

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, February 6, 1886.

All subscriptions dated February, '86, expire with this month. Please renew.

MINOR LOCALS.

Billed Tom Exhibited at Oxford on Wednesday evening.

The proceeds from the Wallace Bros lecture last week at this place, fell short of expenses \$16.

George E. Hambleton of the 9th and Paul N. Wagner of the Rising Sun bees have appointed constable.

The County Commissioners, Orphan's Court and School Commissioners will all meet next Tuesday.

The Liberty Grove Singing Society has resumed, and meets at Mrs. Mattie Saunders, on Tuesday evening.

It was learned in the early part of the winter that ice houses would remain empty, but all are full, and plenty to spare.

J. Scott Kirk, Jef. Haines and Woodruff shipped from the Sun on Friday last as fine a lot of fat cattle as we have seen in a long time.

The Collieries and great war are all the office left to scramble for in the city, and Mr. McCardie is pursuing the former with his little basket.

Mr. George Lamm and Miss Mary Overly, both of Port Deposit, were married Thursday evening 28th at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. L. E. Barrett.

Another bridge is to be built. The County Commissioners last week decided to advertise for proposals to build one at Kennedy's Mill connecting Kent and Cecil Counties.

A beautiful crop of the summer luxury, ice, has been secured, and visions of ice cream and cold lemonade will be realized when the dog star rises.

Thursday morning, snow exceeds a foot on the level; thermometer shows zero. The snow storm is reported to have reached the city of Mexico, the first snow since 1856 that has visited that region.

On Friday last our Representative J. Granville Richards, presented a petition to the house asking for an appropriation of \$500, for the Friends Normal Institute of Rising Sun.

Party and visiting gold beveled cards, printed at MIDLAND office with the new types, are on sale at short notice. Give us a call when you want printing done, of any kind.

The revival just closed at Mr. Pleasant M. E. church, under Mr. Galloway's preaching, is said to have been the most successful for many years. Over fifty united with the church.

The hand treated our new tobacco store, or its proprietor, Mr. E. D. Johnson, to some music on Saturday evening and Mr. Johnson returned the compliment by treating the band to cigars. No speeches to report.

The Iron works at Rowlandville are now running full handed. Industry is reluctantly accommodating itself to the lower plane of profit and wages which have been brought round in the cycle of time.

The Grand Lodge officers of Good Templars will organize a lodge of the order in this town on Monday evening next. The ceremony will take place in Odd Fellows Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. All persons who have ever belonged to the order are requested by the acting Secretary, to meet one hour earlier.

The members and friends of Hiarmony M. P. Church will give an oyster supper February 15th. Lots of good things are advertised, and also a 'good time' as well as good victuals is promised. Fast drink and keep sober.

Frank M. Rawlings has resigned his position in the Clerk's office, which he has held for several years, and Wm. F. West of the 8th district will take the place made vacant by Mr. Rawlings resignation report says, and we trust it is true.

Forest and Boothe in the shade, The Elkhon Dramatic Company have put them there. Let the spirit of Shakespeare arise and the drama will again assume its pristine glory. The shade has taken its tickets from Hilar and is coming.

Teachers Association of 6th, 7th and 8th districts, will meet in Public School Building in Port Deposit on Saturday next 6th inst. at 1:30 p. m. In addition to the regular program, Rev. Mr. Barrett of the M. E. Church will deliver a lecture. All invited.

The tobacco barn of Gilbert Maxwell, near Pilot Town, in which mention was made, by our Conowingo Correspondent last week, that was burned contained the tobacco grown on 2 acres, all of which was destroyed. Mr. Maxwell's loss over the insurance is estimated at \$800.

Henry Gilpin received his commission as postmaster of E. K. on Saturday, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on Saturday. Mr. Gilpin will retain Calvin Strickland, who acted as deputy postmaster until his father, F. C. Strickland, Miss Jane D. Smith, for executive lady as assistant, will be retained.

John H. Keweenaw, widow of the late John Keweenaw, died at the residence of her son-in-law, John Keweenaw, near Port Deposit, on Saturday, the 5th inst. at the age of 81 years. Her remains were interred in the cemetery on the Tuesday following.

With a white boy and girl, the legislature is going to put the marriage license law into effect. In February, the groom appearing in person, to work out important questions, by the courts, then charged by courts to the income tax. Here you pay your money and take your girl. No questions asked.

1. Day Carter, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this county, and for many years largely engaged in the manufacture of paper on Little Hill creek, is lying quite ill at his residence, north of Pilot Town. His son Harry L. Carter, is proprietor of the large Susquehanna paper mill near Cowwoking.

The speaking club of Liberty Grove discussed Civil Service on Friday evening last. Affirmative: O. W. Taylor, E. Taylor, W. T. Parker, Negative: L. I. Graham, J. W. Kimball and F. Clendenen. The debaters made it appear that Civil Service was a good thing and that it was all the time this.

The result of the impending contest at Washington between the Executive and the Republican Senate, over the removals, will be the driving of President Cleveland and his managers, into the Democratic party—Civil Service.

[This is the first intimation we have had that he is not already there, and always has been.] Constable White, of the Seventh district brought here on Saturday and committed to Jail John McCombs, claimed to be an insane pauper, and charged to be allowed to run at large. His insanity, it is claimed, seems to lead to homicidal and sexual neighbors that he may turn them out. A jury of inquiry will sit on his case when court opens in February.—Elton Appeal.

At the annual encampment of the department of Maryland G. A. R. held in Baltimore on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, the following officers were elected: Dry Com. Geo. W. Vernon, Sr. Vice Com. J. T. McCullough, (of Rising Sun) Jr. Vice Com. John W. Dagly, Med. Direct. Dr. A. A. White, Chaplain, Rev. B. F. Clarkson, A. A. Geo. Thos. L. Matthews, A. Q. M. Gen. John W. Worth.

Senator Jackson, of the Maryland Senate has introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R.R. Company. It provides that the company shall stop two trains going each way between the hours of 6 a. m. and 12 m., and two trains going each way between the hours of 12 m. and 9 p. m., at each end of the Susquehanna river bridge upon which trains all persons desiring to cross shall be allowed to ride free of charge. The Company is to have the right to refuse to stop said trains and carry passengers free of charge if it expects a footway.

We have received quite a lengthy communication from Sylmar, denouncing the cruelty which is alleged to have been perpetrated on a woman with a child in her arms who was turned out of a country house two miles from the station, on the morning of the heavy snow storm it was done twice a very cruel and unprovoked act to permit the woman to walk through the storm carrying a child in her arms, and the story as related by our correspondent is all on the woman's side. Probably there is another side which if told would present many extenuating circumstances. These women who come out from intelligent offices in the city with baby in arms, are generally a pretty hard set and show but a little gratitude for kindness. At any rate our correspondent's article is to long for the space at our command. Nevertheless he has our thanks for the communication. By a title inquiring he may find out some damaging facts on the other side. We think it quite probable that the woman took a bit of "antidote" and went out into the storm, in place of being driven out. This is characteristic of that class. When well treated they grow impatient and exasperating beyond endurance.

Public Sales.

Feb. 13 David R. Boyle near Oakwood in 8th district. Personal property. Bennett acct.

Feb. 10 Personal property by Jacob Adams at Pilot Town Bennett, acct. Feb. 13 Sheep, by Saml. Tyson, at Rising Sun, Hindman, acct.

The New Board.

The new board of trustees of county almshouse organized on Monday by the election of Dr. E. C. Mackall, president, and Dr. J. K. Keys, secretary and treasurer. Dr. H. H. Michol, physician. William Scarborough was appointed superintendent. John Davis whose time had expired.

Probably Fatally Shot.

George W. Johnson, aged about forty-five years, was accidentally shot, and probably fatally wounded by Jeremiah Benjamin. The two men were walking along the railroad, when they met an Italian who was out gunning, and who had caught a squirrel. Benjamin borrowed the Italian's gun and obtained permission to shoot at the squirrel, which he did. The lead missed the animal and entered one of Johnson's arms near the shoulder. Dr. Hosenberger found it necessary to amputate the arm at the shoulder. Owing to his weak state caused by loss of blood sustained by the arrival of the physician, it is thought Johnson will not recover.

New : Tobacco : Store,

IN - THE - PASSMORE - BUILDING,

All the best Brands of Tobacco and SEGARS and a fine assortment of all goods kept in a first class tobacco store.

COME ON, COME ALL!

E. D. JOHNSON.

C. M. Childs & Co., CONOWING, MD.

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

We desire to call the special attention of the neighboring community to our full and complete line of HARDWARE, STOVES, IRON, STEEL, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS, and such numerous other supplies for the HOUSEHOLD, FARMER, BLACKSMITH, CARPENTER, MILLWRIGHT, MASON and PLUMBER, all of which we offer at reasonable prices. Having the Agency for numerous new and useful articles in this line, we desire to call the attention of everybody to call and see these. Goods shown, and information regarding them, given, pleasure.

WE SHIP OF this and the adjacent counties supplied with TOBACCO and CIGARS, of all grades, suited to their trade, at the lowest price. Wholesale Prices.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FOR SALE, WANTS, & C

Advertisements inserted in this column for one week at 10 cents per line. Special rates and Agency card on our card.

FOR SALE—A FRESH CAR. Lot of Furniture just received by J. T. BURKINS. \$125-25.

FOR RENT—A GOOD HOME. Five Room House, with well at \$125-25. DRICKSON, Rising Sun, Md. \$125-25.

FOR RENT—AT HARRIS. A fine, a 5 Room House with lot and stable. Address SAMUEL WERTZ, 429 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS Shoemaker who can make stick work to take a shop in this town. Apply at this office.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHEEP!

The subscriber will sell in the town of RISING SUN, Saturday, FEBRUARY 13th, 1886.

87 Head of COTSWOLD and BOWDOWN EWES.

ALL IN LAMB. This is a splendid lot of fine and well bred animals of pure blood. The subscriber has the pleasure of presenting them to the public at a low price. He is anxious to secure a few good buyers. He is anxious to secure a few good buyers. He is anxious to secure a few good buyers.

Public Sale

OF

HOUSE and LOT

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale on the premises on

Saturday, 6th day of Feb, 1886.

his home and lot, situated in the fifth election district of Cecil County, Maryland, about 2 miles from Calders station. The lot contains

One Acre of ground,

improved by a substantial FRAME HOUSE, 22x16, with Two Rooms on second floor, and four Rooms on first floor, and good Kitchen, bath, and a well of water. There is a very desirable property, being within sight of West Nottingham Presbyterian Church and Academy and is also convenient to stores and mills. The neighborhood is excellent. Any person desiring a small property should attend the sale.

TERMS OF SALE—Fifty dollars to be paid in cash on day of sale. Three Hundred dollars cash remains on mortgage the balance to be paid on the 15th of March, 1886, when possession will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

2003 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

J. D. ZEHNDER, MARBLE WORKS.

Rising Sun, Md. Head and Foot Stones, Monuments, and Marble Works of all Descriptions. Also Heavily Engraved.

Ladies Department.

Our New York Letter.

Gossip From Gotham—Amusements and Styles.

Special Correspondence to THE MIDLAND JOURNAL.

The weather is a mild sided mystery constant only in its tendency to change, yet deeper storm or brilliant life or aloof, life in certain circles swing just now to the merriest mood imaginable.

The worshippers of Patti, have found a new goddess of song from the classic shores of old Kentucky. That state according to *Harpers Bazar* so prolific of new and accomplished women, yet true it is, that American opera at the academy has scored a triumph all its own; and it is a comforting and significant assertion of the powers and progress of the age; that the coils of exceptional success should flow into the coffers of our own artists, as in the present order of things.

Fashion has already taken a preliminary canter toward the green pastures of Spring, arroyos of sartorial matters, and their bearing upon the profession, I feel it my duty to state that ladies who slightly undergo the exercise of setting or singeing, find the new departure in coiffure, from a Chicago house a perfect luxury, with the section under arms, unincorporated a spiral spring of coiled wire, which expands or contracts with every nod of the body. This while supporting the figure in its severest tension vouches for the free and unimpeded exercise of every bodily function. In the truth, these hair corsets in all their varied and effective brands, are destined to effect a revolution, in this susceptible preliminary time of style.

The latest dicta of the modes concerning all minor, adjuncts of attire, is that it shall be shaped to the figure more closely, following the outline of the ribbed Jersey under garments, which have a thorough revolutionary time in the symmetries of the fair sex. They are of silk or woolen, or a combination of the two, and are one of the luxuries it is pleasant to profit by and to chronicle.

