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Rising Sun, Md, Nov. 26, 1886.
E. E. Ewing, Editor.

Dear Sir:—In your local news column of your issue of this date in alluding to the painting of the National Bank Building you ask "Wasn't Home Talent Competent?"

This puts the case before your readers in such a light that unfavorable inferences are liable to be drawn and to say the least, undesirable inferences to both parties—the Bank and the "Home Talent." In a nut shell, here are the facts. From appearances the building wanted painting at once. The Board decided to have it done. No reason existed why any one painter should be chosen from the number available. No one of the "Home Talent" applied—three others away from home had solicited the job. The Board decided to make up full specifications, and receive bids for the contract, which covered quite a number of minor points, but the main one was that the first coat was to be of Lewis, Pure White Lead and Linseed oil to be mixed upon the premises and the second coat to be of the same or of Cleveland Patent Rubber Finish at the discretion of the committee.

These specifications were sent to the parties who had applied for the work before alluded to. Both parties in Rising Sun asked to be excused from making a bid as other engagements conflicted and one other party declined to make a proposal. But two came in with offers and the committee accepted the lower proposition. This seemed fair and seems to be the only satisfactory means of awarding business contracts and the plan adopted by all public authorities.

It is the plan too that all good business men adopt especially when dealing on a cash basis. "The longest pole knocks the persimmon." All other things being equal or very near equal the "Home Talent" should have the preference and would have had it.

Does this answer your query?

B. H. HAINES, Pres't.

[This answers the question, doubtless, to the public satisfaction. We personally had no interest in knowing. But as a purely business transaction there is one grave omission in the above methodical proceedings. The Board should have advertised for "proposals" in the MIDLAND JOURNAL; not having done so, there is no tenable ground for our esteemed correspondent claiming that the "longest pole knocked the persimmon" in this case.

That metaphorical "pole" in all probability is standing undisturbed in the woods yet.]

Prohibition in Maine.

The license men never tire citing Maine as proof of the failure of prohibition, when in fact it presents the most conclusive proof of the beneficence of prohibitory law. Locke the celebrated Petroleum V. Nasby has furnished an article to the *North American Review*, giving the result of his observations on a trip through Maine, made to satisfy himself of the effect of the Dow Law in that State, which has been in force 30 years. Portland is always quoted as a standing evidence against Prohibition, where whiskey is sold in open saloon. This is what Nasby found.

"Prior to the enactment of the Dow law, some thirty years ago, there were three hundred grog shops in the city, its population being about 30,000. It was as drunken a city as any in the country, and its rate of poverty, crime and misery was in exact proportion to the number and extent of its liquor shops. In 1883, when I visited the city to determine this question for myself, there were four places only where the law was defied, and liquor sold openly. There were some twenty other places where it was sold secretly, but there were only four open bars, and these four could not be said to be open bars. They were in the sub cellars under the four principal hotels, and so intricate were the ways to them that a guide was necessary. And when you found them they were sorry places. A room twelve feet long by six in width, a cold, dismal, desolate room, lighted by one gas-light and absolutely without furniture. There was not even a chair to sit upon, only a small bar, behind which were a few bottles of liquors, with the necessary glasses to drink from. Nobody ever penetrated these horrible places except the confirmed drinkers, who must have their poison, and who dare not trust themselves to keep it in their rooms.

So difficult was it to find, and so dismal and discouraging was it when found, that a Boston man with me remarked. "Well, if this isn't Prohibition it comes very close to it. If I had to take all this trouble to get a drink in Boston, and had no more pleasant place to get it in, I don't think I should ever drink."

Farmers' Resolutions.

We publish in our Farm Department a series of strong resolutions passed by the Farmers' National Alliance, at its recent session in Chicago, which we request every farmer to carefully read. The resolutions point out the many and great impositions practiced on the farmers, and the cause is fairly attributable to their unaccountable neglect of their rights. If farmers would act in the spirit of those resolutions, farming would steadily grow to be one of the most profitable and honorable industries in the nation. The tameness with which they allow all other pursuits, especially the great corporations, to rob them is really astonishing. There is no just reason under heaven that wheat should not sell for a dollar and upwards per bushel and corn 60 to 70 cents and other farm products in proportion. The consumers of farm produce pay all of these rates for them, with a sufficient margin to defray all needful expenses. It is the corporation robbery and produce gambling which cause our present state of affairs.

Charleston's Earthquake Experience.

The 30th of November closed the third month of South Carolina's earthquake troubles. The record of the seismic disturbances for the month shows a falling off both in the number and intensity of the shocks and give color to the theory advanced by seismic experts that the disturbance is gradually dying out, as the crust of the earth settles itself down to the new order of things. During the month of November only fourteen shocks were noted on eleven days.

From Aug. 28 to Sept. 30 there were 34 recorded shocks; during the month of October, 28, and during the month just closed, 14. Most of the disturbances recorded were unnoticed save by a comparatively small number of persons. During the three months a great deal has been done in the way of repairing damages, and the strangers in Charleston to-day would hardly realize their extent but for the appearance of the churches and other public buildings.

OXFORD ITEMS.

Resumed Payment.

Dr. J. K. McKissick, treasurer of the Oxford Agricultural Society, is now paying the balance of premiums awarded at the last fair. The extensive permanent improvements made on the ground of the Society during the year exhausted the amount in the treasury before the premiums were all paid and the Doctor called a halt, but a meeting of the Board of Managers made provision for all the unsettled claims and they are now being promptly paid.

Lieut. James T. Long, battlefield guide and lecturer, will give a lecture and exhibition in Oxford Hall next Tuesday evening, Dec. 7. Mr. Long will show a large number of views of battles of the civil war, the principal ones being those of Gettysburg. The entertainment will be under the auspices of Thompson Post, G. A. R. of Oxford.

Howard Reeder and Mrs. Rachel Ewing of Brick Meeting-house narrowly escaped a serious accident Saturday. They were coming to Oxford and when driving across the railroad at New Prospect they did not see the 9.18 A. M passenger train until the engine was very close to them. Mr. R. shouted to his horse and as the hind wheels of his carriage left the track the cars thundered southward. Mrs. Ewing was so badly frightened that she had a hemorrhage. Mr. Reeder says the engineer did not whistle as he approached the crossing.—*Press.*

Death of Anthony George.

Anthony George, died at his farm, on the Elk river, not far from Hart's Meeting house, on Saturday night last, at an advanced age. He came to Elk Neck many years ago from Philadelphia, where he was formerly engaged as a worker on brass. In early life he married a granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, the statesman, by whom he had three children, two daughters and a son, Alexander Hamilton George, who was so called for his great-grandfather, Alexander Hamilton. The family have a gold watch in their possession which was once the property of their distinguished relative, and his name is engraved on its case.

A Flagman Instantly Killed.

W. H. Draper, a flagman employed at the Red Mill crossing, near Elkton, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by the south-bound train which passes Elkton about two o'clock P. M., on Saturday last. The man, who had just come out of the watch-house to warn Dr. C. M. Ellis, who was about to cross the track, of his danger, was standing on the track when struck, and was hurled along the track for many yards. Dr. Ellis had a narrow escape. Coroner Litzenberg held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Draper left a widow and four children.

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The Farm.

Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas.

(Continued from last week.)

From Prairie Farmer.

The prospect for balancing the poultry account certainly looked favorable, for Mrs. Slocum had some eighty odd Brahma chickens and about two hundred half breeds, and they were an uncommonly fine lot too. All summer she fed and cared for them faithfully, and took genuine pleasure in watching their growth from day to day. Occasionally a hawk swooped down and took a chicken without saying so much as "by your leave," two or three chickens sickened and died; and one day Mrs. Slocum found one of her old Brahma hens dead on the nest; but on the whole the chickens and fowls were remarkably healthy, and accidents were few. This general thrift of the flock was not owing to "luck;" at least there was no more luck about it than usually accompanies proper food and care, and a strict observance of sanitary regulations. There were no neglected roosting places, indoors or out, on Slocum Farm; no filthy chicken coops, no lousy chickens, no dirty feed troughs, no slimy drinking vessels, nothing, in short, to invite disease. Mrs. Slocum was a neat thorough housekeeper, and she carried her neatness and thoroughness right into the chicken business. "But," said one of the chronic croakers of the neighborhood, "you just wait until the chicken cholera comes along, then you'll see that for all your fussin' and cleanin' and whitewashin', your chickens will up and die just as fast as the common kind that ain't fussed so much with." "Perhaps they will," said Mrs Slocum, "but if I take good care of my chickens and then they die, I'll at least have the satisfaction of knowing I did all in my power to prevent disease."

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Along the latter part of August the chicken cholera came into the neighborhood. It first broke out among the fowls belonging to Mrs. Slocum's nearest neighbor, and in less than a week thereafter, it appeared on the next farm south of Slocum Farm; a few days more, and the cholera was among nearly every fowl flock in and about Plainville, and fowls and half-grown chickens died off at a rate which should have been a solemn warning to all careless, slovenly poultry keepers. But they didn't take the visitation of cholera as a "warnin'," or as the natural consequence of neglect; in their estimation, it was owing to "bad luck." As if chicken cholera, or any other disease, ever came by chance!

When the cholera first appeared among her neighbors' fowls, Mrs Slocum felt uneasy, and as it continued to spread to the right and to the left, and all around among her neighbors' flocks, she felt more uneasy; but she was not a woman to let cholera, or any other disease get among her fowls, if it could possibly be kept out by cleanliness and care, and she believed it could. Notwithstanding the fact that she had been using whitewash, and scattering lime freely all summer, she now fairly outdid all previous efforts in the way of cleaning, whitewashing and disinfecting. A mingled odor of lime and carbolic acid pervaded the whole premises. "Ain't you rather overdoing this business?" asked Jake one day, as he peered into the Brahma house, where his wife was applying whitewash with a liberal hand. "I don't know; perhaps so," she responded, "but if I make any mistakes, I mean to make them on the right side." For nearly a month the cholera raged among the fowl flocks in and about Plainville, and during all that time, Mrs Slocum cleaned, limed, fumigated and disinfected with indefatigable zeal. And she had her reward, for while the neighbors' fowls died by dozens, not one of hers exhibited the slightest symptom of cholera.

The neighbors were astonished, but they wouldn't or couldn't believe that Mrs. Slocum's fowls owed their escape to the excellent care taken. One man said that "Mrs Slocum fed her fowls somethin' to keep the cholera off," and for his part he thought it was "mean in her not to let her neighbors into the the secret;" but the prevailing opinion was that the Brahmas were hardier than common fowls, and one woman who had lost over fifty fowls and chickens, and was anxious to get hold of a breed that would be cholera-proof, questioned Mrs. Slocum on the subject. "Proof against cholera! No, indeed; my fowls are alive because I took good care of them right along, and extra care and precautions after the cholera appeared in the neighborhood, and your fowls are dead because you didn't take the necessary care and precautions." "But," said the questioner, "it must have cost you considerable for so much lime and carbolic acid, to say nothing of the work." "Yes, of course, it cost me something and made extra work; but lime and carbolic acid are in the long run cheaper than cholera medicine, and the results are much more satisfactory and profitable.

With October came the County Fair, and although Mrs. Slocum was a little fearful lest the "judges" might not know a good Brahma from a poor one, she decided to send a coop of her earliest and best. She reasoned that there would certainly be some people present who would know fine fowls, and that even though her Brahmas failed to win a premium; it would pay to exhibit them. And it did; Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas were the finest chickens on the fair grounds, and as the "judge" was a man who knew something about fine fowls, he awarded them first premium. Reckoned in dollars and cents, that premium didn't add much—only $2 to the credit side of the poultry account; but in the minds of Plainville people it set the seal of approval on Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas, and from that time forth, if any of her neighbors had any doubts in regard to the superiority of the Brahmas over common fowls, they said nothing about it in public.

After the fair, and about three weeks before Thanksgiving time, Mrs. Slocum carefully culled her Brahmas, and all the disqualified ones were put up with the half-breed chickens to fatten for market. When dressed for market, the half breed chickens averaged fully two pounds apiece heavier than common chickens of the same age. "Only think of it!" exclaimed one farmer, when the weight of Mrs. Slocum's market chickens was mentioned before the usual evening meeting of loafers in the store and postoffice, "she gets a good quarter apiece more for her chickens than we did for ours. We raise about a hundred chickens for market every year, and twenty-five cents apiece on a hundred chickens, amounts to something It will pay us to pay her three dollars apiece for Brahma roosters to run with our hens next year, and I mean to have a pair." "And I," said another farmer, "mean to fix up my old hen-house, and see if I cant get some eggs from our hens this winter, and I shall set some hens early next year, so as to have some pullets old enough to lay in the fall, those early pullets of Mrs Slocum's have been laying a month, now."

Verily it looked as if Mrs Slocum's missionary poultry work among Plainville people was bearing fruit; certain it was, that before cold weather, there was a good deal of repairing done on old hen-houses, and Mrs. Slocum sold not less than a dozen Brahma roosters to farmers who wished to raise "something bigger than common chickens for market." The sale of fresh eggs, of the market chickens, and of the dozen roosters, placed the balance on the credit side of the poultry account; but it didn't stay there very long, for another poultry house, large enough to accommodate 100 hens and still leave room in which to keep at least a hundred early chicks for the first month of their lives, was put up on Slocum Farm. The neighbors wondered how many hens Mrs. Slocum meant to keep, but no longer expressed any doubts in regard to her ability to make them pay; indeed, the prevailing opinion among neighbors was that she would eventually get rich by keeping poultry.

(To be Continued.)

The Farmers National Alliance, at its session in Chicago last week adopted the following strong resolutions.

The Resolutions were offered by Milton George, secretary to the National Alliance, and editor of the *Western Rural*:

WHEREAS, The farmers of the United States are most in number of any order of citizens, and with other productive classes have freely given of their blood to found and maintain the nation.

WHEREAS, Experience has taught us that in the great plain people is our country's sure hope in time of need, and that salvation from peril must ever be wrought out by their loyal faith and willing sacrifices,

WHEREAS, The farmers have created a greater aggregate of wealth for the whole people than all the railways and manufactories of the land and are like wise sole producers of the first necessities of human life. By reason of this fact their labors give relative value to all the manufactured comforts, conveniences and luxuries that are coveted and enjoyed by civilized society; and furthermore,

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding this marked pre-eminence of the farming class in the material life of the country, its rightful influence in the government has either been lost through inaction or dexterously appropriated by political schemers who have used it in the interest of a money oligarchy which is growing more dangerous and menacing every day, therefore,

Resolved, That as the ballot box is the means provided under our system of government for the expression of the popular will, and as our public measures and established conditions must sooner or later harmonize with the popular will, we are opposed to any attempt on the part of any class to right real or fancied wrongs through force and violence.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the just demands of labor of every class and recognize that many of the evils from which the farming community suffers oppress universal labor, and that, therefore, producers should unite in a common demand for the reform of unjust systems and the repeal of laws that bear unequally upon different classes.

Resolved, That farmers, together with all other producers, should exert the political influence of their great numerical strength to thwart the increasing danger to the individual and the public interests, which comes from the unrestrained greed of the influential anarchist who defies law and tramples upon the principles of justice in his methods of acquiring the wealth that others create; and the less influential, less successful, but more demonstrative anarchist who through speech and dynamite boldly proclaims his contempt for law, order, government, human life, and individual rights.

Resolved, That as temperance and economy are conspicuous elements in the prosperity of the masses, and as a more universal regard for these virtues would do much to harmonize the differences between capital and labor, we are in favor of such measures, influence, and popular instruction as will induce a more extended practice of both; and to that end we demand such legislation in regard to the liquor traffic as will reduce its temptations to extravagance and vice to the minimum, and that will prevent the business from increasing our taxes, endangering the morals of our children, and destroying the usefulness of our citizens.

Resolved, That we are in favor of so improving upon the public school system that the education of our children shall be a practical help to them in after life; that the theoretical plan which is now followed infests many with the idea that manual labor is not genteel, and that this sentiment tends to create a helpless class whose inevitable drift is toward the almshouse and the prison; that our country needs an educational system based on a moral, manual, and intellectual training, and one that will inculcate the dignity and necessity of honest labor.

Resolved, That we demand such legislation as will place railroads under close government supervision, and that will insure efficient service to the public at fair charges; we declare that the practice of corporations of watering their stock so as to claim incomes upon fictitious and unreal values cannot be to strongly reprehended, and that the rates of freight and transportation upon railroads should be limited to a fair compensation, which should cover the actual operating expenses of the road and legitimate interest upon the capital actually invested, and that laws should be enacted to enforce compliance with this declaration.

Resolved, That we favor direct State control of the police of all large cities, to the end that these great centers of population which are usually so badly governed may not directly or indirectly increase the burdens or endanger the interests and morals of the balance of the State.

Resolved, That we demand of congress more adequate legislation for the protection of our live stock from contagious diseases.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a graded income tax, that the inequality of taxation may be lessened, and that wealth may be compelled to pay for the support of government according to the measure of protection that it requires,

Resolved, That we demand all the legislation that may be constitutionally enacted to prevent the injustice that is inflicted by millers and the elevator associations, coal combinations, and other conspiracies against the rights, property, and prosperity of the masses.

Resolved, That we demand alike in the interests of the honest producer and the consumer rigid laws and the rigid enforcement of law against the adulteration of food products; which has been carried to an extent that some of our farm industries have been greatly crippled, and the public health has been endangered, and commercial morality has been deeply tainted.

Resolved, That the question of a protective tariff, which divides political parties and communities and which is generally discussed from a selfish standpoint, should be settled wholly without reference to private interests, but upon the broad basis of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Resolved, That we condemn the giving of free railroad passes to our public officials, and as earnestly condemn the acceptance of free passes by a public officer, believing that the system was conceived in corruption, and is perpetuated with a view of corruptly influencing the official acts of our public servants when the interests of the corporations issuing such favors are involved; and we demand from our legislature laws that shall put an end to this great evil.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish all these and other needed reforms, and to secure and maintain our rights, we urge farmers throughout the country to aid in the work of immediate organization, that we may act in concert and for our own and the common good.

Resolved, That we urge every farmer to perform his full duty as an American citizen and, therefore, always to be present at the primaries and the ballot box, voting intelligently for the principles he advocates and that are advocated by the National Alliance.

Lord Bulwer makes Cardinal Richelieu say, "There is no such word as fail." These words can be safely applied to *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer*, which has been before the public forty years and has never failed to cure coughs, colds, &c., when taken in season and according to directions. Try it. For sale by G. G. Sill. Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

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Pleuro-pneumonia is reported to be among the cows in the neighborhood of Peach Bottom.

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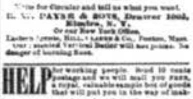
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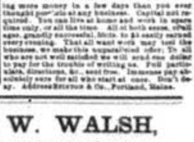

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Pugilistic English Peers.

The late Marquis of Waterford, among numerous accomplishments, excelled as a boxer, and of his aptitude in this art he was justly proud. He never picked his men; he used to fight coalheavers, dustmen, hodmen, fellowship porters, and others of that ilk, and then gave them a Bank of England plaister; and if he was ever caught napping and met a superior bruiser, great was his superior's reward. But sometimes an insolent jarvey obtained all the thrashing and no reward, as the following anecdote will show. The marquis on one occasion hailed a cab rather early in the morning, and directed the cabman to drive him to St. James's square, the residence of his uncle, the Archbishop of Armagh. When he arrived at his destination he handed the cabman half a sovereign, but cabby, in the most insolent manner, demanded more. "All right," said the marquis, and slipping into the house by means of a latchkey he quickly donned his uncle's episcopal robes, and returning to the door quietly asked what the cabman required. The jarvey, not recognizing the marquis, and thinking to frighten the clerical swell, gave him some choice Billingsgate, whereupon his lordship in his new character knocked the cabby down. Amused at the idea of having to fight with a parson, cabby sprang up and went for his man in good style; but the sham prelate foiled every blow, and returned his deliveries with such vigor that at last the cabman, thoroughly beaten, and believing that he had the devil in lawn sleeves for an opponent, jumped up on his cab and was glad to "hook it."

The Prince of Chatelherault is a bruiser of the Waterford stamp. Over and over again in the old days of Haymarket roystering he has been known to throw off his coat in true pugilistic fashion, and many tales are told of his Grace's excellence in the art. With the exception, however, of one or two members of the Upper House, we thought boxing an accomplishment long forgotten by the peerage, but the following anecdote will show otherwise. A few days ago a noble Earl, an apt pupil of a West-end professor of boxing, had been dining rather freely at one of the clubs, and as he passed along the Strand in evening dress he came into collision with a sweep just emerging from Drury-court, who, to steady himself, placed his sooty hands on his lordship's irreproachably white shirt front. To hit out at the sweep was the nobleman's first impulse, and landing on chummy's nasal organ the carmine and black were soon mingling. Nothing daunted, the sweep pulled himself together, and tried all he knew to get on equal terms, but in a short time he was so battered and bruised that his pals from the "Lane," who had now mustered strongly, came up, and it was a case of one down and the other come on. Stimulated, no doubt, by the bottle or two of port he had imbibed, his lordship knocked the pride of Drury-lane down one after the other like ninepins, calmly asking, like Fitzjames of Rhoderick Dhu's band, for one and all to come on. We don't know how it might have fared with my lord had not a policeman arrived on the scene and dispersed the threatening crowd; while his lordship, feeling that he had earned a drink, sauntered into a tavern close at hand and partook of a modest quencher.

◆

Don Carlos's Great Wealth.

Don Carlos and the Duchess of Madrid have taken up their residence at the chateau of Frohsdorf, which was bequeathed to them by the late Comtesse de Chambord, together with an immense fortune, and they will doubtless inherit another three millions sterling at the least on the death of his mother, the Archduchess Marie Beatrice, who resides at Gratz in great seclusion. Tre Comtesse de Chambord bequeathed a sum of half a million sterling to their eldest son, a lad of [illegible], who is being educated at [illegible], the Jesuit school near [illegible]. The Comtesse de Chambord [illegible] the remainder of her vast fortune along with the domains of Chambord, to her other nephew, the Comte de Bardi. The Orleans princes have very substantial grounds for deploring the fatuity of their attitude towards the Comte de Chambord and the tardiness of their reconciliation with him, for if they had submitted to him when the Comte de Paris attained his majority, the whole family would have been on the most amicable terms and they would now be some millions the richer.

Evils of Deforestation.

The destruction of forests leads to many and serious evils. Trees are necessary in the hills and mountains to perfect the springs and insure a steady supply of water throughout the year. If all the trees about sources of the streams are cut away the springs flow but a short time after the winter rains cease. In early summer they have disappeared entirely, and with them the small brooks they have fed, and which were wont to supply the creeks and rivers now either greatly reduced in volume or vanished. Consequently drought, poverty and suffering, and fine agricultural possibilities ruined, with a soil deprived of its needed moisture. There is another evil scarcely less serious. This results from the inundations which almost annually devastate those parts of Europe which in the long course of ages have been gradually denuded of their forest, with little or no effort at renewal. Spain has in this respect been the worst sufferer. Except in certain favored localities, principally along or not far from the southern base of the Pyrenees, or along the Mediterranean, it may be described as an absolutely treeless country, its vast olive orchards affording here and there a partial exception. Such desolation is absolutely appalling. As a natural consequence, the rains that fall, not being detained by groups or forests of trees, run off at once into the valleys where they swell the creeks and rivers to enormous volume and cause those frightful inundations which two or three times every year form the burden of Spanish dispatches and deplete the purses of the benevolent in every part of the world. In Austria-Hungary and in different parts of Germany there are similar experiences with incalculable loss of property and loss of life, and to a certain extent in France and Italy, though the two latter countries find a remedy in the universal dissemination of the olive and the vine, one or the other of which clothes, and in a great measure protects, the most barren hillsides.

◆

The Isle of Man.

In the midst of the Irish sea, at about an equal distance from England, Scotland and Ireland, is situated a small island, thirty-three miles long, twelve miles broad and about 100 miles in circumference, which bears the name of the Isle of Man. Whence it derived its name is uncertain. Some say that it comes from a Saxon word *meny*, which means surrounded; others from a Scandinavian word, *man*, signifying isolated, to which, it is said, Cæsar gave a Latin termination calling it *Mona*. According to some philologists it is the Sanscrit word *man* (equal to know), and was so called because it was the abode of "holy, wise men," viz., the Druidic priests. The *Mona* to which Tacitus refers is undoubtedly Anglesea, for he speaks of the infantry of Suetonius crossing from the mainland in flat-bottomed boats, and of horses swimming across and fording the stream; but it is not improbable that the same word was used by Cæsar to designate this remote island also, especially if the last derivation be accepted, as the Druids occupied both islands. The natives call it in their tongue *Mannin* (*in* being the Celtic for island), which some render into "the middle island," and others "the island of the wise men." They also speak of it as *Mannin-veg-veen* (the dear little Isle of Man) and *Ellan Vannin*. Some regard the name as a corruption of *Maune*, the surname of St. Patrick; but both words may have been derived from the same root. The Danes and Northmen appear to have pronounced it *Maun*.

◆

A Smart Young Man.

"College man, Eh?" said old Grampus.

"Yes, sir," young Mr. Slim meekly admitted.

"Thought so," growled the old man; "Graduated, I reckon?"

"Yes," young Slim confessed.

"Now," said the old man, "what did you learn when you graduated? Come, speak up if you want the place."

"Nothing," said young Slim, still more meekly; "nothing at all."

"Thought so," roared the old man in triumph; "just what I thought."

"You see," added young Mr. Slim, in a voice that Moses might have envied, "we don't learn anything when we graduate; we have to learn it all before."

Young Mr. Slim deserved the situation, but he didn't get it, all the same.

Volina Cordial

CURES
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
WEAKNESS, CHILLS AND FEVERS,
MALARIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

IT is invigorating and Delightful to take, and of great value as a Medicine for weak and Ailing Women and Children.

IT gives NEW LIFE to the whole SYSTEM by Strengthening the Muscles, Toning the NERVES, and completely Digesting the food.

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CONTAINS no hurtful Minerals, is composed of carefully selected Vegetable Medicines, combined skillfully, making a Safe and Pleasant Remedy.

A Book, "Volina," by leading physicians, telling how to treat diseases at HOME, mailed, together with a set of handsome cards by new Heliotype process, on receipt of 10 c.

[illegible]

PREPARED ONLY BY
Volina Drug and Chemical Company,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh 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. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles. Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient 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 been imitated. 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.,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.

READ THIS
TWICE!

In addition to our premiums of music and "Mikado" cards, we have just issued a beautiful panel picture, in colors 14 x 28, a simile reproduction of one of the Paris salon paintings for 1884, entitled "Two Sisters." It is a perfect gem and well worthy a place on the wall of any of the patrons of Dobbins' Electric Soap. We have copyrighted it, and it cannot be issued by any other house than ourselves. The edition is limited and will be issued gratis to readers of this paper in the following manner only:

HOW TO GET ONE.

Save your wrappers of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP, and as soon as you get twentyfive, mail them to us, with your full address, and we will mail you "The Two Sisters" mounted ready for hanging, free of all expense.

The soap improves with age, and those who desire a copy of the picture at once, have only to buy the twentyfive 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.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

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I. R. Taylor & Son,

UNDERTAKERS

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

Plain Solid Walnut Coffins, full size, well furnished, SILVER PLATED Mounting and neatly Upholstered, - - $25 to $35

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

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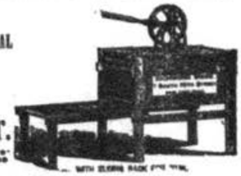
EVERY READER OF
THE MIDLAND JOURNAL
TO TRY A
NEW IMPROVED
Western
Washer.



If it will not wash as represented, we will refund the money paid for it.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

NO WASH-BOARD NEEDED AND NO MORE "BLUE MONDAY." OVER 400 SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA SINCE AUGUST, 1886.

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

BEWARE OF IMITATINS!

Our washer is made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and with the same care will 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.,
7 South Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA
E. E. Ewing, Agent. Ambrose Ewing, Solicitor
RISING SUN, MARYLAND.

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 no warping or getting out of shape.

LIGHT, HANDY, DURABLE.

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

The operator can see the corn dropping. We invite dealers, farmers and others interested in Agricultural Machinery to thoroughly inspect our machine.

☞ Send for Circular, mentioning this paper.

COOPER & HILL, AVONDALE, CHESTER CO., PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE "TRY ME" HAY TEDDER.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH
SEMINAL PASTILLES
THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

[illegible]

TREATMENT.—[illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g Chemists, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

OPIUM EATING [illegible]

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THE MIDLAND.

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

$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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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 DEC. '86 will expire at the end of 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.

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

Friday. Dec. 3. 1886.

As Effective As Any Criminal Law.

Why men who profess to be strongly opposed to the traffic in ardent spirits should insist on repeating the groundless assertion that prohibition laws are not operative, has always been a mystery to us. The fact is that no criminal law is better enforced than prohibition laws have been. And as public opinion grows stronger in opposition to the whiskey traffic they are being still more rigidly enforced.

The laws against murder, theft, robbery, arson, gambling, are not more successfully active than laws forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks; but there has been no license granted by the State for the practice of those former crimes for centuries, while the idea of forbidding the sale and denying the vendors of liquor license to ply their business is of very recent origin. The popular mind is slow to accept new doctrine and advanced positions that seem to infringe on personal liberty, or privileges which have been formerly allowed, hence the indifference with which many honest prohibitionists regard the stealthy violation of the law. If a brazen fellow dares to openly violate the prohibition laws he is pretty soon brought up with a round turn.

The man who would sell whiskey if it was allowed by law, and those who want the poison handy to drink, their habit being too strong for their will, have no hesitation about expressing their displeasure with prohibition laws, and this gives the traffic an apparent popularity. Take for instance, the men who would steal if it were not unlawful and those who would freely share the plunder by becoming receivers if public opinion and law for a long period had not so crystallized the public conscience against these acts, and let them speak out boldly in favor of taking from those who have accumulated property, and they could make just as strong demonstration in favor of theft as the partisans of license do in behalf of liquor selling. And they could give every whit as good reasons for their opposition to the laws to punish that crime. They could point to the numerous thefts which are committed and no clue had to the perpetrators. They could go to the Court records and point out the thousands of cases where the culprits escape punishment through technicalities or insufficient proof. And yet no one will acknowledge that the laws for those other crimes than liquor selling should be abolished. First because they are just, and second because they are old and of long standing. Prohibition laws are just and none are found fairly able to deny this fact but they are not old and of long standing. Let the good people stick to it and insist on their becoming old and invested with the honor which the odor of antiquity imparts and the nation will acquire temperate habits and improve in health.

Organising For Work.

The adjourned meeting of the committee of 27—three members from each district—on prohibition legislation, assembled at Elkton on Tuesday last to hear and act upon the report of a special committee of four, consisting of G. A. Blake, L. M. Haines, H. R. Torbert and Thos. Waring, who were appointed to digest a plan for the better enforcement of the prohibition law which goes into operation on January 1st 1887.

We think they have cut out too much work for the officers of the proposed Leagues. That such non-commissioned officers shall take cognizance of all infractions of all laws is too much, or a letting down the liquor violators, by a show of impartiality which in the nature of things cannot exist. These proposed officers would have to be invested with the authority of law—be commissioned as constables in short. But the following is the Report which was adopted by the general committee.

"We recommend that the organization shall have a two fold character, by districts and by a central organization representing the entire county. In order to secure organization by districts the three members of this committee in each of the nine election districts are requested to organize on Friday, the 17th of December, 1886, in their several districts a law-and-order league upon such plan and with such officers, rules, membership and ramifications as shall be deemed necessary and justifiable to the circumstances of the respective districts of the county.

"The object of the district organizations shall be to aid in the enforcement not only of the prohibitory law, but of all laws in force in the county, which tend to promote peace, sobriety good order and prosperity among the people, and therefore, it is recommended to those who form such leagues shall have the co-operation, aid and membership of all persons who believe in the supremacy of the law and are opposed to lawlessness, whatever be its form. To this end it is earnestly recommended that the several leagues shall appoint strong and fearless executive committees, to hold office during the pleasure of the respective leagues in the several districts, whose duty it shall be to ascertain who are guilty of violating law (and especially said prohibitory law) in the several districts, and to take immediate steps in connection with the central committee to bring such offenders to justice.

"There shall be a county executive committee, to consist of eleven members, (one from each of the districts of the county except the third district, and three from the third.) to be chosen from the members of said district executive committees by the members thereof, and the members of the county executive committee, except in the third district, shall be ex-officio chairman of the district executive committee in their several districts, but in the third district the three members shall select one of their members, who shall be chairman of the third district executive committee.

