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Meeting of Cecil Farmers' Club.

The November meeting of the Cecil Farmers' Club was held at the residence of Mr. John Stump at Perryville, Judge Frederick Stump acting as host on the occasion, on Wednesday 3rd inst. The day could not have been more auspicious had it been ordered for the occasion with just enough of haze in the atmosphere to make it dreamy and seem all afternoon. The rainbow tints still lingered in the landscape, while

"Stained to the bottom of the groves
The withered leaves lie dead,"

and the tender green of the young wheat contrasted with the brown corn fields, a picture of youth and age side by side.

The mansion of Mr. Stump is pleasantly situated in the midst of a grove of stately forest trees, which form a wide park about the buildings commanding a beautiful view over the Susquehanna river and far down the bay as the eye can reach, a wide expanse of water that shimmered in the lazy sunlight, over which floated the roar of the dockers' gun; and far in the distance could be seen extending for miles over the "flats," three lines of skiff boats, which concealed the gunners from their prey. This was the second day of the gunning season, and a hundred, perhaps twice that number, of boats were out, concealing each as enemy to the ducks that dealt death among the flocks, as they hovered over the treacherous decoys.

We enter the mansion of our hospitable host and meet the Judge in the hall, looking pale and distressed. He had been very seriously indisposed for several days, and was compelled to leave the company and retire to his bed, soon after receiving his guests.

The Club was called to order at half past ten o'clock President H. H. Duyckinck in the chair. Members present H. H. Duyckinck, T. C. Bond, S. R. Carson, E. McCullough, H. S. Coudon, E. Noyes, A. J. Michener, S. C. Magraw, A. R. Magraw, J. P. Wilson, Jos. Coudon.

The question suggested for discussion by Judge Stump, for the Club, "Was it possible for any man owning a farm in the 7th dist. of Cecil county, and farming it himself, to have so managed the farm as not to have lost money during the year ending with wheat crop of 1886? If so, did any man in the district do it? And how did he do it?" Through some misunderstanding among members this question, which is full of interest for all, was not discussed, and was continued for discussion at the December meeting of the Club.

There being no experiments to lay before the Club, the host, Judge Stump, was called upon for his essay, but in place of which he has selected an article published in the Agricultural Reports at Washington D. C., on the cultivation of wheat in India. The article was read by Mr. A. R. Magraw, the reading secretary, which explained the primative mode of farming in that old country, cost of production and yield of grain per acre. After the article had been read the members were called upon for comments.

Mr. Michener thought the mode of farming in India would not answer in this country. Mr. S. C. Magraw coincided with Mr Michener. Mr. Jno. P. Wilson said we had nothing to fear from competition with India in wheat growing. Mr. Enoch McCullough concurred in the opinion that we need not apprehend any dangerous competion from the old East if the article read described the mode of farming practiced by the people of India.

Mr. Carson differed with members in regard to the danger to be apprehended by wheat growers in the United States from the wheat fields of India. Was of the opinion that we had much to fear, as the importation of wheat from India to England is yearly increasing.

Mr. H. S Coudon raised a point of order. He thought the subject for discussion should be the question propounded at the last meeting of the club before the subject for the present meeting should be taken up.

Mr. Noyes could not tell what it cost to raise wheat in Cecil county, but in Dakota, where he has wheat lands cultivated by contract the cost was $8.00 per acre including seed. Thought it cost to raise wheat in Cecil county 80 or 90 cents per bushel The wheat crop could not be recommended as a paying crop here except on the ground of a preparatory crop for the following grass and hay crops. He had met with a small drill in Indiana, which was used for drilling in wheat between the rows of corn, before the corn was cut up, and found the corn fields seeded among the standing corn in this way looking remarkably well. Was much pleased with the plan. He had also seen a milking strain of Short Horns that were much esteemed for dairy cattle in Indiana. He also found blue grass fields in Kentucky covered with a heavy sod of that grass which had never been plowed; and afforded the best pasture. Thought that we might improve on our mode of farming by adopting some of the customs of Western farmers.

Mr T. C Bond feared we had cause to fear competition in wheat growing from the fields of India, but still more from South America. Italians had settled in the latter country, and were engaging in successful wheat culture in that favored country and that it would be the part of wisdom to shape our farming with a view to the cultivation of grass, making it our main dependence in farming.

Mr. Henry B. Torbert, a visitor at the Club, was called upon for remarks on the subject. Said they used to discuss the subject in the Custom House with a view to the encouragement of home manufactures, and the policy which found most favor was the creation of a home market for all of our agricultural products, and a foreign market for manufactured products. This is doubtless England's policy, but her theory for reaching a similar end is "free trade" for all other nations, which would of course make a free market for all of her manufactured stuffs.

Mr. Noyes exhibited samples of Dakato wheat, which attracted considerable interest and discussion among members.

A recess was called and A. R. Magraw, S. C. Magraw and H. S. Coudon were appointed acommittee by the president to examine stock and premises and report to the club.

Judge Stump had some fine Short Horns and grades on his father's farm which were much admired and commended by the members and visitors. A rising four year old Short Horn bull, blood red in color and a coat like velvet was found in the stable which was pronounced perfection in style color, and points which make up a No. 1. animal. This is undoubtedly one of the finest Short Horns that we ever saw and this appeared to be the opinion of the whole company. The Judge's farm being some three miles distant was not accessible for viewing by the committee. A pair of Devon oxen in the field, for style and finish are "hard to beat."

Mr Duyckinck wished to be informed of the best way to take care of celery. Mr. A. R. Magraw thought "now" the best time to take care of it. Mr. H. S. Coudon thought the best time was when the Farmers' Club meets. "Take it up then and put it on the table."

Mr. Carson advised Peter Henderson's plan Mr Jno. Stump said the best plan was to dig a narrow trench and pack the celery in it, standing the stalks upright, the way they grow and cover with short boards, over which pile long manure, fodder or some material to keep from freezing, and when wanted the celery can be uncovered in sections and taken out conveniently.

Club adjourned to meet at Mr. H. S. Coudon's, on Wednesday, December 15th.

There is an old mill on Mr. Stump's place which is quite a link of the past. The building has long ceased to be used as a mill, the machinery having been taken out, and is now used only to store grain in. In the plastering on the walls in the upper story the name of "Richard S. Thomas, 1794" is inscribed, being been written in the mortar before drying. The property in the old Revolutionary days having belonged to the Thomas family.

A Quiet Election.

Tuesday was a magnificent day. A bright warm sun shine made every body feel happy, and the place of election was visited by a quiet, orderly throng of voters who walked up to the window and deposited their votes, then stood round in groups, chatting pleasantly on miscellaneous subjects. No hot discussions on political subjects were indulged in. The Prohibition leaders were busy each with a bundle of tickets keeping a sharp look out for voters as they came on the ground. The "High License" men who were all going to vote for "Local Option" they were so in love with the law, we noticed were busy as sailors pushing tickets towards all who showed a weakness for wet weather.

I have used *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* with much benefit to myself. I would most cheerfully recommend it to the public as an excellent healing remedy. E. O. Cushing, Thomaston, Knox Co., Maine, March 25, 1885. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

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Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Oct. 23, 1886.

Tue are no sensations there this week. The Congressional districts have nomopolized them for the time. Washington is about the only city in the United States which does not resound just now with battle yells and wild hurrahs. The noise of the fray does not reach it. The streets are silent and one can safly forth on business or pleasure without being over-run by a frantic mob. The people are mostly sober too—intoxicated neither with spirituous liquor nor with excitement. They do not have handbills of electioneering documents stuffed under their doors every hour during the day, and their morning papers are not entirely filled up with denunciations, vindictions, flagellations, imprecations, adulations, and defamations.

To-morrow, however, the political complexion of the Fiftieth Congress will be determined and public interest and public men will at once turn again toward Washington. In every direction there is busy preparation here for Congress and the coming season. There is a smell of new paint in the corridors of the Capitol, the partition of the House of Representatives is filled with scaffolding, and the desks of the members are packed in a heap in the speaker's room. Order will soon come out of this chaos, but there will be no special difference in the appearance of the Capitol when Congress convenes. Everything will be fresh and clean as usual, but no appropriation was made except for the annual repairs and repair, and there can be no extensive changes.

The Department clerks seem to take less interest in the Congressional elections this year than ever before, and the number who have gone home to vote can easily be counted. Indeed, none of those who live at any great distance went home for the purpose. In every Department, except one, employes who had leave due them had permission to go at this time. The exception was the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General requires that there shall always be on duty 80 per cent of the force of each bureau and division of his Department.

Washington is growing now with marvelous rapidity. Hundreds of handsome residences have been built since last spring. The absence of three months sees changes and improvements on every side. Since the long drouth and devastation of the trees by caterpillars, residents think the streets never looked so untidy and ill kept, but visitors insist that it is still the cleanest and most beautiful city in the country.

One of the largest projected improvements is the building to be erected by the Mexican government for its representatives in this county. Thinking ones of the community have long predicted that foreign governments would recognized the advantages to be derived from the possession of a legation building in Washington. The British government was the first to take the step, and her splendid structure on Connecticut avenue has been a source of pride to her ministers, and also to visiting Englishmen.

The estimated cost of the Mexican building is $50,000. It will be located on 1 street, near the residence of Chief Justice Waite, and in architecture it is to be French renaissance. It will embrace the residences of the Minister and the business offices of the legation. Since a lead has been taken in this direction, it is probable that other foreign legations, Russia, China, and Japan will soon be provided with handsome buildings owned by their respective governments.

The city has been full of new people during the week. The autumn races attracted many despite the weather, and then there are always scores of bridal tourists here at this season. They come in greater number every fall. At this moment there are just twenty-one of these interesting couples stopping at the Ebbitt House alone. They always go over to the White House to see the President and the suite of handsome parlors, and they are always anxious of course, to see Mrs. Cleveland. Few of them catch a glimpse of her these days except by accident. She has held no receptions since about the middle of July, and is much absorbed now in the work of planning and superintending improvements at the country house.

On Saturday afternoon, promenaders on Pennsylvania avenue observed the President's coupe, drawn by the seal browns, dashing towards the Capitol. Within sat Mrs. Cleveland and her pooble, Hector, his fore paws resting on the front of the carriage and a bow of yellow ribbon around his neck Everybody turned to look at the President's wife, and the ladies thought she was very becomingly dressed in her tight fitting suit of grey cloth and hat to match.

Suffocated by Gas

William Irwin of Rowlandville was found dead in bed at the residence of his nephew, L. H Bachelor, in Lancaster last Saturday morning He was there on a visit and had retired at a late hour on Friday night, after returning to the house from a fire alarm. He occupied a room lighted by gas, saying he knew how to turn it off. A smell of gas was observed by Mr. Bachelor in the morning and on going to his room he found him in bed in an unconscious state and the room full of gas, with the key of the burner about one third turned. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but two late, as life was extinct. Mr. Irvin was a blacksmith and removed from Washington borough, Lancas er county to Rowlandville about five years ago. He was about 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and ten children, some of whom are quite young.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Ye low Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

The Autumn Leaves.

The falling leaves are strewing the streets and filling the gutters as they flutter down from the fading boughs of the numerous shade trees which line our streets. The dead leaves should not be allowed to lie and choke the gutters and mix up with mud in the streets, but should be raked into piles and deposited in the gardens, or stored in the stables for use as bedding. There is nothing better for bedding stock or mulching strawberry beds in the garden. Leaves are valuable as fertilizers and and greatly in forming rich mold in the garden beds, clear of weed seeds which are sure to be a source of endless vexation to gardens where stable manure is used. Leaves are excellent for strewing in the hen house, and employ the fowls scratching and turning them over while they assist in making their quarters warm, dry and comfortable.

A Lecture on Cooking.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, who has for several years acted as judge of the household department at the Cecil County Fair, gave a demonstration lecture on "What to Eat and How to Cook It," at the Odd Fellows Hall, in this town, on Thursday evening last. Owing probably to the disagreeable weather, only about fifty ladies and a few gentlemen were present.—*Cecil Democrat.*

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The Farm.

FARM MISCELLANY.

Keeping Onions Through the Winter.

There are many ways of keeping good, sound, ripe, dry onions. The great point is to keep them dry. Have you ever recollect that even a ripe, dry onion contains at least eighty per cent. of water, and when a large mass of them are kept together they are liable to "sweat," and the skins and tops become damp, and if the temperature is above freezing, they will throw out roots and commence to grow, just as they would in the damp soil. If it is necessary to keep them in a large mass, put them in a dry place, such as a shed or barn; then they will freeze solid, and stay frozen till wanted in spring. They must be well covered to keep them from thawing, and you should avoid putting them in a barn with a basement underneath where horses, cattle, sheep or hogs are kept, as the warmth from the animals might thaw them out. They can be placed three or four inches deep on shelves in a dry cellar, or in sash-boxes holding about a bushel each. The lower boxes should be placed on boards, and not on the cellar floor. The boxes may be piled up one above another, but in such a way as to "break joints" and admit of a circulation of air all around and through every box.

WALKS AND TALKS ON THE FARM.

BY JOSEPH HARRIS.

About Plowing.

In the Northwest fall plowing is the rule; with us it is the exception. It is quite probable that in many cases plowing sod land in the fall, which we intend to plant with corn or potatoes in the spring, is injurious rather than beneficial. Furthermore, we can plow sod land in the spring when other land is too wet to work. In this section, therefore, and still more in sections where the winters are milder, we are willing to admit that there is usually little to be gained by fall plowing sod land; but in the case of corn-stubble or any other land not in grass or clover, we can see no possible objection to fall plowing. There is nothing growing on the land, and whether plowed or not plowed, there is just as much danger of loss of nitrates from washing in the one case as the other, and the advantage of plowing is certainly very great. At this season of the year land is in admirable condition for plowing. We are not very busy with our horses, and every acre we now plow is an acre less to plow in the spring. Any raw clay soil that is turned up now is exposed to the ameliorating action of the sun, air and frost. But the great and paramount advantage lies in the fact that we can get our spring crops in several days or even weeks earlier, and we are not so hurried that we cannot do the work properly. It is a great object at this time to be able to push the work and not let the work push you.

We should make it a rule that every acre of land not occupied with grass, clover or other crops, and which we intend to sow or plant early next spring, should be plowed this fall. If it is strong land, or if it is sandy land with a substratum of calcareous clay lying within seven or eight or nine inches of the surface, we should put down the plow so as to reach it and bring an inch or two of this subsoil where it will be exposed to the atmosphere and be gradually mixed with the lighter surface soil.

MORE CLOVER AND MORE STOCK.

There is a great demand for sheep in this section, not merely for fattening, but for raising lambs. The more sheep we raise the more sheep we can keep. Sheep do well in winter on good, bright wheat straw, and a pound each per day of grain, malt-sprouts, or cotton-seed cake. We ought not to allow so much of the latter to go abroad. If it is true that the manure from a ton of cotton-seed cake is worth more than we pay for the cake, we certainly ought to be able to furnish our cities with all the good mutton and lamb needed and keep our own table well supplied, and stop importing wool. We are paying millions of dollars for artificial fertilizers, and I say nothing against it, but I am confident that sooner or later we shall find it necessary and profitable to keep more stock. The farmer who sells clover hay cannot long keep up the productiveness of his farm by the mere use of phosphates. More clover, more sheep and more wheat is the aim of many of our best farmers.

Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas.

(Continued from last week.)

From Prairie Farmer.

Mrs. Slocum knew how to raise chickens; she fed early and late and often, and with a great variety of food; and besides their regular rations, those Brahma chicks got many an extra lunch, for Master Johnny fed them whenever he happened to think of it, and he generally thought of it every time he had a "piece." When the Brahma chickens were two months old, anybody with "half an eye" could see that they were larger than common chickens of the same age; when they were four months old the difference was still more noticeable, and the neighbors reluctantly admitted that Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas were bigger than common fowls. About that time Mrs. Slocum became aware that her beloved Brahmas were more than half roosters; in fact, they were all roosters but one, and Mrs. Slocum was not near so "satisfied" as she tried to appear when Jake asked her how many dollars' worth of eggs she expected to sell from that one pullet. But she felt quite satisfied when Deacon Smith, who lived in the neighboring village, and was something of a chicken fancier, called to look at a row which Jake had for sale, saw the Brahmas and admired them so much that when he found that they were batched from eggs bought of Squire Town of Piketown, he paid her five dollars for a pair of roosters. "What do you think of Brahma roosters now?" she asked, as she smoothed out the rumpled bill, and held it up before her astonished husband. "I think," said Jake, slowly, "that you better spend that for some more pullets and raise more roosters and sell them for $5 a pair."

"Just what I mean to do," said Mrs Slocum; "that is, I mean to spend this for pullets," and she did. That very day she wrote to Squire Town, told him of her luck in batching roosters, of her sale, enclosed the five-dollar bill, and asked him to send her a pair of as good pullets as he could afford for the money. In due time they came, a pair of fine pullets, and Jake paid a dollar express charges. But he didn't grumble. The sale of the roosters had opened his eyes, and Brahma stock had gone up fully 100 per cent in his estimation. The next week, Jake and his wife drove over to Deacon Smith's, to see his chickens, and as a result of that visit, Jake sent for a copy of the Standard, subscribed for a poultry paper, sent to Squire Town for three more pullets, built a nest, comfortable house for his wife's Brahmas, and sold off all the common roosters on the place. Yes, Jake Slocum had the "chicken fever," and when the neighbors heard of his taking a poultry paper, and saw the new hen house, they declared that he was as "big a fool as his wife." "But after all," said one woman, thoughtfully, "there's no denyin' the fact that them Brahmas are a sight bigger than our hens. Why, that pullet that Mis' Slocum raised is bigger than any rooster on our place now. Mis' Slocum's girl told me that it weighed six pounds, and it ain't quite six months old yet. And their biggest rooster weighs more than eight pounds!"

When the house was finished and the Brahmas in it, Jake and his wife sat down to figure up expenses. Here is their account:

Poultry.	Dr.
To 1 sitting eggs	$1.00
To 3 pullets	7.50
To express charges	2.50
To poultry paper	1.00
To Standard	1.00
To poultry house	24.00
Total expense	$44.75
Poultry.	Cr.
By 7 roosters at $2.50 each	$3.00

Jake whistled. "By George!" he exclaimed, "this is expensive business, and we haven't allowed a cent for raising that brood." "Well don't for mercy's sake figure any more," said Mrs. Slocum, "at least not until we have something more to put on the credit side of the account: I do hope those pullets will begin to lay pretty soon. Eggs are twenty-five cents a dozen now, and none of our neighbors hens are laying."

"Jake," said Mrs. Slocum, after diligently reading the first copy of the Poultry World which came to her, "if warm poulty houses and plenty of the right kind of food will make thoroughbred hens lay in winter, I don't see why the same course of treatment would not make common hens lay. I suppose there is something in the breed else I never should have paid $3 for a setting of eggs; but there must be a good deal in the house and food. Those common pullets of ours are old enough to lay, in fact, some of them do lay an egg once in a while, and I believe they would keep right on laying, if we only encourage them a little." "I've been thinking about the matter," answered Jake, "and I reckon you are about right; anyway, I am going to add to the sum total of what our good neighbors are pleased to call our foolishness, by fixing up that old shed, for the fowls, and we will see what we can do."

The old shed where the poultry had roosted and suffered through previous winters was fixed up, and, although it was not what one might term an ornamental poultry-house, it was certainly a comfortable one, and better adapted to the needs of the fowls than many poultry houses which are supposed to possess "all the modern improvements" for convenience. But this fixing up added some to the expense side of the account, and the neighbors, who somehow managed to find time to keep watch of all the "chickens doin's" on Mrs. Slocum's farm, declared that Jake Slocum had gone "clean crazy about chickens, and all because Mis' Slocum happened to sell a couple of them Brahma roosters." Time passed on, as they always say in stories, and Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas ate, and grew, and seemed to enjoy life generally. Mrs. Slocum studied the World, and from its columns learned many things about feeding, which were new to her. Every morning her fowls, Brahma and common alike, had a hot breakfast of cooked vegetables and scraps from the table thickened up with bran and shorts; at noon they had a feed of wheat, buckwheat, or oats, and at night she filled them up with corn. She also provided oyster shells, gold plaster, gravel, charcoal, pounded up all the old broken crockery, induced Jake to pound up all the raw bones, fed sour milk, meat, green vegetables, pepper, in fact, she fed about everything. If there was anything recommended by the Poultry World as food for fowls that she didn't give her towls, it was because she couldn't get it. So firmly did she believe in the World that if that authority had recommended pound cake and plum pudding for fowls I verily believe she would have fed them "regardless of expense" or the comments of her neighbors.

(To be Continued.)

Artificial Forage for Bees.

The question which has been most frequently asked is, will it pay to cultivate any plant exclusively for honey or bees, when it has no general field crops? We have always advocated the affirmative of this question. We have advised to the setting of basswood trees for general shade and in waste places. There are many points in favor of this as a shade tree. The bark is smooth, the top of the finest shape, the tree is a most rapid grower, and it is much less liable to have limbs broken or crotches split by hard winds than either the maple or elm. We have urged the sowing of Alsike clover, as it not only affords an abundance of nectar, but at the same time is one of the finest plants for hay that we have ever tested. It has both a tap-root and fibrous roots, and it has the combined advantages of both Red and White clover, Bokhara, or what is more commonly known as "Sweet clover," has been sown to advantage on waste lands, especially along the banks of streams, or on wet or swampy places. It thrives best where the soil is damp.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

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Wm. Grason,
Rising Sun, Md.

$200,000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY. Send us 2 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a package of goods of large value, that will start you to work (that is if you mean bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents Wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only to work for us at the 1 own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. feb13-ly

Will T. McClure,
Rising Sun, Md.
AGENT
For Reid's Creameries, Butter Workers, Butter Printers, and Butter Boxes.
The Best DAIRY Fixtures in the market. Everybody likes them and they give satisfaction.
Call and See Them.
jan21 WILL T. McCLURE.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Stimulates the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Overcomes Malaria.

Dr. J. L. STINE, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine I have known in my 20 years' practice. I have found especial benefit where a tonic was required in connection with blood diseases. I find them an excellent remedy for all such troubles."

Mr. H. F. Dewey, 427 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts' Bruises, Sores Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. H. Kirk.

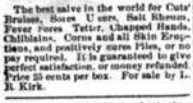
Sawyer High Arch and the Seat of Hanging a Door by using

THE ROSS Folding Table Bed,

Ten Styles,

OPEN—Full Bed, 6 ft 3 in. long.

FULL BED, SINGLE BED, CHILD'S BED.



CLOSED—With all Bedding Inside

Guaranteed the Best Ventilated Folding Bed made.

Write for Catalogue.

Ask Your Furniture Dealer for them.

FOREST CITY FURNITURE CO.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

PLAIN FACTS!

IT IS A FACT—That no matter how severe your Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, Hoarseness or Influenza may be, you can get relief, and what's more, get it permanently—for keep it, we do, and keep it cured.

IT IS A FACT—That Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only Cough remedy, and which universally has been used, unsweetened, in any quantity, without nauseating the patient.

IT IS A FACT—That Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only Cough remedy that can be taken by children without inducing vomiting

THE MIDLAND.

E. E. EWING & SONS, - - Publishers.

$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

By examining the Date on the paper in connection with their name, subscribers will always readily ascertain to what time their subscription is paid. All subscriptions dated **NOV. '86** will expire at the end of that month, and should be renewed before the close of the month.

Subscribers who do not receive their paper regular will please notify us.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, in Advance. $1.00
Six Months, " 50
Three Months " 25
Single Copy, 2 cents.

Friday, Nov. 5, 1886.

"He that laughs last laughs best." Is an old proverb which was verified on Wednesday morning, in transmitting the result in the fifth district, the majority got misplaced on the telephone from the prohibition to the license side, which made the vote appear in favor of license. This made the whiskey friends feel good down to their toes, and the local option men wear such long faces as to nearly trod on their chins; but when the true news came the laugh was changed and the not-for-license folks *laughed last*.

WHISKEY BEATEN.

The struggle for prohibition to the county and the substitution of the amended "local option" law for the present imperfect and inoperative law, was a severe one, but the cause of prohibition has been endorsed by a most decided vote, a vote more pronounced and substantial than that which carried the original bill. Though the majority is numerically much smaller the vote is composed of the representative class of the people. The vote against license on Tuesday is composed of the religious, the intelligent, the moral and law abiding class of people, while the vote for license was very largely made up of the worst elements, with a sprinkling of conscientious men who were misled by a misconception of the issue involved. Whiskey was doubtless used freely to corrupt large numbers of the colored voters in some districts notably the 7th. Misrepresentation was used by the rum party on all occasions and number were deceived into voting for license who would have voted against license had they come out to the meetings and sought to acquire a correct information.

This is evidenced by the fact that this class invariably claimed to be the most strenuous opponents to the liquor traffic, but had somehow persuaded themselves, or allowed themselves to be deceived into the belief that a prohibition law cannot be enforced and that a license law would possess the power to curb and restrain the trade. Every one who has taken the necessary means to inform himself on this point knows that we owe almost wholly to our license laws, the wide spread drinking habits of our people, and that licensing the rum trade has been the foster mother of drunkenness.

If we take out the low and vicious element, or eliminate the class of voters on the side of "For License" from that element, who steadfastly declares they chose license because in their judgment it would some how prove the best means to restrain the traffic, and count them on the side to which they properly belong, the majority on the side of prohibition will be vastly swelled above what the vote on Tuesday last seems to indicate. It was not a difference of sentiment on the liquor question which divided the vote so nearly in the middle, but a difference of opinion as to the best means to deal with it.

Now that the majority have decided that a prohibition law is the best plan to deal with the evil, we trust that no man who claims to be on the side of temperance will hesitate in giving in his adherance and moral support to the side of enforcing the law which in the opinion of the majority is considered best. Those temperance men who voted "for license," have all along claimed that they did so because they believed that plan the best to check the traffic. If we find any of these men standing back and saying "you have got the prohibition law, now let us see you enforce it," we will not hesitate to mount them on the side of rum, and trust they will say with the rum seller whose remark was "I am a *temperate* man but not a *temperance* man."

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The election in Maryland on Tuesday was for Congressmen. Some of the counties local questions were involved. In Cecil county the interest in the election centered in the prohibition amendment.

ALL THE DISTRICTS DEMOCRATIC EXCEPT THE SIXTH—MCCOMAS'S PLURALITY 295.

In Maryland elections were held for Congressmen. The Congressmen elected were:

First District—Charles H Gibson, d.
Second District—Frank T. Shaw, d.
Third District—Harry W. Rusk, d.
Fourth District—Isidor Rayney, d.
Fifth District—Barnes Compton, d
Sixth Dist.—Louis E. McComas, rep.

THE RESULT IN CECIL.

Returns from all the districts show that the amended prohibitory law has been selected by a majority of 213. The following is the vote by districts:

First District—For license 236, against license 317.

Second—For license 217, against license 200.

Third—For license 491, against license 318.

Fourth—For license 127, against license 155.

Fifth—For license 244, against license 378.

Sixth—For license 171, against license 369.

Seventh—For license 449, against license 272.

Eighth—For license 74, against license 182.

Ninth—For license 122, against license 153.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION ON THE NEXT NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Philadelphia *Times* gives the following summary as the result of the election on the next Congress.

The Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives has suffered severely in the elections of Tuesday, and the latest calculations place it at 9, with a chance that official returns from some doubtful districts may slightly increase it. The majority in the present House is 41. The result shows some surprising features, notable among them being the prospect of Speaker Carlisle's defeat in his hitherto overwhelmingly Democratic district in Kentucky. William R. Morrison is defeated in Illinois and William M. Springer gets through by a narrow margin. Most of the large Republican gains are in strong Democratic States, while the Democrats have made some gains in Republican States. The Democratic majority in New Jersey is placed at 7,421; the Legislature is reported a tie on joint ballot, with one so-called Labor Democrat holding the balance of power. Below will be found a summary of the results in the several States.

POSTPONED CONGRESS.	D.	R.
Alabama	8	0
Arkansas	5	0
California	1	5
Colorado	1	1
Connecticut	3	2
Delaware	1	0
Florida	1	0
Georgia	10	0
Illinois	12	10
Indiana	9	4
Iowa	3	6
Kansas	0	7
Kentucky	8	4
Louisiana	5	1
Maine	0	4
Maryland	5	1
Massachusetts	3	10
Michigan	7	4
Minnesota	1	5
Mississippi	7	0
Missouri	15	1
Nebraska	0	3
Nevada	0	1
New Hampshire	0	2
New Jersey	5	5
New York	17	17
North Carolina	7	3
Ohio	11	10
Oregon	0	1
Pennsylvania	6	20
Rhode Island	0	2
South Carolina	6	1
Tennessee	7	3
Texas	11	0
Vermont	0	2
Virginia	8	2
West Virginia	3	2
Wisconsin	3	7
Total	183	141

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.	D.	R.
Alabama	8	0
Arkansas	5	0
California	1	5
Colorado	1	1
Connecticut	3	2
Delaware	1	0
Florida	1	0
Georgia	10	0
Illinois	9	12
Indiana	6	7
Iowa	3	6
Kansas	0	7
Kentucky	7	5
Louisiana	5	1
Maine	0	4
Maryland	5	1
Massachusetts	3	10
Michigan	4	7
Minnesota	1	5
Mississippi	7	0
Missouri	14	2
Nebraska	1	2
Nevada	0	1
New Hampshire	1	1
New Jersey	6	4
New York	13	19
North Carolina	6	4
Ohio	11	10
Oregon	0	1
Pennsylvania	9	18
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina	7	1
Tennessee	7	3
Texas	11	0
Vermont	0	2
Virginia	8	2
West Virginia	3	2
Wisconsin	3	7
Total	167	156

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

MARRIED.

BURRUS—SHADE.—At Bel Air, Md., Oct. 14th 1886, by Rev. J. P. Wilson, Wm. A. Burrus of Harford Co. to Laura M. Shade of Cecil Co. Md. Oxford *Press* please copy.

TAYLOR — POST. — November 3rd at the Parsonage, West Nottingham, by Rev. S. A. Gayley D. D., Amos. H. Taylor of Lewisville Pa. and Fanny Post, near Cubiera, Md.

One bottle of *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* cures me of a severe attack of Pneumonia. I was in a critical condition, and upon the suggestion of a friend obtained a bottle of the above named remedy and I was surprised at my quick and wonderful recovery. It is a splendid medicine. Isaac W. Richtmeyer, Sangerties Ulster Co., N. Y.. Feb. 8, 1886. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Mothers, teething and fretful children need Dr. Arnold's Soothing and Quieting Cordial. 25c. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Notice to Gunners.

All persons are warned and forbidden not to trespass on the premises of the subscriber with dog and gun or other-wise, under penalty of the law.

P. ROBERTS KIRKBRIDE.

S. W. MORRISON, M. D.
OCULIST.
OXFORD, PA.

R. D. DODSON,
DENTIST.

Will occupy the office formerly occupied by Dr. A. H. Howlett, in Rising Sun, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of each week. All branches of the profession practiced with care. GOLD WORK a specialty.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS administered.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate!

By virtue of a power of attorney executed and acknowledged by Saml. Flenniken and others, heirs at law of Wm. Lynch, late of Cecil County, deceased, the subscribers, the undersigned thereto named, will sell at Public Sale, at BAY VIEW, in said Co., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 20th 1886,

the New Estate whereof said deceased died seized containing

26 ACRES,

more or less. This property is located 4 in the upper part of the 5th Election District, on the public road leading from Bay View and Port Deposit road to Washington School House, and adjoins lands of John Gifford, Jonathan Harding and others.

The improvements consist of a Good 1½ Story FRAME DWELLING, with Cellar and Kitchen, also FRAME WAGON HOUSE and STABLE, and other necessary outbuildings.

The natural quality of the soil is excellent; markets, churches, mills, schools all convenient.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash on day of sale $700 on the 25th day of March, when possession will be given, balance in 12 months from day of sale, to be secured by mortgage, and bear interest from date. Cost of conveyance to be paid by purchaser. Sale to Commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN T. LYNCH.
WM. H. LYNCH, Attorney.

J. C. HINDMAN, Auct.

J. L. Ballance,
—(SUCCESSOR TO)—
J. M. TOUCHSTONE,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

IRON RAILING & BLACKSMITHING
IN ALL BRANCHES.
—Horse Shoeing a Specialty,—
Repairing of Agricultural and Mill Machinery Promptly attended to.

HENRY HARTUNG,
No. 320 S. BROADWAY,
Baltimore.
MANUFACTURER OF
GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Boots & Shoes
of every Description made Stouter, and all well STRAPPED to FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY of BEST KIND.

Shopping by Mail!

desire consumers living at a distance from the city to know that by means of the Mail Order Department shopping can be done while sitting comfortably at home almost as satisfactorily as at the counters.

The expense, trouble and fatigue of going to the city are avoided, and the goods selected from as choice an assortment as would be inspected, were the store visited in person.

Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOODS!

We are now prepared to offer to the people of Rising Sun and vicinity one of the largest stocks of GENERAL MERCHANDISE we ever carried, at prices universally acknowledged to be the very lowest.

Great care has been given to the selection of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

both in New York and Philadelphia markets. We ask an inspection and comparison of prices.

Ladies' City-Made Kid Shoes

an especial feature in stock.

Walker, Walp, W. & V., Champion and Heywood Boots.

Buffalo and Goat Robes, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, &c.

The Goods must move as we do not believe in standing still.

E. R. BUFFINGTON

STEPHENSON & REYNOLDS,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

STOVES, HARDWARE, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, BAR IRON, STEEL, IRON PIPE and STEAM FITTINGS, &c

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.

Tin Roofing and Spouting Done at Short Notice.

AGENTS FOR
Oliver Chilled Plows and Repairs.

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Nov. 5, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS.

Rev. Mr. Barriger's new chapel at Colora is approaching completion.

The Banks and saloons have to be closed in Maryland on Election day.

The President has named November 25th as Thanksgiving day. Pen your turkeys.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this county is the heaviest loser by the Salisbury fire.

Fresh pork, sausage and scrapple at E. R. Buffington's.

E. R. Buffington has purchased 14 acres of land adjourning his store, of Jno. Keilholtz. Price $2800, no improvements.

Sheriff Mackey took three convicted darkies from "Elk Jail" last week to the penitentiary and House of Correction.

E. P. Passmore advertises his farm of 250 acres situated in the 9th district for sale. The farm is first class in every respect.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

Jefferson Haines and E. Hunt have commenced a barn for Mrs. Rebecca Haines whose barn was destroyed about one year ago by fire.

Mrs. Black of Baltimore and Mrs. Milligan of Zion, recently organized a W. C. T. U. in the colored people's Methodist Church at Elkton.

Call and see Ankrim's new dress goods, they are splendid for the money.

Wm. Campbell of Rock Springs has out posters inviting the public to call at his store for cheap goods in all lines of general merchandise.

The M. E. parsonage is rapidly approaching completion under the pushing supervision of Rev. I. Jewell and the active work of Mr. Ryan.

Pond's Extract acts on the cause, and by removing that destroys the disease. Try the Extract for any Pain, Ache, Soreness or Hemorrhage.

Another invoice of dress goods arrived this week at E. R. Buffington's.

J. W. Buckley will offer at Public Sale on Saturday, Nov. 6th, personal property and real estate at his farm one and a half mile north of Rising Sun.

Walter C. Passmore has purchased the corner lot on Wilson Ave. and Cherry street, in this town, of Mrs Sarah Stubbs, widow of the late Dr. Stubbs.

A nice line of shoes arrived at Ankrim's this week, heavy weights for winter.

Rev. Mr. Galloway, who was recently pastor of the M. E. Church at Vinegar Hill and Rowlandville, has gone to Tangier Island to take charge of a church.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

County Commissioner Potter has been appointed (temporarily) by Collector Groome, clerk in the liquidating department. The work will grow as time rolls by.

Rev. R. W. Beers, pastor of the Elkton Presbyterian Church, has written a book on Mormonism and how to squelch it. The work is now in press and will soon be offered for sale.

The rush still continues at E. R. Buffington's. A large assortment of goods at the lowest prices causes it.

When you come to the Sun be sure and stop at Kimbell's to get a *stew, pan, fry* or *roast* of Oysters. They have the finest, largest and best oysters in the place, and their prices are the lowest. 2t

A. F. Reason of the Brooklyn Athletic Club has vaulted a pole 24 feet 5 inches which beats our W. S. Coudon, 1 foot 5 inches.

But Reason cant throw the hammer as far.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

The Indian preacher and lecturer Rev. J. J. Kelly gave a lecture in the colored people's church at Elkton on Wednesday evening last. His lecture was on the manners and customs of the red men.

Ralph Bingham gave a reading exhibition in the M. E. Church here on Friday night last. The audience was small and receipts light. It was rather an inauspicious season for that class of amusements. Too much politics in the air.

Did you see Ankrim's hats? Latest styles, just arrived and are selling rapidly.

THE REV. GEO. H. TAYLER, of Burbon, Ind., says: Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

The Rising Sun Cornet Band have presented their leader, Howard L. McCardell, with a magnificent cornet made by Henry Distin M'f'g Co., Phila. It is very beautiful in tone and finish and adds much to the appearance of the band.

All fools day came on Sunday this year. The members of the order in the Sun did not take Saturday or Monday to celebrate the occasion, but turned out on Sunday night, and misplaced wagons, gates, signboards, etc., in honor of their patron Saint.

A NASAL INJETOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

Ladies' Misses and childrens coats are moving off rapidly from E. R. Buffington's.

Fine and durable clothing; fine in style of make and quality of material is what all are in search of at the beginning of winter. You will find garments to please every taste at the mammoth clothing house of Mabley & Carew cor. Baltimore and Light Sts., you will find their ad. in another column.

"Sellers' Liver Pill" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

Mr. O. O Saylor has resigned the principalship of the Port Deposit public school and accepted an appointment as teacher in a Brooklyn school in the State of New York. Mr. Rowland Watts of the Eight district has been appointed principal of the Port Deposit school, and entered upon his duties on Monday of last week. Mr. Watts is an excellent teacher and we wish him the most abundant success in his new field of labor.

Do you want a pair of good shoes or boots that will surprise you in durability and be a model of comfort to the feet? A shoe that will always look dressy of style and finish unsurpassed? Go to Henry Hartung 320 new number, or 117 old number South Broadway, Baltimore. All ordered work made from the best part of the skin and the balance manufactured for the trade. An easy shoe which keeps its neat appearance and will wear a long time without break or rip is a pleasure that all appreciate and but few enjoy.

Buffalo and blk. goat robes, laps and horse blankets now on exhibition at E. R. Buffington's.

Too Previous.

The sale of farm by Stephen J. Reynolds to Mrs. Christie reported in the papers a fortnight ago, has fallen through, the purchaser paying forfeit and giving up the farm.

Club Meeting.

There will be a business meeting of the "Local Option Club" of the 6th District in Dr. Kirk's Hall on Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.
E. E. EWING, Sect.

Sale of Real Estate.

Mr. F. G. Hendrickson sold his farm on Monday last to G. W. Miller, of Lancaster county, Pa. Price $14,000. Possession given on the first of March next. The farm contains 183¼ acres, located within one mile and a half of Rising Sun. The buildings are first class and the farm in good condition, and is altogether one of the most desirable farms in this section of country.

A Card.

Owing to bad health, I am compelled to relinquish my practice of dentistry and wish to return my thanks to my friends for their past kindness, and wish to recommend to my patrons, my friend and former preceptor, Dr. R. D. Dodson, who will occupy my office Friday and Saturday of each week during my absence.

Very Respectfully,
A. H. HOWLETT.

Stolen Horses Recovered.