Flannel shirts are likewise gored at the hips, and finished with angora laces in exquisite or contrasting colors.

Among exquisite out fits of the orient displayed at Lord and Taylor's, are trowsers in white and cream, India silk, which are suggestive of the aesthetics of the orient, nothing could be more suggestive than this latest freak of fashion in diaphanous with cascades of creamy laces.

The high art dress fabric, the curious Khayyan serge, accepted last spring proved worthy of all introductory commendation and its tested merits, as a splendid wearing, and very handsome material, "entire it to assume a noteworthy position among the best, approved standard domestic goods for next six, yes, a stylish and useful costume."

These Khayyan serges being woven of pure camel hair, are almost indistinguishable, and hence are not injured by exposure to damp or salt atmosphere. They come in dark rich hues, and neutral colors, but the aesthetic tone, is the unadorned or eucata of the same hair just as it is taken from the animal.

Ball's Health Preserving Nursing Corsets, are specially designed to contribute to the comfort of mother and baby, for these corsets not only have the elastic sections of fine coiled spring, in the sides, but they are also provided with shoulder straps, a cup, shaped breast support, thus the mother experiences none of the needless pain, caused by weight of milk, or pressure on muscles, and the child can nurse with ease, as the soft parts of the breast, are so arranged that the whole of the western breast can be exposed when desired.

ROBERT HANLEY.

The Devil's Right Bower.

A youth brought up on novels is pretty sure to have overstimulated imagination and no common sense. To walk up the steps of marble palaces and come into contact with heroes and heroines or phenomenal virtues and vices is apt to unfit a boy for splitting wood for the kitchen stove or doing chores about the house. After spending the evening in consuming the dime novel and breathlessly following the fortunes of women with saintly faces and men with overgrown mustaches, everyday life seems a bit insipid and it becomes hard to crawl out of bed at five o'clock in the morning with the morning at zero and go to the office to sweep the floor for two dollars and a half a week. What our boys want is less epic and more corned beef. Good solid reading which makes them feel that they are in their glory when they are burning the brass on the shop door because it is the first step the upward climb, in what they ought to have. A single book which makes drudgery delightful because it is a good beginning is better than a thousand which inflame the fancy and render real life tasteless. The dime novel is the right bower of the devil when he is playing for a boy's head and heart.—*New York Herald.*

Preserving Shoe Leather.

The London Field states: There is one simple article which will render any decently made boot thoroughly impervious. It is nothing more nor less than old-drawn castor-oil-pure and simple. It is best applied before a moderate fire. The boots to be dressed should be quite clean and dry; and especial care should be given to the welt and the tongues, and their sticking to the upper leathers. I generally begin by pouring the oil from the bottle all around the welt, so that the angle between the sole and upper-leather is completely filled with it, and then proceed all over the boot, including the edge of the sole-leather, with the hand. When one does this, there is a turn at the other, and alternately till you have got an absolutely waterproof and a half to each boot. The tongue, being thin leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressings will not require so much oil. I have never found anything to touch this as a waterproof dressing; the gelatinous oil seems to effectually stop every pore in the leather. There are many other advantages for those who are not yet getting the boots which come thick and good (common blacking) polish, so much so, that a man may, if he likes water-proof his ordinary walking boots for bad weather without spoiling their appearance. With a common walking boot of ordinary thickness, I apply the oil all over the sole, over the thick welt, soaked, soaked, over the thick welt, soaked, for from eight to twelve hours a day or more, without feeling the slightest inconvenience in any way; but they have the chilly feel inseparable from all boots that are oiled in any way.

Milk.

Wherever milk is used plentifully, there the children grow into robust men and women. Wherever its use is surpassed by tea, coffee, and other stimulants, and certain Dr. Ferguson's formula, which has developed a large share of attention to this subject, has ascertained, from careful measurements of numerous healthy children, that between thirteen and fourteen years of age they grow nearly four times as fast on milk for breakfast and supper as on tea and coffee; and that which shows the benefits of proper diet. No diet is less suitable for growing children as well-cooked oatmeal porridge and milk, long the staple food of the poor, is best, being, in fact, the most abundant for diet very much inferior. Owing to its easy digestibility, it is equal besides to rapidly, and especially digestible, who require health and gain at a wonderfully rapid rate on milk, and good bread.—*Chambers's Journal.*

How to Utilize House Waste.

A correspondent of York's Magazine says: In order to utilize in the garden the waste from the house at the least expense, first purchase a barrel of unslaked lime, then take an empty barrel, and begin by putting in it a layer of soil or ash, and then the waste from the house, everything that cat or dog will not eat. Keep this decaying vegetable matter covered with an inch of soil or ash, using coal or wood ashes. Once a week in winter, and oftener in summer, cover with lime, say half an inch. The lime will be slaking of course, and should be kept dry, but as lime retains its virtue a great while, one barrel will last a year or more a covering to amount of waste. If (try) this experiment in the autumn, early in the spring empty the contents of the barrel into the garden beds, cover with coal ashes, if the soil is not already deep enough, and spade it in. Should the soil be deep and good, the compost can be used without the ashes, then, when the weather is right, put it on the place.

Money in Silk Worms.

The combs work for money seems to be growing silk worms. It is all done in doors, and at home, and when conducted with care pays, and is carried on in any part of the United States where the Russian Mulberry or Orange O angle will grow. The best manual for beginners is "Two Summers in a Chamber," by the young girl, Elizabeth M. Fawcett. The book is full of facts, and is the best book for 12 years old, in raising silk worms successfully and profitably. The price of a copy is 3 cents, postpaid by mail. See 2 orders to this office.

The Household.

FATTENERS—Three eggs, one and a half cupfuls of milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, flour to make a batter. Fry in hot lard.

WAXEN FOOT is to be tried have the pen very hot before the fat is put in and have the fat hot before beginning to fry. Then the minimum amount of fat will be absorbed.

WATER WASH—very nice for rooms. Whiting, 4 pounds, common glue, 2 ounces, stand glue in cold water overnight, then mix with cold water, heat pine till dissolved, and pour it hot into the former. Make of composition to apply with common white-wash brush.

The tall shoddy lamps that are so common about the world, is here we ever get on without them, have shades made of masses of moss or other flowers, looking like a great bouquet, or else a display of various shades of delicate silk, edged and trimmed with lace, analizes the light.

PERSONS invited to a dinner party should be the same standing in social position, or need not be acquaintances, yet they should be such as move in the same class. Good talkers and good listeners are equally invaluable at a dinner. Among your guests always have one or two musicians. This will add greatly to the entertainment before and after dinner.

TO CLEAN MARBLE.—Take two parts of common soda, use part of gum-arabic, and one part of finely-powdered sand; rub it through a sieve, and mix it with water; then rub it well over the marble, and the stains will be removed; rub them down with salt and water.

TO prevent shirt buttons and collars. Pour a pint of boiling water upon two ounces of gum arabic, cover it and let it stand over night. A tablespoonful of this gum arabic water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give it leaves, either white or printed, a look of newness when without also can restore them. To a quart of starch add piece of compressed candle the size of a doan.

APPLE PAMPER.—Take a dozen, earthen panning pot, fill it with slices of apple, then pour on as much molasses as the apple requires to sweeten it, spruce it with a little cinnamon, put over a paste, with a small bit in the middle, and place in the oven. After the paste is baked it may be taken off, and another put on in its place. This should be taken off, and the apple re-spruced, and so on, until it is a deep brown. When cooled enough, take from the oven, and immediately break the paste in small pieces, and stir into the sauce while hot. To be eaten cold. It is a favorite dish with many people, and very nice.

REYNOLDS BROS.

PORT DEP OBIT. MD.

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Hardware House and Tin Can Factory

Manufacturers of Celebrated Bunka Tin Fruit Cans.

Cakes Supplied with Fruit Cans and Cakes at Port Cities.

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.—

Bunka Tested Tin Fruit Cans for Packers in Large or Small Quantities.

HIGHLANDS HOUSE,

JOSEPH FAITTS, Proprietor, HIGHLANDS, MACON CO., NORTH CAROLINA.

(ARTISTE NEARBY HOW HUN.)

EAT AND DRINK SWEET REJOICING.

The Hotel is a commodious and quiet boarding house convenient to Post Office and stores. We have pleasant tables of rooms for families. Our table is supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

One mile of coast along the top of Mt. Baldie, giving one of the best views of the whole State. Five miles drive to the top of the famous White Mountain. Other grand peaks, also water falls, numerous to mention. Health and pleasure for workers and lovers of nature may find here a paradise, remote from great excitement of heat and cold; pure, invigorating air, pure cold spring water, and grand mountain scenery and all the pleasures of a mountain resort. The hotel is supplied with comfortable and elegant rooms, and a fine view of the State. The hotel is supplied with comfortable and elegant rooms, and a fine view of the State. The hotel is supplied with comfortable and elegant rooms, and a fine view of the State.

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THE NEW AND ELEGANT HIGH ARM

"JENNIE JUNE"

SEWING MACHINE

IN THE BEST BUY NO OTHER.



The LADIES FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does not break down. Agents everywhere, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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CARE, LA SALLE AVENUE & CHICAGO STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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AND ALL BRANDS OF SEWING MACHINES ARE DELIVERED BY THE

WHOLESALE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Pills: Indian, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO EQUAL

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—

30 State Street, N. Y. City, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo. Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa. San Francisco, Cal.

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E. E. KIDMAN, San Francisco, Cal.

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New Improved High Arm

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Needle, Press, Foot, No. 10

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No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28

No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32

No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36

No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40

No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44

No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48

No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52

No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56

No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60

No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64

No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68

No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72

No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76

No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80

No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84

No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88

No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92

No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96

No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100

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EVERY MACHINE CO.

618 Broadway, New York.

Temperance.

The Temperance Convention and its Object.

A call was issued for a meeting to assemble at Elkton on Thursday of last week cooped in the following words.

We, the undersigned, would respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Cecil county who desire to secure effective remedy for the very serious evils existing in our country in connection with the sale of intoxicating liquors to unite with us in a public meeting, to be held in Elkton, on Thursday, February 12, for the purpose of considering how most effectively to deal with the evil in question, and of securing such proper action as may be deemed necessary.

It will seem that there is not a word in this call intimating that it is in favor of "high license."

The day for holding the meeting being immediately after the heavy snow fall, a slim attendance was present and an adjournment till Saturday 13th inst was proposed and agreed to without dissent.

The members in attendance at this slim meeting were scarcely out of the hall till the following was telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun.

The meeting called by those favoring the substituting of a high license law for the local option law now in effect in Cecil county, owing to the very stormy weather to-day was not very largely attended.

Henry S. Coulton introduced a resolution to the effect that as the present local option law has not accomplished the purpose for which it was enacted, and as experience in the past, both here and elsewhere, has demonstrated the impracticability of enforcing laws not sustained by popular opinion, it is resolved that a license law, with severe penalties, restraints and safeguards, affords the best means of securing peace, good order and sobriety of the people. The law should be framed so as to guard the morals and habits of the people, to afford protection to those who are slaves to their appetites, and make the vendors of strong drink and also the owners of the houses occupied by them responsible for all damage by such sales, and further that the true principle of local demands that any amendments to the existing law, or any substitute that may be offered, be submitted to the people. Although the majority of those present were in favor of high license and of the resolution offered, it was thought best to postpone the action and vote on Saturday, Feb. 13.

The sentiment of the people of Cecil county is said to be in favor of the substituting of the high license system for local option.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Coulton are a restatement of the local restriction *safe* guard license law tried in some of the progressive western states years ago and abandoned as utterly impracticable. The resolutions recite that "the local option law has not accomplished the purpose for which it was enacted," and in lieu of this the resolutions ask that a license law be enacted "so to guard the morals and habits of the young," and several other theoretical good things are said to be placed in this so-called license law, which can have no possible existence save in the imagination of theorists.

What do statistics say in regard to the high license law? What about violation under them? Under the liquor license laws of this county it was more difficult to obtain a license than under our half formed local option law.

Under the license law which gave place to the local option law, out of 31 cases tried for violations of the law five convictions were had. This pretty plainly shows if something better is to take the place of local option it is too clearly not license.

