Library! You seem not at all to realize your situation."

"Oh, yes, I realize everything," said the girl, carelessly. "After selling the house and all this—indicating by a nonchalant motion, her luxurious surroundings—there will be enough to settle my accounts and rent a country house somewhere."

"My dear girl, what will you do, with your delicate, fastidious training, in a country house?"

"Bury it and train myself better. I cook! breakfast this morning to begin."

Mrs. Deane arched her fine brows in patrician protest.

"But your sister, Mrs. Trenton; surely she might provide for you?"

"Poor Nellie! said Soucie. "She has lost too. We will creep into obscurity together."

"Oh, don't mention obscurity," with a graceful motion that seemed to obliterate the disagreeable word. "You have so many friends—they would miss you so much."

"True," said Soucie, "but they might find me embarrassing in a calico dress and soliciting employment."

Then you have planned, faltered her guest, "how you are to—live?"

"Minus servants, salmon and silk," with a light laugh. "Fortunately we have moderate appetites, and for necessities I can decorate plaques or something."

Mrs. Deane rose. There was a faint jingle from the jet fringe on her velvet dress. The diamonds in her ears twinkled oppressively. She sent a speculative glance around the room as if she were contemplating a sale of all your pretty trifles I will assist in purchasing."

"How good you are!" said Miss Soucie, with beautiful sarcasm in her eyes.

"And you paint so sweetly, no doubt you will find an easy career as artist. I shall be charmed to introduce my friends when they have orders."

"How good you are!" repeated the girl.

"Good-by. I am so sorry you are going away from us into the country."

Then Mrs. Deane withdrew the velvet and set diamonds.

"Well?" came merrily from an anteroom. "How did she bear it? Did she weep like my 'entire me not to leave thee?' Did she beg to be your sister and mother-in-law and banker?"

"We could go to Strawberry Hill! to-morrow, Nellie," said Soucie, with her eyes on the fire again.

"We could embark for Pootah land to-morrow but whether we will—yep, there is the rub!" And Mrs. Nellie came in and knelt to rake the fire.

It is untimely this year, and in tolerable repair," continued Soucie, musingly.

"I remember spending a week in that fair cottage once, years ago," said Mrs. Nellie, as she sat down on her heels and gazed the poker upon the fender reverently. "Twas in a bleak December; the walls loomed out of mist and gloominess there; within, the doors creaked, the ceilings were slumped, the windows shook as if with continual ague, the fireplace yawned far and howled for wood, and it was given them in cords

of hickory, pine and oak; but soon it was all no more, and yet without time not stumps in Hudson upon dry pith."

"Yes," admitted Soucie, complacently. "It is the poorest respectable place I can think of."

"Why not find cheap boarding?"

"But what dreadful people we might meet."

"Well, we can have curtains and one stove, I suppose," said Mrs. Nellie, with a sigh of surrender.

"In the kitchen, yes; and we will go to-morrow, please. I do not want to meet every one."

"Every one," repeated the pretty little widow, demurely, "defined, say one—some one—him. I always was bright at grammar."

"I couldn't only this," said Soucie, with a sudden glow on her face. "I am afraid of becoming cynical."

Mrs. Nellie plunged her poker deep in the coals and looked serious.

"Have you no faith in—every one?" she asked.

"To-night will show if it is deserved," said Soucie, turning away.

"Is that quite fair? Mrs. Deane may not impart her news at once, or he may not be at home."

"He was to call to-night."

"Oh—h—h!"

Mrs. Nellie looked wise.

"I did not want to wait until—"

"I quite understand," said the first disturber, filling the pause blandly. "And I shall draw for dinner instead of peering for a mythical journey."

But a servant arrived with a mass of violets and a note. Miss Soucie read with head very erect, and a proud curl deepening on her lips.

"Miss Deane:—Let these, your favorite flowers, remind you of one most unwillingly absent. I am called away on business, and cannot hope to see you to-night. Yours faithfully,

ROBERT DEANE."

The paper fell to Mrs. Nellie's knees, and she rested the red hot poker against her dress while she perused it.

"Of course she told him at once," said Soucie, "and truly a wise son maketh a glad step-mother."

"Well," said Mrs. Nellie, when the poker had created some excitement and found a safer stand, "the Hengins must be, I suppose; but," and she looked earnestly into the proud, pale face opposite, "but, my lady Doubtful, there is some mistake. Notwithstanding Mrs. Deane and the potent 'jingle of the guinea,' Robert Deane is a true man, true as a sunflower."

Strawberry Hill was a dreary view for a rainy day. The strawberry tint was minus even in the sunset. There were gray clouds, gray walls, gray fields. Miss Soucie watched the drip, drip down the windows gloomily. She was close beside the fire, and well wrapped in shawls draped *à la pite*.

Mrs. Nellie was beating a tattoo on the small centre table.

"Well, do you think this will do?" she inquired. Two weeks of this style in tragedy is a fine experience, of course; but in time one might have to be buried under the monotony. We have enjoyed smoke, potatoes and rain, rain, potatoes and smoke, and—I beg pardon for omitting the sneezes," as Soucie introduced several, "they make some variety, certainly."

A rush of smoke poured from the chimney, following a gust of wind that made the windows seem all rattle and draught.

"Ug!" said Mrs. Nellie. "I hope you never charged any rent for this horribly mismanaged domicile, Soucie."

"I never will again," was the answer in a hoarse, repentant voice.

"Think of the girls who have never seen or dared hope for anything better," said Nellie.

"Yes, I am glad we come," Soucie answered blushing.

"When my ship comes in," said Mrs. Nellie, "there shall be no smoky chimneys, no curtainless windows, no breakfastless breakfasts, no false lovers—in all the world."

"And we will make a little Paradise of Strawberry Hill, and find some poor young couple who have ventured on a life of poverty together because they love each other, and we'll give them the place and pay their taxes," said Soucie enthusiastically.

"We'll select a girl who rejected a millionaire for the poor man," said Nellie. "By the by—would she be hard to find, do you think? Imagine a girl in a miserable home, and no hope of anything except our wealthy patron—how powerful he would be! Still he would be rather an incubus afterwards."

"Not compared with sooty meals and

clothes and abundant housework," said Soucie. "Love is sweet, but money is everything. Not money itself, you know—no woman is a miser—but its highest result. And such a step need not be supremely selfish; there would be its happiness to consider."

"He would be very happy when he guessed the situation," said Mrs. Nellie sarcastically.

"He need not know."

Then the small cook interrupted.

"There's a gentleman in the hall."

"It's Uncle Jack," asserted Soucie, confidently. "Bring him in, Nellie."

And she knelt to stir the logs to a brighter blaze.

But 'twas Robert Deane who entered.

"How wet you are!" cried Nellie, while her sister rose dumbly. "And how long you have been remembering us."

"I've not forgotten anything," said Robert, with a rare smile, "and only got home this morning."

"And you had not heard before?" cried Nellie, quickly.

"Not a word."

Soucie flushed to the roots of her hair, and then burst into tears.

"If you will take off your overcoat," said Nellie, demurely, "I'll take it to the kitchen to dry."

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Though Mrs. Nellie made an occasional grimace of protest, the sisters lingered at Strawberry Hill.

"One can be not rich without an actual suffering," Miss Soucie had decided; and some comforts crept into the cottage.

Returning from a call on "Uncle Jack," one day, Miss Soucie's eyes and cheeks were unusually brilliant. Mr. Deane looked inquisitive when he called.

"I have had a fortune given me," was the answer to his glance.

"Yes!" said Robert.

"And I am very proud of it."

"Proud of it?"

"It was so generous. The giver could not have done more if he loved me with all his heart."

"Perhaps he does."

"He gives me twenty thousand dollars that I may do what I choose. Sir Robert?"

She stood beside him with one little hand on his chair, and there were tears in her shining eyes.

"How could I guess?" said Robert.

"That I may marry only a man I love."

"And will that send me away?" asked Robert, huskily.

She put her hands together and laughed softly.

"Will you make a confession, Sir Robert? Then you may question."

"You know then I with a quick flash."

"You overheard Nell and me that day," in a low tone, "and would have gone home in disgust only I—I cried myself."

"Wait, if you please. I will tell it myself," catching the little hands on the way to hide her face. "That day I hardly thought of all of what you said. I was so rejoiced at the prospect of seeing you again, and when you cried—I think I was the happiest fellow in the world. But afterward that 'money is everything' haunted me. At last I sent a lawyer to our guardian. How he came to guess and then be mean enough to betray me—"

"Of course he never guessed anything," said Soucie, scornfully. "I guessed."

"Well—shall you decline the gift or accept the condition?" asked Robert, laughing.

Those tears in her eyes had been wonderfully reassuring.

"I would like to know how you came by that twenty thousand," Miss Soucie said.

Robert's eyes widened.

"You did not know that I was rich?"

"I thought you were my cousin's clerk."

Miss Soucie gave a little gasp, and looked at the curtains. Robert leaned toward her with attentive eye.

"You thought me a presumptions fortune-hunter, then, when I did not come?"

She blushed furiously then mischievous smiles came about her lips.

"We will not say much about what any one has been thinking," she said, "or Mr. Deane's conscience might be uncomfortable."

Mr. Deane looked alert.

"Do you know," he said, rising with sudden excitement, "I believe you have not lost a single cent."

"Oh, yes," said Soucie, her voice quivering with laughter, "I threw a dollar from the window expressly."

"So"—from Mrs. Trenton on the

threshold—"the drunk to drink. May the next contain less doubt and more comfort. Will you walk to supper, in the parlour?"

## SALMON FISHING IN JAPAN.

Says the London *Full Mail Gazette*: What will the Londoner who pays (probably more often does not pay, for he cannot afford it) half a crown a pound for his salmon, think of a place where salmon are so numerous that they crowd each other high and dry on the seashore, where the rivers are described as a mixture of water and fish, and where is a single haul of a small seine 3,000 salmon are caught?

Prof. Milne, of earthquake celebrity, has recently visited the Kurile Islands, which stretch between Japan and Siberia, with the object of studying the volcanoes there. He called around the Island of Iturup, which is about 713 miles long and 80 broad, and whose inhabitants here and there along the coast of Aino are engaged in fishing during the season. Here is his description of the abundance of fish:

"The fish which are caught are salmon and salmon trout. These exist in such numbers during the Summer and Autumn season that their fins sticking out of the water near the entrances to the rivers look like tangled masses of kelp; while up the rivers it is but little exaggeration to say that some of the pools are mixtures of fish and water."

With a rifle baited you may pierce four or five at a single shot. The single shoals are often covered with dead fish, which, in their struggle for existence, have become so weak that, having once run themselves ashore, they are unable to return to deep water. A single haul of a small seine upon the beach brought to land a huge heap of fish varying in weight from four to twenty pounds, the number of which we roughly estimated at 5,000.

## PRIORITY OF INVENTION.

The following are points in decisions on priority of invention:

The party who first reduces an invention to actual use is entitled to the patent for it, although the other party may have first conceived it, if he did not exercise reasonable diligence in reducing it to practice.

If the party who first conceived a machine followed up the idea diligently, and was the first to reduce it to actual practice, he is entitled to a patent for it, although his competitors had complete working drawings of it previously prepared, and had obtained a patent.

Whoever first reduces an invention to practice and makes an application of it to use, will usually be the prior inventor.

In order to defeat a patent the courts require it to be shown that another not only conceived the invention in dispute before the patentee, but was also the first to perfect and adopt the same to practical use, or was using reasonable diligence for that purpose.

The machine who first embodied an invention in a machine which they kept in operation afterward for actual use, besides manufacturing and selling other machines, are *prima facie* entitled to that patent.

He is the inventor, entitled to the protection of the patent law, who is first to complete the invention and publish it to the world, and not he who confines the knowledge of it to his client.

Where an invention consists of a combination of elements, the date when all the elements are combined is the date of the invention.

When one is first to conceive an invention, he throws aside all evidence of the conception, makes no effort to complete or introduce it to the public, and delays making an application for a patent for nearly four years after another has brought it into extensive use, he has standing as an inventor.

It is related that when Gen. Grant was in Houston, several years ago, the people gave him a rousing reception. There was a grand banquet, for which \$1,500 worth of the choicest wines were provided. When the waiter came to serve the wine the head waiter went first to Gen. Grant. Without a word the general quietly turned down all the glasses at his plate. This quiet move was a great surprise to the Texans, but they were equal to the occasion. Without a single word being spoken every man along the line of the long tables turned his glasses down, and there was not a drop of wine taken that night.

The sun looks like a great glowing globe of blue light when seen from the top of Mt. Whitney, in the Sierra Nevada range, and because the air is so clear there the Government at Washington has set apart the mountain as a reservation for astronomers.

## CURING A COLD IN THE HEAD.

The commonest type of cold is that called "cold in the head," to distinguish it from "cold on the chest." This "cold in the head" has certain well-marked symptoms, a feeling of general malaise is experienced, often accompanied by a slight feverishness. Then comes a sensation of fulness in the head, there is sneezing, a profuse flow of tears, an irritating and copious discharge from the nose. This means that the mucous membrane of the nose is inflamed, and if this spreads down the back of the throat the sufferer becomes hoarse. The best way to treat this troublesome complaint is to take a hot "drink." An orange sliced and put into a large cup with a little sugar sprinkled over it, and boiling water poured upon it, and then drunk as hot as possible, is both pleasant and beneficial. The feet should be put into hot water, with or without a little mustard. This foot bath should be taken at the bedside; the patient should be well wrapped up, and a blanket placed across his knees should be drawn outside the bath, so as to confine the steam. After keeping the feet in the water for from five to ten minutes, the patient should lose no time in getting into bed, where he will probably derive great benefit from the general feeling of warmth, and from the flow of perspiration which has been induced. If possible, at this stage, the patient should remain in bed for two days, with a fire in his room, which should be well made up at night, so as to keep light till morning. But keeping in bed will do little good if the patient persists in holding a newspaper or a book to read, for thereby he is more dangerously exposed to cold than if he were up, dressed and going about as usual. The main point is to keep thoroughly wrapped up and constantly warm. Even an uncomfortable degree of heat may be very beneficial.