"The county executive committee to be so formed shall hold its first meeting in Elkton on January 18, 1887, at such time and place as the chairman of this committee of twenty-seven shall designate by due notice, at which meeting said county executive committee shall select its officers and take steps to effect the end embraced in this report, and shall thereafter meet at stated times pursuant to its adjournments, and always be subject to be convened at any time at the call of its chairman.

"The object of said county executive committee shall be to devise means and take steps to aid and assist said district committees to bring to justice the offenders aforesaid, and to this end said committees shall co-operate.

"The committee of twenty-seven now in existence shall continue until said league and district committees have been formed and until said county executive committee shall have convened and organized in January next or thereafter, but shall have no existence after that time."

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

The *Democrat* fires it at them this way:

"Though the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock, very few remembered to give the printer cause for thanksgiving. Now that the pumpkin's ready for the pudding and the corn is in the crib, let us ask again for thanksgiving blessings."

Why didn't "Quilp" put it in rhyme, this way?

Though the frost is on the pumpkin,
And the corn is in the shock
Very few remembered printer
And his hungry little flock.
Now pumpkin's in the pudding,
And corn is in the crib,
Let us ask again for blessings
On the printer's little drib.

And if this didn't fetch 'em, threaten to call on them with "Poets and Poetry," and the most obdurate would "tumble to the racket."

THE LIQUOR LAW IN KANSAS.

Amendments Suggested by the Garden City Methodists.

Attorney General Bradford yesterday received an open letter to him signed by a committee of the Garden City district conference of the M. E. church held at Dodge City on the 17th, inst. The letter contains a copy of the resolutions adopted at this session of the church.

1. That the state legislature enact a law creating a commission of three men and two women to constitute a state board for the proper regulation of the entire liquor traffic of the state of Kansas. The state officers elect to be advisory members of said board. The salaries of said board to be fixed by the legislature, and paid out of the profits of the sales. Said board shall be required to give bond to the sum of $5,000 for proper conduct of said liquor sales.

2. That said state board shall provide blanks as a test of the good character of all applicants, and upon the application of the signature of two-thirds of the residents male and female over the age of 21 years, of any city, town or community, said board may appoint a local agent who shall not be engaged in any other business, for the proper sale of liquors. The salary of said local agents shall be fixed by the state board and paid out of the profits of the state sales, and shall be required to give bond to the state board for the proper conduct of the sales, to the amount of $5,000.

3. That liquor shall be sold by said local agent for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes only, on a prescription issued by a regularly authorized physician, subject to blank forms provided by the state board, and to be acknowledged before the local agent by the applicant according to section——

Weekly returns shall be made to the state board, who shall determine the merits of said sales.

4. That we earnestly solicit and appeal to the Christian ministry of the state, all temperance people and societies, for their hearty co-operation to influence the legislative representatives of their respective congressional districts for the enactment of a law embodying the test of the foregoing resolutions.—*Topeka Capital.*

[It will be seen that the Kansas people—as indicated by the above movement of the Methodists—are not satisfied with the drug store management of liquor. It has always been our opinion that it is wrong, and that druggists have no right to sell liquor to the exclusion of other dealers, under whatever pretext may be framed. It is too soon to begin to cavil with this feature of our law, but when we have a state prohibition law in Maryland as we *will have*, we give notice in advance that we mean to fight the drug store privileges as a stumbling block in the law.]

RISING SUN MARKET.

GRAIN AND HAY.
[Reported by A. L. [illegible] & Co.]

Wheat	$ 78
Timothy Hay	16
Straw	3
Choice Fultz Wheat	.80
Oats	.35
Corn	.40
Timothy Seed	2 50
Winter Wheat Bran	17 00
Coal, per 2240 lbs	5 54

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
[Reported by E. R. Buffington.]

Butter	.25
Eggs	24
Chickens spring	7
Lard	.7
Ham	.10
Shoulder	7
Side	6
Turkeys	9

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

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.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

[Established in 1861.]

[16-page Weekly—$1.00 a Year.

Is the Oldest, Largest and cheapest weekly bee paper in the World. Sample Free.—

Address, BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Dec. 3, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

And now pedestrians carry their hands in their pockets.

Commissioner W. H. Deshane on Monday slaughtered 13 porkers, the average weight of which was 305 lbs.

If taffy caught friends like bird lime secures birds some of our contemporaries would soon have lots of them.

Pond's Extract, for Pains, Aches and Injuries—is something that when people once try it they can never be induced to change for anything else

Go to E. R. Buffington's and take a look at the genuine Wolf Robes.

Crystal Lodge No. 244, I. O. of G. T. has changed the night of meeting from Monday evening to Wednesday evening of each week at half past 7 o'clock

Calvert W. C. T. U. met Saturday last at the home of Mercie E. McDowell. There was a good attendance and much interest was shown in the work

Any one in want of oysters, Kimbell's is the place to get them, in any style you may want, and by the measure. 55, 4 and 50 cts. per qt. Fresh opened every day. nov19 tf

Ankrim just got in a nice line of Sealskin Caps for men and boys

Robert Stewart of Conowingo made a narrow escape from drowning recently, he was on a raft in the river which he was unable to manage, when Paul Shank saw his peril and went to his rescue in a boat.

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

The house and lot of Charles B. Martindale, in Brick Meeting House, was sold on Monday at mortgagee's sale by ex-Sheriff Wm. J. Smith, auctioneer. for Wm. T. Warburton, attorney. It was purchased by Elisha E. Kirk for $1,500.

The commissioners are determined not to allow the plaster on the Court House to be spoiled by frost, the third time, and have had heaters placed in the building, and fires kept up. The second coat has been put on.

Have you tried that new crop of New Orleans Molasses from E. R. Buffington's.

R. C. Thackery, trustee, has sold at private sale the farm of Enoch Howell, situated near Fair Hill, to Henry H. Kimble, treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cecil county It contains 112 acres, and was sold for $4,700.

W. Scott Way, secretary of the Peninsula Press Association, says he is in correspondence with the passenger agents of the trunk lines in reference to the contemplated trip of the association to California next season, and thinks he will be able to report fully to the executive committee by Jan. 1st.

"What every one says must be true," that "Dr Sellers' Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c.

Have you seen that coal oil lamp which burns without a chimney? It gives a bright, steady flame, without smoke or smell, and if accidently tipped over out it goes, without spilling the oil or setting any thing on fire The lamp can be seen at Dr. Kirk's Drug Store.

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

The Oxford *Press* asks if it pays to gun, and mentions two sportsmen who went out with 100 rounds of ammunition and fired it all away. They got one sparrow. They had lots of fun firing off the hundred cartridges, and the satisfaction would have been complete if they hadn't accidentally killed that little sparrow. Of course it pays.

For a nice and warm cap, try Ankrim's new line just in, and marked low.

Garfield Post at Rising Sun is engaged in getting the names regiment, &c., of all the unmarked soldiers' and sailors' graves in this end of the county, for the purpose of having tombstones placed to them. All persons having any knowledge of such will please leave the facts with Dr. Kirk at Drug Store.

A Bartlet pear tree in an orchard near Dover, Del. has borne two crops of fruit this season. The second crop, however, was caught by the frost before maturity. This extraordinary effort on the part of the tree should have been checked by the owner The crop of next year will prove a failure, the vigor of the tree having been weakened by this year's over exertion.

Since the cold weather has come Ankrim's line of underwear looks very inviting. He has all grades. Call and examine

It is currently reported that Mr. Trainor, one of the most extensive cotton goods manufacturers of Delaware county Pa., and already the owner of valuable property in the vicinity of Elkton is contemplating the erection of a large cotton factory on Big Elk Creek on the northern limits of the town. Elkton has excellent facilities and will no doubt be a manufacturing centre in the course of a very few years.

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

An aged Hungarian in Elkton Jail of unsound mind is starving himself to death He is little else than skin and bones. He can only speak in the Schlav language and the Elkton reporters are not able to converse very fluently with him, or they would a tale unfold that, like quills upon the fretted porcupine. would make every hair stand.

A nice line of Ladie's and Gent's Caps and Hoods at Ankrim's new store

John Cooper who robbed Lackland's store was captured last week on the B. & O. bridge at Frenchtown, by the watchman on the bridge The cunning darkey had emptied one of the water barrels on the bridge and filled it with plunder The guard discovered it by hearing the water trickling down into the river. He waited with a double barrel'ed gun, till the thief returned for a second load of goods and then marched him off into custody at the muzzle of his gun.

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

A correspondent who fails to accompany his communication with his name, sends us quite a spirited article on the Porter's Grove religious imbroglio. This ommission of course rules the article out It is the invariable practice of publishers to require the name of the writer who sends an article for publication, not necessarily to be made public but as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the writer. A moment's reflection will make the necessity of this precaution plain

Amos Dall and Geo. A. Miller who stole a horse from Mrs. W. J. Gillespie of the 8th district, several months since, have been brought from Lancaster jail by Sheriff Mackey and put up at the boarding house kept in Elkton for such travelers. Sheriff Mackey served a requisition on the Sheriff of Lancaster county shortly after the parties were the first time arrested, but they had been released on bail. Recently their securities gave them up and the Pa. officer informed the Sheriff of this county who kindly went for them.

E. R. Buffington has returned from the holiday markets, a full line of goods will follow shortly.

Chas. M Boulden, one of the leading merchants of Elkton, was married at half past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening to Miss Mary McCullough, daughter of James T. McCullough, of the Cecil bar, and a cousin of Judge Frederick Stump The wedding was quietly conducted at the residence of the bride's father only the relatives of the bride and groome being present. Many handsome presents were received by the bride. The ceremony was preformed by Rev. Robt. Beers, pastor of the Elkton Presbyterian Church. The newly married couple left on the 9.12 o'clock train for a northward tour.

The young mulatto, Stanley Bradshaw, who was sentenced at last term of Court to two years in the penitentiary for stealing, amused himself while in jail, in constructing a miniature steam engine. He was taken to the penitentiary by the Sheriff recently, where his mechanical gifts will doubtless be turned to some account in earning his keep. Had he used his natural gifts in place of appropriating other people's property he could have made his life both useful and pleasant. The trials and tribulations, when the gains and discomforts, anxieties and dangers are all balanced up, generally out weigh the thief's profits. He pays pretty dearly in the long run for all he gets.

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. †

D. Scott & Bro., are enlarging the large frame building at their works in Elkton which is used to store phosphate. The capacity of the building will be increased about a thousand tons.

This mention among the local events of the town on the historic Elk, reminds us that the phosphate men have all been trying the new dodge to head each other off by having agents to go among farmers and solicit orders. They have pretty much dropped newspaper advertising Some of the smart agents will ere long, talk the "honest farmers" out of countenance lie them out of pocket and worry them out of patience then the manufacturers will go back to the papers again and offer their ware at a "reduced price."

The directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. Business for the past six months is reported to be greater than during any similar period in the history of the company The earnings of the Delaware railroad and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad are also said to be greater than ever before, although the fruit business was less than had been anticipated.

The railroads of the United States are reported as having cleared more money this year than ever before. The reason is plain. Their expenses are less, every thing being at the lowest point, while the railroads have such a grip on the business of the nation that they keep up the old rates. They in fact get pretty much all the surplus that the industry of the country earns for the transporting the people and their products How long will this state of affairs continue?

The racing will begin next summer in dead earnest between the New B. & O. and the P. W. & B. or between the Penn. Co and the B. & O Company. The Pennsylvania Company is speeding up its trains, and making astonishing time and as few accidents happen on its N. Y & Washington line as any other road in the country, which shows care and efficiency on the part of its men. and excellence in road and equipment. The B. & O. will have its double tracks through from N. Y to Washington and all its stations and depots constructed next summer Its new road from Baltimore North has had the experience of the past in railroad building to profit by and we may rest assured that nothing has been left undone whereby speed and safety can be secured, and it will no doubt prove a flying machine when it gets fairly down to business. If our old Kansas friend Pangborn had not severed his connection with the B. & O. he would have had full swing for his "whooping up" faculty.

Large Hogs.

The following large hogs were killed in the eighth district: Mr. B. F. Fulton takes the lead, he having killed one that weighed 482 pounds dressed, and another of 342; F. W Rea comes next with two weight 430, 380; A. C. Huss is third with two, weight 428, 362; J. W. Maxwell two, 380, 188; Alexander Trimble two, 374. 250; D. J. Huss two, 360, 318; J. Polk West two, 320, 258. XY

We are pleased to announce that County Commissioner Cooley has returned home from his Western trip much improved in health, He attended the Session of the Commissioners' meeting last week.

The following business was transacted by the Board.

Contract was made with William H. Spratt for additional repairs to Bohemia Bridge at a cost of $275.

Petition of John Watson and others, asking that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be required to place a flagman at the Bone Mill crossing, on the road from Perryville to Port Deposit was filed, and the required thirty days notice ordered to be given to the company.

It was decided, as a rule, not to allow more than $4 per head for sheep killed by dogs. A number of awards were passed at this rate.

In the matter of the appeal of a large number of road supervisors from the reports of general inspections, at which the roads were not passed, the Board decided not to go behind the reports, it having been understood by the supervisors when making contracts, that they were to submit their roads to inspection and abide by the result.

We are truly glad to see the Commissioners standing up to the work of enforcing the law. This is the first board that has showed any back bone in the matter.

A Bronze Monument to Arthur.

On the day following the burial of the late ex-President Arthur a subscription was started among the personal friends of the deceased for the purpose of raising a fund to erect a bronze monument over the grave. Over $42 000 was subscribed the first day. Only the most pronounced friends, personally, of General Arthur are to be asked to contribute, and the work is going on in the most unostentatious manner. It is believed the subscription will reach $250,000

Three Brides.

Three blooming brides made their appearance at West Nottingham Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.

The wedded couples were Dr Wm. C. Garley of Hazleton Pa married to Miss Mary W. Leisenring of Upper Lehigh, Pa; Mount E. Kirk and Miss M. R Evans, both of this county and Mr H. J. McCrery of Nottingham, Pa. and Miss Jennie McVey of Cecil county.

The minister, Rev S. A. Garley, D. D preached a very impressive and appropriate sermon on the occasion from the Fifth chapter, Sixteenth verse of Solomon's Song.

"His mouth is most sweet, yea, he is altogether lovely. This is my beloved and this is my friend, O daughter of Jerusaleum"

The words selected for the text were "yea he is altogether lovely."

FOR SALE—TEN SHOAT PIGS. Stephen J. Reynolds. nov19 3t

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 S. ROSSELL, Clerk Commissioners Cecil County.

The free Seed Distribution of

The Rural New-Yorker

for this year consists of

The Pond Field Corn.

never before introduced

Improved Valentine Bean

Extra Early Orange Squash.

N'th'n Pedigree Sweet Corn.

The Rural Garden Treasures.

This collection is, in many respects, one of the most valuable ever sent out. It is sent free to all subscribers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER on application. For a full account of this Seed Distribution, address

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DENTIST.

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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. 1886

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MARBLE WORKS,

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

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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. oc30

NOTICE

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY, January 27, 1882.

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.

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 lumber (1,000,000 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 wheels on it were melted. 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 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

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."

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

The Fire of Home.

I hear them tell of far-off climes,
And treasures grand they hold—
Of minster walls, where stained light falls
On carpets, rare and old.
My hands fall down, my breath comes fast—
But oh, how can I roam?
My task I know, to spin and sew,
And light the fire of home.

Sometimes I hear of noble deeds,
Of words that move mankind;
Of willing hands that to other lands
Bring light to the poor and blind;
I dare not preach, I cannot write,
I fear to cross the foam;
Who, if I go, will spin and sew,
And light the fire of home?

My husband comes as the shadows fall,
From the fields with my girl and boy,
His loving kiss brings with it bliss
That hath no base alloy
From the new-plowed meadow, fresh and brown,
I catch the scent of the loam;
"Heart do not fret, 'tis something yet
To light the fire of home."

The Death of Old Crum.

"Yes, we made up our minds to shoot 'im,' said Capt. Sterne. "Ye see 'e's ben the cuss o' the range fur seben year, an' all the cow whips south of the Sante Fe River don't jostle 'im. So we jest decided to make up a crowd an' go down in Bayroot an' shoot ole Crum in 'is tracks. Git your hoss ready, an' put 'leben blue whis'lers in each bar'l o' your gun, fur ole Crum's a tough 'un."

Eager for the sport I was not long in getting ready, and in the yellow light of a languid September morn we rode out into the pine barrens.

"What about ole Crum?" I asked.

"Well, I'll tell ye. Many years ago a bunch o' cattle what belonged to the ole Crum stock tuck to Bayroot Swamp one dry summer, an' went as wild as bucks. Cattle frequently goes wild in this land o' swamps, maiden cane, ponds, an' scrubs, an' saw-grass. After a long time all o' the bunch was githered an' shipped off to Cuby but one old cow an' a brindled bull cyalf. We never couldn't catch up with that ole cow; I've seed 'er dash headlong into a cypers swamp where it looked like it 'ud bog a cat with a shingle tied to its foot, an' bendin' down the low saplins as she went, she'd be lost in two minits, with that 'ere cursed bull yearlin' at 'er heels.

"That 'us ten years ago, an' fur three years that ole cow ha'nted Bayroot an' the Big Saw-Grass like something bewitched. She wouldn't hardly ever stay 'long with other wild cattle, but ef she heerd the crack uv a cow whip she'd make a break fur the swamp, an' it 'us good-night, Ephrum, when she started. At last ther' come a powful wet year, an' Bayroot Swamp an' all the rest o' them woods 'us flooded. Thinkin' it a good time to break up them wild cattle we gathered a crowd, an' after a week's raid we got 'em all hemmed in a big pen an' kep' 'em till they was conquered. That ole Crum cow was among 'em, an' when the waters fell so's we thought we could manage 'em, we started the drove to'rds Tampa. We got along splendid fur awhile, but suddintly as we was passin' a deep swamp, that ole cow dashed off at a gallop, follered by three or four o' the boys, at the top uv the'r speed. We popped our cow whips, yelled an' whooped, an' spurred our hosses, but the ole cow beat us to the aidge o' the swamp where ther' was a deep lagoon o' water. The bull yearlin', now a three-year-old, went neck an' neck with 'er, an' into that black water they both plunged.

"We wus so astonished at the fool things that we set on our hosses and watched 'em as they floundered, half wadin', half swimmin', till they wus nearly across, when the ole cow reared up with a wild beller, an' then commenced strugglin' in the water. We knowed then that the 'gaters had 'er an' in a few minits she was gone

"The bull kep' on, clambered out 'mong the bay-bushes and flags, an' with a snort he shuck the mud f'om 'is brindled skin, an' disappeared in the swamp.

"We managed to git the others straight, an' kep' on to Tampa. Everybody thought the bull 'ud go up the spout. Nobody didn't have no notion that he could miss starvin', drowndin', or gitting ketched by the 'gaters, but 'e did.

"Nex' spring w'en we commenced to gether cattle, sever'l uv us seed glimpses uv 'im, but we never could git closer than a quarter uv a mile. He soon got sever'l other young cattle toiled off, an' once 'e ever got one, all the devils in Europe couldn't git it back agin. Sump'n curious 'bout 'im too. He never wouldn't have nothin' to do with no common cattle, but all that j'ined 'is bunch had to be young and able to git up 'n' git. He gits crosser an' crosser, the older 'e gits, an' Jake Simpson had to run fur's life to git away f'om i'm last week. Jake come across the ole devil on the perarrie, where he was a browsin' about, an' ole Crum weren't a noticin' er sump'n, an' Jake 'us right up close to 'im when he diskivered the bull, an' the bull diskivered him. Ole Crum mus' a ben unusually sour that day, fur stidder him gallopin' off as 'e g'ner'ly does, 'e rushed at Jake, an' afore Jake could crack 'is whip, his hoss were gittin' over ground like the wind, an' ole Crum 'us close behind. The race didn't last long, fur ole Crum suddintly concluded to give it up, an' with a wild yell he darted fur Bayroot.

"Many's the capers I could tell you 'bout. Sometimes he gits sassy in the spring, an' won't let the cows come home of an evenin', mindin' 'em out all night. He bosses the whole range, an' when some fine young bull comes home with his hide all ripped open an' bloody, we know ole Crum's been afoul uv 'im."

Just as the Captain concluded his yarn we heard a halloo away off towards the right, accompanied by the sharp crack of a whip, which signals were joined by Jake Simpson, Dolph Carter, and four or five other cowboys, all rigged out in camping style. The big spur rowels jingled, and the brand irons clanked, as the horses trotted along across the dreary barrens.

Stretching away on a dead level, there was nothing to relieve the dull monotony of the scenery. The ground was covered with saw palmetto and gallberry bushes, and the everlasting colonnades of pine trees. Now and then an open glade, covered with coarse grass, broke in upon the continuity of pine woods, and at rare intervals an open pool of water. After a three hours' ride the scene began to change. We came to a vast shallow pond filled with green maiden cane, with clumps of buttonwood bushes scattered through it. Beyond and skirting the southern horizon as far as the eye could reach was the gloomy swamp line of Bayroot. The palmetto grew higher, and the gray moss hung longer on the trees, and the whole scene was one mighty embodiment of uninhabitable desolation. A misty light fell upon the woods and a blue haze hung above the languid waters, and the rough saw grass rustled in the slight breeze that came up from the southwest.

Started from her feeding ground by the noise, a frightened Indian hen flitted from bush to bush, thrusting her crested head back and forth, with a "cluck, cluck," of astonished inquiry. The snowy wings of the white gannet rose and fell as the shy creature winged its flight to a safer distance, and a great blue heron eyed us dubiously as he stalked about among the rushes. The day was pretty far advanced, and the rays of the September sun began to tell upon us, and Capt. Sterne proposed a halt and a council of war

"We're agettin' close to where ole Crum rises now, an' I think we better decide on some certain an' shore plan uv operations. My idee is fur us to ride 'bout a quarter uv a mile apart, an' let Jake Simpson keep the dogs close 'long by the side of the swamps, an' when any feller sees the bull let 'im holler three times, an' we'll all go fur 'im at once. Ef any feller kin git close enough, let 'im bang away, an' kill the beast, but I tell ye now hit'll take a shore shot to fetch 'im down."

With this understanding we separated, and it fell to my lot to be the outside, or furthest man from the swamp, which threw me out among the pine levels. I had ridden an hour, perhaps, and was dreamily gazing across a maiden-cane pond, watching a flock of summer ducks at feed among the water-lilies, when I was electrified by a wild and discordant cry. "Whoop-cluck-a-luck!" it came, followed by a shrill and trumpet-like "Cluck-a-luck! cluck-a-luck!" and turning quickly I beheld two magnificent whooping cranes stalking along with heads erect on the edge of the pond. At the same time I saw a burly head, with two long ivory white horns tipped with jet raised above the tall grass, and two fierce eyes gazed steadily at me from a hundred yards distance. With a low "moo-oo," the head disappeared, and I could tell by the crackle of the grass and the splash of the shallow water that the animal was making for the open woods a little beyond where I stood.

"Boo-oo-oo!" came a guttural bellow, and at the same time his brindled majesty stepped out on the dry land and with a whoop of proud defiance old Crum, for it was no other, bounded away towards the south, where a deep bend in the swamp brought it nearer to me than the other hunters. I yelled loudly three times, and put spurs to my horse and joined chase.

The signal was caught up by the nearest hunter and passed to the others, and the pursuit became exciting. In a few bounds my horse was doing his best, and I could see that I was gaining on the bull but I could not bring my gun to bear on him, for on this rough and uneven ground it took my best to keep the saddle. We had covered nearly half the distance, when suddenly the bull stopped and gazed for a moment straight ahead, then facing about he came charging down upon me. I reigned my horse up short, and when he was within about thirty yards of me I aimed direct at his shaggy head and fired. Ere the smoke had cleared away, I was being borne along at a fearful speed by my fleeing horse, the wild roars of the old savage resounding in my wake. I could hear the cheers of the other hunters as they rode to the rescue, and the deep baying of the old cow dogs, as Jake Simpson rode with them to cut off old Crum's retreat, when he should have grown tired of chasing me.

I had one barrel remaining but I had not time to think of using it. Urging my horse to the utmost, I hoped to gain a level sufficient to enable me to wheel and shoot the enemy in the flank, when suddenly my horse made a false step, blundered heavily, and losing my balance I was thrown a somersault into a bunch of palmetto. The bull passed by me and made a lunge at my horse, but the latter had recovered sufficiently to keep a safe distance between himself and his maddened antagonist, and just then the wild clamor of the dogs told that they had come up. I jumped to my feet, and from a high log that lay near by I watched the close of the fight. The cries of the dogs and the bellowing of the old bull as he stood at bay were fearful, now hanging at one, now lowering his shaggy head and chasing another, while the yells of the approaching hunters added to the liveliness of the scene.

"Don't shoot the dogs," cried Jake, as Capt. Sterne levelled his gun. That caused me to remember my gun, and I ran to where it fell, picked it up, and started for my log, when "Bang! bang!" went both barrels of the Captain's gun, and the bull, sorely wounded, staggered for a moment, and then came tearing away towards the place where I stood. "Bang! bang! bang!" went three other reports, but they failed to check the career of the bull, who came right on, and seeing that I must do something I brought my gun to my shoulder, and taking a careful aim, I waited until he was within a dozen yards and fired.

A long agonizing roar, a plunge forward and the old monarch of the range lay dead before me, the bloodthirsty dogs gnawing at his bleeding throat.

"Hooray! Bully for you," shouted Capt. Sterne, as he galloped up. I thought shore he'd git you, an' I tell you I trimbled fur you when I saw 'im a comin'." The others gathered around, and each one had some tale of ferocity or cunning to relate regarding old Crum's past career, but I felt more as if I had been guilty of murder than ever before. With our ingenious methods we had condemned and slaughtered the brave old outlaw, whose principal sin was love of freedom, which caused him to despise the calm and insipid lot of his more tractable companions, victims of the whip-lash and brand-iron. For years he had lorded over every living thing that came to share the solitude of his haunts, and a pang of regret embittered my triumphant feelings as I watched his glazing eye as the little rill of rich, black blood discolored the scrubby bushes.

Counting the Hairs of the Head.

An eminent German has undergone the enormous labor of counting the number of hairs in heads of four different colors. In a blonde he found 140,000 hairs; in a brown, 109,440; in a black, 108,962; and in a red one, 88,740. What the red and black heads wanted in numbers of hairs was made up, however, in the greater bulk of the hairs individually, and in all probability the scalps were pretty equal in weight. It is to the fineness and multiplicity of hairs that blonde tresses owe the rich color and silk-like character of their flow, a circumstance which artists have so loved to dwell upon.

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It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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Ma Hartman, Sr., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Rev. R. R. Robinson, Staunton, Va.
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J. F. Newton, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. Mary Carson, Morristown, N. J.
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CENTRAL DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, May [illegible], 188[illegible], trains will run as follows:

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STATIONS.	Passen. A. M.	Passen. P. M.	Passen. P. M.
Baltimore, (Union Stat'n)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perryville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Octoraro Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rowlandville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colora	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Rising Sun	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sylmar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nottingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oxford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]	
West Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Avondale	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Kennett	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fairville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chadd's Ford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Philadelphia Broad St	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Trains leave Oxford for Philadelphia at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] a. m. and [illegible] p. m. Market Train, Tuesdays and Fridays only, at [illegible] a. m. Sunday Trains at [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m.

LEAVE GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Passen. A. M.	Passen. A. M.	Passen. P. M.
Philadelphia, Broad St.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Chadd's Ford Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairville		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennett		[illegible]	[illegible]
Avondale		[illegible]	[illegible]
West Grove		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln		[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nottingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sylmar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rising Sun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rowlandville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Octoraro Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perryville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. PHILADELPHIA DIV.
TIME CARD OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
In Effect Monday, August 23rd, 1886.

Westward. 1st Class. No. [illegible] Passenger. Daily ex. Sunday	Distance from Philadelphia	STATIONS.	Distance from Baltimore	Eastward. 1st Class. No. [illegible] Passenger. Daily ex. Sunday
A. M.		LEAVE] [ARRIVE		P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wilmington (Market St.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Yard June	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	East Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kiamensi	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stanton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harmony	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barksdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Singerly	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Childs	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leslie (North East [illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Foy's Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whitaker	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Frenchtown	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Havre de Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Osborne	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Swan Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chesterville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Abingdon	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Preston	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Joppa	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradshaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Big Gunpowder	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cowenton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Matthews	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rossville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosedale	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Herring Run	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bay View	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Camden Station		
		ARRIVE] [LEAVE		

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Ladies Department.

THE IDEAL HOME.

Suggestions That Will Add Beauty and Taste to the Household.

[From Beck's Journal of Decorative Art.]

The ideal home beautiful is attained rather by avoiding errors of taste than by the adoption of special dogmas of art. For my own part, if I have any dogmas to preach, they may fairly be condensed in this one rule: "Avoid shams and affectations of all kinds."

Don't mistake mere prettiness for beauty. Millinery, for instance, is out of place in the home beautiful.

Don't attach to your chairs and sofa-cushions meaningless bows of ribbon which tie nothing.

Don't dress up your toilet-tables in muslin petticoats, stiffened with crinoline or colored calico.

Don't scatter startling white "tidies" about chairs and sofas as on so many bushes, as if you were hanging out the wash to dry.

Don't display on your walls china plates and dishes. They were never meant to go there. An exception may be made now and then, in favor of a piece of fine color to light up the room or where a delicate China painting is worthy of careful examination. But hang up ordinary domestic china! Don't.

Don't hang small pictures so that their beauty is lost to any one under eight feet high. If a picture is not seen from the same position that the artist saw it when he painted it, the drawing will appear foreshortened and the general effect consequently falsified.

Don't hang any picture in the home which has not the impress of elegance, purity and cheerfulness.

Don't give place to representations of corpses, tortured. And above all, having such pictures and not wanting them downstairs, don't banish them to the nursery, school-room or bed-room.

Some things I would relegate to the bed room—out of the way somewhere—in locked drawers, for instance. I mean mementoes of seaweed and dried ferns or flowers, and wretched daubs on china, canvas or paper, the crude efforts of youthful members of the family. No true lover of the home beautiful will inflict these on his family and friends and compel them to violate truth by pretending to like them.

Don't buy your carpet or your wall paper because it looks pretty in the roll when you see it in the store, but think of the fitness of each with its ultimate surroundings. Remember that the carpet is to be a background for your furniture, and the wall paper—unless it is to the actual decoration of the walls—is to be merely a background for your pictures.

Don't admit into the home beautiful any piece of furniture or implement of every-day life which does not honestly serve its purpose—no light flimsy chairs which an able bodied man dare not sit upon; no puffy debilitated sofas, all wind and springs; no burnished brass sheeted fireirons, bought only to be looked at, and give place to the ugly little black poker and shovel when coal is to be broken or ashes are to be removed.

There is no reason why an object should not be useful as well as ornamental. Indeed there can be no beauty without fitness. Nature everywhere teaches us the compatibility of the highest utility with the greater beauty.

And so beauty and truth. There may be truth without beauty, but there is no beauty without truth. Truth, beauty and utility are the inseparable trinity of the ideal home. Let us then write them upon the portals of the house as the epitome of all that is most admirable in religion, in art, and every-day-life.

◆

Bouquet Making.

Give two persons the same kinds of flowers, in like quantities, and tell them to arrange them in bouquets, for the hand, or in vases. One will go to work and without any apparent effort, put the flowers together in a natural and graceful way. There will be no crowding, no stiffness in the arrangement. The other will work hard to produce something pleasing, but the result will be anything but that. The flowers will look ill at ease, prim, unnatural, and the impression will be the same as that given you by seeing a family of country folk on Sunday, arrayed in their "best clothes." Why this difference in the work of the two persons, you ask. The answer is a simple one. One has that "knack" for the arrangement of such things, "knack" being simply another name for good taste, and the other has not. One must have a good eye for colors an instinctive knowledge of what is correct in form, and be an observer of nature's way of doing things, to be successful in arranging flowers. Certain colors should never be used together. Those whose eyes are not good judges of harmony in this respect always fail to make a good bouquet. They will have a blue Astor and a red Rose side by side, and get quite as much satisfaction from the arrangement as they would from an artistic grouping of colors while to a person keenly sensitive to harmony in color the effect would be absolutely painful.

All kinds of flowers, too, should not be used together. Try to group Geraniums and Roses together and note the effect; it is entirely unsatisfactory. Put each flower by itself and you see no cause for dissatisfaction. Why is it that they produce such a disagreeable effect together, and do not when separated? Simply because they are not in harmony with each other. Instead of blending their respective beauties in one harmonious effect, they exaggerate their differences, and you get the impression of incompatibility. This incompatibility, be it of temper, color, or quality, should afford ample ground for immediate divorce.