Detective Alfred P. Bye, of Philadelphia, wrote Dr. Kirk on Saturday last that he had made a haul of stolen horses from Welch Mountain, one of which he believed by the description was the horse stolen from John Cameron, on the 25th of March last. Mr. Cameron went to Philadelphia on Friday but did not see Bye or the horse, both being out of the city.

Mr. Bye writes that he has recovered several teams stolen from this section for which he awaits owners. The thief is also in custody and described as a man with black eyes, hair and mustach and about 35 years old.

An owner is also wanted for a brown mare, 15 hands high, 7 years old with white hind feet, and a buggy, the property supposed to have been stolen in this part of the country last March.

Business Education.

There is nothing more useful or more highly prized than a business education. Without a skilled accountant no extensive business can be prosecuted successfully. Eaton & Burnett's Business College cor. Baltimore and Charles sts., Baltimore, is one of the best institutions at which to acquire a thorough business "outfit," so to speak. The following commendation is from that old conservative paper, the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The large patronage and high appreciation of the graduates of Eaton & Burnett's Business Training School by our merchants and the business men, are evidences of the thorough and substantial work this college is doing in preparing young men and ladies for the active duties of life."

The rooms occupied by the students are high, light and airy, and fitted up with every convenience. Every farmer's son should have a thorough business education, and we are sorry to add, something very few of them possess. A session at this well equipped college in the winter season, would be time most profitably spent to any of our boys. A business education is the exception, rather than the rule among country boys.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. 6?1d by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

EATON & BURNETT'S COLLEGE.

North East Corner Baltimore & Charles Streets.
BALTIMORE, Maryland.

The Leading Business Training School.

ENDORSED BY PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, PATRONS, GRADUATES AND STUDENTS.

Location, Halls, Class Rooms, Ventilation, Light and Heating Apparatus Unsurpassed in Baltimore. The Best Place for Obtaining a Knowledge of

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic,

Correspondence, Commercial Law, Rapid Calculations, Spelling, Business Practice, Phonography, German, Typewriting, Telegraphing, &c.

The high reputation of the College will be sustained by increased advantages the present year. Please call or send for circular before deciding to go elsewhere. Address

EATON & BURNETT,
North East cor Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md.

LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE

MABLEY AND CAREW. IN THE SOUTH, MABLEY AND CAREW.

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON OF 1886-87 we offer the LARGEST and most complete line of MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S Clothing and Furnishing Goods in the South. Our IMMENSE DISPLAY exceeds the combined stocks of any three stores in Baltimore.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

GOOD SERVICEABLE SUITS, $4.50 and $5.
WELL MADE AND DURABLE SUITS $6.
MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS $7.50 to $10.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS $10 to $15.
FINE CASSIMERE SUITS $8 to $18.
PANTALOONS, for rough wear 85c.
PANTALOONS, better grades, 95c. $1.10, $1.25.
PANTALOONS, business wear, $1.50 to $4.50.
DRESS PANTALOONS, new goods, $4 to $5.50.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Chevriots, Cassimeres, Diagonals, Corkscrews, Beavers, Elysians, &c.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SUITS, Short Pants, $2.25 to $7.50.
BOYS' SUITS, Long Pants, $3.75 to $6.
SCHOOL SUITS, all sizes, $2.50 to $5.
NORFOLK SUITS, latest patterns, $3.50 up.
KILT SUITS, all pretty styles, from $3 up.
SAILOR SUITS, sizes 4 to 15 years, $1 up.
PLAITED SUITS, new patterns, from $3 up.
ODD PANTS, all sizes, from 50c. up.
SHIRT WAISTS, plain and fancy, 15c. up.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHINGS.

Lowest Prices FURNISHING GOODS, *Lowest Prices*

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Neckwear, Cardigan Jackets, Working Shirts, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Men's Gloves, &c.

Prices 20 per Cent Lower than Elsewhere

When you visit the city make our store your headquarters. Strangers are especially invited to examine goods. Courteous attention and information extended to all visitors.

MABLEY & CAREW,
Balto. & Light Sts., BALTIMORE, Md.

NOTE.—Mail Orders will receive prompt attention. Goods shipped C. O. D., subject to approval. Rules for Self-Measurement and Furnishing Goods Price List mailed to any address upon application. no5-3m

ARMSTRONG & CO.

WE ARE LOCATED AT
PERRYVILLE, Md.
—AND ARE MAKING THE BEST—
FIRE-PLACE HEATER

Guaranteed a Thorough Distributor and Regulator of Heat! No Doubt of it! It is different from all others in Construction and Beautiful in Appearance.

Stoves, Ranges and Heaters of all kinds manufactured by us.

Call or Write us for Prices or Catalogue.

Estray Notice.

On this 9th day of October, 1886, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Cecil County, was brought a Red Bull Calf, as an Estray trespassing on the premises of J. W. Balders near Conowingo. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs, and take the same away, otherwise it will be sold according to law.

JAMES CUMMINS, J. P.
Oct22 3t J. W. BALDERS.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes!

The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the public as AUCTIONEER. A varied experience enables me to promise satisfaction.

—STORE GOODS A SPECIALTY.—

Prompt attention and reasonable prices. P. O. address COLORA, Md.

Respectfully Yours,
A. S. ELLIOTT.

The Old Home.

It stands upon the hillside, with the tall elms bending o'er it,
The homestead with the friars by the door,
And the quaint, old-fashioned garden, gently sloping down before it,
I see it just as in the days of yore.

I remember how the sunshine fell across the golden meadows,
Beyond the wooden doorstep, old and worn;
And how the summer cloudlets rent their quickly floating shadows
On distant fields of rustling corn.

In the pleasant, roomy kitchen I see my father sitting,
With leather-covered Bible open wide;
While my sweet-faced mother listens, as she lays away her knitting,
And reads the old red cradle by her side.

Three brown-eyed little children, with tangled golden tresses,
When evening prayer in simple words is said,
Come clinging round her neck with loving, soft caresses,
Then meekly go tripping off to bed.

O happy years of childhood, with thoughts as true and loving,
And sweet and guileless days so full of rest!
Our old hearts love to linger, after all our years of roving,
And clasp fond memory's pictures to our breast.

Shall we ever in that country, the bright and glorious heaven,
Win back the simple innocence and bliss
We knew when, in our childhood, in the dear old home at even,
We received our angel mother's good-night kiss?

Workers in Aniline Dyes.

Makers of aniline dyes are subject to poisoning by the vapors given off by this substance in the process of manufacture. It is an artificial product, made by distilling together nitro-benzine, acetic acid and iron-filings. The base, aniline, thus obtained, is acted upon by arsenic, bichloride of tin, potassium bichromate and other deadly poisons, producing the brilliant dyes now so well-known under the names of magenta, solferino, fuchsine, etc. Many of the symptoms complained of by employees in aniline works are due to the arsenic employed. Others are occasioned by the vapors of aniline itself. The latter are violent headaches, nausea and vomiting. Dizziness is often present, but relieved by going into the fresh air. Some become partially unconscious, like a person half drunk from alcohol, and mutter incoherently. They generally recover in an hour or two, but must sleep. Occasionally convulsions, like those of epilepsy, are observed. These severe symptoms are usually experienced but once and disappear after a week or two; but others have them over again, whenever they are overworked or in hot weather. All the hands suffer in health if they continue many months at this work. Chronic dyspepsia and general lack of strength are induced. Those who suffer frequently or severely ought to abandon the employment. The rooms should be large and ventilated as freely as possible, and every workman should wear a "respirator," in the shape of a cloth wet in an alkaline solution, over the mouth and nostrils.

New Caledonia.

New Caledonia is neither more nor less than a penal settlement of France, and it has absorbed as many criminals as the French Government dare send. But away some two hundred miles to the northeast there lies a fair range of islands, which are not only beautiful and fertile in themselves but which seem to present quite a succession of comfortably isolated residences for those who leave France at the expense of their country and for their country's good.

The new Hebrides Archipelago comprises some twenty islands, large and small, the largest being Espiritu santo, which measures about seventy miles in length by about thirty in breadth. The aborigines of these groups are said to come from the same Papuan stock; yet not only do they differ very much in physical aspect, but tribes are absolutely foreigners to other tribes. Not only has each island its own language, but so also has each tribe; at any rate, it is recorded that on one of the islands alone there are six native towns in which six distinct languages are spoken. These languages, no doubt, have all a certain affinity, yet they are marked by differences somewhat broader than what we are accustomed to regard as dialects. This confusion of tongues is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the New Hebrides, as well as one of the greatest difficulties with which Christianizing and civilizing influences have to contend.

Fame is an undertaker that pays little attention to the living, but furnishes out their funerals and carries them to the grave.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S KINDNESS.

The Only President Who Would Examine the Real Wants of the People.

"Abraham Lincoln," said Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is the father of the House of Representatives "was the most patient man in the details of life I ever saw. He was the only President we ever had, and probably ever will have, who knew nothing of the common autocracy of public life. I remember an incident in connection with the war which illustrates what I am trying to say. It is not proper for me to use names, but the story goes: It was at that early period in the rebellion when suspects and conspirators were being arrested and imprisoned by the wholesale. A letter written upon a printed sheet of paper, giving the business of a prominent firm of merchants in New York and containing incendiary language toward the Union, found its way into the hands of a Government official in the South. The declarations were penned by a traveling man, who represented the firm mentioned in the letter-head. The result was the arrest of the principal member of that firm on the charge of conspiracy against the Government. The letter was signed in such a way as to not make it perfectly clear who the author was, and, of course, naturally bore heavily upon the firm mentioned. He is a man well known in New York to-day. Men were held in prison at that time on the slightest suspicion, in fact, more slight than this one. The wife of the merchant came to Washington; it was 11 o'clock when she arrived. At the depot she told the cabman to drive to the White House. The driver expostulated with her, and told her that it was of no use to call at the White House at such a late hour of the night. She said it made no difference, she wished to see Mr. Lincoln, and he must drive her immediately to the Executive Mansion. When she presented herself at the entrance to the White House it was midnight. Everything was quiet. The cordon of police, very stormy at that time, turned out to her rescue. They would not listen at first to her entreaties to be admitted to the White House. Finally, she prevailed upon one of the officers to take the letter of introduction she had to President Lincoln, who was in quiet sleep. A messenger after the President had been awakened his voice was heard in the corridor on the upper floor. He had the letter in his hand, and the tremor upon it indicated his feeling.

"'Mrs. ——' he rose demands immediate action,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'if you will take my arm, we will go immediately to Secretary Stanton.' Across the lots at a rapid pace went the President and the lady. Stanton was aroused from his slumbers, shown the letter by the President and requested to release the prisoner. He wrote a dispatch and handed it to Mr. Lincoln, and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning.

"Like a hickey boy, the President, with the lady, started toward the down-town hotels. It was 1 o'clock in the morning. Washington was filled with revolutionists and would-be assassins yet Mr. Lincoln never faltered and seemed not to comprehend his danger When he arrived at the hotel, with the lady on his arm, he told her to go to her room, sleep soundly, return to New York in the morning, and that her husband would meet her on the dock. The lady could not believe it, but Mr. Lincoln assured her that such would be the case. The President then went to the telegraph office, filed the message, which demanded the unconditional release of the prisoner, and returned to the White House alone. Sure enough, when the lady alighted from the ferry at New York the next day her husband was there to embrace her. I am inclined to believe the millennium will come before we shall have another President who would do such an act as this."

Cowards are scared with threatenings; boys are whipped into confession, but a steady mind acts of itself, nor asks the body's council.

KICKED BOOT HEELS.

How Sleeping Car Waiters Marked the Inspectors of Spotters.

A Treasury official, who does considerable railroad traveling, says he has made an amusing discovery which, if properly carried out, insures unusual care and attention from employees on parlor and sleeping cars. The tourist who has been initiated is provided with the most comfortable seat in the dining car, receives special care and attention from the waiters, and is always sure to have a lower berth in the sleeper. Should any of his fellow passengers become jealous at the marked courtesy shown their comrade and inspired with curiosity to know why the distinction is made, they have only to look at the heels on the shoes of the favored one and they will observe that there is a small "nick" or notch there.

Inspectors or "spotters" of the palace-car service are constantly traveling over the railroads to see that the passengers received proper attention. They do not intend to have their connection with the company known to the railroad officials, but frequently the latter "drop" to their little game and stamp them so that they will be known all along the road. The porter in gathering up the boots and shoes in his car notices the "nick" in the heel of the shoe belonging to the inspector, so that the other porters will recognize him as they look at his shoes.

The Treasury official in a mysterious way became aware that a nick in the heel of his shoe would prove a doubtful mate his comfort and pleasure in traveling. He tried the experiment and it worked to his entire satisfaction. He found that he was served with the best provisions the buffet car afforded, his shoes received the brightest shine, and the porter had been obliged to purchase an upper berth the conductor on the sleeper kindly placed a "lower" at his disposal. It is probable that a new system for tagging the "spotters" will be adopted in the railway service, now that their trademark becomes known.

Indicators of the Mental Condition.

When there is no pressure upon their minds, and they can afford to be comfortable, men generally cross their legs. Hot you will never find a man actually engaged in business with his legs crossed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other because the mind and body work together. A man may cross his legs if he is sitting in an office chair discussing some business proposition with another man, but the instant he becomes really in earnest and perceives something to be gained, his limbs uncross quick as a flash, he lends forward toward his neighbor and begins to use his hands. Men cross their legs in public when they always observe. Men often cross their legs at public meetings, because they go there to listen, or to be entertained; they are not the factors in the performance, and they naturally place themselves in the most comfortable position known to them—namely, leaning well back in their chairs and crossing their legs. A man always crosses his legs when he reads a newspaper, but is more apt to lie down when he reads a book. He reads the paper, of course, to inform himself, but at the same time the perusal of its contents is recreation for him, and his body again seeks its position of relaxation. When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs and goes to work—that is, begins to eat, his mind now turning on the duties of the day before him. When he arrives at the hotel, with the lady on his arm, he told her to go to her room, sleep soundly, return to New York in the morning, and that her husband would meet her on the dock. The lady could not believe it, but Mr. Lincoln assured her that such would be the case. The President then went to the telegraph office, filed the message, which demanded the unconditional release of the prisoner, and returned to the White House alone. Sure enough, when the lady alighted from the ferry at New York the next day her husband was there to embrace her. I am inclined to believe the millennium will come before we shall have another President who would do such an act as this."

Curious Postage Stamps.

Among the issues of postage stamps by foreign countries there is none more curious within recent years than the one of Mauritius—Sir inches long by 2½ inches wide—and none that will be more eagerly sought by collectors. There are eight in all, ranging in value from 1d. to 3s. They are issued in England, for letters mailed at the British consulate in Antananarivo, and gummed only in the corner. The letters are sent to Mauritius, where the Malagasay stamp is removed and kept for a voucher and the Mauritius stamp substituted.

The Pope's Habits of Life.

A Naples correspondent gives the following account of the daily life of the Pope: The Pope, now seventy-eight years of age, leads a very regular life, and is in a fair condition of health. At 6 a.m. he celebrates mass in his private chapel. At 7 he takes breakfast, consisting of chocolate and milk, with sometimes raw eggs beaten up. Immediately afterwards he receives the visits of his court, and Cardinal Jacobini reports what has occurred in the world, and gives him an account of the letters received on Papal business. Besides these official letters, others arrive in great numbers from all parts of the world, most of them being from priests, missionaries, monks and nuns, while others contain sums of money from penitents, and many are petitions for a blessing, pecuniary aid, or advice. After these letters, in all languages, have been translated, and their contents briefly reported to the Pope, they are placed in the Papal archieves. Hundreds of telegrams also arrive each day, the greater part asking for the benediction in *articulo mortis*, which naturally reaches its destination after the petitioner is already dead. For its telegraphic correspondence the Vatican makes use of a numeral cypher. The greater part of the morning is thus passed in business. At 1 o'clock the Pope dines, and afterwards retires to his private room until the heat of the day is past. At 6 p.m. he repairs to the Vatican garden, where his carriage awaits him. At the prettiest spot in this garden there has lately been erected an elegant kiosque in Eastern style, and there the Pope remains for some time taking coffee and other refreshments, and surrounded by his most intimate friends. The conversation runs on the topics of the day, and on the articles concerning the Pope or Papal politics that appear in the Italian or foreign journals. Precisely at sunset the party breaks up, and the Pope returns to the palace, his physicians having advised him never to remain out of doors after sunset on account of the malaria which prevails in the valley below Monte Mario. At about 9 o'clock, after praying on his knees for half an hour his Holiness retires to bed.

The Germans and Herring.

For a long time the great market for the vast shoals of herring caught on the coast of Britain have been in the Baltic and east of Europe. As they leave our ports, gutted and preserved in salt, herrings are already fit for the table of the German, the Russian and the Pole. A raw salt herring and a couple of boiled potatoes is a favorite supper with people of all ranks in the countries spoken of, many in hot weather washing the dainty down with sour milk. The same fare is the favorite "second breakfast" of the German student and others, many of whom prefer the fish taken direct from the barrel, without being steeped.

A recent romantic incident, the story of which comes from Dakota, reverses the usual rule. A young lady in one of the older south countries, in packing a barrel of eggs for New York, put her name and address upon one of the eggs, with the request that the finder, if eligible for matrimony, should write her. As a sequel, a young man named Frank Nolan will become a resident of Dakota and the young lady will not teach another school.

At a half-demolished Jesuit college at Vienna, a dog lately fell through a fissure in the pavement. The effort to rescue the poor animal led to a curious archeological discovery. The dog had, it was found, fallen into a large vault containing ninety coffins. The existence of this underground burial-place had hitherto been quite unsuspected. The inscriptions on the coffins date back to the reign of Maria Theresa, and the bodies are of the monks of that period and of the nobles who helped to support the monastery.

He Got the Testament.

"Well, old fellow, I hear that your grandmother is dead." "Yes," replied the old fellow, somewhat sadly, "she died yesterday. It is the way of the world. We must all die some time, and the old lady was well advanced in years." "She left a last will and testament of course? I have understood she was very wealthy." "Oh, yes, she left a will and testament," still more sadly. "Yes," he replied, and the tears began to stream down his cheeks, "my name was mentioned. I'm to have the testament."

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R.

GENERAL NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, May 30th, 1886, trains will run as follows:

STATIONS.	Passenger A. M.	Passenger P. M.	Passenger P. M.
Baltimore, (Union Station)	4 40	2 00	5 30
Perryville	8 05	5 41	9 20
Port Deposit	8 25	5 51	9 40
Octoraro Junction	8 38	6 13	9 50
Rowlandville	8 45	6 20	10 00
Liberty Grove	9 03	6 39	10 16
Parkton	9 15	6 51	10 30
Hanover Road	9 35	7 10	10 45
Glen Rock	10 00	7 35	11 05
Hanover	10 05	7 40	11 10
Nottingham	10 14	7 50	11 21
Oxford	10 24	8 00	11 32
Lincoln	10 30	8 06	
West Grove	10 34	8 10	
Avondale	11 00	8 31	
Landenberg	11 08	8 39	
Fairville	11 20	8 50	
Chadd's Ford Junction	11 30	9 00	
Philadelphia, Broad St.	12 45	7 30	

Trains leave Oxford for Philadelphia at 5 20 a. m., 4 30 a. m. and 5 40 p. m. Market Train, Tuesdays and Fridays only, at 11 00 a. m. Sunday Trains at 7 40 p. m. and 5 00 p. m.

STATIONS.	Passenger A. M.	Passenger P. M.	Passenger P. M.
Philadelphia, Broad St.		7 35	4 05
Chadd's Ford Junction		8 19	4 55
Fairville		8 29	5 05
Landenberg		8 41	5 17
Avondale		8 53	5 30
West Grove		9 05	5 42
Lincoln		9 08	5 46
Oxford	6 00	9 20	5 56
Nottingham	6 08	9 30	7 06
Hanover	6 19	9 40	7 16
Glen Rock	6 24	9 45	7 21
Hanover Road	6 38	9 55	7 35
Parkton	6 58	10 15	7 55
Liberty Grove	7 10	10 27	8 07
Rowlandville	7 28	10 45	8 25
Octoraro Junction	7 35	10 52	8 32
Port Deposit	7 49	11 06	8 42
Perryville	8 08	11 25	9 01
Baltimore	9 30	11 10	9 27

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. PHILADELPHIA DIV.

TIME CARD OF PASSENGER TRAINS

In Effect Monday, August 23rd, 1886.

Westward.

Miles from Philadelphia	STATIONS.	Express	Accommodation	Accommodation	Express	Accommodation
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	LEAVE	[illegible]				P. M.
0.00	Philadelphia (Market St.)	6 30				
0.00	West Yard Junc.	6 35				
0.00	East Junction	6 40				
0.00	Junction Switch	6 45				
0.00	Kensington	6 50				
0.00	Junction	6 55				
0.00	Frankford	7 00				
0.00	Bridesburg	7 05				
0.00	Torresdale	7 10				
0.00	Bustleton	7 15				
0.00	Gregory	7 20				
0.00	Somerton	7 25				
0.00	Bensalem	7 30				
0.00	Lenape (Newtown Branch)	7 35				
0.00	Fox's Mill	7 40				
0.00	Wrightsville	7 45				
0.00	Penn Manor	7 50				
0.00	Frankstown	7 55				
0.00	Morris Grove	8 00				
0.00	Osborne	8 05				
0.00	Broad Creek	8 10				
0.00	Aberdeen	8 15				
0.00	Churchville	8 20				
0.00	Abingdon	8 25				
0.00	Perryman	8 30				
0.00	Clayton	8 35				
0.00	Joppa	8 40				
0.00	Hamilton	8 45				
0.00	Big Gunpowder	8 50				
0.00	Morrison	8 55				
0.00	Carneyan	9 00				
0.00	Matthews	9 05				
0.00	Bowerie	9 10				
0.00	Rundale	9 15				
0.00	Herring Run	9 20				
0.00	Bay View	9 25				
0.00	Canton	9 30				
0.00	Camden Station	9 35				
0.00	ARRIVE	[illegible]				
0.00	LEAVE					

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Ladies Department.

Grandmother on Fashion's Follies.

"Well girls, I am glad to be at home again. There is no place in the wide world, that seems half as comfortable as my home; to say that there are lots of pleasant homes furnished nicer than mine; but they are not as pleasant to me. My dear old chair! I would not change you for all the crimson brocaded furniture in Mrs. Elgin's parlor! No indeed! I do not wonder that she has a weak back, or that the children are crooked, round shouldered, and feeble. I am sorry for the poor creatures, especially Bell. She has got a spinal trouble, the Doctor says. I should have two spinal troubles if I sat in such chairs as they use; hot low-backed, rolling seats, and stuffed. Even the baby has a stuffed chair with a crooked back. I told the folks that God made folks straight, that it was a terrible thing for a child to get his backbone twisted; and that I would not let a baby sit in one of their hollow-backed fixings. I did not care if they look handsome and scrumptious; it is wicked to put a young one in them and that a straight back basket-bottomed chair for a child was ten thousand times better, and more comfortable than those fiddle-de-dees they use. Mr. Elgin said he was not sure but I was right about it, but his wife wiggled around and said Grandmother has such funny ideas! How an old fashioned chair like the one I had when a little girl, would look now-adays."

"Well, Bessie Elgin, I think it would look a heap better than those weak tottering children do." I spoke right out and gave them a piece of my mind. The idea of killing children for fashion sake! And then just to think how uncomfortable a child is who has the backache all the time. "Here," said I, "is Harry, he loves to run out of doors, and jump and hollow, and have a good time, and come in to his dinner as hungry as a bear, with cheeks as red as a peony. Poor fellow! he looks like a potato sprout that grows in the cellar, he is so pale and spindling; he never laughs nor speaks so you can hear him half way across the room, and you keep him at his books, in a stuffed easy chair, bent up like a loop, you wonder what makes him round shouldered. Goodness! Bessie Elgin, you did it yourself, and he will be a regular grown haunch-back by the time he is eighteen, if you keep on managing him as you do now! He is a bright boy enough, but you make his brain grow faster than his body. Remember what I tell you: if he is a sickly deformed man you have yourself to blame for it. And there is poor Bell; she was a bright, healthy child, could laugh and sing, and was as merry as the day was long, the Summer she came up to stay with me on the farm. Now look at her she is as white as a sheet, shall, her back is weak so she can hardly walk across the parlor and her ankles are all twisted out of shape wearing your French heels, and she is an object of pity. I tell you, there is no use trying to improve on Nature's works. If God had meant to have girls have pecks on their heels He would have made them there and not left their feet unfinished. It is just wicked not to put those high-heeled boots on a child; I can see no sense in it. They walk just like a goose; go waddling along, expecting every minute to tip over. Why, old as I am, I can go across the house as easy without as one of the children, because my feet are just as God made them. I am sorry for Elgin's people; they have got three sickly, whining children, and they have only themselves to thank for it. It is a pity, but if one will sacrifice their children on the altar of fashion they must bear the consequences. Yes, Mr. Elgin is rich; but girls let me tell you that riches, or fine furniture, or splendid dresses do not make people happy. No indeed! I have seen more sorrow and pain and suffering the last two months in Bessie's family than you ever endured in your whole life. You are happier in your old home, with your flowers and chickens and your health, than these children are in their stately mansion and costly surroundings. Yes you have to work Thank God that you are able to work! Work is a blessing, and things that you work and earn yourselves make you happier than if you laid in the easy chair and had them bought for you. I tell you girls, you ought to be contented with your lot. Health and strength cannot be bought with money, and you have these in plenty. Happiness is not a bought-en thing, either! and a person that is sick and in pain all the time cannot be happy. I hope I taught Bessie some things; anyway I told her some truths to think of now I am gone, and Mr. Elgin said he always knew I was a sensible woman; I told him I hoped I had common sense and was not to proud to use it."—*Rural New Yorker.*

New York Fashions.

Winter hats will be put on earlier than usual this season, because the open straws worn during the summer and autumn are two cold for comfort when an east wind blows. There are very open designs also among new winter bonnets, such as the jet lace and chenille wrapped wire bonnets, but these are to have velvet or silk linings of gay colors, especially of the new light red and pistache green, and of Suede and cream colors, and will thus be made warm. The winter hat or bonnet is chosen with reference to the coat or wrap when the outside garment is to serve various dresses, as the bonnet and wrap give the distinguishing tone to the costume in the street.

Felt bonnets were formerly considered the only correct thing with cloth suits, but cloth gowns are now made so elaborate with braid and velvet and fur that velvet bonnets are quite as often worn with them, and indeed are required to make the great elegance of many cloth dresses, notably those of the delicate shades of sage green or Suede, heliotrope, or of Salammbo combined with white cloth, and bordered with fur. Such bonnets are small capes, and of simple shape, with their richness massed in the large high trimming in front, and embroidered across the brim or the crown diagonal stripes with beads and floss threads; or else in all-over designs of beaded stars, leaves, diamonds, or flowers. There are also passementerie crowns and brims studded with large colored stones like jewels that are put on velvet bonnets to match the trimmings of rich dresses. The close velvet bow at the throat is for bonnets, and ribbon strings, tied by the wearer, are for those more elegant.

Velvet and plush turbans promise to rival those of felt and of cloth which young ladies have used hitherto with tailor suits. These are put on over the frame in a single piece to form the loosely folded crown, and the front much higher than the back and these high folds in front support the long slender loops of ribbon, or of plush, or jetted leaves, or the feather aigrettes that are used there as trimming. The protest of the Audubon club against wearing birds is having good effect, and the high front garniture if now made of ribbons of three or four different colors in quaint new combinations, or else of embroidered cloth, or of velvet richly beaded, or it may be of plush in corrugated folds, and bits of fur are used as tabs or as a binding on the ear shaped loops. The brim of the turban is then made of a band of the fur, or else of contrasting velvet or plush in loose irregular folds laid along the edge of the frame. Another fancy has the whole front of the turban made of the material of the crown in high points, with a bow of ribbon behind that is on the crown and down the entire back of the hat, while still others have a series of ribbon loops up the left side of the crown.

Velveteen suits will be much used by young ladies this winter, as they are less cost . . . . h costumes, and are almost as effective as velvet. Brown and plum color are perhaps the safest choice in these velveteens and should be chosen with thick, close, short pile. The design for making is the plainest tailor style, that is, with plain lower skirt, box plaited upon over-skirt, and postilion basque, with single breasted jacket warmly wadded for street wear. As for trimming, a border of fur is liked at the foot of the lower skirt, and on the jacket either as a cuff and cuffs or with vest and border, or it may be used only as a fichu crossed on the chest to the left side. A French fancy is to use leopard-skin or the mocked tiger-skin for a vest for the street jacket of brown velveteen suits, and also as a panel down the front or one side of the skirt, but as this is expensive, the lower-priced furs will be used merely as a border. Black martin and Astrakhan borders are especially liked for brown velveteen dresses, and there are also more showy trimmings of the light raccoon skins. A soft-crowned turban of the velveteen, trimmed with a fur band and a miniature head of the fur-bearing animal, completes this suit, in which may be added a fat horseshoe shaped muff of the material with a curved band of the fur laid on its outer side.—*Harper's Bazar.*

CUP CUSTARD: Beat four eggs with two-thirds of a cupful of white sugar, add a quart of new rich milk, flavor to suit the taste with extract of almond or vanilla; stir all together. Pour into cups and place them in a dripping pan of water; set in an oven and bake with moderate heat.

TEA ROLLS: Two quarts of flour, one cup of cool boiled milk, half a cup of sugar, one tablespoon of melted butter; half cup of good yeast, make a hollow in the center of the flour, pour in all the above, and let it rise until morning; then knead andlet it rise until three in the afternoon; then roll out, butter them about the edge, and lap over; let rise and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

SPONGE BISCUITS FOR DESSERT: Take half a pound of flour, three-fourths pound sifted sugar. Beat the whites of six eggs by themselves; add the beaten yelks and then them together. Put in them a little grated lemon peel, then the sugar, and flirt well with an egg whisk. Stir in the flour with a wooden spoon and put the mixture in small patty pans to bake, with sifted sugar to glaze, sprinkled over the top.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING: Half a cake of chocolate, broken in one quart of milk, and put on the range until it reaches boiling point; remove the mixture from the fire, strain, and return to the range, add four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, mixed with the yelks of three eggs and one and a half cups of sugar; stir constantly until thick! remove from the fire and flavor with vanills; pour the mixture in a baking dish; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and a little sugar, cover the top of the pudding with the meringue and set in the oven until a light brown. Serve hot.

CHICKEN VALISE: Two cupfuls of minced cold chicken, three eggs, one cupful of milk, half cupful of prepared flour, two tablespoonfuls of clairfied dripping, one tablespoonful of minced parsley and onion, pepper and salt. Put the dripping into a frying-pan and set at the side of the range, where it can not scorch; beat the eggs light, put with the milk, the parsley, seasoning, the flour, and beat to a smooth batter; bring the fat to a boil and pour the batter into the frying-pan; when firm about the edges spread the minced chicken (well seasoned) on it, cook three minutes, shaking the pan to loosen the batter and prevent burning, and when the centre is well done roll up into a compact bundle, cut perpendicularly. If you have any chicken gravy warm it up and send around with the "valise."

PROSPECTUS.

"The Poets and Poetry of Cecil County."

The subscriber proposes to publish, as early as practicable in 1887, a book to be called "*The Poets and Poetry of Cecil County,*"

The book will be published by subscription, and will contain about 300 pages.

Inasmuch as the publication of the book will depend upon the number of subscriptions received and the promptness with which they are made all who wish to aid in promoting the success of the enterprise should subscribe for the book at once, and try to induce their friends to do so.

It is earnestly hoped that each of the teachers of the public schools of the county will subscribe for the book and obtain at least four other subscribers. By so doing they can insure the publication of the book, and aid in paying a well-deserved tribute to their friend, the late School Commissioner. Address

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Elkton, Md.

☞Subscriptions received at THE MIDLAND JOURNAL Office.

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A NEW FIRST CLASS

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The wrap inquiries with care, and those who desire a copy of the picture at once, have only to have the twenty-five bars at their grocer at once. This will insure the receipt of the wrappers by us before the edition is exhausted. There is, of course, no advertising on the picture.

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How Butterine is Made.

Oleomargarine is the raw material from which butterine is made. It is procured in this way: From the freshly-slaughtered carcasses of cattle in the abattoirs of large towns the superfluous portions of suet are taken to the butterine factories. The finest, cleanest, and sweetest portions only are selected for making oleomargarine. The process of manufacture is as follows: At the factory the beef-suet is thrown into tanks containing tepid water, and after standing a short time it is washed repeatedly in cold water and disintegrated and separated from fibre by passing it through a meat-masher worked by steam, after which it is forced through a fine sieve. It is then melted by surrounding the tanks with water at a temperature of about one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit. Great care is taken not to exceed this point; otherwise the fat would begin to decompose and acquire a flavor of tallow. After being well strained, the adipose membrane subsides to the bottom of the tank, and is separated under the name of "scrap," whilst a clear yellow oil is left above together with a film of white oily substance. This film is removed by skimming, and the yellow oil is drawn off and allowed to solidify. The refined fat, as the substances is now known, is then taken to the press-room—which is kept at a temperature of about ninety degrees Fahrenheit—packed in cotton cloths, and placed in galvanized iron plates in a press. On being subjected to pressure, oil flows away. The cakes of stearine which remains are sent to the candle-makers. The oil—which is now known as oleomargarine—is filled into barrels for sale or export, or directly made into butterine by adding to it ten per cent. of milk and churning the mixture. It is now colored with annatto and rolled with ice to set it; salt is added; the process is finished and it is ready for packing.

Diamond Hunting.

In 1863 diamonds were discovered in the province of Bahia. There are two stories told of the discovery—one that a quick eyed slave from Minas-Geraes, keeping his flock in Bahia, remarked the similarity of soil to that of his native place, and, searching in the sand, soon found seven hundred carats of diamonds. With these the artful creature ran away and, compelled to make his fortune in a distant city by sale, but, so valuable a property in the hands of a slave exciting suspicion, he was put to the question as to where they came from—refusing to answer, sent back to Bahia, and got his master. There, being watched, his secret was made clear, and within a twelvemonth there were five-and-sixty thousand seekers at work, securing for some time a daily amount of 15 carats. The other story is that a poor miner in the interior, gold-washing in a stream at Sincora, where it wear slipping woke a hollow sound—how; mother earth groaned as it were, like a miser, at the discovery of her store; and pushing his hand through the mud, he pulled out a handful of stones, valued subsequently at £100,000 to that hole alone. Within six months fifteen thousand were there, and in the first two years the product of their toil rose to half a million of money.

Rain as a Stimulant.

The health-giving properties of rain are not appreciated by the general public. Rain is essential to physical vigor in localities that have an extensive population. Man and his occupations infect the air with countless and unclassified impurities. The generous, kindly rain absorbs them, even as a washerwoman extracts the dirt from soiled clothes. The ammoniacal exhalations, the gases resultant from combustion and are all quietly absorbed by brisk showers. People talk about a "dry climate," but it is a snare and a delusion. There is nothing in it. A very dry climate will never support a large population, for it would soon become so poisoned that it would be fatal to the human race.

A teacher in one of our grammar schools was giving her class a lesson on the art of putting words into sentences. The words elected, with their definitions, were "aqueduct, a conductor," and "effervesce, to work." One of the sentences handed in read: "My father is an aqueduct and has to effervesce very hard."

The humorous point of view from which we survey one another goes Jews, and that from which we survey our neighbors goes Gentiles, are, of course, among the more local and characteristic features of the subject. "It would be impertinent to dilate," says the Jewish Chronicle, "on what every Jew realizes so thoroughly; if he does not, no amount of explanation will help him. To make the comic character of a play or novel a Jew is a sufficiently common device; as unsuccessful, it must be added, as it is common. Perhaps these Merry Andrews of fiction have their uses, and serve to rouse the laughter of the Gentile public; perhaps we have a comic side which we, ourselves are incapable of perceiving, and yet we are by no means sparing of one another in this respect. As far as we can judge we should say that only a Jew perceives to the full humor of another; but it is a humor so fine, so peculiar, so distinct in flavor, that we believe it impossible to impart its perception to any one not born a Jew. The most hardened agnostic deserter from the synagogue enjoys its pungency where the zealous alien convert to Judaism tastes nothing but a little bitterness. In these days, indeed, of slackening bonds, of growing carelessness as to long-cherished traditions, when the old order is changing and giving place to new with startling rapidity, it is, perhaps, our sense of humor as much as anything else which keeps alive the family feeling of the Jewish race."

Doré Dexterity.

To watch Gustave Doré designing his sketches, says a biographer, was enough to make one dizzy. His fingers fairly flew over the surface of the block, and every time he took a fresh one it seemed to be finished before one had time to realize what he had been about. This extraordinary quickness of execution was outstripped by that of his imagination, always miles ahead of any possible mechanical work. It seems all but incredible that any artist should have been able to accomplish so much in so short a space of time. A convincing proof of his extraordinary duplex faculty of lightning like conception and scarcely less rapid execution was that he never in those days made a sketch twice over. Some he rarely glanced at, but threw the blocks aside as soon as they were finished, sure that his faithful pencil had exactly reproduced his fancies and conceptions.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

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Fine Cove Oysters in the Shell at

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Oysters in Every Style! Fresh Every Day!

FINE CIGARS

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Almost any kind of

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A Splendid Lot of

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DENTIST,

Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.

E. H. Brown.

About Bracelets.

We have a few pair Ladies' Bracelets which we will close out at a reduced price, as it is to *your* advantage to order by selection packages and get the *latest styles*, these *are desirable goods* and in order to sell them will put 'em down cheap.

We also have a lot of Gold-plated Rings for Ladies, Misses and Gents, which we propose to *get rid of* soon as we only keep in stock Solid Gold and Filled Rings.

Now notice our new stock of Sleeve Buttons, ask to see them, they beat the "Separable," "Lever" or *Old* Style *all to pieces*, they are fastened on your cuff by an *entirely* new principle. This reminds us we still have in stock a lot of the "Common Sense" cuff holders which all, who have used them, pronounce very convenient.

Ladies, if you need any Breast-pins we *have them*. The latest style bar pins price 50 cts. and upward. Our 50 ct. Breast-pin will wear *satisfactorily* but our $1.50 will wear *better*. Also several sets of oval shaped Breast-pins and ear rings which *are always in style* yet they are not the latest. If you want them you can have them at a reduced price.

Yet a few Initial Pins in stock.

Bring in your repair work.

E. K. BROWN, Jeweler,

Watchmaker, and dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

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

NOTICE

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY, } January 27, 1886.

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

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

ORPHANS' COURT.

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

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

J. D. ZEHNDER,

MARBLE WORKS,

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VOL. IX. RISING SUN, CECIL COUNTY, MD., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886. NO. 5.

Active Measures Recommended.

The Local Option Club of the 6th District at its meeting on Tuesday night last, passed the following resolutions and ordered them to be printed.

Thos. Waring offered a series of resolutions advocating active measures in regard to violators of the amended prohibition law, which after some discussion were withdrawn and the following substituted by H. H. Haines, which were adopted and ordered to be published:

WHEREAS—It has been the experience of all friends and advocates of Local Option that the general public have been ever ready to censure them, charging them with the entire responsibility of any and all failures or partial failures of the Local Option Law of 1880, and

WHEREAS—This general and generous public are "tuning their harps" and getting ready to heap all the responsibility of the new law, to take effect Jany. 1st 1887, upon the heads of these same people, and

WHEREAS—Had the License Law been adopted in Cecil Co. by a majority of its voters at the last election, this same generous public would have been quick to delegate the task of looking after any violations thereof to those same advocates of Prohibition thereby always evading all such unpleasant duties under any phase of the law relative to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, either notoriated or prohibited by law, and

WHEREAS—The measure of every good citizen, entitled to the claim of being a good one, depends much upon his reputation, for not only obeying the laws of the land but also doing all in his power to see that others obey and respect them, therefore

Resolved—That while it is recognized by us to be the duty of all advocates of the "New Law" (to take effect Jan. 1st 1887) to see that it is promptly and stringently enforced, yet it is also the bounden duty of every one claiming to be a good citizen, to also look closely after its enforcement, and uphold it by his sentiment in all occasions *because it is the law* and any one who fails in his duty to help secure the enforcement of it when it was adopted by an honest majority of the voters of the land, cannot claim the honor of good citizenship.