A small piece of camphor chewed and sucked is quite good. So is the inhalation of sulphuric acid gas—a remedy which was found to be in constant use by the weavers of Kiroldy, who had it among the materials of their work. Buy two ounces of sulphurous acid (dilute) from a chemist, and then take out the cork and inhale—through the nostrils only, of course—the pungent gas which is given off. Some use Fehle's snuff, and find benefit therefrom; but it must be used cautiously, as it contains morphia. Ten or twelve grains of Dover's powder taken in gruel at bedtime is good for an adult, but should not be administered to children as it contains opium, which should never be given to them without a doctor's prescription. To prevent an unpleasant exacerbation of the nose and upper lip during the course of a cold in the head, they should be often washed thoroughly with soap and lukewarm water, and a little vaseline should be applied. If the throat feels sore a chlorate of potash lozenge should be sucked occasionally.

## A BRIGHT IDEA.

"Let me have five two-cent stamps, please," said a lady to the retail stamp clerk in the post office yesterday.

"Yesum," he said, handing them out.

"Can't you let me have them in one piece?" she asked.

"Certainly, ma'am," said the clerk. "Can I send them home for you?"

"Oh, no; I don't live far—only on the North side—and I am going right home. I wouldn't want to put you to trouble."

"No trouble at all," said the clerk. "I haven't very much to do to-day, and I could very easily spare an hour."

"Very much obliged," said the lady, smiling sweetly. "Dear me," she said, putting on a stamp, "what a horrid bother it is to stamp letters! Why can't we send letters and let the post office send in their bill once a month?"

"They might just as well," said the clerk, sympathizingly. "I'll mention the fact in my next message to Congress."

"Will you? How nice! But you mustn't mention my name. Say the idea was suggested by a North Side society lady."

The following story is told of a distinguished Edinburgh professor:—Desiring to go to church one wet Sunday, he hired a cab. On reaching the church door, he tendered a shilling—the legal fare—to the cabby, and was somewhat surprised to hear the cabman say, "Two shillings, sir." The professor, fixing his eyes on the extorcioner, demanded why he charged two shillings, upon which the cabman truly answered, "We wish to discourage traveling on the Sabbath as much as possible, sir."











THE



MIDLAND



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### Carp Culture.

I think every man who has a suitable place; should have a carp-pond as well as an apary; in fact, I believe those who tried both, find that there is a much profit if not more. In carp culture that there is in bee culture; or, at least, I find such to be my experience, for I have made considerable more clear money in carp culture than in bee culture, though I am an A B C scholar in both. I will say, however, that I do not expect to make a specialty of either, I have two ponds. Both together cover about one-fourth of an acre of land. I stocked one of them in February, 1883, with only 28 carp, varying in length from 1 1/2 to four inches. In March, 1884, I drew down my water and found only 29 of them, being in length from ten to fourteen inches. The others, I presume, had been destroyed by mud-turtles, some of which I caught.

I sold eight carp to a neighbor leaving only ten. I succeeded in raising about 150, which spawned about the middle of May last (they having spawned only one time during the season), which were from four to six inches long when I transferred them to my other pond, to stock it. I am confident that I had many more hatched out than were raised, for I could see them swimming on the top of the water in considerable numbers when they were about an inch long. I think that the frogs must have destroyed them, as they were very numerous about the pond. I intend making my ponds frog and turtle proof by setting posts all around, and planking to the posts, letting the plank in to the ground, and making close joints until I raise it 3 1/2 or 4 feet high.

My ponds are diked, or drained all round, to avoid being overflowed by hard rains. Ponds should be constructed, if possible, so as to have part of the bottom of mud or soft loamy earth; for in freezing weather the fish partly bury themselves in the mud. The rest of the bottom should be top earth, as it will produce more swamp grass, which the fish eat. In excavated ponds the feed is very nearly all supplied artificially, as but little natural food will spring up in such ponds. The depth of the water need not exceed 3 1/2 or 4 feet in this latitude, and a main channel need be that deep and the rest of the bottom should range from one to sixteen inches deep, as more grass will spring up and grow in shallow water; and besides, the sun will warm the water quicker, and the pawns will hatch better, than in deep water; in fact those who have had experience in the business as that water may be so deep that it is doubtful whether the spawn will ever hatch.

My fish that are now in my pond-pond are 15 to 20 inches long, three of which are leather carp, the others scaly ones. They are two years old; some of my neighbors who have some three years old say they are from 24 to 26 inches long, and weigh from 14 to 16 lbs. The scaly carp seem to have the preference for table use, but I think leather backs out on them. My fish will eat almost any kind of food that a hog will, cabbage, onion tops, peaches, mulberries, blackberries, grapes, young wheat, oats, boiled corn, raw corn-pods (swelled) bread of all kinds, and, in fact, scraps of almost any thing, and even little pieces of dead forest-leaves, or trash, that floats on the top of the pond. G. H. BAOWS, Howman, Ga.—Gleanings In Bee Culture.

### A Curious old Poem.

I. R. Taylor Esq. handed us an old volume, to examine, entitled "Englands Reformation, a Poem in Four Cantos," by Thomas Ward.

"Printed for JOHN BAKER at the Black Boy in Peter Noster—Row 713." Price 5S. The period covered by the Poem is "From the Time of K. Henry VIII. to the End of OATIE'S PLOT!"

The old book is stained with the smoke and dust of a century and three-fourths. It is written in the style of Butler's Hudibras, but lacks the wit and spirit of Butler. The poem is in the interest of the Catholic religion and bears down heavily on Queen "Bloss" styling her an Amazon and bastard. A stanza or two will serve to give an idea of the work, and the plain Saxon used in those old days.

"At last upstarts the Common-Prayer, Appears in Churches everywhere, And thrusts itself into the place Of the Great Sacrifice, the Mass. In temple thus the Abomination Of bloody Death, and Dedication Sealed itself, by violent power Of Bess the Least, or Scarlet Whore."

As he, who by a sudden Fright Of Goliath in the dark of Night, Has both his eyes set in his head, As still as if the man was dead; His hair on-end, as if his Skull Were stuck with knitting needles fall. So every body stood amazed, And as distracted stared and gazed, When such a spectre did appear Under the borrowed shade of Prayer. But when it spoke in mother tongue And Hopkins Paines in Meeter sung; Bless us! How all fell down before it And for their madness did adore it."

After describing the performance of the "Ante-Priests" as the satirists terms the Episcopal minister, the writer continues.

"In coat and wheedle most expert They were, they wanted thought of art, Whereto to gain the souls; Then The women went and brought the men; The children, too, they knew not what Followed to Hell their Dad and Mother, Till common prayer had gathered us a Nine tenths or more in every town."

And to the Catholic poet describes the rise and growth of the Reformation under "England's good Queen Bess."

### Orphans Court.

During the October meeting of the Orphans Court the following business was transacted.

Summary claims against deceased persons were examined and passed.

Bonds Approved.—Martin E. Ross guardian of Ola and William Turner; Edward N. Crawford guardian of Newell T. and Carrie Ytes.

Inventories, List of Sales and Deeds.—Inventory of the goods and chattels of Samuel Lippman and Reuben H. Turt; list of debts due the estates of Barbara Brack, E. W. Lockwood and S. E. Lockwood; list of sales of the personal estate of Adaline Scott.

Accounts Passed.—First and final account of Isaiah Lawrence, executor of Sarah J. Lawrence and distribution struck on same; First and final account of Mary Johnson, executrix of Levi N. Johnson and distribution struck on same; First and final account of J. Harvey Rowland, executor of William Phillips, and distribution struck on same; first and final account of James A. Mackey, administrator of Robert Mackey, and distribution struck on same; first and final account of Mary E. Oldham and I. F. Vanarsdale, administrators of George W. Oldham, and dividend struck on same; third and final account of J. Harvey Rowland, guardian of Edwin Rowland; fourth account of John Keilholtz, guardian of Alma M. Keilholtz; fourth account of John Keilholtz, guardian of Harry S. Keilholtz; first and final account of Rebecca E. Brown, executrix of Lydia Ann Brown.

County Commissioners. At the meeting of the Board last week the clerk was directed to advertise for proposals for filling in and grading the approaches to the bridge over Stone Run, in the Sixth district, the county to furnish the material. Proposals will be received up to 12 1/2 on Nov. 4. Changes in the public road from Jackson's corner to Evan Sentman's, Seventh district, and the relocation of road at Crawford's factory, Fifth district, were approved. The annual allowance for repairs of streets were increased for North East to \$150 and Port Deposit to \$200. Numerous claims were examined and passed and ordered to be paid. The board adjourned to meet Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1885.

The last quarterly distribution of the state school fund for this county, is \$2,921.94 for white, and \$526.47 colored schools. Repairs come thick and fast that the law does not think don't stop stealing. It had better be repealed and a high license law enacted which would allow none but gentlemen to steal. The scurvy rascals who steal chickens are no better than the same ilk who sell murders and idols pear cider. These two species of crime are losing cast, in society and there should be something done to elevate them. Let us have a high license for the suppression of both.

The present local option law allows the sale of cider only. Any dealer, therefore who is selling any malt or mixed liquor other than cider, which is defined in the dictionaries as the juice of the apple is violating the law and is properly subject to its penalties. Suppose the officers, who are sworn to see that all the laws are fairly executed, have the bottle liquor of the saloons and bar rooms, manufactured by a Philadelphia brewer examined and tested. Is it not difficult to tell positively what is and what is not the pure juice of the apple. A little effort in this direction may help out the perplexed and almost discouraged Courts.

"Officers sworn to see the law executed," stop your joking now. That thing has come out of fashion, "Officers" might offend some body. The Local Option question of Cecil county was left to the people in the year 1880 and the results as follows, in the Sixth district. Against license 161 votes by Democrats. For license 126. Blank 13. Against license 274 votes by Republicans. For license 26. Blank 7. Democratic vote 302. Republican 307. Majority against license 285 votes.

"Josh Billings" Died.

H. W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," died at Monterey, Cal., on Wednesday, 14th inst. of apoplexy.

### Rising Sun Literary Society.

The following officers were elected for the present term at the last meeting.

President.—S. Taylor Wilson, Vice President.—Arthur M. Tush, Secretary.—Lizzie R. Stevens, Treasurer.—G. W. Reynolds, Editor.—Clara K. Wilson, Asst. Editor.—Eugene A. Reynolds, Committee of Censors.—Enoch L. Harlan, E. Posey Passmore, I. Wayne Reynolds.

The following is the order of exercise for the next meeting of the society which will be held on Thursday evening Oct. 29th at 7:45, in the Library room.

Select Readers.—Arthur M. Tush, Lizzie R. Stevens. Subject for Debate.—Resolved: "That invention has done more for civilization than discovery."

Debaters for Affirmative.—S. Taylor Wilson, E. Posey Passmore, Arthur M. Tush, Debaters for Negative.—G. W. Reynolds, Enoch L. Harlan, S. W. Passmore, Jr.

### CONOWINGO ITEMS.

Duck shooting has commenced on the susquehanna, but there has been but few killed so far, but rabbits are plentiful and so are the gunners, and the report of the old army musket is making the hills tremble.—The 8th district Teachers Association was re-organized on the evening of the 15th with the following officers: President, Jacob H. Kirk; V. P., J. Rankin Wiley; Sec. V. H. Watts; Treas. J. J. Bennet. The first question: "Resolved that trial by jury should be abolished," will be debated the 22nd inst., when J. J. Bennet and S. R. White acapitulate. The Pilot Town meeting of the same society will take place on Nov. 8th. —Mr. J. J. Bennet is removing the old smith shop, that marred the beauty of the snug little village of Oakwood for so long. In this old shop as Mr. Bennet began to hammer out his forte, ones, some excuse can be made for his allowing it to remain so many years, but now it goes and with it many a memory of the past. Mr. Bennet, with his usual large hearted generosity, has given the lumber to a worthy old colored woman (Kitty Fisher) whose friends and neighbors intend to erect for her a dwelling; thus Mr. J. J. is doing two kindnesses; relieving the town of an unsightly spot, and providing a home for Kitty Fisher.—Mr. J. F. Alexander while driving on the Oakwood road met with an accident which came near being serious in its consequence. The hold back broke and a Mr. A's efforts to stop the frightened horse he hit started an himself and partly were thrown into a heated wire fence. Mr. Thomas Rich who riding with Mr. A. was crashed over, and some of the birds pecked into the flesh of his face to the bone. Mr. Alexander was also about the hands and head. The horse was completely entangled in the wire and was cut in several places.—Mr. Alloway & M. E. revivalist held a meeting in the house of Mr. Cully on Rail Road Avenue, on Tuesday evening last, which was well attended by our Town people.—Adley Gray, an old resident of the Eighth is living very sick at his home near Oakwood.—The Pilot Town Sunday school commenced the fall and winter term last Sunday afternoon by a grand parade after which the pupils were refreshed with lemonade. This school nevertheless its doors, is in the fourth year of its existence, is well attended and deserves a high corner is still in operation.

NOBODY

A number of Subscribers to the MIDLAND ought to be renewed. Send us a dollar now as you sell some produce and ask your neighbor to subscribe.





## Items of Interest.

Well diggers in Dakota hunt for ant hills. The wise insects always locate over a vein of water.

There are in North America only three species of poisonous snakes—the rattlesnake, the copperhead or moccasin and the coral.

The cabmen of London drove their empty vehicles in the funeral procession of a popular comrade two abreast to the extent of a mile and a half.

On the island of Marago, at the mouth of the Amazon, there is a four-footed bird. In its growth one pair of legs change into wings by a process similar to that of the tadpole into the frog.

The betrothed bride of a Springfield man objects to marrying while in mourning for the death of a relative, and he has waited thirty-five years for an interval in her grief, so close together have been the bereavements.

An Alabama merchant, with many debtors among the planters, white and black, proclaimed that he keeps an agent riding through the State to discover debtors, whom he will promptly discredit. "Only by industry can you and I thrive together," he explains.

The Practical Photographer suggests that in these days of convenient photographing appliances, those who visit in any official capacity scenes of murder, wreck or riot should apply the camera before anything is disturbed, as the evidence thus gained, being incontrovertible, might possess incalculable value.

A cheese dealer states that much of the so-called English cheese is made in this country and shipped to England, whence it is returned, enhanced in value by the sea voyage. Sometimes cheeses are shipped backward and forward, two or three times, each voyage adding to the richness of their flavor.

The embalming of Lincoln's and Garfield's remains failed. Some of the most successful embalmers maintain that it is impossible to preserve a body for any length of time unless the method adopted by the Egyptians is followed, which requires primarily the removal of the entire internal organs.

After a severe illness an Englishman shaved off his whiskers and otherwise disguised himself. He then went to his doctor and said he was a brother of the sick man, who, he asserted, was now dead. He thus obtained a certificate of his own death, had his own disease registered, drew the burial money from his lodge, and decamped.