As a general thing flowers look best when by themselves. A vase of Roses is generally most effective when nothing but Roses is used. I know of but one flower blooming in Rose time which combines well with the Roses and that is the Flowering Sumach. This has large, pointed clusters of pure white feathery flowers, which not only harmonize well with Roses, but add to their effect, because of the contrast in color and delicacy of appearance. The effect produced in my mind when these two flowess are used together is always the same as that which results from seeing beautiful silk garments with lace. The Sumach's feathery clusters, in their airy, delicate grace, are the lace on the Rose's silken garments.

A great mistake is made in thinking one must have a large quantity of flowers in order to produce good results. A few flowers lightly put together, with the proper quantity of foliage, will give much better satisfaction than a large number crowded into a small space. In order to bring out the individual beauty and color of flower, it must have room to display itself in. If it does not have, you get a confused impression of colors which may as well result from patch-work as from flowers. One Rose with a few leaves, and perhaps a bud, in a slender vase, will glorify a table, while a score of Roses in a small dish so crowded as to hide all foliage and smother all individuality of flower, will not be admired by anybody, because there is nothing striking or effective in the arrangement. One women will make a dress out of rich material and attract not the least admiration when she appears in it, while another woman, with a cheaper material will fashion a dress that challenges every one's attention. It is the same with bouquet making. It is not so much the material you use as it is the taste with which you use it, that produces satisfactory results.

Flowers should always be selected with special reference to what use they serve, or, perhaps I ought to say, the dish chosen should be of a character suited to the flowers they are to contain. Tall flowers, like the Gladiolus, should have tall vases given them. Short stemmed flowers appear to the best advantage in shallow dishes. The less decoration a vase has the better the flowers appear that you place in it. It is the flower, and not the vase, that is to be displayed, and therefore you do not want any rivalry between the two. For most flowers a vase of plain dead-white is best and next to this I would prefer one of clear glass. Lilies, Golden-rod and Lilacs are very effective in wide-mouthed jars.

In mixed bouquets a vivid yellow flower is of greater value in toning up the collection. It may be small and not particularly attractive in itself; all you want of it is its spot of color. It brightens all the others like a touch of sunshine.

The Calliopsis is an excellent flower for vases. Its long stalks on which the velvety flowers cluster, like richly colored butterflies, are admirably adapted to tasteful arrangement in vases.

For large jars our wild Clematis is an excellent flower to use, cutting it in great branches, which can be allowed to droop to suit themselves, after you have put them in the vessel. It can never be ungraceful. This flower is one that harmonizes with all other flowers, and ought to be more extensively grown for cutting. The Lilac is a charming flower for use in the house, but should always be used in large vessels, and cut with a liberal allowance of branches. The flower clusters are not adapted to tasteful and satisfactory work when cut by themselves.

Blue flowers seldom harmonize well with any but white ones and those of a peculiar shade of yellow.

For large jars, standing in a corner of some conspicuous place, it is hard to get anything finer than the Perennial Lark-pur, cutting the stalks low and giving them the center of the vase, with branches of double lemon-yellow Hollyhocks about them. The two colors contrast strongly, yet harmonize well. A vase full of Hollyhocks in yellow, scarlet and white is sure of admirers, provided the vase is large and the stalks are cut long.—*Vick's Monthly*.

◆

Do remember, if you must keep arsenic, morphine, and other poisons resembling baking powder, to keep them carefully wrapped and labeled, and far away from the pantry, kitchen, or dining room. All white powders look alike to those unused to drugs. Mistakes, fatal, and many of them, have been made, and the grave claimed the victim.

Do, please, pause before becoming enslaved to the "quinine" or "morphine" habit. A delicate, and refined wife and mother was ordered by her medical attendant to take small capsules filled with quinine. The doses were increased in size and taken oftener, until sixty capsules had been swallowed, and then she could not do without it. Years have slipped by, and to day thin and frail, with shaking hands, she daily measure out a teaspoon filled with quinine, declaring "she is fit for nothing until she takes her tonic."

Lastly, *don't* tamper with drugs or allow poisons in your house, unless you are very, very careful, and know just what you are doing.

◆

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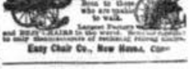

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Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 30, 1886.

Congress is only one week off. When it convenes it will begin work on the Appropriation bills which keep the government running. It will probably do little work during the short session, for these money bills will keep it busy. They invariably give rise to volumes of debate, and it will be the same old story. The Forty Ninth Congress, like others that have preceded it, has been too lazy during the long and too busy during the short session to answer any of the great questions before it.

Indeed the business of this great and growing country demands, continuous sessions of Congress. With so much pressing legislation there should be no Congressional vacations, and the new Congress should convene the day after the old one expires.

Annual reports are coming in now thick as falling leaves, and they contain a great deal of interesting information. There are Cabinet reports and reports of their First, Second and Third Assistants, and scores of Bureau Chiefs. That of Commodore Wilson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of construction and Repair, is any thing but complimentary to the Navy of a great Government. In a detailed description of the present condition of the new cruisers and other vessels he says the number of serviceable naval vessels has been reduced to two first rate, ten second, twenty third rate, and seven fourth rate, including two torpedo rams. Thirteen ironclads and five other vessels are in need of repairs and certain others that he named are even beyond repair.

Although the Washington Exposition project is not yet an assured fact, the much discussed National Drill is. It will take place in this city, and will begin on the 23rd of next May. Its objects are to stimulate proficiency in military matters and to bring together citizens and soldiers from all over the country.

The recent display made by the National Guards, at the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue, awakened new interest with citizen soldiery, and this National camp around the Washington Monument is something that even New York is willing to give to the Capital city. It is estimated that a million people from all parts of the country will view this drill, and it is the intention to make the event exceed all precedent competitive camps, not only in extent and in amount of prizes, but in the better object of utility for military advancement.

The managers of the Drill have stated plainly that it is not desirable to have any features of the hippodrome. The glitter of buttons and glamour of gold lace will not hide from sight the prime object of improvement in training, and to far distant troops will be given that mutual confidence and respect without which they could never be utilized for the public weal.

Early in December, and just about the time Congress gets in working shape, a convention of notabilities from the States and Territories will be held here to inaugurate the Exposition scheme and to agree upon a plan of procedure to submit to Congress. It has been urged by rival cities that the atmosphere of Washington is not suitable for either a summer or a winter Exposition. Statistics prove that its inhabitants experience more pleasant days in the year than falls to the lot of most people anywhere. Autumn here lingers until Christmas and Spring begins in April. The winter is not severe, and summer is tempered by the shade of seventy thousand trees along streets from 100 to 150 feet in width. Washington, moreover, is the centre of the nation's treasures and antiquities. It contains over fifty million dollars worth of national property, and it has all the conditions necessary to the success of the grand enterprise which is contemplated.

President Cleveland is represented to be in a state of anger and disgust over the outcome of the Police investigation that has stirred up the city during the past two weeks. The dismissed officials will probably appeal to Mr. Cleveland for redress, and in the event that he fails to take the matter up, they say they will go to Congress. It is stated by authority who knows more than he tells that those who would like to know the whole truth about this matter, the moving causes that have connected the President with the trouble, together with the insinuations against certain distinguished citizens and officers will do well to insist upon a Congressional investigation of the Police scandal. They will find the subject interwoven in a manner that will surprise politicians.

◆

"The doctors said my wife had consumption. Tried 'Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher,' and she has better health than ever." G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio.

◆

Contest for Carlisle's Seat.

The grounds for the contest of Speaker Carlisle's seat in the Fiftieth Congress of the United States have been prepared, and signed by George H. Thobe, the contestant. The allegations are numerous, and it requires forty five pages of legal cap paper to recite them all.

◆

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. R. Kirk. †

◆

Dr. Seth Arnold; My Dear Sir—"The *Cough Killer* you kindly sent me is almost gone, and I want it always in the house. I wish the world knew its value."—Rev. Jefferson Haskall, Medford, Mass. For sale by G. G Sill. Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

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

◆

A New Pastor at Wilmington.

Rev. Father Carey, formerly of Easton, recently appointed to the pastorate of the Catholic Church of Elkton and Newark, Del. has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Father Carey succeeds Father Lyons, who is now stationed at St. Peter's Church in Wilmington, and will act as Secretary to Bishop Curtis.

◆

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctor told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

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The Great Variety Farmers Have to Select From.

For the MIDLAND JOURNAL.

My attention was arrested by an article in a late number of the JOURNAL in regard to the interest of farmers. Contributions were solicited that might throw light upon their business, and help to render it more profitable.

In the last number is an editorial in reference to some resolutions of the "Farmers' Alliance" at a recent meeting in Chicago. It intimates that if farmers would act out these resolutions they might accomplish a better state of things, by forcing a higher price for farm products.

It is apparent that our Rail Road facilities on the one hand and the high wages obtained by our mechanics and other laborers on another, are chargeable for the present derangement of the farmers' business here in the Eastern States. It is not my purpose here to discuss the labor question particularly, but as it is a vital part of farm economy it cannot be quite ignored. For half a century we have heard the demand that those who toil in this country should not have to compete with the "pauper" labor of Europe. Hence the enactments of tariffs in the alleged interests of our laboring classes. But in these days of telegraphs and steamships, the civilized world is so nearly one community, it is not possible to avoid the effect of this competition. And the sooner our narrow patriotism and selfishness in this respect gives way to a broader philanthropy the better it will be for us and for all concerned.

The hoarded wealth of our land may for a while sustain our organized laborers in their demands, for high and higher wages.

But this contest for the means of luxurious living, does nothing, to promote the farmer's interest.

His business is suffering from circumstances which he cannot control, and it only remains for him to do the best he can with the facilities that are left him.

He may be assured of the essential importance of his business. The rest of mankind cannot long flourish without his co-operation.

There has already been much changing in farm management since the operation of railways. And in the future it is likely still more changes will be necessary.

In this adaptation of our routine of production to the new condition of things there is room for the highest wisdom and the greatest skill and care.

The main features of our present routine in this neighborhood will have to be adhered to. Grass, both as a renovator of our soil and a direct source of profit must continue to cover the greater part of our farms. Wheat or winter grain is such an essential part of our routine, that we must continue to grow it in its place, tho' the price should fall still lower than it is now.

And unless the keeping of stock were wholly abandoned, we must continue to give the corn crop its place in the rotation. Then between this and the wheat crop there is room for anything that can be turned to the most profitable account.

It will be in the details of keeping stock or in the specialties of fruit or vegetable culture that we must look for returns to balance our necessary expenditures.

The dairy business, is in Chester county, Pa. a standard branch of industry, but it is pressed to such an extent that its profits are but moderate.

The fattening of cattle is still pursued, but it is a question to be repeatedly asked and answered, whether it is better to buy stock cattle or raise them from calves. Sheep are kept to some extent, but with them the art and care of a Jerseyman, would reap two or three times the profit from a flock, that is obtained by our ordinary management.

When horses sell for $200 or $300 dollars we would suppose that such as fancy the business might find profit in raising them.

I know of farms where several hundred dollars a year are realized from the sale of house raised eggs and poultry. Here is a field open for the industry of all, who may choose to enter it.

Discretion and good management will still pay in any of these departments. We should be content with moderate profits until the advent of "better times."

As an illustration of what may be done in the department of fruit and other outside products, I will mention a few illustrations.

I visited a farmer near Smyrna, Del who had been there 19 years. As peaches were likely to be the leading staple in that locality, they received a leading share of his attention. But he was far from risking his success entirely on that crop, so that but a small orchard (10 or 20 acres) was at first planted. The balance of the land was improved and farmed, held in readiness for something more profitable so as at that should be determined. When I was there his peach orchard had been gradually extended till it covered two thirds of his farm. He had a small apple orchard—a vineyard—a patch of raspberries—a succession of strawberry plots—and all in the highest state of productiveness. His location on the great fruit thoroughfare to the northern cities as far as Boston, enabled him to market the fruit where he could do it to the best advantage. And that "best advantage he was wide awake to seize upon." His small fruits went to Boston. They arrived there some weeks before that city could be supplied from its own vicinity, and thus he realized much higher prices than markets nearer home would afford. The last of his grapes were being sent while I was there. They were perfect in growth and condition, and I had reason to believe they were but a fair sample of all fruits that leave his place for sale.

He told me he had sold from four trees of Red Astrakan apples fruit to the amount of $100. They went to Boston ripe before other ripe apples appeared there. His later apples were being eaten by the swine.

The peach crop was of course the chief source of profit. In this he was protected from the results of a glutted market, by a drying house so that if the market would not afford a specific price they were dried. This is given as an example of what a man may do by using his opportunity. Farmers in Cecil Co. need not exactly copy his method. But there are two points in which all may participate, the perfection of his crops and the prudent foresight in marketing them.

In the neighborhood of Barnesville, Ohio the soil is adapted to strawberries, tho' perhaps not more so than many other localities. There is to be seen on almost every farm a patch of from one to 4 acres. They are kept in the best of order and yield the finest and most abundant crops. They are sold in Chicago markets—and it is evidence that the crop pays as its culture is constantly extending. But then indifferent fruit or fruit in bad condition sent that distance, would not pay expenses.

In a portion of Bucks County the seed business (chiefly cabbages and turnips) has been prosecuted by farmers so as to realize hundreds and thousands of dollars.

But these illustrations are brought in, simply to show to my neighbor farmers that there may be products besides hay and grain, to which we could profitably turn our attention. They will not need to be reminded whatever is attempted; do it well.

I could write another essay on the question of saving money.

Habits of extravagance have grown upon us. The good sense of every housekeeper and farm manager may suggest where retrenchments can be made. If cash is scarce with us we shall have to do as our forefathers did, pay money for nothing we can do without or produce at home.

Our repeated calls have been answered this week by an experienced and observing farmer whose valuable contribution is published on the first page of the JOURNAL. We hope he will continue to favor us by other contributions from his practical pen, and that other farmers will be encouraged to place their thoughts on paper for the benefit of our readers.

Our esteemed correspondent in a private note accompanying his article, says, "In common with other farmers I have felt the money pressure of the times and mourn over some of the causes that I think go to produce this pressure. I think it is well that we should take counsel together, and learn to make the best of our situation.

"I do not see that we could gain much by organizing resistance to railroads, or organized resistance to the demands of labor, or anything else."

We agree with our correspondent that farmers need not organize against railroads or anything else. But they *should* organize in defense of their rights, and when thus organized their rights are not so liable to be assailed or invaded. The strong are seldom attacked, but the weak invariably are despoiled. That the rights of farmers are at the mercy of every corporation which of necessity they transact business with, is unquestionably true.

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

The Teachers' Association.

The Teachers of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts met in Port Deposit Saturday, the 4th inst.

The Association was opened by prayer at 1.30 P. M. by Rev. John Squier, Mr. Ernest the President in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Squier spoke of the text book on Physiology which has been adopted by the Board, and would not advise teaching from the text book to classes below the 5th grade. There was some discussion on the subject.

The literary programme was next in order. Mr. Conway was unable to be present and may be expected at our next meeting when he will deliver an address.

Miss Maud Thompson sent in a satisfactory explanation of the problem given to her. Miss Lou Saunders read in her usual fine style an appropriate selection entitled "Good Reading an Accomplishment." Mr. W. W. Hess, gave a very interesting class drill on Natural History, taking as his subject "The Spider." Mr Squier supplemented his remarks by some interesting anecdotes about the spider gained from his personal experience. Mr. Coale the essayist came in late. He read an essay on the subject of "Far Off" in which he replied to the essay read by Rowland Watts at a previous meeting. He advocated prosecution and supported his views by some strong arguments. His essay called forth some remarks in which Rowland Watts and Mr. S. J. Tammany participated.

The following is the programme for the January meeting: Reader, Miss Emma Brown and Miss Maggie Jackson; Essayist, Miss Annie M. Cameron; Referred question to Rowland Watts, "What class of verbs require a double object illustrated." Subject for discussion, "What is the the true philosophy of school government?"

We were pleased to notice among our visitors Mrs. Alice Coale Stempers, Mrs. Reynolds and Dr J. H. McCullough.

Upon motion we adjourned to meet on the second Saturday of January.

ROWLAND WATTS, Sec'y.

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

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For Costiveness, Biliousness, Headache and all feverish habits use Dr. Seth Arnold's Bilious Pills. 25c. For sale by G. G. Sill.

The Farm.

THE GRANGE.

The *American Farmer* has condensed some grange matter in its December number which we use in this department for the benefit of our agricultural readers. It would be greatly to their interest and advancement every way, if they would study the subjects here treated and take more interest in them.

The Grange is now twenty years old. It has been "weighed in the balance and (*not*) found wanting." It is one of the largest organizations of any kind now in the country. The 20th annual session just held in Philadelphia, was one of the largest and best ever held. Every State but four was represented and good work and progress were reported from nearly all sessions.

Ninety new Granges were organized in 1885, and *ninety one* in 1886. This shows progress substantial and steady, if not rapid.

The State Granges of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin will commence their annual sessions on Tuesday, Dec. 14th, and Vermont on Wednesday, Dec. 15th.

The Grange passed its period of reaction seven or eight years ago. It passed its experimental age and settled down to solid work. Each succeeding year shows an increase of new Granges and a growth in membership when the whole field is looked over.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

This body met in Philadelphia on November 10th and adjourned on the 19th, the attendance having been large. W. Master Put Darden, of Miss., declared in his annual report that the Grange has successfully combated the strongest opposition, passed the experimental stage, and become established as one of the permanent and stable institutions of the country. "Notwithstanding its large membership, scattered over this broad land in nearly every county, parish, state and territory—it has never disturbed the peace of the country, or done anything hostile to the general welfare. Opposed to all class antagonisms, its tendency has ever been to development and improvement. It offers to the American farmer the only well grounded hope for protecting and advancing his interests.

Prior to the establishment of the Grange, the farmers were without organization. Indeed, the Grange was the first organization established in the history of civilization for the protection and advancement of farmers' rights. Through its influence and developments channels of thought have been opened up to the people that have resulted in the establishment of a number of organizations among the laboring and producing classes, which will be potent factors in determining the future civilization of our country."

As to the condition of the order, the Master said: "In a number of states the Order is increasing rapidly, and securing to farmers the influence and respect to which their interests and numbers entitle them.

In others it is not advancing. I have endeavored by correspondence and observation to find the cause of prosperity in one locality, and of dormancy in another, and give the result of the investigation for what it is worth as suggestion.

As a general thing where prosperity prevails, the State Granges have organized a system by which lectures are delivered, and the principles and purposes of the Order are kept continually before the people. When the Grange is not active there is no system for lecturing.

This is a utilitarian age, and the farmers are imbued with its money-making spirit, and no institution can long hold their allegiance that cannot show practical results to be obtained.

In prosperous localities, in addition to a lecture system, there is generally to be found some organized plan of business among the members. Many have adopted the plan of business co-operation, recommended by the National Grange.

Some have the agency system, while others work on the 'Order Plan.' Some are successfully conducting life and fire insurance companies, banking houses, warehouses, etc."

"The doctors said my wife had consumption. Tried 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher,' and she has better health than ever." G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio.

Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas.

[*Concluded.*]

From Prairie Farmer.

The next thing that occurred to boom Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas was the "Bloomfield Poultry Show." It came off in January but Mrs. Slocum had it "on her mind" just as soon as Thanksgiving was off her hands. In fact the idea of exhibiting some of her Brahmas at a regular poultry show had been in or on her mind all the summer and fall; it had grown with the growth of her chickens, and strengthened with their strength, until it had become all-absorbing. "I don't much expect to take a premium," she said to Jake when they talked the matter over; "but I shall have a chance to compare my fowls with those of more experienced breeders, also see how my scoring agrees with that of the judges." She decided to exhibit a trio of the old fowls and two trios of the young ones; and such a time as she had selecting "the best"; it was worse, caused her more "worriment" of mind, than the rooster business the previous spring. I firmly believe that she "scored" every Brahma on the place three times apiece before her final choice was made; but when it was made Jake and Deacon Smith declared that the close were "good enough to take a premium anywhere." The judges at the Bloomfield show thought so too; anyway they awarded Mrs. Eliza Ann Slocum the first premium on Light Brahmas under a year old, and second premium on Light Brahma fowls. At first Mrs. Slocum was inclined to think that the second premium of fowls didn't amount to much, but when a keen-eyed fancier, a man of ten years' experience in breeding Light Brahmas, offered her $25, then $30, and finally $40 for the trio, she concluded that a second premium at a regular poultry show meant a good deal; $40 was a good bit of money, and would look well on the credit side of the poultry account, but Mrs. Slocum was wise in her day and generation, and would not let the fowls go. "I can't afford to sell them" she said to Jake when he suggested that she had better "let 'em slide"; "they will be worth more than $40 to me as an advertisement."

Failing to get the old fowls, the fancier turned his attention to the first premium trio of young fowls, and finally succeeded in inducing Mrs. Slocum to part with the cockerel for $15. The pullets she refused to sell at any price.

The $15, together with the steady income from the sale of market eggs, again placed the balance on the right side of Mrs. Slocum's poultry account, and notwithstanding the fact that she bought two roosters which cost $10 apiece, and three pullets which cost another $10, for own breeding yards, the credit side of the account was still the larger when the season for selling eggs for hatching came around again, and Mrs. Slocum's face wore that peculiarly independent, contented expression that women who have succeeded in any business, usually wear.

The fame of Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas went abroad through all the surrounding country, and as the poultry fever in general, and the Light Brahma fever in particular raged high, Mrs. Slocum expected and prepared to sell a good many eggs for hatching; but still she was somewhat astonished when the orders began to pour in. The demand for eggs was so great that although she had three breeding yards, she could not fill the orders. At the close of the egg season the profit side of the poultry account stood $200 ahead. That was seven years ago; and from that time until the present Mrs. Slocum's poultry business has steadily increased. Last year her profits were over $1,000, more than the whole income from all the rest of the farm, and now Jake is seriously thinking of devoting the farm to the poultry business.

But the cash that Mrs Slocum's Brahmas have brought into the Slocum family treasury, is not the only good thing that has accrued from that lady's success in poultry keeping. When Mrs. Slocum brought that first setting of Brahma eggs into Plainvile there was not a thoroughbred fowl, not a comfortable poultry house, not a subscriber to a poultry paper in the whole township, and farmers generally did not believe that poultry paid for keeping. Now there are thoroughbred fowls and comfortable poultry quarters on every farm, and nearly every farmer takes one or more poultry papers. There is also a flourishing poultry society, and some of its most enthusiastic members are the very men and women who once laughed at Mrs. Slocum's "folly" in paying "such a price" for a setting of eggs. And many farmers who once ridiculed the idea of making any money from poultry, now derive the larger part of their income from the sale of market poultry and eggs; in fact Plainville is now the banner poultry town of the county. Long may it wave!

Moral.—I believe that all stories should have a moral. This one has several, and you will find them scattered along through it.

Clover Fertilizing.

Clover is, without doubt the best means of making and keeping soil fertile. How it can best be used for this purpose is an important question. Clover as green manure is necessarily coupled with exhaustive grain cropping, which takes from the soil plant food nearly or quite as rapidly as it is placed in it. Wherever clover is plowed under the use of the land is lost for one year. This almost necessitates growing and selling all the grain possible. If clover can be profitably fed to stock it will be possible also to feed much of the coarse grain, and this, with the working up of straw as bedding, will make a large amount of very rich manure. Farmers must sell something to defray necessary expenses. If clover cannot be turned into money, all the more grain must be sold, and thus much of the benefit from growing clover will be lost.

Growing clover for feeding, both for its nutrive and manurial value, is steadily growing in favor. Clover will not yield as many tons of forage as will corn fodder, though on rich soil and with several cuttings large amounts have been produced. But it makes alone a more nearly perfect ration than corn, and is valuable for supplementing corn, whose excess of starch and deficiency in albuminoids is one of the greatest drawbacks to its use. Clover with corn fodder is a great improvement for any kind of stock. It is this deficiency in albuminoids in corn that will cause hogs fed on this grain to eat greedily of clover grass, or even clover hay, when the green herbage cannot be had. But it is in the manure pile that the advantage from feeding clover is most apparent. Clover hay makes a much richer manure than corn, richer by two-thirds than timothy or other grasses, and richer even than oats or wheat. By carefully-prepared tables it is shown that a ton of clover hay is worth for manure $9.64, of meadow hay $6.43, corn meal $6.65, wheat $7.08 and oats $7.70. Only leguminous grains, beans and peas make richer manure than clover hay, and they are more expensive to grow for feeding.

When we feed clover on the farm we must still leave to the soil where it grew a great mass of roots rich in manurial value. It is here that the renovating power of clover is most evident. Where the increase of fertility is one of the main objects in growing clover, the mammoth variety is always preferable. It is later in ripening, and though too coarse for profitable pasturing, will be eaten clean in cold weather, if used, as it should be, with other food of more purely carbonaceous character. If fed alone the coarser parts will be rejected, though even then they will not be lost as their manurial value is equal to and often greater than their price on the farm. It is surprising that clover hay is so cheap as it usually is away from markets. Probably with a little looking around it might be bought by many farmers in their own neighborhoods, and by feeding it out the fertility of the farms to which it is brought can be increased more cheaply than by purchasing artificial fertilizers.

To insure good clover pastures and a heavy swath of fine hay, farmers should mix the common clover seed with Alsike seed, at the rate of two pounds of Alsike seed to the acre and four quarts of the common red clover seed. The Alsike has a finer and somewhat shorter stem and mixed with red clover the two make a heavier crop. Stock are much fonder of the Alsike than of the red variety.

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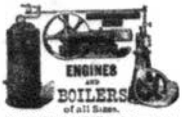
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The President Turns A New Leaf.

When President Cleveland was a bachelor the cabinet officers were dearer to him than now. They supplied him with plenty of material for his plodding and methodical habits. With a good cigar and a bottle or two of lager he would sit up until after midnight familiarizing himself with the details of every department. The same habit which he had when mayor of Buffalo and governor of New York clung to him until very early last summer, when other habits unlike any he had ever known before had to be cultivated for Mrs. Cleveland's sake. The necessity for so much plodding has greatly disappeared. The members of the cabinet do not sit up so late in the White House as last year at this time, and as for those concomitants of his single days, they are still provided, but used at another time. Evenings in the parlor with the household company takes the place of lonely work in the library, and sometimes the president adventures to accompany the ladies in their songs, though he is not much of a vocalist according to his own statement.

A Hint to the Girls.

There are more chances of making a passable husband out of a fool or a crank than out of a drunkard or vicious person. The fool, if not too egotistical, or too silly for anything at all, can usually be led, coaxed, or driven, but the vicious person cannot. The woman who undertakes to reform a man in order to get a husband has undertaken a task that is not successfully accomplished one time in a thousand. In the first place a man who needs to be reformed before he is fit for a companion is lacking in some of the elements which are necessary in the make-up of even an average man.

Bismarck's First Decoration.

While he was serving in the Uhlan Cavalry, in 1842, his groom, who was the son of a forester on his estate, rode into the lake to give the horse a bath. Missing his footing, the rider was thrown, and disappeared in the water. Bismarck was standing with a group of officers on the bridge, and saw his sinking groom. In an instant his sword and uniform were on the ground, and he leaped into the lake. He found the struggling man, and seized him. But in the blind agony of a drowning man he clung so tightly to his master that Bismarck, helpless, was obliged to dive with his burden to loosen the hold. It seemed both were lost. But, soon after, bubbles rose to the surface, followed by Bismarck, who in the depths had detached the grip of the man, and now appeared dragging his groom with him, and swam to the shore. The inanimate form was restored to life, and the following day to duty.

For this act he afterward received the Prussian medal for "Rescue from Peril," which was his first decoration; and he proudly wore it when he had no other. Nor has he since abandoned it, for it finds its place still amid the highest orders which European monarchs have since showered upon his breast. His friends are fond of telling his answer to a much decorated diplomatist who, seeing this lonely medal on his young colleague's coat, inquired what decoration it was. Herr von Bismarck, who, at that time, had no title and had earned no courtly decoration, looked him hard in the eye and said: "I am in the habit sometimes of saving a man's life."

The Beef-Eaters of the World.

If there were any soundness in the statistics of Mr. P. S. Lamas, who is stated to be an economist of great repute, and who is certainly an industrious compiler of figures, the English people can no longer boast to be, or be jeered at as being, the greatest beef-eaters in the world. According to the economist's computation, the annual consumption of beef in Europe amounts to 65 pounds per head of the population in a year. The Australians consume 150 pounds a man, and the Americans 130 pounds, while the other great continent of Argentine (from which Mr. Lamas hails) eats level with Australia. At his rate there must be a very great number of people in the world who get along without eating beef at all. But the calculations are based on one which is yet more extraordinary—namely, that on the whole globe the total head of cattle is 47,500,000, or about an ox and a half for every one in Great Britain, and none at all for anybody else. Still, facts are facts and figures are figures

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Culled For Our Readers From the Brightest Exchanges.

The griddle cake days have come—the most dyspeptic of the year.

Canned turtle meat has come into general use now for green turtle soup.

Will Carleton should not forget that nearly every man who has lectured in rhyme has gone over the hill to the poor-house.

A Boston man is now demonstrating the superiority of man to the lower animals by eating live frogs. He will croak in time.

Minnie Hauk is particular about her opera houses. She declined to sing at Nebraska City, Neb., lately because the old barn leaked.

Two Iowa girls are successful paper-hangers, and earn as high as $12 a day. Woman can accomplish anything except voting, if she tries.

Mrs. Langtry can hit a dude's eye at a thousand yards, and she knows how to twirl a broad-sword. The critics have been lenient lately.

Mrs. Park, of Liberty, Mo., lost a gold ring in her garden last spring. It was found the other day by her son encircling the root of a big sunflower.

Alexander of Bulgaria has the true Aldermanic instinct. When he took his crown he had an income of $1,000 a year. He is now worth $350,000.

Miss Lamar, daughter of the Secretary, is an artist of much merit. She beats the Princess Beatrice on free-hand sketching. So her admirers say.

Mrs. Folsom is understood to be pleased with the president's new place, Red Top, as a residence, but she would have preferred to be near her daughter.

A citizen of Minneapolis is building a log house in the heart of the city. When he gets through he will find that there are more draughts than comforts.

Carter Harrison, of Chicago, has proved himself a wise man. He has declined to accept a nomination for Congress without first consulting his wife.

Mrs. Clarissa Cox, of Wakefield, Mass., has reached her ninety-ninth milestone. She was a babe when Washington took the oath as President of the United States.

Harvey Morgan, once one of the most famous harpists in Europe, recently died at the Pittsburgh poor-house. Europe is not so kind to its harpists as it was in the middle ages.

The oldest Philadelphia fireman died at Norristown lately at the age of ninety-three. He was running with the machine when General Braddock was doing his best to cover his retreat.

An Independence (Ia.) groceryman, boasts of a delivery horse which knows all the regular customers that trade at his master's store, and always bows to them when he meets them on the street.

The new edition of "Pickwick," edited by the younger Charles Dickens, has been designed to mark the change in the manners, customs and places described in the book which the passage of fifty years has brought about.

One dollar at twenty-one is worth $120 at ninety, and $100 spent in foolery and finery before five-and-twenty is simply $8,000 thrown away from that provision which should be made for the time when work must be a burden.

A Boston bootblack, whose customers include a large number of lawyers, has the following dignified quotation on his chair: "Intaminatis fulget honoribus," which being interpreted, means, "he shines with untarnished honors."

In the schools of Brunswick, England all children who are found to stammer are placed in charge of a physician and taught by instructors from the deaf and dumb asylums with the result that in a year most of the cases are completely cured.

A gentleman in Davenport, Ia., whose garden is near an electric light tower, says his day lilies, which ordinarily bloom only in the day time, open in the night, and that the morning glories will unclose in the night in a few minutes after the tower lights brighten the garden beds.

An attempt is about to be made to raise a Russian war ship, the John Baptist, which was sunk by the orders of Peter the Great in 1710, at Revel, to escape capture by the Swedes. Preliminary soundings tend to strengthen the belief that it will be found in a state of perfect preservation in the sand.

Barbado's Dense Population.