We submit that the above dispatch is false in fact and intended to be misleading. It was doubtless inspired by adroit hands than the young man's who reports for the Sun from Elkton. In order to manufacture sentiment in the legislature and create a false impression throughout the state in favor of the grog trade (for that is what "high" license or any class of license means).

That the above "call for temperance convention" was concocted by men anxious to replace the local option law by a license law, there is no doubt, but the call does not state that the meeting was to be "in favor of high license" but sedulously conceals or ignores this fact. Neither is there the slightest shadow of evidence that "Although the majority of those present were in favor of high license," as the dispatch to the Sun states, but the very reverse was the opinion of the local option men present. It is believed by those very competent to judge that a very large majority of the 200 who signed the call are against any license law but in favor of amendments to the present local option law.

Temperance Points.

[We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, which the writer had no thought of having published, but they are to the point, and contain the clearest statement of the case in the fewest words that we have any where met.]

I have been watching this Local Option law with great interest, since its passage, and am fully satisfied that, although far from perfect, the law has done much good. In the first place it has placed the rumrunner on the list of criminals. The only chance he has to ply his profession is, by falsity and deception, and it is also a little galling on some of its cost users to be in collusion with violators of law. In fact it seems to me the latter make the greatest outcry against the law, from the fact that they are in constant dread of being hauled up before the Grand Jury and compelled to either perjure themselves or tell on the violators, and either of these alternatives is unpleasant to hold, by men who would like to be called peddlers. There has evidently been a fixed purpose to break down the law from the beginning. But temperance men have not been sufficiently on the alert, and it is incumbent on every well wisher now to do all in his power to save the law amended, not repeated, for a high license law is nothing but a roundabout road back to the old system.

The work of organizing a temperance societies ought to commence at once in every district in the county, and meetings held as soon as possible in remote sections like the one time. Save the Temperance, for our enemies are, and have been working like beavers all along both openly and secretly, and if we don't adopt the local option law soon we will be defeated. If there could be 2 or 3 in a district it would be all the better. We could then speak more confidently and report from one society to another.

I see by the paper the so-called temperance meeting that took place last week 4th got up resolutions entirely different from ours and they are to be every place in the State. It is in the eyes of our Legislators, and our only chance is to work with all our might.

Prohibition as the Best and only Means to bring about the Desired Result.

EDITOR MIDLAND JOURNAL.

The most gigantic efforts have, and are being made to overthrow this terrible evil of intemperance. Many and various have been the modes adopted, plans suggested to increase the ranks, and strengthen the noble cause of temperance. The efforts of our temperance people have in a measure been successful in showing up its heinousness. In all its manifold forms, as it affects us as a nation, and a people. But we have failed as yet, and dare not hope for a complete overthrow of this evil through any of the agencies or means now in vogue at the present time. Prohibition is the only argument, strong enough and broad enough to meet the demands of the times. Let Prohibition be our watchword. All temperance organizations, we aid a power and influence for good, by uniting together those who have espoused the cause, making them a united, stable and determined, diligent in the cause of temperance.

But the cause of temperance has reached its limits so far as temperance is concerned. People have grown tired of this mode of warfare. High license is considered by some as a means suited to the advancement of the temperance cause. If high license is a benefit to the cause of temperance, I have failed to see the point, or the good that may be derived from it. There is nothing stable or steadfast in it. If high license should work well, which I very much doubt, the law regarding it is liable to be repealed, and if it is wrong to let which we under low license. It is equally wrong to sell under high license. The principle is the same. Hence the necessity of prohibition, and if prohibition is right which I believe every temperance man will admit, why not work for it? We barely expect men whose interest is locked up in the whiskey business to seek any accommodations for the defenders of prohibition, and we feeling that the temperance cause is a just one, held up supported by the true class of citizens, why not strike at the root and seek and all interested in the temperance cause work for prohibition?

T. W. McCULLOUGH.

Farmington, Feb. 8th 1886.

Our Washington Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1886.

The week has been a markedly interesting one at the Capital. In Congress there have been several arduous debates, a good deal of substantial legislation and a large expenditure of eloquence on various subjects, besides an endless stream of Pan Electric and Bell Telephone gossip in the lobby.

Some \$100,000 for National military purposes, and the Republican majority in voted Dakota to the Union. Every vote against Dakota was Democratic and every vote for her was Republican except that of Senator Voorhees of Indiana. The vote for Dakota's admission was preceded by a debate of five hours which occasionally grew warm. The Democratic side twitted certain Republican Senators for Presidential aspirations in their struggles in behalf of the Territory. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who had strongly opposed admission, remarked that he had no doubts. Dakota would be a leading power for the ambitious statesmen who were afflicted with the Presidential fever. General Logan said in the course of a speech that the "buzzing of the Presidential bee" constituted a very poor

argument on a constitutional question. An Alabama Senator took occasion to predict that Senator Harrison, of Indiana, who is alleged to be a candidate for the presidency, would not get a chance at the voice of Dakota. He did not think Mr. Harrison would ripen in four years. The Indiana Senator retorted that if ever he should be a candidate and could justly claim the vote of Alabama, he would not expect to have it counted for him. While the usually dignified Senate was indulging in this kind of badinage, one Senator broke down the floor and galleries by quoting King Henry's exclamation, "Oh Lord, how this world is given to lying."

The Congressional Telephone investigation will commence on the 13th inst., though there is no likelihood that any new revelations will be forthcoming. The Government suit to test the validity of the Bell patents by quoting King Henry's exclamation, "Oh Lord, how this world is given to lying."

The contest between the President and Senate is at the same stage that it was a week ago, and seems to be in danger of evaporating. The Republican majority cannot compel the President to furnish reasons for removals and all that remains for them to do is to endeavor to show the country that they have a right to the information called for. The subject will probably be discussed by them in open session soon.

The President has had an unusually quiet week for the mid-winter season, the social programme of the Administration circle having been interrupted by the death of the wife of Secretary Bayard. The White House will be opened again on Thursday evening for dinner to the Supreme Court, to which also will be invited Senator Edmunds, the President pro tem of the Senate, and other members of the Senate Judiciary committee.

The lights and shadows of life have been strangely mingled recently in the case of the Secretary of State. While he occupies the highest place in the Cabinet, Congress has vested in him the succession to the Presidency, by changing a law which has stood since the first years of the Republic. At the same time he has been made the target for most bitter personal abuse, and finally now he has been subjected to the most overwhelming bereavement in the death of his wife, following, in just two weeks, that of his favorite child, who might have taken her mother's place in the household. Mr. Bayard has borne his afflictions with a simple dignity and manliness, which have become more and more of a lesson to his public life.

When the undertakers carried the flower concealed coffin of his wife to the hearse, the Secretary followed slowly to the gate. There he stood with bowed head until it was safely placed. His face was outwardly calm, but upon it lay a settled gloom, a sorrow and a desolation that can never be lifted from him. His figure and pose as he stood there would hardly serve as an artist's model for resigned, refined and absolute grief.

CONOWINGO RAKINGS.

The auction sale of ware goods at A. C. Crothers & Bro. was largely attended and the majority of the male citizens availed themselves of the opportunity afforded of procuring a fine suit of clothes at a low price, while the ladies of our community exhibited this era of ration for almost nothing, shoes at half price, provided themselves with a full supply of goods in these times. We regret the retirement from business of this generous and accomplished firm, and wish their success in their future calling.—Mr. H. E. Fernald, wife of Joseph Fernald at Pilot Town, was very severely burned last week. While standing near the stove, her clothing took fire, and before help reached her, she was enveloped in flame. Mr. Fernald sustained painful injuries also in his efforts to extinguish the fire. The question of more money for votes was discussed at the Pilot Town Lyceum on Tuesday evening, and decided in the negative. The question for next Tuesday evening is, *Resolved*, "That Creation is the right way to dispose of the dead." The reading on the last evening by Miss Alice Lynde, Miss Lizzie Ricker and Mr. Herb Cornum, our daydreamer, and Mr. S. J. Hanes's remarks made the boys smile.—The discussion of High License in local option at Oakwood Lyceum has been postponed until Friday evening, this week.—The Pilot Town entertainment for the benefit of the organs fund has been fixed for the 28th inst.—Nothing is so sure to get on the right side as to see F. Armstrong succeeded in getting his team of horses to-day last, having been thrown in the lower part of the County.—The paper mill has started again, having been stopped for a day or two by bad weather, and cold weather.—The protracted meeting at Bethesda has closed with only two or three conversions. *Enclo.*

Among the useful novelties at C. M. Clidde & Co's. hardware store, we notice the "Per-fect Milk Pail," in which the milk is strained as it falls, it is dust and dirt-proof and cannot get upset should the cow balk. No farmer or dairymen should be without their number. Another most useful article is the "Rival" Stove Lifter, which may be left continually on the hot stove and always ready for use without burning the hands, something never before existing. Then for satisfaction, durability, and economy comes the "Never-fail" Horse shoe which is no longer an experiment. The centre of the calks being steel, and surface iron, they are self sharpening, consequently your horse is always ready for the icy road. The calks, when worn out, can be very easily replaced without removing the shoe. No trouble from breaking off or coming loose. We saw there many other novelties which if space would permit we would describe. Henry C will try any one to ride several miles to see them.

Public Reading.

Miss Sallie Meltzer, graduate of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, will give a public reading in the M. E. Church, Rising Sun Md. for the benefit of the Mite Society Music evening, Feb. 22nd at 8 o'clock p. m. Look for programme which will be advertised soon.

Our Sick.

S. W. Passmore and wife have been indisposed for the past fortnight, the former laboring under an attack of pneumonia, the latter having a light attack of pleurisy.

Our P. M. Mr. J. C. Hindman and wife have been confined to the house last week by sickness. Mr. H. being quite seriously sick. We are gratified to be able to report all the parties convalescing. Mr. Henry C. the ladies has been confined to her bed with sickness for several weeks, and is still very sick.

The Farm.

Farmers Clubs.

The American Farmer of Baltimore makes some extracts from minutes of Farmers' Clubs of last year's proceedings, which are interesting and we excerpt a few.

THE FARMERS' CLUB OF SANDY SPRING.

Reviewing the minutes of the Farmers' Club for the year this fact is interesting—that members have shown an increasing interest in all subjects relating to agriculture, and hearty good will and the social relations have never been stronger or more pleasant. The winter 1885 was of unusual severity. February was the coldest for twenty five (25) years, there was little snow and it was clear to farmers, the wheat was off spring. At the meeting in March the discussion revolved on the experience of almost all present, what never looked so dark at this time of year? There were more dead plants, and less vitality shown in the wheat fields than ever before. To the question, do you notice any difference in wheat, when the ground was rolled and when it was not? Five answered that they observed a difference when tilled and when not.

The May meeting was held on the 23d. Corn had been planted generally—the ground in good condition, and the corn-planters used with much satisfaction by our members.

The next meeting, on the 27th of June, came on the day of the most severe rain-fall that occurred in this community. An accurate observer within a mile of this place and about the center of the storm, reported a fall of five inches. Two miles distant, another rain-gauge measured 2.8 inches in an hour and a half. Such rain fall in this latitude is unprecedented.

It is hot weather observed through July.

THE ENTERPRISE CLUB.

Many new facts have been promulgated, the qualities of different kinds of machinery, fertilizers and seeds tested; but we must acknowledge that farming has been discouraging business in every department. The daily interest suffered less by the depression than any other branch of husbandry, when we consider the improvement to the farm by keeping a greater number of cattle and high feeding.

Our Club being Enterprise both by name and nature, we are not satisfied to glaze along, as did our venerable forefathers, hence, eleven of our members are using the most improved self-feeders, thereby securing their crops with the least possible outlay. On every farm the old home-made wagon has been replaced by the improved factory wagon, which all acknowledge is a great saving in horse power. Seven of our members have their own wagons and harness supplied with fresh water flooded up by means of rams, three by windmills, and three are furnished by wind water in iron tanks.

Knollage is growing in favor, never having been so much needed as at present, no injurious effects reported from its use. We find upon our records the following questions discussed:

February 26th. All of the members are in favor of a good dog law. Most would plant as many potatoes as usual, wanting from 600 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Many using South Carolina root and tankage, some mixing kaint with it, favoring a heavy application of fertilizer.

March 26th. A majority voted that the steel beam Syracuse plow was the best horse plow, though other makes were mentioned as doing good work and preferred by several. Nine members said that the fence post last better than white green.

April 26th. It is thought that it will never be a bay tender.