Barnum says that those who think the world is going to ruin through rum would see their error if they could look back fifty years at the drinking habits of New England. He drank freely until 1817, and was then converted to total abstinence by a speech of Chapin's; and in 1869 Willard Parker saved him so about tobacco that he has never smoked since.

Speaking of the triumphs of German surgery, a writer points out a number of men now walking around in the empire with only a fractional part of their digestive organs. Some are referred to as being without a spleen, or having but a single kidney, others lack a gall bladder and several members of intestines, while the climax is reached by "the man without a stomach."

Rooster was very fond of tame animals, which he constantly had about him. Sometimes a mouse, then a great white cross spider, which he kept in a paper box with a glass top. There was a little dog beneath by which he could feel his prisoner with dead flies. In the autumn he collected his winter food for his little two-foot and his tame spider. "How I wish," he wrote once to his friend Otto, "that you could have met me in the street or in the Harmony. Then you would have seen my little squirrel upon my shoulder, who bites no longer."

The Bible contains 3,561,389 letters, 113,027 words, 21,172 verses, 1,184 chapters and sixty-six books. The word "and" occurs 46,527 times. "Lord" 1,955 times, "reverend" only once, and that in the eleventh psalm. The twenty-seventh chapter of Ezra contains the alphabet. The nineteenth chapter of the second book of Kings and the twenty-seventh chapter of Isaiah are alike. The first man recorded as being buried in a coffin was Joseph—fiftieth chapter of Genesis, twenty-sixth verse. Nowhere but in the first chapter of second Timothy is the word "grandmother" mentioned.

Wear your learning, like a watch, in a private pocket; do not pull it out, and strike it merely to show that you have it.

## Scientific.

An orchard of coconut trees on the ocean front of Southern Florida has cost Ezra A. Osborn, a rich Jerseyman, not less than \$100,000. The orchard stretches for sixty miles along the sea, and there are in it two hundred thousand thriving trees. These trees were brought in vessels from South America, and landed by means of surf boats built for the purpose.

A process of engraving on marble has been devised in England. Instead of the costly process of engraving with tools a design reproduced from a cartoon, by this new process the artist draws with his own hand directly on the marble with acid, which eats away the surface, leaving the furrows, which are afterward filled with dark composition or color, to bring out the design. The effect in the samples exhibited is said to be good, and the artistic advantages of drawing directly upon the marble, without the interposition of a workman's tool between the hand of the artist and the final result, is in itself an important advantage over and above the saving in time and labor.

Liquid oxygen is one of the best of refrigerants. M. Oleszowsky has found that when it was allowed to vaporize under the pressure of one atmosphere a temperature as low as -181.4° centigrade was produced. The temperature in the liquid oxygen was reduced to nine millimeters of mercury. Though the pressure was reduced still further to four millimeters of mercury, yet the oxygen remained liquid. Equipped nitrogen when allowed to evaporate under a pressure of six millimeters of mercury gave a temperature of -211° centigrade, only the surface became opaque from incipient solidification. Under lower pressures the nitrogen solidified, and temperatures as low as -235° centigrade were recorded by the hydrogen thermometer.

At a recent meeting of the Societe de Therapeutique Dr. Dujeardin Beaumetz recalled the fact that in treating trypsin with an alkaline carbonate, a substance is obtained to which the name "terpine" has been given. This terpine has been experimented with by Dr. Lep ne, of Lyons, who has ascertained that it is endowed with very marked diuretic properties and that it modifies the bronchial secretion in old asthmatic affections. Dr. Dujeardin Beaumetz has since experimented with "terpinol," a derivative of terpine when subjected to the action of sulphuric acid. Terpinol is an oily substance, having the odor of jasmine, and soluble in water to a very slight degree. It exercises its action principally on the bronchial secretions, which it rapidly fluidifies.

The coal fields of Russia are, Mr. W. Mather says, still practically undeveloped. The Donets coal field is too remote for the manufacturing districts, and the railway communications are too uncertain to admit of its being largely used. The lignite found within a radius of 200 miles of Moscow does not offer fuel of a sufficiently good quality. It is a remarkable fact that during the past two years English coal has been found to be the most profitable fuel that manufacturers could use immediately round Moscow at a price laid down of about \$3 a ton. Twenty years ago the price of wood fuel was so low as to be equivalent to coal at \$2 a ton, but now coal at \$3 a ton is cheaper fuel. This is apparently the consequence of the reckless destruction of forests in Russia without any counteraction in the shape of systematic tree planting.

An account of the operations connected with the object of finding water in the desert tracks of Southern Tunisia has been given by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps at a meeting of the French Geographical Society. Two years ago he visited the region of the Tunisian Shotts, and while there he observed on the banks of the Wady M-elah a lake in which the level of water never sinks. The water of this lake was excellent and he inferred that the source of the supply was a deep underlying store of water. He therefore requested the engineers to make borings or to sink a well at that spot. Success rewarded the effort. At a depth of ninety-one meters the suspected store of water was tapped. The flow rushed from the ground with such velocity that it raised with it stones weighing twelve kilograms, and threw them to a great height into the air. This well yields 3,000 cubic meters of water per minute.

## Facetia.

Lady (in an angry and shrill voice): "Conductor, why don't you stop the car when I tell you?" Irascible conductor: "Conductor, the lady wants to know why the d—v—I don't stop the car?" Lady (more angry still): "I didn't say so, sir." Irascible conductor: "No, madam, but that's what you meant."

"I don't enjoy poetry as a general thing," said an old lady who dropped in on me recently. "But when I step out to feel the breeze and baste myself on the fence, and throw my soul into a few lines of 'Captain Jack,' it doesn't seem as if this air was made to live on, after all."

"Perseption," remarked the parson, "is good for us; it develops our best traits and makes us better." "That is true," replied the sexton; "but just how much better and more useful I really is after it has been maltreated." But the parson couldn't understand the figure at all.

Lady in registry office: "I am afraid that if he girl were to do for a nurse, she is too small." I should hesitate to trust her with the baby." Clerk: "Her size, madam, we look upon as her greatest recommendation. You should remember that when she drops a baby it doesn't have very far to fall."

A minister thought to take his sermon with him to church, and his wife, discovering the mistake, said to him, "I'll change a little key, who was to receive ten cents for the job. Presently he returned for the money. 'You delivered the sermon, did you?' she asked. 'I just say it to him, mum; he's delivered it himself!'"

Eulalia: "Endora, dear, is fringe coming into fashion again?" Endora: "I don't know. I am going to wear mine, anyhow." "It is certainly becoming." "Oh, that's not the reason. You know I'm engaged to the new minister?" "Yes, dear, but what has that got to do with it?" "Why, he's a modest; it's the only way I can prevent him from knowing my forehead instead of my lips."

Mooney and his wife were on their way to church and the lady was putting on her gloves. "My dear," she said, pettishly, "you should complete your toilet at home. I'd just as soon see a woman putting on her stockings on the street as putting on her gloves." "Most men would," she said, promptly, and the abashed Colonel didn't say another word.

A country clergyman was one day watching his flock in the churchyard. He noticed a man who had just been buried; he bent it best to keep a moment place near the door, in the hope of escaping the inquisition. But the clergyman observed him, and, divining his object, called him forward. "John," said he, "what is he doing?" "Oh, sir," answered John, scratching his head, "ye ken, it's just sauntering to me and dissembling to me as preacher."

## HOW TO CURE LITIGATION.

Some years ago an Englishman was anxious to see how justice was administered in Hungary, a man of obliging provincial magistrate who happened to have a prisoner awaiting trial accommodated him. The wretched creature was brought in with the prosecutor and a witness, and the following dialogue ensued:

Magistrate to prosecutor: "Well, sir, what have you to say?"

Prosecutor: "Please, your high mightiness, the prisoner stole my goose."

Magistrate to witness: "What have you to say about the matter?"

Witness: "Please your high mightiness, I saw the prisoner steal the goose."

Magistrate to prisoner: "And what have you to say?"

Prisoner: "Please, your high mightiness, I did not steal that goose."

Magistrate to prisoner: "A fortnight's imprisonment for stealing the goose."

To prosecutor: "A fortnight's imprisonment for not looking after your goose."

To witness: "A fortnight's imprisonment for not minding your own business."

NEW KIND OF ST. VITUS DANCE.

A man walked into a store on Broadway in New York, and stood before the soda fountain.

"Gimme a solid lemon squeezer, well dashed," he said to the clerk, winking his left eye rapidly.

The clerk began to turn on lemon juice and watch his customer, who continued to wink.

"I can cure that," said the clerk. "We have an embrocation that will instantly relieve the St. Vitus dance."

"What is the St. Vitus dance?" loudly asked the man.

"Why, your eyelids are affected," was the response.

"You don't catch on to my meaning, I fear. I am from Maine."

"Oh, we keep it here in a bottle. It would take a half dozen to cure your eye of St. Vitus' dance."

"Keeet you are," exclaimed the honey-dimpled prodigality from Maine as he swallowed a glass of bogus soda.

## FACTS CONCERNING OPALS.

The mineralogists and geologists have offered many clever theories to account for the splendor of the opal, but no one has completely satisfied everybody, and perhaps never will. It is conjectured that it is due either to the presence of water in its composition or to the disintegration of the laminae or layers of the stone, but even this is not certainly known. The Turks believe that the gem is of colonial origin, and thus escape all difficulties at once. The ancient opal mines have never been discovered, but there were no doubt deposits of the precious stones in Arabia, Syria and perhaps other parts of Asia, from which the ancients obtained their gems.

Central America and Mexico abound in opal bearing districts, which are much more abundant than might be supposed; but perhaps the finest opals of the present day are obtained in Hungary. The fire opal is found in the greatest perfection in the porphyry rocks near Zimapan, in Mexico; but while this variety is the most beautiful of all opals, it is also the most sensitive, and is frequently ruined beyond hope of repair by damp or exposure, or even by a sudden change in the weather. There is probably no gem, however, which is more subject to injury than the opal. Exposure to the light injures it very materially, though there is not one thing strange about this, the fact being true also of amethyst, the garnet, and almost all other precious colored stones.

As stated, the finest opals are now found in Hungarian mines. When first extracted from their native matrix, the gems are soft, friable, tender and easily broken. The first thing to be done is to expose them to the air and light for a few days, until they have become hard, and then their colors begin to appear. At the same time the change takes place in the gem, it becomes also reduced in size from the evaporation of the quarry water contained in its veins. Great care must be exercised in drying the stone, or it will split and crack in a thousand directions, and become utterly worthless. It is also liable to another calamity, if exposed to a high temperature—that is, of losing iridescence, and when this once happens, the stone is absolutely worthless.

## HOW FISH ARE SPREAD.

In looking over the most recent annual lists of this portion of the country, writes Dr. C. C. Abbott in his forthcoming "Reminiscences About Home," I find that much of our zoological literature is somewhat amusing. By a preconceived notion of what should be the geographical distribution of the fishes, and other animals as well, these "systematic" writers gravely assert that in such a river a fish is found, but that it never wanders either to the eastward or westward. Perhaps originally this was true of our rivers, as the river itself determined the range of specific variation; but has ultimately come about; but no river could retain all the species that originated in it. There are too many possible ways by which fish can be easily transported long distances for us to assert that none of them have occurred in stocking a neighboring stream with species not native and to the major born. There is undoubtedly evidence on record of whitetails gathering up immense numbers of minute fish and sending them miles away. Tame shoals of fishes, frogs, and even salamanders, are not unknown, even if they are uncommon; and strange would it be if all such wild transported species should all spread dry ground, and never into the water. Fertilized eggs, too, can likewise be blown a long distance even over a range of hills, and once deposited in a favorable place, and on one case to a lake of fishes that previously were unknown in the locality. Eggs, say, might readily adhere to the tail of a duck diving to the bottom of a pond, and would thus be readily transported in a distant river, miles away from that in which they were deposited by the parent duck. The present extensive system of canals also has tended to mingle the aquatic faunas of our various river systems. And when all these possible, probable and actual conditions are considered it never occurs to wonder if any one of our rivers or its tributaries are now full of occasional individuals of unexpected species.

The language of reason, unaccompanied by kindness, will often fail of making an impression; it has no effect on the understanding, because it touches not the heart.

## THE OBEAH MAN.

Obeah, in the West Indies, is a twofold art—the art of poisoning combined with the art of imposing upon the credulity of ignorant people by a pretense of witchcraft. The Obeah man or woman is one of a great guild or fraternity of crime. Hardly a criminal trial occurs in the different colonies in which he is not implicated in one way or another. His influence is unbounded, the credulous peasantry holding him as prophet, priest and king of the district over which he holds sway. If a negro maiden wants a charm to make her lover "good to her," if a man wishes to avenge a wrong, or to know the secrets of the future, the Obeah man is at hand to supply the means and to proffer his assistance and advice.

"Under the title of 'hush-dee-oh' he wanders from place to place at the cost of his charges; supplied with food by one, with money by another, denied nothing. His pretensions are high; but he has means at hand to enforce them. He declares himself powerful to cure all diseases. He can protect a man from the consequences of a crime; he can even reanimate the dead.

His knowledge of poison is immense. Every bush and tree in the island is a weapon for his arm. Unfortunately, in so many instances more of these agents are not wanting to his hand. How many planters have had poison administered to them in their coffee, how many bookkeepers have come to an untimely end by the mixture of ground glass in their food may be seen in the records of the slave courts of the different colonies—Barbadoes and Jamaica especially. Next to cholera and yellow fever, Obeah was the greatest danger which every white man connected with the administration of a sugar estate had to encounter.

There is something indecently sinister in the appearance of the Obeah man, which is readily observed by persons who have mixed much with the negroes. Sometimes, as an outward and visible sign of his trade or calling, he comes abroad with him a staff or wand, with serpents wreathed about it or the rude likeness of a human face roughly delineated on the handle. Lizard's bones, cat's claws, ducks' skulls, grave dirt—that is, earth taken from the grave of a freshly buried corpse—hang in a bag at his side. He has his cabalistic book (albeit he can seldom read), full of strange characters, crude figures and roughly-traced diagrams and devices, which he pretends to consult in the exercise of his calling.