It has been for a long time asserted and believed that the island of Barbados, with 166 square miles and a population of 173,000, which is 1,054 persons to the square mile, was the most densely inhabited portion of the earth's surface. From a communication of Mr. John Worthington, the Consul of the United States at Valetta, Malta, it appears that in the matter of density of population Barbados must yield the palm to Malta. That island contains 95 square miles of surface and contains 142,500 inhabitants (exclusive of the British garrison and visitors and non-residents), which is an average of 1,500 to the square mile. The city of Valetta contains a great plethora of population, its area being 0.218 square mile, and its population 21,534, a population of 78,157 persons to the square mile. There is one specially populous quarter of Valetta, known as the Manderaggio, the area of which is 0.014 square mile, or 2.56 acres, wherein dwell 2,544 persons—a proportion of 186,000 souls to the square mile. If we exclude the one-third of the island which is unsuitable for cultivation and the area occupied by buildings, the population of Malta reaches the large number of 2,000 persons to the square mile.

Killed by His Own Prescription.

Some years ago during the voyage of an emigrant ship bound for Australia, the doctor, belonging to the old school of physicians, was frequently called upon to prescribe for sea sickness. He believed in simple remedies and whatever else might be included in his prescriptions there was sure to be "a small dose of salt water." Sometimes it was salt water only. By-and-by the doctor's simple cure became a standing joke with passengers and crew alike. One day, as the ship was rounding Cape Horn, the doctor was suddenly washed overboard by a heavy sea, and unfortunately drowned before help could be given him. The waves had scarcely more than closed over him when a tough old sailor gravely remarked: "Puir body! salt water has been the death o' him. He's fa'en into his ain medecine kist, and we canna say but he has got a guid dose this time."

◆

The eyestone is really the front door of a sea snail found on the South American coast. Thousands of people believe that these bits of shell are alive, from the fact that they move when placed in vinegar. The philosophical explanation of the movement is that the acid, acting upon the substance of the shell, generates little bubbles of gas, which force it along through the fluid. When you pick out an eyestone be sure to get one with grooves on the flat side. Those that are smooth all over are taken from the crayfish, but are no good.

Berlin papers copy from the Germania an account of an important discovery in glass manufacture made by Frienerich Siemens, of Dresden. He has succeeded in casting glass in the same way as metal is cast, and obtaining an article corresponding to cast metal. This cast glass is hard, not dearer in production than cast iron, and has the advantage of transparency, so that all flaws can be detected before it is applied to practicle use. It will be much less exposed to injury from atmospheric influence than iron. The process of production is not difficult; the chief feature being rapid cooling. The hardness and resisting power of this cast glass are so great that experiments are being just now carried out at the Siemens Glass Foundry at Dresden with the purpose of ascertaining whether the material could be employed for rails on railways.

◆

The average annual wages of employees of rolling mills in Dauphin county—says the Harrisburg *Patriot*—are $479 and those of employees of Bessemer steel works $472; while the employees of printing and book publishing houses average $487 per annum, and those of daily and weekly newspapers in Dauphin county average $473 per annum.

At a meeting of retail clerks in Chicago it was reported that many of the dealers who had joined the early closing movement were declaring their intention to return to the old system unless competitors were induced to also close early. All members of labor organizations will be asked to refuse to patronize in anyway stores which keep open after 7 P. M.

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Farmer's Associations

If farmers used their power of thought as they do their muscle they would be the most prosperous and satisfied class of people in these United States. They would retain at the lowest estimate thirty per cent more of the wealth their industry creates than they, under the present condition of affairs do. They could easily be masters of this nations destiny when the lamentable fact is, they allow themselves to be looked upon and treated as the most insignificant factor of the great component parts which compose our body politic, or our social and business fabric. This insignificant influence exercised by the farming population is mainly—in truth we might say altogether—owing to the isolated condition which their business makes it convenient for them to maintain and which habit has cultivated through generations, of a species of envious jealousy which they hold to each other. One farmer will rarely assist a brother farmer to avoid being overreached by a sharper man in some other line of business, but seems to enjoy the discomfort of his neighbor. This same contemptible feeling has kept farmers aloof from organizations which were intended for their benefit and advancement, and from looking with suspicion on every effort of this kind they have been among the first to cry it down and join in the scorn which those in a different calling have shown a cheerful alacrity to indulge in.

Farmers are slowly mending in this direction but they lag sadly still. We publish in our farm department some points from lecture of Worthy Master Darden, before the National Grange which met in Philadelphia last month that contains valuable information, as well as encouraging facts. The grange has been decried by the middle and speculating class from the day the first one was organized, and farmers as is their usual custom, joined heartily in and helped their own ridicule. But in 20 years the grange by its steady work to better the condition of the rural class socially financially and intellectually, has well nigh lived down its defamers, and is steadily conquering the prejudice of the more ignorant of the rural class.

Where granges have been established among an earnest, intelligent class of the agricultural population, and have been fortunate in having men with some administrative ability to lead, they have done a noble work for their members. We have one such grange in Cecil the Elkton Grange, and ought to have more. There should be a grange in the 6th district with its place of meeting at Rising Sun. No greater aid to our agricultural population could be instituted than a live grange. There are sufficient reasons why the early granges failed which do not exist now to defeat their reestablishment and if the Elkton grange would lend a helping hand, by some of its public spirited members conferring with farmers in this section, a prosperous grange might be established here this winter. The one would strengthen the other, and farmers of Cecil might turn their opportunity to a profitable advantage in many directions. There is one thing certain that farmers will never secure their just share of the wealth they create until they combine in closer association.

The Message.

The President's message was delivered to Congress on Monday. There is nothing of special interest in the message, the President having no very startling facts to announce or important plans to reveal. The most important point is the administration antagonism to silver and the coinage act is recommended repealed. He doesn't say a word, however, about paying the debts of the government and stopping interest with the millions of silver dollars piled in the vaults.

Mr Manning also takes a whack at the silver coinage law. He too advises repeal of the silver coinage law and recommends that the silver dollars be applied in paying off the green back *debt* of $346,681,018. This greenback "debt" as the Secretary puts it draws no interest from the people and is the only part of the public debt which benefits the people as a circulating medium. The President and Secretary are anxious to pay this debt with the silver which they refuse to pay other expenses of the government with, or the interest bearing debt. All except this greenback *debt* is in the hands of New York capitalists where the President and his Secretary came from, and the bonded debt is drawing interest from the pockets of labor. Don't pay that debt with the silver. Let it stand for the sinking fund to slowly consume in a hundred years or more. It is a good interest paying investment. The bankers can use it as collateral security to borrow money from the treasurer on at one per cent to bank with while these collateral bonds are drawing interest from the people's pockets at a rate of 3 and 4 per cent.

The legislation recommended by the President and his Secretary is all in favor of Wall Street, as any one can see who will take the trouble to read their messages to Congress.

There is a great outcry against the "Mugwumps" and St. John for electing Cleveland. Both were used to some extent to rake the chestnuts out of the fire, but Wall Street stood behind the scenes. They wanted a New York administration and they got it. They had had such an administration all along. There has not been a particle of change in the policy of the administration and the change of parties was only a diversion to amuse the public and draw their attention from the manipulating power which commenced moulding our national policy as soon as Lincoln was dead, and it has been moulded in the interest of capital and against labor ever since, till the country is well nigh governed by a plutocracy in place of a democracy. We ask any one to study the drift of public affairs for the last 20 years and reach any other conclusion if possible.

Luxury at the Capital.

The "Society" season at Washington, is on the eve of fairly opening in a blaze of glory. The President's young wife is on tip toe to lead the giddy whirl of "society" at the Capital into the vortex of dissipation and extravagance. The mad career would have been in full headway ere this, but the death of ex-President Arthur checked the rout. The young Mrs President generalissimo of the social legions had all her plans matured for the campaign when the advance was suddenly called to halt the flag over the White House lowered to half mast (an ignorant mistake of national etiquette) and the fiddle and the bow hung up for 30 days. The thirty days will soon have fled, the emblems of mourning be hastily and joyfully torn down, and the reign of the goddess of mirth begun.

There is but one other Capital in the christian world that can equal Washington in its society revelry, which is London. Paris under the Empire used to lead the world. There the modiste, the demimond and the cuisine reached the pinacle of their ambition and gathered in the shekels. The artist in designing and manufacturing rich and costly apparel, and the no less genius who catered to the taste of the gormond, laid the world under tribute to their art, and the tens of thousand who lived by his waste which the Imperial court encouraged, was always a fast friend and supporter of the Empire. But now all this is changed in republican France, and the spirits that presided over Parisian revelry, have fled to London and Washington—royal London and democratic Washington! These two capitals lead the world in luxury and dissipation. Our democratic law makers and presidents no sooner reach this shrine of "society" they call it now a days—they had other names more poetic in the olden times, when the heathen revelers worshiped stocks and stones.

As we remarked in the beginning the young Presidentiss is all aglo to join the revelry, when one continuous round of "dinners," "receptions" "kettle drums" and "levees" will turn night into day at our *plain democratic* Capital, consuming the brains, the strength, the time of President, Cabinet, Senators, and "Representatives of the people!" There is no president lives long after his experience at the Capital. Arthur was a hopeless wreck long before his time had expired and went home simply to die! He knew it. Two o'clock in the morning seldom found him in bed; but a round of parties, of suppers, of "wine and wassail" in short, consumed his evenings. And this is the way they all follow. It is the business of the shop keepers of the Capital to work for this state of dissipation at Washington as it was for the same class to uphold the Empire in Paris under the Third Napoleon.

This reign of dissipation—for it can be described properly by no other name—is not conducive to republican simplicity. But the evil is not confined to this objection alone. The brains that are sent to the Capital city to make and administer the laws are consumed in dissipation. *Consumed*, is the word, for a round of not merely midnight revelry, but of all night dissipation that taxes and exhausts the brain power which the people are paying so dearly for, to be expended in their work of administering affairs of state in a wise, economical manner. Where reckless dissipation and deep drinking make such heavy draughts on the brains and physical powers of the people's servants, they are unfitted for performing properly, the duties they have sworn to give their best efforts to. The time of the President is given up largely to holding receptions; people go in to shake hands with the President. He stands for hours every week with hundreds filing past, shaking his hand who have no business, whatever, with him, nor does he know whence they come or whither they go. What greater piece of folly could sensible people be guilty of? It ought to require every moment of time from needed rest and sleep, of the President, to attend to his weighty responsibilities. He is paid $50,000 annually for this and a gorgeous mansion furnished and provisioned for his use. The people's business is necessarily neglected under the baneful customs which prevail at the Capital, and by the medium of this corrupted state of society, the people have been robbed of millions of acres of the public domain which are owned by British nobles, who have it farmed on the tenant system, as they do in Ireland.

These English Lords, Dukes and Earls own whole townships in the western states which are worked under the tenant system. The mischief is manifold. Capital sends its agents to Washington and in this mad whirl of dissipation called "society" the most villainous jobs are got thro' Congress, and monopolies steal the liberties of the people and their wealth through their debauched servants. Shall this state of things go on without a protest till a plutocracy pays no more regard to the rights of the millions, than they pay to the cattle in the farmer's field? Unless the people turn their attention to it it will. Unless they learn to know who and what they are voting for it will. There is not one in twenty knows what meaning is in his vote. What work its power and force are to be expended in executing. It is generally used to despoil the people of a portion of their wealth and political power.

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.

MARRIED.

KEENY—PRICE.—Dec 8th, at the residence of Thos J Gillespie, by Rev S. A. Gayley D. D., James H. Keeny, of Baltimore Co., and Margaret E. Price, Principio, Cecil Co.

PASSMORE—CAME.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Rev. John J. Blair, at Andover, Mass., Mr. Chas S. Passmore, of Page, Cass Co., Dak., son of Mr. E. P. Passmore of this town, to Miss Susan Came, of Old Orchard, Me.

EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

EIGHTH & MARKET STREETS PHILADELPHIA.

SAMPLES MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.

ARRIVAL OF THE

:HOLIDAY GOODS:

Make your purchases before the stock is broken.

See Local Colomn.

E.R. BUFFINGTON

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

J. D. ZEHNDER,
MARBLE WORKS,
Rising Sun, Md.
Head and Foot Stones, Monuments and Marble Work of all Description Neatly Executed.

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Dec. 10, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

Two weeks from to-morrow will be Christmas.

Now the small boy is happy sledding.

A new cotton factory is talked of on the Big Elk.

If you wish a fine Lamp for your parlor go to Ankrim's.

Kirk Fulton of Oxford commenced attending school at West Nottingham Academy on Monday.

Singerly's pulp mill at Elkton is to be lighted by electricity after January 1st.

Go to E. R. Buffington's and buy a Toy to please the young heart.

We have heard numerous signs prognosticating a hard winter, but the most convincing one appeared this week.

Next Wednesday will be the shortest day of the year. The sun after that begins to come back to us again.

It is reported that H. L. Brinton, Esq., of the *Oxford Press* wishes to sell his interest in that paper, to engage in other business.

Harry Shapless of Fairville, Pa., was wounded in the fleshy part of the leg by the discharge of a pistol be carried in his pocket.

Sleigh Baskets, Runners and Shafts at Haines & Kirk's.

Henry Diston & Sons, the famous saw manufacturers, are again in the market for Christmas turkeys. They want 1200 to present to their hands.

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

An oyster supper will be served at Harmony M. P. Church, Rowlandville on next Friday and Saturday evenings.

Large variety of Holiday Goods both useful and ornamental at E. R. Buffington's.

Pond's Extract. Druggists keep it, and almost every one knows its value. Try it once for any Pain, Ache, Soreness or any Bleeding.

The cold weather has produced a glut in the Philadelphia poultry market, on account of heavy shipments from the West.

Ladies, before purchasing examine Ankrim's Dress Goods, Wool Hoods &c.

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, 4. and 50 cts. per qt. Fresh opened every day. tfnov 9

It has been given out by Judge Stump that Court will meet on Monday next and immediately adjourn till Jan. 3rd when the Court house will be ready for occupancy.

Thomas S. Stephens has rented the farm and mill of Chas P. Dorman near Brick Meeting House. Mr. Stephens has managed the property for several years. Mr. Dorman lives in Wilmington Del.

Handsome Vases and decorated China Ware at E. R. Buffington's.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court for this county is reported busy as the holidays approach, issuing marriage licenses. That commodity is cheap now in Cecil. Let us hope the merit of the couples "jining" will not be lessened.

Two funerals were held at West Nottingham Presbyterian burying ground on Tuesday last, one an infant, the other ripe in years with the snows of 85 winters whitening his locks.

"What every one says must be true," that "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c.

Secretary Manning in his report recommending a reduction of the tariff plucks up only enough courage to recommend "wool" as a proper article for the free list. Of course, no body but the farmers are interested in the production of wool. To be sure they cast 47 per cent of the vote of the country, but they are a base born class, with nobody to speak for them at the capital, so "wool" would be a good thing to talk about to the free traders.

"Brown keeps every thing needful, from a hawk to a *handsaw*" says the *Democrat*. That is not correct. Mr. *Democrat*—a hawk from a *heronshaw*, a bird something like a hawk, one of the waders, and not a carpenter's tool.

Have you seen the display of Holiday Goods at E. R. Buffington's.

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

The "Steven's" Family, famous both in Europe and America, will give a grand sacred concert in the Rising Sun M. E. Church, Tuesday night Dec 21st, for the benefit of the Parsonage fund.

Sleigh Bells on straps and off, at Haines & Kirk's.

On Thursday, 3rd inst., Clinton B. Cook of Little Britain, Lancaster Co., Pa. and Helen E. Mearnes of Zion, Cecil Co., were married. Rev. J. R. Milligan of Zion officiated to tie the silken cord. The newly married couple took a wedding trip to Washington D. C. in the evening.

Magistrate John Partridge, this week, showed some of his friends a pair of shoes which were worn probably over a century ago. He found them in the garret of his residence, which is one of the oldest houses in town. They were made of coarse leather and had wooden soles of over an inch in thickness.—*Whig.*

Before taking a long drive these cold nights call on Ankrim and get one of his Seal Skin Caps

On Saturday last Samuel Horton, residing near Hopewell, and who was in his 85th year departed this life. The interment took place at the burying ground of the West Nottingham Presbyterian Church. On the same day Harry Earl, infant son of Mr. & Mrs Franklin Jenkins, residing in Rising Sun, after a tedious illness, was laid to rest. The remains were deposited in the same cemetery.

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

Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers in abundance at E. R. Buffington's.

The *Democrat* in a mild way still essays to comfort its friends the wholesale liquor men, by reminding us what a good thing "high" license would be if it could only be. A certain man we are told in the scriptures was joined to his idols, and the Lord said "let him alone."

Treasurer H. H. Kimble will visit members of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company on Tuesday next at Farmington, Rising Sun, Colora and Porter's Bridge; on Wednesday at Rock Springs, Oakwood and Conowingo; on Thursday at Rowlandville, Liberty Grove and Port Deposit.

Club Skates, in ten sizes, at Haines & Kirk's.

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

The *Appeal* calls on the W. C. T. U. to take note of the demoralizing tendency of the filthy details of scandal which fill the daily papers, and suggests that there is a field here which calls for their most earnest effort to reform. The society could not engage in a more useful mission work than cleansing this augean stable of the daily press.

Christmas Cards in variety at E. R. Buffington's.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad Company will be held in the company's office, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday afternoon, December 14th, at 1 o'clock. Nine directors for the ensuing year will be elected.

Rogers triple plate Butter Knives and childrens setts at E. R. Buffington's.

From Hon. E. L. Freeman, Editor of *Weekly Visitor*, Central Falls, R. I.—"*Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* has been used by myself personally and in my family with most satisfactory results. I regard it as the best medicine for the purposes for which it is recommended with which I am acquainted." For sale by G. G. Sill. Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

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

A full line of Sleds, Express Wagons and Wheel Barrows at E. R. Buffington's.

The Cecil Farmers' Club will meet at Mr. Henry h. Condon's on Wednesday next, 15th inst., when it is expected that an animated discussion on wheat, and its profit or loss to farmers as a leading crop will be held. The question, did the last season's wheat crop pay farmers or was it produced at a loss, or if at a loss could it have been made to pay, is the purport of the question selected for consideration at the next meeting. A question full of interest to every farmer in this and neighboring counties.

A splendid line of ladies' Carrying Bags to select from, at E. R. Buffington's.

Hezzie returns to Elkton. Every body knows Hezekiah C. Caldwell Elkton's barber from away back. Hezzie has been away in that foreign country New Jersey for 7 years. He has returned to Elkton, the scene of his early triumphs, with lather and razor, with shears and pomatum the *Whig* says, looking ever so thin and lean, pasturing on the sand banks of that foreign shore. Hezzie the old time interviewer will have to submit to be interviewed by the victims who have suffered while under his tonsorial inflictions.

Gilt Edge Horse and Cattle
Powder purifies the blood
and improves the digestion.
Only 25c for 2 lbs. or 10 lbs.
for $1.00. For sale at Dr.
Kirk's Drug Store. de10-2m

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

George S. Fox's company whose head is at Rising Sun, has the contract for putting the copper shad on the Court House at Elkton to tell which way the wind blows. The draft of the fish was made by Mr. Harry Hurn, and Mr. Fox has placed the drawing in the hands of the workmen in Philadelphia where the fish will be wrought and gilded. The work including the necessary supports, gilt ball and letters N. E. S. & W. marking the four cardinal points will cost, when placed in position close onto $100

Our assortment of Stoves is still full and a careful inspection from the public is invited. Haines & Kirk.

Forgot the Day.

Two farm teams were recently driven into Elkton to load with phosphate, on Sunday morning. The teamsters did not know it was Sunday. They need preaching in that quarter.

Large Porkers.

Since our mention last week of large hogs slaughtered in the 8th district, another claimant has put in an appearance for the honors. Mr. Cooper Stubbs slaughtered a pig which weighed when dressed 612 pounds. Several *small* ones of the same herd dressed four and five hundred pounds each. These little fellows, however, he makes no special note of, but we consider them worthy a passing notice at least. Cooper is a hog raiser; he is.

The Beautiful Snow.

It is now in order to warble Watson's "Beautiful Snow." On last Saturday night while the world was tucked snugly in bed, the spotless, noiseless snow came sifting down, and when day light dawned on Sunday morning, a white mantle was spread over hill top and valley. All day on Sunday the fleecy drops kept flitting down till a covering of about 5 inches of spotless white made folks think they were, in the first week of December, already in the midst of winter. The tinkle of the sleigh bells was heard upon the frosty air before the snow had ceased falling, but the rough condition of the roads rather repelled, than invited the sport.

On Monday night the storm was renewed and on Tuesday morning drifts were piled every where, with 8 or 10 inches of snow on a level. This early storm would do credit to the middle of January. The cold was intense and ice several inches in thickness was formed on the mill ponds.

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

Liberty Grove, Dec. 7th 1886.

Editor of the MIDLAND JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—As so much publicity has been given to the troubles at the Porter's Grove Church, (one of the appointments of the Rowlandville Circuit, M. P. Church) I beg leave to be allowed through the columns of your Journal, to submit to an impartial public the actions of the Quarterly Conference, (the official body of the Circuit) relative to said troubles.

On last Saturday afternoon the Conference was legally organized at the Bethesda Church with the following representatives present. Harmony, (Rowlandville) six—Bethesda, six—Porter's Grove, four. A statement was made by the pastor, Rev. R. T. Smith of the part he had taken in the affair. His repeated protests against the recognition of a person calling himself Rev. Barriger. The repeated requests for him to go to the church and put a stop to the goings on. The notice he had received of the riot which caused the arrest of a number of persons. Of his presence at the trial and his effort to protect the purity and honor of the M. P. Church and of the cause of true religion. The pastor also reported that he had complied with the instructions of the Conference held November 27th 1886. 1st. That he had addressed a letter to Mr. Barriger notifying him that the official Board united with him in protesting against Mr Barriger occupying the pulpit, or officiating in any of the churches of this charge. 2nd. When he found that Mr. B. in defiance of Preacher, Conference and the laws of the church continued to hold the pulpit, he visited Elkton and placed the case in the hands of Mr. Albert Constable. 3rd. In accordance with the instructions of the Quarterly Conference, he went to Porter's Grove Church on Friday night, where he witnessed the most shameful and disgraceful conduct he had ever witnessed in his life. The trustees surrendered the church to him; and they together with some of the members assisted him in trying to clear the house, in order that the business which the Quarterly Conference had ordered might be attended too. But that the confusion was turned almost into a riot. Men and women jumping over the benches, promenading the aisles and talking in a loud and boisterous manner until the church seemed to be turned into a pandemonium. Mr. Barriger (with hat on his head) surrounded by a company of males and females, laughing and talking while he (Mr. Smith) and the trustees were pleading with the people to retire. Finding it impossible to carry out the instructions of the Conference, he requested that the lights be put out and left for home.

After the statement of the pastor, several witnesses—not members of the Conference—who were present at Porter's Grove on Friday night, testified to the correctness of Mr. Smith's statement. The trustees of Porter's Grove also acknowledged that a fair statement had been given. That they did all in their power to put Mr. Smith in possession of the church, but found it impossible to control the people. The Conference then went into a general discussion of the subject. The church laws—The duties of trustees and the duties and prerogatives of the pastor were read. Also the deed of the Porter's Grove Church. The trust clause of the deed reads as follows: "To have and to hold the said lot in fee simple to, and unto the said trustees and their successors for the purpose and use of erection thereon a church under and according to the discipline, rules and regulations of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, to be used and held for no other purpose, and any violations of the above to create a forfeiture of the above grant." After further discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. *Resolved,* That we deeply deplore the present state of affairs at the Porter's Grove Church, and that we heartily endorse our pastor, in whom we have every confidence, in his repeated efforts to put a stop to the so called revival meeting at that appointment. The above resolution had one negative vote—one of the representatives from Porter's Grove Church.

2nd. *Resolved,* That we, the Quarterly Conference of this Circuit, hold Mr. Barriger, together with a few disaffected members and meddlers, responsible for the shameful and disgraceful conduct which took place at the Porter's Grove appointment last night; and that it deserves the severest condemnation of all true Christians. This resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

3rd. *Res.* That the statement in the last issue but one of the MIDLAND JOURNAL, that Mr. Smith has neglected the Porter's Grove Church since last May is incorrect. The facts being as follows: which appears in the minutes of the first session of this Conference year. Porter's Grove Church refused to pay her obligations for last year and would not consent to submit to the vote of the majority in the plan of appointments for the present year. Therefore Porter's Grove Church was by unanimous vote left without preaching for the present. This being the act of the Conference and not of the minister. (This resolution was adopted by a unanimous standing vote.) The Conference then decided that Mr. Barriger would not preach nor take any part in the services at Porter's Grove, or any of the Churches of the Circuit, and the trustees of Porter's Grove Church were called upon to answer if they would abide by the law of the M. P. Church and the decisions of this Conference. Whereupon each one pledged himself to do all in his power to prevent Mr. B. from preaching or taking any part in the services of the church, and if he persisted in doing so, they would lock up the church and assist the pastor and Conference in prosecuting him for disturbing the services of the the church. The following resolution was then adopted by a rising unanimous vote.

Resolved, If Mr. Barriger should attempt to disregard the actions of this Conference, and refuse to respect the authority of the pastor and trustees. Then our pastor be and is hereby instructed to authorize Mr. Albert Constable to prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law, and this Conference pledges itself to stand by the pastor.

Begging pardon for asking for the publication of the above, but believing the public should be put in possession of the facts of this unpleasant affair,

I am Yours, Very Respectfully,
R. P. McDOWELL,
Secretary of the Conference.

[There is one point only in the above communication which concerns us—Resolution 3. "that the statement in the MIDLAND JOURNAL that Mr. Smith had neglected Porter's Grove Church since *last May*." The statement in JOURNAL was of what occurred and was said in the Magistrate's office. This statement is, however, substantially confirmed by the clause in the resolution above cited, which says by order of the conference Porter's Grove church "was left without preaching the present year." As the resolution corrects this reflection on the MIDLAND JOURNAL'S report of the trial, we might let it pass but the public will wish to know why the church was thus "neglected" by order of the Conference. It was charged openly at the trial before Justice Taylor, that Mr. Smith refused to preach because the poor people of that neighborhood would not or could not, pay him $5 00 for each sermon. Salvation may be free but Mr. Smith's preaching was not to be had so cheaply.]

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

LOST.—A GREEN MUFF, IN OR near Rising Sun, on Wednesday afternoon. Finder will please return to this office.

LOST.—A $10.00 BILL, ON Thursday morning, on the road from Rising Sun to Farmington. Finder will please return to this office.

Rising Sun Md. Dec. 11th, 1886.

Members are respectfully requested to attend the last meeting of the

6th DIST. LOCAL OPTION CLUB,

on Friday Evening, DECEMBER 17th inst. at 7:30 o'clock, in Dr. Kirk's Hall, at Rising Sun. After adjournment of the Club and in compliance with the recommendation of the County Committee, the formation of a Law and Order League will be considered, the object of which will be to assist in enforcing the Prohibition Law which goes into operation January 1st, 1887.

By Order of District Com.
E. E. EWING,
Sect. of L. O. Club.

TO THE PUBLIC
ESPECIALLY TO ALL
OWNERS of HORSES!

WE have this season added to our large assortment of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c. the agency for

The Never-slip Horseshoe

with its steel-centred calk, and having supplied ourselves with a full stock for the winter season are prepared to furnish all sizes of shoes and calks at short notice.

The shoe is designed not only to lessen the expense attending the shoeing of horses through the winter, but it saves time, is a great convenience to the owner, and a blessing to the horse. Its characteristic feature is the

REMOVABLE CALKS.

These calks are made of a core of fine steel enclosed with Swedish Iron, a combination which gives them great strength and durability. From their peculiar structure the iron wears away faster than the steel when in use, thereby causing them to be self sharpening, which continues until nearly worn down, when they can be replaced with new ones, by use of a small wrench, in a few moments and at the stable. Thus a man can sharpen, or roughen, his own horse while he would be planning how to get him to the shop on an icy morning. Some of the principal advantages of the

NEVER SLIP SHOE are IT NEVER SLIPS

in any direction, thus saving the horse from sprains, caused from slipping. The horse soon learns this fact and places confidence in his footing, he is less likely to calk himself, which so frequently occurs with the ordinary shoe, it prevents injury to the feet, caused by frequent resetting of the shoes, in fact it is absolute safety and comfort to horse and driver on icy roads.

The generous endorsement this shoe has received from those who have used, and are using it just fills every claim which can be made for it.

It is now no experiment as thousands are using it, many in our own section of Cecil and Harford counties to whom we will gladly refer any one who desires it.

Thus it is offered to the public solely on its merits and we will refund the cost of a set to any one who has used them one season properly and says he is not fully satisfied with the result.

For price and information call on or address

C. M. CHILDS & CO., General Agts.
Conowingo, Md.

A KISS—BY MISTAKE.

By Joel Benton.

Upon the railway train we met—
She had the softest, bluest eyes,
A face that never could forget—
"Madam," it's all that that implies.
I knew her once, a little girl,
And meeting once a mutual friend,
Our thoughts and hearts got in a whirl;
We talked for miles without much end.
I threw my arms around the seat
Where, just in front, she sideways sat,
Her smiling eyes and face to meet
(And several wondered much at that).
For soon the station where she left
Would on the screaming vision rise,
And I, at least, should feel bereft;
I thought a tear stood in her eyes.
She was but kith, not kin, of mine—
Ten years had passed since last we met;
And when, in going, she did incline
Her face, 'twas natural to forget.
It seemed so like the girl I knew,
I met her half way for that sake;
And, coming near those eyes of blue,
She gently kissed me—by mistake!
She saw her error, and straightway ran
With flaming blushes, very red;
I should not be much of a man
If thought of wrong came in my head;
In fact, I'd take that very train
And travel daily for her sake,
If she would only come again
And gently kiss me—by mistake.

—Harper's for November.

A NAUGHTY MAN.

He bade his wife a tearful good-by. "My love, my only one! The time will soon be here when I shall soon be in a position to snap my fingers at fate and set up as my own boss. Then we shall have no more of these cruel partings."

"And you will be true to me?"

"As I always am," he responded. "You did not forget to put that photo you had especially taken for me in my 'gripsack,' did you?"

"Oh, dear, no. Are you sure you will look at it sometimes, love?"

"You wicked doubter! You know that I should be wretched without at least such a semblance of my pet to look at daily and nightly."

Draw the veil of charity over his grief and the treachery of one in whom he had such unbounded confidence.

In brief, she, his only love, his pet, his wife, had secretly planned to make him "wretched." She had taken that photograph from his gripsack, and was gloating over his misery when he should discover that only memory remained to him, for the time being, of his darling's looks.

"The dear fellow, how he will scold me for the trick," she thought; "but I will send him the photograph in the first letter I write to him."

Thus appeasing her conscience, she waited for his first letter. It came from Chicago and began as follows:

"MY HEART'S DELIGHT:—Got here O. K. this A. M. Have been wrestling with the trade all day, and a tough time I've had of it. Weary and fagged I have retired to my room, shut out the gilded atmosphere of sin that envelopes this terrible city, and taken from my satchel your sweet picture. It is before me as I write. I shall kiss it when I have said my evening prayers. It will rest under my pillow. It is my one solace until I hold you, my sweet wife, in these faithful arms again."

Thus far she read, then she toppled over on the floor.

What comfort she found there it is hard to say; but a great determination rose with the stricken wife, who went out an hour later and sought a telegraph office.

Her husband had been saying his prayers abroad that evening, and when he got to his hotel about midnight, his spiritual emotions received a rude shock by a telegram from his only "love."

It was elaborate for a despatch, but under the circumstances one could not expect an outraged wife to transmit her feelings by the slow mail. The despatch read:

"You are no longer the only drummer who is not a liar, as you have always claimed. Let the fraternity make you their chief in the art. Had you taken the pains even to look for the photograph you say your prayers to, you would have discovered that I had—to tease you—removed it. My faith in you is dead!"

The husband clutched his hair.

"Why, what did I write to her, anyway," he muttered.

After a while his face cleared.

"By Jove! I must have been piling on the taffy. That's what a man gets for trying his best to make a woman feel good! 'Poor little dear, what a fume she must be in! Lucky for me she gave her grievance away. What geese women are!' Bless her little noddle, her faith shall be resurrected."

Forthwith he telegraphed to a knowing friend:—

"Send me, first mail, photograph of my wife. Beg, borrow, steal it, get it somehow. Will write all particulars soon."

About a week later, a drummer, in dignified martyrdom, stood face to face with a stern, but very wept out wife.

She expected to see him meek and humble, but he gazed upon her with much scorn, and then passed on to his room in crushing silence. She was amazed. With quick impulse she followed, thanking heaven he had not locked her out.

"Well," she began, with wavering courage, "what have you got to say for yourself, now?"