May 23d. It is feared by many members that we are using too much

seed on our land; it is considered injurious to the soil. Eighteen think it will pay to start a creamery in the neighborhood.

July 26th. It was thought that hauled seed would retain a moisture longer than seed laid from the plow. Six scores would haul out and top dress grain and now.

August 26th. Our host has a field that yields 253 bushels of wheat per acre with South Carolina stock also as fertilizer.

September 19th. It is estimated the fodder from a good average crop of corn is worth the curing and hatching of corn.

October 17th. Many of the members think that the use of stable manure causes potatoes to scab more than fertilizer. Recommended to put on manure thin, and use commercial fertilizers in addition.

November 19th. It is not considered safe to use dynamite to raise stumps; it will pay to haul leaves into the barnyard when straw is scarce.

It pays to enter for feed. A fodder roller seems to keep less better than shingles.

We find that the plan of hauling out and spreading manure as it is made is gaining in favor.

MONTGOMERY CLUB.

Our meetings are regularly held and well attended. Many practical questions have been discussed at our meetings through the year, and the more important conclusions recorded in the minutes, from which we extract the following:

Young sows that do badly with their first litters should be fattened and sold with a second litter.

The subject of a creamery interests many members and is often discussed, but no one seems to have the capital and daring to establish one.

We are almost a unit in voting that manure should be spread as made whenever practicable.

A majority think hedges should save the first time in the fall.

It is not thought necessary to lime for corn in every rotation.

The Beverly seed sower is highly praised.

What system of book keeping is approved by the members? Some keep a regular single entry book, others only a memorandum book, while one or two present propose to keep no accounts at all.

Shall a member risk hiring a druggist man? The knowing ones shake their heads.

Wire fence is growing in popularity. A member had a steer stolen from a field where he was paying for pasture. A majority say the owner of the steer should lose it, unless gross negligence can be proven on the part of the party owning the pasture.

An unskilled young orchard should be limed, manured and planted in potatoes with a heavy application of some reliable fertilizer.

It is as safe to tap a horse for colic as an ox for horn.

When commercial fertilizers are to be applied to corn we advise broad casting and plowing under.

Several stallions are now kept by members and common stallions are to be seen on the various farms.

A discussion on large versus small farms showed that most of us believe that good roomy farms are the most profitable.

member who supposed for a whole year had conquered the pest by building a rail pen around his present patch and expunging straw upon it, found last spring to his surprise and disgust, that plant shot up through the straw and dwarfed a more vigorous foliage for having had a long rest.

Surface drainage has been carefully studied by one of our members, and this whole club is proud to profit by his successful experiments in protecting his mealy fields.

The average number of hills of corn in one shock is 144.

Very few only intend to roll wheat around after seeding.

There is a strong tendency now many to have some kinds of work done by contract instead of day labor.

Should hogs be pressed to fatten eight to six, yes.

The price of chestnut rails has depreciated very much since the introduction of the rail.

Stealing potatoes for cows does no pay.

Land that cannot be seeded to wheat by election day should be seeded to ryegrass as good as with wheat.

We vote unanimously in favor of holding the annual convention, for we deem it wise to make up in the year's event with pleasure what we lack in profit.

An elaborate work has appeared in England—'History of Prices since 1850,' by M. G. MULLAL, Fellow of the Statistical Society of Arts.

The principal points in the chapters on agriculture are the following:

1. That although the ratio of rural population has declined both in Europe and America, the area under tillage has risen 50 per cent, and the weight of crops in proportion.

2. That grain growing eclipses all other industries in point of value, and that any variation in the price of grain seriously affects the purchasing power of gold.

3. That Europe has to import about 10 million tons of grain yearly from other parts of the globe.

4. That a farm laborer in the United States raises as much grain as four abled French or German, or six Russians or Spaniards.

5. That consequently three-fourths of the labor of peasants on the continent of Europe is a menial waste.

6. That we have not yet seen the lowest cost of production for grain in Europe.

7. That cattle to population are fewer in Europe than thirty years ago, and that the United States will require shortly all their own cows and sheep, and that Europe must look to Australia and the River Plate for a future supply at least 1,200,000 tons of meat per annum.

8. That agriculture does not give profitable returns for the amount of capital invested in Sweden, Great Britain or Belgium, and may, therefore, be expected steadily to decline in those countries, and give place to lucrative pursuits.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: 'My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it as every opportunity.'

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Trial Bottles free at Dr. King's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

A hickory club is very good lumber to floor a man with.

HATCH CHICKS BY STEAM

THE CRAIG FOLDING INCUBATOR.

Incubates 25 eggs. Has battery, clockwork, regulates temperature, and is self-regulating. It is made of sheet metal, and is of the most perfect construction. It is the only incubator in the world that will hatch 25 eggs in 21 days, and will hatch 25 eggs in 21 days, and will hatch 25 eggs in 21 days.

EARLY HATCHED CHICKS Sell at from 50c to \$1 per Pound.

LADIES. The cheapest way of securing for poultry is to use a Battery, and it can be used for 25 eggs, and will hatch 25 eggs in 21 days, and will hatch 25 eggs in 21 days.

F. D. CRAIG, 123 North Exchange, Ill.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."



Illustrated by the use of a Battery made by T. V. Fryback, which is not only the leading Battery in this country, but THE LEADING BATTERY OF AMERICA. It is the only Battery in the world that will hatch 25 eggs in 21 days, and will hatch 25 eggs in 21 days.

Unadilla Valley Herd.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Of European Herd Book Registry.

OUR No. 14 BUGGY.

We manufacture Open and Top Buggies, consisting of the Ride Spring, End Spring, Buggy, Tumbler and Edward Storm Spring.

Also various types of Two-Seater Carriages, Wagons, Cottages and Bigh.

OUR No. 5 WAGON.

Liberal Discounts to the trade.

Send for Catalogue and Prices before buying.

HOTCHKIN CARRIAGE WORKS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GOOD SALARIES.

For Commission to Men and Women to act as local or traveling Agents. No experience needed. Steady work! JAMES E. WHITKIN, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. (Mention this paper.)

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

It is a work of nearly 100 pages, and contains a full and complete description of the latest and most improved methods of growing flowers, and is a most valuable and interesting work. It is a most valuable and interesting work.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL.

DOCTOR LINDEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

The above named medicine, and also Dr. E. B. King, King Street, Md.

AYER & SON'S ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Revels has 22,409 dollars, of whom 220 are women. The devotees number but 500, and the pharmacists 1,033.

Out of the execution of October is a well-known portrait of Puller, an engraver, taken by himself when drunk.

The quarter in London called Little Britain, the former residence of the Duke of Devonshire. In the reign of the Stuarts it was a great centre for bookshelves.

The house where the reformer, Luther, lived after his marriage is carefully preserved at Wittenberg, Germany, in an almost unaltered condition. It contains many interesting relics.

The Parliament Oak was an ancient and famous tree in what was once Sherwood Forest. It derived its name from the tradition of a parliament having been held there by Edward the First.

In one of the many Billions scattered about in Great Britain for the use of the general public of fast drummers wrote in large letters on the title page an appeal for "less bills and better bills."

The boys in the Chinese Mission School, in Boston, appear to prefer women teachers. One of them who, in the absence of his own teachers, was put to school, a man teacher, solemnly uttered. When asked the reason, he replied: "We want old girls."

The moth-eaten dress of silk is not the only person liable to succumb to a recent case is dead in Jacksonville, Fla., in which a father of two sick children gave the medicine prescribed for each of them to the eldest, thus killing both children.

It has been a current opinion for centuries that places of burial are haunted with spectres and apparitions, a notion which has prevailed for centuries at the time of the Reformation. Old spectres of ghosts coming out of their sepulchres and vanishing soon.

The misanthropic of the Mikado of Japan is made of a peculiar sort of white silk; and as this "Son of Heaven" never wears a garment finer, nor one that has been washed, he continues a great amount of this material; but it is not wasted, for the royal coat of arms are completed for as precious garments by his royal subjects.

At the beginning of every session of Congress a new white pin top has to be placed on the Speaker's desk. Fast is used because the ivory gilet upon a louder sound upon it than upon some other wood; besides, oak was once tried, but the occupant of the chair complained that a sharp blow produced a stinging sensation in the hand, consequently pin has been used ever since.

The order of the Crown of India, conferred on Lady Baring, was instituted in 1878. It includes some twenty ladies, besides the wives of Indian Princes all of whose husbands have had appointments connected with India, and is conferred almost as a right on the wife of the Secretary for India, which Lord Randolph now is. It is always conferred in England by the sovereign in person.

Males on the face or on any other portion of the body, unless they are of such dimensions as to render them a hindrance to the use of the face, are not a ground for argument, should not be interfered with by applying caustic preparations recommended by some authorities for the removal of superfluous hair, and on very large, surgeons and physicians do not advise their extirpation, as the operation is one generally attended with a high risk of dangerous results.

It is a general belief that an ivy-plant, when trained against a wall, will make the wall damp and cause unhealthy conditions. It is said that the ivy-plant is the cause. If an ivy-covered wall is examined after heavy rain, it will be seen that the wall is dry and dusty, the ivy surface of the leaves having intercepted the water away from the wall. The shoots and tendrils of the plant penetrate the wall, making all the moisture attainable for their own livelihood.

The press upon which Benjamin Franklin worked as a journeyman printer in 1723 was used by him until 1817, when George Clymer, of Philadelphia, invented the "Columbian" press. It was the first important improvement of the press, and was by a compound lever. In 1820, Samuel Bent invented the "Washington" press, which superseded all others for a while. In 1825, Thomas M. Bradley, of Boston, invented the first "power" press, and in 1830 Samuel Adams, of the same place, invented the famous "Adams" press.

Although the monkey does not study naturally, he is certainly an anti-quag.

A new story is called "The Elderly Wail." We have seen it. There is no doubt about it.

"What is one?" asks a philosopher. "Is a thousand dollar salary and a hundred dollar job."

"Witness, did you ever see the prize out of the bar?" "Oh, yes; that's where I got acquainted with him."

Shantynow looks a great over fifty years of age. This old "butter" says they know him to be a hundred.

"Then you think they live happily together?" "I know for 'Fenn what?" "Their health. They have lost union."

"Does your family fly tall?" was asked of a little clergyman. "Yes, and no," he replied. "I have a wife and she makes the base note."

"Water, can you bring me a nice young children named John?" "No, sir," he replied. "I have a son and a daughter, but they are not named John."

The fad of the "sawed" spirit-railroad men, a new craze, is now spreading in the way of the locomotive.

WHY HE WASN'T AFRAID OF WATER.

"What's the matter, Tom?" "Mother, mother, Mother's dog bit me a minute ago."

"Smith's dog bit you? Good gracious, what dog bit you?" "Mother, mother, Mother's dog bit me a minute ago."

"The dog bit you? He didn't say anything to me. I'm the one to be blamed. If I had bitten the dog he might have had a good excuse to get mad."

"But the dog bit the hydrophobic?" "What hydrophobic?"

"It means, I believe, in fear of water." "Well, what do you know how much the dog is afraid of water? I wish he was afraid of me."

"Oh! you don't understand. You are liable to catch it from the dog."

"No, I'm not, but he is liable to catch it from me as soon as I can borrow a glass."

"Oh, please! This fear of water— you are liable to have it."

"No, I'm a cold-water Baptist."

FORNIST ANY MAX.

"Mother Bessie, will you please use your politeness to refer to me as an appointment in the New York Times."

"I fear the Times is practically closed," answered Mr. Bessie, "and no work will be done until Congress makes necessary appropriations to continue the work on the new steel car."

"The Census House would submit me just what I require," said Pat.

"But you are not aware Patrick, that the Government requires that all applicants for places must pass a civil examination."

"Oh, shame and I'm all right there. There's nothing the matter with me at all. I'll stir up for myself any day."

COULDN'T EXPRESS HIS FEELINGS.

It was on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. Several men in the office of the hotel were talking about Ford. Ford was a man, a sinner by indignantly broke in.

"I tell you, gentlemen, that was the worst outrage ever perpetrated in the name of the law. I feel for that poor unfortunate man more than I can express."

He went out with that, and one of the gentlemen inquired of the hotel clerk who he was.

"That fellow? Oh, he's a Yankee who stole \$25,000 and is living on his skin for the best of his life."

HE KNEW HOW IT WAS HIMSELF.