On one occasion I happened to be in a court-house during the trial of a notorious thief, when I noticed one of these gent-men enter the room; a very dirty half-breed he was bound tightly round his head, and from under his shaggy brows I could see a pair of small, cunning eyes which never took their gaze from the face of the judge. The prisoner was untried and was dusky and excited, but I was afterwards told that instead of employing a lawyer he had retained for his defense this Obeah man, and had actually paid him the sum of three guineas for his services. The ward had undertaken to "fix the eye" of the judge, and had promised the miserable dregs that this would infallibly insure his acquittal.

## WEAR AND TEAR OF GOLD.

The annual loss of gold, by attrition, hip-track fires, etc., is very small, not quite two tons, or 428,000. According to Jones, gold in the loss 200,000, or 4,175,000 per annum in the actual amount, 475,000,000. The loss by attrition cannot possibly be higher than one-sixth of the ratio of loss in a home merchandise—say 23 for every 100,000 shipped; and as the quantity of gold in the loss in 1871-82 averaged 173,000,000 per annum, the loss by attrition would be 410,000. If we take 32,000 for loss by wear, we make up a total wear and tear of 452,000, or two tons, the existing stock being under 11,000 tons. McDougal used to reckon the jeweler's loss, wear and tear, etc., about one-fourth per cent., which would be nearly 1,000,000 a year of our present stock. The "consumption" by jewelry is probably even more now, but this motive affects the question of a possible gold famine, since the jeweler's consumption goes to swell the unmined reserve. It would appear that eighty years ago the unmined reserve was better understood than to-day, for it had in the Edinburgh Review of 1803 the following passage: "The precious metals have a twofold use—for manufactures and coin. If there is a deficiency of the coin the plate will be melted and coined. If there is a superabundance of coin it will be melted and manufactured."





## RISING SUN DIRECTORY.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

To all points by railroad and stage—  
Stage line 6.25 a. m. By Railroad—  
North—9.40 a. m., 4.20 p. m. South;  
10.12 a. m., 7.13 p. m.

## RAILROAD AND STAGE.

Trains leave Rising Sun 10.26 a. m.  
4.36 and 7.28 p. m.

Trains leave at 6.19, 10.26 a. m.,  
and 7.28 p. m.

Daily stage and mail line leaves Rising  
Sun at 6.30 a. m., via Farmington,  
Principio and Woodlawn to Port Deposit.  
Returning, leaves Port Deposit  
12 m., arriving at Rising Sun at 2.30  
p. m.

## CHURCHES.

M. E. Church, preaching every other  
Sunday morning at 10.30 by Rev. J.  
Robinson. Sunday School every Sunday  
morning at 8.45.

Presbyterian Service held at Normal  
School Building every second and  
fourth Sunday of the month at 4 o'clock  
p. m. Pastor, Rev. S. A. Gayley.

## NEWSPAPER.

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Paper, devoted  
to Home, Farm and County affairs.  
Independent of party. \$1.00 per year.  
E. E. Ewing, editor and publisher.

## SCHOOLS.

Public School Trustees: Barclay  
Reynolds, Job Haines and H. J. Shep-  
pard.

Normal School Trustees: President,  
E. R. Huntington; Barclay Reynolds, Dr.  
L. R. Kirk, Jonathan Reynolds and  
Joseph Lincoln.

## TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. L. R. Kirk, M. R. Kirk, H. J.  
Sheppard, Theodore Garvin and A. L.  
Duckinck.

## OFFICERS.

President, Dr. L. R. Kirk; Secretary,  
M. R. Kirk; Street Commissioner,  
Theodore Garvin.

## NATIONAL BANK OF RISING SUN.

Officers: President, H. H. Haines;  
Vice President, Jas. M. Evans; Cash-  
ier, John D. Haines; Directors—H. H.  
Haines, Jas. M. Evans, Jesse A.  
Kirk, Job Haines, L. R. Kirk, M. D.  
and Timothy Haines.

RISING SUN CORNET BAND  
Meets in Library Room.

## NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. J. Sheppard.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

I. R. Taylor.

## CONSTABLES.

Jno. C. Hindman, D. G. Waring.

## NOTICE.

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECE COUNTY,  
JANUARY 12, 1902.  
ORDERED, That all Administrators, Ex-  
ecutors and Guardians that have not stated  
an account within a year, come forward and  
do the same, or show cause to the contrary,  
or they will be removed.

## ORPHANS' COURT.

The stated meetings of the Orphans'  
Court of Cecil county will be held on the  
second Tuesday of every month. Executors,  
Administrators and Guardians, wanting  
their accounts stated, will please bring in  
their vouchers a few days before Court.  
Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

## Meetings of County Commissioners.

The regular meetings of the County  
Commissioners will be held on the  
second Tuesday of every month. Col-  
lectors and others having accounts to be  
stated or settled will apply to the  
Clerk during the recess of the Board.  
Persons having claims against the  
county will please file the same in the  
Commissioners' office, with a legal  
voucher, as no account will be allowed  
not properly chargeable to the same.  
By order, JOHN S. ROSS, Clerk  
Commissioners Cecil County.

## FOR SALE, WANTS, &amp;C.

Advertisements inserted in this column for one cent  
per word each insertion. Initial letters and figures count  
as one word.

FOR SALE.—30 YOUNG PIGS,  
four weeks old. STEPHEN J. REY-  
NOLDS.

FOR SALE.  
One new "MUSTANG" MAIL  
ER, and 8 Gallies. Price \$110.00. Ad-  
dress this office.

## An Important Discovery.

The most important discovery is that  
which brings the most good to the greatest  
number. Dr. King's New Discovery for  
Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, will pre-  
serve the health and save the life, and is a price-  
less boon to the afflicted. Not only does it  
positively cure Consumption, but Coughs,  
Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and  
all affections of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs,  
yield at once to its wonderful curative power.  
If you doubt this, get a Trial Bottle  
Free at L. R. Kirk's drug store.

## COUNTY NEWS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1885.

## MINOR LOCALS.

Thanksgiving, roast turkey, pump-  
kin pie are all in the near future.

Wheat is looking remarkably well  
and the pasture fields are holding out  
lovely.

A fine rain on Tuesday night and  
Wednesday morning, followed by a  
cold streak.

Our enterprising jeweler, E. K.  
Brown, reneges his vows to our  
readers this week.

Dr. Morrison, inserts his profession-  
al card this week and proposes to  
make a specialty of diseases of the  
eye.

The chestnuts are ripe and the  
boys are ready to pick them up as  
they rattle down from the opening  
burrs.

A nice lot of coal hods at McClure's.  
Carter and Brown have packed  
2000 cases of tomatoes, as their pre-  
sent seasons work on this favorite veg-  
etable.

There was a very high tide on the  
Elk marshes on Tuesday of last week,  
during which an army of strong shod  
down a 1000 rail birds.

Stock of all kinds should have an  
extra bite of feed as the weather  
grows colder and pasture weaker,  
especially in low cows.

We have received a good, strong  
Local Option article, which came in  
too late for insertion this week, but  
will appear in next issue.

The Acme cy pian is the best for  
sale by McClure's.

Inclement weather appears to have  
played the dickens with the Fair  
receipts this year. The complaint is  
general, and Cecil has lots of bad  
company.

We had a call from Clinton McCul-  
lough, Esq., candidate for the State  
Senate, yesterday. He is opposed to  
the repeal of the Local Option law,  
he states.

Mr. R. E. Jamar, Register of wills  
paid the Sun a visit on Wednesday  
last; trembling but hopeful as all can-  
didates are, as November approaches.

Winter is coming therefore get  
your stoves fitted up by C. C. McClure's.

The sound of the sportsman's gun  
is now heard in the early morning  
hours, and the partridge whirs his  
way, frightened half out of its wits.

The Indian Summer days are here  
and "Smoke as from a thousand  
Wigwags fills the air," while the  
glorious tints of autumn deck the  
land-scapes.

We elsewhere publish the prospec-  
tus of the *Cultivator and Country  
Gentleman* one of the leading agricul-  
tural papers of the country,—a pio-  
neer in the cause of rural industry.

Lard cans at bottom prices at C. C.  
McClure's.

Rev. J. R. Milligan will be installed  
pastor of Rock and Zion Presbyterian  
churches next Tuesday the 27th inst.  
He is Squire Malone, and Porter will  
take part in the exercises.

Owing to sickness of one, and the  
absence from home of another of the  
School Commissioners last week the  
meeting of the Board was adjourned  
to the 27th inst.

The coal wagons of Jas. Barnes  
and A. L. Duckinck & Co are busy  
putting the black diamonds into coal  
houses, cellars, back yards and other  
receptacles for winter fuel.

Lots of hay and straw continue to  
come into our ware houses. There is  
a large trade in timothy hay transac-  
ted at our stations. Hay seems to be  
the leading money crop of our far-  
mers.

Mr. I. Thos. Foster has purchased  
from Mr. Jno. T. Reynolds the old  
Harris-Manion of Harrisville and 63  
acres of land included, for the sum of  
\$5,000, as reported.

Let farmers in every district form  
farmers' clubs this winter and by  
organized effort double the attractions  
of the annual fair of '86, as well as its  
usefulness.

At a meeting of the Managers, on  
Thursday 15th inst., Dr. R. E. Brom-  
well of 5th dist., was appointed Sur-  
veyor for the Farmers and Mechanics  
Fire Ins. Co.—H. H. Kimble, aect.

Thieves broke into the barn of one  
of the Felton H. use in Elkton last Sat-  
urday night and took a small sum of  
money. The baker, of J. Queck was  
also entered and money and clothing  
stolen. An attempt was also made  
to enter the saloon of John Long.

The Tubular lantern is the best  
in the market and McClellan sells them.

There was a pleasant collation  
party at E. M. Hunt's on Wednesday  
evening last, at which the youth and  
beauty of the Sun, and vicinity in-  
dulged on the light fantastic toe,  
through the "lone still" hours to the  
music of Kirk's String band.

Stove pipes, zinc pipes, collars, and  
every thing that you want to put up  
your stove with, for sale by C. C. Mc-  
Clure.

Asiatic Mixture, is the best known  
remedy for Diarrhea, Cramps, Pains  
Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, Tooth-  
ache &c. always keep a bottle in the  
house, only 25 cts. Prepared at Dr.  
L. R. Kirk's Drug Store, Rising Sun  
Md.

The *American Bee Journal*, is a  
weekly magazine devoted to apicu-  
ture, and any person keeping bees,  
should subscribe for the *Journal* and  
learn something about the business,  
which has grown to be a great indus-  
try. For terms and address see ad-  
vertisement.

The recent registration of voters  
shows that we still continue to ad-  
vance in population. In this district  
43 names were added and 21 stricken  
off. Most of the districts did even  
better than this. The aggregate ad-  
dition to the list was 334 names, to  
128 taken off.

Corn husking is the last of the  
farmer's harvest work, and the warm  
dry weather is putting the crop in  
fine condition for the crib. Not  
much of this work has been done yet,  
but a few cool days will start the  
huskers. The crop is a good one  
this season.

Jacob Swayne sent the MIDLAND  
a few specimens of second crop straw-  
berries last week. On enquiring of  
the young man who handed us the  
berries we learned that this second  
crop was not very large. The berries  
were fine, however, which is an im-  
possible quality in all garden pro-  
ducts.

Our old friend Stephen Hindman  
has left the lumber business and gone  
into Uncle Sam's employ, handling  
mail as postal clerk between New  
York and Washington. He will find  
that harder work than handling pine  
boards and shingles, but folks from  
some cause not easily explained, do  
like to assist their Uncle Sammy.

Our Elkton exchanges say that the  
winter tramp has already commenced  
his southern migration. A swarm  
struck Elkton last week. We think  
there had better be some work map-  
ped out by the County Commission-  
ers for these professionals. It doesn't  
much matter what kind of work.  
If they know that the work is surely  
ready for them, they will give the jail  
and almshouses a wide berth. It is  
a shame that honest industry should  
be so imposed upon by these vaga-  
bonds, as the levy list proves it has  
been.

Mr. D. G. McElroy tossed a can of  
his high grade corn while passing  
with a load to the depot, which was  
caught on the fly. On trial the con-  
tents proved to be very nearly equal  
to the article in its full glory when  
eaten from the cob. If Mac's corn  
runs like this sample "roasting ears"  
may be enjoyed the whole year round.

John Brown, aged 79, departed this  
life on Friday last, and his funeral  
took place from his late residence at  
Mt. Pleasant, or Vinegar Hill. The  
deceased had resided in this part of  
the county the greater part of his life  
and was universally respected. He  
was a skillful tradesman and stood  
first among his class.

Some evil minded person not hav-  
ing the fear of the law before him,  
and being possessed by the devil, as  
the old fashioned indictment expres-  
es it, stole three setter pups from  
Sam. B. Foard of the Elkton Howard  
House. They are described as hav-  
ing iron markings. That won't do for  
thorough breeds, Samuel. They  
mustn't show fan. That is a sign of  
the base blooded hound.

We are gratified to see it stated  
that the receipts from the Elkton Fair  
will almost cover the expenses. A  
little more economical financing and  
planning will make future Fairs  
pay out and have a surplus. The  
buildings and grounds are elegantly  
appointed and every thing that  
contributes to a successful fair has  
been accomplished.

The total receipts of the Fair are  
stated to be about \$10,000. The man-  
agers will hold a meeting to-day and  
we will have a correct report for our  
next issue. Had the weather been  
propitious the receipts would have  
reached very nearly \$15,000. The  
Railroad Company and citizens such  
a demand for car accommodation they  
felt misgivings as to their ability to  
properly accommodate the crowds.

The friends of George W. Kidd,  
Esq., formerly of this county, will be  
gratified in learning that he is a  
member of the Geological and Scien-  
tific Association of Texas, which has  
its principal office in Houston, and  
which was recently organized for the  
purpose of collecting and utilizing  
geological and scientific information  
concerning the Lone Star State—  
Cecil Democrat.

Mr. M. Jackson farming Mr. Jesse  
A. Kirk's place near the Sun, has a  
phenomenon in the porcine line, of a  
pig destitute of hair. The little fel-  
low is one of a litter, some two or  
three weeks old, and his only cover-  
ing is a pinkish colored skin which  
is as innocent of hair or bristles, as  
though it had been dipped into a  
seething tub and scraped. Although  
the evening was comparatively mild  
when we had a look at him the little  
fellow's hide wrinkled and shivered,  
as though he were very sensitive to  
cold, otherwise he appeared as plump  
and hearty as the other members of  
the infant family.