At the last meeting of the Rising Sun W. C. T. U. it was decided that all future meetings, until otherwise ordered, shall be held at the residences of members conveniently located for such meetings, such members taking them in turn. The meetings will take place every two weeks, at 2:30 P. M., commencing on Nov. 18th at the residence of Mrs. H. H. Haines, when all are very cordially invited to attend. Members are requested to bring any and all persons along especially let every member bring one or more who will unite with us and so continue in the good work. ADA JEWELL, Pres't.

E. B. HAINES, Secty.

Disgraceful Respectability.

The liquor people have been holding a convention, and that the public may know the precise degree of modesty which they possess, and that we may not be accused of presenting only one side, we publish the resolutions adopted by the convention. The first resolution affirms that they recognize to the fullest extent the duties and responsibilities resting upon them as citizens, and they pledge themselves to the faithful performance of every duty. Very well, let us see how their practices agree with their professions. It is not a debatable question whether the liquor business is a curse or not. It is universally recognized as such except by the most degraded of the human race. Hundreds of people who drink liquor, and journals that defend the business as legitimate, have for years been demanding that one of the public schools in Chicago shall be removed from amidst a wilderness of rum shops and the dens of infamy which are a part and parcel of the liquor traffic. Why? If the business is harmless, if the men and women whom it draws about it, are fit to associate with and exert such an influence as good citizens must exert, why this agitation as to the location of a school house in which our boys and girls, and our future men and women congregate? Why is the objection to a rumshop in our residence districts, and there is such objection, coming not only from temperance people, but also from those who are engaged in the wholesale liquor business, and from many who are the proprietors of retail establishments. And why is it that a rumshop if opened in a section where there have been none, will at once cause depreciation in the value of surrounding property? It cannot be denied that these things which we have stated as facts, are such, and the reason for their existence is what we wish to have explained. The explanation is that the business is neither a pleasant or safe neighborhood Leaving out of consideration entirely the temptation which it places before the young of our homes, the rumshop is a place for brawls, for profane and indecent language, for murder and for the encouragement of vice in general. It is the only business in the world, unless it is a business in some way connected with it, that is liable to produce a murder at any moment; and argue as we may, waive whatever theories we choose, make any claims and professions that we like, the solemn undeniable fact is, the rumshop is the source of ignorance and destructive of manhood. We might as well deny that the sun shines as to deny this plain every day truth. And now we are prepared to test the sincerity of these gentlemen when they affirm that they are ready to discharge every duty that devolves upon good citizens. Under a form of government like ours it is not to be denied that virtue and intelligence are the very cornerstones of our political fabric. There is not a man in the whole nation who is possessed of sufficient intelligence to comprehend the needs of a republic, who will attempt to deny this. The men who adopted this hypocritical and nonsensical resolution will not deny it; and yet while admitting that fact, and professing to be good citizens, they assemble together to bolster up a business which is the only neighborhood in the state which is fostering crime and vice and ignorance, and therefore threatening to the extent of its influence, the prosperity and even the perpetuity of the Republic.—*Western Rural.*

A Creamery in Prospect.

Mr. Caleb Conner from Coleraine, Pa., visited Rising Sun on Saturday on a prospecting excursion for a creamery. Mr. Conner has had experience in running creameries, and we are informed that he thought this neighborhood a good location for a creamery and would start one if he could begin with 100 cows. There is certainly room here for a very large creamery. Within a radius of 3 miles the milk of a thousand cows might readily be obtained.

I think very highly of *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer*. Father used it five years and I have very often heard him recommend it as the best cough remedy he ever saw. C. C. Keeney. New London, Ct. Price 25c. 50c and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Sugar Coated Bilious Pills unequalled for costiveness, laundice and liver troubles. 25c. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Description of the Court House.

The *Democrat* prints the following description of the Court House:

Work on the Court House is progressing somewhat slowly. The laths have been all nailed on, and the plasterers began work on Thursday. The petitions being all in place, the size shape and arrangement of the different rooms can now be seen. There will be five jury rooms on the third floor, commodious and handsome. The audience room looks much larger than the old one, and will be in every respect a great improvement on it. The offices for the County Commissioners and the School Commissioners, will be commodious and convenient, and the additional room for the use of the Clerk of the Court, though neither as large nor as light as desirable, will nevertheless add greatly to the comfort and convenience of that official. It has been intended to have the inside of the building ready for occupancy at the December term, but it does not look practicable to accomplish that much in the little time remaining before then, and it is not unlikely that the next session of the Court will have to be held where the last one was. We understand that it is not the purpose to attempt to finish the coating of the walls before spring. How comely the work will appear, will have therefore to appeal to fancy till the disappearance of frost has made it prudent to put the beauty dress on.

Recovery of a Stolen Horse.

The horse which was stolen, from the stable of Mr. John Cameron on the night of the 25th of last March, and for which the Rising Sun Detective Association offered a reward of $25, and the owner of the horse $20 was recovered and brought home on Friday last. We mentioned in our last issue that Detective Bye of Philadelphia, had sent a postal card to Dr. Kirk, President of the Detective Association, notifying him that he had found the stolen horse and to send the owner on to identify his property.

On Wednesday of last week Theo. Brickley and Wm. J. Cameron, started on the early train for Philadelphia, and in company with Detective Bye, proceeded to the place where the stolen horse was found, about 6 miles above Philadelphia, in the township bearing the aboriginal name of Nockamixon, in Buck's county. The spot where the dilapidated farm house is situated is Nockamixon Swamp, a dreary rocky, forlorn region, scantily populated. The party rode in the cars to Milford, N. J., and hiring buggies drove over a wild hilly, rocky road to a dingy looking barn house, in the midst of the aboriginal swamp, where they found the stolen horse hitched to a wagon with a man or lad hauling manure from the barn yard.

The owner of the place, Henry Trouts, was not at home and the claimants of the stolen horse had to wait from 4.30 P. M. till about 8 o'clock, when Mr. Trouts came home from a stone quarry where he had been working, a few miles away. He made no objections to the horse being taken away, said he had bought the animal from a man, named John Lemmon, who had brought him to his place the 29th of last March, 4 days after he had been stolen from Mr. Cameron's stable. The horse was hitched with a splendid black mare, which the detective has no doubt has been stolen also, and he was on the hunt of an owner. He also recovered three stolen horses from this farm, and a man who is found dealing so extensively in stolen horses ought to be looked after.

A man named James Sherman has assisted detective Bye in ferreting out the 3 stolen horses, merits honorable mention.

Mr. Bye was paid the reward, $45 and Mr. Cameron took charge of his horse and brought him home, reaching home on Friday evening, coming through by rail from Philadelphia.

The bill against the Detective Association for the recovery of the horse, including expense of search, amounts to pretty nearly $100.

The Germantown wagon and harness stolen with the horse was afterward sold in Philadelphia for $15 and the detective thought he could recover the wagon also. Lemmon, the active thief has not been apprehended, and will, it is most likely make himself "scarce," in that neighborhood.

Another Horse Stolen.

On Wednesday night last a horse was stolen from the stable of Robert H. Marshall, living at Battle Swamp. The horse is a light bay, 15 hands high and weighs about 1050 pounds. The horse is an excellent animal 9 years old, and valued by his owner at $200. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Rising Sun Detective Association, which offers $25 reward for the recovery of the horse and $100 for conviction of the thief. Mr. Marshall offers an additional reward of $20 for the recovery of the stolen horse. As soon as the Association was informed of the theft riders were sent out in all directions and city detectives telegraphed to.

Items from the Cecil News.

The County Commissioners were in session Tuesday. A number of road supervisors were before the board in regard to the failure of the Road Commissioners to pass roads. About twenty roads in all have been rejected by the Road Commissioners. During this month the School Commissioners will draw not less than $10,000 from the board, $4,000 for current expenses and $6,000 for new buildings.

A barn on the farm of William Major, situated about three miles west of this town, was burned to the ground last Saturday night about 10 o'clock. The farm is tenanted by Joseph Curtis, and a lot of his farm implements and farm produce were consumed. Two tramps were sleeping in the barn, and they were badly burned. They also lost some of their clothing. It is believed that the tramps set the barn on fire accidentally.

The Orphans' Court was in session Tuesday. Letters of guardianship were granted to Helen E. Mearns, guardian of Iva C., and Mabel E. Mearns, and to R. C. Thackery, guardian of Lewis and Rebecca L. Steward. Inventory of personal estate of George Kennedy and list of sales of personal estate of Samuel J. Jennens were examined and passed. J. H. Etherington, executor, was ordered to sell the real estate of Wm G. Etherington and E. G. Kennedy, and Mrs. the personal property of George Kennedy.

The strike of the puddlers of the McCullough iron works in Wilmington, which was begun on Friday last, ended on Monday morning, all but five of the 150 strikers going back to work. The men struck because of their objection to a new appointee as weighmaster. The weighmaster holds his place.

Joseph L. Ballance who has bought out the Touchstone shops at Port Deposit is one of our natural genius mechanics. One of those who is not easily beaten with a difficult job. We have known him from 'away back" and he was always fingering machinery. Mr. Ballance will not allow the prestige of the shops to decline under his management. Persons wanting a good job will be sure to get it if they employ him. See his ad in the MIDLAND.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

Teachers Association.

The Teachers Association met at Port Deposit last Saturday.

Mr. S. J. Tammany read quite an exhaustive essay upon the relative value of geography as a public school study.

Mr. Isaac Passmore read a very pretty essay upon "Home Training."

Mr. Mitchell Hanna answered in a satisfactory manner the question referred to him.

Programme for December meeting: Select reading—Miss Edith Stubbs and Miss Ida Saunders, Essayist Miss Debbie Jackson and Mr. Wm. E. Coale. "Class Drill on Natural History." Mr. W. N. Iless—referred question. To Miss Maud Thompson—"Is retail gain is 12½ per cent and his retail price 5 per cent of his wholesale more than his wholesale price, what is his gain at wholesale? To Mr. Wm E. Coale—The area of a triangle is equal to the primeter multiplied by ½ the radius of the inscribed circle.

Rev James Conway has been requested to deliver a lecture before the Association at its next meeting.

Question for discussion—Does the diffusion of knowledge point to an overthrow to all forms of monarchial governments? Disputants—We-srs. W. Coale, N. S. McKane, C. C. Pyle, S. J. Tammany, J. Squier and V. Watts.

Rowland Watts was elected Sect. in place of O. O. Saylor, moved away. The next meeting of the Association will be on the 1st Saturday in December

Saved from the Burning.

The recent calamity at Salisbury, Md., has its bright spots. like "cloud with a silver lining," and it is a pleasant thing to know that in such a fearful conflagration anything could be saved. The spoils and funds of the bank, the bonds and valuables of many of the leading merchants passed securely through the great blaze protected by the well-known Farrel & Herring Patent Safes which cannot be too highly commended for their services.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

A Mechanical Lamp.

We advertise one of the safest and best cooking lamp in this issue of the MIDLAND, ever invented. No chimneys are used on this lamp which is operated by chunk wick that draws a current of air on the base of the flame, serving the purpose of aschimney in ordinary lamps. and saving that great expense for broken chimneys. Its principal object is to use of coal oil lamps. the flame is a beautiful white light, burning without flicker, smoke or smell. One of these lamps can be seen in use at Dr. Kirk's drug store

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E. R. Buffington has sold a building lot off of his recent purchase of 14 acres from Jas. Keilholtz, to Thos. Kirk. 100 front on the Avenue by the usual depth, for $250 per front foot. Mr. Kirk has leased out the ground for the foundation of a dwelling which he proposes to prepare to build on without delay. More houses filled with industrious citizens is what the Sun is in need of to double its material wealth and trade. There is nothing cripples the prosperity, or rather *dwarfs* the prosperity of a place so much as capital lot ing on to lots and asking fabulous prices for the idle ground, hoping some indu trious person will come and buy, improve and further increase the balance of their idle, dead property. Better assist enterprising men by building some comfortable houses for them. They, by their industry will enhance the value of all the property in the place. Land and houses create no wealth. It is the muscle and brains of the men who occupy them.

COLORED MEN OF AFFLUENCE.

Wonderful Progress Made by the Colored Race in Ten Years.

The facts are, the colored race has been making enormous strides in the way of money getting during the past ten years. Way, in the City of Washington to-day, a city in which the Emancipation Proclamation of 23 years ago found less than a dozen free blacks, there are 104 colored men who pay taxes on above $25.00 each. The author of the standard history of the African race in America is worth $300 0. Hon. Frederick Douglass has $30,000. Boston has a colored merchant tailor who clothes the Beacon Hill aristocracy and does a business of $35,000 a year. He was once a slave, and followed Sherman and his troops on their march to the sea. When he reached Charleston his worldly possessions were a suit of very ragged clothes and 25 cents.

The present Tax Collector of the District of Columbia, himself a colored man, pays taxes on $250,000. New York had a colored druggist who died recently leaving $1,000,000, and a son-in-law worth $150,000. The ex-United States Minister to Hayti has $75,000. Less than one hundred colored men in Pittsburg pay taxes on a combined property valuation of $2,500,000.

Cincinnati has a colored furniture dealer whose check is good any day for $100,000. Twenty-three years ago he was a Kentucky slave. The late Robert Gordon owned more than a score of four-story residences at the time of his death. One day he entered a Cincinnati bank and asked for government bonds. The cashier did not know him, and when he handed out his check for $15,000 he appealed to the president of the bank. "Get him the bonds," said the latter; "he can draw his check for ten times that sum." Buffalo has 9; New Orleans, 45; Philadelphia, 64; Chicago, 22; Louisville, 8; Charleston, 12; Atlanta, 4, and Pittsburg has 11 colored men who pay taxes on more than $10,000 each and never think of attending the sittings of the court of tax appeals. Up to the failure of the Freedmen's Savings Bank the colored people of the South had deposited therein $35,000,000. This sum is in addition to the amounts deposited by them in other banking institutions. The colored residents of New York City are assessed for over $6,000,000. Colored men own property on Long Island to the value of $2,500,000. In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi the colored people are buying for themselves small farms, and what is better, they are paying for them.

New Method of Verifying Signatures.

A novel application of a recent scientific discovery has been tried before the Orphan's Court by Dr. Persifor Frazer. Some questions of bonds and charges upon partnership accounts arose, in connection with which it was necessary to settle the validity of some signatures. Instead of resorting to the testimony of handwriting experts, Dr. Frazer was induced to apply the principle of composite photography.

The principle was discovered recently by an Englishman named Galton, and consists in producing a photograph which is an embodiment of a number of originals. It is done by taking photographs of each subject separately, giving each plate, however, but a proportionate amount of the time requisite for its proper development. In this way only the features which are in all the originals appear distinctly in the composite, while the exceptions and irregularities are lost. The discoverer obtained remarkable results in securing types of criminals, persons afflicted with pulmonary troubles, family likenesses, etc.

Dr. Frazer was given eighteen checks admittedly signed by the decedent, which he divided into three groups, according to the size of the handwriting. Some checks were used in the two groups, so that each one of the three composites was made up from about a dozen checks. The results was that in each one of the plates the signature "Clark & Co." was quite distinct, the only indistinct and superfluous lines being about the first letters.

Moses and Isaac Rabbenstein were sitting in the back part of Isaac's store talking, when there came a jar to the building. "Mein Gott, Izig," exclaimed Moses rising in terror; "vot in god end." "It's vind Moses; vain de mandher vid you?" said Isaac angrily. "Vy, Izig, dat vas an erdvuake." "Erkvuag, neddings! Dat vas only blakey up stairds dropping der brices on Summer cloding."

A LITTLE STRANGER.

The First Member of a Family of Insect Eaters to Visit This Country.

The National Museum has recently obtained a live specimen of the Solenodon Cubanus, a very rare animal belonging to the order of the insect eaters. Members of this family are found only in Cuba and Hayti and a live one has never heretofore been seen in this country or in Europe. Our naturalists will now, therefore, have their first opportunity for studying the habits of this curious creature. It was obtained through U. S. Consul Reimer at Santiago, and was shipped to the National Museum at Washington, together with two others, which, however, died during the voyage, and their bodies were preserved in alcohol. Mr. True, the curator of the mammal section of the museum, states that very little is known of the habits of these animals except that they sleep during the day and go out at night in search for insects upon which they chiefly feed. Their long flexible noses are supposed to be useful in smelling out their prey. This is perhaps the most curious feature about these animals. Their bodies are covered with coarse black hair, with the exception of the rump, which is bare. The Solenodon belongs to the same order as the mole, but they constitute a family by themselves. Since its arrival at the museum this Solenodon has lived on bits of fresh salata, but it is the intention to make an experiment with insect diet, and ascertain whether the insects of this latitude agree with it. There is considerable doubt whether it will live, but if it does it will be sent after a while to the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia. If caterpillars come within the scope of the meaning of the term insects, and if this new comer develops any kind of an appetite, it would find constant and no doubt remunerative employment under the parking commission, and besides make itself solid with the citizens of the District.

Amazing Speed of the Pigeon.

The much belauded steam engine, the motive powers of which have constantly to be tended and renewed, is but a poor contrivance by the side of the bird which, with his self-contained mechanism, can not only travel at amazing speed, but can "stay" for an extraordinary period. The performances of the pigeons which lately flew from London to Brussels were astounding. They were loosed from their baskets, some 300 travelers in all, at 10.30 A. M. on Sunday, and they completed the journey of 180 miles within a minute of 4 o'clock, having flown the distance in five hours and forty-one minutes—that is to say, they went 360 half-miles in 340 minutes—more than a mile in two minutes, and this sustained for nearly six hours. It is to be assumed that they lost no distance and that they went the shortest way to Brussels; but it is possible that they encountered a severe storm on their passage, and every man who has battled against a high wind well understands what that means. It is obvious that in fair weather, to say nothing of what might have been done with a favoring breeze, very much better time could have been made. As it is, the speed of these pigeons, kept up for 180 miles, is "most" equal to the average time in which the winner of the Derby runs his race, and is superior to the time which some few winners have made; it is, indeed, almost equal to the best record of a racehorse over a mile, that record being about one minute forty-two seconds; for no one now places the slightest faith in the legends of Eclipse and his mile a minute. Maud S. has covered a mile in two minutes eight and three-quarter seconds. The best time made by a man is George's four minutes twelve and three-quarter seconds; but it is the endurance of these pigeons that makes their work so wonderful. Migratory birds, of course, come infinitely greater distances, though it is necessarily impossible to estimate their speed.

What an Egg Will Do.

For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish than collodion, and, being always at hand can be applied. It is also more cooling than the sweet oil and cotton which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from the ordinary accident of this kind, and anything that excludes the air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is considered to be one of the best remedies for dysentary. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it lends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and, by forming a transient coating on these organs, to enable nature to resume her healthful away over a diseased body. Two, or at most three eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases, and since egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

Not Necessary to Drown.

Many persons have wondered that all animals seem to possess an instinctive knowledge of swimming, and that man alone lacks this gift. It is not necessary that a person knowing nothing of the art of swimming should drown, if he will depend upon the powers for self-preservation with which nature has endowed him. When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of water. But when a man who cannot "swim" gets into the water he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and is virtually unsubmergible. In order, then, to escape drowning, it is necessary to do as the brute does, and that is tread or walk water. The brute has no advantage as to his relative weight in respect to the water over man, and yet the man perishes while the brute lives. Nevertheless, any man, any woman, any child, who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the animal does, and that without any prior instruction or drilling whatever. Throw a dog in the water and he treads (or walks) the water instantly. The brute, indeed, walks the water instinctively, whereas man has to be told.

Inoculation With Snake Poison.

The evident interest with which the public is watching the outcome of Pasteur's experiments in inoculation, draws out instances of kindred cases. An Episcopal Clergyman of Kenweed, Ill., who spent his boyhood in Surinam of Dutch Guiana, says it was a common thing there for the people to guard against the bites of the poisonous serpents that infested the country. The snake is caught, fastened firmly and then irritated until the glands are swollen with poison, when the viper is killed and the glands extracted. The poison is reduced to a white powder, which is rubbed into arm cuts, much as a vaccine in smallpox inoculation. The clergyman concludes: "A case was never known of a man dying or even being affected by the bite of a snake in Surinam when vaccination had been properly performed. I remember distinctly seeing a dairyman in my father's employ hold a deadly snake in his hand and torment it. The snake would turn its head and repeatedly fasten its fangs into the man's hand until it was covered with blood. The dairyman merely laughed, and when he got through playing with the snake he wiped it down and stamped on its head. The poison certainly did not effect him, for I saw him for many years afterward."

Justice in Turkey.

A gentleman, formerly a professor in Robert's College, Constantinople, relates the following travesty of justice illustrative of life in Turkey, where an accused man must prove his innocence beyond a doubt, or else he is declared guilty:

A convert to Christianity came to Dr. Lord, a missionary there, and asked if it was right for a man to tell a falsehood to escape the clutches of justice. He staggerer for the doctor, and he said he would have to know the case before he could decide, although, on general principles, he did not think it was.

"The case is this," replied the seeker after truth. "A Turk, a neighbor of mine, living in Rustchuk, accused me of buying and receiving from him 1000 sheep. I knew of no way of proving that I did not buy and receive these sheep, and the case must certainly go against me. It came up for trial today, and after the charge had been made, I admitted that I had bought and received the sheep (which was a lie), and had at the same time paid for them in full. He couldn't prove that I had not, so the case was dismissed at once."

The doctor thought that if ever a lie was justifiable, this was certainly the time.

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WILL DROP THE CORN IN HILLS OR ROWS, AND IS EASILY OPERATED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE "TRY ME" HAY TEDDER.

THE COMPLETE HOME

ST. MARY'S FEMALE SEMINARY

Ladies Department.

New York Fashions.

Bonnets of velvet or plush are being made with high crowns in Normandy fashion, formed of two box pleats that may be only seen at the top, or else extend to the end of the crown. This high back ground supports fanciful bows of watered or satin ribbon placed in front, and when the box pleats are considered too plain in the back, there are two small cross bows set flatly against them, and these may be of contrasting color. For instance, a black velvet bonnet has black watered ribbon bows in front, with scarlet ribbon bows on the crown, or if the bright color is near the face, the red bows are placed in front. This is also a pretty way of adding white or yellow to black or dark blue velvet bonnets.

A favorite way of making blue velvet strings for a bonnet instead of having a throat bow is to one two pieces of velvet two and a half inches wide when hemmed, and each long enough to reach from the ear of the bonnet, under the wearer's chin, to the opposite corner or ear of the bonnet. Each end is sloped diagonally, with the point upward, and when lapped and fastened by a fancy pin, holds the bonnet securely. Smooth bindings of plush, silk, Astrakhan, or fur trim the edges of stylish velvet bonnets.

Cloth flowers cut in shape and used in relief are set on as vests and borders on white or pale pearl or gray cloth skirts for French cloth costumes.

Passementerie jetreys and crocheted silk jerseys strewn with cut jets in star designs are imported to wear with black silk skirts. Some of them are without sleeves, and are to have lace or velvet sleeves, as best suits the skirts

New bows on lace and tulle dresses are round in shape, yet are made of but two pieces of ribbon, not looped, but notched on the edges and crossing each other, being very closely pleated together without a strap in the centre.

Beautiful jeweled passementeries are brought in large dark stones red as rubies or else like topazes, held by gilt cords, and the set has a V-shaped piece for the front and back of the waist, a collar, cuffs, and a panel for the skirt. Pearl passementeries for bridal or other white dresses has Rhine stones at intervals that sparkle like diamonds. Pale blue passementerie is mounted on blue velvet ribbon in exquisite designs. The novelty for cloth dresses is bead embroidery on a velvet ground.

Small comb-shaped hair pins have the tops of red stones beautifully cut, or of fine gilt in imitation of filigree gold. Jet combs in the fashionable small sizes with only two prongs are sold for only $2.

Moss green heliotrope, and yellow are the colors largely imported in silk stockings for evening wear. They are to be worn with dresses of corresponding color, or with black or white toilettes. Black stockings will remain in favor for day use and for the street.—*Harper's.*

About Tinkering.

Perhaps one of the greatest inconveniences of living "sixty miles from a lemon," to borrow Sidney Smith's expressive phrase, is the trouble that is experienced in getting the various little repairs that are constantly needed in a house, attended to. A pane of glass is broken and where shall we go for a glazier? Jack Frost attacks the pipes and what shall we do, with a plumber "twenty miles away?" But a handy man or more often still, a handy women, soon learns to be a kind of universal tinker, and to make numberless minor repairs at the first seem to call for skilled labor. My first experience in tinkering, was gained on a southern farm far away from villages or even neighbors. The plaisters trade was first attempted. Broken panes of glass gave a beggarly look to our new home but I knew not where to look for a workman to repair them. I knocked the broken glass out but the hardened putty refused to budge. Some happy instinct caused me to try the softening powers of a hot poker, and lo, the putty came off with the greatest ease! Later I learned to use a sharp chisel, which was quicker and easier, as the poker required constant heating

Having cleaned the window frame, I secured the new pane in place with tiny tacks and thought that was all I could do, with no putty attainable short of the Court-House, nine miles away. But the glass rattled in a manner suggestive of possible breakage, and a lump of hard putty falling into my hands, I set about for the means of softening it. Heated iron did not work successfully, so I inquired of my husband of what materials putty was made, and finding that oil was an essential ingredient I tried the emollient power of kerosene, not having any linseed oil, and soon reduced the lump to working order. To apply it with an old case-knife was an easy matter, and a little practice enabled me to make quite a workmanlike job.

Soldering was the next branch of the tinker's trade which I essayed, and this I found very useful. A soldering iron, a little powdered rosin, a piece of solder, and a old case knife enabled me to render many a pan and tin pail water-tight. I soon learned that the edges of the hole must be scraped bright so that the solder would adhere. A very little rosin sprinkled on, and a careful application of the solder melted off with the hot iron, seldom failed in stopping a leak. A stout poker was my first soldering iron, but it lost its heat very quickly, and the first time I visited New York I invested in a bona fide soldering iron which is a wonderful comfort.

A very annoying, but very common occurrence, is the parting company of a lamp and the brass collar into which the burner is screwed. A really satisfactory cement for this is made by stirring plaster of Paris into the solution of sal-soda-ble until a tolerably thick mortar is made. I have fastened door-knobs with this cement very successfully.

A break in the stove-pipe or in the collar of the stove in which the pipe fits, can be temporarily mended by cutting the top and bottom off a tomato can, and after it has been cut open and hammered flat fastening it over the broken part by means of fine wire.

It seems a great pity that girls are not taught the use of tools more often than they are. Almost every woman finds at times that the power of using a hammer, gimlet, saw, and sometimes a chisel, quite as useful as that of using a needle. The present move in the direction of manual training fortunately includes girls, and happy will the women of the future be in the ability to do whatever their hands findeth to do." Certainly the power of repairing the hundred and one little breaks in a house is far more useful than much of the elaborate fancy work so beautifully executed nowadays. But one need not exclude the other. The power of using one's hands is, how ever, only half. We must cultivate an inventive spirit, so that if we have not the proper tools we can manage with what we have. An inventive spirit is very necessary for tinkering, and in spite of sneers about the small number of women inventors, women are very inventive. The very limited number of tools which they generally have at their command helps to develop this inventive tendency. A friend of mine made a very pretty baby-house of two stories and garret with sloping roof, out of packing boxes, with no other tools than a meat saw and a hammer. I need not say she was a first rate tinker! —*Elizabeth B. Sykes in Ehrich's Quarterly.*

Directions for Making Gravies.

It takes many housekeepers, even those used to most kind of cookery, to learn how to make good gravy. It is most important to have it free from fat. It is not necessary to prepare stock for a small family. Water, in which fresh meats, a tongue or a piece of beef has been boiled may be served for the purpose and used for various dishes. The way to use meat liquor, or the stock for which a receipe is given, is this. In case you are roasting beef, mutton, lamb or pork, pour off entirely into a dish, half an hour before the roast is done, all the contents of a dripping pan and set them away in a cool place, then put into the pan two or three gills of the meat liquor or stock; if you have cold gravy or dripping of a previous day, remove all the fat from the top and put the liquid that remains at the bottom into the pan. Wet some browned flour smooth, and when you take up the meat set the pan on the top of the the stove. The gravy will boil immediately and the wet flour must then be stirred in It will boil away fast, therefore see that it does not stand too long. Here let me say that it is well to keep browned flour for gravies and sauces, as it gives the article a better flavor and color than white flour.

For veal and veal-a gravy is made differently because there is but little fat on those meats and what there is, not gross. Put some meat liquor or stock into the dripping pan when you first put your meat to roast and add a little more if it boils away. When it is done set the dripping pan on the stove and having stirred in the wet flour, add a piece of butter half the size of an egg and stir until it is all melted, or else it will make the gravy oily.

For poultry the gravy is made by boiling the giblets, namely, the neck, gizzard, heart and liver by themselves in a little water; skim them carefully as a good deal of scum will rise. After an hour or an hour and a half, take them out and pour water in to the dripping pan, mash or chop the liver fine, and when you make the gravy add this and a bit of butter, some pepper, the wet flour and if you choose, a little sweet marjoram.

The fat that roasts out of a turkey may be skimmed off with a spoon before these ingredients are added. It is too gross to be palatable or healthy.

For goose gravy pour off all the drippings as in roasting beef or pork and put in some of the stock or meat liquor.

To brown flour —Put about a quart of it into a spider and set it in the oven or on top of the stove; stir it often lest it should burn. When it is a light brown put it into a jar or wide-mouthed bottle.

To make drawn butter.—Rub half a tablespoon of flour into a cupful of butter, then pour upon it about a gill of boiling water, stirring fast. Let it boil up once, stir in salt, and pepper if allowed to remain boiling. Boiling milk may be used instead of water. Parsley is an improvement. Tie a few sprigs together with a thread and throw them into boiling water, then cut them fine and add to the butter.—*American Analyst.*

Scarlet Flannels.

As the season approaches for warm and thick under-garments it is well to remember that there is as great a diversity in the constitutional ability of different individuals to wear colored flannels as there is in the ability to eat shell-fish and various other articles of food. Some people are badly poisoned by oysters while others can eat them with impunity; some people cannot eat strawberries without eruptions of the skin and inflamation of the throat; some people are given a sore throat by honey, which cures the throat of others. Flannels that are dyed with logwood benumb the sensibility of the skin in some instances and logwood itself is well known to deprive the skin of acute feeling in many cases. Flannel dyed in cochineal increases its sensibility, and white irritating some skins almost beyond endurance, develop in others a sense of warmth that seems to act in a curative fashion upon rheumatism and neuralgia. On the whole, though, white flannel would seem to be the safest of all.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sels, Druggist, Bippus, Indiana: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took three bottles, and was cured of his sixteenth of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in 20 years' experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous—that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at L. B. Kirk's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts' Bruises, Sores Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. B. Kirk.

For Sale!
PRICE $35.00
A NEW FIRST CLASS

SINGER
Sewing Machine.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS by the Manufacturers. Prices of Sixty Machines and Attachments when purchased elsewhere. Under the Patent, was $60. The price at present which Agents sell the Machine for all through this neighborhood is $35.

—ALSO—

A SECOND-HAND HOWE
Sewing Machine For Sale,
PRICE $20.00.

This Machine is as good as new. Call and examine these Sewing Machines at the MIDLAND Journal Office.

Automatic Sewing Machine Co.
72 West 23d St., New York, N.Y.

refunded. But what is more remarkable still, never knew a woman who could not do a good family sewing on a Singer Machine after having tried one for half an hour. AUTOMATIC.

From Howe Manufacturer to Retail Merchant of the Howe Machine to whom, under the Combination Trade Agreement Sewing Machine was sold, "Nothing stands in your way, and it is to your interest to discontinue it. Truth is mighty and must prevail. Since We know have sent Howe Machines.

Bond for circular. Correspondence solicited.

TEACHERS WANTED $100 Per Month and Expenses. Apply at once. Address P. O. Box 1000, Boston, Mass.

DRY GOODS.
HAMILTON EASTER & SONS
BALTIMORE STREET,
EAST OF CHARLES ST., WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
BALTIMORE,
LARGE IMPORTERS, JOBBERS and RETAILERS
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment includes goods of every class that pertain to a well arranged, first-class Dry Goods House.

We aim to keep nothing that will not prove of good value to purchasers for the money paid, and the best goods for the price can invariably be found with us.

Our business reputation for the past 36 years, and the hard cash system which has been the rule in it in plain figures, thereby giving the assurance to those who do not know the value of goods the they are paying no more than those who do, is a great inducement to deal with us.

In addition to our Retail Trade, Country Merchants can buy from us to better class of goods, not usually found in Jobbing Houses, at the Wholesale Price.

We send Samples when we receive plain and explicit directions in regard to color, and about the price wanted. 1y24 bu.

The "CLARENDON"
cor. Pratt and Hanover Streets,
BALTIMORE.
$1.50 TO $2 PER DAY.
Rooms without Board, 50 cts.,
75 Cts. to $1 per day.

The "CLARENDON" is centrally located, has large, airy rooms newly furnished and everything first-class, at low rates.

A. P. ADAMS, Steward. J. F. DARROW, Prop't

FRENCH'S HOTEL.
CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Opposite City Hall and Post Office.

This Hotel is one of the most complete in its appointments and furniture in ANY HOUSE in New York City, and is conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms only One Dollar per day. Rail stations a walk from Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated R.R. All lines of cars pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms, Cafes and Lunch Counter supplied with all the luxuries at reasonable prices. sept7-1yr

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Midland Job Office.

We have placed in our office one of the best make of FINE JOB PRESSES, and are prepared to do, in the best style, all kinds of plain

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CARDS,
(BUSINESS, PARTY, VISITING, etc.)
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER AND NOTE
HEADINGS,
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
CHECKS, RECEIPTS,
DUE BILLS, &C.
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We guarantee the work to please, and at prices as low as such work can be done anywhere. Send us your work, or call at the office and we will quote you prices which we know will be satisfactory.

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C. M. CHILDS & CO.,
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DEALERS IN
Choice quality of BITUMINOUS
COAL
especially adapted for steam purposes, being free from sulphur, to CANNERS, THRESHERS and BLACKSMITHS, by the ton or carload. Agents for

THE MARTAND PAINT WORKS'
Celebrated Ready-Mixed Paints:
of all shades.

TO BASS FISHERMEN!
FISHING TACKLE!!
SPRING HOOKS, BAIT HOOKS, REELS, BAIT CANS.
NEW SUPPLY OF JAMACIA GINGER
and EVERYTHING that could be desired in that line.

SUMMER QUEEN
COAL - OIL - STOVES
WHITE MOUNTAIN and GEM
ICE - CREAM - FREEZERS.
Prices as Low as the Lowest!

INVALID ROLLING CHAIR
(RECLINING)
Sent on Trial.
Longest Factory in the World.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
Easy Chair Co., New Haven, Conn.

"THE MIKADO."

In addition to our Premiums, a list of which will be sent on application, we would like to call special notice to our Cabinet Portraits of

D'Oyley's Carte's English Mikado Company,
Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

No Night opera has ever been produced in the United States that has equalled in popularity "The Mikado." The original company to produce it in this country was D'Oyley Carte's English Company, consisted of some 50 artists, and cost over $100,000 to get together. We have had the opportunities to our patrons who send us wrappers of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and first position selected from the whole company, to wrappers of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and full

THE MIDLAND.

E. E. EWING & SONS, - - Publishers.

$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

By examining the Date on the paper in connection with their name, subscribers will see we require payment in advance. All subscriptions dated at the end of NOV. '86 will expire at the end of NOVEMBER, the paper at once, and should be renewed before the close of the month.

Subscribers who do not receive their paper regular will please notify us.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, in Advance. - - - - $1.00
Six Months, " - - - - - .50
Three Months " - - - - - .25
Single Copy, 5 cents.

Friday, Nov. 12, 1886.

Good Citizens.

Every man claims to be a good citizen, or at least expresses a desire to be recognized as such by his fellow men. The official vote of the county, shows the majority against license to be 208, and is so stated in the Proclamation of the Clerk of the Circuit Court published in this issue of the MIDLAND This is not a large majority but it as definitely and sacredly establishes the illegality of the whiskey traffic in this county as a majority of 2000 or 3000 would have done. There are quite a large number of persons in society who have very little moral regard for any law which runs counter to their inclinations and in the matter of trading in whiskey the number is unduly large. They will not be restrained by respect for the law and only by a fear of its severe punishment. No law that has ever been enacted had terrors sufficient to restrain some from attempting its violation, and it is fair to believe that the whiskey interest will use bold and defiant, as well as stealthy means to violate the prohibitory law of this county when it steps its full force, which will be the 1st of January, 1887.

There are three fourths, we believe, of the voters who cast their ballots on the side of license at the last election, who claim to be as radical in their opposition to the liquor traffic as those who voted for its total prohibition. Now that the question of how we shall deal with the evil by law has been determined, we expect those persons who are sincere in their professions but, believed that a license law was preferable, will at once choose the prohibition side and prove the sincerity of their profession by giving aid both by precept and example in having the law enforced. If, on the contrary, they are found arguing against the law and its enforcement they will be placed on the side with those who have always declared that the business is as legitimate and respectable as any other trade, and that it is a benefit to the community; that the prosperity of the business means public prosperity as truly as the the growth and extension of any other business.

There is no half way place left to stand on. Any man who is heard saying "your law," and "you can't enforce it," and such kindred phrases, we hope will have the manhood to say boldly and without subterfuge or evasion, that he is in favor of the whiskey trade, that he has no objection to, but believes the saloon a good and useful institution, that it has a right to exist, and be recognized by the state as a useful and legitimate business If he takes ground against law he cannot justly claim to be a good citizen. If he favors the saloon and does not boldly say so he cannot consistently claim to an honest citizen. Which horn of the dilemma, license friends, are you going to take hold of?

Tell Us What They Are.

The *Democrat* is out of humor with its party and scolds it sharply. Complains that there are no signs of "victory" in the late elections. Their result was a "shower bath" and more of the same sort. The Democratic party is told that it must assert itself and do fearless battle for the "principles it professes."

Will the *Democrat* pause right here and tell us and all the rank and file of its readers in plain Saxon what these "principles" are. We have had plenty of "glittering generalities," and high falutin talk about the "mission" of the party and all that. Now we all want something tangible. We would like the individual name of a few of these principles spelled out. If this is asking too much give us the name of one, please The administration is found fault with for running the government in the old Republican grooves it found it. For the life of us we can see nothing else it could do.

There is only one thing pointed out by the *Democrat* that the administration should have done and has not, which is to have turned out more Republican office holders and put in more Democrats. We cannot perceive that this action on the part of the Administration involves any principles in government.

Twenty five years ago the Republican party took issue with the principles of Calhoun of South Carolina tonight, and some other theories of government incident to that policy. The *policy* of that school of statesmen has been abandoned, so all the disciples of that great leader and statesman, declare, and the principles which unorganized that political party were established by the acquiescence of "all the people," so we are told by the leaders of both the controlling parties of the country.

There have been no new principles of government enunciated by either party since, that we have heard of.