Coldly, cruelly he looked at her.

"I?" he queried. "Woman, if it were not for the overmastering love I bear for you, I should never look upon you again."

His face was convulsed with tragic suffering that was balm to her heart to witness, but she only sneered,—

"Can you explain the deception you tried to practice upon me?"

"Can you obliterate the insult put upon your husband in that unwomanly despatch? A woman with so little confidence in her husband would be better off to live alone. For my part, I am not only disgusted, but disenchanted."

He turned sorrowfully away, and bowed his head in his hands. She approached him and laid the letter which had caused so much grief under his eyes.

"Read that. Knowing you had no picture of mine, what was I to think?"

"What any intelligent, right minded wife would have thought; you would have said to yourself, 'He is incapable of deceit; he has my picture, somehow.'"

"But you did not have it."

He looked at her, with sad, resigned sorrow. His lips quivered, as he sadly murmured,—

"Oh, woman! without an atom of faith!"

Then he put his hand in his pocket and produced her photograph.

"Oh, darling, forgive me! This old thing taken long before we were engaged! Why, I didn't know you ever had one of these."

The restored confidence made her pretty blue eyes swim in tearful joy. She put her arms around him, asking his pardon, caressing even his coat collar.

"My dear," said he, looking into her face with grave, but loving reproach, "let this be a warning. Never doubt me again, no matter what appearances may be. I can always look you squarely in the eye, and say, 'I am innocent.'"

And she believed him.

Women in Male Attire.

Worth, in conversation with an American, remarked recently: "It is impossible to-day to say that there is any special fashion in France. During the empire the empress ruled in the world of fashion, and all our ladies followed her lead. But now each lady invents her own toilet—there is no one chief whom all obey. Hence it is that you cannot say that such or such a style will last during a season, for it may change to-morrow. But not so with colors. A particular hue may prevail throughout a season, and generally does. The color of dresses may remain the same for months, but the form will change oftener than the season. It might be otherwise in England and Austria, for in those two countries it is the princess of Wales and the empress who set the fashions. But unfortunately for the inventive genius of the English and Austrian dressmakers, those royal personages wear tailor-made garments. Consequently, except in the case of ball dresses, there is no variety, the women are all attired like men. For example, a leading dressmaker of Vienna came to see me the other day to select some models. I showed him a fine new cloak, such as is now being worn in Paris. But he wouldn't take it. 'What could I do with it Vienna,' he exclaimed; 'all our ladies buy only tailor-made cloaks.'"

◆

While the male thinks, labors, and battles without, the domestic woes and wrongs are the lot of woman, and the littlenesses are so bad, so infinitely fiercer and bitterer than the great, that I would not change my condition, no, not to be Helen, Queen Elizabeth, or the happiest she in history.

COMICALITIES.

What the World Finds to Laugh About.

Provision Against Tight Money.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: At breakfast time the other morning one of Pittsburgh's best citizens looked uneasy and suspicious. Finally he remarked to his wife as he sampled a roll:

"Sleep well last night?"

"Yes, dear, fairly well."

"Didn't find a man under the bed when you looked for him last night?"

"No, dear."

"And you didn't hear any burglars about the house?"

"Why, no, dear."

"I thought you didn't," he replied, with a sarcastic smile. "You didn't wake me up once to go down stairs to chase him out. I'd like to know, though, where the five dollar gold piece, those three silver dollars and those half dollars and quarters I had in my pocket last night when I went to bed have disappeared to."

"I have them, my dear."

"The deuce you have!" he exclaimed, astonished by the openness of the confession.

"Yes, dear; I read in our paper that money is tight in the east, and know it is just as likely to get tight here as it is there; so I thought it best to take it away from you."

A Young Hopeful.

"That's what I call a good dinner," remarked Bobby, as he leaned back in his chair with an air of repletion.

"Bobby," said his mother, "I'm ashamed of you."

The minister who was dining with the family laughed heartily.

"Bobby appreciates the good things of life," he said, "like all the rest of us."

"Don't you think it was a good dinner?" Bobby asked of the minister.

"Yes, indeed, I enjoyed it very much."

"Ma said she thought you would, because she did'nt suppose you got very much at home."—New York Sun.

After the Calculation.

A tale is told of a London clerk who advocated "a fair division of property," much to the disgust of his employer, who is a rabid Tory. The other day the latter had reason to feel gratified. His clerk came to him, and said: "I have found out, sir, that the division-of-property scheme is not quite so fair as I thought it was. At the last meeting I attended we calculated how much there would be for every one when everything was divided, and we found it would be only seventy-five pounds each, and, you know, sir, I have one hundred pounds in the bank."

Mutually Embarrassing.

Merchant scanning applicant for position—

"You know French, German and Spanish, you say?"

"Yes, sir."

"And bookkeeping thoroughly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'll engage you at seven dollars a week, though it is more than I can afford."

"The situation, I fear, would be embarrassing for both you and for me. Good-day."

A Doubtful Compliment.

Sister—"I have a compliment for you, Jack, and from that pretty Miss Hamilton, too."

Brother—"You don't say so."

Sister—"Yes. You know, Jack, that your legs are a trifle bowed."

Brother—"Er—curved, I think."

Sister—"All right—curved. Well, what do you think, Jack? She said that they reminded her of Hogarth's line of beauty."

Not English, You Know.

"I say, chappie, you know Simpkinson?"

"Yaas. I know him quite well."

"Well, what do you think I've just heahd about him?"

"I don't know, I'm sure; something dweadful."

"Dweadful! I'm going to bwing up chahges against him to expel him fwom ouah set."

"What foah?"

"Why, he was heahd to say 'molasses' weal plain the othah day."

"Well, what of it? There isn't anything so vewy bad in that, is there?"

"Why, don't you know, the English always say 'tweacle'?"

"Oh, the howwid thing! Let's expel him wight away."

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Ladies Department.

What and How to Eat.

A Canadian paper having offered a prize for an essay on the above question, the following was selected, and we give it for the benefit of our readers. Some of the suggestions, such as the four meals a day, are not quite in accordance with American ideas, but many of them could be followed with benefit.

What shall we eat? How shall we eat? These are questions of grave importance, as, upon what, when and how we eat depends greatly our mental as well as our physical condition, and consequently our moral state. Hence it is not reasonable to conclude that the nature of our food and our manner of taking it may greatly determine our welfare in the future as well as in the present life?

Certain it is the Book of books the drunkard and the glutton are classed together, and, as there we read that the drunkard shall have no inheritance in the kingdom of Heaven, let the gluttons beware! But what is gluttony? "Extravagant indulgence of the appetite; luxury of the table." The gluttons live to eat, and run the risk of sickness and death to gratify their palates and their appetites.

Food must be enjoyed to be healthful, but it should be taken in proper quantities, and at proper hours, and should possess such qualities as are best suited to the nourishment of the body. The fact that we eat to live instead of living to eat, is too generally not conceeded. Brute instinct teaches the lower orders of animals what food is best suited to their wants, but to man is given the noble gift of reason. Upon man therefore devolves the duty of studying his own peculiar physical condition, and of carefully selecting the particular varieties of food best adapted to his own individual needs; more particularly as food suited to one constitution, under certain circumstances, is injurious to another individual under a different set of circumstances.

The studying of the physiology of the body, and of the hygienic laws regarding the quality and the quantity of nourishment required by the body is too generally neglected, All food should be palatable, but the gratification of the palate should be only the second consideration. The health of the stomach, and consequently the health of the body should be the first. Our Good Father has given us such an infinite variety of food that there should be little difficulty in selecting what is wholesome and palatable for persons of all conditions. We are, to a great extent creatures of habit. All know the force of evil habits; good ones are as strong and as easily acquired. Hence, among the chiefest of parental duties is the proper feeding of the child, and the educating him to properly regard his physical necessities, thereby laying a foundation in his infancy whereupon he may build in his mature years.

The young child requires to partake of food oftener than does the adult; but, so far as it is possible, and his meals should be given him at regular intervals of time, and should consist of food easily digestible by a weak stomach. Milk for babies; strong meat for men. Above all things the child's food should never become, in any degree adulterated with alcohol under any disguise instead of it a little lime water may beneficially be mixed with his food, particularly during the teething period.

Children are fond of sweets; indeed a certain amount of sugar is a necessity for them. But these sweets should be made at home that the child be not allowed to swallow quantities of *terra alba* and poisonous coloring matter. Candies from shops should be regarded with suspicion.

Young children should not be allowed to come to the family table, many things that their elders eat they may not eat, consequently their meals should be taken apart from the family.

The hours for meals will be largely determined by the circumstances of the individual. The laboring classes must take their meals early; persons with more leisure may take them later, but never so late as to interfere with the order of nature, by turning night into day. Breakfast should be partaken of an hour after rising and should be a nutritious but never a heavy meal, and should consist of fruit (not too acid, if milk is to follow), porridge of oatmeal, hominy, or dessicated wheat, with milk, or better, with thin cream, chops or steaks, eggs, potatoes, cornmeal and Graham rolls, etc. Persons in delicate health should breakfast in bed half or three quarters of an hour before rising.

Dinner must come at noon for the workingman, and should never come later than half past one. Being the heaviest meal of the day, plenty of time should be given for its digestion before retiring. Even for dinner mince pie and cheese do not constitute a wholesome dessert. Sponge cakes and custard would be better, and if the pudding is in any degree solid, the greatest economy is to throw it away. Pastry should be sparingly eaten, if at all, and should be prepared at home, the paste being very light. Sauces and relishes should be little used, and highly seasoned dishes should be avoided. Wines and brandies should never be used for flavoring. But little fluid food should be eaten, solid food being best for persons of mature years.

A plain tea should be taken at six in the afternoon and a very light supper at ten—half an hour before retiring. It is a mistake to retire with any feeling of hungar; but a supper should not consist of cold turkey ham sandwiches, rich cakes and coffee; it is much better to sit down to graham or soda biscuits with a cup of warm milk or water. Of all the meals of the day supper should be the lightest. More work will be accomplished through the day and less weariness felt at night if half an hour's rest is taken after each meal. Food should be partaken of slowly, and thoroughly masticated; one of the most important processes of digestion beginning in the mouth. No drink should be taken with the food. No wine should be allowed.

New York Fashions.

Black lace boas made like those in favor with English women during the summer are now made of French thread lace in long rows of triple box pleats sewed together to give a round effect. Forty yards of lace are required for a boa.

New vests of pleated surah are imported to put on a plain corsage that is not trimmed, and make it more dressy. These are made of pink, scarlet, pale blue, or dark red surah in narrow lengthwise pleats turned toward a long band of embroidered etamine which passes down the middle. The standing collar is of the etamine, and has a large square bow on the left side.

Another pretty vest reverses this, having the color for the band down the centre and the high collar to match, made of pink or blue picot ribbon, while beside the middle band are rows of crocheted lace in effective designs turned away from the colored centre.

Jabots of lace are revived for the front of dresses, being added to a dog collar of lace or of ribbon, and fashioned very irregularly two large square bows covering most of the right side, with the jabot frilling on the front.

Puffed bands of point d'esprit net with fine satin ribbon run in the net are French trimmings for the neck and sleeves of dark dressy toilettes.

A soft drapery of colored French crape is made to add outside dress waists and represent a soft vest. This is laid in tiny fall folds down the top, and drops full below the waist, where it is turned under, carried to a point, and fastened on the right side by a small ribbon bow. The collar is made of a series of fine folds and similar folds held by a bow are added for the sleeves.

A new *sortie de bal* is a Bulgarian hood of white or pink wool made in close cap shape in front and allowed to droop on the shoulders and across the chest. The cap front has a wide band of velvet crossing it, and is edged with rows of pearls.

For plain black dresses diagonal draped over a pinked skirt of black Bengaline is a stylish combination. The foundation skirt is first edged with a narrow pinked band or a box-pleating of the wool goods, on which is a pinked scant frill of bias Bengaline three inches wide, the pinking being done in rather deep leaf scallops. On this is the box pleated Bengaline skirt, which is also pinked. The diagonal wool drapery may be a fan apron or a round apron or shortest on the left side with deep pleats on the right. The basque has a V of the silk set in pleats down the front and back, and up the sleeves about the wrists; revers edged the front V, and are covered with silk cord gimp. —*Harper's Bazar.*

Our Children's Manners.

In training children in good manners, mothers often mistake an overflow of spirits—a natural playfulness of healthy childhood—for rudeness and in subduing and correcting these seeming faults, rob the little ones of wholesome exercise and a large share of sunshine of their lives. There is a time for playing, and even noisy out door sports, that develop the young muscles and strengthens the fast growing bodies, and children should not be deprived of this privilege of their childhood. The essential things to be taught them in play is to respect each other's rights, to protect the weak, and to be fair even in their sports. Moral courage should be cultivated in children by teaching them always to say boldly and do bravely what they believe is true and is right, regardless of consequences. "There is something knightly in the heart of every boy—something hopeful and womanly in the heart of every girl," and these qualities should be developed. The sympathies of children are quickly aroused and can be rightly directed to their great benefit.

Pets are a great source of pleasure to children, and the possession of them awakens and increases the chivalrous spirit which enlarges the heart and ennobles the character. The care of a dog, a lamb or goat trains a boy in all that is manly; while the pet kitten or bird gives a little a sense of responsibility and teaches her kindness to the helpless. —*Good Housekeeping.*

Sweetbreads Liver and Heart—Parboil them and let them get cold then cut them about an inch thick. Season with pepper and salt and dip them into the yolk of an egg and fine breadcrumbs, fry them light brown. When removed from the frying pan make a gravy for them, adding if you like spices.

Pish Pash.—An English magazine says: Pish Pash is one of the dishes served at the children's breakfast. It is very simple and a more excellent dish for children, whether on sea or at home on land, cannot be conceived. It is made from the remains of chickens which have been previously cooked. The meat is carefully removed from the bones and cut up into small pieces not bigger than dice, and it is served mixed with boiled rice moistened with a little stock. Sometimes Pish-Pash is made from the remains of boiled mutton. Children of course, eat it with a spoon and fork. This dish is one that certainly deserves to be more widely known than it is at present.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by L. R. Kirk.

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RISING SUN PHARMACY,
GURDON G. SILL, Prop.

may7

Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1886.

At an early hour this morning the Capitol was the objective point of hundreds of pedestrains, who thronged the streets enventive of the city. The opening of Congress always attracts a large crowd. Half of the people cannot get seats, of course, nor can more than a small proportion of them get standing room in the galleries of the Senate Chamber, and Hall of the House but they go to the Capitol all the same, well aware of this fact. They loiter about the Rotunda and in the Statuary Hall, gaze at the paintings in the corridors and make a deafening clatter with their feet on the smooth marble floors.

The Senate, sedate, grave and dignified as usual, proceeded to business after a few preliminaries, in as quiet a way as if it had adjourned over from Saturday. The railings of the galleries are enclosed in black in respect to the memory of the late ex-President Arthur, and the doors are also draped in mourning. On the floor there were two new faces, that of Mr. Williams of California, who comes by election of the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Miller, and that of ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire, who occupied the seat of the late Senator Pike.

In the House of Representatives but few changes were noticeable. The doors were also draped in black and the chairs and desks of the two members who died during the Congressional recess, Messrs Beach and Arnot, were covered with mourning to denote that their former occupants were dead. But Congress is the same boisterous, restless, turbulent mass that adjourned last summer. It is the same heterogeneous mixture of Democrats and Republicans, of Democratic free traders and Democratic protectionists, of Republican revenue reformers and Republican high tariff men, of Republican and Democratic prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, labor men and anti-labor men, and men of other kinds of conflicting aims and schemes and ambitions.

For several weeks the air has been full of predictions that nothing will be done this winter beyond passing the necessary appropriation bills. That sounds pessimistic and there is too much that ought to be done to indulge in such forebodings. It will give you an idea of what Congress will be asked to do, to tell you what one single territory alone wants. In answer to some inquiry a delegation from Dakota, which arrived several days ago said, "We are here to secure from Congress the opening to settlers of 10,000,000 acres of the Sioux reservation. We want Dakota divided this winter, also, and we need two more judges in the territory and need them badly." "What else does Dakota want?" was asked. "Well, we will wait until we get something before we ask for any more. There is plenty of time for that."

"The virtuous are not resentful." This is substantially the plea of almost every congressman, when interviewed about the scheme of the Washington police force to keep an eye on the whole fraternity. None of them take the affair seriously. "Oh, my habits are unimpeachable," said a certain convivial member from Indiana, "a detective could get his telescope eye on me." "I lead a most exemplary life, as everybody knows," said Representative McCreary of Kentucky, with a smile and a twinkle in his eye, "and, of course, I am not afraid." "I always keep carefully at home," said a member of the District Appropriation Committee, so I am safe. Thus with varying phrase, all the lawmakers place themselves above reproach, and declare they are not concerned in the scandal.

Among the Congressmen on the floor of the House to-day I noticed Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, whose pale face indicated the incurable malady from which he is suffering. He has recently abandoned all medicines and placed himself in the hands of the "Faith Healers," despite the protest of his friends and physicians. If the exercise of the will on the part of the patient has any effect at all, Mr. Price would have a better chance for his life than most sufferers, because of his remarkable force of character. He is the Congressman who, when the bill putting the widow of General Grant upon the pension list was proposed, cast the only negative vote in spite of the appeals of his associates to make the gift unanimous. He then declared that so long as there were claims of private soldiers and their families still unadjusted Congress had no right to make special recognition of the case of an officer's widow, who already had enough to live upon. He declared he would vote against it if he were the only citizen in the United States who looked at the matter from his point of view.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Extends the Compliments of the Season

In pursuance of its annual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that Christmas and New Year excursion tickets will be sold between all the principal ticket stations on the main line and branches. The holiday season is the one period of year most exclusively devoted to the interchange of social visits and the enjoyment of pleasure trips. In order to encourage this custom and to offer all possible benefit to those who desire to indulge in holiday pleasures and festivities, the Company reduces the rates during the favored period. Excursion tickets will be sold on December 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, and 31st 1886 and January 1st, 1887 good to return until January 4th inclusive.

NOTICE

BY THE ORPHANS COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY,
January 11, 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.

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.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes.

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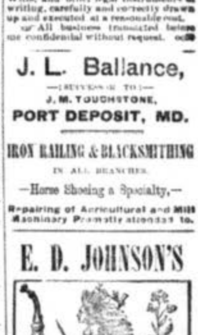

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DRESS PANTALOONS, new goods, $4 to $5.50.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

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

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BOYS' SUITS, Short Pants, $2.25 to $8.50.
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NORFOLK SUITS, latest patterns, $3.50 up.
KILT SUITS, all pretty styles, from $2 up.
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ODD PANTS all sizes, from, 50c. up.
SHIRT WAISTS plain and fancy, 25c. up.

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Lowest Prices FURNISHING GOODS. *Lowest Prices*

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

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December Meeting of the Cecil Farmer's Club.

The Club met on Wednesday last at the residence of Mr. Henry S Coudon. A fair attendance of members was present and several visitors including reporters for the MIDLAND JOURNAL and Cecil *Whig*.

Joseph Coudon, Vice President of the Club called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock, and the Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, the host read the following interesting essay which initiated a lively discussion that was kept up till the close of the meeting.

THE ESSAY.

Few subjects of late years have been so fully and freely discussed as this one of farming Not only has it furnished topics for conversation between those immediately interested, but others who have had no experience, and who might be supposed to have no practical knowledge of, or interest in it have expended a wonderful amount of wind in its consideration. Large space also accorded it in the press; nor has this been confined to the periodicals that are strictly speaking, agricultural. Almost all the papers, agricultural or otherwise, secular and religious, surrender a considerable portion of their columns to edify the farmers. This shows the high estimation in which our vocation is held by the world at large, and no doubt assists materially in diffusing much useful knowledge amongst its members; but at the same time we must remember that a large proportion of the writers are men who know a great deal more about the use of the pen than the plough, and who are able to get up captivating and plausible articles on different branches of which they are almost ignorant. Thus it is that a deep seated prejudice has arisen against what is called "book farming." The majority of farmers do not spend much time in reading, and when they see certain opinions and directions spread before them which are diametrically at variance with their own experience, they do not read the counter statement and endeavour by comparison to arrive at the truth, but condemn all book farming. This is a short sighted policy

When we thresh our wheat a large part of the pile is useless and is thrown aside. We winnow the chaff from the grain and reserve only the latter. So ought we too do in reading, discard the larger part, and reserve for use only the knowledge. This indiscriminate writing is not confined to farming. It is unavoidable and is practiced just as much in all the affairs of life. The world is flooded with books and periodicals treating modern theology, law and all other professions.

But I must get down to the subject assigned me, which is substantially this. Have any of the members of the Club made both ends meet in last year's operations, and if so by what means? This is a pretty difficult and delicate question to answer. My native modesty forbids a minute investigation into the affairs of my associates, even if the data were obtainable; and besides I am a little timid about undertaking the job. Suppose I were to single out Mr. A. or Mr. B. for investigation and endeavor to demonstrate that he had been toiling these last twelve months for naught. I might receive a rebuff that would be very unpleasant. I can only answer for myself and have no hesitation in answering in the negative. And I also feel safe in asserting that no member has made anything raising grain, that will justify the amount of labor expended, if the grain was sold at market price. In other words, that wheat cannot be profitably raised at 80 cents a bushel or corn at only half that price.

It is almost impossible to get at the actual cost of producing a crop. A number of little items must be considered—little side issues that are generally overlooked. A man by careful observation may tell with a good deal of certainty what it cost him to prepare the ground, plant the seed, harvest thresh and market a crop of wheat (although even in this the very first series of the necessary data, there will be considerable difference of opinion even among the most careful calculators.) Then comes the cost of fertilizers, and in this item it is almost impossible to determine just how much of the outlay should be charged to the first crop.

Farmers seldom apply manures with the sole intent of getting one return. They look farther, and when planting wheat have also in view the grass which is to succeed it, and hence we cannot accurately divide the responsibility of the outlay between them. Then comes the straw which although not much prized, yet is of considerable value when properly handled,—enough so as least to warrant us in giving it a place in our account of profit and loss. The same general reasoning will apply to raising corn, whatever manures are used in its production must, in part be charged to the oats or wheat which are to follow, and the fodder is to be entered on the credit side.

But reason as we may—there is one thing certain, the success or failure in conducting a farm depends almost entirely upon capability of the man at the helm. It is so in all other pursuits, why not in ours? Why should we be exempt? Look at the merchants in the different parts of the country. Those men who stand behind their counters and await your coming as the spider in his net awaits the entrance of the fly! Some of them are making a success of their business, and becoming rich, some are merely holding their own, while others are going behind. Take the professional men, and you will find the same inequality. Observe the lawyers swarming in the country towns of our state. A very few are up at the top of the ladder. A large number are somewhere about the middle, and a much larger number at the end nearest the ground. I could mention one in our county who has his position on the top; one who towers above his fellows mentally, but not physically, because like the Dutchman's cow, he is bigger when lying down.

The same holds good of Doctors, and even Clergymen. Among the former you find some who are eminent for their skill with the knife, and are called to all the important and difficult cases even from long distances, whilst others who were their classmates and enjoyed the same advantages are entirely overlooked. Amongst the clergy you find some who are far in advance of their fellows, and who are sought after at higher salaries, while others find their level according to their qualifications.

It is not to be expected then that all farmers should meet with general success. Like others they differ in fitness for their work. Some are too indolent, some too thick headed and dull, some know how to do better than they try, some try who don't know how. Now and then you come across one who possesses both energy and skill and he generally gets along.

The whole secret of success in farming does not consist in raising crops; the proper disposition of them has much to do with it. When corn is selling at 40 cents a bushel the thoughtful producer does not place it on the market and farther depress the price, but feeds it to his stock, and disposes of it in beef at better figures. He thus gains in two ways, by realizing more for his crop and by enriching his land for those which follow. But this will not be good advice to give everyone. Some could do better by selling the grain. They might not understand the methods of feeding and could not make good selections of cattle, might neither know a profitable feeder or how to feed it. And if all, or even a large majority went into the feeding business the price would decline, and the markets become glutted, and all would become losers. Beef is low enough now, and I wish to call your attention to this fact, that the difference between the price on foot and in the cart is out of all proportion. We are selling pretty good steers at a trifle over 4 cents, and paying for the same when slaughtered, 16 cents, or the same we paid when we got a third more. This can and should be controlled. These middle men are useful and should be encouraged but not at so great a cost. If we could kill and hang up a beef and use it, the consumer would be independent of these dealers, but it wont keep, and hence some one must slaughter and peddle around. When it is evident that the profits of these men are so much in excess of what they should be, it is an easy matter to bring them to terms in one or two ways. Either demand a higher price for the animals when alive or insist on a reasonable reduction when dead.

We must curtail our expenses in some way and what interests us is to know just how to do it with the least discomfit. It is very easy to say use economy and live within your means, but this is dealing too much in generalities, and besides the means at the disposal of the public are very unequal and the necessities of different families are very dissimilar. An amount that would keep one household comfortably would be inadequate for another. Some are much larger and more helpless than others; some are by nature better fitted to battle with the world than others. To some the making and hoarding of money are natural gifts, while others find it easy enough to make, but impossible to keep. Others again acquire but slowly and yet save considerable in the course of years.

I have written enough already without entering into the details of economy, but can't help mentioning one matter in regard to which much saving can be effected, and without the loss of either credit or comfort—and that is *funerals*. There is no time when a man is more imposed upon by human sharks, than when dead. While alive he is able to cope with them, and knows those of any, but when dead he is at their mercy. I have said that butchers are useful and should be encouraged. The same may be said of undertakers. We all want a nice roast of beef now and then when alive, and a decent burial when dead, but there is no necessity for paying exorbitant prices for either.

The butcher approaches when perhaps a feeling of hunger renders him a welcome visitor, and you buy for yourself and family.

The undertaker comes when death has invaded the home, and sorrow rests on all hearts but his, which is made joyous by expectancy. He takes advantage of the situation and is allowed to furnish a costly casket. Costly—not to him but to your estate, and on which he realizes two or three hundred per cent. In this way the living are saddled with a debt from which it is difficult to emerge. There is no excuse for this unnecessary outlay. It is not only extravagant, but is in bad taste. True gentility consists in plainness and simplicity, and if there is any one time and place more than others where simplicity should be practiced, it is at the time of death and in the house of mourning. But how often do we see it otherwise? Instead of that deep solemnity which might be expected to characterize occasions like these, we often see vain display and a desire for notoriety. Under the extravagance exhibited in this regard is a pretty good criterion by which to judge of the extent of the actual bereavement. As a rule the source of sorrow and regret is in inverse ratio to the amount of crape and finery displayed.

The essay was warmly commended by the members of the Club present, some of them mildly criticising the writer for not sticking to his text, but complimenting the sharp thrusts given to the crying evils which demand reform. The severe strictures of the essay on the vanity and extravagance of funerals received unqualified approval Reverend Mr. Miller Episcopal minister of North East, one of the guests, gave a most hearty endorsement to this feature of the essay, punctuating his approval by a neat speech.

Mr A. R. Magraw thought farmers should not find it so difficult to keep books that would give a fair showing of their business. If the debts and credits were entered with care, not for a single season, but a series of seasons which embraced a rotation of crops, commencing with corn for instance and including the rotations which brought the farmer back to the next corn crop, charging all outlays and crediting all receipts from the land. When the balance was struck the gain or loss would appear, and the improvement or deterioration of the land in the meantime could be estimated nearly enough for all practical purposes. In the matter of farmers' beef supply through the season, Mr. M. recommended a cold storage room in connection with the ice house, which could be fitted up at comparatively small cost where fresh meat in quantity could be kept any desirable length of time at a great saving over the present mode of buying in dribs from the butcher. The farmer could raise and butcher his own meat when he had a place to keep it in warm weather.

Mr. S R Carson considered there was profit to the farmer in wheat, but indirectly. He did not agree with the essay or Mr Magraw on the beef question, but was in accord with them

Continued on 8th page.

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 Farm.

THE MERITS OF ALSIKE CLOVER.

Will it Pay Farmers to Raise it?

About 20 years ago I bought my first alsike clover seed, and sowed it alone on the south side of a hill. The season was dry, and it grew only about a foot high; and as it was said the first crop produced the seed I cut it for seed and felt disappointed at getting so little that I was ready to pronounce it a humbug and plowed it up the same fall. Some years afterward I saw a bushel of seed at the Dane County Fair, at Madison I inquired of the owner, Mr. Woodward, how he liked it, and if it was a profitable crop. He said he got four bushels of seed per acre, and sold it at $10 per bushel; that the hay, after being hulled, was better than the best red clover hay, and that his cattle ate it in preference to any other hay. I bought two bushels of the seed and sowed about one bushel to twelve acres, mixing one-third timothy, by measure, where I wanted it for pasture or hay, and about the same quantity of pure alsike where I wanted it for seed. It does not raise seed the same year it is sown but, like red clover, the next year. I have sown it with wheat, barley, and oats It does best with spring wheat or barley

I hulled 110 bushels this year from 20 acres. I expect to get $7.00 per bushel, and I have at least 25 tons of good hay, after hulling, worth enough to pay all expenses of cutting and hulling. Some years ago I sold my whole crop on the Board of Trade in Chicago for $11.00 per bushel.

Mr. George Harding, of Waukesha, a breeder of Cotswold sheep and shorthorn cattle, and one of Wisconsin's most wide-awake farmers, showed me a small field of one of his neighbors that he said produced seven bushels of alsike seed per acre, and that he sold it in Milwaukee for $12.00 per bushel. I have 80 acres in alsike; and so long as it pays me as well as it has done, I will sow it.

The first crop the next year after sowing is the seed crop. It can be cut for seed for several years. It is not a biennial plant like red clover, but a perennial. It has one tap root with many branches, and does not heave up by frost, like red clover, which has but one tap root.

I prefer it to red clover for several reasons. When sown with timothy it matures with timothy. (Medium red clover matures before timothy is fit to cut.) I cut about the 10th to 15th of July; red clover should be cut (here) about the 20th of June. Alsike is not easily injured by dew or light rains after being cut It has none of the "fuzz" that red clover has, making it so unpleasant to handle as hay or seed. The stem is not so coarse nor so hollow, and has more branches, leaves, and blossoms. The blossom is of a pink color Red clover must be cut when we are in the busiest time working our corn. Alsike is cut after corn work is over. This is of great advantage in a corn region

Alsike makes a good fall pasture after the seed is cut. My stock will eat it in preference to red clover, timothy, or blue grass. Blue grass, or, as it is often called in this country, June grass, is a good early and late grass, but in midsummer it dries up; and had it not been for clover we should have been badly off for pasture this dry year.

HON. MATT ANDERSON,
Dane Co., Wis., in St. Paul, Minn., *Farmer.*

FINANCE.

Something Our Farmers Should Learn More About.

Representative Morrison in his demand that the surplus in the United States Treasury shall be used for the redemption of bonds is pursuing the proper course; and yet it is a course that is bound to give us trouble. The banks, which depend for life up the perpetuity of the public debt, have it in their power to contract the circulating medium until the industries of the country may be pretty nearly or quite ruined. It was a terrible mistake to make the amount of money in circulation dependent upon the caprice and greed and vindictiveness of national bankers. But it was committed, and we are where we are in reference to the matter. The question is, shall we continue in this financial bondage and assess ourselves to pay interest on a national debt for the benefit of bankers, and live in constant uncertainty as to what the ring of financiers may do with us from day to day? It is useless to expect that the government will pursue the only sensible course and sound business policy of issuing directly the money which it now issues indirectly and thus save the bother of maintaining the national banks, the interest on the bonds that the banks have deposited and prevent the danger of having a sudden contraction of the currency at any moment. Of course there is no shadow of argument against this. The bond holders are willing now to deposit their bonds for ten per cent less than face value in notes issued by the government. Then there can be no sound objection to receiving their full face value in government notes. If national bank bills, guaranteed by the government, are good enough to warrant a bond holder in depositing his bond upon receipt of ninety per cent of its value, in such notes, government bills are good enough to pay the bond in full and stop the drain which interest makes. Especially is this true and must be satisfactory while the government agrees to redeem its paper at sight in the coin of the Republic. Those who insist that specie must be back of a paper circulation will not forget that the government redeems its paper on presentation; and that under such a system it would at least be as easy to obtain coin for paper as it is now. It is a common boast that our national banking system is the best that the world has ever seen. Why this boast? Because our money passes everywhere? Why? The average answer will be because it is redeemable in coin. Well, let the holder of the bank bill make the attempt to get it redeemed in coin. There is not one holder of the national bank currency in a hundred, and perhaps not one in a thousand, who can secure coin for it unless he goes to a broker and pays a premium. Suppose a man in Chicago has a hundred dollars in notes issued by a national bank in California. How is he to get coin for it except in the way we have mentioned? Chicago banks will not redeem it, and United States Treasury and sub treasurers will not redeem it. With our broadest specie basis system he must take these notes to a broker and stand a shave to get his coin. A friend of ours a few days since wished to exchange fifty dollars in notes for gold which a lady desired to take to England. He was compelled to go to a broker, who being a friend, advised him to have the lady take the notes with her, as she could get them exchanged there at a lower rate than he could exchange them. This advice was based upon the only feature that makes our national currency worth the paper that it is printed on, viz. the fact that the government is behind it. The fact that our money is redeemable in coin has very little to do with its circulating merit. The fact that the government thus agrees to redeem it, or in other words that it practically issues it, and is back of it is what makes a national bank note worth one hundred cents on the dollar in this country and pretty nearly that much in Europe. It is good money because so long as the credit of the government is good, every dollar's worth of property in the country is behind it. The particular bank that issues it gives no reputation, good, bad, or indifferent. The real secret of the circulating power of our paper money is the belief that the endorsement of the government is good. Our faith in it may be illustrated by the expression of the man who offered the notes of a bank over its counter for redemption in a time of panic. The teller asked him if he really wanted the money, and he replied, If you have not got it I want it, but if you have I don't. We conclude that such an opulent banker as the government always has the money or can get it, and so nobody wants coin unless he needs it for some special purpose.