## Ho, Boy, Stop That Cow!

Send all the veal calves in the  
country to Jas. Barnes' ware house,  
Rising Sun. He will pay the highest  
cash price for them. Bring them on  
Tuesday and Friday mornings. Don't  
forget the days. He has orders for a  
thousand good veal calves between  
now and the holidays. Veal Calves  
mind, don't want "deacon."

## TAKE NOTICE.

["Cash on the nail."]—Send  
Send in the "Cow babies" forth-  
with. Bring them in by 1's and 2's  
and 10's and dozens, riding, driving  
and walking. Sook, sook easy, come  
up to Barnes', and take a ride on the  
rail. oct. 16.

We want reliable, live agents in all  
parts of the county and state for the  
MIDLAND JOURNAL, write for terms.

The money drawers were taken  
from the stores in the Monday night  
robbery, and apparently examined  
leisurely by moon light. Dr. Kirk's  
drawer was found about Pogue's car-  
riage shop, and under one of the par-  
titions three or four dimes were stick-  
ing which had escaped the thief. The  
drawers belonging to the other stores  
were found some distance from the  
premises, the next morning. A sperm  
candle appears to have been used for  
light. No person seems to have any  
knowledge of the time of night the  
depredations were committed.

## Buried Alive.

Thomas Boyd of Perryville, while  
making an excavation near the Eng-  
ine house on Saturday week, was  
buried by the ear in caving in on him  
suddenly. After some sharp work he  
was rescued in an exhausted condi-  
tion. One of his shoulders had suf-  
fered dislocation and he had also re-  
ceived a wound in the arm from a  
pick in the hands of the men who  
were busied in his rescue.

## The Champion Athlete.

Cecil can boast of claiming the  
champion of the world in the matter  
of heaving heavy weights. William  
L. Condon of Perryville, bears this  
distinguished honor. At the Exhibi-  
tion of Athletes, at Mott Haven, N. Y.,  
on the 9th inst, he threw the 16 pound  
hammer 94 feet and 2 inches, which  
beats the Irish Champion, Barry of  
Cork two inches. Not a great deal,  
but it's a beat.

## Rum and Riot.

Two parties named Andy Richard-  
son and Loraine McCummins, were ar-  
ranged before Squire Taylor on Wed-  
nesday last charged by Samuel Wicks  
with destroying his dairy.

There had been a party at Wick's  
which these men attended, but having  
implied too freely, if this new beverage  
called "pear cider" or "milk-melons"  
mischievous for "having some fun," over-  
turned the milk house and destroyed  
milk and butter. The proof of guilt-  
being positive the magistrate imposed a  
fine of \$10, and cost on each.

DR. S. W. MORRISON, M. D.

## OCULIST.

Office with G. S. Dore, M. D., the  
third Tuesday of every month, between  
the hours of 1:30, A. M. and 4 P. M.  
Attention given only to diseases of the  
eyes and defect of sight. oct 23-2m

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1886

Country Gentleman.

## THE BEST OF THE

## AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is the *Leading  
Journal of American Agriculture*. In  
amount and practical value of contents,  
in extent and ability of Correspondence,  
in quality of paper and extent of its Engrav-  
ings the FIRST RANK. It is believed  
to have no superior in either of the three  
great divisions of

## Farm Crops and Processes.

## Horticulture &amp; Fruit-Growing.

## Live Stock and Dairying.

It also includes all other departments  
of rural interest, such as the Practice of  
Agriculture, Bee-keeping, Greenhouse and  
Orchard, Veterinary Medicine, Game Qua-  
rrels and answers, Domestic Reading,  
Domestic Economy, and a miscellany of the  
Notes of the Week. Its Analytical Reports  
are unusually complete and much atten-  
tion is paid to the Progress of the crops,  
the Weather, and upon one of the most impor-  
tant questions—What is to be done with  
the Soil. It is liberally illustrated, and is in-  
creased in supply, in a continuous improv-  
ing degree, and in the best sense of the term  
a

## A LIVE AGRICULTURAL

## NEWSPAPER.

Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN  
has been greatly ENLARGED by in re-  
sizing its size from 16 to 20 pages weekly, the  
terms continue as heretofore, when paid  
strictly in advance: One Copy, one year  
\$2.50; Five Copies, \$10.00, and an addi-  
tional copy for one under of the Club; Ten  
Copies \$20.00, and an additional copy for the  
year free to the order of the Club. For  
all New Subscribers for 1886, pay-  
ing in advance now, will receive the paper  
FREE, from our receipt of the remittance  
to January 1st, 1886, without charge.  
Specimen of the Paper, sent on request.  
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, PUBLISHERS,  
ALBANY.





## Ladies Department.

**French Pan Cake.**—Beat the yolks and whites, separately, of three eggs; whisk into them two gills of milk, add a sal spoonful of salt, and a tea spoonful of sugar, add gradually three ounces of flour, and a tablespoonful of melted butter, pour it into a buttered pan and brown both sides nicely. When done, dredge with sugar and spread a layer of jelly over it; roll up and cover the outside surface with powdered sugar.

**Kidney Omelet.**—Wash two nut-ton kidneys, remove the sinews ad hering to them, cut them in slices, cover with water slightly salted, and allow them to stand six hours; drain and par-boil a few moments. Put in a frying pan a pat of butter, when hot add the kidneys; toss them about to cook them evenly, add a gill of gravy, a tablespoonful of sherry, salt, pepper, and a little lemon or orange juice. Set the pan on the back of the range while you prepare the omelet as follows: Break three eggs and examine them before beating them together. add a teaspoonful of milk and beat the eggs up to the last moment before pouring them in the pan. As the omelet sets, remove the pan from the hottest part of the fire, strike the handle of the pan with the left hand, to prevent the omelet from sticking to the pan, or slip a knife under it, which will accomplish the same result. When the centre of the omelet is quite firm, want the pan and prepare for folding the omelet, which is easily done if a little care is exercised. Before folding, add the kidneys, and put the sauce around the omelet.

The wings of turkeys, geese and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint as cloth.

To brighten the inside of a coffee or tea-pot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap, and let it boil about forty-five minutes.

To remove grease from wall paper lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To set colors in caubor, dip it into a solution of saltpetre, using two or three cents' worth to a pallful of water. Salt will injure the fabric.

Lemons are a very cheap luxury for those living near cities or having easy access to rapid transportation, and can be kept fresh for months by putting them into a clean, tight jar or cask, and covering them with cold water. Keep in a cool place, out of the reach of sunlight, and change the water often not less than every third day; every second day a better. Lemons are excellent for winter use, or if one is inclined to rheumatism.

In putting flowers for winter, do not use all the old plants, they occupy too much space. For a number of cuttings of each kind, shall or boxes of rich earth and by applying they will be fine looking plants. Give a few every day when the ground begins to freeze, or they will become too tender. One may think who owns a handsome conservatory has it filled with vines, Ferns, Fuchsias, etc., while the *Gesneria* and *Hydrangea*, and other sun-loving plants are neglected to the point where they bloom no more better—V. V. in *Vict's August*.

## Philadelphia Fashions.

Special Correspondence to the Journal.

Winter novelties are the odd sets consisting of hat, box or collarette and muff combined, all of the same materials and trimmed in suite. In one set the hat is of *Otter* colored velvet, with outside front of other color lined inside with quilted cream colored satin; muff and collarette are

made of the same materials, as the hat, and are caught together by two radiant lined birds.

A new corduroy in wide strips has rather dark ground in one of the browns or drabs, sprinkled over with splashes of white.

A dress with cedar brown plush skirt has the embossed upper garment trimmed with a fringe formed of chenille loops, each holding a very small for cone just in the condition it is gathered from tree or ground.

In Hunters green felt, is an odd Ruben hat, trimmed with velvet, the same shade intermingled with a serge ribbon showing oriental colored autumn leaves, arranged in high loops, half concealing the ear of a fawn, and the head of a small squirrel.

The mail order business has been completely revolutionized by the recently adopted plan of Sharpless Brothers of Chestnut and Eight Sts. Philadelphia Pa. who now send all goods or articles purchased through their mails order department, to any part of the United States, free of cost for transportation. Samples of all manner of specified dress goods and circular of information sent to any mentioned address upon receipt of postal card containing directions.

STELLA CRESENT.

## Temperance.

## The Outlook.

Predicting the result of a popular election is one of the most uncertain things in the line of prophecy. Father Grealy, originated the system of predicting or forecasting the result of elections by comparison of figures and estimating gains and losses, a kind of statistical system in which the future was somehow on the eve of important elections, figured out by the results of votes in the past. It is generally proved about as delusive as a game of thimble-rig, but it was intensely interesting to anxious politicians, who are ever ready to grasp at straws, and helped to make the *Tribune* popular.

We are about to enter on the dubious ground of prediction and to be brief about it, and without resorting to the trick of employing figures, our prediction is that every one of the candidates for legislative honors, on the Republican ticket will be beaten.

We reach this conclusion from the fact that the Democrats are a few hundred votes in the majority in the county, when political matters are allowed to drift along quietly, as they are this fall on the legislative ticket. The only excitement is over the clerkship for the Circuit Court, which has no party significance, and the small fight that is being made over the county commissioners in which Russell's head is setting the most of the oil which are being thrown.

That the temperance element is divided between two parties, and there being nothing to induce them to vote out side of their accustomed party discipline, the candidates of one party just standing as favorable or rather unfavorable in respect to temperance legislation is the other, the temperance question, in this regard gives neither an advantage. It is policy in the Democratic politicians to let matters remain quiet for they are sure to be the winners there by. The grog element as the only outside, level headed factor in these political contests. They pretty generally train with the Democratic party which is all clear gain to the party, and their leading politicians are not foolish enough to antagonize so strong a vote, where nothing is to be gained by so rash an act. The grog party know full well if any favors are to be gained, the most likely place to look for them will be to the party that is always re-

frained for bearing the odium of their friendship and support. Hence, if there is no other inducement, the enemies of Local Option, or all laws, restricting the free sale of liquor, will endeavor to strengthen this claim, whether it be assumed or real, by voting solidly for the candidates whom they may approach with some show of favor. On the other hand there is no motive whatever for the temperance element in the Democratic party to turn down its own party candidates in order to boost the Republican candidates.

The latter have no advantage over their rivals for popular favor in this respect. Both party candidates have held their tongues on this question, the Democrats, because they saw no gain from speaking out, and the Republicans have been too faint hearted to say boldly to the temperance element, that they are in favor of amending, in place of repealing the Local Option law. In fact some of them are trying to curry favor with the rum party by advocating "high license." They might as well attempt to "dart straws against the wind" as catch a rum vote by this dodge. What ever the rum party may be, they are not fools. If approached with this plea they will very readily answer, "we have as good high license candidates among our party friends as you are. Why should he desert them?" And this is an unanswerable reason.

The whole story in a nut shell is simply this. The temperance vote in either party has no inducement to go to the candidates of the other. The whiskey element can see no gain—and probably there would be no loss—by dickering with Republican candidates. Under the circumstances the Democrats have the inside track for the legislative race, and are wise enough to hold their tongues and keep it. The Republican candidates haven't enterprise and courage enough to make a bold push to gain it, and are beaten dead sure before the battle.

## EXPERIMENTING ON ANIMALS.

Some people object entirely to experiments upon animals. They do this chiefly on two grounds. The first is that such experiments are useless, and the second that, even if they were useful, we have no right to inflict pain upon animals. The first objection is due to ignorance. Almost all our exact knowledge of the action of drugs on the various organs of the body, as well as the physiological functions of these organs themselves, has been obtained by experiments on animals. Their second objection is one which, if pushed to its utmost limits and steadily carried out, would soon drive man off the face of the earth. The struggle for existence is constantly going on, not only between man and man, but between man, the lower animals, and plants, and man's very being depends upon his success. We kill animals for food. We destroy them when they are dangerous, like the tiger or cobra, or destructive, like the rat or mouse. We oblige them to work for us for no reward but their food, and we urge them on by whip and spur when they are unwilling or flag. One would think of blaming the messenger who should apply whip and spur to bring a reprobate, and thus save the life of a human being about to die on the scaffold, even although his horse should die under him at the end of the journey. Humane people will give an extra shilling to a cabman in order that they may catch the train which will take them to soothe the driving moments of a friend without recurring to the consequences to the cab horse. Yet if one hears of the suffering which the horse has to endure in either of the cases just mentioned were to be inflicted by a philanthropist in order to obtain the knowledge which would help to relieve the suffering and lengthen the life, not of one human being only, but of thousands, many persons would exclaim against him. Such objections as these are due either to want of knowledge or want of thought on the part of people who make them. They either do not know the benefits which medicine derives from experiment, or they thoughtlessly (sometimes, perhaps, wilfully) ignore the evidence regarding the utility of experiment.

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LEAVING SOUTH.		LEAVING NORTH.	
Station.	Time.	Station.	Time.
Philadelphia	6:00	Philadelphia	6:00
Wilmington	6:15	Wilmington	6:15
Baltimore	6:30	Baltimore	6:30
Jersey City	6:45	Jersey City	6:45
Atlantic City	7:00	Atlantic City	7:00
Camden	7:15	Camden	7:15
Delaware	7:30	Delaware	7:30
Washington	7:45	Washington	7:45
Richmond	8:00	Richmond	8:00
Frederick	8:15	Frederick	8:15
Hagerstown	8:30	Hagerstown	8:30
Gettysburg	8:45	Gettysburg	8:45
Carlisle	9:00	Carlisle	9:00
Harrisburg	9:15	Harrisburg	9:15
York	9:30	York	9:30
Lebanon	9:45	Lebanon	9:45
Carlisle	10:00	Carlisle	10:00
Harrisburg	10:15	Harrisburg	10:15
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Carlisle	5:00	Carlisle	5:00
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York	6:30	York	6:30
Lebanon	6:45	Lebanon	6:45
Carlisle	7:00	Carlisle	7:00
Harrisburg	7:15	Harrisburg	7:15







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3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657,











## RISING SUN DIRECTORY.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

CLOSING  
To all points by railroad and stage—  
Stage line 6.25 a. m. By Railroad—  
North—9.40 a. m., 4.20 p. m. South;  
10.15 a. m., 7.15 p. m.

## RAILROAD AND STAGE.

NORTH  
Trains leave Rising Sun 10.26 a. m.  
4.26 and 7.28 p. m.

SOUTH  
Trains leave at 6.19, 10.26 a. m.  
and 7.28 p. m.  
Daily stage and mail line leaves Rising  
Sun at 6.30 a. m., via Farmington,  
Principio and Woodlawn to Port De-  
posit. Returning, leaves Port Deposit  
12 m., arriving at Rising Sun at 2.30  
m.