"Well, we are gentlemen, or mighty near it," he said, as he rounded him up, "and the seven-eighths of his wife."

"Wh—what is it?"

"The Mechanic" said has trusted, and he had \$4,000 on deposit there."

"But, Richard," said, after gazing at the article, "the president says that he hopes to pay his depositors in full."

"And didn't I say the same to my creditors when I failed in the grocery business, and did a single one of them receive five cents on the dollar?" he howled.

Barber—"If my plan was adopted there would be no more laid heads."

Customer—"I have tried a number of preparations, but they are all humbugs."

Barber—"My dear Mr. Customer—What is it?" Barber—"Went a wig."

THE MIDLAND JOURNAL.

THE GRADE IN SOCIAL LIFE, WHICH WAS

largely a name, was shown most in the meeting houses. The meeting of friends and the sending of news was one of the difficult things. The minister and deacon were nearest the people. The boys and school-people were nearest the back pews or those in the gallery. This idea of "social dignity" was brought from the old country, but gave way in the growing colonies of life in America. These days of the earlier New England were not all dark. There was much of the antique in them, but there was also a grain of truth and cheerfulness. We must bear in mind that the clergymen were the early historians of the country, and they put much gloom on their writing. The New England time was a place of great resort. In the poverty of newspapers, people came here to gain what news there might be. The minister was a leading man in the community. He got the news from the driver and passengers of the stagecoaches, and of the travellers who claimed to be passing through the town. The minister knew the public men of the country, for they had parades of his summons and had lodged at his inn. If the walls of those ancient New England towns could talk, they would tell of the olden days, and of the influence of the ministers, but to the manners, life, and influence of the ministers.

The Bostonians have a strong feeling of personal dignity, and are quick to resent an insult. A shock of a similar kind, which brings the blood to the face, and to the eyes, is always suggested by the elders of the tribe, who never permit them to come to a final termination. Sometimes the two adversaries, separated by two parallel ropes about a yard apart, are armed with cushions (in the case of the Bostonians) or with fists (in the case of the New Englanders). One single kick is given to the one who wins the first one, after which he pursues the other, who strikes the second blow, and so on alternately. They are forbidden to strike at a vital point, such as the head, or the face, or the other arms, legs, thighs and shoulders—not without a note of civility, course—the pulses of the combatants watch each other, that is given, and when in their opinion enough blood has been shed, they rise and separate the adversaries, who proclaim themselves satisfied, and shake hands to their hearts to have their wounds dressed.

Cooks are always considered. Perhaps their occupation makes them so. The most precious name, for a young cook, is impudence. Back away and never look back. A cook who looks back is looked on as a neutralization in nature. If he looks back and is hit, he will be hit as a pitiful cook. It is related of a famous one that he prepared a soup with such a quantity that he returned him smiling and grateful looks from the frying pan. It was doubtless the same old cook who said that he had discovered the principle of immortality, and that the odor of his dishes would reveal life into the nostrils of the very dead. It was Bostonian who said that with the same he had invented a man would have experienced but delight in not yet having been gratified.

In the report of a leading inebriate writer, under the heading "The liquor of family history," it is shown that in eight cases under had been described as inebriates, in four other cases grandfathers had been given to drink, while in only two cases are fathers mentioned as being of drunken habits. Of the twenty-five cases referred to, twenty were referred to whiskey or whisky, and twenty were referred to brandy. With regard to the liquor of inebriety, business and financial loss or temptation are assigned in seven cases, domestic line or trouble in six others, sociability in four cases, and want of employment in three others.

REYNOLDS BROS.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
(ESTABLISHED 1861)

Hardware House and Tin Can Factory

HARDWARE, OILS,
PAINTS, GLASS SLAPS,
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IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.

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Manufacturers of Celebrated Parakee Tins and Fruit Cans.

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TEACH ANY ONE CAN SCHOOL.

ANY ONE CAN SCHOOL. ANY ONE CAN SCHOOL. ANY ONE CAN SCHOOL.

CERTIFICATES CAN BE OBTAINED.

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A Mother's Love.

When a mother's love is shining
Through a happy home is shed,
There a tender smile is seen,
All the while within her bed.
It is but the old, old story
Of a mother's love for her
Yet the reason is to her glory
All the love she can bestow.
Then, with patient, sweet endurance,
Longing for mother's love
Fondles daughter's hair,
Chases the sorrow from her face,
And the tender words, ever
All the mother's love to her,
With a warm, loving, tender,
Bring the precious tears to her.
Well may hearts made all rejoicing,
In a mother's love receive;
Love that needs no words to tell,
Ever waiting, ever true;
Love that has a pure strain within
From a mother's love cannot
Drive all earthly love away—
Love the truest and the best.

An Odd Mistake.

Mr. Gray was a man who had com-
mitted a great blunder. He had re-
fused! And now this heavy hour
of his life, and he knew not what to do
with himself. So, after a long
contemplation, he took to calling on a cer-
tain plump widow of his acquaintance,
who had a remarkably pretty daughter.
Bessie Popple was a younger child
to her mother. They had the same
black eyes, rosy cheeks, and wavy hair,
and truly compels us to add, the same
gentle temper.

"I wish marry old Gray," Bessie
told Mrs. Popple, definitely, after the
manner of the young lady who refused
to be married before he "read her" for Mr.
Gray had not yet proposed, although
every evening he presented himself at
the widow's dwelling and sat in the
breakfast, in the most comfortable chair
in the room.

"We shall see," returned the elder
lady, and her bright eyes flashed, for
she had set her mind upon the marriage
and already regarded Bessie as the
mistress of Mr. Gray's comfortable
house in the high street of the little
town in which they resided.

"Yes, we shall see," muttered Bessie,
and putting on her hat, slipped out
with a walk with her admirer, Jack
Wilkins, to whom she confided her
troubles.

She was young, and at that period
had refrained from offering his hand
to pretty Bessie; but when she told
him that old Gray was after her he
could no longer disguise his feelings,
and before they parted the girl allowed
him to be of her life.

"What will mother say?" thought
Bessie with a sigh, as they parted at the
gate of Mrs. Popple's cottage. "That
horrid man will be there."

"That horrid man was there in an ar-
misty episode Mrs. Popple."
He smiled at it as he also returned,
but Bessie frowned at him in return,
and his face fell. That evening the
girl was absolutely silent; she spoke in
murmurs, and ill-temper deprived
her pretty face of all its loveliness.

"I am afraid her mind is not against
it," Mr. Gray told himself, with a sigh,
and he might all be so happy, if she
could only look at the matter in a
proper light, but he supposed that was
impossible. And he rebuked his efforts to be
agreeable—poor little man! for he had
an affectionate heart, and his big house
was full and busy.

But Bessie's face never relaxed its set
expression. She hated the man, and
would not let him see it, in defiance
of her mother's angry words. What
business had a man old enough to be
his father to come courting her?

"You have behaved disgracefully,"
her mother said, when Mr. Gray had
taken his departure. "It is so wicked
to trifles with the love of any man."
"I have never trifled with his love,"
retorted her daughter; "he must know
that I hate him. I have never, never
attempted to disguise it; now have I,
mother?"

with a sigh, repeated to
himself, "This is the only man in the world
who can be so."

"But and moreover," cried Mrs.
Popple, "even if I liked the young
man—who, I don't know, marrying
him would be out of the question. He
can't afford to keep you."

"I am not afraid of poverty," said
Bessie, bravely; "beside, we are not
going to marry in haste. We can wait."
"Poor fool!" said Mrs. Popple, with
a sigh. "I know what this waiting
means for the woman. She goes on
trusting and believing in his promises,
and then when her beauty has faded,
he turns round and marries some one
else."

"Even then," said Bessie, "the
woman is better off than I [she had said]
herself to somebody she could not
love."

"Oh, yes, you are made—quite,"
returned Mrs. Popple; "but thank
goodness, you have a mother who won't
allow you to make an idiot of yourself."
"Why will marry Mr. Gray, and forget
all about that miserable young man
who ought to be ashamed of himself?"

"What for?" asked Bessie, with re-
sentment.

"For proposing to a girl when he
has no means of keeping in comfort,"
returned Mrs. Popple. "You are a
pair of lunatics; but, fortunately, I
some sense left and I won't stand by
and see my daughter ruined for life."

And she descended off to bed without
giving Bessie the usual good night's
kiss. Poor girl, she missed it sorely,
and sobbed herself to sleep, but she
managed to be true to Jack all the same.
Not even her mother's anger could in-
duce her to give him up and consent to
marry old Gray.

She treated the object of her dislike
with the greatest civility on his next
visit, and succeeded in making him
look thoroughly uncomfortable. He
brightened considerably when Mrs.
Popple, to show for her daughter's
rudeness, sought to engage him in con-
versation. In fact, the grateful little
man ventured to give the elder lady's
hand a gentle squeeze when he arose to
take his departure, and she surprised
and joy it was warmly returned.

"Now, if Miss Popple would only get
over her objection, how happy and
comfortable we should all be," he
thought as he left her house. "Hullo,"
exclaimed suddenly face to face with a
landlady young fellow in a shabby
coat who, like him, wore Jack Wilkins'.

"Oh, I am all right, thank you," said
Jack, smiling, and strode on without
another word, while the other man
stood gazing after him with a look
of comprehension on his face.

"I suppose she has been telling him
all about it," he said to himself.
"It is a pity, I am afraid, but it is
so. Yes, it is a little bit of a
silly thing. And, shaking his head,
the old landlady, knocked at the door
of his house—that late, gloomy house
that had never seemed homelike since
the death of that sister who had been
his right hand."

When we think we are going to make
people happy, it is hard to find that we
are regarded as an enemy, and that
Gray retired to rest in rather dismal
spirits. He arose the next morning
with a determination of putting an end
to his suspense by offering himself to
her in the name of the object of his attach-
ment; he could bear the suspense no
longer.

When he arrived at the widow's cot-
tage that evening Bessie was not at
home. She had gone out to tea with
some friends. Mrs. Popple was alone.
"I'm glad she isn't at home," said
Mrs. Popple, and Mr. Gray, looking
very red and nervous. "I am afraid
she will not be home to-night. I have
an opportunity of saying something that
is near to my heart."

He edged a little nearer to the widow
as he spoke, and she smiled at him in
an encouraging way. She was a hard-
some woman and her smile revealed the
whitened teeth in her mouth.
"I am all attention,"
Mr. Gray coughed, and looked on
nervously uncomfortable. He wished
that the widow would avert her bright
eyes from his face; but she steadily gaze
confined him, and he scarcely knew
what he was going to say. He hesitated
at first, then popping the question, for
a refusal would mean banishment from
the cheerful fire-side where he had spent
so many pleasant hours. But the
widow was waiting for him to speak,
and he could not baulk out now, he had
gone too far. Poor little man! His
heart was beating like a sledge-hammer.

Now still the room was. He started

as the steps fell upon the hearth. This
awful silence told him he looked, or what
would the widow think of him? He
was not something.

"You must have known my object in
coming here so often," he blurted out.
"Well, I think I have guessed it,"
returned Mrs. Popple, continuing the
stitches in the stocking she was knit-
ting.

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and he could not baulk out now, he had
gone too far. Poor little man! His
heart was beating like a sledge-hammer.

Mr. Gray rubbing his hands, and then
he turned forward and unduly kissed
Mrs. Popple right before the eyes of
the young people.

It was not long before a double wed-
ding was celebrated. Mr. Gray having
sent Jack the money to start in business
for himself, and from that day to this
either of the two couples have regretted
their choice.

HE DIDN'T INVEST WISELY.

The passenger from Pennsylvania
was complaining of business down
his way. Everything died.
"Two years ago," he said, "I went
into the oil regions with \$10,000. Day
before yesterday I pulled out with \$600,
and am going West to get me a farm."

"You didn't invest wisely, did you?"
remarked the elderly passenger.
"No," replied the Pennsylvania
miser, "not wisely, but in two wells."

Historians, Roman emperors, were so
grieved at the loss of a favorite him
named Rome that he would have given
Rome back to being it back; but Alaric
had taken Rome.

THE MIDLAND JOURNAL

—and—

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

RISEING SUN. MD.

A Town and Country Paper, devoted to the interests of Cecil and ad-
joining counties. AGRICULTURE being the great leading interest of this section
of country, all other pursuits and industries are almost wholly dependent upon
it. Every improvement which increases the Crops of the farm increases the
earnings of all other pursuits and callings.