The *Democrat* surely has named none. A great effort was made in the last presidential campaign to place the tariff before the country and make it a great dividing line between the parties. This was the one prominent principle, all else was glittering generalities. How did that work? Ask as every student of history readily foresaw. It didn't work at all. It didn't divide "worth a cent," in common parlance.

The truth is that there are three great controlling elements running the government, and both the Democrat and Republican parties keep their backs turned toward them, and feign total ignorance of these great influences. These three Kings are WALL-STREET, the RAILROAD, OF TRANSPORTATION and TELEGRAPH MONOPOLIES and the WHISKEY INTEREST. Does the Democratic party tip which one Cecil neighbor looks to for so many unexpressed. It tangible but hoped for blessings of government, or the Republican party either, evince a consciousness in their "declarations of principles," of the existence of these overshadowing factors in our body politic? They both content themselves with dinning in the public ear the history of their past greatness.

The Democratic party is an opposition party. It had its rise in opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws. It has ever since attempted to steadily lead but it is better to let well enough alone, and not be experimenting with new theories of government. Untrammeled and unrestrained personal liberty has been its beau ideal of government. The party is now in control of the administration and hence it has nothing to the management of the government to oppose. The proudest boast of the old party's disciples is "Conservatism." That is, stand fast who e you are. The present administration is carrying out the traditions of its party. It is standing fast to the post ion where the Republican administration stepped down from. Why does the *Democrat* complain?

The truth is there are new questions making their way to the front, clamoring to be recognized and the two old parties must do something soon or the people will raise up a new party to adjust this contest going on between them and these usurping elements of political power which we named above. Will the *Democrat* tell its party distinctly what it ought to do besides turning out and putting in a few federal officers?

A Call.

The Prohibition Convention, or Committee, which met in Elkton on Tuesday, September 14th, last, is requested to meet at the same place on Tuesday, November 23rd, inst., at 11 o'clock. A. M. to consider such business as may come before it. A full representation from all the districts is requested. By order of

H. H. BRADY, Chairman.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by Dr. Kirk a guarantee. It cures Consumption.

Jurors for the December Term.

The following jurors have been drawn for the December term which commences the third Monday in that month.

	Dist.		Dist.
Benj. M. Crawford	1	Arthur A. Mackie	4
Patrick Dorsey	1	Jas. K. Bornins	4
Benj. F. Blackburn	1	Jas. McKown	5
Eugene Pearce	1	Jas. W. Simpson	5
Amos Wilson	1	Jas. N. Cameron	5
Howard Lorraine	1	T. C. McCracken	5
Charles B. Ellison	2	Joseph T. Hunt	5
Wm. M. Logue	2	Steph. Reynolds	6
Franklin Scudden	2	Cannon F. Kirk	6
Cecil C. Hodgin	2	O. W. Reynolds	6
John W. Harriott	2	John J. Wilson	6
Thomas Tyson	2	C. Frank Kirk	6
Wm. H. Chapman	2	Lewis H. Kirk	6
Henry Vissinger	3	W. J. Atkinson	7
Charles H. Owens	3	Henry J. Lofland	7
Wm. T. Scudden	3	John W. Conlon	7
Richard G. Rowe	3	J. H. Hindman	7
Wm. F. Richardson	3	R. K. Hastings	7
John McCauley	3	Josiah P. Kirk	7
Volney Chard	3	John R. Wright	8
Townsend Poole	3	David Bouts	8
Isaac D. Davis	3	H. H. Derrickson	9
Benj. F. Saunders	4	Asaph J. Foster	9
John H. Clark	4	Joseph T. Groves	9

Notice to Gunners.

All persons are warned and forbidden not to trespass on the premises of the subscriber with dog and gun or other wise, under penalty of the law.

P. ROBERTS KIRKBRIDE.

S. W. MORRISON, M. D.
OCULIST.
OXFORD, PA.

R. D. DODSON,
DENTIST.
Will occupy the office formerly occupied by Dr. A. H. Howlett, in Rising Sun, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of each week. All branches of the profession practiced with care. GOLD WORK a specialty.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS administered.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate!

By virtue of a power of attorney executed and acknowledged by Benj. Saunders and others, heirs at law of Wm. Lynch, late of Cecil County, Maryland, the subscribers, the attorneys therein named, will sell at Public Sale, at BAY VIEW, On the

SATURDAY, NOV. 20th 1886,

the fine Estate whereof said deceased died seized containing

26 ACRES,

more or less. This property is located 4½ in the upper part of the 5th Election District, on the public road leading from the Bay View and Port Deposit road to Washington School House, and adjoins lands of John Gifford, Jonathan Harding and others.

The improvements consist of a Good Two-Story FRAME DWELLING, with Cellar, Parlor and Kitchen, also FRAME WAGON HOUSE and STABLE, and other necessary and outbuildings.

The natural quality of the soil is excellent; markets, churches, mills, schools all convenient.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash on day of sale and on the 20th day of March, when possession will be given, and $1 in 12 months from day of sale, to be secured by mortgage, and bear interest from date. Cost of conveyance to be paid by purchaser.

Sale to Commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN T. LYNCH.
J. C. HINDMAN, Asst. WM. H. LYNCH. Attorneys

J. L. Ballance,
—[SUCCESSOR TO]—
J. M. TOUCHSTONE,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

IRON RAILING & BLACKSMITHING
IN ALL BRANCHES.
—Horse Shoeing a Specialty,—
Repairing of Agricultural and Mill Machinery Promptly attended to.

HENRY HARTUNG,
No. 320 S. BROADWAY,
Baltimore.
MANUFACTURER OF
GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Boots & Shoes
of every Description made MEDIUM, and all work GUARANTEED to FIT, WEARANDSET and QUALITY of BEST KIND.

Shopping by Mail
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

desire consumers living at a distance from the city to know that by means of the Mail Order Department shopping can be done while sitting comfortably at home almost as satisfactorily as at the counters.

The expense, trouble and fatigue of going to the city are avoided, and the goods selected from as choice an assortment as would be inspected, were the store visited in person.

Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOODS!

We are now prepared to offer to the people of Rising Sun and vicinity one of the largest stocks of GENERAL MERCHANDISE we ever carried, at prices universally acknowledged to be the very lowest.

Great care has been given to the selection of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

both in New York and Philadelphia markets. We ask an inspection and comparison of prices.

Ladies' City-Made Kid Shoes

an especial feature in stock.

Walker, Walp, W. & V., Champion and Heywood Boots.

Buffalo and Goat Robes, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, &c.

The Goods must move as we do not believe in standing still.

E. R. BUFFINGTON

STEPHENSON & REYNOLDS,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

STOVES, HARDWARE, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, BAR IRON, STEEL, IRON PIPE and STEAM FITTINGS, &c

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.

Tin Roofing and Spouting Done at Short Notice.

AGENTS FOR
Oliver Chilled Plows and Repairs.

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Nov. 12, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

Heavy frosts occurred on Sunday and Monday nights last.

Cold wave is moving the robes and blankets from E. R. Buffington's.

Mr. E. Haines moved into his new house this week, which is the handsomest residence in town.

Mr. G. G. Sill opens his dancing school this evening, for the winter term, in Passmore's Hall.

A few snow drops made their appearance here on Sunday last. It is time now for the warblers to begin singing "Beautiful Snow."

Pure extracted honey is the best remedy for colds. Persons having weak lungs should use it freely in cold weather.

The Saxon farm in the 4th district was offered at mortgage sale by R. C. Thackery, attorney, last week and withdrawn for want of bidders.

Pure Extracted Honey for medical purposes and for table use. Every body who has tried it pronounces it the best they have ever used. Apply at this office.

An excellent variety of all wool Jerseys at E. R. Buffington's.

Fond's Extract, for Pain. Almost by word of mouth alone its reputation and use have spread through half the households in the land.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

Mr. Townsend Swayne gathered 1700 qts. of strawberries from his vines last spring. He has had a second crop this fall. Did his fall crop reach 1700 *berries*?

Any one in want of Oysters, Kimbell's is the place to get them, in any style you may want, and by the measure, 35, 40, and 50 cents per qt. Fresh opened very day.

Some malicious person entered the carriage house of Wm. Travers, tenant on the Ward Farm in Sassafras Neck and cut the harness and two carriages, badly injuring them.

Tumers, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general debility cured by Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

The Cecil Mutual Fire Insurance Company, paid the losses by the Salisbury fire on Tuesday. The disbursing officers issued checks for $33,700 less discount one per cent for advance payment.

The mail between North East and Calvert, has been changed, as follows: Leave Calvert daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; leave North East daily, except Sunday at 10 A. M.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. *

Mr. Rowland Watts of the 8th district has taken charge as principal of Port Deposit public school in place of O. O. Saylor who has gone up as a teacher in a Brooklyn school.

Port Deposit beheld a great bon fire on Wednesday night after the election in honor of the prohibition victory. Their colored troops fought bravely!—for rum.

W. W. Carter will reoccupy his residence on Cherry street in the spring, which Mr. Jas. Barnes moved into last March. Mr. Carter having moved to Nottingham, his place of business.

Jacob Compton a colored school teacher of Port Deposit, was cited before Justic Scott of Elkton on Tuesday last to answer a charge of illegal registration. It was in evidence that Compton had answered questions by the register truthfully, and there being no evidence of intentional wrong the magistrate dismissed the case.

The lecture on Italy by Rev. Thos. Murphy in West Nottingham Presbyterian church, which was appointed for the 11th (yesterday), was postponed till to-day the 12th inst. The lecture will be delivered this evening at 7:30. It will well repay all who are interested in the history and literature of that classic old country.

Messrs. William H. Pennington and Thomas Pennington, two of the most celebrated owl shots of the Eastern shore, accompanied by Collector Greene, shot 11 owls of the largest size near Locust Grove, Kent county, on Thursday last, in less than that many minutes

[The party dined on owl pie next day.]

"Fellers' Liver Pill" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc for fifty years.

Miss Ella Hindman, daughter of our genial P. M., was the recipient of a surprise party on Friday evening last. Eight or nine couples of young folks met at her home and stepped in very suddenly, taking the young lady completely by surprise. A pleasant evening was spent by the young people.

Our neighbor E P. Passmore met with a painful accident in Philadelphia on Saturday last. He was driving some cattle and was kicked by one of the animals on the leg which for a time disabled him. When he reached the depot at the Sun he had to be assisted to his home. Mr. P. is about again not much the worse from the accident.

Charley was-mad. He had sent a special messenger to get the news for the *Sun*. And when he found him, he was telling everybody the news from Rising Sun. He will get another messenger next election time.—*Democrat.*

[That news from Rising Sun was enough to make the license folks "mad."]

The Rev. Ellison Capers of Greenville, S. C., is now talked of as the next choice of the Easton diocese for Bishop. It is not know that he would do better than the five who have declined the honor. Greenville is the town where a certain Judge resided who wrote "The Fool's Errand," a book which caused no small interest in its day.

Another invoice of Ladies' coats to arrive on the 15th at E. R. Buffington's.

George Reynolds reports that he has *all* the stone picked and several acres plowed for corn. Foreshanded George! Unless a stiff clay it is not thought advisable to plow sod ground for corn in late fall; but stalk and stubble grounds intended for oats should be plowed in the fall. They are then ready for early seeding in spring.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.*

A fraud has been gulling the good people of York county and some other sections selling the *Mirror of Fashion* published by Cooper & Conard of Philadelphia. He swindled several unsuspecting folks out of several dollars. "Don't" is a good motto to adhere to when strangers are round selling goods to be delivered in the future.

A passenger train on the Columbia & Port Deposit R. R. narrowly escaped a great smash up on Friday last, at Foundry siding, near Perryville. The train ran into an open switch a car wrecking standing on the siding and damaging the engine. The engineer stuck to his post, and beside a severe shaking up no damage was suffered by passengers. The concussion jarked a gold watch from the engineer's pocket, which popped into the tarn-tub.

Have found *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* the best medicine for a cough I ever tried and have also recommended it to others who were much pleased with the effect, indeed it cured my little boy's cough when the prescription of an excellent physician had no effect.—Mrs. S. B. Holmes, Moorhead, Minn., Jan. 14, 1886. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Soothing and Quieting Cordial for children. Recommended by mothers and nurses. 25c. For sale by G. G. Sill.

The County Commissioners determined at their session on Tuesday last to compel the P. W. & B Railroad Company to place watchmen at the crossings of the roads from Charlestown to Principio Furnace; from North East to Mechanics' Valley; from Charlestown to North East; from the Chestnut Hill road to the Wilmington turnpike. County Commissioners were invested with authority by the last legislature to compel railroads to place guards at all dangerous crossings.

You can get as good fine or coarse job work done at the MIDLAND office as in the cities. It will not cost you any more, may be less. It will be as well done may be better. In addition to that you can get in and "size" the printer for not having your job done the day before it is ordered; or for leaving an (unbotted or (uncrossed; and this last satisfaction is worth a great deal to most folks. Have you seen those nice tablehead red line note heads we have just closed up for the genial J. B. or those neat terpsicorian cards executed for G. G.?

CROUP WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.*

The temperance ladies of Port Deposit were deterred from serving hot coffee and sand wiches on the day of election, because it was thought it might be "unconstitutional." The rum party were not afraid altho' they knew their dispensing whiskey was illegal. The wrong is as bold as a lion, while the right is timid as a lamb. That is why "Prohibition doesn't prohibit" better.

A strong effort is being made to have Reed's sentence changed from hanging to imprisonment for life, with a probability of success. Reed it will be remembered is the colored individual who was condemned for being implicated in the murder of "Billy the Joker." It is the general belief that Mannon who was cleared by a jury, was the real murderer and that Reed was the insid gator an abetter. The only real excuse for not hanging Reed is that Billy was such an inherent cuss, that putting out his light should be viewed as a blessing to society, but the informality of the act should be punished to appease the dignity of the insulted law. The blind goddess gets so many blows about the Court House, that she has grown less sensitive than she formerly was.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, At an Election held in Cecil county, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, the question whether or not any person, house, company association or body corporate, may be licensed in said county, by whom or in which spirituous or fermented liquors, intoxicating drinks, or cider, may be sold, or whether or not no license to sell the same in said county shall be issued, was submitted to the registered qualified voters thereof, in pursuance of chapter 231 of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January Session, 1886.

AND WHEREAS the written returns of the Judges at said Election of the vote cast upon said question, made to me in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly aforesaid, it appears that there were twenty-three hundred and thirty-nine votes "Against License," and twenty-one hundred and thirty-one votes "For License," being a majority of two hundred and eight votes "Against License" for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, intoxicating drinks, or cider.

NOW THEREFORE, I, JAMES A. DAVIS, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in obedience to the requirements of the Act of Assembly aforesaid, do hereby proclaim the result of the said election upon the question aforesaid, to be as above stated.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, on this fifth day of { L. S. } November, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. JAMES A. DAVIS, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county. Nov 12 1t

NOTICE

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY, January 17, 1886.

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

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

ORPHANS' COURT.

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

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

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A. S. ELLIOTT.

The Farm.

North American Bee Keepers' Society.

This society held its 17th annual convention October 12—14 at Indianapolis, Ind., several other organizations of bee keepers joining it in convention.

The process of converting cappings into bees-wax was thoroughly explained in a paper by C. P. Dadant, Illinois This can be accomplished by artificial or solar heat; but many inexperienced persons spoil their wax either by melting it without water, by over-boiling, or by using dirty iron kettles. When comb is melted over the stove it is not absolutely necessary to have an apparatus made especially for the purpose. Any ordinary boiler will answer, but plenty of water must be used and only a moderate heat should be applied. When the wax is melted a basket of wire cloth can be placed inside the boiler and sunk down in the melted wax. The wax can then be dipped up inside the basket of wire cloth which acts as a strainer, and prevents the coarser impurities from being dipped up. Even the oldest and blackest combs will make nice yellow wax when thus treated; but, as a matter of course, a wax extractor will leave the wax cleaner at the first melting. If steam is used in melting comb it ought not to be turned directly upon the comb, but into water below it, the steam often damaging the wax, giving it a granular character and greenish color. The unpleasant result is sometimes brought about by over-boiling. If some wax remains in the dregs it is not advisable to throw it away, put it in a box and expose it to the weather which will dissolve the foreign substances, but not the wax, when it can be re melted. Cappings of honey, removed when extracting, ought first to be allowed to drain, and then be washed, the sweetened water thus obtained can be used in making vinegar. The solar wax extractor makes the best wax, as it not only melts but partially bleaches it. So far but little use has been made of this invention, but the time is not far distant when it will supersede the steam or stove wax extractor.

O. O. Poppleton, Iowa, said that he discovered the use of solar heat for melting wax, about 10 years ago, when he was experimenting in wintering bees under glass. The heat of the sun melted the wax. The melted wax from a solar wax extractor ought not to stand in the shade, but in the sun's rays, where the wax will remain in a liquid state which allows the impurities to settle, when the pure wax can be dipped off the top. From 500 old combs, each one foot square, he had secured 100 pounds of wax. A. I. Root, Ohio, said that those who had small quantities of wax to render could put the combs into a sack, set the sacks and contents in a dish pan, and place all in a stove oven, when the wax would melt and run through into the pan.

Mr. N N. Betsinger, of New York, gave a history of "separators," that is objects of wood, tin or some other substance laced between the sections for the purpose of compelling the bees to build straight combs Glass was first used, but the breakage was great, and the bees attached many combs to the glass. They also attached combs to wood, and, strange though it may appear, the sooner the wood the greater the trouble. This same objection applies to the use of tin. Mr. Betsinger believes that the next very superficial substance for separators lessens the crop of honey, hence he has, for the past four years, been using wire cloth for this purpose. The meshes are four to the inch, which allows the bees to freely pass through. After the wire is woven it is dipped in molten metal, which fixes the wires so that the meshes will remain of the same size. Mr. has a patent upon his invention.

Upon the subject of "Honey Vessels" A. I. Root, Ohio, said that it is desirable that a plant should be cultivated for something aside from the furnishing of honey. For this purpose Alsike Clover stands at the head; buckwheat comes next, then rape and raspberries. He was not certain that there are any plants that it would be profitable to raise for honey alone, possibly there are a few. Sweet clover, figwort, spiderplant and the so-called Chapman honey plant, are the most promising of any plants that yield honey alone. The latter yields honey during a drought better than any plant with which he was acquainted. It is a biennial resembling a thistle. Blossoms just after basswood and continues in bloom about three weeks. It is self-seeding and requires no attention after it is once stared. The seed should be sown in early Spring. Mr. Root had visited Mr Chapman, of N. Y, last summer, for the purpose of learning more in regard to the plant. Mr. Chapman had two acres of the plant in bloom, and his 120 colonies of bees were gathering honey from it in such quantities that they were building comb in the sections and storing it with honey. The honey is white, and of a nearly rare sweet taste. Mr. T. F. Bingham, Mich., mentioned that the stalk is of a very fibrous nature and perhaps the fibre might be utilized in the manufacture of straw paper. Mr. H. Chapman, N. Y., had ground 2½ pounds of the seed, and pressed from it nine ounces of fine, clear oil.

Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas.

(Continued from last week.)

From Prairie Farmer.

But for all the feeding, no eggs resulted, and the price of hen fruit ascended higher every day. The debt side of the hens' account also increased with alarming rapidity, and Mrs. Slocum began to feel discouraged. "Why don't those hens lay?" he asked, one evening, after he came home from the store, where he had listened to a good many inspiring remarks about the chicken business in general, and the Slocum chicken business in particular. "It looks to me as if it were about time for the returns to begin to come in. If they don't begin to lay pretty soon, we shall be the laughing stock for the whole neighborhood." "We are that now," remarked Mrs. Slocum calmly, "but it does not trouble me. The laugh will be on the other side before long. The pullets are singing from morning until night, and their combs are very bright. If we don't find eggs in less than a week, it will be strange."

The next morning, when Mrs. Slocum fed her fowls, she "improved the occasion" by talking to them about the error of their unnatural way. "You great white beauties," she exclaimed to Brahma pullets, "you are big enough old enough, and have a good house, and food enough, and you ought to lay. You must lay; your reputations and mine depend upon it, and besides, it is awfully expensive keeping you in idleness." The "great white beauties" looked thoughtful, and winked at each other in a knowing way, but they made no promises.

The next day was Christmas, and for some reason, probably because it was Christmas morning, Mrs. Slocum was a little late about the chickens' breakfast. Such a cackling as greeted her ears when she entered the Brahma house! As first Mrs. Slocum thought her hidden were scolding her for being so late, but Master Johnny said: "I guess they have laid some eggs," and looked into all the nests. "Here it is!" he shouted as he looked into the next. "And it's a nice one, too, but what made them all cackle so? Did it take them all to lay it? I should think they might lay one apiece." His mother thought so too, still one egg was better than none: it was, as Jake remarked, an "encouraging sign."

Within a week the Brahmas were all laying. The common hens, not to be outdone by their aristocratic cousins, also commenced laying, and for the next two months every pullet on the place laid at a rate which delighted Mrs. Slocum's heart, added considerably to the credit side of the poultry account, and "astonished the natives." "It does beat all, Mrs. Slocum, what luck you've had with your chickens this winter," said a neighbor who came in to buy a dozen eggs for the cake for her daughter's wedding. "Have you are selling eggs at 30 cents a dozen and our hens haven't laid but one since last October." "Luck!" exclaimed Mrs. Slocum, "there isn't any luck about it. I've learned how to take care of hens so as to make them lay in winter, that's all. Your hens would have laid as well as mine have." "Well," said the woman emphatically as she counted out thirty cents, "if I can coax Jim to fix up a hen house, and you will tell me some of your ways, I'll try my hand at making hens lay next winter."

"Jake," said Mrs. Slocum as the neighbor woman went out the gate, "I begin to feel like a missionary. There goes my second convert. I believe I am destined to do a great poultry work among this people."

Mrs. Slocum's four Brahma roosters caused that lady a great deal of what the hired girl called "worriment of mind;" not that they misbehaved in any way, for four more peaceably disposed, well-bred, gentlemanly roosters it would be difficult to find. The trouble was because three of the roosters were so good that she couldn't decide which one she ought to mate with the Brahma pullets. When the common pullets got fairly settled in their first-ever home, Mrs. Slocum decided that Dick (none were all named), was really the finest rooster of the lot, and so she kept him with the pullets and turned the other three in with the common pullets In less than a week she discovered, or thought she did, that Sam had a better comb, so that bird was at once promoted, and Dick turned out with the common herd. In a few days, Mrs. Slocum's mind changed again. Surely Brick had better leg-feathering, and was a more symmetrical bird than the others; at least, that was what Mrs. Slocum thought, and forthwith Sam was sent back to the ranks, and Brick duly installed in his place. Brick had reigned just three days when Mrs. Slocum observed that his neck feathers were too dark. "Dear, dear," sighed the perplexed woman, "I don't know what to do; I sometimes wish I had but one rooster, and had never heard of the Standard." "Settle the matter by drawing lots," suggested Jake. But Mrs. Slocum did better than that. She caught all the roosters, and with the open Standard before her, also keeping in mind the defects in the pullets, carefully examined each one separately noted all their good points and all their defects, and then "figured up." The result was that Dick was reinstated, and Mrs. Slocum felt that she had done the best she could toward mating the Brahma pullets to produce the best results. "There! that is off my mind," she exclaimed, as she put up the Standard, "and I shall set some eggs just as soon as any of the common hens want to set." "She'll be worth pretty well," asked Jake. "Not a bit," answered his wife; "I want to get out some chickens real early, so as to have some pullets old enough to lay by the middle of October at the latest."

(To be Continued.)

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of M. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken three of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at L. B. Kirk's.

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Items of Interest.

In New York 1,000 horse hides and 10,000 sheep skins are now used yearly to cover baseballs. A horse hide covers twelve dozen baseballs and a sheep skin three dozen.

A manufacturer in France has just made a wire rope over three miles long, weighing sixteen tons. It is 2¾ inches in circumference, and has a breaking strain of thirty-nine tons.

The discharge of water from steam jackets of compound engines seldom amounts, where the jackets are efficient, to less than three pounds per indicated horse power per hour.

Cast steel is steel that has been melted in a "pot" and poured into a "mould," thus becoming an "ingot," which is after hammered or rolled into the size required. It may be of various "tempers," varying in percentage of carbon, which they contain from three-quarters or less to 1½ per cent.

The oldest iron-ore mine in the United States that is now in operation is the Iron Hill Mine in Delaware, which was discovered as early as 1684, and soon afterwards opened. Ore is still taken from this mine and used in Principio Furnace, Maryland, the first stack for which furnace was built in 1723.

It is said that with a rock salt lens photographs may be taken of a heated object (with a specially prepared plate) in the dark. For instance, a photograph could be made of a black-hot casting or stove in a dark room. This is because it allows artificial light to pass through it freely, while glass absorbs both artificial heat and light.

At the sea level, where the atmospheric pressure is about fifteen pounds per square inch, water boils at 212 deg. F. At Argenta, Montana, where the pressure of the atmosphere is considerably less, the boiling point of water is about 200 deg. On Mont Blanc it is 187 deg. In a vacuum it is about 98 deg., according to the perfection of the vacuum.

An immense quantity of jewelry is now made from thin layers of gold alloy upon an ingot of brass, formed while it is hot. On the ingot cooling, it is forced between steel rollers into a long thin ribbon, each sart of which is of course still covered with the gold alloy, incalculably thin, but which wears for years and can be moulded into any shape.

The carefully compiled list of Prof. C. G. Rockwood, Jr., reports seventy-one American earthquakes for 1885, five of the number being doubtful. Of the total the Canadian provinces furnished 5; New England, 3; the Atlantic States, 9; the Mississippi Valley, 3; the Pacific Coast of the United States, 34; Alaska, 2; Mexico; 1; Central America, 2; the West Indies, 2; Ecuador, 1; Peru and Chili, 3; the Argentine Republic, 1. Classified by seasons, 21 came in winter, 22 in spring, 14 in summer and 11 in autumn.

A barrel of kerosene oil buried ten feet under ground will, it is said, contaminate every well within a quarter of a mile, and the oil will be apparent to the taste. The accumulations of privy vaults will extend their pernicious influence even a greater distance, although the water which it affects may not indicate to taste the presence of any impurity. Whether privy vaults are open or plastered with cement they cannot keep the poisonous gases and substances from penetrating the surrounding soil.

The First Piano.

The invention of the modern form of the piano dates back to about 1700. The spinet, of rectangular shape, which we manage to call square, was called a virginal. It is frequently stated that it was done to compliment Queen Elizabeth, but this cannot be true as it is found mentioned among the musical instruments of King Henry VIII. It is more likely that it was so named because it was intended to be played by young ladies. It was essentially a lady's instrument, for it is said that at a concert in Oxford, England, the public performance of the first male pianist was rewarded by a storm of hisses.

Mrs. H. is one of those energetic, quick-motioned women who carry their work by assault. One day she had started across the room on some errand, but ended by forgetting what it was. "What was I going for?" she asked aloud. Two years old, seated on the floor and always liable to be swept up in one of the ladies's hurricane passages, asked meekly: "I'm—oo—goin' for me?"

The Youth of King Louis.

An honest and enlightened king, Maximilian II. was in private life not particularly genial, and both his sons, Louis and Otto, had been brought up with great strictness and simplicity. There father allowed them no pocket-money but what they earned by good marks at their lessons—on the modest scale of one pfenning per mark—and he would fine them a thaler without compunction if they were reported idle. Their table was more frugal than that of the sons of most country gentlemen. When Louis attained his majority at eighteen he was provided with an establishment of his own, and sat down on the first day of his emancipation to his usual dinner—one dish of meat and some cheese. "Am I now my own master?" he asked with a smile of his servants. "Yes, sir," was the answer. "Then you may bring me some chicken and a *mehlspeisen* (pudding)."

The famous Dr. Dollinger was one of the tutors who exercised the happiest influence on Prince Louis. Giving a general direction to his pupil's studies, the learned and able churchman acted on the principle that the future king ought to know a little of everything, and to choose for himself the one or two subjects which he would like to study thoroughly. He often said, however, that he was disconcerted by the ardor with which the Prince applied himself to every branch of study except political economy and mathematics. Quick at learning languages ancient or modern; passionately fond of history; deeply interested in theology, and intelligent in his comprehension of books relating to the science of war, Prince Louis was equally assiduous in his music and drawing lessons, and in all corporal exercises. He learned to drill smartly, became a graceful fencer, and a bold rider. But the sensitiveness of his character was shown by the deep mortification he experienced whenever he met with any mishap in his athletics which exposed him to ridicule—and the dread of this ridicule caused him to go to the riding school of the gymnastic room with a much more serious face than he wore when sitting down to his books. In this, as in many other things, he was the opposite of ordinary young men. Once, when he had rolled on his horse into the sawdust of the riding school, his military tutor, Colonel Heckel, laughed. Prince Louis turned to him with a white face and said:

"Pray teach me, colonel, to fall in a way that shall not be comical. There ought to be nothing laughable in an accident which might happen even to a good rider before a hundred thousand men."

Whitewashed Savages.

A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this, in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow. It was so beautiful in their eyes that they danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in a commotion. Whitewash became the rage, and happy was the creature who could enhance her charms by a dash of the whitewash brush. Then contentions arose; one party urged their superior rank another obtained possession of the brush and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub in his eagerness to get some of the precious cosmetic. At last, to quiet the hubbub, more whitewash was made and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque designs; not a pig that was not whitened; and mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously and fairly yelling with delight at the beauty of their whitewashed babies.

Diamond Mines.

Many geologists in Australasia cherish the faith that diamond mines will yet be added to the sources of wealth of that developing land of surprises. Accidentally discovered by a traveling trader not quite twenty years ago, the South African mines which are ten miles from the coast, and at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, are, however, at present unrivalled in their size and value. The romantic hardships which toughened and roughened the earth diggers have largely disappeared before the railway communication, which brings the fields within a thirty hours' journey of the coast. The business is now transacted on scientific principles and a regular system. There have been, as might be expected, alternations of profit and loss, but the returns of the four principal mines show that in the three years and a third previous to the end of 1885 there was a total production of more than eight and a half millions sterling. A Kimberley diamond was recently shown in London valued at £100,000. It weighed more than 400 carats in the rough. The finest diamond in quality ever found in South Africa was the "Porter Rhodes," discovered in Kimberley mine in 1880. It is a pure white octahedron, valued at £60,000.

What Hundred-Eyed Animals See.

If the lobster's eye consists of more than a hundred separate eyelets, each with its own lens, what sort of a picture of the outward world does the animal see? Does he see a hundred different images in the same object? As he crawls along the rocky seabottom in congenial haunts, where the wily fisherman tempt his epicurean appetite with his favorite food, does he see a hundred lobster pots where there is only one? Does the single whelk bait within look like a hundred tempting morsels? The same question would apply to the lobster's enemies, great fishes with flat, pavement-like teeth, which easily crush through the armor plates which form his shell. Supposing the lobster to multiply such enemies visually by the hundred, his life could scarcely be said to be a happy one. The question thus raised is an interesting one, especially as it applies not only to lobsters, but also to all kinds of insects. For instance, does the house-fly, with its 4,000 eyelets, see 4,000 house-maids dusting the window-pane when there is really only one? Does the cabbage butterfly, with its 17,000 eyelets, see every cabbage multiplied 17,000 times? And does the dragon-fly in same way see 30,000 turquoise-colored companions hawking about by the pool side when there is only one. The problem has been fought over by the zoologists with much vigor until quite recently. The advocates of the multiple vision theory, astonishing as that theory may seem, have not been wanting; but eventually the advocates of the single vision theory are now in possession of the well-fought field. Whatever be the number of eyelets, or the number of pictures received on the cornea, it is the retina which receives the ultimate impression from external objects. The delicate, subtle and mysterious nerve ends which we call the retina are the ultimate sensory apparatus which determines what shall be seen. The conclusion arrived at is that the part that the lenses and cones in front, the lobster's or insect's eye is a hollow sphere pierced by numerous close-set perforations, running down the facets toward the centre of the sphere. Only those rays can reach the retina which run in the axis of the perforation. Other rays than the axial rays are required to produce a complete picture at the retina end of each perforation. It follows that the light impressions cause by the axial rays alone must correspond with the separate nerve rods, form a single picture or "mosaic" of points of sight on the retina.

The Hub of Pokerdom.

An Arizona landscape brings the feeling that our earth is really dying. The bright of old days seems gone for her, and the unmistakable signs of decaying years at hand—the desert the proof of senility. But to this, the town on a Sunday evening presents a marked contrast—saloons crowded; music, dancing and gambling. Here, in the far territory of Arizona, in full blast, Mexican games with Mexican cards; and the all-absorbing poker—poker in all its various forms and attractions, from the small calibre of a freezeout game to that in which each chip stands for a gold piece, and rises with a geometrical ratio after the ante; reckless playing, and drunken playing, with an occasional cinch game; miners, professionals, laborers, business men, all in the throng, and representatives of each in the play. The great American game seems to have a tight grip on the Arizonian, and the territory may well be termed the hub of Pokerdom.

Speculation is a round game; the players see little or nothing of their cards at first starting.

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Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 9, 1886.

The strange results at the polls last week has not ceased to be discussed in political circles here. The Republicans are delighted with their gains, and the Democrats are rather quiet, but say they are satisfied inasmuch as Speaker Carlisle has been returned and they still retain control of the House of Representatives. At the White House little is said except that they are content with the result, and that they do not construe Democratic reverses in any quarter as a rebuke to the Administration. Such significance is discounted through the fact that there were local fights and in many cases several candidates in the field.

Protectionists claim that they have gained great strength in the House by the fight, that Col. Morrison's defeat is an immense victory for them, and that they have secured their pet policy. The Republicans feel that they have done something to break up the solid South, and, in short, all sides are well pleased with what they claim to have won in the Fiftieth Congress. A man would have to be made up in a curious way to flatter who could not get some comfort from the election returns.

Various explanations are given of the results and surprises of last week's vote. Senator Vest, who is just here from Missouri, was asked for the thought of the Senate on gains. "Oh, they amount to very little" said he; they gained a few seats in the House where the Democrats did not vote, and he added that Civil Service Reform cut no more figure in it than those issues will affect the national elections, which interest not at all.

Ex-Senator McDonald, who is here on Indiana on legal business, attributes Democratic reverses in his State to the fact that Democratic voters did not go to the polls, and he thinks their dissatisfaction is principally due to the appointments. He says the Civil Service law is an unpopular today as it ever was.

A Randall Democrat of the old school from Pennsylvania, when asked what he thought was the cause of the trouble, promptly replied: "First, contempt for the President's Civil Service Reform policy. Secondly, the determination of the laboring element in the country to let the free trade element in the Democratic party know that the former will not support any party whose every movement is towards bringing the labor of this country in contact with the pauper labor of Europe."

A striking example of the earnestness of the labor movement, was the fact that it nearly swept over such a statesman as Mr. Carlisle the popular speaker of the House. He is admired and respected by both the great parties, beloved by his neighbors, and the envy of his fellow aspirants for public honors. Although known to the Fiftieth Congress, he and his friends had a terrible scare, and it goes without saying that the Democrats of Kentucky will not rest will seek harder for him during the next Congressional campaign.

To-day the President and Mrs. Cleveland are in Boston, where every possible honor is being paid them. As the whole country knows, the 250th anniversary of Harvard College is the occasion of their brief visit. They were to be escorted from the railway station to the hotel by the military, entertained at breakfast by the State, escorted to Cambridge by the troops, take dinner with the Dons, return to Boston attended by the students over night, shake hands with the Boston public at Faneuil Hall attend a card reception afterwards arranged by the city authorities, and finally be escorted back to the railroad station all in one day.

It was reported that the President was preparing an elaborate address for the occasion, but this was untrue, as he had neither the time nor the inclination to do so. His speech will be nothing more than an impromptu reply to a toast. He usually thinks over what he is going to say, and afterwards writes it off for preservation. The card reception was said to be the only feature of the day's programme not liked by the President, but by the guest of the Boston municipality he could not escape this piece of snobbery.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland declined to accept Harvard's proferred honorary degree of Doctor of laws. His action is generally attributed to his desire not to take to himself honors that he feels he has not earned. Harvard has been very liberal in the bestowal of this honor to Grant, Johnson, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur were all dubbed L. L. D. during their term of office, and President Lincoln was the only President who was never honored by such a degree by some College.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

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

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Mechanical Lamp!

The only Safe Coal Oil Lamp to Use

REMEMBER THIS LAMP IS—

Positively Non-Explosive!

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E. E. Brown.

About Bracelets.

We have a few pair Ladies' Bracelets which we will close out at a reduced price, as it is to your advantage to order by selection packages and get the *latest styles*, these *are desirable goods* and in order to sell them will put 'em down cheap.

We also have a lot of Gold-plated Rings for Ladies, Misses and Gents, which we propose to *get rid of* soon as we only keep in stock Solid Gold and Filled Rings.

Now notice our new stock of Sleeve Buttons, ask to see them, they beat the "Separable," "Lever" or *Old Style all to pieces*, they are fastened on your cuff by an *entirely* new principle. This reminds us we still have in stock a lot of the "Common Cause" cuff holders which all, who have used them, pronounce very convenient.

Ladies, if you need any Breast-pins we *have them*. The latest style bar pins price 50 cts. and upward. Our 50 ct. Breast-pin will *wear satisfactorily* but our $1.50 will wear *better*. Also several sets of oval shaped Breast-pins and ear rings which *are always in style* yet they are not the latest. If you want them you can have them at a reduced price.

Yet a few Initial Pins in stock.

Bring in your repair work.

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JOHN E. WHITE, Cashier."

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"The safe stood a good test. We were heavily covered with lumber (2,000,000 feet.) We find the books and papers nicely preserved.

No. 3.

HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN.

"The safe fell among our coal oil in the cellar. The cast iron whistle on it were melted. Insurance adjusters' papers and our books all preserved to our satisfaction.

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F. C. & M. S. TODD.

"Our safe was for thirty hours lying in a pretbed bed of fire. Our store contained oils, varnishes, etc. The books were warped, but the writing all legible."

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"The safe was dug from the cellar eighty hours after the fire. We found contents in perfect condition.

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"I have just had the safe removed from the cellar it stood the test nobly.

WILLIAM FELL.

No. 7

BIRCKHEAD, LAWS & CAREY.

"We had one of your Champion safes. After the fire we removed the safe and opened it. Found contents in perfect condition."

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"The heat was intense and severely tested your safe. It was opened three days after the fire. Books and papers were all preserved."

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Stoves, Ranges and Heaters of all kinds manufactured by us.

Call or Write us for Prices or Catalogue.

Experiences and Observations at the Polls.

Communicated.

It was our privilege to be at the polls at Rising Sun on Nov. 2nd, 1886, from early morning until they closed.

The all absorbing question of the day was the great moral issue of "License" or "No License," to be decided by the ballot.

We confess it was with feelings alternating between an excitement and disgust that we noted the devices and arguments used by voters in order to make it appear that they were fully qualified to deal with such an important issue, when discharging the privilege accorded them under a Republican form of government, that of suffrage.

The voter "against license" seemed to possess an abiding faith in the manliness of his convictions and was outspoken as to his position, fearing no man's criticism.

The voter who "touched not" the subject seemed to exhibit evidence of having helped himself when his conscience dictated. He seemed disconsolate and certainly somewhat ashamed when he remembered, "He who is not for us—is against us"

The voters "For License" belonged to one of two classes. First—The class that were both-ally in favor of the traffic and desired license. It seemed to be consistent and honest in his work and was to be respected for his honesty. Second—The class that claimed to be temperance men without consistency or justification. He seemed to be mad and looked as if he would commence kicking himself before he saw the light of another day.

But to the test. On approaching the different voters during the day the following were only a few of the incidents that were experienced by those who were active in the cause of Prohibition.