## CHURCHES.

M. E. Church, Preaching every other  
Sunday morning at 10.30 by Rev. J.  
Robinson. Sunday School every Sun-  
day morning at 8.45.  
Presbyterian Service held at Normal  
School Building every second and  
fourth Sunday of the month at 4 o'clock  
p. m., Pastor, Rev. S. A. Gayley.

## NEWSPAPER.

JOURNAL—A Weekly Paper, devoted  
to Home, Farm and County affairs.  
Independent of party. \$1.00 per year.  
R. E. Ewing, editor and publisher.

## SCHOOLS.

Public School Trustees: Barclay  
Reynolds, Job Haines and H. J. Shep-  
pard.  
Normal School Trustees: President,  
E. R. Huntington, Barclay Reynolds, Dr.  
L. R. Kirk, Jonathan Reynolds and  
Joseph Lincoln.

## TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. L. R. Kirk, M. E. Kirk, H. J.  
Sheppard, Theodore Garvin and A. L.  
Dyckinck.

## OFFICERS.

President, Dr. L. R. Kirk; Secretary,  
M. E. Kirk; Street Commissioner,  
Theodore Garvin.

## NATIONAL BANK OF RISING SUN.

Officers: President, H. H. Haines;  
Vice President, Jas. M. Evans; Cash-  
ier, John D. Haines. Directors—H.  
H. Haines, Jas. M. Evans, Jesse A.  
Kirk, Job Haines, L. R. Kirk, M. D.,  
and Timothy Haines.

## RISING SUN CORNET BAND.

Meets in Library Room.

## NOYAL PUBLIC.

H. J. Sheppard.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

I. R. Taylor.

## CONSTABLES.

Jos. C. Hindman, D. G. Waring.

## NOTICE.

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CEIL COUNTY,  
JANUARY 11, 1902.  
ORDERED, That all Administrators, Ex-  
ecutors and Guardians that have not stated  
an account within a year, come forward and  
do the same, or show cause to the contrary,  
or they will be cited.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

## ORPHANS' COURT.

The Stated Meetings of the Orphans'  
Court of Cecil county will be held on the  
second Tuesday of every month. Executors,  
Administrators and Guardians, wishing  
their accounts stated, will please bring in  
their vouchers a few days before Court.

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

## Meetings of County Commissioners.

The regular meetings of the County  
Commissioners will be held on the  
second Tuesday of every month. Col-  
lectors and others having accounts to be  
stated or settled will apply to the  
Clerk during the recess of the Board.  
Persons having claims against the  
county will please file the same in the  
Commissioners' office, with a legal  
voucher, as no account will be allowed  
not properly chargeable to the same.  
By order, JOHN S. ROSSELL, Clerk  
Commissioners Cecil County.

J. D. ZEHNDER,  
MARBLE WORKS.

Rising Sun, Md.  
Head and Foot Stones, Monuments  
and Marble Work of All Descrip-  
tion Neatly Executed.

## I. R. TAYLOR,

Justice of the Peace,  
Rising Sun, - - - Md.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale,  
Wills, and other legal instruments of  
writing, carefully and correctly drawn  
up and executed, at a reasonable cost.  
All business transacted before  
me confidential without request. ccd

## COUNTY NEWS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

## MINOR LOCALS.

Next Tuesday is election day and  
"don't you forget it."

Tax collectors have been passing  
the collection box this week.

The candidates have been round-  
dispensing cigars, pear cider &c.

We call attention to J. D. Zehnder's  
ad. in another column.

Best quality of Ladies' Kid Gloves  
at T. T. Worrall's.

Diphtheria has been very prevalent  
and fatal at North East this fall and  
late summer.

W. T. Warburton Sr. of the 9th  
district is reported dangerously ill of  
malaria fever.

Dr. Howlett has hung out in front  
of his Dental office, a neat and tasty  
sign, in "Blue and Gold."

Woolen Blankets and Bed Quilts at  
T. T. Worrall's.

Nathan McCullough died at his  
residence near Woodlawn, on the 20-  
th inst., aged 57 years.

The new M. E. Cokesbury Church  
near Port Deposit will be dedicated  
on Sunday next.

Our enterprising cattle dealer Mr.  
C. Kimble unshipped another small  
drove of cattle at the Station last  
Monday evening.

The candidates have been slipping  
round for the last fortnight, filled  
with hope and fear. A few more days  
and the agony will be over.

Silk Velvets and Velveteens at T.  
T. Worrall's.

John T. Janney, brother of ex-  
sheriff E. Westley Janney of Elkton,  
died suddenly at his home near Bay  
View, on Saturday last.

The Port Deposit Call made its  
first appearance on last Saturday,  
a little behind time but this is unavoi-  
dable in the first issue, generally.

W. P. Coulson, has withdrawn  
from the firm of W. P. Coulson &  
Co's Henshery. The "Co. will run  
the machine (Hatching) hereafter.

Proceeds of the Fair of the Cecil  
County Agricultural Society, foot up  
something over \$10,000 which more  
than meets the expenses, but will not  
cover the losses by the Spring Fair.

The Eighth Wonder of the world  
now on exhibition at E. R. Buffing-  
ton's. All persons in need of a dress  
are invited to call and see it before it  
disappears.

The meeting of the Rising Sun Lit-  
erary Society was postponed until  
Thursday evening, Nov. 5th on ac-  
count of the inclemency of the weath-  
er.

We invite the attention of persons  
having legal papers to execute or  
draw, to the card of I. R. Taylor, Esq.  
Justice of the Peace and writer of all  
kinds of legal instruments.

We published last week that Thos.  
Foster had purchased of Jno T.  
Reynolds, the old Harris property at  
Harrisville. Mr. Foster informs us  
that it is not so. He ought to know.

Quail are reported scarce and too  
young to shoot, about Elkton. They  
are never plenty in that region of  
gunners. We do not hear of an  
abundance about the Sun.

The Stone Run bridge abutments,  
at the old Reynolds foundry cross-  
ing, are being rapidly pushed by the  
energetic contractors, Wm. Richards  
and Jas. S. Ray.

Some of the young ladies present  
with the Elkton Academy, have  
organized a cooking class which meets  
weekly at the houses of the members,  
where the members of the class are  
instructed how to cook the food nec-  
essary to furnish a good square meal  
and how to bake bread, cakes, etc.

On Thursday of last week Mrs.  
Jno. Marshall of B. M. House, cele-  
brated her 80th birthday. There are  
a large number of old persons in this  
part of the County.

The ubiquitous thieves stole a val-  
uable horse blanket from Mr. C. M.  
Childs horse while hitched in front  
of his store at Conowingo one after-  
noon last week.

Saturday night is All-hallow E'en  
The night when all fools are abroad  
It is an old Scotch custom. Get a  
volume of Burns' Poems and he will  
tell you all about the night and its  
ceremonies.

Clark Broughton a well known citi-  
zen of the 7th district died at the old  
family residence on Tuesday night  
last very suddenly. He was buried  
on Friday at West Nottingham Pres-  
byterian Church.

We publish spily "Items" from  
Conowingo. Read them. We would  
be pleased to have some of the MID-  
LAND's friends send us sparks from  
Rowlandville, pickups from Colora,  
and Quiddlebits from all other points.

We enjoyed the pleasure of attend-  
ing the October meeting of the Cecil  
Farmer's Club on Wednesday last,  
which proved a most agreeable epi-  
sode, and will prepare a synopsis of  
the proceedings for the next issue of  
the MIDLAND.

We are sorry to learn that David  
Scott, School Commissioner from the  
4th district, who was stricken with  
paralysis some weeks since, is gradu-  
ally growing worse, and hopes of  
his recovery are not entertained.

On Saturday night quite an excite-  
ment was created at the depot, by a  
report that another darkey was dodg-  
ing round. Quite a crowd gathered  
to catch him, but it proved to be a  
false alarm.

Asiatic Mixture, is the best known  
remedy for Diarrhea, Cramps, Pains  
Colera Morbus, Neuritis, Tooth  
ache etc. always keep a bottle in the  
house, only 25 cts. Prepared at Dr.  
L. R. Kirk's Drug Store, Rising Sun  
Md.

Officials of the proposed ship canal  
made their first payments last Sat-  
urday. G. W. Kennedy of San Francisco,  
whose mill property has been purchas-  
ed by the projectors, received \$2,500  
which was the largest amount paid  
out. They are going to make first  
payments to all who have granted  
right of way.—News.

Herman Jeffers has made between  
eight and ten thousand gallons of  
cider at his cider works in Little Elk,  
which is only about one-fourth the  
quantity made by him last year.  
About forty barrels of the cider made  
by Mr. Jeffers this year belonged to  
John Fenton, one of Hon. John A. J.  
Creswell's tenants.—Democrat.

The members of the family of Dav-  
id C. Way, who have been visiting  
relatives at Colora, returned to their  
home in North Carolina last week.  
They were accompanied by Miss  
Allie Robinson of Keenest Square  
The pure bracing air of this hill region  
will have oxygenized their blood  
making them proof against malaria  
until the autumn frosts purifies the  
atmosphere of the marshy mosquito  
region of N. C.

On Monday an extra freight train  
on the Columbia & Port Deposit R.  
R. ran into a way freight at Octoraro  
Junction, wrecked three box cars and  
smashed the locomotive of the extra  
train. Passenger trains were delay-  
ed several hours.

Our "detectives" are keeping a  
sharp look after the "nigger" that  
broke into the stores last week, but  
he has had such a long start, that  
though one of the blackest of his kind,  
he doesn't cast even a shadow across  
the horizon. The \$300 are still un-  
claimed.

Jennis Beard who lives near Wood-  
lawn met with a serious if not fatal  
accident, on Thursday of last week.  
He and Geo. Gamble were hauling a  
load of brick from Oxford, and when  
near Chrome, Hylaman's old place he  
fell off the wagon by a misstep and  
the wagon ran over him. He was  
very badly injured, but we have not  
learned whether fatally.

John White's dwelling at Oakwood,  
was entered by burglars on Wednes-  
day night 21st inst., at 2 a.m. and Mrs.  
White being awake aroused her hus-  
band who pursued the burglars. He lost  
eight of them in the woods back of  
the post office. One of the robbers  
wore No. 5 shoes, the other No. 8's.  
Both were white men.

Two colored men were accidentally  
shot last week. One named John  
Jackson in the neighborhood of Port  
Deposit, by the accidental discharge  
of a gun in his own hands.—The other  
named Benj. Boyer, near North  
East, was shot, in the breast and it is  
feared fatally, by the accidental dis-  
charge of a gun in the hands of a com-  
rade.

The fine overcoat which was found  
in the abandoned bag of the thief who  
committed the depredations on the  
stores in this town last week belonged  
to Mr. J. Queck of Elkton and had  
been stolen in the raid made on his  
baking establishment, on Sunday  
night. Mr. Queck came up, identifi-  
ed the coat, and recovered his lost  
goods.

While S. S. Herr of Pleasant Grove  
was putting out decoys on the Sus-  
quehanna river a few days since, a  
large gray eagle swooped down with  
the intention of seizing one of the live  
ducks he had placed among the de-  
coys, but Herr was too quick for him  
and gave the marauder from the skies  
a load of shot, which ended the career  
of this bold buccaner of the feathered  
kingdom. The eagle measured 7½ ft.  
from tip to tip.

Barnes wants calves and the calves  
need barns this increasing cold  
weather. Bring all Veal Calves to  
the Rising Sun depot and get the  
Highest Cash Price down on delivery.

ONE THOUSAND—  
wanted between now and the holi-  
days, to supply the leading restau-  
rants in Philadelphia. Bring them  
in by the wagon load.

A Cabinet of Birds' Eggs.  
A lad of North East has a rare col-  
lection of birds' eggs, numbering  
about a hundred different species.  
Such a collection if artistically ar-  
ranged would pass for a handsome  
piece of bric-a-brac.

Death of Professor Lackland.  
Prof. Lackland, a son of Thomas  
Lackland, a prominent citizen of  
Cecil, died at the home of his aunt,  
Mrs. Mary McMullin, near Port De-  
posit of consumption, on Sunday  
night last. The deceased was 26 years  
of age, and was formerly Professor  
of Book-keeping in Bryant & Strat-  
ton's Business College.

A Marriage At Raccoon Ford.  
At Raccoon Ford, Orange county,  
Virginia, a very pleasant company  
assembled on the afternoon of the 21-  
st inst., at the residence of Mr. R.  
Haines England—formerly of Cecil  
county, Md.—to witness the marriag-  
e of their youngest daughter, Miss E.  
Janet, to James N. Haswell, Esq., of  
Baltimore. The ceremony was per-  
formed by Rev. J. C. Painter of Rap-  
idan; and after receiving the con-  
gratulations of their many friends the  
bride and groom left upon the even-  
ing train for an extended tour North.  
Upon their return they will occupy  
their beautiful residence in Balti-  
more.—Oxford Press

## Loss of a Jaw.

Mr. E. S. Quigley for a number of  
years one of the Public School teach-  
ers of this county, who has been suf-  
fering severely from "honey combing"  
of the jaw, caused by an injury to  
that organ, has been compelled to  
submit to a surgical operation by  
which the diseased part of the jaw  
bone was removed. The operation  
was performed in Philadelphia re-  
cently.

## Magnificent Corn.

Passing the corn field of Mr. F. M.  
Rawlings a day or two since, he hand-  
ed us three ears which he picked up  
from a pile where he chanced to be  
standing, whose combined weight was  
5 lbs. and length 39 inches, the long-  
est ear measuring 14 inches. The  
brothers and sisters of this triplet,  
judging from the hasty glance of the  
husked piles, appeared to average up  
well with these Jumbos of the corn  
field. Thrice happy must be he who  
is thus favored by Ceres.

## The Satoris Scandal.

The following statement was pub-  
lished in the Ledger: "The widow  
of General Grant has been greatly  
grieved and pained by the public dis-  
cussion of the domestic affairs of her  
daughter, Mrs. Satoris. The Public  
Ledger is authorized to say that all  
reports to the effect that Mrs. Satoris  
has applied or contemplates applying  
for divorce or separation from her  
husband are entirely without founda-  
tion and cruel wounds to her feel-  
ings."