THE MIDLAND's primary object is to point out the avenues to increased re-
turns from every source of industry, believing that a general prosperity is the
only medium to the public virtue and permanent basis of wealth, the strength
of the State, the shield of Liberty, the true promoter of Temperance,
Morality and Intelligence.

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are careful also to furnish the best Agricultural, Literary and Domestic De-
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culation of the MIDLAND, and especially by appeal to the TEMPERANCE EL-
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COFFEE AND BEER.

The habit of living in a great measure out of doors, as exemplified in the growth which may be seen at almost any hour of the day seated outside the principal cafes, is one of the features of Parisian life which an Englishman is most inclined to envy. It must not be mistaken, by the way, that these crowds are all indulging coffee. The consumption of coffee is mostly limited to the hour of digestion following luncheon or dinner. For other seasons of the day the cafes have other attractions of various kinds. Of late years the French, contrary to their ancient habit, have become a nation of beer drinkers. Every cafe 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 has in general a shade deeper, and frequently a shade better than at the cafes. In both cases it is a light, invigorating liquor, imported from Germany, and nearly identical, in fact, with the lager beer which for some time past has been so popular in London. A Frenchman, he is remembered, never drinks his beer a.m., a light wine harmonizing better; so even the French the experiment will quickly discover, with the delicate flavor of French cookery, but the British of simple beer, will insist on stout and clover or a smack of coal tar and a glass of beer, by way of insurance, will find no difficulty in gratifying his taste, even in Paris.

THE EYES OF WATCHMAKERS.

Some time ago the Breslau oculist, Dr. H. Cohn, on examining the eyes of seventy-five watchmakers, found that seventy-five per cent. of the number were affected with short-sightedness, the which result seemed to justify the belief that the use of the loupe was an excellent protection against myopia. Quite recently the same oculist examined the eyes of fifty watchmakers in a Freiburg watch factory, who said for years, without using a loupe, worked the fine parts of watches, and of whom, nevertheless, only two were short-sighted. From this Dr. Cohn concludes that watchmaking is an industry not injurious to the eyes, while, considering the fact that his extensive examinations among students had established an average of fifty-six per cent. among composers of eyeglasses, and of lithographers of thirty-seven per cent. afflicted with myopia, he comes to the conclusion that reading, writing, composing and drawing are more injurious to the eyes than the constant exercise of the visual organ in connection with fine stationary objects.

BABIES.

Babies is liable to attack dogs of any breed, or sex, though statistics seem to show that it is more common among males than females. With regard to the early symptoms, an animal that has the disease invariably loses its appetite; and though this is opposite to the majority of complaints, it should not be ignored, but should not act as a warning to owners to watch for other symptoms, which, in the case of rabies, speedily develop. The dog's manner changes; he shows a disposition to hide himself in corners or under chairs; in fact, anywhere he can get out of sight. Then he will never permit any one place for him together, but is continually changing his position, and appears to be constantly on the watch. His back, too, is arched, and his drooping head will at times give tongue to a dismal short howl, or to what would perhaps be better described and half a howl and half a bark. He will growl at anything that comes in his way. If he is in a room he will bark at the chair legs, or at the feet of an expector, or at a tablecloth; and if it is a kennel, he will attack the corners of it. He will also attempt to maul the stones, and will readily consent to be scratched with any kind. Another early symptom is the disposition to hide other dogs-in fact, a rabid animal will unhesitatingly attack a dog or cat with which he may have lived for years on the most friendly terms. It means that rabies is more prevalent in the spring and autumn months, as is generally supposed in the summer months. When an animal shows symptoms of the disease, it should be immediately shut up, although it is practically useless in the early stages to those whom it knows, it is not so with strangers.

BROUHAHA AND COWBOY.

A nobby and snobbish, mild of British extraction traveled from Big Horn with us and Abe Lidsman on the stage coach this week. Mild was exceedingly courteous. He wouldn't be snobbish, and spoke to us in no other except the "John Henry" servants he had with him, and was altogether as unpretentious as his snobbishness could make him. At a dinner station there was a lot of jolly cowboys on a lark, and one of them, treating everybody, asked the Englishman to drink. Of course mild haughtily refused. The cowboy displayed a dangerous-looking six shooter and very impressively insisted on his drinking. "But I can't," you know; I don't drink, you know," was mild's reply. Mr. Cowboy brought the matter in disagreement to the knot in which mild's brains were supposed to be hidden somewhere, and then he said he'd drink. "So take soda water," said Mr. Cowboy. "You'll take straight whiskey," "But, see, this American whiskey, I can't swallow it, you know." "Well," said the cowboy, "I'll make a hole in the side of your head, so that we can pour it in," and he began to draw a nail, and mild said: "Aw, that'll do it—fine!" Then the cowboy invited mild's servants to drink, which mild's did not. "They don't know you, you know," he said.

"Well, we'll see whether they do or not," said Mr. Cowboy. "The claret you are don't give 'em a 'bopperity.' Come up here, you fellows, and grizzle." And the two John Henrys, with a show of reluctance, but nevertheless did get a drink, came up, and the cowboy passed a tumbler of midnight whisky for mild, and the servants poured it for them. Then the cowboy made the John Henrys clink glasses with mild, and all drank, and there was great fun. Mild tried to get up to go, but the cowboy wouldn't let him. "You stay," said the cowboy, and the servant went to the door. But in the coach he fell back into his excitement, and continued it throughout, and has probably got it yet.

COULD FIT WHERE SHE LIVED.

A lady traveling on a Western railroad was annoyed by the expectations of a fellow behind, and when the conductor entered she said to him, "Excuse me, but I don't think you can sit here." "Conductor, have you any rule in regard to spitting in the car?" The great ticket-puncher smiled on her and said, "No, you can sit anywhere you like."

HE KNEW THE STORY.

A business man on the third floor of a building on Griswold street bought a ton of coal the other day, and when a boy came up to ask him the price of elevating the chestnut he asked the story to take a chair, and then said: "My boy, you should start right in entering upon the path of life." "You sir—that what man says." "I was a poor boy—a very poor boy—asked at your age." "You sir—I don't doubt it; you were ragged clothes and didn't have half enough to eat." "Ah—yes—I felt that I would have to make my own future, and I decided to start out right. In the town where I lived there was a fire-story building." "You sir, and there was offices way up on the top floor, and no elevator." "Just so, my boy." "And a man who had an office on the top floor bought a ton of coal, and you asked him for the job of backing it up." "Exactly."

"It was worth fifty cents, but he offered you a quarter, and rather than lose the job you accepted it. The man took a notion to you, so you went up in an office, and you are today rich, respected, and likely to be sent to Washington as a United States Senator. I know the story like a book." "You do? Why, where did you ever hear it before?" "Twenty times over right on this story. I stumbled to it after carrying up two tons, and you fellows can't walk me again!" "I see, my boy."

"So all right, mister; but my terms are fifty cents per sack or no lugging. Powerful funny thing that all you chaps who have his poor and well-up to riches want a worthless coin to work for half cash and half luff."

The counterpart of the office said he would reverse the job some day with a sack and bundle disposition.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IN TEN HERT. BUT NO OTHER.

The LADIES FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT, ELEGANT, and so much beautiful work. Agents Fawcett, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN EMPLOYED TERRITORY.

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SEWING MACHINE
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Hardware, Oils,
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IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.
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Friday, Feb. 19, 1886.

The enemies of Local Option declare the law a failure and ask for its repeal and for something better. We admit that it is a partial failure because the law was fraudulently drawn, we ask, not for its repeal, but for its amendment. They do not care anything to take its place except high license. We say license of every kind for the sale of spirituous liquors has been a failure as a reformatory temperance measure and we prove our assertions by producing statistics. We ask for the station for the other side to prove what they say, so loudly, that even our local option law is a failure as compared with license, and that can produce none. As fast as it is we assert without the fear of successful contradiction, that the present local option law is better, as a temperance reformatory measure, than the best license law for selling liquor, that ever was or ever can be framed. We put our denial on moral, political, social and economic grounds, and challenge contradiction on one or all of them. Let any group of any complexion take up the gamut and deny these self-evident truths if he can.

A Defense of the Whiskey Trade.

The following is a sample of the mendacious nonsense put forth by the *Cecil Democrat*, which its managers ought to be heartily ashamed of. No man who conducts a newspaper should permit him- or her to remain in such ignorance of the facts involved in the history of the whiskey business. The claim here is for the fact that the whiskey trade has been a failure, a thousand times, and a regard for ordinary intelligence should be sufficient to do so from seeing so much ignorance. "The time has come to try a rational remedy, a remedy which pays no regard to the rights of a citizen. Such a remedy is to be found in a carefully drawn high license law, which, when enforced, as it could be, would be of benefit to all concerned. The liquor dealers licensed under such a law would be anxious for its enforcement, and illicit traffic in liquors would be reduced to a minimum. High license would largely remove the private sale of liquor, it would almost entirely check the drinker habit among the young; it would cause such informers as now make Grand Jurors, tax our Courts and waste the county's revenues with unimportant charges to leave their occupation; it would largely lessen the burden of every taxpayer by compelling those who traffic in liquor to pay for a privilege which at now usurped."

The Great Seal of the Notary Public for the 6th district has been destroyed. Dr. Dene's custody by Matt Gravelle whose head is there. He placed in great jeopardy according to the law.

Children you should never let your eyes, and every passion rise. Your little hands were never made, To bear such others eyes."

The Temperance Convention

The temperance convention held at Elkton on Saturday last, was numerously attended and the result of the conference is embodied in the resolutions and proceedings published below, which we extract from the official report as published in the *News*. We have not space for a full report of the meetings or for editorial remarks.

The meeting was called orderly by Dr. R. C. Mackall when Henry 'Oudoude offered a series of resolutions which were rejected in favor of those herewith published.

Mr. Hanson H. Haines offered the following Resolutions:

Whereas, This being an adjourned meeting of the convention of February 4th, held in this hall, which came together on that date upon the invitation of a large number of citizens of Cecil county who issued the following call to wit:

"We the undersigned, would respectfully invite our fellow citizens of Cecil county who desire to secure some effective remedy for the very serious evils existing in our county in connection with the sale of intoxicating liquors to unite with us in a public meeting, to be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall Elkton, on Thursday, February 4th, 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of considering how best to effect a deal with the evil in question, and of securing such proper action as may be deemed necessary;" and

Whereas, A very great number of signers to said call, gave their names to the same, upon the honest conviction that the convention of February 4th and the convention to day, growing out of that one, did intend to "consider how best to effect a deal with the evil;" etc., and

Whereas, Through the public prints and other sources the report has been heralded to the public, that the aforesaid convention was convened and originated by parties who are advocates of a "High License Law" and opposed to the "Local Option Law" now in force, and further that it was intended to be a "High License Convention;" although the call as issued, circulated and signed, does not indicate any such a feature, and

Whereas, It has been also circulated, that the advocates of "Local Option" would be allowed to voice in the deliberations of this convention and that those in favor of "Local Option" were going to pack the convention for the purpose of defeating any and all measures proposed by those who thought differently and without reason, argument or principle to guide their course; and further that the sentiment of the citizens of Cecil county were in favor of a "High License Law," all of which reports has a tendency to forestall public opinion and mislead public sentiment, therefore

Resolved, That the call upon which this convention was brought together, fully, clearly and honestly represents the policy and sentiment of this convention, or in other words this is a meeting for all persons who are citizens of Cecil county who are interested in the general good, for the purpose of discussing and considering the best possible means to deal with the gigantic evil the "Rum Traffic."

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting here assembled the "Rum Traffic" is the greatest curse of our land, and how to manage it is one of the greatest and most important questions of the day, because it is concentrated in sin and is a great moral wrong.

After some motions and counter motions the Resolutions of Mr. Haines were adopted.

The meeting took a recess until one o'clock, and upon the assembling at the meeting Mr. John S. Wirt offered the following Resolutions as a substitute for those offered by Mr. Coodon.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed by the Chair to draft a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature and that as soon as said Bill shall be prepared by said committee that the same shall be published in the newspapers of the county for the information of the people.

Resolved, That said committee be and they are hereby instructed to embody in said Bill the following provisions as far as practicable, and such further provisions as in the judgment of the committee shall best carry out the intentions of these Resolutions, viz:

1. The submission of the question to the people, at the Fall election, for Congressmen, where we shall have the proposed license system, or the present local option law, (act 1880, chap. 274) with the elder citizens clause stricken out and with the heavier penalties for the violations of said law, as suggested by those in favor of local prohibition, and such other amendments as may be deemed advisable by said persons.