Mr. A. was as good a temperance man as anybody but he could not support the Law because it was too stringent and could not be enforced.

Mr. B. was as good a temperance man as anybody, but he could not support the law because it was not stringent enough and could not be enforced.

Mr. C. was as good a temperance man do, but he could not support the law because it would be the direct cause of defeating the Republican Presidential ticket in 1888.

Mr. D. was as good a temperance man do, but he could not support the law because it was a dodge to get the Republican party into power.

Mr. E. was as good a temperance man do, (of course) but he could not support the law because a man could not sell his cider and his apples must rot.

Mr. F. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because it permitted the sale of cider and it would be drunk as much as ever.

Mr. G. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because the doctors would give prescriptions promiscuously pass, or no pain and as much rum be drank as ever, and the doctors get rich.

Mr. H. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because he objected to putting a guardian over himself. For on one occasion he was sick and his physician would not prescribe whiskey and he had to send to Baltimore for it. Hence he wanted it so he could get it when sick.

Mr. I. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because the referred rum would be sold in barrooms rather than convert drug-stores into saloons because they all sold it and would sell it and doctors would prescribe it without regard to principle or propriety, as they were now doing and would continue.

Mr. J. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because he wanted to go to a drug store and get his medicine, let it be Schnapps, Rum, Brandy, or what, when he felt he needed it.

Mr. K. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because he liked a little whiskey and he proposed to have it handy.

Mr. L. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because he knew if you took whiskey out of the county it would only make men try the harder to get it. While if they knew it could be had they would drink less of it. Like the Irishman that did not want his deposit in bank if he could get it, but if he could not get it then he wanted it and he was going to have it.

Mr. M. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the Law because his Bible was his guide.

Mr. N. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because he wanted to run the "Dog" importation. (He wanted it brought in barrels)

Mr. O. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because the Prohibitionists defeated Blaine in 1884.

Mr. P. was as good do., (I suppose) but he could not support the law because it would rob the Democratic party of its most potent and most powerful influence for success and one of its first principles.

Mr. Q. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because the 3rd party in Penna. had a "nigger" on the ticket.

Mr. R. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because his wife had joined the Temperance Society and it took her away from home.

Mr. S. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because the preachers were all in favor of it and they have some scheme in it.

Mr. T. was as good do., (of course) but he could not support the law because—he was not a temperance man—nor a christian—belonged to no sect—had swallowed no creed—and he was in favor of the business being followed by those who desired to do so. And if all the rest who voted "For License" were honest they would acknowledge that they liked the "critter" as well as himself.

And so it ran from morning until night.

OBSERVER.

Resolutions

We were in error last week in stating in connection with the series of resolutions published, which were offered by Mr. H. H Haines and adopted by the Sixth District Local Option Club, that the resolutions offered by Thos. Waring were withdrawn and substituted by those of Mr. Haines.

Both sets of resolutions were adopted by the Club and ordered to be printed. Below are the Preamble and Resolutions offered by Mr. Waring

WHEREAS, The Local Option Prohibitory Law, recently before the people of Cecil County has been adopted by the voters thereof, and

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance that said law, now that it has been adopted, shall be made an immediate success, and

WHEREAS, Such success can only be secured by the active, unremitting vigilance of its friends, and unflagging prosecution of those who persist in its violation. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Club suggest to the County Campaign Committee that its members be called together at an early date to prop se and put into execution plans for the proper enforcement of the law.

Resolved, That the secretary forward to L. M. Haines, Chairman of the County Committee, a copy of these resolutions

Pleasant Grove W. C. T. U.

Met at the Chapel Nov. 13th with a small attendance, the day being unfavorable. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion our Union did not respond to the request of S. D. Bollier, M. D. of Chesterfield, Co. asking aid for the Temperance Ca dets, feeling that our funds were needed for the home field.

On motion it was ordered that we procure the monthly Reporative Reading to be used hereafter in our meetings.

These were highly recommended by a visitor, Mrs. Black, wife of Hon. James Black, of Lancaster. This earnest worker and Christain lady, is President of the Y. W. C. T. U. of Lancaster City, and her remarks were very interesting.

Ada Brown read "Little Things" Mrs. S. E. Maxwell, "Hinderances to Local Work." A. A. Haines "Shall a Women Vote" and Mona Neshit, "A Childs Pledge."

One new member was received. Adjourned to meet at the Chapel 3rd Saturday in December.

PRESS COM.

Mr. Grason has made a decided improvement in the front of the "Maryland House" by pulling up the decaying hitching posts and removing the unsightly iron railing which has served the general public for an indefinite period. The horses kept the street where it stood pawed in holes, which filled with filth and mud in wet weather as fast as they could be removed. The general public hitching rail in front of country hotels is an old unsightly custom that is honored in the breach more than in the observance. The stable yard is the proper place for the guest's horse and vehicle, and business houses should supply hitching conveniences for their customers The hotel looks fifty percent better since the unsightly iron rods and weather worn and horse gnawed posts have been cleared away, and when the muddy season puts in an appearance, the improvement in contrast with the former mud holes will be still more pronounced.

Store Robbed.

The store of C. W. Abrahams, at Woodlawn, was robbed on Tuesday night last week. There was nothing missing except four or five dollars in change which was taken from the money drawer. If the thief took any goods it could not be discovered, Mr. Abraham thinks the thing as was concealed in the store and when all was quiet searched round for what money he could find and hit himself out at the back door which was standing open in the morning

The season has now fairly set when the thieves visit the stores in the country and country towns. and we may expect to hear of more visits at any time. The chicken roosts have escaped remarkably well this fall. Last fall the road agents made it lively among the hens.

Our Sun merchants and citizens having valuables in their houses, and fine steppers in their stables have provided their premises with burglar alarms, which is taking an unkind advantage of the starlight Rob Roys; but it is probable they will find means to evade these precautions, for the ingenuity of man has never been entirely circumvented, especially of the light fingered gentry.

Jim and Minnie Elope.

Jno. Long's daughter Minnie, 15 years of age, eloped with one of Singerly's men named James Thornton, on Thursday last week. Long used to keep a saloon in Elkton before local option times. The eloping parties boarded the cars stealthily, at the Elkton depot, on Thursday evening about half past eight o'clock. A friend attended to the baggage and the fleeing loves got on from the opposite side. Mr. Long got wind of the elopement in a short time and telegraphed to an officer at Philadelphia to arrest the slippers, and when the train reached Broad street station the accommodating officer was there to receive the happy couple. Mr. Long went to Philadelphia the next morning and the parties had a hearing before magistrate Clements. The justice decided that Minnie should accompany her father home to Elkton in place of her James to Manayunk, the latter's home. and Minnie declared that she would run off again and that she "never, never, never! would marry any other man than my Jim, so there!"

Thanksgiving Turkey.

The B. & O. with its usual custom will extend Thanksgiving Greetings in the shape of *Round Trip Tickets* at greatly reduced rates over the entire system between Philadelphia and Ohio River, including Baltimore and Washington. The low rates go into effect on Nov. 24th and 25th, good to return until Nov. 27th, inclusive.

For further information see large posters or call on Station Agents.

The Farm.

FARM MISCELLANY.

Keep sec'l corn, squashes, tube rose bulbs, canna roots in warm, dry places.

When the editor of the Garden, Mr E. H. Libby, visited Dr. John Fisher's vineyard, recently, he specially noticed the thrift of the vines, their freedom from disease and the high quality of the fruit. Dr. Fisher attributes this result largely to the fact that he now uses only chemical fertilizers, which supply all the food of every sort that the vines need for the varied wants of stem, leaf and fruit. In the former use of stable manures, Dr. Fisher found that they produced strong vines, with but little fruit, and that rust and mildew were common.

Autumn Planting.

The advantages of planting deciduous trees and shrubs during the autumn are so great that we would invite their careful consideration.

Transplanting makes inevitable the cutting or disunion of a large portion of the roots. These cannot throw out new fibres and grow again until the broken roots become callused. This process requires some time, and if it is not completed before the spring drouth comes, there is great danger that the plant will either die or have a struggle for life during the heats of the first summer. If planted late in the autumn, the broken roots will have abundant time during the winter to become callused, and will thus be ready to throw out fibers in the spring and to withstand its dry weather. If planted early in the autumn, in October, the broken roots will not only have time to form a callus, but may throw out small fibres "which will permanently establish the tree or shrub and make it ready to start the growth of the following winter, or the heat and drouth of the ensuing spring and summer.

Potatoes.

"Potatoes will be raised, in the future, in large tracts more and more," says T. B. Terry in the *Ohio Farmer*. "There are men this year who have hundreds of acres. With the smoothing harrow and planter and digger, and other tools, they can handle such large fields without any trouble. Particularly is this true on the mellow soil of the West. Now whether this is wise or not, it will be done, and the railroads will move the potatoes to city markets at low figures. Machinery has enabled the big farmers of the West to make wheat almost a drug. If it wasn't for the twine-binder wheat would bring $1 to-day, Mr Terry thinks. Look at the low price of Timothy seed. It is raised by the thousands of acres on some farms, and harvested with binder and threshed with huge steam threshers. So tools will work a revolution in potato raising. Unless a farmer can raise enough to afford the tools, the profit will soon be about the same that it is on 75 cent wheat."

Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas.

(Continued from last week.)

From Prairie Farmer.

But the rooster question was not so firmly settled as Mrs Slocum supposed. The very next day she read a poultry article about the "Dangers of In-Breeding," and she immediately began to fear that if she bred from a rooster that might possibly be full brother to at least one of the pullets, the chicks would be lame, halt, blind and idiotic. She worried over the problem a whole day and night, and then wrote to Squire Town about it. He replied: "You need not be afraid that any harm will result from that mating. Those pullets you bought of me were from a different yard, and not closely related to the chickens you raised, and there is only one chance in ten that your rooster and the pullet you raised were half brother and sister. The danger of in-breeding is greatly over-estimated." Mrs. Slocum felt better, and when a few days later she found one of the common toilets cuddled down over a wooden nest egg after the other fowls were on the roost, she had another one of her "perfectly happy" streaks. A movable bath partition was put up across one end of the Brahma's house, which made a room where the sitters would sit undisturbed by the other fowls. The nest was carefully made and the pullet carefully moved after dark, according to directions which Mrs. Slocum found in her poultry paper. At first Jake was a little inclined to be skeptical about the success of that experiment, but the pullet soon convinced him that it was all right so far as she was concerned. Soon other pullets wanted to sit, and they too were successfully moved to the sitting room, until by the middle of March Mrs. Slocum had seven hens sitting on nine eggs apiece. "Settin' hens the fore part of March!" exclaimed one of Mrs. Slocum's neighbors to another. "What on earth will that woman do next?"

The question was soon answered. The first week in April there appeared in the county paper an advertisement, which informed the public that Mrs. Eliza Ann Slocum would sell eggs for hatching from first-bred Light Brahmas, at $3 per sitting of thirteen. The same ad also appeared in an agricultural paper, and in the Poultry World. There also came by express two dozen eggs baskets addressed to "Mrs. Eliza Ann Slocum, Proprietor of Slocum Farm Poultry Yards." When these facts became known, Mrs Slocum's "goings on" and Jake Slocum's "idly" in allowing his wife to "go on that way" were subjects for general discussion at the sewing circle, the post-office, everywhere, not only the neighborhood, but the whole town was stirred up. Up to that time no one had really believed that Mrs. Slocum would have the "face" to ask "such a price for a "setting of eggs;" but there it was in plain black and white. "Three dollars a setting!" exclaimed one woman; "I would like some of those chickens, for they are better than anything anybody ever had around here, but I'll see her poorhouse before I'd pay any such price for eggs." "Wonder if she thinks we are made of money?" queried another.

"If she wanted to advertise eggs, why didn't she put in her husband's name instead of her own? I would have looked more womanly," said the third, while a fourth declared that she meant to have some of "them Brahma eggs," and she wouldn't pay "no three dollars a settin' for them, either." "How do you mean to get them? Steal them?" asked a sharp featured, middle-aged spinster who had listened quietly to all the talk about Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas, but who never before opened her lips on the subject. "As I near as I can find out, Mrs Slocum hasn't asked any of you to pay her three dollars for eggs; she has set her price, and you can take them or leave them. Taint likely it will make any difference to her; the advertisements invite all the eggs to people who aint so behind the times as Plainville folks. And as for puttin' her name to an advertisement of eggs, I don't see anything unwomanly in a woman's usin' her own name—especially when she started the business, and manages it herself, and does all the work, too. I am going to have a settin' of those eggs, and I am going to pay for them, too. One of her pullets is bigger than any two hens I have on my place, and that biggest rooster of hers weighs eleven pounds now. Can't you see that such are better than the kind we've been raising?"

While the neighbors were spending all their spare time, and some of them couldn't afford to spare, talking over Mrs. Slocum's chicken business, that lady devoted her spare time to the business of attending to her hens and chickens in a way that promised well for the credit side of the poultry account. The first hens set came off with their broods while the weather was yet too cold and uncertain to coop them out of doors, and for the lack of better accommodations they were placed in coops in the woodshed. That woodshed was a good-sized one facing the south, and a big door opening in that direction, so it was not a bad place for a few broods of early chicks, anyway the little Brahmas and their mothers liked it well enough, and the chicks grew in a way that delighted Mrs. Slocum and caused her to indulge in the hope of the poultry premiums at the county fair the next fall. At times she even dreamed of taking premiums at the next winter's poultry show.

(To be Continued.)

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Fat People and Fluids.

The question whether water is fattening or otherwise has been much discussed. Formerly it was generally asserted that the victims of obesity should mortify the flesh and reduce the fat by abstaining as much as possible from liquids and remaining in a continual state of thirst. Latterly the opposite has been affirmed, and I am told that a reduction of weight is one of the results claimed by "the hot water cure," provided always the water is taken as hot as possible, painfully hot, and in great quantities. Experiments have been made in Paris by Dr. Debove which controvert both these doctrines. These experiments indicate that, provided the same amount of solid food is taken, large quantities of water make a man neither thinner nor fatter. They were carefully made on a friend who took weighed quantities of food daily, and while these remained equal doubling the quantity of water had no measurable effect on the weight of the body. Still, it is quite possible that the old theory of thirst cure and the new theory of hot water cure may both be correct. Both violate the natural conditions of health. Scalding hot water, like tea or coffee, or drug or similar temperature, necessarily injures the teeth, stomach, and other organs concerned in the early stages of digestion, and it is very probable that deficiency of liquid impedes the latter stages, whereupon the chyme, by the aid of the digesting fluids, becomes converted into chyle and blood. A fat man may easily become thinner by injuring his health. "Fasting" is dangerous, as many who have fairly tried can prove. The difficult problem is to reduce the fat without reducing the strength at the same time. A skilful trainer will undertake to bring any man down to his "fighting weight," *i. e.*, to the best condition for violent exertion, but as soon as the discipline of the trainer is relaxed the obesity, when constitutional, returns, and a long continuance of high training is murderous. Perhaps the old prescription, "Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open," when followed with judicious limitations, is the best. Eat, like, sleep less, and walk more are safe injunctions, provided they are obeyed in moderation. The fat man who uses guilt liquor as a daily beverage deserves to be buried under cross roads at midnight, according to the ancient modes of degrading the wilful perpetrator of *felo de se*.

Doctoring an African King.

This is from the correspondence of the "Scottish Geographical Magazine." It is no joke to be a doctor to the King of Uganda, for whenever I took him a new supply of medicine I had always to take a dose myself, and to administer one to seven of the people who might happen to be present. Should one of these seven unfortunates die within a week, it would be considered that I had attempted to poison the king. If the king had to take a pill, I had always to hold two in my hand to choose one, and I had to swallow the other, unless I had a friend with me who kindly undertook the office. I soon noticed, however, that Mtesa also chose the smaller, so I arranged accordingly. One day Mtesa played me a nice trick. I had been to the palace to take him a lotion, and had warned him particularly not to drink it. After I had left he sent a page after me with a gourd of mwengi, asking me to taste it, and say if he might have some. I did so, and said "Yes." It being a very hot afternoon, my friend drank the remainder; but it soon became evident that the king had doctored the wine, for my friend became violently sick. It turned out afterward that Mtesa wished to see what effect the lotion would have upon me.

The Decay of Reverence.

A sign of the corruption of French society (says a Continental contemporary) is the absence of that reverence which is generally shown for the dead. In every German humoristic paper which is published in Paris, the announcement may be seen that notices of deaths are excised from the subjects on which contributions are received. This natural shrinking from jests on so solemn a matter as death and burial scenes to be entirely absent in some classes of Paris society, and the Boulevard press is often full of such unseemly jests. Some time ago an artist draped his studio in black, thus giving to it the appearance of a mortuary chamber; a dance was arranged in it at which the dancers, dressed in deepest mourning, took refreshments at a catafalque, and supper was served on a coffin. Again, as a dust cart was passing along the Boulevard Haussman, which is situated in the most elegant quarter of Paris, a number of young Parisian gentlemen appeared suddenly at the door of one of the clubs, where they had probably been breakfasting, and followed the dust cart in a procession, with their heads uncovered, as it is the custom at funerals. The comparison which this proceeding suggests is not flattering to the *esprit Parisien*.

Parliamentary Ceremonial.

An English correspondent writes: "Another absurdity struck me in the election of the speaker. Rising modestly from a back bench, Mr. Arthur Peel thanks the baronet who has proposed his health—I mean his re-election—and Mr. Gladstone, who has seconded the nomination, expresses his desire to maintain the traditions of the house, and his gratification at having been elected three times within thirty months. Any new member who has never seen Mr. Peel before must say to himself: "What a very insignificant person this is! I'm afraid of him. By George, I'll kick up the devil of a row and snap my fingers at him." But presently there is a change in Mr. Peel's bearing. It is the duty of the baronet and Mr. Gladstone to lead the newly-elected speaker of the chair. The baronet leads the way, Mr. Peel follows, and Mr. Gladstone walks behind with an encouraging finger on the speaker's elbow. Slipping right round the chair, Mr. Gladstone resumes his seat, having performed this little march with the dignity of a fine old English gentleman. But now comes the marvelous change in the demeanor of the speaker. He does not don his wig, which is a pity, for a few lessons from Mr. Toole would have him how to put a wig on in full view of the audience. But, whereas he was retiring and unassuming, almost to insignificance when he spoke as a private member, no sooner does he reach the chair than the divinity that hedge does symbol of constitutional government is breathed, as it were, into his whole being, and he assumes at once the awe-inspiring tone and the eye like Mrs. to threaten and command, and immediately the new member who has been thinking of high jinks changes his mind and becomes painfully serious. Finally, the mace is taken from its undignified position on the floor and placed on its official perch by the sergeant-at-arms in court dress who also retires backward, bowing all the way. The bauble against which Cromwell inveighed has survived many revolutions, and is perhaps the most significant evidence of the force that resists change in old England."

She Indulged, But it Came High.

A good story about Fanny Kemble Casts across the horizon from the memory of an elderly lady who knew her well. It was in the time when Boston was the great actress' nominal home, and her summers were spent here and there in rural Massachusetts. She had engaged a worthy neighbor to be her charioteer during the season of one of her country sojournings, and they were setting out on their first excursion. With kindhearted loquacity he was beginning to expatiate on the country, the crops, and the history of the people around about, when Fanny remarked in her imperious fashion: "Sir, I have engaged you to drive for me, not to talk to me." The farmer ceased, pursed up his lips, and ever after kept his peace. When the vacation weeks were over, and the dame was about to return to town, she sent for her John and his bill. Running her eye down its awkward columns she paused. "What is this item, sir?" said she; "I can not understand it." And with equal gravity he rejoined: "Sass—99. I don't often take it; but when I do, I charge!" The bill was paid, and the tragedienne and the bucolic philosopher were fast friends after that.

The cultivation of olives is one of the undeveloped industries of California. There are but four orchards of any extent in the State, but an excellent quality of oil is produced. Though the olive tree does not bear till it is from seven to ten years, the fact that when it does begin to bear it continues for centuries and makes its cultivation highly profitable from the time of fruiting. Trees are in bearing today in Syria which were planted before the Christian era.

COMICALITIES.

What the World Finds to Laugh About.

A Positive Government Swindle.

A Steamdtuck farmer went to Washington last week and called on the Secretary of War.

"See here, Mr. Secretary," said the old grunger, "air we going to have a war with Mexico?

"Certainly not," replied the Secretary.

"Well, I'll be durned!" exclaimed the old farmer striking the Secretary on the shoulder, "I'm out a hoss!"

"How so?" asked the official.

"Why, all my pumpkins air ruined."

"What has a war with Mexico to do with your pumpkins?"

"Well, you see, a slick feller come along our way three weeks ago and said he was a government contractor for ordinance supplies. He sold me a hundred pounds of black paint and five hundred feet of fuse. I paid him $75.50 for the outfit with the understandin' that I was to paint my green pumpkins black and stick two feet of fuse into every one of 'em. He said he would give me five dollars apiece for 'em for bombshells for the minute that was broke and walk Mexico. Dum his picter! He knowed you was afeerd to fight the greasers. All my pumpkins is no account and lots o good money lost 'cause you won't fight."

The Books Balanced Perfectly.

The cashier of a business place had occasion to leave his desk one day, and he called the son of the proprietor, who was at work in another department, to take his place. He had had his instructions time and time again, and he was left in a position which, though responsible, was not very onerous. All he had to do was to enter the receipts and disbursements on the other. The boy's father came in and wanted two dollars, which the son gave him, and when the cashier came back he found an entry in the cash book. On one side was this:—

"Took in two dollars from a granger with his pants tucked in his boots."

The cashier looked at the scrawl in the book and then at the cash drawer, and said,

"Well, where's the two dollars?"

"I'm collected the two dollars."

The cashier sighed and the boy said,—"W. ll, it balances, doesn't it? What more do you want?"

No Reason to be Discouraged.

A telegraph operator in Milwaukee was one day trying to call up an office in a small town in the interior of the State, where the instrument was presided over by a woman.

He was about giving up in despair when the operator in another small town a few miles distant from the first ticked out the query:

"What in heaven's name do you want?"

"I want Miss Brown at Burgville," replied the Milwaukee man. "I have been trying to get her for the last half hour."

"That is nothing," came the reply. "There is a young fellow clerking in a dry goods store there who has been trying to get her for the last three years, and he has not succeeded yet. Do not get discouraged."

A Caster Shot.

Sam Johnson, a colored menial, entered Graham's drug store and said to the clerk:

"I wants some powder."

"What sort of powder?"

"I done forgot."

"Is it for the widow Flapjack who keeps a boarding house on Austin avenue?"

"It am, boss, for a fac."

"Then you want insect powder. I used to board and lodge at that establishment myself."

"Dat's hit, boss, hits insec powder."—*Texas Siftings.*

Jim Webster's Luck.

"Sam, can yer lend me a dollar that yer has no use for?" said Jim Webster to Sam Johnding.

"Certainly, Jim; I'se pleased to accommodate yer," said Sam, handing Jim a dollar.

Jim was so suprised at his luck in getting the money that he bit the coin to see if he was awake or merely dreaming; and in doing so discovered that the dollar was made of lead.

"That yere is a counterfeit, Sam; I didn't think you'd do me that way."

"I know it's counterfeit, Jim; yer asked me fur one I had no use fur, an' I give it to yer; I'm always kind to my friends."

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from debilitating weakness of their sex, should use

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC

This medicine combines iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is unequaled for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves, is fast, reliable and permanent in its effects. Unlike other Iron Medicines, it does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation. It will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Malaria, Kidney Troubles, and Nervousness. Mrs. ELIZABETH EATON, 74 Purnell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "Have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been worth a dollar to me, having cured me of the weakness from which I suffered for years." Mrs. GEO. C. CHAMPION, Rose Lodge, N. Y., says: "Have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and find it a valuable tonic. Also used it in my family for Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no others. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

NOW PUT UP IN THE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

MADISON, IND., Apr. 13, 1886. My wife was afflicted with rheumatism in her shoulder and arm that baffled the skill of our best physicians. She could not raise her hand to her head for two years. Nothing relieved her until she got a package of Russian Cure, which cured her entirely. She has since been entirely free from rheumatism. Any one of these seven symptoms that you have, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Disease, Female Weakness, or Nervousness, will be cured by this remedy. Send for circular, and see what it has done for others. Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, $2.50 per bottle, and how to administer it. Sent to any address. Don't delay. Write to-day.

R. J. TICHELL.

Thousands of others have been cured.

PRICE $2.50.

For complete information, Descriptive Pamphlet, with testimonials, free.

For sale by all druggists. If one or the other is not in position to furnish it or you, do not be persuaded to take something else, but apply direct to the General Agents, PFAHLER BROS. & CO. 619 & 621 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Best on Earth.

NEVER FAILS TO HATCH.

Awarded the First Premiums wherever Exhibited.

THE

Simplest and most perfect constructed Machine in the world.

We have a perfect self-regulating Incubator. We do not use those complicated regulating devices, such as Thermom, Chicken, Spring, etc.

Our Incubator is the simplest and most reliable ever used, nothing about it can get out of order, every thermometer has been made that observation and experience could suggest, and now it is perfect.

For further information address

Andrews Hatcher Co.,

122 Railroad Avenue, Elmira, N. Y

STEIN'S ANTI-SAFETY TOCKING SUPPORTER

TO HOSE BLOOD-STRANGLING GARTERS

LADIES PERFECTION AT ALL TIMES

ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES.

Samples sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of price in Brass Hangs.

LEWIS STEIN,

Sole Owner and Manufacturer,

178 Centre Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 16th, 1886, trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Express Daily. A. M.	Express Daily. P. M.	Express Daily. P. M.
Baltimore, (Union Station)	4 40	4 40	8 30
Perryville	6 34	6 34	9 57
Port Deposit	6 45	6 45	10 08
Havre-de-Grace	6 54	6 54	10 20
Aberdeen	7 04	7 04	10 30
Liberty Grove	7 14	7 14	10 40
Gunpowder	7 19	7 19	10 45
Kirkley Run	7 23	7 23	10 49
Magnolia	7 30	7 30	10 56
Bush	7 36	7 36	11 02
Bellingham	7 43	7 43	11 09
Edgewood	7 46	7 46	11 12
Lakeside	7 50	7 50	
Harford Junction	7 56	7 56	
Churchville	8 00	8 00	
Level	8 05	8 05	
Darlington	8 11	8 11	
Rocks	8 16	8 16	
Whiteford	8 20	8 20	
Norrisville	8 25	8 25	
Avondale	8 30	8 30	
Jarrettsville	8 35	8 35	
Forest Grove	8 40	8 40	
Whitaker	8 45	8 45	
Whiteford	8 50	8 50	
Delta	8 55	8 55	
Peach Bottom	9 00	9 00	
Cardiff	9 05	9 05	
Fawn Grove	9 10	9 10	
Windsor	9 15	9 15	
Felton	9 20	9 20	
Hopewell	9 25	9 25	
Glen Rock	9 30	9 30	
Stewartstown	9 35	9 35	
Lauraville	9 40	9 40	
Baldwin	9 45	9 45	
Red Lion	9 50	9 50	
Delroy	9 55	9 55	
Brogue	10 00	10 00	
Wrightsville	10 05	10 05	
Columbia	10 10	10 10	
Chickies	10 15	10 15	
Marietta	10 20	10 20	
Bainbridge	10 25	10 25	
Middletown	10 30	10 30	
Royalton	10 35	10 35	
Highspire	10 40	10 40	
Steelton	10 45	10 45	
Harrisburg	10 55	10 55	

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia at 7.40 a. m., 10.55 a. m. and 5.40 p. m. Sunday trains at 8.00 a. m. and 5.40 p. m.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Express Daily. A. M.	Express Daily. P. M.	Express Daily. P. M.
Philadelphia, Broad St.		7 30	4 30
Chester & Delaware Rivers		8 15	5 15
Parkesburg		8 48	5 48
Coatesville		8 57	5 57
Downingtown		9 07	6 07
Atglen		9 15	6 15
Christiana		9 25	6 25
Quarryville		9 35	6 35
Kirkwood		9 45	6 45
Georgetown		9 55	6 55
Lincoln		10 05	7 05
Harrington	6 00	10 15	7 15
Farmington	6 10	10 25	7 25
Felton	6 15	10 30	7 30
Harrington	6 20	10 35	7 35
Kirkwood	6 30	10 45	7 45
Georgetown	6 40	10 55	7 55
Lincoln	6 50	11 05	8 05
Milford	7 00	11 15	8 15
Harrington	7 10	11 25	8 25
Farmington	7 20	11 35	8 35
Felton	7 25	11 40	8 40
Camden	7 30	11 45	8 45
Wyoming	7 35	11 50	8 50
Clarke's Corner	7 40	11 55	8 55
Smyrna	7 45	12 00	9 00
Leipsic	7 55	12 10	9 10
Kenton	8 05	12 20	9 20
Dover	8 15	12 30	9 30
Camden	8 25	12 40	9 40
Clarke's Corner	8 30	12 45	9 45
Harrington	8 40	12 55	9 55
Greenwood	8 50	1 05	10 05
Seaford	9 00	1 15	10 15
Laurel	9 10	1 25	10 25
Delmar	9 20	1 35	10 35
Salisbury	9 30	1 45	10 45

CHAS. E. PUGH, Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. PHILADELPHIA DIV.

TIME CARD OF PASSENGER TRAINS

In Effect Monday, August 23 d, 1886

Read Down.	STATIONS.	Read Up.
A. M.		P. M.
8 00	Philadelphia (Broad St.)	4 30
8 20	West Chester Junction	4 10
8 30	West Chester	4 00
8 45	Kennett	3 45
9 01	Avondale	3 29
9 10	Landenberg	3 20
9 20	Parkesburg	3 10
9 30	Atglen	3 00
9 40	Christiana	2 50
9 50	Quarryville	2 40
10 00	Kirkwood	2 30
10 10	Georgetown	2 20
10 20	Lincoln	2 10
10 30	Milford	2 00
10 40	Harrington	1 50
10 50	Farmington	1 40
10 55	Felton	1 35
11 00	Camden	1 30
11 05	Wyoming	1 25
11 10	Clarke's Corner	1 20
11 15	Smyrna	1 15
11 25	Leipsic	1 05
11 35	Kenton	12 55
11 45	Dover	12 45
12 00	Camden	12 30
12 05	Clarke's Corner	12 25
12 15	Harrington	12 15
12 25	Greenwood	12 05
12 35	Seaford	11 55
12 45	Laurel	11 45
12 55	Delmar	11 35
1 05	Salisbury	11 25

CHAS. E. PUGH, Supt.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

FINEST GROCERIES

FOR FAMILY USE

at lower Prices than ever before.

Send for full Catalogue.

THOS. L. REESE,

Nos. 3 & 5 107-109 W. Pratt St., BALTO

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Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE unless we obtain Patent.

We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

HEADACHE

and all Nervous Complaints are relieved by taking

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Never Vacillate; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

$1000 REWARD

For particulars address

VICTOR MANUFACTURING CO., NEWARK, O.

OPIUM Morphine HABIT CURED

DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

THE MIDLAND.

E. E. EWING & SONS. - - Publishers.

$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

By examining the Date on the paper in connection with their name, subscribers will always readily ascertain to what time their subscription is paid. All subscriptions dated NOV. '86 will expire at the end of NOVEMBER, the present month, and should be renewed before the close of the month.

Subscribers who do not receive their paper regular will please notify us.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, in Advance. - - - - $1.00
Six Months, " - - - - .50
Three Months " - - - - .25
Single Copy, 5 cents.

Friday, Nov. 19, 1886.

Over Half a Million Votes.

This the vote polled by the prohibitionists or "third party" as the temperance voters are facilitarly dubbed The "third party" are apparently quite jubilant over the result of the recent elections in all parts of the country, claiming to have doubled and in many places trebled their votes of last year. They claim that their line is solid without a break and that they are the only party that can justly claim a victory, in as much as their efforts were to increase their numbers, and the result exceeds their most sanguine expectations.

The prohibitionists are so encouraged by their "success" as they term the result, that a systematic effort is being made all over the country to effect permanent state, county and district organizations. This work has already made considerable progress, and the probability is that in most of the states nearly every county next year will have a local as well as state and national prohibition ticket in the field. With more than half a million votes as a nucleus, and inspired by the virtue of the cause they contend for, and the enthusiasm of increasing members, with perfect organizations in every county, they confidently expect to draw largely from both the controlling parties of the country, and so weaken one or both as to turn the popular tide in many localities in their favor.

In the mean time the liquor power, strong in number, and possessing abundance of money, the "sinews of war," with a better organization and better drilled following than any of the political parties, is acting as an army of observation. This power keeps its hand on both the controlling political parties, while it is considering the privilege of acting independently of either, and giving its support wherever its interest calls it to act.

The tactics of the whiskey power are directed by profound sagacity and wisdom. It is not its policy to throw all its strength in either party, for such a blunder would hasten its defeat and utter ruin. The policy of the liquor men is similar to that of Jim Fisk, when working for Erie. When he happened in a strong Democratic section he was a strong Democrat, but his first business was to push the interest of Erie. When in a strong Republican neighborhood he was a Republican; among Independents he was independent, but under all circumstances and in all parties his first, last and only business was looking after the interest of Erie. These are precisely the same tactics the whiskey men are acting on. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, etc., the Germans have a controlling political influence, and are principally Republicans. They own and run the breweries bar parlors and beer saloons. They have not left the fatherland for the sake of American customs and American institutions, but to escape the grinding military service of the German states. They prefer their national beverage (beer) and their social customs to all the world beside, and have imported them to this country. The cool moist climate of Germany and the hot, dry climate of America, work marvelous differences in the make-up of the complicated beer machine.

The beer of the German natives compares with the beer of the United States as a well flavored soup compares with slop (both are "slop" for that matter; and the beer drinking nobility of the former country compel the breweries to manufacture the best and purest article that can be produced from malt. The electric climate of America and the pestilentious compounds which constitute its beverages fill the blood with fire and convert beer gardens and saloons into pandamonia, but the German is wedded to his fadderland customs, and the strong headed money getting old Germans have millions invested in beer; while our native and other foreign nations ities have only millions invested in the products of the still, and the saloon as a market for their goods. This is the formidable and ominous power which carefully adjusts a counterpoise between the old political parties, wherever its interest is likely to be menaced.

The common interest of the old parties, as a party takes ground against the saloon that moment the entire vote of the whiskey and beer power will be shifted to the opposing party which will result in a sweeping victory for the side it espouses. This would at once break the defeated party up for with a strong and thoroughly well organized Prohibition party in the country, the temperance men of the defeated party would stampede to it en mass.

This is the plan of the Prohibition party. The whiskey party are too wise to allow this plan to succeed if they can avoid it, and so long as the old parties do not play them utterly false, so long will they strive to keep both as nearly balanced as possible. They may pass state prohibition laws and local option, high license laws and any manner of restriction laws which temperance men can devise, but as long as a secret understanding can be had with the managing politicians not to enforce these laws, so long will the whiskey power maintain the balance of power between them. There was evidence enough that this fact is clearly comprehended by the "thick and thin" politicians from the votings of the two papers of that warp and woof in this county during the recent campaign, and while the "thick and thin" of the old parties maintain the power they are in possession of to run their parties, so long will they stop at every possible obstacle to defeat the will of the people in the enforcement of prohibition laws. The thorough going politician and the saloon are fast friends.

Canvassing for Poets and Poetry of Cecil County.

Our literary friend George Johnston paid Rising Sun a visit on Monday last, on a canvassing tour for subscriptions to his new book "Poets and Poetry of Cecil County." He has been very successful so far as he has canvassed, having received over 400 subscribers which will insure the publication of the book. In his canvass round about the Sun on Monday he took 26 subscriptions, but was so knocked up with the cold of Saturday that he thought it best to haul off for repairs, but requests us to inform our readers that he will be round again shortly, or as soon as he recruits a little.

The revolt against the saloon in this country has come largely from the insolence of the saloon in politics. The riff-raff of ignorance and sensuality in our large cities have been wholly at the disposal of the dramsellers, and demagogues have gone to them to purchase the drunken vote. This thing went on till the subserviency of the demagogue and the insolence of the dramseller became unsufferable. It necessarily led to a degree of corruption in municipal government so great that nobody expected any honesty in its management. The dramshop has established its reputation as a sneaking and mischievous intermeddler in the affairs of civil government; as the tenderness of consciences to bribe, and steal, and corrupt the ballot box, and perpetuate every sort of political devilment. That is one of the principal reasons why the people say that the dramshop has got to go.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

Homes of our Farmer Presidents.

A year ago the publishers of the *American Agriculturist* conceived the project of supplying their subscribers with a class of original engravings illustrating the Homes of the Farmer Presidents of the United States, together with accompanying descriptions by the most eminent of American writers. Many of the latter gentlemen, to whom the plan was described gave their warm approval, and promised to assist in carrying out the enterprise.

The first of the series of engravings appeared in May together with description by James Parton, the historian. Both the engravings and the description attracted wide attention. The second of the series the Home of Jackson (The Hermitage), is published in connection with the November number. The third engraving is now in preparation for the December number. All of the engravings appearing during 1887 are furnished free to the subscribers of the *American Agriculturist* as they appear When copies printed on heavy plate paper are desired, they are forwarded in heavy tubes prepared for them, on recipt of ten cents for postage.

A GREAT OFFER

Every new subscriber to the *American Agriculturist* for 1887, whose subscription is received before January, will be entitled to these engravings of 1886, together with the descriptions, namely, the one appearing last May, the one appearing now, and the one in preparation for December. Furthermore, every person whose subscription is received by December 1st, will receive the November and December numbers of the *American Agriculturist* of this year free. Subscriptions received between December 1st, and December 15th will include the December number free.

From the "BALTIMOREAN."

"Messrs. Eaton & Burnett are thoroughly qualified for the important duties imposed upon them. They have the accumulated experience of over eighteen years in the various branches of mercantile education, and have not been slow to embrace their opportunities. They enjoy an established reputation, and this is a sufficient guarantee that they will fulfil to the letter all they promise. Parents and guardians desiring to impart to their children and wards thorough business education could not entrust them to gentlemen more competent than Messrs. Eaton & Burnett."

[See Ad in the JOURNAL.]

Dear Sirs:—I bought a fifty cent bottle of your Cough Killer of Dr. Root, and it cured me of a severe cough. It is the best medicine for a cough I ever saw. T. W. Brand, Elysian, Minn. Price 25c, 50c and $1 00 per bottle. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Mothers, always use Dr. Seth Arnold's Soothing and Quieting Cordial for children. A mild safe tonic 25c. For sale by G. G. Sill.

MARRIED.

KIRK—EVANS.—On Thursday evening, 18th inst., Mount E. Kirk and Miss Mary Rebecca Evans, eldest daughter of W. J. & Rebecca F. M. Evans, at the Girard House, Philadelphia. All of Rising Sun district Cecil Co.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate!

By virtue of a power of attorney executed and acknowledged by Basil Fiscarelle and others, heirs at law of Wm. Lynch, late of Cecil County, deceased, the subscribers, the attorneys therein named, will sell at Public Sale, at BAY VIEW, Cecil Co., Md.,

SATURDAY, NOV. 20th, 1886,

the late Estate whereof said deceased died seized and possessed,

26 ACRES,

more or less. This property is located in the upper part of the 5th Election District, on the public road from the Bay View and Port Deposit road to Washington School House, and adjoins lands of John Gilford, Jonathan Harding and others.

The improvements consist of a Good Two-Story FRAME DWELLING, with Parlor and Kitchen; also FRAME WAGON HOUSE and STABLE, and other necessary outbuildings.

The natural quality of the soil is excellent; markets, churches, mills, schools all convenient.