## Installations.

The installation of the Rev. J. R.  
Milligan, pastor of Rock Church, took  
place on Tuesday morning. Rev. H.  
A. McLean presided. Rev. Dr. Val-  
andigham preached the sermon, Rev.  
George J. Porter delivered the charge  
to the pastor and Rev. J. S. Malone  
the charge to the people. In the eve-  
ning similar ceremonies were per-  
formed at Zion Church Rev. H. A.  
McLean again presiding. Rev. James  
Conway preached the sermon, Rev. S.  
A. Gayley, D. D. charged the pastor,  
and the Rev. J. Squier charged the  
people.

Great Excitement Among The  
Softer Sex.

The recent burglaries in and near  
town have made the ladies so ner-  
vous and fearful of a visit from the  
black goblin that they are afraid to  
go to bed, but sit up and consume the  
coal oil in nightly vigils. In order  
the necessary sleep and rest may be  
enjoyed the town authorities have  
organized a patrol who are on duty  
patrolling the streets after bed time.  
So ladies go to bed and enjoy that  
sweet repose so essential to health  
and beauty. And nervous gentle-  
men, don't you spring up at the nib-  
bling of a mouse and fire on the pa-  
trol.

## Another Attempt at Robbery.

On Tuesday night, about one  
o'clock, Miss Annie Mendenhall, was  
awakened and saw a colored man  
standing at the foot of her bed. A  
light was burning in the room which  
the burglar had turned down. Miss  
Mendenhall raised up in bed and the  
man ran to the open window any  
made his escape. The young lady  
called her father, and on examination  
it was found, the thief had effected an  
entrance by taking from its hinges,  
an iron gate, which closes the en-  
trance to Jesse A. Kirk's lane on the  
Farmington road one mile from the  
Sun, which is close to the residence  
of Mr. Mendenhall. The gate had  
been muffled by wrapping some  
twigs round the part which was placed  
against the house. The gate was  
leaned up and served as a ladder to  
reach the window. The bold burglar  
left no clue by which he could be fol-  
lowed.

### THE REMEDIES IN VEGETABLES.

portions of the French quarter and  
vicinity of Sixth avenue. It must not  
be supposed that these latter gentlemen  
confine themselves to the sort of work  
that one sees in their windows and show-  
cases—cheap tawdry chimney ornaments or  
broken-deck platters stuck together  
with a little paint of flimsy gold.  
They are capable of doing at least,  
if much finer work. Bring to me  
the thing something of value that you have  
occasionally damaged. The first ques-  
tion—that he will ask is whether you  
wish the repair to show, or the contrary.  
You can have almost anything made or  
mended in New York, so that it will be  
impossible to tell it from a genuine  
article. It is especially the case in the kind  
of lacquer ware—where, it is not necessary  
to imitate the better sort of decorations  
—gold and silver-ware, and jewelry of  
various sort; bronzes—the ring and the

**NEURALGIC HEADACHE OF WOMEN.**

Says the *London Lancet*: The increased, and apparently increasing frequency of neuralgic headaches among women must needs have a cause. There is one of singular simplicity and quite obvious which has been overlooked, and to which it is worth while to draw attention. The pain experienced is generally located in one or more of the branches of the second cervical nerve, very commonly those terminating in the scalp at the occiput. As a matter of fact, the nerves of the scalp are irritated by the hair being drawn tightly back and put under the strain, not as a whole, in those cases the strain would be spread over the large area of the surface, but by small bundles of hair which are pulled back and held in place by hairpins. Relief is often consciously experienced as a result of removing the hairpins, but this is only a temporary and partial effect. The injury does last, if not permanent in its consequences. The present style of dressing the hair should be discontinued, as it probably, in part at least, accounts for the extreme prevalence of a form of suffering which is both intractable and distressing.

HINDOO VIRGIN WIDOWS.

He sprang to her feet to procure Mr. Neville standing beside his fallen horse, and, as he struggled in the story, ascending rapidly.

"Ride on, my love," he was saying to the handsome equestrians who accompanied him. "Ride on, and I shall soon overtake you; when I shall have brought this mummy back to its senses," he muttered, as she passed on and rapidly disappeared around a curve of the hilly highway.

What succeeded Lillian never cared to recall; for moments, which seemed ages, she could only stare and shiver at the blows, the imprecations, the unreasoning pangs of grief, and transformed the faint and "red-faced" Mr. Neville into something infinitely more ghastly than any color which he had ever seen pleased to deplete.

But in the midst of it all, somebody grasped his wrist, snatched the cudgel from his hold, and tossed him aside like a feather.

"Neville," he began slowly and sternly, "we don't pretend to be very polished and sentimental hereabouts, but we do claim to be merciful to the best dependent on the care of men. And so long as I have a brain to think or a tongue to speak just so long do I mean to denounce such barbarous abuse on helpless animals."

Mr. Neville adjusted his disarranged collar, and scowled at the stalwart young fellow who had gathered a pile of grass to pillow the head of the fallen horse, which was dead or dying—then he drew forth an immaculate handkerchief and daintily wiped the sweat from his heated visage, and so sauntered around the curve and was gone.

Beneath the shadowy tree Lillian had stood unseen and unheard by either. The little incident was a revelation to her, and her eyes brimmed with tears as she silently gazed upon the lower against whom she had felt so disinclined and rebellious a brief time before.

"My Mark has the superior soul, the nobler heart," she admitted to her contrite self.

Never again would she deem him without sentiment and without feeling. If he had a homely and humorous trick of making the sublime seem sometimes ridiculous, he also certainly had the ability to make the possibly humane deed seem almost sublime.

In the midst of her reflections he chanced to turn toward the shadowy tree and to see her pathetically regarding him.

"Why, Lil! haven't you recovered from the caterpillar yet?" said he, noting the tears wet on her cheeks, and speaking in his characteristic fashion of homely humor.

Lillian sighed and pouted as she looked her pretty hands about his arm and walked with him to the back of the farmhouse. But she did not confess that she had just recovered from something rather more lusty than that which he had just mentioned, and that he had just regained all the fond esteem of her wayward little heart.

MEIC-A-BRAC IN NEW YORK.

It should be understood that there is comparatively little counterfeiting actually done with the intent to deceive, but there is an immense deal of repairing, refurbishing, imitating, and copying, and most of the articles thus mended, patched together, or made after the antique find their way into the trade, and often pass from hand to hand, and are sold among the dealers before they reach a permanent home. Under these circumstances the dealers themselves are often taken in, especially as it is their interest at times to be so. The large class of intermediaries (especially numerous in New York and Boston) who buy on commission are the general very well acquainted with the clever

As the custom of early marriage, or rather infant marriage, is widely prevalent in India, there is seen a vast number of virgin widows here. You might frequently see girls of two or three years married to boys of seven or eight, and many of them becoming widows soon after their marriage. So the number of virgin widows under fifteen is very large. In the last census taken in 1881 the number of spin widows in India was estimated to be about two-thirds of the whole number of widows. It is the presence of this large number of infant and girl widows that make the custom of perpetual widowhood the more appalling.

The life of a widow leads is very miserable. She is not allowed to wear ornaments or put on fine clothing. She must not take fish, or flesh. She has to cook her own food which generally consists in mud-colored families, of a small quantity of boiled rice and vegetables and milk. Twice every month she has to fast the whole day, taking no food or drink. A widow in most cases depends for her subsistence on her brother or some other such near relative, at whose house she resides and where she has to perform all the work of a housewife. In many a Hindoo home the widow is both the cook and maid-servant. In certain homes she is subjected to hard treatment, but in many others, he it noted, her sad lot is most sincerely sympathized with, and care is taken not to hurt her feelings.

THE USES OF IVY.

*Land and Water* runs the common belief that ivy trained against the walls of a dwelling-house produces damp walls and general unhealthiness, is fallacious. The very opposite is the case. If one will carefully examine an ivy-clad wall after a shower of rain, he will notice that while the overlapping leaves have conducted the water from point to point until it has reached the ground, the wall beneath is perfectly dry and dusty. More than this, the thirsty shoots, which force their way into every crevice of the structure which will afford a firm hold, act like suckers, in drawing out any particles of moisture for their own nourishment. The ivy, in fact, acts like a great-cook, keeping the house from wet and warm. One more virtue it has, in giving to the ugliest structure an ever-green beauty.

**IS IT NOT A GOOD CUSTOM?**

Throughout Wales, as well as in Scotland and the north of England, in those districts possessed of great humidity of climate, the custom of placing the grain as soon as cut into small wind-mows is seldom if ever deviated from even in the brightest, most settled weather. These puny ricks, containing only about a cart-load of sheaves in each, when well built, will throw off the heaviest rain without sustaining injury; and grain seldom receives damage in the wettest harvest in those districts where the custom is universally pursued.

THE TICKING OF A CLOCK.

Slight though the ticking of a clock may be, its sudden cessation has a wonderful influence upon the inmates of a room in which the time-keeper is located. A dim realization of something wrong steals over the senses—a feeling as if something of value had been lost, or a friend had gone away perhaps never to return, or as if some of the children were sick, until suddenly someone looks up and exclaims: "Why, the clock's stopped!" And immediately the ill-defined forebodings dissipate, the little shadow of gloom melts away, and as the winding-process is completed, and the cheery ticking re-commences, the family circle regains its wonted buoyancy of spirits and the members wonder what it was that made them feel so gloomy a few moments before.

## THE USES OF IVY

**Land and Water** says the common belief that ivy turns against the walls of a dwelling-house produces damp walls and general unhealthiness, is fallacious. The very opposite is the case. If one will carefully examine an ivy-clad wall after a shower of rain, he will notice that while the overlapping leaves have conducted the water from point to point until it has reached the ground, the wall beneath is perfectly dry and dusty. More than this, the thirsty shoots, which force their way into every crack, and which will afford a firm hold, set like snickers, in drawing out any particles of moisture for their own nourishment. The ivy, in fact, acts like a great-coat, keeping the house from wet and warm. One more virtue it has, in giving to the ugliest structure an ever-green beauty.

BEIC-A-BRAC IN NEW YORK

It should be understood that there is comparatively little counterfeiting actually done with the intent to deceive, but there is an immense deal of repairing, refurbishing, imitating, and conveying, and most of the articles thus mended, patched together, or made after the antique find their way into the trade, and often pass from hand to hand a good deal among the dealers before they reach a permanent home. Under these circumstances the dealers themselves are often taken in, especially as it is their interest at times to be so. The large class of intermediaries (especially numerous in New York and Boston) who buy on commission are in general very well acquainted with the clever



# Ladies Department.

## Our New York Letter.

Special Correspondence of the Facts  
Figures and Fashions  
Special Correspondence to the MIDLAND JOURNAL.

Chenille cord interspersed with wooden beads or pendants constitute the garnitures of many stylish costumes, collars, cuffs, yokes, plastrons, waistcoats and even mantelets for fall are composed entirely of beads of steel, plumb or lead and iridescent with resplendent effect.

Among the rough stuffs that are destined to immense popularity come Irish flannel, cloth, with rough grounds in mixtures upon which are stripes, bars, plaids, borders and figures in the same colors of boucle, and bourette threads.

Black toilettes made of a silk warp fabric known as Priestly's Melrose weave with surface finish of tiny sleeve like twills are popular with New York ladies.

Exquisite Henrietta from the English Bradford Mills, a silk warp combination with Australian wool, blue black for mourning and jet for ordinary wear is the most generally adopted grade of goods in the market, costumes for walking hunting and travelling made of Cord de la reine a new variety of Nonpareil Velveteen combined with plain Nonpareil of similar shade are like-wise stylish and serviceable.

Pin check cassimeres, figured worsted chevrons, silk and wool mixtures diagonals, cork screws, and cloth, are all used in the single-breasted suits, cutaways and double-breasted suits of the frock or full dress order as demonstrated in the new Fashion Plate of "Cahart, the Clothier," (corner Broadway and Canal St.) whose emporium has for so long been the head centre of masculine styles.

SIDNEY EALLE.

## Soups For Autumn and Winter.

In order to have good soup at a trifling cost, it is imperative that a stock pot be kept. If that is done, most excellent soup can be made without a particle of fresh meat being bought for the purpose. The best stock pots are made of well tinned iron, as they are easily cleaned, and in the preparation of stock, cleanliness is of the utmost importance. In the stock-pot should be thrown all the bones and trimmings of meat and poultry, either cooked or uncooked; also the rind of bacon or ham—after it has been scalped and scraped—infact nothing, with even the smallest amount of nutriment remaining in it, should ever be thrown away until it has passed through the stock-pot. When the bones, &c., have been thoroughly stewed, they should be removed, and the liquid, or stock, poured into a clean earthen vessel; it must never, on any account, be allowed to remain in a metal vessel over night. When quite cold, a cake of fat will settle on top; this must always be removed before using.

I give below a few receipts for purées, or thick soups, a suitable for this season. Although on quite an economical scale, they will be found delicious and full of nourishment.

**Onion Soup.**—Peel six or eight large onions, and chop into small dice. Put them into a good-sized sauce-pan with a piece of fresh butter the size of a small egg. Set the sauce-pan on the stove, and as the butter melts, keep stirring the onions till they are tender, but not browned; then pour over them about three pints of nicely-flavored stock; add a little salt and pepper, and simmer gently for half an hour. Next, pour the soup through a sieve into a large bowl, and press any pulp that may be carefully through with the back of a wooden spoon. Grate one pound

of the crumbe of a stale loaf of bread into a pint of hot milk—or cream. If allowed to stand this to the soup, and return it to the sauce-pan again, and stir occasionally until the soup boils. Toast a couple of slices of bread nice, and crisp; cut these in neat sized pieces, convenient for serving; lay them at the bottom of the tureen, and pour the soup over them. Serve very hot.

**Haricot Soup.**—Put a breakfastcup of haricot beans to soak in cold water the night previous to the soup being made. In the morning pour away all the water that remains, and put the beans into a sauce-pan with some of cold water. Add one onion, cut into thin slices, and a tablespoonful of salt. Set the sauce-pan on the stove—or fire—and allow the soup to boil very gently for about three hours. By this time the beans will have absorbed nearly all the water. Pass the soup through a sieve, pressing the pulp through with the back of a wooden spoon. Add two pints of good stock, or falling this, hot milk; and season with a little more salt and pepper. Return the soup to the sauce-pan, and allow it to boil up again. Five minutes before removing it from the fire add a tablespoonful of very finely chopped parsley. Stir this well in, and serve the soup very hot. Toasted bread may either be put into the tureen, or sent to the table on a separate plate; in the latter case, it should be cut into dice.