2. The sale of liquor, in the event of an adoption by the people of the license system, to be unlawful, except by persons to whom a license shall be granted; the cost of said license to be not less than \$75, nor more than \$150, in addition to the amount required to be paid for a license from the State and Federal Government.

3. Discrimination, if any, shall be made in favor of hotel keepers, who shall be defined by said act. But there shall be no discrimination between by drink and in quantities less than a pint.

4. Druggists shall be permitted to sell under the restrictions and subject to the penalties provided in act 1880, chap. 274, Sec. 4. (The local option law)

5. License shall be granted only to such persons as present such endorsements of character and comply with such other conditions as the act shall impose. The act forbidding of requiring each licensee to give bond, approved by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and conditioned for the faithful observance of the law, and for the payment of fines and damages for violation of the law is urgently recommended.

6. Not more than four licenses to sell liquor shall be granted to any one Election district of the county. Application for license shall be made by petition, filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and where more than the maximum number allowed by law apply for license the preference shall be given to those already holding licenses, who shall comply with the provisions of the act; provided they have not been found guilty of violating the law.

7. The sale of liquor by licensed vendors to minors shall be punished by appropriate penalties, including the suspension of licenses.

8. Selling without license at place of business or elsewhere to be punished by confinement in the House of Correction, and selling liquor to minors by unlicensed persons to be punished by severe penalties.

9. Vendors of liquor liable for damages resulting from liquor sustained by reason of intoxication resulting from sale of liquor to intoxicated persons.

10. Sale of liquor on Sunday and Election days prohibited.

11. Not necessary to specify in indictments for violations of the law the particular kind of liquor sold.

12. Severe prosecutions pending under present act.

Legislature, and to use all proper and honorable means to secure the passage of said Bill.

Resolved, That said committee should if possible, present said Bill to the members of the Legislature, on or before the 1st day of March.

After an admirable discussion Thos. Waring offered Resolutions which were ruled out of order until the Resolutions offered by Mr. Wirt were disposed of.

Dr. C. Thackeray moved to adjourn which was put by the Chair and decided by the meeting in the negative. Mr. Wirt's Resolutions were amended after some discussion so that the first section read:

Resolved, That a committee of eighteen persons, two from each district, one in favor of local option and one in favor of license, be appointed by the Chairman, to draft a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature; and that as soon as said Bill shall be prepared by said committee the same shall be published in the newspapers of the county for the information of the people.

The following committee has been appointed by the Chairman: Dr. R. H. W. Wallace, H. H. Brady, George A. Blake, John S. Wirt, William F. Baldwin, H. K. Kimble, George O. Garvey, Rev. E. K. Miller, Thomas Waring, Adam H. Marcus, John McDaniel, Henry S. Condon, J. J. Bennett, M. S. McNamee, Rev. H. H. Willigan, J. Crothers.

The Chairman requested the committee to meet in Odd Fellows' Hall, Elkton on Tuesday, February 23rd at 2 p. m.

JOHN S. WIRT, Secretary.

Misrepresenting the Temperance Element.

The conception of making the Baltimore Sun the organ of the grog party is a piece of strategy which shows the hand of a political genius; that particular class of the grog party known as "republicans." That old, popular paper has been completely imposed upon by its Elkton Reporter in the case of both of the last temperance conventions held in Elkton. The proceedings of both those meetings have been cooked, and the whiskey party of this county made to appear in the second meeting with public sentiment strongly in their favor. The report of the meeting of Saturday last was a scandalous falsehood and misleading in this respect. Many important facts were absolutely misstated and entirely false, while the whole report was colored and garbled with an evident purpose to mislead and deceive in favor of the grog element. We, in the name of honesty and fair representation, and in justice to a large majority of the best citizens of the county protest against the Sun permitting its reports to be colored and cooked so as to falsify and misrepresent the best people of Cecil on the temperance question, and that paper will increase its popularity here and among the better class of people every where, by dismissing so false a reporter from its staff and appointing one who is honest and above being influenced or bribed, to allow false statements to be prepared for the paper to serve either political or mercenary ends, which has been done in the two last reports from Elkton.

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Canero Furniture Dealer of Columbus Ga. tells his experience, thus: "For three years have tried every remedy for my kidneys, but to no avail. Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and feel Electric Bitters the Best Blood Purifier in the world." - Major A. B. Reed of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney ailment, and writes: "Nothing has done me so much good as Electric Bitters." Sold at fifty cents bottle by Dr. Kirk.

D. R. W. MORRISON, M. D.

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Head and Foot Makers, and

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Neatly Executed

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TOBACCO STORE.

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Everything kept in

a first class Tobacco

Store. Tobacco by

the pound and Segars

by the box a

specialty. Pipes

very cheap.

COME AND SEE!

E. D. JOHNSON.

THOS. REESNAID,

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership, existing under the

name of KERRAN & LARSON, is this day

dissolved by mutual consent. All persons

having claims against the firm will please

present them for payment. All persons

incurred to the firm will please call and settle

with me. I am, therefore, not responsible for

any debts, who will still continue the business,

would ask a continuance of same.

THOS. REESNAID,

Colors, Md., Jan., 1, 1886.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

The regular meetings of the County

Commissioners will be held on the

second Tuesday of every month. County

Persons having claims against the county

will please file the same in the

Commissioners' office with an affidavit

in support thereof, as no account will be allowed

properly chargeable to the same.

By order, JOHN S. ROSS, Clerk.

Commissioners Cecil County.

PATENTS

GRAHAM, TAYLOR & CO. PATENT

ATTORNEYS, and all other business in the U. S.

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Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent

Office, and we are able to save time

and money from those who come from

Washington, D. C. We advise

as to patentability of new inventions, and

we also charge no fee unless we obtain

patents. We refer to the Patent Office, the

Office of the Commissioner of Patents, the

Office of the Secretary of the Interior, the

Office of the Commissioner of the General

Land Office, and to the Office of the

Secretary of the Navy, and to the Office of

the Secretary of the War, and to the Office

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and to the Office of the Secretary of the

Navy, and to the Office of the Secretary

Ladies Department.

Our New York Letter.

Spring Goods and Styles.
 The snows now and the blizzards blow, yet in the face of stinging atmosphere, merchants are parading spring goods of all shades.

Many standard fabrics obtain for spring. The rough surfaces which characterize present styles will to some extent obtain though smooth surface materials, are shown both for combinations and costumes etc.

Caprices in canvas goods, are more current than ever, and many new departures are shown.

A decided novelty for spring, as an attitude with hard twisted wool cords in cross bars. This new feat will combine prettily with the plain, estamine, which will be the popular caprice of the season.

Fine wool Baileys will share favor with the prevalent veillings and shalloon cloth in current vogue.

Tonettes of fawn, satin Sarah will be worn in bronze, myrtle and olive greens, and all shades of brown as well as in the light grey and silver tints in present favor.

Silks of the new Khedive weave which, is a grade heavier than Sarah, will also obtain for spring. Judging from the quantity of goods of this class on the counters of our first merchant importers, we are to enter upon an era of smooth surfaced silks and wools. Smooth fabrics with canvas effects, are the undoubted caprice of the present season.

Materials with stripes as inch wide more or less in plaid or velvet alternating with stripes in dentelle or canvas are a characteristic caprice. Some fancier shawls, have stripes in two or more current colors.

Diagonals in wool and silk, are also shown.

The first summer silks have twill surfaces, and come in all rich dark shades.

India silk with smooth surfaces, are again imported in plain and figured varieties, for combination.

Designs in intricately clad palm arabesques, and stripes are shown; outlined on grounds of cream, portland or indigo blue. Some of the lighter hues, have designs from the Mikado, alternate with caprices in rich poppy red figures on pale cream, shaded to brown.

Tussore silks, are also worn, and cotton goods, are also handsome that is safe to predict another season for them in the new departures which look like gauze or old beige.

Steeves too, lustrous as silk, are shown in the old over designs, which resemble embroidery so closely as to be mistaken for it.

Glitchness of all kinds are in current vogue. Scotch varieties will share favor with American alpaca in stripes, embroidery patterns and Japanese designs.

Seer Suckers come again to the front, but the most popular are those with crinkled surfaces. These share favor with velvet moiré, in figures and chambery gauzes, and cambrics over weighted with outline work after the new order of things, are on the counters at Lord and Taylor's, and other prominent houses, to whom thanks are due for advance notice for the JOURNAL.

SIDNEY EARLE.

Tobacco and Heart Disease.
 There is one evil, and I think one of the greatest, I have never seen in print that is, sudden death from heart disease, but I say, tobacco disease. These deaths have increased a hundred fold since my young days. I am over 81 years old, 70 years ago I saw but one smoker, and he an old man or

woman, where we now see a thousand among the same number of people. Young men commence smoking about ten years after, and about forty years later, after, for the first time little boys smoking.

What no watches nor cigars till about 1830, hence smoking was more difficult I never saw, in my new papers of that date, an account of any children falling dead, although I read several weekly papers, but now I see account of several boys and girls who dropped dead at the age of 11 or 15 years old. This will increase as smoking increases. If the increase of smoking is as great for 50 years to come, I believe the sudden deaths will be 1000 times as great. And why? Because these children now smoking will raise children who will inherit the tobacco poison from them. Many infants in their teens inhale this poison into their tender lungs the first days of their lives, from a smoking father, in a tight room. Since 1830, cook-stoves have been introduced, hence smoking in a tight up room is much harder on an infant in the cradle, and all others than it was when there were none but a few old people who smoked, and this in a chimney corner, where nearly all the poison would go up the chimney.

I find that railroad offices are filled more with tobacco pipes than elsewhere, and officers frequently are dead, or are lately in Cincinnati, No rail road officer should be allowed to smoke. It drives the attention, adds their brains, and hinders their thoughtfulness; hence the danger of life and limb, so frequently of late, on railroads. LEON B. BAKER, Plainville, O., in *Gleanings*.

TURTLE-GECK HUNTING.

Monte Rosa Island is a small rocky isle of the Gulf of Mexico, four miles long, and varying in breadth from a fifth of a mile to over a mile square. It is the headwater of Pensacola Bay, and receives the shock of the rolling seas of the gulf, which often break against it in fury, while the water of the bay within are still as a millpond, and smooth as ripple washes the beach of the city front, seven miles away, though the water at the city is as calm as that in the center of the gulf. The sea beach of the island is a gently sloping expanse of white sand, back and forth on which the straining and swelling waves will glide for hundred of feet. You can stand where no water is one minute, and the next be struggling waist deep, a surging wave has broken over the strand. This beach is the headwater of the great tortoise of the gulf, the great island tortoise, and beyond, and the warm southern exposure, adapt it to their approach, the making of nests, and hatching of their eggs. So they resort to it for this purpose, and in due time the young turtles are hatched, unless the eggs are captured by the voracious creatures, lipped and quadruped, who seek them in the season. From Pensacola over to the island is about seven miles, and the land here is a narrow strip of beach, the bay, it is a pleasant trip of about eight miles to run over on a sailboat, lead on the bay shore, walk on the island, which is not a half of a mile wide opposite the city, and seek for "turtle crabs" on the gulf beach, or baffle tortoise in the surf.

The "crab" shows up the sand, where under shell has been dragged along, and following this up to a point above the wash of the highest waves, the turtle is found, usually about a yard and a half below the surface. A single net will contain from 100 to 300 eggs. At Mobile Bay, on Santa Rosa Island, alligators are found by the tens thousand and are killed in large numbers by hunters who frequent the place.

Dr. Trist recommends the following as one cure for fever and acute intermittent fever: Take forty grains of sulphate of quinine, thirty grains pure Jereb licorice and ten grains gum myrrh. Make into forty pills. Take two pills every two hours for the first twenty-four hours, two pills every four hours for the next twenty-four hours, and the remainder one at night on going to bed, and one in the morning, thirty grains. The doctor says this performs an official cure, in the directions are implicitly followed.

The Householder.

TO CLEAN SHIRTS, CLOTHES, - Brass ornaments, that have not been gilded or lacquered, may be cleaned, and a very brilliant color given to them, by washing them with steam boiled in strong lye, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint, and afterward rubbing them with a strong tripoli.