TERMS OF SALE.—$500 cash on day of sale; $700 on the 25th day of March, when possession will be given; balance in 12 months from day of sale, to be secured by mortgage, and bear interest from date. Cost of conveyance to be paid by purchaser.

Sale to Commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN T. LYNCH.
WM. B. LYNCH.
Attorneys

J. C. RUSSELL, Auct.

Shopping by Mail.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

desire consumers living at a distance from the city to know that by means of the Mail Order Department shopping can be done while sitting comfortably at home almost as satisfactorily as at the counters.

The expense, trouble and fatigue of going to the city are avoided, and the goods selected from as choice an assortment as would be inspected, were the store visited in person.

Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOODS

We are now prepared to offer to the people of Rising Sun and vicinity one of the largest stocks of GENERAL MERCHANDISE we ever carried, at prices universally acknowledged to be the very lowest.

Great care has been given to the selection of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

both in New York and Philadelphia markets. We ask an inspection and comparison of prices.

Ladies' City-Made Kid Shoes

an especial feature in stock.

Walker, Walp, W. & V., Champion and Haywood Boots.

Buffalo and Goat Robes, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, &c.

The Goods must move as we do not believe in standing still.

E. R. BUFFINGTON

STEPHENSON & REYNOLDS,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

STOVES, HARDWARE, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, BAR IRON, STEEL, IRON PIPE and STEAM FITTINGS, &c

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.

Tin Roofing and Spouting Done at Short Notice.

AGENTS FOR

Oliver Chilled Plows and Repairs.

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Nov. 19, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

Revival meetings have been in progress, afternoons and evenings, in Rising Sun M. E. Church for some time.

Go and see the new invoice of white blankets now on exhibition at E. R. Buffington's.

Jas. G Reynolds of Port Deposit has been commissioned Notary Public in place of George N. Vandiver dec

Dr. Jas M. Clement. Dentist, of Oxford. inserts his professional card in the MIDLAND this week. The doctor stands high in his profession.

Pond's Extract, for Varicose Veins, Hemorrhages or any Pain. Physician—allopathic, homœopathic and eclectic—recommend it. Ask of them.

The people of Harford county are moving for a railroad through the Deer Creek country to give them better facilities for market and travel.

Did you see Ankrim's new line of shoes, they are nice and good for the money.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

Wellace Wiley has been commissioned Justice of the Peace for the 6th district of Cecil county, in place of John Wigdon who failed to qualify.

Tumers, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

The School Commissioners will meet in extra session to pass accounts of teachers for the first term of the school year, on Thursday, the 20th inst.

The Rising Sun Public School, Miss Owens teacher, closed its fall term last Monday, and the winter term immediately commenced with Miss Owens as principal and Miss Emma Haines, assistant.

We give a cut of Bowman's Bazar, Oxford, this week. Mr. B. has one of the finest establishments in the borough and the proprietor is one of Oxford's liveliest business men.

Girls, send your lovers to the MIDLAND office to see those specimens of wedding and party cards We warrant their being so pleased they will order a set printed right away.

Ankrim has a nice line of Kersey's for men and boy's suits. Call and see them.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and 1 00 Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

The members of Crystal Lodge, No. 244, I. O. of G. T. are all requested to meet in the Lodge room next Monday night, to transact important business. By order of the W. S.

Another invoice of ladies and childrens coats arrived at E. R. Buffington's.

The Havre de Grace *Republican* reports a black bass taken under Conowingo bridge measuring 21½ inches (the fish's tongue was drawn out to make the extra half inch) and weighing 4¼ pounds. Let the *Republican* take the cake on the bass stories this season.

I. M. Clayton Carhart of Zion, one of Cec l's sport-men, recently paid a visit to Haines England, an old neighbor, who is at present establishing the milling business at Raccoon Ford in Culpepper county, Va. While there he killed a wild turkey and "any number" of partridges. It is now in order to hear from W. Waring.

Ankrim has a new line of fall prints and an excellent line of dress goods. Call and see them.

The Directors of Rising Sun Detective Association will hold their annual meeting to-morrow week, 27th of November Persons desiring to join the Association should present their names for membership. The membership fee is $1 00. The place of meeting will be Dr. Kirk's Drug Store.

A NASAL INJETOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †

For a nice hat, go to Ankrim's, he has the latest styles.

Rose Bank Sunday School held its closing exercises for the season on last Sabbath. Premiums were distributed among the pupils for committing to memory, verses of the Scriptures. Hannah Rial carried off first prize, having committed over eight hundred verses. This doubtless consumed a great deal of time, and the knowledge gained of the Scriptures while imprinting the letters and lines of each verse on the memory would be very little indeed By the same amount of labor and mental application the Scriptures could have been read from Genesis to Revelations and reviewed, which would have resulted in a knowledge of the whole, while the eight hundred verses will be as that number of threads drawn from a large fine robe trophies as a feat of memory.

The County Commissioners at their session last week, under authority granted by a special act of the last Legislature, concluded to require the P. W. & B. railroad company to keep watchmen at the following crossings: From the Chestnut Hill road to the Wilmington turnpike; from Charlestown to Principio Furnace; from North East to Mechanics' Valley; from Charlestown to North East.

A full line of mens and boys Seal plush caps arrived this day at E. R. Buffington's.

Killed by the Cars.

A brakeman was caught and killed on Friday night last, between the cars on the new B. & O. near Child's station, three miles from Elkton.

Honey for Catarrh.

A noted physician makes the following remarks: "When a tea-spoonful of warm honey is taken every 15, 20 and 30 minutes, it has a surprising effect on catarrh. Every family should have pure liquid honey in the house, in order, at once after catching cold, to be able to use some."

Change of Time.

The Oxford train up from Baltimore in the evening leaves Baltimore at 4 and Rising Sun 6:14, an hour earlier than formerly. Several persons were disappointed an evening or two after the change, no notice having been given of the change, in advance.

Thanksgiving.

In compliance with the proclimation of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, next Thursday, 25th inst., is to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving. All the people are expected to relinquish their usual employment, go to church, eat roast turkey, celery and cranberry sauce.

Snow Storms and Blizzards.

Old winter has put in an appearance in earnest. It seems in the north and northwest parts of the Allegany country. The latter part of last week snows fell in the mountain and adjacent parts of New York, 20 inches on a level drifting badly. The snow fall extended as far south as Harrisburg, Pa.

White Plume Celery.

Mrs Rebecca Todd sent us a generous bunch of White Plume, or "Henderson's White Plume Self Bleaching Celery," which Mrs Todd considers the finest early variety. We can freely add our testimony to that of Mrs. Todd's, that it is the finest we have ever met with. The plants were bleached to the tips of the leaves, with not a green spot on them. We are not prepared to confer all the merit on this particular variety of celery. Mrs. Todd is one of the best of gardeners, and the skill exercised in the cultivation of the plants had fully as much, if not more, to do in producing the extra crisp, spicy white stalks. Thanks, Mrs. Todd.

Death of an Aged Woman.

Agnes King, widow of Amos King, of Fulton township, Lancaster county, died on the 10th inst., aged 94 years, 6 months and 24 days. She was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and for more than sixty years attended meeting at Penn Hill almost constantly twice a week. Her burial took place at Penn Hill on Sunday.—*Oxford Press.*

The creamery business appears to be gaining a secure foot hold in our neighboring counties north During the month of October the products of the creamery at C-chranville were 10,864 pounds of butter and 11,550 pounds of cheese. The price paid for milk was three and one-half cents per quart. When will the creamery be introduced in this section? One of the best so found any where in this latitude.

Wreck of Freight Cars.

A bad wreck of freight cars occurred on Monday night on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central R. R. about 10 o'clock, a quarter of a mile north east of Rising Sun station, at the upper end of Hunt's cut. A car coupling came loose some where in the train, or brake dropped, it is not known what caused the accident, but 15 empty cars were piled up and smashed. No one hurt. The wreck ing gang worked at clearing the road from noon after the occurance till 10 o'clock on Tuesday when the road was ready for trains to pass. The broken cars were dragged clear of the track and burned, the trucks and iron alone being of any value to the railroad company. Two or three wagons were busy hauling away as much of the broken lumber as they could readily convert into kindling wood, and the balance was burned up by the railroad men on the spot.

A Buggy Gone Too

Some time after the horse had been missed, which was stolen from the stable of Mr. Robert B. Marshall, on the night of the 10th inst., it was discovered that a buggy had been taken from the premises of Thos. W Nowland, and farther investigation revealed the loss of several pieces of old harness out of which a set of gears had been rigged up which served to hitch the horse to the buggy and accommodate the enterprising thief with the means of conveyance. A couple of heavy horse blankets and whips, the property of Mr. Nowland, were taken with the buggy.

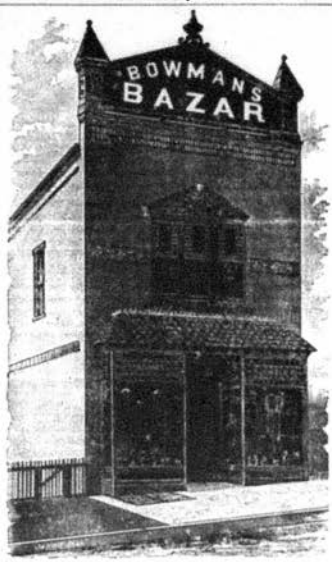
The members of the Detective Association sent out to scour the country for 20 to 30 miles in all directions north, east and west of this place returned without having discovered any clue to the missing animal.

The Fall Business Commenced Briskly.

Wm. H. Rodenbaugh, chief of Police of Norristown, Pa., sent word to the authorities at Port Deposit, on Monday morning last, to arrest an Italian named Paul Caperilla, working in McClenahans' quarries, on a charge of embezzeling $230 from Antico Jacobs another native of sunny Italy, a resident of Norristown. The officer from Norristown came down in the afternoon and took Caperilla back to Norristown.

Burglars entered Barnes & Archer's warehouse at Lapidum on the Harford side opposite Port Deposit on Friday night last and attempted to break open the safe. After knocking off the door knob and breaking the combination they seemed to have abandoned the enterprising. Nothing was missing from the office.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk. †



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OXFORD, PA.

New Building, Three Floors, all the Modern Improvements, Heated by Steam. Lighted by Electricity.

Immense Stock of Holiday Goods.

The display we make equals the large city stores. Everybody can be suited Elegant Goods and Low Prices.

Pictures, Frames, Fancy China, Vases, Fine Colored Glassware, Toys and Dolls, Brackets, Plush Goods, Leather Goods, Brass Goods Stationary, Books, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Novelties.

Lost—$2.00 Reward! On Tuesday, 9th inst., a Book and Two SEALE BOUND, very gun viz. Return to Miss SARAH McDOWELL, Rising Sun, Md. nov13 2t

FOR SALE—TEN SHOAT PIGS. Stephen J. Reynolds nov13 3t

FOR SALE.

TOBACCO STORE AND RESTAURANT in Rising Sun. Doing a Good business. An excellent chance for a live business man Call on or address inside of two weeks R. D. JOHNSON, Rising Sun, Md

R. D. DODSON,

DENTIST.

Will occupy the office formerly occupied by Dr. A. H Howlett, in Rising Sun, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of each week All branches of the profession practiced with care. GOLD WORK a specialty.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS administered.

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Graduate of Medicine and Dental Surgery. Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether a specialty. Finest operations in every department of dentistry. Office 3rd St, OXFORD. 19nl

S. W. MORRISON, M. D.

OCULIST.

OXFORD, PA.

Notice to Gunners.

All persons are warned and forbidden not to trespass on the premises of the subscriber with dog and gun or other wise, under penalty of the law.

P. ROBERTS KIRKBRIDE.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes!

The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the public as AUCTIONEER. A varied experience enables me to promise satisfaction.

—STORE GOODS A SPECIALITY.—

Prompt attention and reasonable prices P. O. address COLORA, Md.

Respectfully Yours,

A. S. ELLIOTT.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. R Kirk.

NOTICE

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY, JANUARY 17, 1882

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

Test: S. E. JAMAR, Register.

ORPHANS' COURT.

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

Test: S. E. JAMAR, Register.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

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

By order. JOHN S. ROSSELL, Clerk

Commissioners Cecil County.

I. R. TAYLOR,

Justice of the Peace.

Rising Sun, - - - Md.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Wills, and other legal instruments of writing, carefully and correctly drawn up and executed, at a reasonable cost.

☞All business transacted before me confidential without request. oct9

J. D. ZEHNDER,

MARBLE WORKS,

Rising Sun, Md.

Head and Foot Stones, Monuments and Marble Work of all Description Neatly Executed

SOTTO VOCE.

Tired? Of course—and you feel the heat—
Come, let us sit beside the door;
Yes, Gertrude waltzes are so sweet—
Been time, and such a perfect floor—
And such a partner, did you say?
Nan, if you quit me, I am dumb!
You know you wish me miles away—
(My darling—will she never come?)

No—can it really last July
We met at Mrs. Norton's ball?
How time and casual faces fly!
That isn't what I meant at all—
You are so quick—I should have said
Made at a time you were forgot,
But yours could turn a hermit's head—
(Is that her voice? Not yet!—not yet!)

How well your sister looks to-night!
I hear she is a heartless flirt—
Well, what eyes have a mass I that's slight.
White others in all—I like big hearts—
Not yours, of course—I mean—you know—
Your eyes appeal rom one's heart
Why, I was crying—I beg your pardon—
(I hear her laughing on the stairs.)

Who comes? Your cousin? Yes—she's late—
I thought just now I heard her voice;
What! She will never come? Is that the fate
Of meeting she has made—a cousin?
The roses in her hair, you said—
To-night at three will be the night—
Look! Are the roses white or red?
(My God, she wears his flowers, not mine!)

HIS LIFE FOR THE LAW.

By Wilkie Collins.

At that memorable period in the early history of the United States when American citizens resented the tyranny of George the Third and his Parliament by destroying a cargo of taxed tea, a British trader arrived in the harbor of Boston, having one passenger on board. This person was a young Englishwoman, named Esther Calvert, daughter of a shopkeeper at Cheltenham and niece of the captain of the ship.

Some years before her departure from England Esther had suffered from an affliction—associated with a deplorable public event—which had shaken her attachment to her native land. Free, at a later period, to choose for herself, she resolved on leaving England as soon as employment could be found for her in another country. After a weary interval of expectation, the sea captain had obtained a situation for his niece as housekeeper in the family of Mrs. Anderkin—a widow lady living in Boston.

Esther had been well practiced in domestic duties during the long illness of her mother. Intelligent, modest and sweet-tempered, she soon became a favorite with Mrs. Anderkin and the members of her young family. The children found but one fault with the new housekeeper; she dressed invariably in a dismal black, and it was impossible to prevail upon her to give the cause. It was known that she was an orphan, and she had acknowledged that no relations of hers had recently died—and yet she persisted in wearing mourning. Some great grief had evidently overshadowed the life of the gentle English housekeeper.

On the day before the ship sailed on his homeward voyage the sea captain called to take leave of his niece—and then asked if he could also pay his respects to Mrs. Anderkin. He was informed that the lady of the house had gone out, but that the governess would be happy to receive him. At the interview which followed they talked of Esther, and agreed so well in their good opinion of her that the captain paid a long visit. The governess had persuaded him to tell the story of his niece's hapless life.

But he insisted on one condition.

"If we had been in England," he said, "I should have kept the matter secret for the sake of the family. Here in America, Esther is a stranger—here she will stay—and no slur will be cast on the family name at home. But mind one thing! I trust to your honor to take no one into your confidence—excepting only the mistress of the house."

More than one hundred years have passed since these words were spoken. Esther's sad story may be harmlessly told now.

In the year 1768 a young man named John Jennings, employed as a waiter at a Yorkshire inn, astonished his master by announcing that he was engaged to be married, and he proposed retiring from service on next quarter day. Further inquiry showed that the young woman's name was Esther Calvert, and that Jennings was greatly her inferior in social rank. Her father's consent to the marriage depended on her lover's success in rising in the world. Friends with money were inclined to trust Jennings and to help him to start a business of his own, if Miss Calvert's father would do something for the young people on his side. He made no objections, and the marriage engagement was sanctioned accordingly.

One evening, when the last days of Jennings, service were drawing to an end, a gentleman on horseback stopped at the inn. In a state of great agitation he informed the landlady that he was on his way to Hull, but that he had been so frightened as to make it impossible for him to continue his journey. A highwayman had robbed him of a purse containing twenty guineas. The thief's face (as usual in those days) was concealed by a mask; and there was but one chance of bringing him to justice. It was the traveller's custom to place a private mark on every gold piece that he carried with him on a journey; and the stolen guineas might possibly be traced in that way.

The landlord (one Mr. Brunell) attended to his guest at supper. His wife had only that moment told him of the robbery; and he had a circumstance to mention which might lead to the discovery of the thief. In the first place, however, he wished to ask at what time the crime had been committed. The traveller answered that he had been robbed late in the evening, just as it was beginning to get dark. On hearing this Mrs. Brunell looked very much distressed.

"I have got a waiter here named Jennings," he said, "a man superior to his station in life—good manners and a fair education—in fact a general favorite. But for some little time past I have observed that he has been rather free with his money in betting and that his habits of drinking have grown on him. I am afraid he is not worthy of the good opinion entertained of him by myself and by other persons. This evening I sent him out to get some small silver for me, giving him a guinea to change. He came back intoxicated, telling me that change was not to be had. I ordered him to bed—and then happened to look at the guinea which he had brought back. Unfortunately I had not at that time heard of the robbery, and I paid the guinea away with some other money in settlement of a tradesman's account. But this I am sure of—there was a mark on the guinea which Jennings gave back to me. It is, of course, possible that there might have been a mark (which escaped my notice) on the guinea which I took out of my purse when I sent for change.

"Or," the traveller suggested, "it may have been one of my stolen guineas given back by mistake by this drunken waiter of yours, instead of the guinea handed to him by yourself. Do you think he is asleep?"

"Sure to be asleep, sir—in his condition."

"Do you object, Mr. Brunell, after what you told me, to setting this matter at rest by searching the man's clothes?"

The landlord hesitated. "It seems hard on Jennings," he said, "if we prove to have been suspicious of him without a cause. Can you speak positively, sir, to the mark which you put on your money?"

The traveller declared that he could swear to his mark. Mr. Brunell yielded. The two went up together to the waiter's room.

Jennings was fast asleep. At the very outset of the search they found the stolen bag of money in his pocket. The guineas—nineteen in number—had a mark on each of them, and that mark the traveller identified. After this discovery there was but one course to take. The waiter's protestations of innocence when they woke him and accused him of the robbery were subsequently contradicted by facts. He was charged before a magistrate with the theft of the money and, as a matter of course, was committed for trial.

The circumstances were so strongly against him that his own friends recommended Jennings to plead guilty and appeal to the mercy of the court. He refused to follow their advice and he was bravely encouraged to persist in that decision by the poor girl, who believed in his innocence with her whole heart. At that dreadful crisis in her life she secured the best legal assistance, and took from her little dowry the money that paid the expenses.

At the next assizes the case was tried. The proceedings before the judge were a repetition (at great length and with more solemnity) of the proceedings before the magistrate. No skill in cross-examination could shake the direct statements of the witnesses. The evidence was made absolutely complete by the appearance of the tradesman to whom Mr. Brunell had paid the marked guineas. The coin (so marked) was a curiosity; the man had kept it, and he now produced it in court. The judge summed up, finding literally nothing that he could say, as an honest man, in favor of the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, after a consultation which was a mere matter of form. Greater circumstantial evidence of guilt had never been produced in the opinion of every person—but one—who was present at the trial. The sentence on Jennings for highway robbery was, by the laws of those days, death on the scaffold.

Friends were found to help Esther in the last effort that the faithful creature could now make—the attempt to obtain a commutation of the sentence. She was admitted to an interview with the home secretary, and her petition was presented to the king. Here again, the indisputable evidence forbade the exercise of mercy. Esther's betrothed husband was hanged at Hull. His last words declared his innocence—with the rope around his neck.

Before a year had passed the one poor consolation that she could hope for in this world found Esther in her misery. The proof that Jennings had died a martyr to the fallibility of human justice was made public by the confession of the guilty man. Another criminal trial took place at the assizes. The landlord of an inn was found guilty of having stolen the property of a person staying at his house. It was proved that the commission of this was not his first offense. He had been habitually a robber on the highway, and his name was Brunell.

The wretch confessed that he was the masked highwayman who had stolen the bag of guineas. Riding by a nearer way than was known to the traveller he had reached the inn first. There he found a person in trade waiting by appointment for the settlement of a bill. Not having enough money of his own about him to pay the whole amount, Brunell had made use of one of the stolen guineas, and had only heard the traveller declare that his money was marked after the tradesman had left the house. To ask for the return of the fatal guinea was more than he dared to attempt. But one other alternative presented itself. The merciless villain insured his own safety by the sacrifice of an innocent man.

After the time when the sea captain had paid his visit at Mrs. Anderkin's house, Esther's position became subject to certain changes. One little domestic privilege followed another, so gradually and so modestly that the house-keeper found herself a loved and honored member of the family, before she was able to trace by what succession of events she had risen to the new place that she occupied. The secret confided to the two ladies had been strictly preserved; Esther never even suspected that they knew the deplorable story of her lover's death. Her life, after what she had suffered, was not prolonged to a great age. She died—peacefully unconscious of the terrors of death. Her last words were spoken with a smile. She looked at the loving friends assembled round her bed, and said to them, "My dear one is waiting for me. Good-bye."

A Phenomenal Quarry.

A phenomenal quarry has been discovered in Monticello, N. Y., if reports from that section are true. On removing the overlying mass of earth and bowlders, the quarry developed a horizontal bed of bluestone, about 11 by 40 feet, seamed with layers or "lifts," as they are technically termed, as usual. No sooner was the overlying mass of earth removed than the crusher of the upper layers of bluestone bulged up a foot or more, as though upheaved by some gigantic force from below, and the upper seams cracked and opened under the strain. The amazed quarrymen knew not how to account for this phenomenon, but found their work facilitated by the opening of the seams, and proceeded to open the lifts. As each layer was removed the newly exposed stone continued to bulge up and the seams continued to crack and open. So the work goes on from day to day, except that the force of the upheaval seems to increase as the quarrymen make their way down into the depths of the quarry.

Dumley—Robinson, I want your advice. Brown, I hear, has referred to me as an inspired idiot. What had I better do? Robinson (thoughtfully)—Well, Dumley, I think you ought to make him take back that word "inspired."

I. R. Taylor & Son,

UNDERTAKERS

RISING SUN, - - - - MD.

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Robes and Wrappers always on hand.

Plain Solid Walnut Coffins, full size, well furnished, $25 to $35

SILVER PLATED Mounting and neatly Upholstered, - -

Highly Finished Imitation of Walnut or Rosewood Caskets, can't be told from genuine, full size, heavy Mounting and extra Upholstery Goods, - - - - - $30 to $40

Bronze Mounting, for plain Coffins, furnished when requested.

☞ The above quotations mean everything connected with Funerals.

Caskets covered with Cloth on Red Cedar or Walnut, Mounting and Upholstering of best quality 25 per cent below the usual charges. No deception as to material, and no pains spared to give satisfaction. ja15

WE WANT EVERY READER OF THE MIDLAND JOURNAL TO TRY A NEW IMPROVED Western Washer.

If it will not wash as represented, we will refund the money paid for it. WITH SLIDING RACK FOR TUB.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

NO WASH-BOARD NEEDED AND NO MORE "BLUE MONDAY." OVER 400 SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA SINCE AUGUST, 1885.

Any person wishing to try the machine before purchasing can arrange with the agent or the solicitor at Rising Sun.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Our washer is made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and with the same care w ll last as long as the best tub. No trouble to use the Washer. Plain directions with every machine.

The American Wringer at $3.00

IS UNEQUALLED FOR SATISFACTION.

RICHMOND BROS.,
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THE GATES TOBACCO SAW.

SAMPLE BY MAIL: $1.00

THE ONLY ADJUSTABLE SAW IN THE WORLD.

Address the GOODSPEED MANUFACTURING CO., EAST HADDAM, Conn.

Chester County Agricultural Works.

THE AVONDALE CORN DRILL

The Wheels are made of iron, the driving wheel having a concave face. The corn box is made of iron, consequently is a keeping of grain out of shape. The operator can see the corn dropping. No chance for corn, grain or seed to clog. Can be changed from Corn to Grass Seed or Fertilizer in a few minutes. Each tube is independently hinged and can be raised or lowered. Is good for Corn, Beans, Peas, Oats, Barley, Grass Seed or Fertilizer.

LIGHT, HANDY, DURABLE. WILL DROP THE CORN IN HILLS OR ROWS, AND IS EASILY OPERATED.

COCPER & HILL, AVONDALE, CHESTER CO., PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE "TAY ME" HAY TEDDER.

OPIUM. FATING AGENTS Wanted Books & Bibles

Ladies Department.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Men's Clothing.

BUSINESS SUITS.

Men's business suits are of plain or fancy Cheviots or Scotch suiting. Sacks and walking coats are equally popular for these suits. The coat and vests have collars. The trousers are very large. Very fashionable English suits of this kind, worn by men of leisure in the morning or when travelling, are made of heavy Scotch goods in yellowish brown and ecru stripes, and these have single-breasted rack-coats fastened by four buttons of buffalo horn.

MORNING SUITS.

Morning suits worn by young men all day, until evening dress-coats are put on at dinner time have a walking cost of fine black diagonal, or plain Melton, or vicuna cloth, made rather long, well cut away, open low, and fastened by three buttons. The fancy waistcoat has small spots or small plaids, and inside this is a white imitation vest. Large plaid or striped trousers. English tailors use nine ribbed cloth for morning coats and commend "woolly waistcoats," the ground of which is blue wool, with small silk flowers, spots, stripes or checks.

FROCK-COATS SUITS.

Frock-cost suits for afternoon, for church, and for the grooms and ushers at day wedding, have the Prince Albert cost or fine black diagonal cloth made a trifle longer, and buttoned low at the top, with a vest of the same, and striped trousers of rather lighter shades than have been worn lately. The English use striped cloths of mixed wool and silk for trousers in mingled colors, very dark brown and blue together being most stylish, but in very vague colors, and the stripes well blended.

DRESS SUITS.

Dress suits have the swallow-tail coats made of superfine black cloth faced with silk. The vest, cut very low may be of the same cloth or of white silk. The trousers are of black elastic cloth, with braid down the sides. English tailors use the new ribbed cloths also for these evening coats, with a vest of the same embroidered in a slight vine pattern down the fronts, in the lower edges, across the pocket welts, and on the collar.

SCARFS AND NECKTIES.

All scarfs are larger now that vests and coats are cut lower, yet a glimpse of the shirt bosom is seen on each side. Scarfs tied by the wearer are most popular, and there are also scarfs made up to look as if they had been tied when put on. Both very light and very dark scarfs are worn in figures and stripes of silk, or satin, or armure goods. Some folded scarfs are shown slightly puffed or else quite flat, but the preference is for knotted scarfs. White cambric ties are slightly wider, but are still very narrow. Large silk mufflers to wear inside the overcoat are very dark for day use, and are stripped with satin in self colors or in contrast; for evening use they are cream white and also pale lemon-colored damask satin, or with stripes or else bordered.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Oiling Boots and Shoes.

The efficacy of oiling depends much upon the way in which it is done. In the evening brush the shoe clean, and then wash it with lukewarm water, rather to moisten than to clean it. See it where it will dry slowly. It should not be perfect dry the next morning, when the oil is applied, but feel damp, not wet, however. The best mixture for oiling shoes is made of one-half of neat's-foot oil, which you get the grocer—some think best thicker, and one-sixth castor oil. Mix thoroughly over a gentle heat. Depend upon the rubbing rather than the heat to get the oil in—to express it differently, two parts of rubbing to one of heat. If the shoes are pegged, or "Lemers" shoes usually are and always should be, get the oil in well between the uppers and the sole; it will prevent the sole pulling loose, or the leather breaking away from the pegs. Shoes worn at term work should be oiled at least once a week. It requires only a few minutes to do the work, and it is decidedly profitable labor.—*American Agriculturist.*

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc for fifty years.

Winter Precautions.

I would always advise having double sash at the windows where plants are kept. If this is done and the glass is well puttied in, there will be no need of moving them away at night, and it is entirely unnecessary to use a curtain of any sort as a protection against frost, as the two thicknesses of glass with the air space between them are an effectual barrier against the entrance of cold. Of course, care must be taken to see that the sash fits the frame snugly. There must be no loose open joints. In order to make sure of a snug fit it is well to use strips of thin corner molding, which can be fitted into the angles between sash and frame and tacked so firmly into place as to fit closely against both, thus insuring a tight joint. The outside sash can be screwed to the window frame. Large, long screws will draw it down against the wood so firmly as to leave no crevice for the wind to get in. If the frame is uneven it is well to tack on a strip of thick cloth or felt all around where the sash strikes will come. The screws will hold the wood down on this so snugly that all uneven places will be effectually filled. Of course, windows having double sash are supposed to be proof against the entrance of air, but it does not necessarily follow from this that we are not to give the plants fresh air which are grown in them. For some years past I have admitted fresh air through small tin tubes. A tube an inch in diameter runs out through two pieces of sash at the bottom of the window, through a hole bored to received it. This tube has an elbow, like that of a stovepipe. To this elbow a piece of tin pipe of the same size is fitted. This pipe runs up past the center of the window, and is open at the top. Thus I am able to admit a stream of fresh pure air whenever I wish to do so. This stream flows in above the plants and not among them, therefore it is mixed at all times with warm air in the room before it reaches them and no injury is done the tenderest kinds, as might be the case if the cold air came directly in contact with them in its exit from the pipe. This pipe can be stopped up at the top at night Take pains to see that the hole through which it passes in the sash is made tight about the pipe by putting on soft putty and pressing it in firmly.

Often there will be cracks and crevices along the base-boards of a room. Be sure to have these stopped up. Pasted strips of cloth over them, and cover with paper like that on the walls. If there is an opening along the floor between it and the base-boards, have a strips of the corner molding put down there and nailed firmly into the angle. It is the draughts near the floor which are most to be guarded against, as the lowest part of the room is always the coldest, and any cold that enters from outside adds to this, and often chills plants occupying a low position on a stand, while higher up the air is warm enough for safety. It is these draughts along the floor which persons should guard against, also, and in looking out for the welfare of your plants you are doing something which is conducive to your own health.

Doors opening into the room in which you keep flowers should have as little to do as possible, and when they are opened for any purpose, see that the room is not chilled by the cold air from outside. Remember that a draught of cold air is as much to be dreaded as a draught of hot air, and that the former is more likely to prove fatal than the latter.—*Vick's Magazine.*

Brace Up.

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

THE GREAT
SALISBURY FIRE,
October 17th, 1886.
To Messrs. FARREL & CO.

No. 1.
BANK OF SALISBURY, MD,
"We found contents in as good order and condition as before the fire. Thanking you for such protection, we remain, Yours,
—JOHN H. WHITE, Cashier."

No 2.
E. E. JACKSON & CO.
"The safe stood a good test We were heavily stocked with leather (8,000,000 feet.) We find the books and papers uninjured."

No. 3.
HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN,
"The safe fell among our coal oil in the cellar. The coal tore it to pieces. We found nothing. Insurance policies, valuable papers and our books all preserved to our satisfaction."

No. 4.
F. C. & H. S. TODD.
"Our safe was for thirty hours lying in a perfect bed of fire. Our store contained oils, varnishes, etc. The books were saved, but the writing all legible."

No. 5.
R. E. POWELL & CO.
"The safe was dug from the cellar eighty hours after the fire. We found contents in perfect condition."

No. 6
PENINSULA HOTEL.
"I have just had the safe removed from the ruins It stood the test nobly."
WILLIAM PELL.

No. 7.
BIRCKHEAD, LAWS & CAREY.
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Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 15, 1886.

The Congressional population of Washington is increasing daily, and up at the Capitol there are many indications that the opening of the session is an event in the near future. A few of the Committee rooms have opened for business already, and here certain Senatorial chairmen, among them Senators Edmunds and Morrill of Vermont, spend some hours daily. Chairman Randall, that staunch protectionist who presides over the House Appropriation Committee, is also busy at his Committee room desk. He is determined to have a bill ready by the time Congress meets, provided he can get a quorum of his men together long enough for that purpose. Because of the precedence that is allowed all money bill, he may drop his bill upon any measure of reform that may venture to lift its head.

It is a wonder that Mr. Randall, with his Appropriation extinguisher watching for economy trying to reduce the tariff, has not served for a cartoon. In a nation of politicians who divide themselves under the banners of Democracy and Republicanism, Mr. Randall enjoys the unique distinction of being classed as a Republican by many Democrats, and as a Democrat by many Republicans. He has had a big exercise in this committee room more power than the Chief Magistrate in the Executive Mansion, and to have made Presidents, even if he himself occupied the White House.

Mr. Randall's Washington residence is on Capitol Hill, only a few squares from the Capitol. This he occupies during the sessions of Congress, but when they close he goes with his large family to his country home near Paoli, about seventeen miles from Philadelphia, where he leads a quiet, domestic life.

The President is in close retirement now. He sees no unimportant callers and is busy at his work on his message to Congress. Each of the Cabinet officers has laid before him the advance sheets of their annual reports, and Col. Lamont has been assisting him in arranging the matter. But now the President is doing double duty, for his faithful secretary was summoned on Sunday to the bedside of his father, who was seriously ill.

The ups and downs of life find many illustrations in the Government Department here. In the past few days a grandson of President Tyler entered on duty as a watchman at the Interior Department. He is forty-six years old, was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, and served in the Confederate Army as an officer in Gen. Jackson's Corps. The reverses that come to the fortunes of men are facts of every day experience, of course, and it is not surprising to find men who have held high positions under the State and National government discharging in their old age the rather humble duties of watchmen here. But it is rather a remarkable thing when a number of such cases may be selected from the personnel of the watch force of the Departments, as in the case.

The question of absorbing interest just now to the Republican Senators who are here, is whether Mr. Van Wyck is to be re-elected. If he is to hold the balance of power jointly with Mr. Riddleberger, the erratic Senator from Virginia, they admit that it will be extremely uncomfortable. The Senate is now composed of thirty seven straight Republicans, and these two above mentioned Senators, who vote with either party as it suits them. Consequently the issue in Nebraska will be watched with great interest. There are now as many Senators as Representatives in the city although there is but seventy six members in a full upper House, while the lower consists of three hundred and twenty five.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Philoba Vitaliser is a positive cure. Sold by Dr. L. K. Kirk.

Against Free Passes.

Secretary Newlin of the Constitutional Convention of 1873 has recently addressed a letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, in which he states that every railroad company in the state is daily violating the article of the State Constitution prohibiting the granting of free passes to any person except officers and employes of the company, and Mr. Newlin requests the Governor to cause applications to be made in the name of the commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas for injunction against every railroad company in the commonwealth, restraining them from issuing passes. Then, if any person other than officers or employes of the road is either given a pass or suffered to ride free at will, constitutes a contempt of court, being a breach of the injunction, and process can be issued by attachment and punishment be meted out to the president of the company. Secretary Newlin avers that members of the legislature continue to ride on free passes, and have also neglected to enforce the corporation provisions of the organic law, and that the railroad companies continue to grant passes in defiance of the constitutional prohibition.

THE REV. GEO. H. TAYLER, of Burbon, Ind., says: Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILO'S CONSUMPTION CURE." sold by Dr. L. K. Kirk.

Death of Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge.

The deceased was pastor in charge of West Nottingham Presbyterian Church, for a short time, after Rev. George Borrowes resigned, and immediately preceeding the Pastorate of Rev S. A. Galey, D. D.,

The following brief sketch of his life and works was telegraphed from Princton, N. J. and published in the daily papers the next morning after his death which occured on the 11th inst.

The Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D. D., L. L. D., professor of didactic and polemic theology in the Theological Seminary here, died last night at 10 45 o'clock, in his 64th year His death resulted from a complication of intestinal troubles which terminated in Bright's disease and blood poisoning. He was sick but four days. On Saturday morning last he met the senior class at the seminary as usual and seemed to be in good spirits. On Sunday he preached for Dr. McCosh in the college chapel. He seemed to have been affected by the sudden change in the weather, however, and on Monday he was confined to the house. Dr. Hodge leaves a wife and two daughters.

The Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D. D., L. L. D. was the eldest son of the celebrated Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, where he was born on July 18, 1823. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1841, and after acting as tutor one year, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary. On leaving the seminary he was ordained as a missionary, and sailed for India in August, 1847, and was stationed at Allahabad for two years, but owing to the ill health of his wife he returned in May, 1850, and in 1851 accepted the charge of the church of West Nottingham, Maryland, and in the fall of 1855 resigned this charge for that of Fredericksburg, Va. While here he composed his "Outlines of Theology" which were published in 1860, but upon the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he removed to the North, and became pastor of the church of Wilkesbarre, Pa. In May, 1862, he was elected by the General Assembly to the chair of didactic, historical and polemic theology in the Western Theological Seminary, and he removed to Allegheny City in the fall. And in 1866 became, in connection with the professorship he held, the pastor of the North Presbyterian Church of the same city. Dr. Hodge was some years ago transferred to the professorship of didactic and polemic theology in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, which chair he held up to the time of his death. In 1857 he published a work on "The Atonement," and in 1860 a "Commentary on the Confession of Faith." As a practical teacher of theology, Dr. Hodge was probably unequalled. His reputation reached far beyond the limits of his own country, and some of his greatest admirers are to be found among the scholars of Germany and England.

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A. H. SMITH,

DENTIST,

Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.

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Disturbing a Meeting.

Complaint was made before Justice of the Peace I R Taylor, by Nathan Montgomery and Rev. Mr Barriger, against the following named persons for disturbing a revival meeting which is being held at Porters' Grove Church: namely,

Elmer West, Towson Davis, Haines West, Wm. Gillespie, Scott Gray, Archie Trimble, Robert Dempsey and Evan Pearce. Towson Davis, Scott Gray, Archibald Trimble and Robert Dempsey appeared to answer the charge, at 'Squire Taylor's office on Tuesday last. There were a number of witnesses present, beside the complainants, Rev. Mr Barriger and Montgomery

The substance of the evidence was that the young men who were summoned to answer, have been in the habit of disturbing the meetings by running in and out, talking laughing, etc. etc. That they had cursed and defied the church fol ks, and one of them had assaulted the preacher Rev. Barriger That the accused made it their practice to bring whiskey to the meeting and get drunk, and that the premises round about the church was strewn with empty bottles. The Magistrate imposed a fine of $5.00 and costs on each of the offending parties, which decision they gave notice they intended to appeal from.

When the excitement of the trial was at its hight, Rev. Mr. Smith of the Rowlandville Methodist Protestant Church, threw a shed into the council chamber which served to make matter still more lively. He said he was there in the interest of the Methodist Protestant Church and that the carryings on at Porter's Grove were wholly contrary to the laws of the M. P. Church, not intimating pretty broadly, but saying right out that Rev. Mr. Barriger was an "interloper" and not a minister in good standing, and the revival meeting going on which was the cause of the disturbance, was, in short, no Methodist meeting proper at all, that the church had been entered contrary to his will and wishes and wholly without authority.

The inference drawn by the spectators was that the *meeting* was more blame worthy than the drunken boys who disturbed it. Mr. Smith read from the by-laws of the church to fortify his position. Mr. Barriger came to his own defence offering to produce documentary evidence of his good standing in the Christain Church. The trustees of this particular church building rallied to the support of Mr. Barriger whom they had invited to hold a series of revival meetings in the church which had been neglected by Rev. Mr. Smith who had held no service there since May last, that the barrens was spoiling for the want of gospel ministration, that the revival meetings at the present time in progress, were attended with a great out pouring of the spirit, such as had never been witnessed under the ministration of Mr. Smith, and furthermore that the Rev. Mr Smith's claim on the church was entirely without foundation; that the trustees of the church held the property in fee, and that the M. Protestant Episcopal church held no charter for this particular building. In short Rev. Mr. Smith went out to gather wool and returned shorn. The trustees, metaphorically speaking, clearing to Rev. Mr. Barriger, and slaming the church door in Rev. Smith's face, who threatened them with the "Official Board" and the President.