Therefore, currency that is as good as our national bank currency, because the government endorses it, would be no worse if the name of national bank was erased from it, and that of the United States put in its place. If it is worth a hundred cents on a dollar now, it would be worth a hundred cents on a dollar then. If ninety dollars in paper issued by the government will induce a national bank to deposit a hundred dollar bond in the hands of the government, a hundred dollars of government paper is good enough to cancel the bond; and with the coinage of gold and silver placed on the same basis—which ought to be done—the government can issue silver certificates and the financial skulduggery of the Treasury department may be simplified by devoting the ability of that office to keeping the vault locked.

But the authorities cannot be expected to see these things through the spectacles that are furnished by Wall street, and the question arises what is best to be done under the circumstances? We believe Mr. Morrison has hit upon the proper plan. Pay out the money on hand and by so doing accomplish three purposes: First, get the money from where it is liable to be stolen; second, stop interest; third, make the banks mad and let them do their worst. The conflict might as well come one time as another. It must come some time and perhaps there is no other way to show up the real character of the financial danger in the presence of which the country is constantly living. The banks have the pistol at our heads all the time, and whenever we threaten to do what justice to the people demands, they say: Stop or we will shoot. Now let the thing go off. As the man said when the robber shoved the pistol into his face, and said, give me your money or I'll blow out your brains, blow away, a man had better be without brains than money in this world. The banks seem determined to have our money or shoot and now let them blaze away. The sooner the fracas begins the sooner it will be over.—*Western Rural.*

Orchard Grass and Clover.

A correspondent from Kentucky writing on the above grasses for the *Country Gentleman* says: "This grass (orchard) is usually sown one and a half bushels per acre; with clover, one bushel to eight or ten acres. In this manner it will be quite thick and will yield well.

When the seed is ripe the reaper is used, cutting as high as possible—then with mower to save hay. A second crop can be cut, which will make exceedingly good feed for cattle, selling from ten to twelve dollars per ton here in the local market. The clover will last from two to four years, and longer if the farmer will allow the second crop to ripen thoroughly before cutting, thereby reseeding the clover. In this part of our State it seems to be generally admitted that no grass we have ever sown will stand so much grazing as this grass. It comes earlier, and at this date is very good grazing, when sown thick enough and on good land. It is not claimed anywhere, I suppose that the yield will be as heavy, as timothy, nor as much sought after by our liverymen as timothy.

"The yield of seed per acre will be, on good ground, from seven to twelve bushels, and in a few cases have heard of even fifteen bushels per acre. This seed is worth from $1.25 to $2 per bushel, owing to the season."

A better mixture would be Alsike clover with Orchard grass, which like the Orchard grass would last as long as the sod was allowed to remain unplowed. For pasture this would be far preferable to timothy and our common red clover. And as a creamery is about to be put in operation, better pastures will be required than the customary timothy hay crop affords. Farmers could not do better perhaps than devote a portion of their land which is to be seeded to grass this spring, to a seeding of orchard grass, 1½ bushels to the acre, and three pounds of Alsike clover seed.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

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Old and Young Great Men.

Says the London Standard: It would seem as if the work of the world were sometimes destined to be done by a band of young men and sometimes by a group of old ones. At the beginning of the present century, for instance, most of the heroes of peace and war were young. Napoleon was not much over 30 in the days of Austerlitz and Marengo; few of his Marshals were older. Wellington passed his fortieth year in the Peninsula campaign. Pitt, after 20 years in the Premiership, died at 47. Nelson was just the same age at Trafalgar. Our poets—Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Coleridge—were young; Sir Walter Scott was looked upon as quite a patriarch of letters at 55. At present we are in the cycle of the seniors. We have Mr. Gladstone and M. Grevy, Prince Bismarck, and the German Emperor, all of whom, if they belong very actively and vividly to the present, would have left a good record of notable work behind them if they had joined the majority before M. Benedetti altered the map of Europe by forgetting his manners on the promenade at Ems on a certain critical day. And the strange thing is that when these veterans disappear from the stage they seem likely to leave no successors. No doubt Providence has not forgotten posterity, and the next generation will be duly provided with its proper proportion of great men. But it must be admitted that they are slow in making their appearance. Who is to succeed Prince Bismarck in Germany? Who has taken up the mantle of Victor Hugo in France? Who are to be the successors of Lord Tennyson and Mr. Browning? As for politics, we do not forget Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain in England, or Count Kalnoky, M. Tisza, and M. de Freycinet abroad, when we say that the nineteenth century—the century of statesmen—shows at present but faint prospects of closing with such a galaxy of great men as that which shed lustre over its infancy and its middle age. Let us hope that destiny, in one of its freaks, is only waiting till the old heroes are cleared off the board to startle us with a constellation of young geniuses in peace and war, in letters and in arts. In the meanwhile we have old men, and may be thankful for them.

* * *

Coast Line of British Columbia.

The coast line is much broken with numerous long inlets, bays, coves, and islands. It is noteworthy that, while from San Francisco to Cape Flattery there is not a single harbor for ocean-going ships, good harbors are numerous in British Columbia, both on mainland and Vancouver Island. Among these may be mentioned Burrard Inlet on the mainland, to which trans-continental railway comes. Esquimalt, the Naval Station in Vancouver Island, and Nanaimo, a great coal-shipping port on the east coast of that island, all of which are excellent harbors much frequented by shipping. A remarkable feature on the coast of the province is the noble barrier for the protection of the mainland shores formed by the outer half-submerged mountain range represented by the large islands of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte.

The Earl of Dufferin thus describes the coast line of this province:—

"Such a spectacle as this coast line presents is not to be paralleled by any country in the world. Day after day for a whole week, in a vessel of nearly two thousand tons, we threaded an interminable labyrinth of watery lanes and reaches that wound endlessly in and out of a network of islands, promontories and peninsulas for thousands of miles, unruffled by the slightest swell from the adjoining ocean, and presenting at every turn an ever-shifting combination of rock, verdure, forest, glacier, and snow-capped mountain of unrivalled grandeur and beauty. When it is remembered that this wonderful system of navigation, equally well adapted to the largest line of battle ship and the frailest canoe, fringes the entire seaboard of the province and communicates at points, sometimes more than a hundred miles from the coast, with a multitude of valleys stretching eastward into the interior, while at the same time it is furnished with innumerable harbors on either hand, one is lost in admiration at the facilities for inter-communication which are thus provided for the future inhabitants of this wonderful region."

* * *

Quaker Marriages.

In the Quaker society divorce is almost unknown. No society throws about the marriage contract more solemnity and more of public recognition. The ceremony begins a full month before it is completed by marriage. The young people have to announce in public their intention of marriage. One month later they appear together in public meeting of the society and arise to say, "We will continue our intentions of marriage." In the meantime wise advisers of the contracting parties have fulfilled their duties, and the final ceremony, which usually takes place some days afterward in public, occurs, the marriage is entered into in the proper spirit.

* * *

Ancient Albion.

The British Islands were formerly covered with vast forests. Robber bands at one time infested the woods, of whom Robin Hood, of Sherwood Forest, is most noted. A continually increasing population and the advancement of science have changed the aspect; these places have now become the abodes of peaceful, civilized and friendly men; the desert and impenetrable forests are changed into marts of industry, cultivated fields, rich gardens and magnificent cities. Towns and cities of the Britons were generally built in valleys upon the margin of a stream or river for the convenience of water and security from winds. Surrounded by impervious woods and secured by a rampart and fosse, they were sufficiently strong to resist the ordinary attacks of their enemies. The Roman soldiers were as much accustomed to the use of the plough as the shield, and were as industrious in peace as they were brave in war. When they had fixed their camps, they availed themselves of the advantages the surrounding country presented, in order to secure to themselves the necessary supplies. Woods were cut down, the ground cleared and ploughed up, and roads were constructed from station to station, to facilitate the conveyance of goods, and collect their forces together with more ease and expedition on any sudden emergency. The Roman custom of grazing in Italy was adopted in the remotest parts of their widely extended empire. The dry ground of the hills and the moist meadows of the vale were successively the pasture of their flocks and herds. During the summer they confined them to the marshes and low grounds, and on the approach of winter they drove them up to the hills. Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in the forests of oak and beech rared large numbers of sheep and swine, and in the rich pastures and open downs of the south and west.

* * *

New Salvation Army Schemes.

The Salvation army have decided to add a new department to their operations in London. It is proposed to take two or three rooms in all the poorer districts of London, which are to be occupied by a man and his wife or two women (members of the army), who will be provided with common medicine and lint for bandages, and a stock of pails, brushes, clothes, etc. Every morning these people will visit the poor people living in the neighborhood, and where they find the rooms in a dirty condition they will clean them. Having thus gained an entry, they are to pay their attention to the spiritual welfare of the people. The medicines will be given, where necessary, without charge. They are also to visit the gates and endeavor to get discharged prisoners to seek the Salvation army.

* * *

She Waited Forty Years for It.

An old maid of Chicago recently traveled from here to Detroit, and took her first ride in a sleeping-car. She was obliged to take an upper berth, and retired early. In the middle of the night she startled the whole car by a series of fortissimo shrieks. The porter ran to her assistance, and in answer to his inquiry as to her distress, she replied that there was a man under her bed. After forty years of patient waiting her worst fears were realized.

* * *

Why He Cried.

Harry and Charlie, aged five and three respectively, had just been seated at the nursery-table for dinner. Harry saw that there was but one orange on the table, and immediately set up a wailing that brought his mother on the scene. "Why, Harry, what are you crying for?" she asked. "Be-because there aint any orange for Charlie!"

* * *

Those who have been once intoxicated with power, and have derived any kind of emolument from it, even though it but for one year, never can willingly abandon it. They may be distressed in the midst of all their power, but they will never look to anything but power for relief.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R.

CENTRAL DIVISION

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

LEAVE GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Passenger A. M.	Passenger P. M.	Passenger P. M.
Baltimore, (Union Stat'n)	6 40	2 30	4 05
Perryville	7 55	3 41	4 50
Port Deposit	8 11	4 00	5 05
Octoraro Junction	8 16	4 10	5 14
Rowlandsville	8 20	4 17	[illegible]
Liberty Grove	[illegible]	4 22	[illegible]
Colora	9 41	4 29	6 14
Rising Sun,	9 53	4 [illegible]	6 20
Sylmar	10 05	4 46	[illegible]
Nottingham	10 14	4 50	[illegible]
Oxford	10 20	5 01	[illegible]
Lincoln	10 28	5 10	
West Grove	10 56	5 25	
Avondale	11 00	5 31	
Kennett	11 14	5 43	
Fairville	11 25	5 56	
Chadd's Ford Junction	11 39	6 05	
Philadelphia Broad St	12 43	7 10	

Trains leave Oxford for Philadelphia at 5 50 a. m. 6 30 a. m. and 2 00 p. m. Market Train, Tuesdays and Fridays only, at 11 00 a. m. Sunday trains at 5 40 p. m. and 3 00 p. m.

LEAVE GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Passenger A. M.	Passenger A. M.	Passenger P. M.
Philadelphia, Broad St		7 00	4 [illegible]
Chadd's Ford Junction		8 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fairville		8 19	5 [illegible]
Kennett		8 30	5 31
Avondale		8 41	5 46
West Grove		8 49	5 41
Lincoln		9 05	6 [illegible]
Oxford	6 00	9 14	7 04
Nottingham	6 00	9 19	7 14
Sylmar	6 13	9 27	7 19
Rising Sun	6 19	9 34	7 28
Colora	6 25	9 41	7 30
Liberty Grove	6 33	9 48	7 38
Rowlandsville	6 38	9 51	44
Octoraro Junction	6 34	9 58	7 47
Port Deposit	6 45	10 13	8 13
Perryville	7 10	10 15	8 25
Baltimore	8 30	11 10	9 25

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. PHILADELPHIA DIV.

TIME CARD OF PASSENGER TRAINS

In Effect Monday, August 23rd, 1886

1st Class No. [illegible] Passenger Daily ex. Sunday	Distance from Philadelphia	STATIONS	Distance from Baltimore	1st Class No. [illegible] Passenger Daily ex. Sunday
A. M.		[LEAVE] [ARRIVE]		P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wilmington (Market St.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West End Wilm.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	East Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kiamensi	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stanton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Singerly	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leeds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leslie (North East)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Foy's Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whitaker	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Havre de Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Swan Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Churchville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Abingdon	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Joppa	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradshaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Big Gunpowder	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Matthews	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rossville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosedale	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Herring Run	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bay View	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Camden Station		[illegible]
		[ARRIVE] [LEAVE]		

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LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
ALBANY, N. Y.

C. C. McCLURE,

Rising Sun, Md.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TIN, SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED and JAPAN WARE.

Roofing, Spouting, &c., done to order in the best manner and at short notice.

TUBULAR LANTERNS,
QUEEN GLASS OIL CANS
CHAMBER SETS,
BREAD BOXES
CREAM CANS,
WASH BOILERS,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN SAFES
and all Goods for Housekeeping.

C. C. McCLURE.

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.

ja11 WILL T. McCLURE.

OPIUM [illegible] EATING.

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, SILVER PLATED Mounting and neatly Upholstered, - - $25 to $35

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. ja11

WE WANT

EVERY READER OF

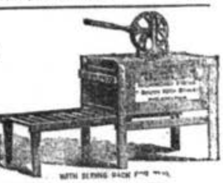
THE MIDLAND JOURNAL

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 [illegible]

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

NO WASH-BOARD NEEDED AND NO MORE "BLUE MONDAY." OVER 450 SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA SINCE AUGUST, 1886.

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

BEWARE OF IMITATINS!

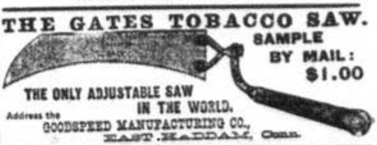
Our washer is made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and with the same care will last as long as the best tub. No trouble to use the Washer. Plain directions with every machine.

The American Wringer at $3.00

IS UNEQUALLED FOR SATISFACTION.

RICHMOND BROS.,
7 South Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA
E. E. Ewing, Agent. Ambrose Ewing, Solicitor
RISING SUN, MARYLAND.

THE GATES TOBACCO SAW.


SAMPLE BY MAIL: $1.00
THE ONLY ADJUSTABLE SAW IN THE WORLD.
Address the GOODSPEED MANUFACTURING CO., EAST HADDAM, Conn.

FREE
MEN ONLY
VIGOROUS HEALTH
TRIAL PACKAGE
SEMINAL PASTILLES
THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g Chemists, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

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 DEC. '86 will expire the end of 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, Dec. 17, 1886.

Club Meeting to-Night.

It is important that the members of the Sixth District Local Option Club should attend the final meeting of the Club to night, and also the public generally are invited to attend, as the question of forming a League will be determined at this meeting This matter is of vital importance to every citizen, and should not be neglected by any. A right that in this new departure may work an influence to our public affairs that will be far reaching in its beneficial effects, while neglect or inharmonious action on the part of the public would doubtless be as far reaching in detrimental influence on the question of prohibition. Let it not be said by the rum party that the temperance people are afraid to enforce this law.

The Lawyer's Creed.

There is a rumor that Col. Robert J. Ingersoll is to be retained by the convicted anarchists. The colonel has been interviewed on the subject and expresses a willingness to undertake the defense if his engagements would permit. Upon the theory that he believes these men innocent, or is uncertain whether or not they are innocent, as a citizen and a lawyer he has the right to enter upon their defense. But in the interview referred to he gave expression to a monstrous doctrine, though it is the prevailing one among the legal fraternity. He stated that it was both the right and the duty of the lawyer to defend a person whether he was guilty or innocent, and that it was his duty to secure his acquittal if it were possible to do so. That is about as clear cut anarchy and perjury mixed, or an expression of willingness to commit perjury, as the American people have ever heard proclaimed. If it is a lawyer's right to encourage the violation of law, it is everybody's right, and to save the violator of the law from the law's penalty is the very best encouragement that can be held out to law breakers; and if it is right to encourage the violation of law it is right to violate it, which is anarchy pure and simple. Such a doctrine is in conflict with every principle of good citizenship and in conflict with the principles of decency as well. Further, when it is advanced by a lawyer, as already intimated, it is in the nature of perjury, for upon his admission to the bar the lawyer takes an oath directly or indirectly to support the constitution and laws and to be a decent citizen and court official generally. As an officer of the courts his business and duty are to sustain the government and not to fight it.

Rising Sun Creamery.

Caleb Conner, of Kirkwood, Lancaster Co., Pa., has leased for a term of years from Job Haines, a lot of ground between his mill and the public road, for the purpose of building a creamery thereon. There is a fine spring of pure water on this lot, and the ground is so located as to make it very convenient for a cremery, which together with the advantage of producing ice from the adjacent milldam made Mr. Conner decide upon this as the most eligible point for the purpose, after viewing a number of other places.

The business is not an experiment with Mr. C. as he has been engaged in it for some time on his property in Lancaster Co He also contemplates purchasing a lot of ground near the above point, on which to erect a dwelling house.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Rising Sun Detective Association will be held in Dr. Kirk's Hall on Saturday, Januaay 1st 1887 at 10 A. M. Some important changes in the constitution will be proposed and it is of much importance that a full attendance of members be present

The Annual *turkey* dinner will be served promptly at one o'clock P. M

L. R. KIRK, Pres't.
E E EWING, Sec'y

Christmas and New Year on the B & O.

The B. & O as usual will extend Holiday Greetings in the shape of Round Trip Tickets at greatly reduced rates over their entire system. The low rates go into effect at all stations on the Main Line and Branches east of Ohio River, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Divisions, on the 23rd, and those who go to take Christmas Turkey with friends may remain until after New Year and enjoy themselves to the utmost. If they do not want to go on the date they can purchase tickets on the 24th, 25th, 30th and 31st of December, also January 1st

These tickets are all good to return until January 4th, inclusive.

For further information see large posters or call on Station Agents

Mr. Geo. B. Passmore, of Oxford, made an address in the Rising Sun Normal Institute building on Friday last, his trip to Florida, being the subject of discourse. The affair was conducted very quietly, and we heard nothing of it till it was all over. A correspondent kindly furnishes us the following notes of the discourse for publication:

George B. Passmore, of Oxford, delivered an address to the pupils and friends of the Friends Normal Institute of this place Sixth-day afternoon 10th inst. His subject was his "Trip to Florida, the Country and its Products" He first expressed his pleasure at being able to be present, and his interest in the school He had the pupils, in the beginning, write a few names, which he used in his lecture and which will aid them in remembering important points He showed some fine views of places in Florida and points passed on the journey; among others was a view of St. Micheal's Church, Charleston, which has since been destroyed by the earthquake shocks He spoke of the trees of Florida and the beautiful appearance they presented with the Spanish Moss hanging from their branches. A very fine bunch of this moss suspended from the ceiling was examined with interest by those present. He showed the Cassava and spoke of its numerous uses. It is used as food for cattle, prepared and eaten as we eat the potato, and it is prepared and used in the form we know it, as Topioca. He also showed the Yam, Florida beans and peas, Cotton pods and Shaddocks. The Grape Fruit, Pomgranate, Mandarin and Langerine he not only showed, but passed around so that all might taste of these fruits. A leaf from a Bannana tree, although dry, gave a good idea of the size and appearance of these leaves. A Dish Cloth one of the products of that state attracted much attention. He has very fine specimens of Coral and Star Fish, which he permitted the audience to examine at the close of his address. While he spoke of so many pleasant things in connection with the "Sunny South" there was one feature, he said, was not so pleasant, and that was the Sand Burrs, which grew there in abundance. At the close of his address a vote of thanks was extended to him. A MEMBER PRESENT.

Mr. Moreton Frewen recently addressing the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire said:

"I am myself interested in this question as a farmer, both in the United States and in Canada. * * It is now absolutely notorious that the price which our wheat and our raw cotton is to fetch in the European market is decided by the price of silver Take a chart and watch the fluctations in the market price of wheat in Mark Lane during the last ten years, and what do you find? That with every fall of a penny in the price of silver, *wheat has fallen a shilling*, (that is per "quarter" or three cents per bushel, and this is a very mild statement) and whenever any cause operated to stiffen the price of silver then the wheat market was stronger, at a higher price."

8th Dist Cecil Co, Md, Dec. 14th 1886,

Editor MIDLAND JOURNAL I see quite a number of reports from several parts of the district, relating to large hogs, and I will add a few others. Squire Comming's killed some weighing nearly 400 pounds. Reuben Alexander several over 400 and Thomas Grubb one considerably over 500 pounds. Cooper Stubbs one over 600 lbs. The last probably the largest that will be reported this season. Thos Grubb four years ago killed a hog 22 months old that dressed 870 lbs supposed to be the largest hog the county has ever produced. It was sold in Baltimore for $75, to a Pork and Lard dealer, who kept the same for some time as an advertisement hanging outside his place of business, and so arranged as to raise and lower as desired.

Squire Cummings one of our oldest citizens was taken suddenly ill and fears were entertained of recovery for a few days, but we are glad to say is O. K. again. Squire is far past his three score and ten.

E. M. Haines our popular merchant at Pleasant Grove has concluded to retire this spring and in leaving this old stand known for upward of 60 years as Haine's store has been rented to R. P. McDowell of Liberty Grove. Eugene gives as his reason ill health. We regret his retirement in common with all this community. His store was always well stocked with an excellent class of goods, at reasonable prices and kept in good taste, in fact the store and the P. O. were models that might be imitated by many others in the locality with profit to themselves as well as credit.

Dr. Edward C Huges, Rockford, Ill., (graduated N. Y City 1866) voluntarily testifies:—"Some years ago my only son, aged four, had an attack of the Whooping Cough, characterized by the most violent spasms I have ever seen in a practice of 18 years. Had several consultations with eminent physicians and all ordinary and extraordinary remedies were resorted to. The paroxysms were simply frightly. I believed the child would die. I reluctantly tried *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* and the effect was magical. Three bottles cured him." For sale by G. G. Sill. Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Physic is necessary at times for Biliousness, Costiveness, &c. Use Dr. Arnold's Bilious Pills 25c. For sale by G. G. Sill.

We commence this week the publication in the JOURNAL of a charming Christmas story "Married for Money" which will run through three numbers. We are quite sure our story loving readers will enjoy this gem, and regret that it is not longer. This will be followed with other stories of equal merit and interest.

DIED.

JENKINS.—On Dec. 4th, Harry Earle Jenkins, infant son of Franklin N and Annie E. Jenkins, aged 14 months and 2 weeks.

Dearest Harry thou hast left us,
And our loss we deeply feel;
It was God that has bereft us;
He can all our sorrows heal.

Here are the slippers, shoes and cap,
The dresses that he wore,
There stands his horse that he rode,
Beside the open door.

By A Friend.

ARRIVAL OF THE

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Make your purchases before the stock is broken.

See Local Colomn.

E. R. BUFFINGTON

S. W. MORRISON, M. D.

OCULIST.

OXFORD, PA.

J. D. ZEHNDER,
MARBLE WORKS,
Rising Sun, Md.
Head and Foot Stones, Monuments and Marble Work of all Description Neatly Executed

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Dec. 17, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

The Port Deposit *Call* is reported as having suspended.

Mr J. Tome who has been seriously indisposed for several weeks was able to be out sleighing on the recent snow.

The Sun was visited by a company of roving gipsys, or some other heterogenious class, with dancing bears on Saturday.

A large assortment of Holiday Goods, bottom prices, at Kimbell's. d17 2t

The Brick Meeting House Detective Association Elected J. C. Crothers President at its last annual meeting.

The time we waste in the course of life, which might be improved, is immense; and we might make the improvement very often a pastime.

Pond's Extract. Although supreme over pain, it has a high and more useful field of action, for it strikes at the root of many disorders. Try it!

James Barnes lost a very valuable horse on Saturday last. The animal had been sick for two weeks. The disease was pronounced pneumonia.

Splendid pure extracted honey raised at Rising Sun Apiary, at E. R. Buffington's.

The Eureka Fertilizer Company has suspended work on their new mill till better weather for building business returns.

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. †

Petitions have been laid before the County Commissioners praying to have a flagman stationed at the Elk Neck crossing of the P. W. & B. R. R.

The Commissioners at their last meeting decided to have the third story of the Insane Asylum completed which will add to the storing capacity of the building.

A new lot of handsome furniture just received by Wm. Grason, call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

Some fellow with a diminutive soul and a sharp knife entered the stable of Amos H. McNeal near Elkton, recently and cut the tail off of one of his fine Jersey heifers.

H. H. Simpers, chief clerk of the McCullough Iron Co. at North East, has resigned and accepted a position with the Elkton syndicate of Philadelphia.

Christmas Cards, Musical Instruments, and all kinds of Toys and fancy goods at Kimbell's. d17-2t

McClenahans' quarries, Rowland's planing mill, the Bibb foundary and Barnes & Archers' sash factory suspended operations this week for the winter. This stoppage of work throws 500 men out of employment.

There will be a festival and oyster supper at Pilot Town on Thursday, Dec. 23rd in the evening. See posters

Mr. Stephen Reynolds and family of Harrisville, have made preparations to leave us for a season, and contemplate moving to Media, Pa. We hope they will soon repent and return.

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

H. H. Kimble the Secretary, Collector and Treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Co of Cecil Co, was round this week gathering a 10 cent assessment from the members.

Don't fail to be at the Grand "Steven's Concert" to be given at the Rising Sun M. E. Church next Tuesday night. An evening of solid enjoyment guaranteed. Tickets, reserved seats 35c. Proceeds for the Parsonage fund.

We invite the attention of our readers to the new ad. of Mr. G. G. Sill's Rising Sun Pharmacy

The County Commissioners have decided that road supervisors must open the roads where travel is impeded by snow drifts, or their pay roll will be docked. Supervisors will do well to stick a pin here.

Steven J. Reynolds received on last Saturday, by express from T. B. & S. A. Dickey, one registered Chester White boar pig. This pig received the first premium at the Oxford and Elkton fairs, and is said by competent judges to be one of the finest pigs in the Sixth district.

A full line of Confectionery, Fruits, Nutts &c., at the very lowest prices, at Kimbell's. d17-2t

The paragraphs publishes in the JOURNAL about the painting of the bank building, have been made use of to set a story afloat that our bank belongs to Oxford We believe this to be an invidious invention of some envious persons, with no foundation in fact.

J. W. Hambleton who has rented the brick building on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, where he proposes to open a hotel and restaurant in the spring, will commence building an ice house in a few days, to lay in a supply of the winter crystals for his customers in the hot weather

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

There will be a musical and literary entertainment at West Nottingham Presbyterian Chapel on Wednesday evening, December 22. See posters.

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

Do not allow a cough or cold to get seated but break it up at once by using *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer*, the old reliable remedy for coughs, colds and all diseases of the lungs. 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.

Those Portland cutters of Grason's are beauties.

Last Saturday morning, smoke was seen coming from the roof of the watch box on the abutment of the P. W. & B. railroad bridge, on the Havre de Grace end. The railroad fire department headed by Messrs. Reasin and Jeff Boyd, was quickly on the spot and after considerable work in tearing away the tin roof and turning on water, the fire, which had gained headway, was soon extinguished.

On Monday afternoon, while John Dawney, a section hand at Port Deposit was crossing a culvert in the company's yard, he slipped and fell into the water and ice below, a distance of fifteen feet, where he lay unconscious until discovered. When rescued and brought back to life by stimulents and vigorous rubbing it was discovered that he was badly cut about the head and seriously injured internally.—*Balto. Sun.*

"The doctors said my wife had consumption. Tried 'Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher,' and she has better health than ever." G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio.

The parties who have the proposed new Deer Creek railroad in charge have obtained a charter under the general State Law for that purpose, and have made a preliminary location of the road from opposite Conowingo to Bel Air. The island opposite Conowingo is owned by parties interested in the enterprise, and if the road is constructed a bridge will doubtless be thrown across the river and connection made with the Port Deposit & Columbia railroad

Young man, if you want to please your best girl, go to Grason's and get one of those handsome Swell or Portland cutters.

The Hungarian who had been starving himself for some time past in Elkton jail, succeeded last week in finishing the job, and died. Perry Litzenburg, the Coroner, held an inquest upon the corpse ascertained to a certainty that voluntary starvation was the cause of his death and that Sheriff Mackey hadn't murdered or illtreated him, or anything of the kind. Doubtless the public will feel very thakful to the Coroner for this assurance.

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

It is the great trouble with the rum trade that the producers die off too soon. If a liquor could be invented that would grip mankind as whiskey does, and at the same time leave the victim strong to earn money, the trade would be better. But as the appetite not only destroys the power of earning money, but cuts the thread of life very early, new recruits must be made all the time. It is the youth of their localities that saloon keepers look to for their victims, and they are as sure to find them as they are permitted to exist at all.

Mr. Wm. Grason is up with the times and ready to supply the lovers of fine sleighing with handsome cutters. He has just received a large lot of Portland and Swell cutters and they are BEAUTIES.

We would call the attention of farmers to the article on Alsike clover published in the Farm department. Coming from one of the leading farmers of the west it is worthy of consideration, and the clover a trial. Persons who should like to experiment with Alsike, we will procure seed for them from a reliable dealer in Ohio. The cost will be about $7.00 to $8,00 delivered at Rising Sun. One bushel is ample to seed 15 acres, the seed being very fine. We will charge nothing for our services and would be glad to have farmers send us orders for the quantity of seed they want.

Our people are shy and retiring, proverbially. We fear sometimes that this constitutional modesty will ever keep them in the back ground. Now, our neighboring metropolis, Oxford, blows its trumpet before it, and claims to be the 'hub" of Chester county. And this same I'm-as good as-you, opinion of one's self and a little better too, is dollars in the pockets of that spirited enterprising little town. Our people admire the "get up and get" of the Oxonions, but fail some how to "get" after them. Oxford, however, has one small vice—none are perfect—she loves her tod, and holds fast to her saloons.

The *Democrat* tells of two black "Cuffs" who used to inhabit, or infest Elkton, but one Cuff growing jealous of the other sharing the cussedness with him, migrated and finally turned up as the murderer of farmer Sharpless near Media, where he is sentenced to be hanged shortly for the crime. The "moral" the *Democrat* says, and it is the "moral" we are after—"of this is that Elkton is a very bad place—to leave" If a "bad place to leave," is it not a "bad place"—to *stay*? Logic would draw that conclusion. The *Democrat* ought not to be so rough on its native town. We have never known it to do much worse than get on a Saturday night drunk.

Gilt Edge Horse and Cattle
Powder purifies the blood
and improves the digestion.
Only 25c for 2 lbs. or 10 lbs.
for $1.00. For sale at Dr.
Kirk's Drug Store. de10-2m

Torbert let Uncle Sam see that the old Uncle couldn't enjoy all the luxury of firing people out, so he fired his old Uncle out in mid-winter, and the old fellow has been going round begging like a tramp for some kind of a shelter for his letters and papers, but no one would rent him even a shed. At last Jno. Gilpin, an ex-confederate, having his bowels moved by compassion for the ill treatment the old Uncle was receiving, has volunteered to knock up a shed for him till spring, when he will erect a good substantial brick building for his residence. Now, Samuel you know how it feels yourself to be turned out! and we hope you will have more charity for others in future.