Porcelain for most pipe is made by adding one teaspoonful of cream to six large potatoes that have been boiled and mashed fine. Add flour enough to roll and a little salt and handle as little as possible.

A refrigerator for beer for an invalid is made by placing a last apple after pouring it and adding a small piece of lemon peel and three lumps of sugar; pour boiling water over it on a sieve.

Cakes may be made air and water light by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffin; they must be kept down with a wire screen. These cakes have a perfectly smooth surface and are not so inclined or drawn out easily and not perfectly.

Hot breakfast relish may be made by slicing cold sweet potatoes and setting them in the oven to warm. Thicken some milk or cream with a little flour and season with butter, pepper and salt. When the potatoes are hot pour the sauce over them and serve.

Scotch short bread made by this recipe is recommended: Half a pound of butter and a quarter of a pound of sugar mixed in a cream; add one rounded of stiff flour, knead and roll it half an inch thick. Bake slowly. If the cake is preferred very sweet mix six ounces of sugar.

Any kind of cold boiled fish may be utilized for breakfast or lunch. Pick the fish into flakes and mix it into a soup with enough milk to moisten it, season with butter, pepper and salt. Add a little butter, and when quite hot pour it on buttered toast, garnish with hard-boiled eggs, cut in slices.

Pretty and useful blotters may be made of heavy blotting paper, the corners being bent of the same sharp first. One recently made had the corners of printed blue blotting paper. On one side a charming design of Narcissus was painted and on the other the conventional blossoms in leaves and coral were held together by a row of gold colored satin ribbon.

A correspondent sends this recipe for waffles: Mix together one tablespoonful of butter and one of sugar, and add the yolk of three eggs which have been well beaten. Beat thoroughly and mix with one quart of milk, add four more eggs, in which have been put two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, to form a stiff batter. When well mixed add the whites of the eggs, which have been beaten to a stiff froth, and bake in the waffle-iron a delicate wafer.

An honest pine is a necessity, and are unquenchably objects upon the pretty toilet cabinet, an ingenious and decorative receptacle for them is made of Japanese paper mats. Two mats have layers of wadding between them, and are then stitched together with colored silk, leaving the fitted edge for a border. At two opposite ends loose ends of inch-wide satin ribbon, in the colors of the paper, are fastened. The cushion is surrounded by ribbon, which is stretched in the cotton.

SAUSAGE may be fried in this way: Soak the meats and lay them in cold water, one by one with a few drops of vinegar. When all are scoured loose them about in the water and then put them in boiling water with a little salt, boil until tender and drain. Then dip each into butter and fry them in hot fat. Take them out with a skimmer, lay them on a warm cloth, sprinkle a little salt over them and serve hot.

This lemon pudding: The juice and grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and two cups of milk. Put the mixture in a saucepan on the range and when it is hot stir in the cornstarch which has been mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Cook until it thickens, add the juice and rind of the lemon, and the butter and set aside until cold. Beat the eggs very light, add the sugar, and one to the mixture, and cook in a bowl, when well mixed stir in the cold cornstarch. Mix thoroughly, bake in a buttered dish, and serve cold.

HATCH CHICKS BY STEAM

THE CHICKS
 FOLDING INCUBATOR.

EARLY HATCHED CHICKS Sell at from 50c to 10c per Pound.

LADIES.

F. O. CRAIG, 430 NORTH VANANSTON ST.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."



Illustrated by the one of a story made by T. T. Farwell, which is not only the leading story in the world, but also the most popular story in the world.

T. T. FARWELL.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

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VOL. VIII. RISING SUN, CECIL COUNTY, MD., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886. NO. 20.

Temperance.

The Temperance Meeting and its Declaration of Purpose.

In our last issue we published the two series of resolutions passed by the temperance mass meeting held in Elk, too on the 13th inst. We had not room for the full proceedings of the meeting owing to the unusual length of the resolutions. The first series of resolutions was offered by Henry S. Condon, placing the convention squarely on a license platform which were thrown out by a vote of resolutions offered as a substitute by H. H. Haines, which were adopted by the meeting without much opposition.

The following is the text of the resolution of the series offered by Mr. Haines, we wish to give the gist of the motion.

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting here assembled that the 'Rum Traffic' is the greatest curse of our land, and how to manage it is one of the greatest and most important questions of the day, because it is caused in ruin and is a great moral wrong."

The passage of this resolution made it evident that the men in favor of it had no opinion and animated by a true conception of temperance and the radical remedy required to smother the rum trade were largely in the majority. An adjournment was effected at this juncture of affairs, and the great party met at their only home was in hastening to the scene and from there packed the meeting in the afternoon, with the aid of various element who are always for rum and drink. This rabble clapped and cheered in season and out, and thoroughly shamed the men, who in the next dispute, had got together this blamable mob.

When the meeting came to order after dinner Mr. Hart had prepared and offered a series of resolutions which were adopted with some slight modifications. We select the following clauses from the resolutions asking the reader to refer to the resolution which we have quoted above and contrast them. That foregoing resolution declares the rum trade the sum of all evils. The fifth clause of the second resolution, of Mr. Hart series declares "Licenses shall be granted only to such persons as pre-vent such endorsement of character and comply with such other conditions as the act shall impose."

The fifth condition further suggests the desirability of requiring a penalty from the party licensed, providing for fines, etc. for violations of the law. Nevertheless no person are to have the privilege of selling without an endorsement of good character, yet this business is no dangerous, and the best of all that may apply for a permit, it is thought best to hedge about it and handoff, as it were, in a heavy penal bond.

And again "No more than four licenses to sell liquor shall be granted to any one Election district of the county"

If the liquor business is to be placed on the same plain with traffic in other goods to which no honorable business to restrict "four places in a district" No such restrictions are placed on any other business.

"The sale of liquor by licensed vendors to minors shall be punished

The Bootland Farm.

The barn represented in the illustration is on the farm known as "Rockland Farm." It is all the modern improvements, and is one of the three owned by Mr. C. W. Roberts, of West Chester, Pa., the other two being on farms known as "Bellevue and Allerton Farms." The Rockland Farm contains 27 acres of very choice land, the farm is 100x75 feet, has stabling for 40 cows, 20 calves and 8 horses. There are at present 40 head of imported Hol-

stein-Friesian cattle, all imported by the owners. Most of them are coming three years old and all in calf; also two imported bulls. This farm is under the management of Wm. H. Hiles, one of the firm.

The Bellevue Farm contains 257 acres with a superior barn, 137x50 feet, with stabling for 60 head of cattle and 10 horses. At present there are some 30 head of imported H. Friesian cattle on this farm. This herd is headed by the imported bull Pel-Tith, who has a superior Edwin J. Durnall has the management of this farm, who also is a

partner. These farms are located in East Kenton township, Chester Co., Pa.

The Allerton Farm is located on East Bradford township, on the Brandywine creek, contains 188 acres. The barn here is the largest of the three being 125x100 feet, with stabling for 20 head of cattle, 9 horses and 4 mules. At present there are 40 head of imported cattle, all imported in 1884, by John H. Hiles, who selected all in Holland. He has the management of the farm, and is also known for the firm.

These gentlemen own the Pennsylvania Fair-Herd.

the state, it is believed that he would be compelled to suffer such severe penalties. If he sold whisky under such restraint he would starve out a month. If the business is so dangerous it is an outrage against civilization for the state to tolerate, much less sell a privilege to carry it on. Every sane man must acknowledge so dangerous a business should be outlawed. A law such as the foregoing resolutions outlined would be a most thorough prohibition law of enforced. The men who advocate such a law know that it would be enforced. They know that every man who applied for license under it intended to violate it in every part. They know that if carried out to the letter that no dealer could clear his license."

While it would not be enforced as well even as the present local option act, it would give the law's endorsement to the business; elevate it to the plain of other trade and traffic. It would provide ways and means for opening gilded saloons to tempt and corrupt the youth in the broad light of day, with a whim in the rear or beastly drunkenness at night.

There is no purpose under heaven for a group of any kind or condition, but to make drunkards.

A man who drinks a little will be a little drunk, and with every drink he gets a little more so. No tax on the sale of liquor or business of license saloons is making drunkards. If one has ever been established for any other purpose we have never heard of it. Can any one name any other object they are instituted for?

A local option or prohibitory law classifies the rum trade as a crime and its followers criminals. A license law, such as its friends outline makes the trade impossible it enforces, but it gives it an honorable and legitimate status.

We do not want this. We wish to class the business as criminal, and do so its agents as criminals. We wish

to make it a crime on all legitimate parents and citizens, that the word may be taught that it is a companion of thieves and robbers. If we could at least secure it by law, we would use it in any shape or form we could use the business.

Our Washington Letter.

From our regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1886.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, neither house of Congress was in session, and the Government machinery stopped, as usual, in honor of the day. All through there was no formal celebration in this city there were a number of salute observations. The Old Settlers' Association met, read Washington's farewell address, and some of the members made speeches. The Washington Monument Association also had a meeting, and served lunch to some distinguished guests, including Senators, Judges, Ministers, Generals, etc. Then there were some military parades. National airs were played on the Metropolitan church chiming, and the Washington Centennial made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon where they were addressed by Congressman Cabel, of Virginia, Compton, of Maryland, and Gen. Black, the present Commissioner of the Pension Office.

The city has been under siege by female suffragists since I wrote you. The women have got, however, jubilation over their lively convention, and the church that resounded with their eloquence is, this week, at the service of an Educational convention.

The advocates of woman suffrage were granted a hearing by the House Judiciary committee, before which they pleaded their own cause. Among the orators of the occasion were Mrs. Merriweather and Mrs. Minor, of Missouri; Miss Eastman, of Boston; Mrs. Nelson, of Tennessee; Mrs. Bennett of Kentucky; Mrs. Fiske of Louisiana, (who is the Governor of the New Orleans Province); Mrs. Howell of Indianapolis,

and Mrs. Genger, of Indiana.

The latter probably made the most striking remarks. She asked the committee to let the question go to the State Legislatures, saying that they need not commit themselves to the principle. She said she was in favor of suffrage, but for the salvation of society and of the country. The Government was ruled by the cities and the cities were ruled by the slaves. She would put the intelligence woman's vote as an effect for its ignorance and crime. Women did not want suffrage, suffrage needed woman. Woman's vote should be the reserve force upon which the intelligence men of the country would have to call to preserve them from degradation and crime. She pointed out the election trouble in Chicago and Ohio to show that for the want of more intelligence a voter the Government was being run by the criminal classes at these elections. "Gentlemen," said she, "you are kind you are gentle. Would you be just."

The Committee, which Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, is chairman, indicated that the document was a respectful attention. When the list was read she made Susan B. Anthony, who is mistress of ceremony at all the suffrage conventions, presented the committee with a copy of a letter of invitation from its beginning up to the present time. "I will continue to make inquiry out of your action on this question," she said, "and I will have a report made to the committee."

Since every Congress gives a week or two to the F. F. John Porter business, now that the document is in the hands of the House for this winter, it is hoped that body will get down to real work. All of the advocates and electors Republican members voted to re-elect General Porter to his position in the way and retire him with pay. The bill will now go to the Senate, where it is thought it will have four majority although the Legislature has re-elected the upper House.

The Senate has the Bill 23 national bill still under treatment. Senator Fowler, who has been leading its letter at Senator Morgan, to say he was sorry that one of the greatest of American lawyers should have been so unfortunate in the case of his death. The Constitution, he said, is made for the people and not the people for the constitution. Government is a thing of this and not of that. He said he had learned with regret to dispositions of the political anarchists who have made state explorations into the subterranean recesses of the constitution and the least consciousness of its founders. All this had indescribable delight for those who are inquiring what should be done for it. But that it was like running from Pennsylvania Ave. to the buried statue of Hercules and Pompeii to ascertain what were the opinions of the politicians in Rome in regard to the coinage of the silver dollar and the reform of the Civil service.

In political circles the argument of the advocates of woman suffrage of official change submitted by Senator Edmunds is the chief topic of comment. Some of the vigorous supporters of the measure are in following Mr. Edmunds had which may militate against a very stubborn controversy. The battle is to begin about Monday. Whether it will be followed by a very bloody war remains to be seen.

Col. Wallace, one of the large peach raisers of Dorchester Co., gives it as his opinion that the peaches are pretty generally killed in the bud. He says, however, that there will be several million baskets of the fruit to ship.

by paying the additional amount, will be entitled to the *Mural* and premiums