The Minister's Protest.

"In connection with the above no pleasantness Mr. Smith has sent the following for publ ication.

M. P. Parsonage, Rowlandville, Nov. 23, 1886.

E. E. Ewing, Esq. Ed. MIDLAND JOURNAL. Dear Sir:

I beg to be allowed to state through the columns of your paper, that the meeting, which has been held by a Mr. Barriger, for the past two or three weeks, at the Porter's Grove M. P. Church, (one of the appointments of the Rowlandville Circuit) has been without legal authority. Twice I have sent a protest to Mr. B. against him occupying my pulpit, or holding any kind of a meeting in the church; giving as my reason, that the discipline of my church, excluded from our pulpits or from officiating in our churches, all persons who do not strictly pledge and abide from some other orthodox denomination. My protest was disregarded and Mr. B. continued to hold meetings in the church. During the past two or three weeks a number of unpleasant reports have reached my ears, and several times I have been appealed to go to the church and take possession, but being engaged at another point, this was impossible I have called my Official Board to meet on Saturday next to take action in the matter. Unfortunately, before the proper authorities could act, a disturbance occurred—a warrant arrested—and the trial held before Squire Taylor of your town this morning. I was present, but not in the interest of any person or persons, but in the interest and on behalf of the Methodist Protestant church.

As a minister of Christ I endorse the punishing of any person or persons who are found guilty of disturbing divine worship, but at the same time I believe that the trial for which I had been accused if my protest had been respected I, therefore, in my own behalf, and in behalf of all true Methodist Protestants, disclaim any responsibility for the troubles at the said Porter's Grove M. P. Church.

Very Respectfully,

H. I. SMITH.

Pastor of Rowlandville Circuit.

Barn and Stacks Burned.

On Friday morning about 9 o'clock, Joseph Richardson's barn and stacks were seen on fire by some of the neighbors who were driving along the road past the burning building.

Mr. Richardson lives about three fourths of a mile south of Rising Sun, and was away from home at work when the fire occured. The barn was situated between the dwelling and a straw and fodder stack where the fire originated, and the barn concealed the stacks from the family in the house till the fire had reached the barn. A stiff breeze drove the fire from the burning stacks toward the barn which was soon in flames The men who saw the flames from the road hastened to the rescue and by the use of buckets and water from the well the dwelling was saved. Their efforts were assisted by shifting of the wind, which however blew the flames more directly on a crib of corn, the present season's crop which was nearly a total loss, the greater part of the contents of the crib being burned or charred so as to make the grain of little value. A young man was in the stable when he discovered the fire and hastened to turn loose the horses and cattle, which escaped destruction, but in the hurry and excitement of releasing the horses one of the animals gave him a severe kick on the thigh which came near disabling him. The flames caught the dry stubble of the adjoining field and had nearly reached the stacks and buildings of Miss Angeline Egan, before they were subdued. The house of Mr. Richardson is frame but fortunately is roofed with slate which resisted the flying sparks, and by keeping the water buckets playing on the building the dwelling was saved. The crib of corn would also have been saved but at the time the flames reached it the water in the well gave out In addition to the stacks of straw and fodder and the buildings, the following property was burned. A new buggy and sleigh, with harness etc. 100 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of corn, chest of carpenter tools, corn crib and carriage house Two fat hogs were so badly scorched that they were butchered directly after the fire; new mowing machine, wheat drill, farm implements and hay and what in the barn. The entire loss will reach $1'00 at a moderate estimate, with $300 insurance, in the Farmers and Mechanics' company of this county.

The Debbin' Falls Off.

There is trouble at the new Court House. The first coat of plastering froze during the late cold snap, owing, it is claimed, to the contractor failing to put in the windows in time. This had to be taken off, and a second coat commenced, when another cold snap came and the gentleman who had the contract for plastering, abandoned the job and left. The commissioners are now having the windows closed up with boards, and have engaged home plasterers to finish the work. From present appearances there are lively times ahead, and the tax payers will have the pleasure of footing the bill.

[The watch dog of the treasury, the *Append* is credited with the above.]

Temperance.

About half the members of the committee who were placed in charge of the prohibition campaign last fall, met at Elkton on Tuesday in response to a call by the chairman H. H Brady. After consultation the chair was empowered to appoint a committee to prepare plans for the better enforcement of the law, than is likely to be had when left entirely to the legally constituted officers to look after its enforcement. Geo. A. Blake, L. M. Haines, Thos. Waring and Henry R. Torbert were named as the committee, who were instructed to report on Tuesday next.

A Jumbo Radish.

Mr Stephen John Reynolds brought a radish into the MIDLAND JOURNAL office last Saturday which weighed 18 pounds, and measured in circumfere nce 30 inches; length from where top branched out to end of root broken off 21 inches. The monster was gnarled and twisted and pronged as an old oak tree. This radish like some of our public men had out lived its usefulness, and its value passe with its infancy.

The Farm.

FARM MISCELLANY.

Permanent pastures are looked upon by Prof. Arnold as a stumbling block in the way of progressive dairying and a thing to be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances. He tells the Farmers' Advocate that permanent pastures and meadows are great institutions in the eyes of lazy and dull men, and perhaps are as well suited to their capacity as anything.

Pasture land in its best state generally pays the poorest of any of the arable part of the farm, and permanent pasture poorest of all. There are several reasons why this should be so. First, the grass in a pasture is necessarily unthrifty, because it is so frequently cropped. No plant can flourish and be vigorous which is denuded of its green herbage. Every time it is wounded by cropping its growth is put back. It stands still, or grows but feebly, till it recovers from the shock and has time to gather renewed energy sufficient to throw out new shoots, only again to be stunted, and to repeat the same thing over and over again through the season, or until frost silences any attempt at growth. The present season has furnished a sorrowful demonstration of the short-sighted policy of subjecting cows solely to the uncertain supply of food furnished by pasture only, even if of the best and freshest sort. Almost all sections have suffered more or less. And this is repeated to some extent every year. Cheese factories and creameries have been closed for lack of milk, and the returns from private dairies have dwindled to a ruinous pittance almost everywhere, and loss is common. Prof. Arnold takes the view that all this is avoidable—not a necessity. Such men as Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin; John Gould of Ohio; Harris Lewis, of New York, and Edward Burnett, of Massachusetts, and many others of the same sort, go through such crises without whining at all, and make money while others are losing. These men have learned that it is unwise to put their sole trust in pastures, especially old ones, and that tillage and rotation of crops are better, and by their steady success, whether drought prevails or not, they are public examples of the fact that, be the seasons what they may, hot or cold, wet or dry, dairying is one of the most profitable and certain of all agricultural industries when a fair share of common sense is employed in its management.

Weed Out the Poor Cows.

How few dairymen can tell what cows pay them a profit, and how much. There are cows in the herd that they are keeping at a loss, but not having tested them they cannot tell positively about them. In the fall is the time to weed out the unprofitable cows, for the wintering of these is just so much money wasted. They consume as much food as a cow that would pay a good profit, and even if it should be investigated that more could be realized for them in spring, the probabilities are that the returns from good cows would more than offset what advance in price there might be, provided there was any.

Sheep.

Push on the lambs. But to do this they must be kept in a yard by themselves. Keep the stock ram in vigorous condition by a daily allowance of corn and rye mixed. Ewes that are safely in lambs should be given a little extra food. The quality of the lamb and the strength and milk of the ewes will depend upon this. Where sheep are not sheared in the fall, a dry shelter should be provided whenever they are kept out of doors after the first of Fall sheared sheep suffer less from the cold winter rains than unshorn ones whose fleeces hold so much water that it sap chill and benumb the animals. This fact applies everywhere to sheep exposed to wet and cold together. Dry beds are indispensable for sheep at this season, and damp air is to be avoided. Sheep laugh at dry cold; but are made miserable by wet. An unhappy sheep will soon be a sick one.

Examine the feet of the flock and pare overgrown hoofs. When a sheep is seen upon its knees, look to the feet; they will be found in bad condition and in need of attention. See that salt is given at least once a week; and observe regularity as to the time feeding, especially with fattening sheep.

Poultry.

All poultry intended for fattening should be put up at once. Three weeks of feeding will make a fowl as fat as can be. Clear out all the dead-heads. A fowl is a small thing, but it will eat its head off very soon. Make the lives useless and should be got rid of somehow.

Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas.

(Continued from last week.)

From Prairie Farmer.

The evening of the day the advertisements appeared "in the papers" Mrs Slocum pleased the last of the Brahma eggs she had on hand under a sitting hen. "There!" she remarked to Jake, who was holding the lantern, "that makes sixty Brahma eggs that I have under hens, and if they hatch as well as the others did I shall feel satisfied. Now I shall save up the Brahma eggs to fill the orders that the advertisements ought to bring in, and set the rest of the hens on common eggs." "Going to set them all?" asked Jake. "Yes, if they want to sir; I want to raise all the half-breed chickens I can for market. I am determined to get even' on this poultry business this year so that by next season I can be gin to make money."

"Raising so many chickens besides the dairy work and all the rest will make it pretty hard for you, even with a girl to help, for I shall not have much time to lend a hand." "It will keep me pretty busy, I know," answered Mrs. Slocum, "but I like it; I fairly enjoy the extra work; in fact, I begin to think that the chicken business was the one thing needed to make me perfectly contented and happy" Jake looked thoughtful. "Are you then, so much happier than before?" he said at last, "so much," she answered, emphatically. "Then," said Jake with equal emphasis, the poultry account is even now, more than even,—in fact, there is a big balance on the credit side. I feel paid twice over for every cent invested. But see here, suppose your Brahma eggs get to old before the orders come in, what then?" "Oh, I shan't keep them too long, I'll mark them as I take them from the nests, and those that are not sold by the time they are a week old, I'll eat, and sell the fresher ones."

Four days later, a young farmer who lived in an adjoining township, nine miles away, called. "I didn't come to buy eggs," he explained to Mrs. Slocum "but I saw your advertisement in our county newspaper, and as I was coming right this way, I concluded to call and see your fowls."

He saw them, and was so favorably impressed by their size and beauty that he quite forgot he didn't come to buy eggs, but wanted a sitting right then and there. Mrs. Slocum carefully packed the thirteen eggs in a basket just as Squire Town had packed here the previous spring, and gave the look to the three dollars, she tried to look as if selling eggs at that price was something she had been doing all her life. That evening, when Jake came in from the post office, he brought two registered letters addressed to his wife, each letter contained an order for a sitting of eggs. "Oh dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Slocum, "twenty-six eggs wanted, and I have but three on hand. That doesn't look as if there was any danger of my keeping them until too old to sell. What shall I do?" "Orders filled now, and filled in rotation as early as possible," laughed Jake "Send postal cards, and tell them that you will send on the eggs some time next week."

The next mail brought two more orders, and Jake remarked that possibly they had overdone the advertising business. It certainly looked that way after awhile, for within the next fifteen weeks Mrs. Slocum received more orders by mail, and before those were filled the sharp-featured spinster called to find out when she could have a sitting. "Goodness knows, I don't," answered Mrs. Slocum; "I have all the sittings behind now, and my Brahmas have been laying so long and steadily that I am afraid they will want to sit before I get those orders filled" But those Brahmas seemed to understand the state of affairs for they behaved in the most eggs-emplary manner, only one offering to sit until after the four orders were filled and enough eggs over for the spinster. In the meantime other orders came by mail, and another woman, the one who had declared her willingness to see Mrs. Slocum "possessed" caught the chicken fever and called for a sitting of eggs. But the Brahmas rebelled, they felt that they had done their duty, and declared that the best Brahmas in the world couldn't go on laying forever without a rest; so they just quit and went to sitting in so determined a manner that Mrs. Slocum didn't attempt to argue the case, she returned the money sent by mail, denied the neighbor, let the Brahmas do as they pleased, while she reckoned up the profits.

"Thirty six dollars worth of eggs sold, and nineteen dollars paid for advertising. Thus ends the first season of selling eggs for hatching at three dollars a sitting. I don't seem to be getting rich very fast; but perhaps I can get even upon the chickens this fall."

(To be Continued.)

Renewed Her Youth.

Mrs Phœbe Chasley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, is in the 71-leaving remark able story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town; "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not draw myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at L. R. Kirk's Drug Store.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1887

Country Gentleman

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is the LEADING JOURNAL of American Agriculture, in amount and practical value of Contents, in extent and ability of Correspondence, in quality of paper and style of publication, is recognized as the FIRST RANK. It is believed to have no superior in either of the three chief divisions of

Farm Crops and Processes.
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while it also includes all minor departments of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Practice, Domestic Economy, Rural Architecture, Domestic Receipts, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, so that very light upon one of the most important of all questions.—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and is intended to supply, in a continually increasing degree, and in the best means of the term, a

Live Agricultural Newspaper.

Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has been GREATLY ENLARGED, its terms continue as before, when paid strictly in advance: ONE COPY, one year, $2 50; FIVE COPIES, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; TEN COPIES, $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

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In addition to our Premiums, a list of which will be found in the application blank, we to call special notice to our Colored Portraits of

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No light opera has ever been produced in the United States that has equalled in popularity "The Mikado." The original company to produce it in this country was D'Oyley Carte's English Company selected there by Gilbert and Sullivan, and not to this country. We have issued, for distribution to our patrons, a series of seven superb portraits of these artists, in character and costume, which are photographic gelatine work ever produced. They comprise

Geraldine Ulmer, as ..... "Yum Yum."
Leonora Braham, as ..... "Nanki Poo."
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Fred Billington, as ..... "Pooh Bah."

☞Our price for these portraits is twenty-five cents each, but to any one who sends our soap, and sending us 12 wrappers of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and full postoffice address, we will send the whole series, postage paid, free of charge.

Only one set to a family. Address

I. L. CRAGIN & CO. 119 S. Fourth St. Philadelphia.

HELP Wanted Everywhere. Any working people, send 10 cents for postage and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. Send to-day. Don't delay. Fortune awaits some one who is ready. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Central Market, 17th & Market Sts.
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Consignments Solicited—Prompt Returns.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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Keeps for sale the
UNIVERSAL
CORN COVERER
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TWIN HARROWS,
LIGHT & HEAVY WAGONS
(new and second-hand.)
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
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C. C. McCLURE,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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Roofing, Spouting, &c., done to order in the best manner and at short notice.
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and all Goods for Housekeeping
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POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER
Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.
Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is smiling, cleansing and Healing.
Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease. Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, "Canker Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases. Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.
Diphtheria & Sore Throat the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.
Piles. Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it will relieve at once. Especially useful during when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is also a great relief. In the removal of clothing is inconvenient.
For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who need The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best unguent that can be applied.
Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.
CAUTION. Pond's Extract has often imitated, but never equalled. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.
Sold everywhere. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
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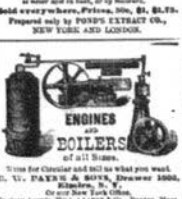

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Write for Circular and tell us what you want.
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Or our New York Office,
Eastern Agents, Bailey Lathe & Co., Boston, Mass.
Our rebuilt Vertical Boiler will not prime. No danger of bursting flues.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Pulverizer Seed Sower and Harrow ever offered. A. M. PARQUHAR, York, Pa.
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ALL KINDS MACHINERY & TOOLS
Wanted and for sale by
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ANNOUNCEMENT!
WEBSTER, AUBURN & CHAMPION WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES.
Furniture, Mattresses, Pillows, &c, Double and Single Carriage Harness, Stage Harness.
ALSO
The "SUPERIOR" GRAIN and FERTILIZER DRILL.
Claimed to be the best Force Feed Drill now in use. Call and examine my goods before purchasing.
☞ TERMS EASY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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$200,000 IN PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY, Sent free to all who write for it. Many will receive $200 each. Some $1,000 each. Some $5,000 each. Some $10,000 each. Some $20,000 each. Some $50,000 each. Some $100,000 each. Some $200,000 each. Some $500,000 each. Some $1,000,000 each. Some $2,000,000 each. Some $5,000,000 each. Some $10,000,000 each. Some $20,000,000 each. Some $50,000,000 each. Some $100,000,000 each. Some $200,000,000 each. Some $500,000,000 each. Some $1,000,000,000 each. Some $2,000,000,000 each. Some $5,000,000,000 each. Some $10,000,000,000 each. Some $20,000,000,000 each. Some $50,000,000,000 each. Some $100,000,000,000 each. Some $200,000,000,000 each. Some $500,000,000,000 each. Some $1,000,000,000,000 each. Some $2,000,000,000,000 each. Some $5,000,000,000,000 each. Some $10,000,000,000,000 each. Some $20,000,000,000,000 each. Some $50,000,000,000,000 each. Some $100,000,000,000,000 each. Some $200,000,000,000,000 each. Some $500,000,000,000,000 each. 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MURDERING GUNS.

STEEL CANNONS WHOSE USE IS TO RIDDLE TORPEDO BOATS.

The Part They Will Play in the American Navy.

The October issue of *Harpers Monthly* contains an illustrated article by Admiral Simpson of the American navy that deals with the construction of the steel guns that are to be used to arm the new war ships that Secretary Whitney is going to build. Incidentally the modern machine gun, or quick-firing gun, is mentioned as a "murdering gun," although the article is chiefly devoted to the method of constructing big breech-loaders. A naval officer who talked about these "murdering guns" recently, said:

"One has only to stop to think a moment to appreciate the tremendous advance made in the construction of guns during the present century. Every one is familiar with the fact that a very large number of the privateers that did their country such great service in the last war with England were armed with six-pounders—cannon that threw a ball of cast iron weighing six pounds. These guns were mounted in broadside, much as the nine-inch guns on the big wooden frigates that form the greater part of our navy now are mounted, and it is required about five men to serve them well. They were fired perhaps once in five minutes. Although the principle weapon of the little war ships of seventy-five years ago, the six-pounder is now one of the little guns to be used as the first-lock muskets were used in those days, to repel attacks from small boats and pick men off of exposed parts of an enemy's ship. This latter service gives them the names of murdering guns. The six-pounder of 1812 was usually a brass piece, and the charge of powder was so small that the balls failed often to penetrate the thick plank of an enemy's ship. It is a fact, that, until within forty years, thick timber in the top sides of a ship was sufficient protection even against the cannon balls of larger degree. But now the quick-firing six-pounder has become an awful weapon of destruction. Its barrel is made of steel. Instead of being fired by touching a flaming match to the priming in the vent of the gun, as its ancient namesake was it is fired and loaded as well by the motion of a lever. In place of the loose bag of powder and the round iron ball that loaded the ancient one, a metallic cartridge that is made up of powder fixed inside a long steel bolt is used. The cartridges are placed in a magazine connected with the gun, and the motion of the lever throws out the empty shell after the discharge, inserts a fresh cartridge, and fires it. The fastest gun of this recent trial of the Nordenfelt six-pounder at Dartford, England, was six pounds in 11 seconds, and could be easily and accurately fired twenty times in a minute.

"But the speed element, important as it is, is not the only advantage of these six-pounder quick-firing guns. At the Dartford trial one of these guns was tested to show its power. Five iron plates, each an inch thick, were used over an accurately backing of wood to form a target, yet the steel bolts which this gun threw with such marvelous rapidity went clean through the five inches of iron plates, the gun being fired at a distance of sixty yards from the target. That is the sort of a weapon that the thin racing shells called torpedo boats have got to face. The little steamer may fly at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, but unless she can get unobserved within a very short distance of the big man-of-war she seeks to destroy the captains of the big on the masts, which are erected in all of the vessels in range of her with the flashing six-pounders, and before she can travel three times her length will strike a swarm of steel bolts clear through hull, boiler and everything about her that not a soul nor a fragment of her will be left on the water to tell whence she came or mark where she went down. Not even the best of gunners can hit the target with the accident of fog or in the smoke or battle between larger ships can hope to reach an enemy to do him harm.

"One glory of naval warfare has departed forever—the glory of laying a ship yardarm to yardarm beside the enemy, and to the mad music of the ratchet with sword and pike swarming over the rail and sweeping the enemy from his own deck. It can't be done now because sailormen don't fight on open decks.

A curious test was made with one of the ten-barrel Nordenfelt guns not long ago in India. Two companies of wooden soldiers were set up on a rifle range. A company of fifty men armed with the best modern rifles, fired at one of the companies of wooden targets at a distance of 1,000 yards, while a ten-barrel machine gun peppered the other company during the same interval of time. It required six men to feed, aim, and fire the machine gun. An examination of the targets showed that the machine gun did as much work as the fifty trained men. But in time of actual battle the latter would, owing to the excitement, and other incident to the conflict, soon fall off with the accuracy now speed attained in a practice drill at a mark, while the machines, having neither nerves nor muscle, would spout death with unvarying accuracy and speed. It is no longer possible to work a murderous on an unprotected deck, except when out of range of the murdering guns of the enemy. It is not possible to take an enemy's ship by boarding. Small boats can never hope to carry an enemy's ship by securing a host of men on her deck, nor can torpedo boats approach within torpedo range except by stealth. Naval warfare is being narrowed down pretty well to contests between ships at long range with guns of immense power. A knowledge of gunnery, of chemistry, and mechanics is now as necessary for a modern naval seaman as courage and seamanship were for naval seamen seventy-five years ago."

The Beggars of Paris.

Next to the concierges, perhaps the beggars are the greatest nuisances in Paris. They have been augmenting so rapidly of late and becoming so aggressive that the prefect of police—now that the spirit is abroad—has resolved to expel them, and has issued instructions to police sergeants to get at the number and conduct of the fraternity in their respective districts. Just before they received the final *coup de bâton* the Temps has been entertaining its readers with some sketches of their private history. These Parisian beggars may be looked upon as the aristocracy of the mendicant world. Begging has become a fine art with them. They take to the streets from choice rather than necessity. They have got a sort of a literature now, and have themselves posted in coming events, and systematically take different beats. Hows of them may be seen at church doors when a marriage or a funeral is on, and they hang round the doors of fashionable restaurants. The greatest nuisances among the gang are those who don't beg at all. There is an institution for the manufacture and training of this species. They play the role of distortionists. Several posters are kept at work on their small wooden carts, staves and various contrivances for them. Their object is to draw money from the public by their piteous and excruciating positions, and not by solicitation. And considering that many of them do not speak, they find it says a good deal for the gullibility of the Parisians that they succeed. The *culs-de-jatte*—those who squeeze themselves into a sort of wooden bowl and propel themselves along the pavement with their hands—frequently combine the functions of thief with those of beggar as they are justa convenient height to reach ladies' pockets. According to the Temps there were 2,765 beggars arrested in Paris in 1884, and 4,128 in 1885. When arrested they are first taken to a central police station, where they are asked to give an account of themselves. Some are sent to the hospital or to the Depot of Mendicity, others to their native departments, and the worst offenders to the police courts. There is in Paris a privileged or licensed class of beggars. The police have always had power to deal with others who on whatever pretence received alms; but the general toleration allowed on fete days seems to have been allowed on other days as well, until it has become intolerable.

Human Side of Washington.

Everett Hale, of Boston, lectured the other day at Chautauqua, on the "Human Side of Washington." The lecturer said he would try to enable the audience to appreciate the fact that Washington was a real man, and not a demigod. Washington was singularly human. The real Washington bought lottery tickets and was afraid of failing in love, and was greatly troubled because the young women would not fall in love with him. He was a bad speller; he traded horses, always to his own advantage, and he was the richest American of his day. Lord Fairfax brought up Washington to become a thorn in the flesh of George III. The lecturer had no doubt that the hatchet story was true.

Washington was a man of principle and honor, and in the time of the stamp act was recognized as the Virginia patriot. Washington was as talkative among friends as Grant, but as silent as he was in the presence of resorters. He asked a blessing at the table; he had his mug of beer and his glass of wine, and was a healthy, cheerful, active man, who enjoyed his life as if it were worth living. He had great passions, but held them in magnificent control. He had some faint idea of the America of to-day.

The Widow.

The other day a very dainty young woman in black, with a mourning veil—not too mourning, just about mourning enough—so draped as to set off her shapely head and neck to advantage, entered a large stationery store on Washington street, and said sweetly to a clerk behind the counter:

"Do you have all kinds of mourning cards?"

"Yes'm; we have the cards, and can get them engraved for you."

"Oh, I don't want the kind they get engraved—I want playing cards, you know."

"Mourning playing cards?"

"Why, yes, don't you think they would be real nice and tasty?"

The clerk was obliged to confess that the trade hadn't yet reached the point of supplying playing cards with mourning border, for bereaved lovers of whist and draw poker, and the lady left the store visibly disappointed.

Nationalistic Item.

"I am very sorry I did not get acquainted with you until I had become a widower," said Col. Percy Yerger to his second wife, with whom he does not live very happily."

"What do you mean by that," asked the partner of his joys.

"Nothing except that I would much rather have got you for my first wife," replied the fond husband, carelessly.

"Why do you wish that I had been your first wife?"

"Because some other woman would be my present wife, darling."

Made to Take it all Back.

The liar was telling some of his friends in the smoking-car how he was a government contractor during the war and on one occasion he worked in five thousand pairs of shoes with pasted soles.

"Was that just before Second Bull Run?" queried a farmer-looking man on a seat by.

"I believe it was."

The farmer pulled off an old shoe and exhibited a bunion as big as his fist.

"I got a pair of shoes," he said, as he stood up, "and when I wore them this bunion and blood me up so that I was captured and spent six months in Andersonville. Stranger, prepare to git the darnedest licking on the earth."

The liar had to admit that he was only sixteen years old when he was drafted, so to furnish the bunion man with a cigar.

What They Were.

A hostess who cannot preserve her serenity upon even the most crucial occasions is lacking in one of the most essential qualities of an entertainer. The thoughtless spilling of her best wine, the soiling of her whitest tablecloth, and the accidental breaking of a whole trayful of her best old family china, should not cause one muscle of her countenance to change.

On the other hand, an affected ignorance respecting the contents of the dish she has for is at least almost as fatal as the opposite extreme. I was myself present at a dinner party at which one of the untutored stable-helpers was brought in on an emergency, to assist.

"What cheese, John?" inquired the anguished hostess, as John irresolutely trust forward a dish of tartlets just under her right elbow.

"I don't know ma'am, really," he replied, "but I think they're a penny a piece!"

Man's Unselfishness.

He—Well, wife, it looks as though the steamer was about to sink, and there are no life-preservers.

She—Oh, Harry, what shall we do?

He—I have thought. Babies, I have heard, will not sink. If the worst comes I'll throw little Bobbie in and you can hold of him."

She—What will become of you?

He—Oh, never mind me. I'll arrange to get a door or two. That'll keep me up.

Nature, the handmaiden of God, doth nothing but with good advice, if we make researches into the true reason of things.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "What is Brown's Iron Bitters?" The answer is plain and unmistakable. It is a medicine that will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Intermittent Fevers, Weakness, Lack of Energy, Want of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Shortness of Breath, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, and all diseases requiring a tonic. It is not a new medicine, but has been sold for many years. It is not a patent medicine, the formula is known. It is not a secret remedy, the ingredients are given away. It is not a beverage, it will not intoxicate. It is the only iron medicine that does not blacken the teeth or cause headache. It is the only iron medicine that will not injure the stomach. It is the only iron medicine that will not constipate. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause nervousness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause indigestion. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause sick headache. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause dizziness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a bad taste in the mouth. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a coated tongue. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a sallow complexion. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a dark appearance of the skin. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of lassitude. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of weakness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of nervousness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of irritability. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of restlessness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of sleeplessness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of dizziness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of faintness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of nausea. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of vomiting. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of diarrhea. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of constipation. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of flatulence. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of bloating. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of gas. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of pain. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of soreness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of stiffness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of numbness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of tingling. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of burning. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of itching. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of crawling. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of creeping. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of trembling. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of twitching. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of jerking. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of convulsions. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of epilepsy. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of paralysis. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of apoplexy. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of death. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of resurrection. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of immortality. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of eternal life. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of heaven. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of hell. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of purgatory. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of limbo. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of nothingness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of annihilation. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of extinction. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of oblivion. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of forgetfulness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of amnesia. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of aphasia. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of agnosia. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of apraxia. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of agraphia. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of alexia. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of word blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of mind blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of color blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of form blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of space blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of time blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of number blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of music blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of art blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of literature blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of science blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of philosophy blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of religion blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of morality blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of ethics blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of aesthetics blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of logic blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of metaphysics blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of ontology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of cosmology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of theology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of anthropology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of sociology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of psychology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of neurology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of physiology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of anatomy blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of histology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of embryology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of teratology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of pathology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of etiology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of prognosis blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of therapeutics blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of materia medica blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of pharmacology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of toxicology blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of hygiene blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of public health blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of sanitation blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of quarantine blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of isolation blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of disinfection blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of fumigation blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of ventilation blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of heating blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of lighting blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of water supply blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of sewerage blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of drainage blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of plumbing blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of gas fitting blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of electric lighting blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of telephone blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of telegraph blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of postal service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of express service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of railroad service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of steamship service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of canal service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of river service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of lake service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of ocean service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of coast service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of harbor service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of port service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of dock service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of wharf service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of pier service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of bridge service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of tunnel service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of viaduct service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of aqueduct service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of reservoir service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of standpipe service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of hydrant service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of fire service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of police service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of ambulance service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of hearse service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of undertaking service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of embalming service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of cremation service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of burial service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of cemetery service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of mausoleum service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of monument service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of tombstone service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of epitaph service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of obituary service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of funeral service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of mourning service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of crape service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of black service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of white service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of gray service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of purple service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of violet service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of green service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of blue service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of yellow service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of orange service blindness. It is the only iron medicine that will not cause a feeling of red service blindness.

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

YOU can be cured OF RHEUMATISM by using RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE.

It is not a cure-all. It cures nothing but Rheumatism, but it is a safe and sure cure for that disease. It is made with the utmost care and will surely be to be reliable.

Mr. G. B. Clarke, of 1021 N. 19th St., Philada., writes that another cake he had been cured by the Russian Rheumatism Cure, and that whether it would not prevent, nothing he was satisfied, with the disease, and of its kind. He says he suffered for years with it, and tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing gave him relief until he used the Russian Rheumatism Cure. He says he is now entirely cured, and thinks it is the best remedy for rheumatism in the world. He says he will always recommend it to his friends.

Mr. Chas. A. Carr, Grocer, and Manda St., Philadelphia, says: "I was troubled with rheumatism for years. I tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing gave me relief until I used the Russian Rheumatism Cure. It cured me in one week. I am entirely well now."

Mr. Wm. Lewis, Grocer, 1000 Girard Ave

THE MIDLAND.

E. E. EWING & SONS, - - Publishers.

$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

By examining the Date on the paper in connection with their name, subscribers will always readily ascertain to what time their subscription is paid. All subscriptions dated **NOV. '86** will expire at the end of that month, the present month, and should be renewed before the close of the month.

Subscribers who do not receive their paper regular will please notify us.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, in Advance. - - - -	$1.00
Six Months, " - - - - -	.50
Three Months " - - - - -	.25

Single Copy, 3 cents.

Friday, Nov. 26, 1886.

Farmers,

Is it possible for you to become sufficiently interested in your own affairs to think and write about them? We had reasonable hope that we could induce, could *persuade*, could *coax* the farmers of this highly favored agricultural section to discuss through the columns of THE MIDLAND JOURNAL the agricultural outlook for the future, the mode of tillage and crops their experience favored, or taught them was most profitable, but we well nigh despair. When a farmer is induced to talk about his business,—his *profession* as the literary class style their employment—he will say there is no sooner in farming, wheat doesn't pay the cost of production and then he switches off on politics the subject he knows, in the majority of cases, the least about, or takes any reasonable means to become informed on. He does know the name of the party to which he is "proud" to claim allegiance, but in nine cases out of ten his knowledge of State craft stops right here.

If wheat and corn are produced at a loss, it would seem that the most natural thing to do would be to discuss the situation, and in the multitude of council profit by the wisdom it is reputed to contain. Within fifty miles of Cecil there is considerably more than a million mouths to be fed whose owners are non food producers. The west with its railroad rings does and will continue to do so, supply grain cheaper than it can be raised on our farms, but there is much which this million of consumers require in their daily bill of fare which the west cannot supply The times and pressure of circumstances are forcing a transition in the agriculture of this favored section but our farmers shut their eyes and appear determined to defy Fate till Fate grinds them under his pitiless heel If they would exchange their best thoughts with each other through the columns of THE MIDLAND JOURNAL a paper public ed in their midst and devoted to the interests which pert in to the general welfare of this immediate part of the state, such mutual exchange of id as would spon aneously start inquiry among farmers that would infuse the entire fraternity to seek by better methods to improve the general welfare. Let us see who will be the first to make the effort. Cecil county by adopting our suggestions would see many months become an interested farmers' Club.

The death of ex-president Arthur on Thursday morning of last week, in the 57th year of his age, came suddenly and rather unexpectedly on the country. No man who filled the presidential chair except R. B. Hayes, prior to the present term, now lives. A strange fatality seems to follow our presidents. Their term of office is scarcely ended, if indeed they are allowed to live their allotted time of office out, till death claims them his victims

Another Distinguished American Dead.

Charles Francis Adams, died in Boston, Mass., on Sunday, 21st inst. He was a third son of John Quincy Adams. The deceased was born in 1807. When 2 years old he was taken by his father to St. Petersburg where he learned Russian, German and French. His father was then minister to Russia.

To Our Subscribers.

We wish you all to *carefully* examine the printed address on your papers and note the date to which your subscription has been paid, and pay up to the end of the subscription year where the same has been allowed to fall behind. The individual amount is small and for that reason is very liable to be overlooked by the most prompt business men, sometimes. Three or four hundred subs. a little in arrears all paying up is quite a lift to the publishers, though scarcely noticeable to each. We hope you will not neglect to look at the label on your paper, and let us hear from you this side of Christmas.

Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving day was a very gloomy day meteorologically considered, being damp and cloudy with muddy streets The day was spent by church going people attending service in their respective churches, by transacting little or nothing in business affairs, and by all in dining on poultry, plum pudding and "such." Thanksgiving is a Puritan institution which has spread all over the country and is recognized as a legal holiday. It is distinctly an American institution Nearly all other holidays are of church origin

Extract from the Secretary's report of the Farmers' Alliance at its last National session, held in Chicago

"During the last ten years we have besought the national legislature at every session to do something to prevent the greed of railroad corporations from swallowing up our entire profits, and while neither farming or business in general has scarcely been able to maintain itself, for two or three years the railroads have made nine million dollars more this year than they made last year. They have been permitted through excessive charges for service to maintain their prosperity at the expense of the public and by the forced assessments to maintain the values of their property though the values of other property have been greatly depressed The flagrant wrong of allowing a railroad corporation to do a profitable and an increasing profitable business, while every other business in the country is being conducted at a loss, is a license that is devoid of a single element of justice."

Cecil County Fair Premiums.

As an encouragement to exhibitors at our Agricultural Fair, we note that among the many checks handed to successful exhibitors at the last Fair by the Treasurer of the Society have been some of considerable size. Among them we may mention John McKane, Cecil county $78; R. H. Hodson, Chester county, $120; Henry P. Ricketts, Elkton, $22 Wm. Travers, Cecil county, $13; Dr. J. C. McCoy, New Castle county $59; Judge Stump, Cecil county, $96; H. M. Thomas, Kent county, Del., $60.50; Dr. J. C. Maple, Trenton, N. J., $50 50; Wm. Homewood, New Castle county, $63; H. W. Austin, Woodstown N. J., $67; W. H. McDowell, Cecil county, $48.50; Manly Drennen, Elkton, $16; John M. Thackery, Elkton, $23; W. R. Grosh, $17; Chas. Walton, $45; J. Sterritt Smith, $41, J. G. Fisher, $54; J. A. Stovell, $28.50; E. E. Marsh. $16; Schum & Lippold, $17; Mrs. C. Norris, $26; H. D. Strawbridge, $28; Wm. Hogan, $11; Geo. Ainsown, $22.50; D. R. Allen $28; Amos McNeal, $26; Wm. Fairweather, Erie, Pa., $152; J. L. McCormick, $13.—*News.*

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by Dr. L. B. Kirk.

The Oat Crop.

Farmers who desire to raise heavy crops—and all farmers wish to achieve that success—should prepare their corn stubble for the crop this fall. When the ground is clear of weeds, which is the case when the corn crop has been thoroughly cultivated, then it can be put in order by a few workings with one of the improved harrows. Corn stubble that is plowed this fall will not wash more than the bare field that remains as it is left after the corn crop has been removed; and if the soil is largely composed of clay the action of frost will have a beneficial influence on it. In the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, give it a freshening up with the harrow and drill in the oats with some quick acting fertilizer, and before the heavy spring rains come on the oat crop will have been got out of the way, and other work can be attended to without the farmer being pushed by the advancing season and detained by wet weather.

The oat crop is always heaviest when it can be got into the ground early. Its ripening is hastened before the parching heat of late June overtakes it, and having the long cool season of early spring to grow, the grain reaches a degree of perfection it seldom attains if sown late.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, blood, and general debility cured by Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

Twenty Years Record.

Rev. J. W. Macomber, Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y. writes:—"About twenty years ago I was laid aside for nearly eight weeks with a severe cold and congestion of the lungs and was nearly discouraged when I providentially came across *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* In a short time I found myself completely cured. *Since that time* I have used it with universal success in my family."

Washington, when asked by a friend during what proved to be his last sickness to take some medicine for his cold, replied "I never take medicine for a cold, let it go as it came." In a few days he was dead. Never neglect a cold but always have on hand *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer*, the great remedy for coughs and colds. Price 25c, 50c and $1 00 per bottle. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Mothers, teething and fretful children need Dr. Arnold's Soothing and Quieting Cordial. 25c. For sale by G. G Sill.

MARRIED.

WILSON—YERKES.—On Nov. 17th 1886, at the home of the bride in Lombard, Cecil Co. Md., by the Rev. Wm. B. Chalfant, Mr. Charles B. Wilson of Calvert, to Miss Susie H. Yerkes, both of Cecil Co.

GATCHELL—MORRISON.—On Nov. 17, 1886, in Zion M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. C. F. Sheppard, Mr. David E. Gatchell of Rising Sun to Miss Josephine Morrison of Calvert Md.

DIED.

BRICKLY.—On Tuesday last 23rd inst., Samuel Brickly, near Farmington. The remains were interred at Ebenezer burying ground on Thursday. Services were held at the Church at 2 P. M. The deceased had attained a ripe old age being in his eighty-third or eighty-fourth year at his death.

RISING SUN MARKET.

GRAIN AND HAY.
[Reported by A. L. DUNNINGTON & CO.]

Wheat	$ 78
Timothy Hay	16
Straw	8
Choice Fultz Wheat	.80
Oats	.35
Corn	.46
Timothy Seed	2 50
Winter Wheat Bran	17 00
Coal, per 2240 lbs.	5 50

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
[Reported by E. E. BUFFINGTON.]

Butter	.20
Eggs	20
Chickens spring	8
Lard	.8
Ham	.12
Shoulder	8
Side	8

desire consumers living at a distance from the city to know that by means of the Mail Order Department shopping can be done while sitting comfortably at home almost as satisfactorily as at the counters.