**Fish Soup.**—Is made from the liquor in which fish has been boiled commonly called "fish stock." Carefully strain two quarts of this liquor and put it into a sauce-pan. Grate into this, while cold, three pounds of good mealy potatoes, washed and peeled. Add a little salt, if required, add a good pinch of pepper. Set the sauce-pan on the stove, and let the soup boil gently for half an hour. When sufficiently cooked, remove the saucepan from the stove and stir it into the soup two well-beaten eggs and a cupful of hot milk. The soup must on no account boil after the eggs have been added, or it will curdle. Serve very hot, with toasted bread. Great care must always be taken to keep fish stock separate from the ordinary stock as both kinds would be inferiorly spoiled by mixing.

**Potato Soup.**—Take two pounds of potatoes, weighed after they are washed and peeled, one stick of celery, and the white part of two leeks; if more convenient, two small onions may be used instead, but the leeks impart a more delicate flavor. Shred all these finely together, and put them into a sauce-pan with two ounces of butter; put on the pan lid, and let the vegetables simmer gently for a few minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent their getting at all brown or sticking to the bottom of the sauce-pan. In about ten minutes, pour over them a quart of good strong stock, and let all boil gently for half an hour, or until the vegetables are quite tender; then rub all through a fine sieve. Return the soup to the pan, and season with salt and pepper. When it boils up, add half a pint of boiling milk, or better still cream if it can be afforded. A little finely chopped parsley, or fresh chervil may be added at the last, and it is considered by some to be an improvement.

—AUNT CHLOE, London Eng.

**What do the Druggists Say.**  
They know what the people call for, and they bear what their patrons say as to whether the medicine they buy works well or not. Martell & Johnson, Rush City, Ind., say: "Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction to our customers." Kinkhamer & Co., Indian, Minn., say: "We sell more of Brown's Iron Bitters than all other tonics combined." L. E. Hackley & Son, Weston, Minn., say: "All our customers speak highly of Brown's Iron Bitters." A. C. Whitman, Jackson, Minn., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is giving good satisfaction to purchasers." There are only a few. We have hundreds more just as good.

# Temperance.

## Our Legal Opinion Law.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

We hear declarations that our Legal Opinion law is a failure: I positively assert, it is not a failure. When we tolerated the license system, we were responsible for all the ills, and miseries growing out of it; but now the responsibility rests with the wretch who violates the law and thus brings misery upon himself, and others. This far at least, it is not a failure. I frankly admit the law is weak and ineffective, (but as had too much to do with it.) But that is no reason why the law should be repealed; the principle is right, and it will be the duty of our next legislature to make it effective. To strike out the older clause and make a clean sweep of everything that will intoxicate, and impose a fine for its violation, not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars, and in default of payment, six hundred days in the Penitentiary. Then as recommended in last week's MIDLAND JOURNAL, arrest every drunken man, and if he refuses to tell who gave him the whiskey, let him be considered an accomplice with the vender and suffer the penalty. If the law was as above our Grand Jury would not have to cry holy to the Court again, on this question.

We hear some argue the license system on the revenue principal. Was there ever a meaner argument? Ask the inebriate's wife, and children where this revenue comes from. Better to pass a law requiring the poor drunkard to pay one half of all his wages into the public treasury than to take it all to line the saloon keeper's pocket, and pay his license. Every national man would revolt at such an outrage as this; yet it would not be as bad as the license law. The license system is of the Devil, and all who advocate it in any form are his friends. This system is the most potent in his friendship hands, for spreading misery, crime, and pauperism over the earth, and in dragging men's souls down to eternal night.

Yet it is a lamentable fact that the church shows so much indifference towards it. The temperance question should be incorporated in every sermon, until the sleeping church became truly aroused to her duty and responsibility. This is the most important issue before the American people today; and the only important issue before us, as citizens of this country. I make this emphatic declaration, that God is on the side of temperance, and it must ultimately succeed. May He hasten the day when the church shall raise as one man, and with the moral and well thinking element outside her pale, say to this evil, and devilish traffic, thus far has it gone but no farther."

A FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

## Opening the Fountains.

In numberless bulbs beneath the skin is secreted the liquid salt known which gives the hair its texture, color and gloss. When this secretion stops the hair begins at once to become dry, lustreless brittle and gray. Is that the condition of your hair? If so, apply Parker's Hair Balm at once. It will restore the color and gloss and life by renewing the action of nature. The Balm is not an oil, but a dye, but it is the gentlest of all, highly appreciated because of its cleanliness.

oct 9

When the hair was sick, we were her doctors.

When she was a child, she used for a tonic.

When she became a man, she came to America.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we were her doctors.

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When she was sick, we were her doctors.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
THE BEST TONIC.  
This medicine, combining iron with vegetable tonic, quickly and completely cures all cases of weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, nervousness, headache, and all the ailments arising from a disordered system. It is a reliable remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It cures the most obstinate cases of constipation—other than medicine do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and indigestion, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lamebacks, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by DR. J. C. BROWN, BALTIMORE, MD.

# TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

## SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Drowsiness, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blades, Yellowishness after eating, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weakness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Bile before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with ritual dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and effect such a change in the system as to restore the body to its normal condition. The action of the Pills is purely mechanical, and is not a question of time, but of fact.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, and is permanent. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

# REYNOLDS BROS., PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

## Hardware House and Tin Can Factory

Hardware, Oils, Paints, Glass Lamps, Chandeliers, &c. Iron Pipe and Fittings

Plumbing in all kinds, Roofing and all other work in Tin and Sheet Iron.

—PUBLIC ACCOMMODATED PROMPTLY AT LOWEST CASH RATES.—

Enter the Tested Tin Fruit Cans for Packers in Large or Small Or less

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R.R.

GENERAL OFFICE

On and after Sunday, Oct. 21st, 1893, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE GOING NORTH.

Station. Passenger. Freight. Passenger. Freight. Passenger. Freight.

Wilmington, 4:00 4:15 4:30 4:45 4:55 5:10

Port Deposit, 4:15 4:30 4:45 5:00 5:15 5:30

Philadelphia, 4:30 4:45 5:00 5:15 5:30 5:45

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Port Deposit, 6:45 7:00 7:15 7:30 7:45 8:00

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Wilmington, 7:45 8:00 8:15 8:30 8:45 9:00

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Port Deposit, 8:30 8:45 9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45

Philadelphia, 8:45 9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45 10:00

# HARDWARE!



Headquarters at

PORT DEPOSIT,

—FOR MANUFACTURE OF—

Tinware, Roofing and Spouting, STEAM FITTING and

Gas Pipe Specialties.

—STOVES, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE,—

—COAL OIL STOVES—

of Best make, warranted to Bake and

Cook equal to the best coal or wood

stoves. A Full Line of all articles

in Hardware always on hand.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oil, Paint, Bar Iron, Steel,

House Furnishing Goods, &c.

Plaid Wire a Specialty.

Z. T. STEPHENSON & CO.,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

P. S.—Goods freighted to all parts of

the County at small cost. Orders by mail

promptly attended to.

## The Grange

The Grange or rather Patrons of Husbandry being the most powerful, and teaching Agricultural, or farmer's institution, society or order, as you choose to designate, farmers should give it more attention and study to become familiar with its history, its purpose and power to exercise a commanding influence in the state and nation, we publish below the notice of the 12th annual meeting of the National Grange and also some extracts from the visit of the Lecturer of the Maryland Grange to the Eastern shore. There should be an effort made this winter to extend the membership of the Grange in this county.

### National Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

The National Grange Patrons of Husbandry will convene in the nineteenth annual session at the banquet hall in the United States Hotel, Boston, on Wednesday, November 11, at 11 A. M. The public reception to the National Grange, to be given by city, state and grange officials, will be on Thursday, November 12, at 2:30 P. M. The sixth degree of the order will be conferred by the National Grange on Monday, November 16, at 2 P. M., and again at 7:30 in the evening, in the hall of the Tremont Temple building, entrance from No. 88 Tremont street. All fifth degree members of the order in good standing are entitled to this degree, which is without membership fee.

May 27.—Denton, No. 43, Denton, Caroline county. Bro. E. Saulsbury, Master, Bro. John E. Wilson, Secretary. The Hall is a large two-story building with a large store-room on the first floor, now vacant, prettily situated in a grove on what is called Tuckahoe Neck, about 3 miles from Denton. This "Noek" is a delightful country, and justly famous for its farms and farmers.

At the special request of Bro. Saulsbury I took the chair, and a good attendance responded to the roll call; a member was re-admitted, and Bro. Saulsbury announced that the subject for discussion was, "The Necessity of Legislation for Farmers." (Each Grange selects a question for discussion, which is then elucidated, and the member and Lecturer take part.) Bro. E. Saulsbury, Wm. E. Saulsbury, Hopkins, of King's Creek, Warren, and the Lecturer, spoke about half an hour, and the Grange adjourned.

The afternoon public meeting took place in the grove adjoining the Hall, but the proceedings were abruptly brought to a close by the rain before the Lecturer had been speaking an hour.

Abundant refreshments, consisting of strawberries, ice cream, lemonade, cake, etc., were freely distributed by the brothers and sisters of the Grange to the visitors and spectators, and these were invited to the night lecture on the same terms.

After this liberal collation, which was spread in the store-room, the members of the Grange assembled upstairs to hear an address by the Lecturer on "Commercial Co-operation," for half an hour, and samples of goods were shown.

The night lecture took place in the church near by, but the day and night were cloudy and rainy, and the attendance was not large. I spent the night with Bro. E. Saulsbury, and we drove over to Bro. H. C. Fisher, on the morning of

May 28.—and Bro. Fisher and I visited several of the farmers and several to our invitation to join the Grange. I cannot help putting the increase from the rides Bro. Fisher and I took, at half a dozen, with a fine prospect for a good Grange of 50-60 members, with earnest work on the part of the members, particularly as Bro. John R. Griffin, one of the big hearts of Denton, says if the Grange wants an organ, it shall have it. If a Grange has a Hall and an organ, the battle is three-quarters won.



## "STUCK."

The superiority of our Clothing, in style and finish is sufficient guarantee against a calamity like the above. Our large stock of Suits and Overcoats for Men, Youths, Boys and Children will give permanent satisfaction.

**A. C. YATES & CO.**  
602-604-606 CHESTNUT ST.  
PHILADELPHIA.

Rising Sun Marketa.  
(Reported by JAMES HARRIS.)  
GRAIN AND HAY.

Wheat (red).....	\$ 90
" No. 2 Del.....	87
Oats.....	28
Corn yellow per bush.....	48
" white.....	48
Hay, Timothy per ton.....	\$ 16.00
Straw, oats per ton.....	\$ 6.00
" wheat.....	6.90
Timothy Seed, per bush.....	2.50
Potatoes per bu. choice.....	35

COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
(Reported by E. R. DUFFINGTON.)

Potatoes per bush.....	50
Butter per lb.....	18
Lard.....	7
Eggs per doz.....	20
Chickens per lb.....	8

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

Super Flour.....	\$3.12@3.50
Extra Flour.....	3.75@4.35
Family Flour.....	4.50@5.12
White Corn Meal, 100 lb.....	1.25
Yellow Corn Chop.....	@1.15
Fultz Wheat.....	90@95
Long-Berry Wheat.....	1.09@1.02
White Corn.....	55@57
Yellow Corn.....	50@54
Oats.....	9@9
Clover Seed, 1/2 bush.....	1.85@2.00
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bush.....	46@50
Potatoes, 1/2 bush.....	20@23
Eggs.....	20@23
Cecil County Timothy Hay.....	17@19.00
Mixed Hay.....	\$13@14.00
Clover Hay.....	\$12@13
Wheat Straw.....	\$9@10
Oats Straw.....	\$11@15
Rye Straw.....	\$14@16
Wool, unwashed.....	21@23
Wool, washed.....	28@32

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.  
Reported weekly for THE MIDLAND JOURNAL by Evans Bros. Produce Commission Merchants, No. 55 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Butter, Poultry, Eggs, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. Thursday, Oct. 29, 1896.

BUTTER.  
Creamery Prints.....25 to 26  
Dairy.....18 to 20  
Common Butter.....6 to 8

EGGS.  
Pa. Del. and Md., "Firsts".....22  
BROOKED POULTRY.—PER LB.  
Turkeys, extra, young.....11 15  
" poor to medium.....8 10  
" old toms.....10 11  
Fowls, extra.....10 11  
" choice.....10 11  
" medium.....10 11  
Chickens, Spring, dry picked.....10 11  
" cold.....7 to 9  
" Ducks.....10 to 12  
LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.—PER POUND.  
Calves, Delaware and Md., prime.....7 to 8  
" common stock.....5 to 6  
Sheep, prime.....5 to 6  
" fair.....4 to 5  
Lambs, extra, Spring.....4 to 5  
" fair.....4 to 5  
Live Cattle.....5 to 6  
Hogs, live (20 lbs. off).....5 to 6  
Pigs.....4 to 5

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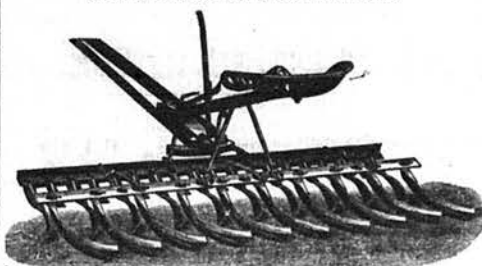
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Yes, but between its distant abutments the bridge of life has many high and awful arches, through which the old man dashes and tumbles in wrath and desolation. Prayer and worship alone do not sustain these. Nature's solid rocks must lie unshaken beneath the human art and skill: must rear and so identify the structure overhead. God's will is best exemplified in the laws He has made for the creatures whom He has placed under their control. Neither the child's trustful "Our Father," nor the old man's "Forgive me not in the midst of mine infirmities," will alter this by the weight of a single grain. Science and art first—then faith and prayer—in the order of Heaven itself. Divinity leads through its agents, and those agents are the discoveries of man; not the vague announcements of prophets or seers. Is life a burden to you? Does time drag? Is your power to cope with life's problems and duties weakened? You are not well. Your blood is sluggish and tainted, perhaps; or some important organ is torpid and overworked. This fact may have taken the form of dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, malaria, pains in the stomach, chronic headaches, or any of a dozen other ills. PARKER'S TONIC will invigorate you, as fresh air invigorates those who have been shut up in damp, fetid cells. It is powerful, pure, delicious, scientific, safe—the keystones of the central arch of the bridge of life.

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