NOTICE

BY THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY,
January 11, 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.

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.

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. B. ELLIOTT.

INFORMATION

VOLINA CORDIAL

MANY PERSONS at this season suffer from either Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.

←VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Troubles, by cleansing the blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

←VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

←VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by aiding the assimilation of the Food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.

←VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by enlivening and toning the system.

←VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Puny and Sickly Children. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887. A handsome, complete and useful Book, telling how to CURE DISEASES at HOME in a pleasant, natural way. Mailed on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp. Address

VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

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.

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'r

TO THE PUBLIC

ESPECIALLY TO ALL

OWNERS of HORSES!

WE have this season added to our large assortment of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c. the agency for

The Never-slip Horseshoe

with its steel-centred calk, and having supplied ourselves with a full stock for the winter season are prepared to furnish all sizes of shoes and calks at short notice.

The shoe is designed not only to lessen the expense attending the shoeing of horses through the winter but it saves time, is a great convenience to the owner, and a blessing to the horse. Its characteristic feature is the

REMOVABLE CALKS.

These calks are made of a core of fine steel enclosed with Swedish Iron, a combination which gives them great strength and durability. From their peculiar structure the iron wears away faster than the steel when in use, thereby causing them to be self sharpening, which continues until nearly worn down, when they can be replaced with new ones, by use of a small wrench, in a few moments and at the stable. Thus a man can sharpen, or roughen, his own horse while he would be planning how to get him to the shop on an icy morning. Some of the principal advantages of the *NEVER-SLIP SHOE* are *IT NEVER SLIPS* in any direction, thus saving the horse from sprains, caused from slipping. The horse soon learns this fact and places confidence in his footing; he is less likely to calk himself, which so frequently occurs with the ordinary shoe, it prevents injury to the feet, caused by frequent resetting of the shoes; in fact it is absolute safety and comfort to horse and driver on icy roads.

The generous endorsement this shoe has received from those who have used, and are using it justifies every claim which can be made for it.

It is now no experiment as thousands are using it, many in our own section of Cecil and Harford counties to whom we will gladly refer any one who desires it.

Thus it is offered to the public solely on its merits and we will refund the cost of a set to any one who has used them one season properly and says he is not fully satisfied with the result.

For price and information call on or address

C. M. CHILDS & CO., General Agts.
Conowingo, Md.

A SMALL STORE!

BUT
Full to the Brim!
WITH
SOLIDLY
SENSIBLE
—AND—
ECONOMICAL

CHRISTMAS :: GIFTS.

RISING SUN PHARMACY,
G. G. SILL, Prop.

MARRIED FOR MONEY.

BY THE DUCHESS,

AUTHOR OF "PHYLLIS," "MOLLY BAWN," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

"Breathing harsh discords and Confessing shame."

"There are limits to one's patience!" says Sir Wilding, frowning heavily. He is standing on the hearth-rug, with his back to the fire, and has taken up a distinctly menacing position.

"To yours, certainly," replies his daughter, with a faint sneer.

She is a slight girl, with a strangely beautiful face, large dark expressive eyes, and a mutinous mouth. She is holding her head very haughtily just now, and has defiance written in every curve of her lissome figure, in every feature of her perfect face.

"Let us talk sense," says Sir Wilding, either too accustomed to her irreverence—which is not altogether undeserved—or too prudent to notice it. "You must accept Barrington."

"Why?"

"Why? Why should you not?"

"Why should I? You have not answered that."

"For many reasons. We are miserably poor, and he is the richest man we know, for one."

"And the ugliest, for two! That balances your one, and leaves the scales as they were before."

He is a thoroughly good fellow, for another," says Sir Wilding, who detests George Barrington with all his soul.

"A late discovery."

"Never mind how late. He is at least worth a dozen such fellows as Mervyn.

"A still later discovery," says Miss Brand, with a second sneer. Why, it was only last night you were singing Mr. Mervyn's praises!"

"Be it so. Yet I desire that for the future your acquaintance with him shall cease."

"As we are on the subject of reasons, you will perhaps give me one for this sudden command," says the girl, who has grown rather white; but whether from anger or some deeper emotion it would be difficult to decide.

"Certainly not. Why should I? But I shall see that I am obeyed."

"Take care! I am not your slave," says she, with flashing eyes and colorless lips. She goes a step nearer to him. "Why am I to regard Mr. Mervyn as a stranger?"

"He is an idle unprincipled fellow, thoroughly worthless—"

"And *poor!*" interrupts she, in an inexplicable tone.

"That has nothing to do with it. Worthlessness is one thing, poverty another; one is disreputable, the other is—a—misfortune. *I am poor*," says Sir Wilding, drawing himself up with a gesture that would be noble but for something in the whole air of the man that renders it ludicrous, if not contemptible.

His daughter, failing, apparently, to see the ludicrous side of it, lowers her head.

"I have learned many things of late of this Mervyn," goes on Sir Wilding pompously. "He is a mere adventurer, living from hand to mouth. The little property he has here is mortgaged, I understand, up to the hilt. He is not a fit associate for us."

"A very fit associate, if he be, as you say, an adventurer. What better are we?" asks she, throwing out her hand, and turning upon him with a gesture of superb disdain. In this disdain it is impossible to misunderstand that she includes herself.

"You forget yourself," says her father coldly.

She lets her hand fall to her side, and a bitter smile creeps over her face.

"Since when have we become too respectable for Mr. Mervyn?" she asks. "Is he altogether ruined, then? Is he no longer of any use to you at ecarte? Is his last shilling gone?"

"Do not provoke me too far," says Sir Wilding, flushing darkly; "you are a woman, and your insult is beneath notice. Mervyn is as I found him, so far as his pocket is concerned. What mischief he may have incurred at your hands is another matter, and quite your own affair. I do not seek to look into it; but I will have the intimacy with him ended soon. I will not have him coming here making love to you. Understand me once for all. If he darkens my door again I shall horsewhip him."

"He is the younger man; take care he does not horsewhip you!" says Miss Brand, in a low but furious tone.

"Florence! How *dare* you speak to me like that?"

"How dare *you* incense me as you do? Is the child to concede all to the parent, and the parent nothing to the child? You gave me my nature, and now you taunt me with it. What does St. Paul say? 'Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath.'"

"Don't quote St. Paul to me," says Sir Wilding. That he is somewhat ignorant of the New Testament may be inferred from the fact that he does not at this moment quote back a crushing text to *her*.

"Ah, you don't like home truths," retorts she triumphantly.

"I don't like ill-breeding in any shape or form. When you lose your temper, you lose your dignity; and you also lose sight of the fact that distasteful repartee always borders on vulgarity. Let us talk sense."

"With all my heart," says Miss Brand. "But if, by the sense, I am to understand you mean talking me into accepting Mr. Barrington, I tell you honestly it will be time thrown away."

"What is your objection to him?"

"Of course, the great objection is that I really don't care whether he be dead or alive. One *should* care a little, I think, about the man one marries, but it would be impossible to care for him; and he is so ugly."

"Pshaw! a mere girl's fad. Six months after matrimony beauty and ugliness are of equal value."

"I dare say. But at least for the six months, I suppose, the beauty counts for something."

"You are thinking of Mervyn!" exclaims he angrily.

"One must think of something."

"Then think of Barrington."

"No, thank you. He doesn't suit me in the least."

"You are a fool!" says Sir Wilding savagely.

"And your daughter," retorts she, with an irritating laugh. "I dare say that sort of infirmity runs in the blood. There—don't lose your temper; remember your dignity and your lecture of a second since."

Here it occurs to Sir Wilding that his daughter may be more than a match for him. He refrains, therefore, from indignant rejoinder, and, turning, takes up the poker and molests the coals with a vengeance. The flames, darting up, illumine both faces, so strangely like, yet so strangely unlike.

"There is something I must tell you, Florence," says her father at length hastily.

He still holds the poker in his hand in an unconscious fashion, and keeps his face turned well away from her. If he is afraid of anything on earth it is the cold contemptuous eyes of his only child.

"Well?" says Miss Brand indifferently.

"I don't know if what I am going to say will have the least weight with you. You have always been so undutiful in your conduct towards me," says Sir Wilding fretfully, with all the air of a man who is about to relate a grievance rather than a backsliding, "that I dare say you will treat my communication with disrespect; but as it concerns you as well as me, and as George Barrington's proposal has brought matters to a climax, I feel it had better be told."

"What is it?" says Florence, feeling something akin to fear at her heart. She drops into a chair near her, and, resting her elbow on the table, regards her father with keen but troubled eyes.

"It all lies in a nutshell," says he, fidgeting nervously. "During the past two years I have borrowed money from *old* Barrington—the father—that I never can repay."

Beyond the fact that her eyes have grown even harder, Miss Brand betrays no sign of having heard him.

"There is but one way of saving my honor," says Sir Wilding, shifting uneasily from one foot to the other. "I have no money to meet his demands, as you probably know. Even if I sacrificed the furniture, it would not bring in a fourth of the sum. There is really nothing to be sold—"

"Except me," says Florence Brand, in a clear metallic tone.

Her father, who has not dared to look at her, lets the poker fall from his hand now with a noisy clatter, and busies himself picking it up again as a means of covering his confusion.

"I am the one way, I suppose," she says presently.

"Your marriage with George Barrington, if you could bring yourself to think of it," says Sir Wilding, in a tone that is meant to be pleading, but is only servile, "would settle everything. His father tells me George has set his heart on you. He came here yesterday to speak to me about it, and—and I—"

To Florence his words convey the idea that it was George Barrington not his father, who came yesterday to arrange this vile barter of so much money for one fair body.

"Don't go on," she says hastily. "Don't seek to cover your relation with soft words. I prefer it crude and harsh like this: You gain, I lose; I am the victim, you the victor. At least, I should be grateful that you have assigned me the nobler part. You were sure, then, of my acquiescence in this scheme?"

"If you refuse," begins Sir Wilding, misled by the scorn of her manner into believing her bent on rebellion, "I can only say—"

"*How can I refuse?*" cries she, turning upon him with sudden fury. "You have laid a net for me—who shall deliver me from it? *Anything* before dishonour. I give in; do what you will with me—marry me to this man as soon as the barest decency will permit, and let us be done with it."

"There must, of course, be some usual delay," says Sir Wilding, trying vainly to conceal the exultation her words have caused him. "But—"

"I warn you not to give me time to *think*," says Miss Brand, rising suddenly. "I shall marry him in a fortnight, or I shall not [illegible] him at all. [illegible]erstand that, and make no mistake about it. Tell him so."

"But if—"

"There shall be neither ifs nor buts in this most iniquitous transaction. I am selling my soul for the dimsy thing you call your honor, and you shall certainly undertake all the minor miseries connected with the transfer. Do not mention my name, but let him fully comprehend that the marriage is to be got over before Christmas."

It is now close upon that holy time; but, afraid to argue with her in her present mood, Sir Wilding agrees to let George Barrington know that the wedding must be both hurried and, comparatively speaking, private.

As she rises to leave the room he goes up to her, and lays his hands in a would-be-fatherly fashion upon her shoulders.

"I have to thank you," he is beginning sentimentally, but by a sudden movement she shakes herself free of him.

"I have to thank you, too," she says, with passionate bitterness. "This hateful marriage has at least one sweet [illegible] to it. It will separate me finally from you."

She turns, and, without another glance, sweeps imperiously from the room.

CHAPTER II.

"Moderation is the silken string running Through the pearl chain of all virtues."

It is a dull dark day, one of Nature's most barren efforts. The rain is falling in sullen drops, and the wind is [illegible] ing heavily. Above, in the clouded [illegible] sky, the sound of distant storms, in "hollow murmurs dies away."

A fresh and angry burst of rain is dashing itself against the drawing-room window-panes of Brand House as the servant opens the door and announces "Mr. Barrington."

It is not the old Barrington who is ushered in, but the young man, his only son. Of the old Barrington it will be sufficient to say that he is "a man of an unbounded stomach," (giving that sentence its most simple meaning) and a very handsome face. Indeed, the Barringtons for generations have been so famed for their beauty that it was considered remarkable when the young man of the present time grew up without even one presentable feature. It earned him the sobriquet of "Ugly Barrington," though there are certainly many men more worthy of the adjective than he.

Yet now, as he enters the room and one looks at him, it must be acknowledged he is an ugly man. But with such a calm earnestness of purpose in his eyes, and with a mouth so characterized by a certain firm sweetness, as serves, in a great measure, to redeem his face from actual plainness, and elevate it into something beyond mere beauty. To many this man is dear; by a few he is well beloved. He is about twenty-nine, and stands a shade less than six feet in height.

He comes quickly up to Florence Brand, as the door closes behind him, and says, without any preface,

"Your father tells me there is some hope for me."

"My father told you, no doubt, I was willing to marry you," returns she slowly. Her eyes do not fall before his. On the contrary, they look at him steadily and half defiantly.

"Yes. I could not bring myself to believe in my good fortune, however; so came to hear from your own lips whether it be really so."

"My father spoke the truth"—"*for once*," is on the tip of her tongue, but by an effort she restrains herself; "yet there is something more that probably he did not tell you. I can marry you indeed, but I cannot love you.

"Not yet," says Barrington. "But that is scarcely to be wondered at; you have seen me but four times altogether, I think."

"That is just the number of times you have seen me; and yet—"

"You should remember the difference between us, interrupts he quietly. The manly humility of his tone would probably have touched any woman but one determined to regard him at his worst.

"And yet" she goes on haughtily, as though disdaining the interruption, "you say—at least, my father says—that you love me."

"Your father says less than the truth. That you should love me on so short an acquaintance is more than I ever hoped."

"Well, I have told you," said Miss Brand after a slight pause; "I thought as much was due to you."

"It was. But is that *all?*" asks he, regarding her closely.

"Is it not enough?" asks she in turn contemptuously. "Were I you, I should hesitate."

"You are not me; I do not hesitate. I accept the risk," returns he slowly.

"You are a brave man!" she says, with a curl of her beautiful lip.

In this spirit they got married some few weeks later. The ceremony is got over very creditably, not so much as a tear falling to dim its lustre. The bride, according to some, is too self-possessed—almost stoical in her calm; but according to others, sufficiently pale to carry off any suspicion of want of feeling. The bridegroom, being the inferior article on all such occasions, is little commented upon.

After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Barrington start for town, on their way to the Continent. Just at the end every one makes way for the father to bestow a last embrace upon his only child; but the only child so evidently shrinks from this public demonstration that a slight awkwardness is the result; and finally her husband carries her off hurriedly to the waiting carriage.

But this unpleasant little episode happened quite three hours ago; and now Florence finds herself in a private sitting-room at the Langham. It is a very pretty room, wonderfully homelike and cosy for a hotel; and Florence sinking languidly into a deeply cushioned chair, tells herself, with a sigh of thankfulness, *at last* she is alone.

She had said some little thing to Mr. Barrington shortly after their arrival that had left him no alternative but to relieve her of his presence; and now, letting her face sink into her palm, she gives herself up to thought for the first time for many days.

Recent events attract first the idle workings of the brain. The cold dawn when she had awakened and risen, and gone stolidly about such preparations as must belong to a coming marriage, whether distasteful or otherwise; the drive to church; the wedding; every smallest word uttered by her or *him* (she shudders), every pulsation of her carefully subdued heart, now returns to her clearly as when the actual hour was at hand. The breakfast, where *he* (another shudder) had spoken a few quiet words, and where the bishop had been more hopelessly silly than even his worst enemies could have anticipated—*all* comes to her now. All seems clear as "a dream within a dream." Yet everything is reality. In that lies the sting, she tells herself, with a start of anguish. A few short hours ago! and now how willingly would she return to it! She must have been mad!

She has risen to her feet with an impulsive desire to do something that may recall her liberty, but sinks back again into her seat, overpowered by the weight that has been brought to bear upon her. She is irrevocably bound to the man she does not love. She is for ever separated from the man she could have loved with all her soul, so she believes. As this cruel certainty comes to her, she does not curse Fate, but she sighs; her lips pale, her eyes enlarge; evidently a struggle is going on within her. Finally, Nature conquers. Drawing a small morocco case from her pocket she opens it, and gazes eagerly and longingly at its contents.

She had been twenty minutes so occupied, with pauses between (because I contend the most love-lorn damsel could not gaze for so long without intruding thoughts upon the object of her most sacred adoration), when the door opens, and a waiter entering the room puts sentimental regrets to flight.

He throws some coal on the fire with a considerable amount of noise; and I don't know whether George Barrington is suggestive of coal, but certainly the trimming of the fire suggests to Mrs. Barrington that she has not seen her newly-acquired husband for a considerable time.

"Can I do anything for you, ma'am?" asks the waiter, when he had finished making the coals a nuisance.

"No, thank you," says Mrs. Barrington curtly. In reality, she is curious enough to inquire where Mr Barrington may be, but cannot bring herself to ask the question. Then the waiter goes away and she falls again to contemplating the portrait in the case, and finally dreams away an hour gazing into the glowing fire; yet the absorption that had been hers during that first twenty minutes does not return to her again. Instinctively, though nervously, she feels that she is listening for the opening of the door behind her.

About two hours later, Mr. Barrington, opening this door, comes leisurely into the room. There is no lover-like haste in his footsteps. He walks straight up to where his wife is sitting in her low chair before the fire.

She does not lift her head at his approach, but still stares earnestly into the blazing coals. Who shall say what phantoms she is conjuring up from the caverns and hollows that lie amongst them!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Ladies Department.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

Plain Dresses.

Women of small incomes take comfort in the fact that this is a "woolen season," because their three winter dresses—good, better and best—can be made of inexpensive wool goods and yet be within the bounds of fashion The shops are full of all wool fabrics at the popular prices of 50 or 75 cents a yard and for these only very little is needed in the way of trimming. To know what to get for the one new dress and what to use for modernizing those partly worn is, however, most necessary, and requires careful thought. If an entire new dress is to be bought, it is best to buy the whole dress of one fabric instead of a combination of two stuffs, leaving combinations for renewing last year's dresses. Thus if it is the good and plain dress that is to serve for house wear and also for mornings in the street, one of the checked or wool fabrics is a good choice, and this should be made with a full drapery and simple basque, with its only trimming some rows of braid or of stitching on the edges. But if such a dress is to be remade from parts of last year's dresses, it is best to put all the checked, plaid, or striped goods in the skirt and its drapery, and buy new plain wool of a harmonious color for the basque. This basque should be chosen with a view to other skirts in the wardrobe, and can then be as useful as a jersey waist. Dark soft colors are liked for these plain gowns in preference to the black woolens lately used, but now being gradually abandoned, for the house because of their sombreness and also because they are unbecoming to most women unless their dull surface is lightened by jet or other gay trimming. Moreover, economical women now buy light and rich colored woolens, and enjoy them while they are new, knowing that when their freshness is gone, and the cleaner cannot restore it they can be dyed black and renew their usefulness, as most all wool goods will take on a good shade of black. The camel's-hair and serges in firmly woven but not heavy qualities, sold for 60 or 75 cents a yard make excellent dresses for those who object to the popular hair stripes or to checks Ten yards of these stuffs forty-four inches wide are sold for a dress, and perhaps half a yard of plush or velvet is added for short revers or a pointed plastron, for collar and cuffs.

For the better dress which is to be a walking and church suit there are heavier serges and light-weight cloths over fifty inches wide, that are now made plainly without flounces or pleatings. Eight yards are enough for the dress and jacket, and a bias fold of velvet on the edges of the basque and coat, with a single revers on the lapped front a collar and cuff, complete the costume. The skirt should be made over an alpaca foundation skirt with the material covering it plainly from the knees down and the over-skirt amply draped without trimming. The front may fall in a deep apron, and be ornamented on each side with a wide square cornered pocket on which are three large buttons and mock button holes of cord, and to this may be added the velvet folds half an inch wide; the back of the over-skirt falls over from the top in Arab folds, or the fulness is laid in pleats at the belt that are continuous to the end, or else it is the still popular curved swinging back worn last season. The jacket may be single breasted or else lapped to be double on the upper part and slope to the middle at the waist line. Such jackets are still made quite short and tailors say that increasing the length an eighth of an yard adds no warmth and detracts from style. The velvet fold is the stylish finish for camel's-hair and serge jackets made to complete suits, but a separate jacket of heavier cloth has a braid binding, or else the braid is stitched on and appears as a cord finish. Such a suit of dark green or blue or golden brown wool should have a small felt bonnet of the same shade, edged with felt balls, and brightened by a high bow of ribbon, or, if the wearer is very young, a round hat is worn instead.

For the third, or best dress, to be worn on gay occasions, wool also serves, and need not be costly, as any pretty white, pale blue, pearl, sage green, scarlet, or light heliotrope cashmere or camel's-hair can be used, this also will cost only 50 or 75 cents a yard, and has the further advantage of being wearable all the year, serving in the summer for cool days at the mountains or seaside. A plush-striped petticoat of the same color need not add much to the expense of such a dress, though it is quite possible to make this dress up tastefully entirely of the wool goods, adding a separate vest of pleated surah or of white Irish lace with bands of watered ribbon, or else a jabot of Fedora or Oriental lace may be down the left side of the corsage, with some loops of watered ribbon on the right with high collar and cuffs of the ribbon completed by small bows. Sometimes white watered silk is preferred to plush, especially for combining with pale gray and pearl colors, when it is used as a front or side panel in large pleats, also as a vest, half-collar and half cuffs, being placed only above the vest, while the collar at the back is of the wool goods. For a darker dress claret colored cashmere is prettily draped over a plush petticoat of the same color, and some rose pink crape folds are added in the vest, neck and sleeves. Another useful and dressy little toilette for a young blonde is of pistache or apple green cashmere, with the drapery quite short in the back as well as the front, showing all around at the foot a green watered silk lower skirt, which is plain on the foundation, but is pinked out in leaf points, and falls on two other rows of the silk similarly pinked. The basque has a gathered lapped front edge with the pinked silk, and the neck and sleeves have full frills of white point d'esprit net for their becoming finish A rosette and sash ribbons are on the left side where the drapery is shortest —*Harper's Bazar.*

Christmas Decorations

Very pretty decorations can be made for Christmas by using heads of Wheat and Oats. They can be mixed with ever greens with good effect. Dried grasses can be made useful in working out some of the smaller designs. Mountain Ash and Bittersweet berries are charming when used in evergreen wreathing. If they are not to be obtained, the seed clusters of the Sumach make good substitutes. If you have autumn leaves in considerable quantities they will work in charmingly with whatever may be used as the foundation of your decorative work To use nothing but evergreens gives the place you use them in a somewhat somber look, and touches of bright color are needed to produce a more cheerful tone, and one more fitting to the season. If clusters of leaves or berries are placed wherever festoons of evergreens are fastened against the walls, the general effect will be vastly more pleasing than they would be if they were not used.

For the altar nothing is prettier, especially by lamplight, than crystalized grasses used liberally against a back-ground of ever-green. They sparkle like gems, and suggest natural frostwork. A most beautiful effect can be produced by making the words, "Merry Christmas," with letters formed of these grasses against evergreen. The background can be made on a strip of cloth of whatever width is thought desirable, covered with Ground Pine or Hemlock. These are better for such purposes than ordinary Pine or Cedar. This cloth can be suspended back of the pulpit or stage, and when the light falls on the letters they will seem to be formed from bits of icicles. As the grasses are brittle and easily broken after being crystalized, it is well to make each letter on a foundation of pasteboard and put it in place after the evergreen background has been hung up. —*Vick's Magazine.*

The Christmas Quarterly.

Strawbridge & Clothier's Quarterly for Winter—which is the holiday number of this fashion magazine—is filled with seasonable fashion news and instructive and entertaining articles of permanent value upon subjects of interest to ladies. There are many illustrated pages on winter fashions. Susan Coolidge contributes "The Lady in White Satin" a tale of love and mystery. A large amount of space is devoted to home art and kindred topics, from painting in pastels to the art of dish washing. Miss Juliet Corson gives her usual instalment of practical advice to housekeepers; "John's Wife—that marvel of industry—recounts her experiences in keeping hens for eggs only. The contents of the literary part of the *Quarterly* end with a novel feature in the way of music. It is a complete, acting musical farce, in two act. It is called "Wedding Cakes," and contains six musical numbers; three of which are especially good. "Love Victorious," a ballad; and two, what might be called topical songs, "At the Jining of the Boom" and "Such Very Bad Form Indeed!" A number of clever pen and ink sketches by W. G. Yeager, illustrate the people and the situation of the farce. The Quarterly is published at the beginning of each season, and sent for a year for 50 cents, by Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia.

"There is Lots of Human Nature in Folks."

MRS. CHADDOCK'S OPINION OF HUMANITY.

Yes, that is so. We like people better after getting acquainted—*with some exceptions.* I know people like me a great deal better than they used to. Twenty-three years ago I was a school teacher and book agent combined, and folks didn't seem to like me very well. Their affection for me was of the mild type that doesn't make a man lay down his life for a friend In company with a girl friend I canvassed most of the time between vacation, and I thought then that folks were *unnecessarily* cool toward book-agents, though at some houses we were *too* warmly received—the women giving us a piece of their minds, and one man said he would set the dogs on us if we came inside his yard I lived through it all About fifteen years ago people began coming to me to apologize for the way they talked to me when I used to sell books, and they keep on coming. Only last week I met a women in a store, and she said she wanted a little private conversation with me: and when we were alone she said, "I want to ask your pardon for the way I treated you over twenty years ago when you came to our house selling books. I was ashamed of it as soon as you were gone, and I've been ashamed ever since, and have thought of telling you so, but could never get up courage enough. I hope you will forgive me."

"I do," said I; "I forgave you long ago."

"Oh! then perhaps you do not care much for what I said," said she.

"Yes, I did," said I; "I cared a great deal; so much, that I laid awake and cried all night about it."

"Well, I am sorry," said she; "and I didn't mean what I said; I just got started, and you seemed so astonished that I felt encouraged, and I said all I thought, and a good deal more.

But the man with the dogs made the most abject apology of all He waited only ten years, and he was humble enough to eat fried grass, I forgave him Then about two years ago a women said to me that she served me a mean trick once. She said that once when I wanted their school, and her husband was school-director, and was going to hire me, she would not let him; she said she guessed she pretty nearly told him a lie to keep him from hiring me, and she had felt sorry about it almost ever since. One thing that made her sorry was, that the teacher they hired was a *poor-excuse,* and they turned him off, and the children had to stay at home all the rest of the winter. Then she said she felt bad about the way she had treated me, and sent her husband the next winter to hire me, but I had a school somewhere else, and she had not seen me very often since. I told her that I wished she had not told me. She said she *had* to tell me; that she had got religion a short time before, and she was going to own up to everybody all the mean things she had ever done to them. There's lots of human nature in folks; and if we all live long enough everything will be straightened out, I suppose; but with my impatient disposition I can't see why folks will go on year after year, with their consciences on the rack, when a few words will set it all right. And I am very sure that I like folks better than I used to. I like all in the world better and I take more time to get acquainted with the people I meet. When I used to work in the fields all day and do my washing and baking after night, and before daylight, I was cross and selfish, and it tired me to talk to folks. I thought I was smarter than they, and that they were not worth wasting time on. But I've found out of late years, since I've had time to listen, that almost everybody knows something, "especially bee-keepers" and it keeps me busy trimming my lamp and pouring in oil, not to be entirely extinguished by some of them.—*Gleanings.*

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Oliver Chilled Plows and Repairs.

Continued from 1st page.

in advocating reform in funerals, and would include weddings

W. W. Moore did not believe that butchers made such handsome profits as had been represented, but he did not approve of the butcher wagon being encouraged to stop so often at farm houses, and considered this avoidance the surest and most expeditious way to get rid of the item of expense under the head of fresh meat

S. C. Magraw believed there was some profit in raising wheat even at 90 cents The beef item he had circumvented by substituting mutton. Had purchased sheep for $3.00 a head and butchered them, which he found to be a decided saving over the cuts from the butcher's wagon He had been long ago convinced of the wanton extravagance of funerals His first experience was his father's funeral when the undertaker presented a bill of $500. After that when he had to make arrangements for a funeral he ascertained in advance what the undertaker's bill was going to be.

Mr E Noyes had prepared a tabulated statement of the cost of raising an acre of wheat in Cecil county which he submitted to the Club.

Mr Noyes' estimate of raising wheat placing the crop at 25 bushels to the acre, the selling price of grain 85 cents per bushel

Grain sold	$21 25	
Straw "	4 00	
Portion fertilizer remain in ground	2 50	
Credit for manure	8 00	
Expense of plowing		$2.00
Fertilizer		5.00
Harrowing		1.00
Drilling in seed etc.		.40
1½ bushels seed		1.27
Rolling		.20
Cutting, shocking, etc.		1.50
Raking stubble etc		15
Hauling in wheat		1 00
Threshing		3.00
Interest on land worth $75 per acre		5.09
Taxes		.80
Wear of machinery and tools 15 per cent		1.12
Barn yard manure		12.00

This estimate leaves a balance on the credit side of the ledger as the profit on raising an acre of wheat a fraction over a dollar. It costs twice as much to raise a bushel of wheat here as it does in Dakota, agreeably to Mr. Noyes' figures. Mr. N. has had considerable experience in wheat growing in that territory where he has extensive tracts of wheat land, which he now has rented to Mr Dalrymple for $3.00 per acre The conclusion reached by Mr. Noyes is, that farmers in Cecil cannot compete in wheat growing with the West, and had better turn their attention *mainly* to some other crops He recommends dairying, fruit growing and trucking as the most profitable branches of agriculture for this section of country

Mr. Bond could not figure more than 3 per cent profit on his farming Had kept an accurate account with his farm and insisted that 3 per cent was the best that could be got out of the investment.

Judge Stump, who had proposed the question said that none of the disputants had touched the main point which he most desired to hear discussed except Mr. Bond who had placed the profit on farming at 3 per cent

Mr. H. S. Condon said as far as his personal experience was concerned his answer to the profit on wheat growing was a negative one. There was a good deal of conflict in opinion on the subject of profit from farming The old stagers like W. W Moore who had made farming a life business insisted that it was a pretty good business under the most adverse circumstances, but that a great deal depended upon the man at the head whether the business was successful or otherwise

Our narrative of proceedings has been continuous, but there was a pleasant interruption when debate was at its hight by the host calling the disputants to an adjoining room where a tempting dinner was laid, which was the strongest argument in favor of farming that had been produced, and which completely silenced opposition. The Club adjourned at a late hour in the afternoon to meet at Mr. Joseph Condon's on Thursday, January 13th.

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

Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Dec 14, 1886.

The preliminaries of an interesting tariff battle, the passage of some long pending bills, and the national convention held in this city to promote a great international Exposition in 1892 at the nation's Capital were among the most important events of the week here.

While some interesting questions have been sprung in Congress already, but little was done during the first week. To the House is due all that was accomplished. When the Senate met on Thursday, the first thing it did was to agree to do nothing on Friday and Saturday. The House also took holiday on Friday according to a time honored custom of adjourning when the death of one of its members is announced It was Representative Dowdney who was in his seat for the first three days of the session, apparently in perfect health, and returning to his home in New York, was stricken down suddenly.

Two members of the present Congress have died during the week, the other being Mr. Price of Wisconsin, which swells the death of the Forty ninth Congress beginning with Mr. Hendricks, the late presiding officer of the Senate to twelve.

Before adjourning out of respect to its deceased members, the House had passed two important bills during the week and had discussed several others. The first measure adopted was the bill to extend the free delivery system to every incorporated city, village or borough containing a population of 10,000 or to any Post Office which produces a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than $10,000. There are one hundred and seventy nine towns which will be benefited by this bill.

While the Senate was indulging in some Tariff talk a few days since, the House was debating the bill to create a Department of Agriculture with a seat in the Cabinet for its head and this subject unexpectedly led to the Tariff. The proposal to dignify Agriculture with a position in the Cabinet, encountered sharp opposition from Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia Congressmen, all of whom took the ground that the best thing that could be done for the farmers was to open the markets abroad where they must sell their products to American purchasers and to take the import duties off the lumber, steel, iron and other materials needed by the farmers. It was a notable fact that all the States whose representatives took this position were agricultural states with the partial exception of *W.* Va.