The expense, trouble and fatigue of going to the city are avoided, and the goods selected from as choice an assortment as would be inspected, were the store visited in person.

Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOODS

We are now prepared to offer to the people of Rising Sun and vicinity one of the largest stocks of GENERAL MERCHANDISE we ever carried, at prices universally acknowledged to be the very lowest.

Great care has been given to the selection of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

both in New York and Philadelphia markets. We ask an inspection and comparison of prices.

Ladies' City-Made Kid Shoes

an especial feature in stock.

Walker, Walp, W. & V., Champion and Haywood Boots.

Buffalo and Goat Robes, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, &c.

The Goods must move as we do not believe in standing still.

E. R. BUFFINGTON

STEPHENSON & REYNOLDS,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

STOVES, HARDWARE, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, BAR IRON, STEEL, IRON PIPE and STEAM FITTINGS, &c

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.

Tin Roofing and Spouting Done at Short Notice.

AGENTS FOR

Oliver Chilled Plows and Repairs.

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Nov. 26, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

The R. & O have doubled tracked from Wilmington to Philadelphia.

Forty head of improved breeds of sheep were killed last week in Elk Neck by dogs.

The Eureka Fertilizer Company are about commencing to rebuild their works at Perryville.

The Calvert W. C. T. U. will hold its next meeting at the home of Miss Cie E. McDowell, to-morrow.

New Rag Carpets at E. R. Buffington's.

Mr. Jacob Tome who had been seriously indisposed for some time, we learn has recovered his usual good health.

Pond's Extract is a standard medical remedy, that is supreme in its power over Pain and all Inflammations and Hemorrhages.

The directors annual meeting of the Rising Sun Detective Association will be held at Dr. Kirk's drug store to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dried and evaporated fruits on sale at E. R. Buffington's.

County commissioner Cooley who has been spending the fall in Minnesota for the benefit of his health, is reported on his way home.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by Dr. Kirk a guarantee. It cures Consumption.

The B. & O. commenced running local trains this week between Wilmington and Philadelphia, running three trains daily each way.

The McCullough Iron Works strike at North East has come to an end after an enforced idleness of 17 weeks. The mills will start on Monday next.

The beacon light now nightly shines from the Bartholoi statue, on Bedloe's Island. The government lighthouse keepers have her majesty's lamp in charge.

New crop New Orleans molasses now in stock at E. R. Buffington's.

The National Bank building, of Rising Sun, is receiving a fresh coat of paint. The Bank employs Oxford artists to do it in new colors. Wasn't home talent competent?

We are sorry to learn that the last Harford county Agricultural Fair was a financial failure, the managers being compelled to borrow a large sum to meet expenses.

Thomas Foster is putting a neat pall fence round his lot and buildings Yards in the village would look much prettier and be equally safe without the expense of fencing.

BLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

Any one in want of oysters, Kimball's is the place to get them, in any style you may want, and by the measure, 35, 40 and 50 cts. per qt. Fresh opened every day. nov19-tf

The Sheriff took Paul Reed the colored man who was sentenced to be hanged but whose sentence was commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, to the penitentary on Tuesday.

The post office was closed on Monday last, by orders from Washington from ten till 1 o'clock as a tribute of respect to the late ex president Arthur whose funeral took place on that day.

Cards are out for the wedding of George C. Reynolds of Rising Sun and Miss Laura E. Spencer of New London, Pa., which happy event will take place on Fifth-day, twelfth month, second.

Still another invoice of ladies and misses coats arrived this week at E. R. Buffington's.

The old English sport of fox hunting is being revived with considerable vim in Chester and Delaware counties, where fox hunting clubs are organized and equipped with gaudy hunting uniforms.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

Mrs. George Oldham of Zion has sold her fine wood lot of 14 acres to a Lancaster party. The purchaser has a portable saw mill in the woods and is sawing out wheel wright stuff and railroad ties.

John Wroth, cashier of the Wyoming National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa., and a native of this county, died on Tuesday of last week, aged 48 years. The deceased was a brother of Mrs J. Coudon of Perryville.

Rev. Thomas Murphy D. D. has been engaged to deliver his lecture "Italy" in the West Nottingham Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Dec. 7th. The former opportunity for this lecture, on Nov. 12th failed on account of stormy weather.

A bad character named Patrick Kennedy of Port Deposit whose special pastime was getting drunk and beating his wife, was arrested last week after considerable resistance, and arraigned before Squire Abrahams, who sentenced him to 4 months at Jessup's Cut.

J. C. Hindman, auctioneer, offered at public sale on Saturday last the Lynch property situated near Bay View, containing 26 acres, and improved with a good dwelling and outbuilings. The property was bid to $1200 and withdrawn. Real estate is very dull sale at the present time.

The Farmers and Mechanics Fire Insurance of this county meets with another heavy loss. A barn on the farm of Alexander Rutter in Elk Neck was destroyed by fire on Monday last together with its contents, and one cow and a hog. The loss is estimated at $2500, insured in the Farmers and Mechanics for $1800

A little daughter between two and three years of age, of Mr. A. L. Duyckinck, of Rising Sun, fell from a chair on Sunday morning last, badly fracturing one of her arms about the elbow. Dr. Dare dressed the broken arm and pronounced the wound a very bad one, the bone being splintered.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

Conowingo W. C. T. U. of Lancaster Co. organized a Juvenile Temperance Band called Loyal Legion of Happy Hollow. And elected the following officers: Superintendent, Cornelia L. Blackburn; Assistant Kate A. Carter; Sect'y. Susan Jamison; Treas. Jennie Stephens; Librarian, Carrie McVey.

A farm of 390 acres in Sassafras Neck was sold last week by Jno. S. Wirt, trustee, for $11,000 which is a little more than $28.20 per acre. The property had been offered at public sale three times. Land is indeed very low, and farmers are paying tax on an assessment, which is in most instances considerably above its cash value.

Presidents Roberts of the Pennsylvania R. R. and Garrett of the B. & O. have had a conference it is reported, about a way out of Baltimore city, and it is said the result is likely to be the privilege of the B. & O. passing through Pratt street to the President street station. The cars will be hauled through Pratt street by horses as of old time.

A narrow escape from an extensive fire occured on Wednesday morning last at the residence of W. M. Strutz. A member of the family got up before it was light and struck a match to light his way down stairs. In passing down the stairs the burning match was held in contact with a basket of clothing. Without bein noticed fire was communicated to the clothing and before it was discovered about $10.00 worth of the wearing apparel was destroyed and a partition somewhat burned. A timely bucket of water extinguished before further damage was done

Several freight trains were run on the Central Division R. R. on Sunday last which whistled past our usually quiet borrough. Our rural population who maintain some of the old time reverence for the Sabbath, and whose ears have not been accustomed to the harsh sounds of the locomotive on the "Lord's day," like persons living on some of the great steam thoroughfares, protest in strong terms against this noisy desecration of the Sabbath.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, Price 50 cents. Nasal-injector free. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

Mr. J. Lincoln was taking home a half dozen young peach trees, of the celebrated "Globe" variety on Wednesday last, which he proposed to plant out and carefully attend. All of our farmers might have an abundant supply of good peaches if they would plant a few trees of choice varieties in "sheltered places, where they would be protected from the cold north winds of winter and above valleys or low grounds where spring frosts are liable to kill the early buds.

An immense shad four feet long, such as they catch at Bald Friar and Peach Bottom, is to be placed over the Court House to watch the weather. The fish is to be clothed in silver scales and all the paraphenalia becoming an official fish, holding so exalted a position. Harry Hurn, Ecton's artist, is the designer of this rare and radiant fish, which if it endures as long as the old shad that was degraded from his position with the tearing down of the old steeple, will perpetuate the artist's memory "nigh on to a hundred year."

CROUP WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Dr. L. R. Kirk.

John A. McKown of Charlestown, this county, was hurled about sixteen feet on Saturday last, by the propeller of a handcar. He was driving the car at the time, when he was thrown as above stated, falling directly in front of the car. The car could not be stopped and ran over his body. It was loaded with five men and their tools. The accident happened a little below the station. He was put on the car and taken to the depot, after which he was borne to his father's home, where he lingered until about 5 o'clock A. M., when he expired.

Gentlemen:—I have a little girl who has been very sick with a cough and bowel difficulty. I employed at different times two of our best physicians, and their efforts proved of no success. They told me that she could not live. I was advised by a neighbor to try *Dr. Bell Arnold's Cough Killer*, I did so but with very little faith, if any, but the result was marvellous. My little girl is to-day alive and perfectly well. Please accept my thanks for the wonderful medicine which you have placed before the public, I wish everybody knew its value. Wm. E. Anderson, Bolivar, W. Va. Price 25c. 50c and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by G. G. Sill.

Physic is necessary at times for Biliousness, Costiveness, &c. Use Dr. Arnold's Bilious Pills 25c. For sale by G. G. Sill.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Soldby Dr. L. R. Kirk.

Information has reached us that the Tyson Mining Company of Baltimore has sold 250 acres of land in Elk township to a company of foreigners, near Philadelphia, for $6.50 pre acre. The Tyson Mining Company reserve the chrome right and will pay the new owners $1 per ton and damages for all chrome taken out of the land. The foreigners and their twelve families will move to their new purchase at a time unknown to us.—*Oxford Press.*

[There has been lying at the station at Rising Sun for several years a large quantity of rock chrome, probably 20 tons. Why don't the Tyson Co., ship it to Baltimore? The Company has a large quantity of chrome land which it is probable they are more anxious to find purchasers for than they are about the chrome it contains. Years ago, when the Company suspended mining Owen Reister, the foreman who managed the chrome mines on the edge of Lancaster and Cecil, was sent to California to prospect for chrome, where he discovered large quantities of the mineral, so near the coast as to be accessible to vessels with little or no land transportation.

Dr. Lucas throws tons of chrome out on the dump at his corundum mines in Macon county, N. C., which is not worth the cost of transportation to market.]

Three Tons of Poultry.

There were shipped from Rising Sun station on Tuesday last for Philadelphia, nearly three (3000 lbs) tons of Thanksgiving poultry.

Increase of Pupils.

The Friends Normal Institute of this town, W. F. Overholt Principal, has an attendance of 57 pupils, six new ones entering the school on Monday last.

Killed by the Cars.

On Monday morning last Wm. H. Chesney a prominent citizen of Harford county who lived near Churchville was struck by an express train at Aberdeen, which was running at a speed of 50 miles an hour and hurled 150 feet. Death was instantaneous.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. R. Kirk.

FOR SALE.—TEN SHOAT PIGS. Stephen J. Reynolds. nov19 2t

NOTICE

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY, January 27, 1885.

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

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

ORPHANS' COURT.

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

Test: R. E. JAMAR, Register.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

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

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[Established in 1861.]

110 pages Weekly—$1.00 a Year.

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DENTIST.

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Graduate of Medicine and Dental Surgery.

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OXFORD, PA.

Notice to Gunners.

All persons are warned and forbidden not to trespass on the premises of the subscriber with dog and gun or other wise, under penalty of the law

P. ROBERTS KIRKBRIDE.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes!

The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the public as AUCTIONEER. A varied experience enables me to promise satisfaction.

BEFORE GOODS A SPECIALTY.—Prompt attention and reasonable prices. P. O. address CHLORA, MD.

Respectfully Yours,

A. S. ELLIOTT.

I. R. TAYLOR,

Justice of the Peace.

Rising Sun, - - - Md.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Wills, and other legal instruments of writing, carefully and correctly drawn up and executed, at a reasonable cost.

All business transacted before me confidential without request. oct30

J. D. ZEHNDER,

MARBLE WORKS,

Rising Sun, Md.

Head and Foot Stones, Monuments and Marble Work of all Description Neatly Executed

THE GREAT SALISBURY FIRE,

October 17th, 1886.

To Messrs. FARREL & CO.

No. 1.

BANK OF SALISBURY, MD,

"We found contents in as good order and condition as before the fire. Thanking you for such protection, we remain, yours,

JOHN E. WHITE, Cashier."

No. 2

E. E. JACKSON & CO.

"The safe stood a good test. We were heavily stocked with Books and Stationery. We find the books and papers nicely preserved.

No. 3.

HUMPHREYS & TILGHMAN,

"The safe fell among our coal oil in the cellar. The coal iron wheels on it were melted. Inside nice policies, valuable papers and our books all preserved in our safe."

No. 4.

F. C. & H. S. TODD.

"Our safe was for thirty hours lying in a perfect bed of fire. Our stock consisted of Hardware, etc. The books were warped, but the writing all legible.

No. 5.

R. E. POWELL & CO.

"The safe was dug from the cellar eighty hours after the fire. We found contents in perfect condition.

No. 6.

PENINSULA HOTEL.

"I have just had the safe removed from the ruins it stood the test nobly."

WILLIAM FELL.

No. 7

BRICKHEAD, LAWS & CAREY.

"We had one of your Champion safes. After the fire we removed the safe and opened it. Found contents in perfect condition."

No. 8.

E. F. FOWLER.

"The heat was intense and severely tested your safe. It was opened three days after the fire. Books and papers were all preserved.

No. 9.

G. R. RIDER, Postmaster.

"We have just been able to get out our safe more than three days after the fire. We find contents preserved in satisfactory condition."

Every Farrel & Herring's Safe preserved its contents, while some safes of other makers failed.

FARREL & CO.,

627 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

M. M. M. MCMUG.

Mary Modern Matilda McMur
Is looking for leaves to paint on a jug;
She walks through the woodland, she walks
through the mead,
Where nature is fading and running to seed,
And as pleased as a child who's asleep on a
rug,
Is Mary Modern Matilda McMug.

Oh, Mary Modern Matilda McMug
Paints flowers and stomach and gay tumble-bug;
I like to walk with her through meadow and
dell
To pluck fadian pine and the russet cat-tail.
At her feet I'm as charmed as her Willoughby
pug.
Oh, Mary Modern Matilda McMug.

Oh, Mary Modern Matilda McMur.
The vines all around on the b ck-stairs hug.
The seedsmen all kiss, and the d sners all lean
On each other, and that's why their lives are
serene.
Across the morning bend round a white plug.
Oh, Mary Modern Matilda McMug.

Oh, Mary Modern Matilda McMur.
As a painteress you're quite a success and I'd sug-
Gest that you paint us in this autumn era
Together as though we were really one;
Then the grave of my subject will never be dug,
Oh, Mary Modern Matilda McMug.

POOR LITTLE DOT.

A Thanksgiving Story for Young and Old.

"Prince," was a big bronze turkey, handsome, fat, and lazy, and the property of Miss Martha Bassett. This lady was housekeeper for, and sister of, honest Timothy Bassett, who had never—as his sister declared—"spunked up enough" to ask any woman to marry him. Just why she had never married did not appear; unless, perhaps, no man had ever "spunked up" to ask her. For Miss Martha was not calculated to inspire a very large amount of sentiment in any man's heart, although, under a somewhat uncompromising exterior, there was hidden a warm and tender heart.

But somehow it had become slightly encrusted with selfishness, and a certain kind of pride. Not personal vanity, be it distinctly understood; for Miss Martha was not beautiful, and was perfectly well aware of it.

Consequently, after her somewhat scanty locks were safely and smoothly disposed of for the day, there was no more time wanted before *her* mirror.

But this good lady's pride was all in regard to her house-keeping and poultry. *Her* butter always "came hard" summer and winter; no moths ever molested *her* woolens; *her* preserves were never troubled with uneasiness, and clearer jelly was never seen than that which stood upon the shelves of Miss Martha's storeroom. As for poultry—well there was simply no better in the country—eggs the year round, and a nice fat chicken to kill at any time.

And this brings us back to Prince.

Little Charley Smith gave the bird this rather fanciful name, and it had always clung to him. As Charley enthusiastically and, somewhat slangily exclaimed, upon seeing Prince for the first time, that "he was the boss gobbler of the whole crowd, and no mistake, and he must be named Prince."

And as Charley was the only child of Miss Martha's, and Timothy's favorite niece, wherever he expressed a wish it immediately became a law to that admiring and abject household. Luckily, the young gentleman's visit was not of long duration.

As it was, he became in the three weeks he did stay, extremely domineering and exacting. Then, too, his name for the big, bronze turkey was so entirely appropriate that it was never forgotten.

Sometimes, late in the summer, Miss Martha secretly resolved that Prince should grace the Thanksgiving board of her dearly beloved pastor, the Rev. Theodore Humphrey. Accordingly, as cold weather approached, Prince began to receive a larger share of corn than any of the rest of the flock. Turkey-like, he did ample justice to all that was put up before him, and a week before Thanksgiving was a sight to feast the eyes of any turkey-lover, be he minister or otherwise. But there came a day—or rather a night—when Prince came up among the missing, or did not "come up" with the flock, as they filed slowly into the yard. Indian fashion, from the surrounding fields, where they had been demoralizedly wandering about over the stubble, wondering what had become of all the grasshoppers and bugs.

Miss Martha stood on the door-rock, with a shawl drawn over her head, and a dish of corn in her hand, counting the wanderers as they slowly approached for their evening meal. "One, two, three—why! where is Prince!—four, five, six, seven—he is surely gone!—eight, nine, ten eleven—*Timothy.*"

"What's the matter, Marthy?" inquired Timothy, coming around the corner of the barn, with two pails of foaming milk.

"Matter?" repeated Miss Martha, sharply, "why Prince is gone. I expect they've strolled off towards the the woods, and something has ketched him."

"Why, you don't say!" exclaimed Timothy, setting the pails down and straightening his bent figure in surprise. "Come to think of it," said he, "I *did* see the critters way down across the meddler, gods' towards Hooper's this afternoon. I was down that way lookin' after the fences a little. I didn't trouble to go after them, for they never have failed to bring up night."

"There," suddenly exclaimed Miss Martha, "them Hoopers have got him. That's just it. They're just a low miserable set. I *know* they have," she concluded, emphatically, as Timothy was about to interpose something. With this, she flew into the house, nearly knocking poor Timothy over, as in her wrath and excitement, she gave the door a vigorous push.

"I never *heard* but what Jim Hooper was honest," mildly remarked Timothy, as he sat himself down to the neatly-spread tea-table. "I know he's poor and rather shiftless."

"*Shiftless!*" snapped Miss Martha; "lazy, more like."

"Well, don't know 'bout that, Marthy, they've got several children, an' Jim an' his wife are both kinder sickly."

"No business to have got married!" said Miss Martha grimly.

Clearly, the Hooper family were in great disfavor, with the good lady. She was positive that they had captured the ministerial offering, the pride and glory of her whole flock.

Timothy very wisely forebore to say more upon the subject for the remainder of the evening; although Miss Martha, at intervals, referred to her loss in terms that were rather uncomplimentary to her neighbors. The next morning Miss Martha went about her household duties, feeling out of sorts with things in general, and the Hooper family in particular. Her work about the house done, she took her knitting and sat down by the window which commanded a view of the road.

"Seems like snow," remarked Timothy, coming in to warm his hands at the fire. "It's kind of a still cold, an' there's a heavy snow-bank down in the south."

"For mercy's sake!" suddenly exclaimed Miss Martha. "Here's Prince, and a boy behind him," throwing down her knitting and rushing to the door.

"Where in the world—" she began, then catching a good glimpse of the boy, she stopped. Such a small boy! scarcely larger than Prince. And so very, very thin! and such scanty clothing. The little bare hands were blue and trembling, as he bravely grasped the cord which was fastened to Prince's leg. "If you please, ma'am, I'm Jhonny Hooper. I knowed this was your turkey 'cause I saw a little boy a playin' with him when I went past here one day with father last summer. Sissy an' me found him last night, caught by his foot in a trap, just over in the edge of the woods, where we went to pick up some sticks. His foot aint hurt much; mother put some stuff on it last night."

Miss Martha was nearly speechless; but she managed to say very, very mildly; "It's too cold for you to be out; why didn't your father fetch him?"

"Father's sick; he's got the shakes awful to-day, an' I got to go right home an' split wood for mother," said the little fellow turning about.

"Yes!" exclaimed Miss Martha, "why you aint large enough."

"Oh! yes, ma'am, I am," brightly replied the child, drawing up his little figure as he spoke. "I help mother lots when father's sick."

"Come right into the house and warm yourself," said Miss Martha peremptorily. "Come right along" she repeated, seeing the boy hesitate. "I'll see that you get home all right."

Drawing a chair to the fire she bade him sit there. Then, calling Timothy out of the room, she requested him to harness the horses at once. Then, whisking into the pantry, the good lady actually stood a full minute behind the door with her apron to her eyes, and talking to herself something after this fashion:

"Martha Bassett! aint you ashamed of yourself? Folks starving and freezing under your very nose! across folks of stealing too! wouldn't 'a' blamed 'em if they And took Prince!"

It wasn't many minutes before Johnny was wrapped in a warm shawl, and his hands encased in a pair of woolen mittens, knit for little Charlie. Then a large basket of various things were stowed away in the wagon, and Miss Martha and Johnny were on their way to the abode of the Hoopers.

There, Miss Martha found sickness and poverty; and she was an angel of mercy to the eyes of the distressed family. She had not forgotten to stow in all the wood and kindlings the wagon could hold, and not until there was a good fire, and something savory simmering on the stove for the sick man did Miss Martha depart. And then it was with an assurance of her return the following day.

Arrived at home, Miss Martha related the incident of the past few hours to Timothy, and then and there solemnly declared that Prince should be sacrificed on a more fitting altar than the one for which she had designed him. The minister would have turkeys enough; she was going to do what she pleased with *hers*. As no one had ever known her intentions in regard to Prince, Timothy mildly acquiesced in all she said—as he usually did.

As good as her word Miss Martha caused poor Prince to be slaughtered, and with her own hands she triumphantly prepared him for the oven, and at Thanksgiving, bright and early, he—with numerous other things—again visited the Hooper family, and this time never to return.

As for the minister, Miss Martha never ascertained that he was presented with no less than eleven turkeys.

Still I don't believe there was one half so large as Prince," she murmured with a soft little sigh of regret, immediately followed by a hearty sniff of self-disapprobation. — Anna F. Burnham, in Portland Transcript.

An Unprecedented Quadruped.

A solemn man recently entered a restaurant, followed by his dog, seated himself and called for a bill of fare. It was given him.

"What would you like to have, sir?" asked the waiter, flipping the table with his napkin.

The dog meanwhile had climbed upon a chair on the other side of the table and was gravely regarding his master.

"Well," said the solemn man, reflectively, "gimme some oxtail soup."

"Gimme the same," said the dog.

The waiter's face assumed the color of cold boiled veal.

"A cup o' coffee and plenty of milk," went on the solemn man.

"Gimme the same," said the dog.

The waiter shuddered, and turning, fled for the kitchen.

A man with a squint at an adjoining table was much interested in the scene. He had observed it closely and finally spoke to the solemn man.

"It must be a fearful lot of work to teach that dog to talk, mister."

"It was," said the solemn man.

"I should think so," said the dog.

"What 'ud you take for him now?" said the man with a squint.

"Wouldn't sell him," said the solemn man.

"You'd better not," said the dog.

The man with the squint was much interested. He began making wild offers, and when he reached $200 the solemn man relented.

"Well," said he, "I can't refuse that. I hate to part with him, but you can have him."

"He'll be sorry for it," said the dog.

The man with the squint drew a check for the amount, which he gave to the solemn man. The man was about leaving when the dog cried again:

"Never mind, I'll get even. I'll never speak again."

He never did.

The gentleman with the squint was a convictor of a snow.

The solemn man was a professional ventriloquist.

Selling Maidens at Auction.

A singular custom obtains to this day in some of the towns on the Lower Rhine, namely, that of "selling" maidens at public auction. For nearly four centuries, on Easter Monday—auction day—the town-crier or clerk of St. Goar called all the young people together, and to the highest bidder sold the privilege of dancing with the chosen girl, and her only, during the entire year. The fees flowed into the public poor-box.

I. R. Taylor & Son,

UNDERTAKERS

RISING SUN, - - - - MD.

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Robes and Wrappers always on hand.

Plain Solid Walnut Coffins, full size, well furnished, - - $25 to $35

SILVER PLATED Mounting and neatly Upholstered,

Highly Finished Imitation of Walnut or Rosewood Caskets, can't be told from genuine, full size, heavy Mounting and extra Upholstery Goods, - - - - - $30 to $40

Bronze Mounting, for plate Coffins, furnished when requested.

☞ The above quotations mean everything connected with Funerals.

Caskets covered with Cloth on Red Cedar or Walnut, Mounting and Upholstering of best quality 25 per cent below the usual charges. No deception as to material, and no pains spared to give satisfaction. ja15

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Our washer is made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and with the same care w ll last as long as the best tub. No trouble to use the Washer. Plain directions with every machine.

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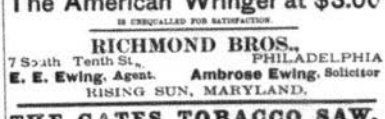

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THE AVONDALE CORN DRILL

The Wheels are made of iron, the driving wheel having a ornate face. The corn box is made of iron, consequently no warping or getting out of shape.

LIGHT, HANDY, DURABLE

The operator can see the corn dropping. It is never de-jected, fractured and others interested in it say it is the only implement to do reliably injured corn or dry seed.

WILL DROP THE CORN IN HILLS OR ROWS, AND IS EASILY OPERATED.

☞ Send for Circular, mentioning this paper.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE "TRY ME" HAY TEDDER.

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PERFECT RESTORATIVE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL PASTILLES.

TREATMENT.—The Kind, 45 Pastilles $1. Three, $2.

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RUPTURED PERSONS can learn FREE Trial of our Appliances. Ask for Terms!

OPIUM. MORPHINE EATING AGENTS Wanted Books & Bibles

Ladies Department.

Household Hints.

The best fertilizer for house plants is common glue. An ounce of glue is sufficient for a gallon of water.

Pudding cloths should be squares of thick new Russia sheeting. For dumplings, squares knitted of coarse cotton will give a pretty effect.

The jelly bag should be made of flannel, ten inches across the opening and about half a yard deep. It can be suspended by strings between two chairs.

A heavy chalk mark laid a finger's distance from your sugar box and all around (there must be no space not covered) will surely prevent ants from troubling.

Kerosene oil will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from and clean varnished furniture.

A good way to clean Japanese ware is to wash it with a sponge dipped in clean cold water, wipe it dry and polish it with dry flour well rubbed on with a soft cloth.

To clean brass immerse or wash it several times in sour milk or whey this will brighten it without scouring, it may then be scoured with a woolen cloth dipped in ashes.

To clean smoky marble, brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface, grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whitning in this manner.

Sieve, to be cleaned properly, should be put in hot water, containing a little soda or ammonia, or soap; scrub them well with a clean brush, rinse them thoroughly in plenty of boiling water, and shake them dry.

Do not scrape the inside of frying pans, as after this operation any preparation fried is liable to catch or burn to the pan. If the pan has black inside, rub it with a hard crust of bread and wash in hot water, smizel with a little soda.

If those interested in blacking stoves will try greasing them with fresh grease before blacking, they will find that it prevents them from rusting. Add a pinch of brown sugar to blacking just before using. This causes it to stick, and it polishes much easier, and with half the usual rubbing.

To stand China mix a little lime with the white of an egg; to use it take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time; shave off a quantity of lime, and mix thoroughly; apply quickly to the edges and piece firmly together, when it soon sets and becomes strong. Calcined plaster of Paris will answer in the place of lime.

Mouldiness is occasioned by the growth of minute vegetation. Ink, paste, leather and seeds most frequently suffer by it. A clove will preserve ink; any essential oil answers equally well. Leather may be kept free from mould by the same cube tances. Thus, Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of birch, never becomes mouldy. A few drops of any essential oil will keep books entirely free from it. For harness, oil of turpentine is recommended.

New York Fashions.

SMALL GIRLS' AND MISSES' COSTUMES.

English fashions are followed for small girls' clothing, giving them very simple frocks for the house, with quaint and picturesque outer garments for the streets. Fanciful waists, puffed and cuffed sleeves, and very full skirts, entirely without trimming, are features of winter frocks, whether flannel, cashmere, or velvet, put on little girls when their white muslin slips are laid aside, which is now done when they are only two or three years old, and even earlier. Hair-striped flannels, blue, red or white, or else wider stripes of rose with blue, or pink with brown, are used for their plainest dresses, also checked flannels in similar colors For their nicer dress es cashmere is the favorite woolen, in various red shades, in light or dark blue, pistache green, golden brown and olive, trimmed with velvet in contrasting colors in revers, plastrons yokes, cuffs, and bias velvet piping folds, with also some mohair braid and much fine leather stitching.

One of the simplest dresses for girls from two to six years old is bright red cashmere, with a round high waist that has a V of black or brown velvet in front, three inches wide at the neck, with the point at waist line; the cashmere is laid in three folds each side of the V, and is plain on the lining elsewhere, with small flat black velvet buttons to fasten it behind. The sleeves are plain to the elbow, and puffed above into a velvet wrist-band an inch wide. Black velvet piping folds a fourth of an inch wide around the waist. Standing cashmere collar. Two widths of cashmere make the skirt, with hem three inches deep, gathered to the waist all around, or else two double box pleats in front with gathered back. Another style has a square plastron of velvet, with pleats, below it in front, and also pleats in the back of the waist. Another plain waist has braid two inches wide set in to outline a square guimpe. Many of these dresses are made with low-necked waists and no sleeves, or else half long ale ve merely piped with velvet, to wear over guimpes of the same cashmere or of white muslin, or else with a white jersey of thick wool that has collar and cuffs of the velvet of contrasting color used for revers or plastron of the dress.

The leg-of-mutton sleeves are seen on these dresses and on cloaks of cashmere, made full in the armhole, and tucked lengthwise from elbow to wrist, where they are held in a narrow velvet cuff. Others have the Marguerite puff at the elbow or at the armhole, and there are also bishops' sleeves gathered at top and bottom, with a velvet wristband only an inch wide when finished, turned back on the sleeve, or buttoned on the inside of the arm.

The Normandy cloak and cap are worn by the smallest girls. The cloak is of cashmere-brown, blue or red—warmly wadded throughout and is similar to the Mother Hubbard, but has a pointed yoke piped with velvet, and high velvet puffs around the armholes and neck. The cap is of velvet to match, with very high cashmere crown, shirred across the back, or else the material's are reversed, the velvet serving for the crown. The Bebe cloaks, with very short waist, cape, and full gathered skirt reaching to the heels, are made this winter of nice cloths in stripes, or melange of colors, or else of plush, corduroy, or velvet. White cloaks of thick moutonne, or lamb's wool cloth, are made in this way, or else with a yoke and box pleats, and trimmed with natural beaver or other brown fur, white with brown being in great favor for small children. The leg of-mutton sleeves are seen on some white Sicilienne or cashmere cloaks, while others have a hood or a deep round collar that is almost a cape.

Dresses with over-skirts are not put on until girls are in their teens except on unusual tall girls of ten or twelve years. The English frocks are sometimes varied for girls of eight or ten years by having the sides of the front continuous, in princesse fashion, with the middle of the front pleated its entire length or else cut off in a round waist, with a velvet vest above, and revers, while the front of the skirt in fan-pleating; that is, side pleats meeting in the middle. English serge and French chuddah cloths are used for these dresses, and plush, either plain or striped, may take the place of velvet for the accessories.

The dresses of larger girls and misses, have either a kilt or box pleated skirt, with some slight drapery, are worn over a small pad bustle. The jacket waist is slashed, pleated, or looped behind to spring from the skirt smoothly, and the front is the only elaborate part, being supplied with a vest, of some kind, usually in Breton fashion, in one piece, buttoning down the left side. This vest is made up of velvet, of pleated wool, gathered surah or tucked surah, with bands and revers of the wool of the dress, or else of velvet or of plush. A great variety of woolen stuffs is used for these misses' than for the little dresses, which cashmere seems most appropriate; among these are dark plaids—not Scotch plaids—checks, bars, stripes, and many bordered stuffs, with bands near one selvage that serve as trimming. Tailor suits are also objects of desire with these young girls and are made of vicuna cloth, Cheviot, or English serge, with plain or kilted skirt, short drapery, and pleated waists sometimes in Norfolk jacket style, and in others with a pointed yoke, or a little vest set in a basque that has a belt across the back only. Plush jacket waists with long tabs on the side, a soft vest of lighter surah, with a sash crossing the vest only, and a striped skirt of some very fine wool goods, or of Bengaline, or ribbon striped silks, or perhaps of plaid velvet are their more dressy toilettes, varied with serge dresses of light terra cotta, pale blue, rose or cream white similarly made, or else with a Marguerite corsage buttoned behind, puffed sleeves, and long over-skirt that serves for the entire skirt, except where it is caught up on the left side to disclose a plush, velvet, or silk skirt beneath.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Receipts.

APPLE SNOW FOR SAUCE.—Bake six apples very soft, remove the skins and beat the soft apple with the white of an egg until quite stiff, add also, a cup of sugar while beating, and flavored with any essence you desire.

A LIGHT TEA CAKE.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, half a cup of melted butter, one and a quarter cups of milk two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. Add flour enough to make a stiff batter. Bake twenty minutes in a good oven.

VIRGINIA CORN PONE.—Take one heaping coffeecupful of boiled tenimy heat it and stir in a tablespoon of butter, three eggs, and nearly one pint of of sweet milk. Add as much corn meal as will serve to thicken it till it is like the batter for johnny-cake. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot.

CHEESE CAKE.—Mix a quarter of of a pound of grated cheese, one afternoon cupful of milk, a little red pepper, nutmeg, salt and parsley; to thicken add three eggs. Strew them the baking tin and bake the compound ten minutes in a hot oven. This is a very nice dish for either breakfast or supper.

BAKED EGGS.—Break as many eggs as will be needed into a well-buttered dish, large or small, according to the number of eggs; take care that each egg is whole. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, and put a bit of butter on each yolk. Bake in the oven until the whites are set. Then serve out on toast or alone. They are much better than fried eggs.

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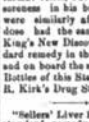

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What is Cider.

Cider is a drink made from the juice of apples. Like beer and wine it seems to have been first made before the historic period. It was an early English drink said to have been introduced by the Romans. In this country it was probably made as soon as apples became abundant. It was common in Pennsylvania about 1750. It is at present time very much made and used in New England and the Middle States, and in some parts of the South and West, and many families still consider it an essential part of their winter stores

Sometimes apples are raised for this special purpose, such as the Harrison, Canfield, and Smith cider apples, the qualities required being small size, high flavor, and abundance of juice. Commonly, however only small and imperfect apples such as are unfit for drying, cooking and dessert use, are made into cider. These are usually thrown in with very little ceremony, and carried off to the cider-mill and ground up, with no attempt at cleaning or sorting out those which are muddy, wormy or decayed.

The mills for mashing or grinding the apples and for pressing out the juice, are commonly simple affairs, sometimes standing under a rude shed in the orchard and run by hand, formerly they were conspicuous objects on every large farm, and the farmers were usually very generous in permitting their neighbors to share in their use.

Of late years they are more frequently run by water, or a portable machine, of patent make and smaller proportion is used, which does both pressing and grinding on a small scale. The pulp is not entirely exhausted by the first pressure; it is often reground with water and pressed again.

The juice as it comes forth from the press looks turbid, which is partly due to the small specks of apples which settle or are worked off by fermentation. On putting the juice into casks or barrels it soon begins to ferment, though this depends much upon the temperature. If it is desired to have it ferment rapidly, it is put in the sunshine or some other warm place, but, sweet or fermented, it is *cider* until it is changed into vinegar or manufactured into some other drink. Large quantities are manufactured into champagne.

Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 23, 1886.

But little more than a year ago the White House, Capitol, Executive Department and other public buildings here were draped in mourning for a dead Vice President. Now again they are draped for the deceased ex-President and flags all over the city droop at half mast. The emblems of mourning will remain up for a month, and will postpone for a time the projected entertainments at the White House.

It was the intention of the President and Mrs. Cleveland to open the Mansion immediately after the opening of Congress, but nothing akin to gayety has ever taken place there when the house is in mourning. Nor will the President accept invitations for the time, even to the homes of members of his Cabinet.

Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, gave an elegant banquet on Friday evening in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, but they withdrew their acceptances when word came that the late ex-President. It is not customary and would not be good form for the President to attend entertainments while his official home is draped in black. Unlike his predecessor, who entered with zest into the social life of the Capital and mingled freely with unofficial society whenever occasion offered, Mr. Cleveland has so far only once departed from his determination not to accept invitations outside of his Cabinet. This was when he dined with Commissioner Webb a fortnight ago. He has claimed as his excuse for this seclusion exhaustiveness, lack of time and pressure of business.

Mr. Arthur was by far the most social President of the twenty three who have occupied the White House. The care of State weighed heavily upon him and he plunged into the social world of the Capital in order to find relief. He turned night into day, scarcely ever retiring before 2 o'clock a. m., and it was a matter of surprise to those who observed his habits that he was able to serve out his official term. His health was decidedly broken long before he left Washington, and he fully realized the fact. He was very popular here, and his fine manners, dignified bearing, and kindly genial disposition made him a central figure at every social gathering.

President Cleveland, with several members of the Cabinet, a Senatorial Committee appointed by Senator Sherman, and a Congressional committee designated by Speaker Carlisle, went to the ex-President's funeral.

Speaking of symbols of mourning suggests a question of etiquette concerning the White House flag. A naval officer of wide experience in such matters noticed it at half mast and asked if President Cleveland was dead. He said the display of the flag at half mast would convey this impression to any person familiar with such symbols. According to this authority the national flag should be displayed over the Executive Mansion at half mast only when the President himself is dead. The national character of the building should be indicated by the display of the flag at all times, from sunrise to sunset, but on the death of the President it should droop at half mast.

The city is rapidly filling up for the winter. Every train brings some politician or lobbyist or General or Judge or Senator or Representative, and Congress is only two weeks off.

There is a feeling of satisfaction among the officers of the army at the appointment of Col. Moore to be Surgeon General of the Army, although there was a large number of applicants for the place. The planning of Col. Moore, who came here from San Francisco, is said to be in a measure due the fact that he never tried to secure it.

They are "it is just like President Cleveland to appoint the man who doesn't try."

Brigadier General Miles, the veteran Indian fighter, is in Washington on a furlough. He thinks Geronimo and his friends were properly dealt with, and says Gov. Zedick of Arizona is also satisfied with the disposition made with them. Their surrender was absolute, but they threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors in the hope that by so doing their lives might be spared

Propagation of Shad.

The following interesting summary of the propagation and distribution of shad during 1886 is from a forthcoming bulletin of the United States Fish Commission: The total distribution of shad fry for the season of 1886 aggregates over 90,000,000. As the entire number of shad taken for market is something less than 6,000,000, it will be seen that for every shad taken from the waters this season for market, fifteen young shad have been artificially hatched and returned. The entire cost of production and distribution has been less than $20,000; and, therefore the young fish have been produced and distributed over the entire United States at the cost of about $215 for a million, or forty-six young fish for every cent of expenditure. Another interesting fact to note is that for the entire time up to and including 1882, there were produced by artificial propagation only 200,000,000 young shad, while for 1886 alone the total production was over 90,000,000. These facts indicate that we are certainly getting to a point where the work may be regarded as profitable from a commercial standpoint. The following is a summary of the shad distributed during the season of 1886, arranged by river basins: Tributaries of Narragansett bay 2,534,000, tributaries of Long Island Sound 749,000, Hudson river 1,312,000, Delaware river 21,616,000, tributaries of Chesapeake bay 52,540,000, tributaries of Albemarle Sound 1,200,000, streams draining into the South Atlantic 4,183 000, Mississippi river and minor tributaries of the Gulf of Mexico 4,758,000, Colorado river, Gulf of California 850,000, Columbia river basin 850,000. Total 92,404,000.

A. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
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