A Tariff fight seems imminent and it may commence this week. Representative Anderson of Ohio, was saying that the time had come when these surplus millions had to be stopped in some way, from piling in the Treasury and that mutual concession would have to be made. For his part he was ready to let every penny of duty be knocked off Ohio wool. Would you really favor a reduction on an article in which your state is so largely interested? Was asked. Yes, replied Mr. Anderson, I will favor anything that will relieve the people at large of this halter around their necks. I know such sentiments wont make me more popular at home, but it is for the good of the country. It must come off somewhere, continued he and if everybody looks out for every little interest in his particular locality, nothing will ever be done. Mr. Anderson says he will vote for a bill to reduce the tariff thirty millions now, and more in the future.

Patriotic speeches may be expected to begin soon in behalf of a perpetual United States fair to be added to the already many spectacular and educational institutions of Washington. The Exposition convention discussed and adopted resolutions which call for a committee of fifteen that is to urge Congress to prepare for a celebration in 1889 to mark to the one hundredth anniversary of the Constitutional Government. Then the committee is to ask for buildings and money for a permanent exposition in 1892 in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The committee is also authorized to get up a statue for Columbus on the grounds.

A few days since some Grand Army men from New Jersey who were visiting the city went over to the White House to shake hands with the President. As they were filing out of the East room, Gens. Sherman and Sheridan who had just concluded a visit to Mr. Cleveland in his private office, descended the stairway and became mixed up with the crowd of veterans who filled the hall. They were instantly recognized by those who had served under them during the war, and as all were anxious to pay their respects to the two eminent generals, the latter stopped in the hallway and held an impromptu reception, shaking hands and exchanging greetings. The accidental meeting was much enjoyed apparently both by the generals and by the soldiers.

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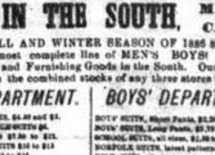

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St. John's Rectory,
Havre de Grace, Md., Dec. 8th, 1886.

Messrs. Armstrong & Co.,
Dear Sirs:

Mrs. Lee and myself are perfectly satisfied with your DOUBLE-ACTION HEATER. We were about making up our minds to close the Rectory and board during the winter, as we both suffered so much with the cold last winter. Your stove has saved us the trouble. It does better work than two stoves, and even keeps the hall warm. Our house is about the most difficult to keep warm of any in town but your stove is equal to the task.

Thanking you for your prompt attention in having it put in,
I remain yours truly,
FREDERICK C. LEE.

A friendly criticism of the Cecil Farmers' Club with a hearty endorsement of the strictures on the popular abuse of extravagant funerals.

Paradise Home, 1st, 19th, 12th, 1886.

I have been interested in reading the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Cecil Farmers' Club in the MIDLAND JOURNAL of 6th, 17th, 12th, '86. The essay read by the host claims especial attention, and that in relation to extravagant expenses incurred by funerals. By conforming to the customs and habits of a vain and profligate world of so-called civilized society, we bring heavy burdens, poverty, and want on the people. It makes the heart rejoice to see the manifestation of light, as testified of in that essay. There surely must be great darkness in the land where the people decorate and build monuments to dead bodies, which are to be, and always have been dissolved into the elements whence they came.

There is a superstition in the land, that there is to be a day of resurrection when the graves are to be opened and the dead bodies brought to live again. Under this delusion, such vain teachings are not strong but it is my prayer that when I am called from this state of being, that not more than five dollars worth of labor shall be spent on the burial of the remains I may leave. It is not the resurrection of the animal physical body but the spiritual life that is my concern. It is the breath of God breathed into man and by which he becomes a living soul, that man is raised to be the son of God through this spiritual birth, by which he enters into eternal life. The pure in heart only, can see, feel and taste of this heavenly birth, and this blessing is for every child that comes into the world; and it leave it only by transgression and sin. Herein is given the Immanuel. Here God has become man's teacher, and he has not to depend upon anything created, but the Creator, for his light, life and power. Here is the kindom of Heaven, where God reigns. Come to this state of perfect holiness if you would be prepared for time and eternity. Now I wish to add a few words. There is nothing obtained in this life but through labor. It is through manuel labor governed by intelligence, that our physical blessings come; and so of all our blessings. "Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened, ask and ye shall receive."

The blessings are not given to those who do not seek for them. The little child would never receive the power to walk but by daily using the power given and increased by efforts. Yes, all our blessings come through labor. Here we see that we are altogether dependent, and all is a free gift of God. He is the author of all our blessings. As children of Him, we profess to love our neighbor as ourselves. Now suppose I have through the labor of myself or that of others from God a thousand acres of land. I should be entitled to it or its value, I hold the title but not being able to work it, loan it to my neighbor, he works it and receive crops for his labor, as I would have done. He should receive the same as I would have received for the labor, I have no right to any part of the product of his labor, but if he took anything off from the land so as to reduce its value, for that he would be indebted to me. If he added to the land so as to increase its value for that I would be indebted to him. Here is where justice reigns. Here we can see the justice, in the law of Moses *forbidding* the Jews to take *hire* for money &c. Our blessings are loaned us, freely we have received, freely give, or loan. Why should I claim my neighbor's labor, for my loan. I loan because I don't need it and the borrower should be permitted to pay in parts as he became able. If I am living on my neighbors labor, however large my possessions I am as much a drone in society as the mendicant. According to this, it is unjust to make the charge of six per cent interest, on the property invested, in estimating the cost of growing wheat in Cecil county, Md. and by taking off this unjust charge, the Farmer's Club will find a large percentage of profit ($6.21) per acre at 85 cents a bushel.

A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

P. S. Keep in mind we should live by our Father's blessings through labor, not by speculations or usury.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 17th inst. in reporting the proceedings of the Cecil Farmers' Club, held at the residence of H. S. Condon, Esq., I notice that Mr. Condon in a paper read before the Club, strayed somewhat from the text. As but few persons would be likely to see what connection there can be between farming and —Mortuary Matters—Mr. Condon says that "there is no time when a man is more imposed upon by human sharks than when dead." This no doubt is true to some extent, and it is the fault of those who see to the decent burial of the dead that such should be the case. In these days of factory made coffins and caskets all over the country, by thousands daily, as well as other funeral goods of every grade and style by city jobbers, a vast lot of "sharks" have been brought to the surface whose leading motives are the promptings of avarice—following the business as a general thing in connection with some other occupation, about as widely separated as a ditcher and doctor, without the least fitness mentally or otherwise, for a calling, where a man should possess a thorough knowledge of his profession, and also possess all the instincts of a gentleman, performing his work in a manner suited to the occasion and the serious duties he is called upon to perform. It is to these "sharks" or rather "buzzards" as they are termed by the regular profession, who has made the business a study, that much of the newspaper, comment, of late years, on the cupidity of the profession has been based, and the undertaker looked upon by many persons as having grown heartless, and unfeeling, by familiarity with death scenes. Now work of any kind is distasteful to most persons. And of all work that of caring for the dead, and keeping a corpse in proper condition is to many persons the most repulsive. Generally speaking money is the object, but with this difference that in the case of the conscientious undertaker, it is money honestly earned, that is looked for, while with the avaricious, it is money to an amount far beyond a just and fair compensation. Taking advantage of the general disinclination of persons to cavil at bills presented for funeral services, Mr. Condon says "the undertaker comes when death has invaded the home and sorrow rests on all hearts but his, which is made joyous by expectancy." This is hard on the profession and shows that Mr. Condon has never been in the business, and called out in storms, at all hours of the night and day to go miles where perhaps he is liable to infectious disease, to himself and family, with but slight chances in many cases of getting even, first cost for goods, and pay for attendance. In this State, as most others, Undertakers Associations exist, where those admitted have to sustain a good moral character with a thorough knowledge of his business. When in due time it is proposed that the mere "shark," whose "heart is made joyous in the house of mourning" will be known no more. And the undertaker be regarded as one who can sympathise with the bereaved as sincerely as others.

UNDERTAKER.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Extends the Compliments of the Season.

In pursuance of its annual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that Christmas and New Year excursion tickets will be sold between all the principal ticket stations on the main line and branches. The holiday season is the one period of year most exclusively devoted to the interchange of social visits and the enjoyment of pleasure trips. In order to encourage this custom and to offer all possible benefit to those who desire to indulge in holiday pleasures and festivities, the Company reduces the rates during the favored period. Excursion tickets will be sold on December 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th and 31st 1886, and January 4th, inclusive.

Charles S. Passmore, of Fargo, Dakota, son of E. P. Passmore of this town, arrived in town on Saturday evening last. Mr. Passmore is accompanied by his bride, who was Miss Came, a Boston lady, in which city the wedding was held. Mr. and Mrs. Passmore propose spending the holidays with their friends and relatives in this part of the country.

Mr. Passmore, in company with his father honored the MIDLAND office with a call on Tuesday. He lives in the midst of the great Dakota wheat country and near to the celebrated Dalrymple farms. He exhibited some of the flinty wheat raised in that country which ranks at the head since the late improved processes in milling have been developed. These hard wheats of the North West used to rank very much below winter wheat which is much softer, but by the new process in manufacturing flour, the Dakota wheat, Mr. Passmore informed us would produce ten per cent more flour than the softer winter grain.

Our Cecil county friend, Mr. K. Noyes, of the Farmers' Club has wheat lands near to Mr. Passmore's location, with whom he became well acquainted while the former gentleman resided in the Territory, and to whom he made friendly reference in the course of conversation.

The Concert.

The Stevens Family concert at the M. E. Church on Tuesday night was superior as a musical entertainment, but was not well attended. From what cause we are not able to say; whether from a lack of sufficient advertising to inform the public of the rare treat they might expect, or want of musical taste on the part of the neighborhood—which is a supposition not to be entertained—or an old fashioned notion that only a dull, mopy kind of music will be acceptable to Heaven, and that man's best efforts in harmony are all reserved to delight the devil and his angels. Knowing the good sense and elevated taste of our people we are compelled to reject the two latter theories and conclude the former was the true cause of failure, which is additional confirmation that the newspaper is both omnipotent and omnipresent, and that a hand bill—even a chromatic poster—is nowhere when pitted against the pencil and types of the newspaper.

Fatally Hurt on the Railroad.

J. Allen Kirk, a farmer, residing near Jenness's mill, about four miles from North East, drove to the latter place Tuesday morning to take the cars for Baltimore. He was standing on the north side of the track and started across to the depot to buy a ticket. Probably, owing to his defective eyesight, he did not see a through freight train moving south, and stepping on the track was struck by the engine. He was thrown a considerable distance, alighting on the south side of the track. He was picked up insensible and removed to the home of a relative in North East, where he recovered consciousness. Among other injuries his hip was broken. He died at 9 o'clock that evening. He was a middle aged man, married and had a family. He was attended by Dr Housekeeper of North East, and Dr. Mitchell, of Elkton.

The Farm.

Wheat.

This is the question the Cecil Farmers' Club appointed for discussion at two of its meetings, but failed to meet it satisfactory. As far as the Club discussion pursued the subject the weight of the argument was decidedly negative to wheat as a direct paying crop. The question is of momentous importance to every farmer in Cecil, and in fact, all this Atlantic country, and should not be dismissed with a partial consideration or hastily. The condition of the markets for agricultural products at this time demands a transition in the mode of farming, or some change in the crops produced, at least in this section of country, and whether the farmers will or not, the question presses on them for determination and will refuse to be put aside, however reluctant that conservative class may endeavor to be, with that constitutional dislike to every thing which involves *change*.

We believe that wheat cannot be made to pay as a leading crop of the farm, and that it has only paid in an incidental way for a number of years past. As a preparatory crop for grass farmers have submitted to what they term loss on the wheat to secure well set grass fields for hay or pasture, and also for the convenience of having abundance of wheat straw and chaff for bedding and other purposes about the barn and yards. Wheat, nevertheless, is somehow considered the main crop in the rotation by most farmers who are hoping that in the near future the price will raise and make wheat, as of yore, the King crop of the farm. It is considered the "money crop." Other grain crops are fed largely to stock, and are placed to a great extent among the forage crops, but the wheat crop is all reserved for the royal purpose of feeding man, and is sold for cash or used on the farmer's table; no part of that royal grain, save the bran and straw being allowed to touch the vulgar lips of animals.

This regal status which has been assigned wheat, and whose title to the distinction has never been questioned, has had a great deal to do with the influence the wheat crop exercises over our farmers, contributing to hold them in the old way of conducting farming which under existing condition of affairs is doubtless prejudicial to their best interests. The following motto is from a popular French work on agriculture entitled "*Les Etudes de Maitre Pierre Sur L'Agriculture et les Forets*," recently translated and published in New York.

"If you wish grain, make meadows; grass makes manure, manure makes grain: Thus the dung heap fills the granary." This motto would dethrone wheat, and exalt grass to the first rank in agriculture. Properly managed grass is a constant promoter of wealth in the soil on which the wheat crop and all other grain crops, draw for their golden wealth, a want which no extravagance of artificial fertilizing can supply. The farm can be kept in fair condition by the use of commercial manures, but cannot be brought to a high state of fertility, and the constant ploughing and planting to grain will prevent any higher degree of fertility being reached than mediocrity.

Soil that is deficient in vegetable matter cannot be put in condition to produce the best results in farm crops. A soil lacking in humus or vegetable mold, we hazzard the assertion will average thirty per cent less of any crop, than a soil well supplied with vegetable matter in its different stages of decay. Neither drouth or drenching rain will injure the latter to anything like the extent it will the former. Not one wheat-field in fifty that we see is reduced to that fine, disintegrated condition necessary to produce the most abundant crops, and the main reason for this inferior culture is the impossibility of reducing ground deficient in humus to that degree of fineness required for the best development of the delicate roots of young plants. A soil largely composed of vegetable mold is always friable, easily reduced to a fine tilth, does not bake in dry weather or become heavy and soggy in wet. It is a store house for the nitrogen in rain water and dew. Decay is steadily progressing, and the vegetable matter is acting on the mineral constituents of the soil and commercial fertilizers that have been incorporated with it, and the gas evolved is stored in the humus and prevented from leaching away with the rain water as it filters down through the subsoil, seeking lower stratas of the earth. Laws and Gilbert, the great English agricultural scientists, placed receiving glasses five feet below the surface on which they had sown nitrates, and the following spring found ammonia in the rain water which had percolated through, making its way back to springs, carrying the valuable fertilizer with it; and doubtless thousands of dollars' worth of the richest constituents of our farmers' most expensive commercial fertilizers are yearly thus wasted. This waste could not occur were the soil well filled with vegetable matter in advanced state of decay, for humus is the greatest "fixer" and garnerer of nitrogen or ammonia known to agricultural chemistry.

Fertilizing matter cannot waste from a soil well supplied with vegetable matter. A thick web of roots spreading in all directions, utilizes the soluble constituents as fast as set free in nature's labratory, building up grass or grain on the surface and forming roots below the surface. When the growing season closes the roots die and remain a net work of food for the next season's crops, which cannot be wasted by the rains of autumn and winter, but slowly, by the process of decay, supply food for the young plants the following spring, which in turn fill the soil with a growth of new roots, taking the place of those that have been consumed by decay; thus the soil is ever full of decomposing vegetable matter or of growing roots, which take up the manurial constituents what are in the dew and rain water, and that soak into the soil as the manures spread on the surface are decomposed. A soil of this character is always warmer in the cold weather of spring, than the pale destitute "hungry" soil, giving young plants the best opportunity to commence early growth; and it is moister in the dry, hot weather of summer, because finer and more porous, every root fibre serving as an air tube which fills the soil with warm, surface air, and becoming cooled by contact with the earth it leaves its moisture to supply the thirsty roots, as it penetrates these millions of pores which are furnished by the abundant vegetable matter.

These are, in brief, a few of the fundamental reasons why wheat should be dethroned and grass crowned King in our agriculture.

The subject might be elaborated almost infinitely. This is nature's mode of making fertile soils. Man by keeping her laws in view, and working by his more expeditious methods may keep his farm in the highest state of fertility. A soil of this character all farmers know, will in a poor season double the yield of the ordinary farm; in a fair season it will produce abundant crops; and in the best seasons it will far surpass the yield of what are considered *good* lands.

What then are the inducements to strive for such a system of culture? With less area under cultivation the crop of grain is larger. There is less waste by washing, from such a soil, and less injury by evaporation. The commercial fertilizers are brought into condition more rapidly as plant food; the soluble parts are retained in the soil which have not been appropriated by the growing plants, and are locked up in the humus for the next season's crops.

When a rich sod is turned under the farmer is sure of a heavy crop of grain. He is independent of wet weather and of dry weather—or comparatively so—and can plow and cultivate his fields almost any day in the season of active farm work.

What changes from present modes would be necessitated if grass were made the sheet anchor of our agriculture, offer a wide field for thought and discussion, which cannot be considered in this paper, but with the system of farming here outlined the answer to the question, could the wheat crop be made to pay, would undoubtedly be an affirmative one, for grass farming contemplates the maximum crops with the minimum of expense. The Frenchman's motto should be written on every farm barn door.—

"If you wish grain, make meadows, grass makes manure, manure makes grain. Thus the dung heap fills the granary."

Hogs.

At the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association, Prof. Knapp read a paper on the "Present Demand in Raising Pork." He remarked that lack of constitutional vigor was often the cause of disease. The individual of the herd should be strong and healthy. Too many hogs are cooped up in a small pen and never allowed the least exercise. Good clover pasture can not be excelled. In feeding one of the first things is to have a good slop. If you have milk a good slop can be made of milk, bran and corn-meal. If without milk I would favor cooking corn-meal and making a slop of the rich juice which comes from the top of the kettle. Hogs in winter are often allowed only pure water and ear corn. The result is they drink very little, eat too much corn, their digestion gets out of order, and loss ensues. Hogs will make better gains when their food is not concentrated. Let us work to put forward the best breeds of hogs that can be obtained, and then, by proper management and food make pork an economical and nutritious food, which will be sought for both at home and abroad.

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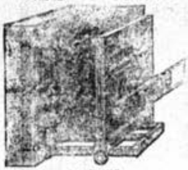

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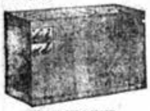

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Perryville,	7 50	3 41	5 30
Port Deposit,	8 1[illegible]	4 0[illegible]	5 41
Octoraro Junction,	8 24	4 15	5 [illegible]
Rowlandsville,	8 28	4 17	6 22
Liberty Grove,	9 13	4 22	6 07
Colora,	9 41	4 30	6 14
Rising Sun,	9 55	4 40	6 20
Sylmar,	10 00	4 44	[illegible]
Nottingham,	10 14	4 50	[illegible]
Oxford,	10 20	5 01	[illegible]
Lincoln,	10 28	5 08	
West Grove,	10 34	5 15	
Avondale,	11 00	5 21	
Kennett,	11 13	5 45	
Fairville,	11 30	5 48	
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Fairville,		8 19	6 09
Kennett,		8 30	6 21
Avondale,		8 42	6 34
West Grove,		8 48	6 41
Lincoln,		9 09	6 46
Oxford,	6 00	9 14	7 04
Nottingham,	6 08	9 22	7 14
Sylmar,	6 13	9 27	7 19
Rising Sun,	6 19	9 34	7 26
Colora,	6 26	9 41	7 30
Liberty Grove,	6 33	9 46	7 39
Rowlandsville,	6 36	9 51	[illegible]
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A. M.		[LEAVE] [ARRIVE]		P. M.
6 20	31 9	Wilmington (Market St.)	68 2	7 4[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Yard Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	East Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stanton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harmony	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barksdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Singerly	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Childs	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leslie (North East Q'ty)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Foy's Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whitaker	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Frenchtown	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Havre de Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oakington	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Swan Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chanceville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Abingdon	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Preston	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Joppa	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradshaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Big Gunpowder	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Morrison	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cowenton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Matthews	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Roseville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosedale	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Herring Run	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bay View	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Coffee and Its Effects.

New York has a doctor who has busied himself lately writing pithy articles on some of the baptized evils of society. His latest manifesto is on "How coffee effects people;" and the aim of the paper is to show that coffee is one of the most powerful drugs in the list of medicines. The proof of its power as a drug is shown by the fact that it is used to a greater extent than any other as an antidote for poisons, both animal and vegetable.

He urges that he does not desire to reach the ear of the public in general, but of those who have pains in the region of the heart, oppressed breathing and an irregular pulse; those who are exceedingly nervous and unable to sleep at night; those who have a full feeling, dizziness and pains of a neuralgic character in the head; who have nausea of the stomach without having transgressed the laws of life; who have pains in the liver, a yellow skin with eyes of the same sort; and lastly, who have hemorrhoids. If the doctor supposes he has left out one or the two of all creation from his list he may be right, but he is certainly mowing a swath, and may honestly say he is after the ear of the public. To these he offers one suggestion. Omit coffee for a time, throw physic to the dogs, and find out if the trouble, after all, is not in the drug used as a beverage. In moderate doses coffee raises the blood pressure and accelerates the heart. Now, says the doctor, heart disease is in the main an easily preventable disease, and it is very frequently due to the excessive use of coffee.

He enumerates several instances where he had been called in to prescribe, and had found his patients given up to die, but there was really nothing the matter but the breakfast drug. He wisely suggests that in this day of sudden deaths we are called upon to review our methods of eating and living in order to get at the cause or causes. "The heart and brain require rest as well as other organs of the body." If the vessels in the head are kept distended we have, as a warning, dizziness and pain, and, if the warnings are unheeded, apoplexy. So with the heart. So short are its intervals of rest when beating at seventy-two to eighty-four, that we can hardly conceive it. Add to this the stimulus that sends it up to ninety, and we must produce disease. He concludes that for our regular meals and at evening parties we should substitute the simpler cocoa or bouillon, and escape danger.

* * *

Like His Pa.

Visitor—"You look very much like your pa."

Johnny—"Do you think so?"

"You take after him very much. You have got his hair."

"Tain't me what takes after pa and gets his hair. It's ma who does that when he come home tight."

* * *

Mission Teacher—"The object of this lesson is to inculcate obedience. Do you know what obey means?" Apt Pupil—"Yes, marm; I obey my pap." "Yes that's right. Now tell me why you obey your father?" "He's bigger'n me."

* * *

Didn't Know His Own Mind.

An Akron, Ohio, correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, relates the following as a recent occurrence in that town: "The upper layer of society is considerably agitated over a wedding that did not come off, and in which John Heffelman, aged 42, and Miss Ada Denaple, aged 29, were the principles. Just one week ago Miss Denaple put on an elegant wedding robe. The friends gathered and all was happiness. The hour arrived, but the groom, Mr. Heffelman, did not put in an appearance, but sent a note, which was handed to the bride. The message read: "I will not marry you this evening, nor at any time in the future." Here she could read no more, but fell prostrate into the arms of friends. The guests were dismissed and joy was suddenly turned to sorrow. Heffelman had the day previous sent a fine outfit of furniture to the bride's house and left with her a gold watch which had been given him by the men of the mowing and reaping establishment of which he has for four years been foreman. He was a widower, and for years brooded over his wife's death, almost entirely shutting himself out from human kind. What has become of him no one knows. Both are from prominent families.

C. C. McCLURE,
Rising Sun, Md.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TIN, SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED and JAPAN WARE.
Roofing, Spouting, &c., done to order in the best manner and at short notice.
TUBULAR LANTERNS,
QUEEN GLASS OIL CANS
CHAMBER SETS,
BREAD BOXES
CREAM CANS,
WASH BOILERS
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN SAFES
and all Goods for Housekeeping.
C. C. McCLURE.

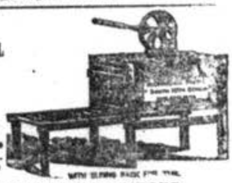
Will T. McClure,
Rising Sun, Md.
AGENT
For Reid's Creameries,
Butter Workers,
Butter Printers,
and Butter Boxes.
The Best DAIRY Fixtures in the market. Everybody likes them and they give satisfaction.
Call and See Them.
WILL T. McCLURE.

OPIUM [illegible]

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, Silver Plated Mounting and neatly Upholstered, - - $25 to $35
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.

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.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
NO WASH-BOARD NEEDED AND NO MORE "BLUE MONDAY." OVER 400 SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA SINCE AUGUST, 1886.
Any person wishing to try the machine before purchasing can arrange with the agent or the solicitor at Rising Sun.
BEWARE OF IMITATINS!
Our washer is made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and with the same care will 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.,
7 South Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA
E. E. Ewing, Agent. Ambrose Ewing, Solicitor
RISING SUN, MARYLAND.

THE GATES TOBACCO SAW.

SAMPLE BY MAIL: $1.00
THE ONLY ADJUSTABLE SAW IN THE WORLD.
Address the
GOODSPEED MANUFACTURING CO.,
EAST HADDAM, Conn.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH

THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

SEMINAL PASTILLES. [illegible]
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos., $5. Three, $7.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g Chemists, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

THE MIDLAND.

S. 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 can always readily ascertain to what time their subscription is paid. All subscriptions dated DEC. '86 will expire through 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.

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Six Months, " - - - - - - .50
Three Months " - - - - - - .25
Single Copy, 3 cents.

Friday, Dec. 24. 1886.

Christmas.

To all our readers we send greetings with our compliments of the season, and that good wish which never grows old, a merry Christmas! The yule log this Christmas will be welcomed as a necessary comfort as well as a reminder of the joyous, festive time.

The Leagues.

It was advised by the executive committee of the Prohibition movement in Cecil at the last session in Elkton, that Law and Order Leagues be formed in every district, for the purpose mainly of seeing to the enforcement of the Law which will go into effect with the incoming of the new year. These co-operative law and order associations will exercise a greater influence in strengthening public sentiment, than in the matter of bringing law breakers to justice, but this last duty must not be by any means neglected. As soon as they begin to make their active influence felt, the regularly appointed officers of the law will not be slow in performing their duty. Constables, jurors and courts will all join heartily in the work of performing their bounden duty, while they will as surely be lax in it if the public appear to be drowsy about violators. One or two convictions followed by the House of Correction penalties will pretty effectually squelch the attempts to circumvent the law.

A great many *temperance*, so-called-folks are very dry for a dram of whiskey, and this is quite a temptation to smuggle the "critter" in jugs. This deplorable state of affairs is owing to the licensed saloons and taverns of the past. These schools for drinking taught the abominable practice and depraved the appetites of thousands. This evil of the past generation will continue to plague us for a quarter of a century; but if the schools are broken up and kept broken up, the young boys of to-day will not have a desire to indulge in ardent spirits when they come to be men.

The object of the present Prohibition day is not to cure the apetite, in those who have formed unfortunate habits, but by shutting up the schools and putting the school-masters to work at Jessup's Cut prevent the young from acquiring a thirst for strong drink. No candid person who has taken pains to properly inform himself, will deny that to our license system of grog selling we are indebted as a nation of drunkards.

The march of reform in this respect is not going to stop short by shutting up the grog shops in Cecil and adjoining counties, but in establishing prohibitory laws in all the states.

The monopoly of whiskey selling given to drug stores in the present feeble condition of prohibitory legislation, will be corrected in the near future, and the sale be placed under much safer surveillance. The politicians and political parties do not believe that this movement is yet popular enough to be safe to tie to, hence they fight shy, and use glittering generalities when making speeches and publishing resolutions to catch the temperance vote. The time is about past for tossing this tub to the whale.

The "whale" has organized a regular political party and pledges cannot be broken in the future with the same assurance of safety as in the past. That party doubled its vote the past year and will double again if no more dependence can be placed in the old parties and their ring leaders, than in the past. The road to success and an open door in these controlling elements of political power is a rigid enforcement of our local prohibitory law by the active cooperation of the Leagues.

No individual can justly complain for the Leagues will injure no one who does not deliberately make of himself an out-law. Laws are made to be respected and obeyed and those who deliberately violate them have no cause for complaint when brought up to receive the penalty of their own, not any one else's crime.

Idle Prayer.

We have a communication from a member of one of the W. C. T. U's. of the county, for publication which is an exhortation to the men folks to cease from using strong drink and to pray against the evil. Prayer is doubtless a good thing in the way of vitalizing and strengthening the heart in good work, but you can't split rails or chop wood, or even kindle the fire in a cold morning, or get a grist of meal home from the mill by prayer. If the Almighty would be so accommodating to us as to do all these things for the asking, He would pretty soon raise up a lot of lazy worthless folks. There are a good many people who appear to some how think that part or all of their work will be done for them if they will pray with the proper earnestness. Well, it hasn't been and won't be, that's all. What we are getting at is this. Praying to reform drunkeness and allowing these skunks who trade in whiskey to set bottles full of the stuff in the path of every man and boy in the land by virtue of a license, or in a half clandestined way without license, is a piece with praying for the Lord to get up in the cold mornings and make your fire, split kindling, bring the grist from the mill, etc. There have been many violent attempts to pray whiskey out of the land, and the Church and moral suasion societies have said "hold on, prohibitionists, we will tumble the walls of Jericho with blasts from our ram's horns." We have waited for full forty years, and the walls are as strong as ever, and the wicked people in Jericho are laughing at us. We prohibitionists mean to try *battering* rams, and believe we can down the walls. The wicked men in Jericho appear to share our belief, for since the battering rams have been brought in sight, their derisive laugh has been turned to loud lamentation. Those who are tender of heart may pray that the hard, cruel men in Jericho may be brought to see the truth, while we breach the walls to let the light in.

The American Farmer for December 15th closes the volume with a number of great value and interest. Every branch of farm work, the proceedings of progressive farmers' clubs, live stock and the dairy, the poultry yard, the orchard, the garden, all are treated. The matter in the Old Pioneer is seasonable and practical, there being many short, pithy, timely suggestions. There is also in every issue an attractive Home Department for the benefit of the ladies of the country household.

The Farmer has been under its present management for forty years and its conductors well understand how to cater to the needs and tastes of our farming class, and its contributors are men of experience skill and success. None of our farmers but should enjoy and profit by its semi-monthly visits.

The subscription is $1.00 a year, and when a club of five is sent, an extra copy is furnished *free*. SAM'L. SANDS & SON, Baltimore, are the publishers.

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

"A *severe cold*, ending in a hard, dry cough, caused me to pass many sleepless nights, coughing until it seemed as though my head would burst. I told my friends that I must die. I was advised to try *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer*. First dose was a great surprise; slept all night in peace. It cured me right up. Persuaded my friends to try it and it has *cured every case*."—Marshal H. Moody, South Hadley, Mass. For sale by G. G. Sill. Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

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

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. •

DIED.

LORT.—Joseph Lort aged 81 died at his residence near North East on Wednesday of last week.

HAINES—Mary K. Haines, wife of Wm. P. Haines of Pleasant Grove Lancaster co. Pa. on Monday morning 20th inst. The funeral took place on Thursday 23 inst at the Friends burying ground Penn Hill.

BRICKLEY.—On Monday last in the 80th year of his age, Rev. William Brickley, well known as a local preacher of the M. E. Church, in this county. The deceased was buried on Thursday at Ebenezer church.

PRESTON.—Esther Preston, maiden sister of William Preston, dec. of the 8th district, died on Friday 17th inst., was buried of Tuesday, in the burying ground attached to the Friends meeting house on the Preston property.

E. K. 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 Breastpins *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.

EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

EIGHTH & MARKET STREETS PHILADELPHIA.

SAMPLES MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.

ARRIVAL OF THE

:-HOLIDAY GOODS:-

Make your purchases before the stock is broken.

See Local Colomn.

E.R. BUFFINGTON

S. W. MORRISON, M. D.
OCULIST.
OXFORD, PA.
During January and February I will be at my office only on Tuesdays.

J. D. ZEHNDER,
MARBLE WORKS,
Rising Sun. Md.
Head and Foot Stones, Monuments and Marble Work of all Description Neatly Executed

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Dec. 24, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

The Insane Asylum at Cherry Hill is completed

The County Commissioners will meet in special session next Tuesday.

Dr. Housekeeper of North East had a $300 horse to die last week.

Geo. Kirk lost a fine horse on Friday last by distemper.

Rev. I. Jewell moved into the new M. E. Parsonage last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Jos. L. Stephens killed two hogs Monday weighing 517 and 655 pounds.

Carving knives and forks in bone, rubber, and stag handles, at Haines & Kirk's.

Mr. George Fox hoisted the large shad to its lofty position on the Court House last Tuesday.

Our "sorely wrought" school teachers will have a holiday beginning yesterday evening and extending to January 3rd.

Mrs M. J. Sill has sold a farm containing 54 acres situate in the 9th district to Samuel Gifford of Zion. Price not made public.

Dr. Dodson, dentist, will be in his office at Rising Sun on Thursday. Friday and Saturday December 30 and 31st, and January 1st.

Pedestrians are crossing the Susquehanna river on the mass of ice now gorged opposite Port Deposit.

Pond's Extract, for Pain, Hemorrhage, etc its proprietors have been content to wait until its use has spread through the reports of *experience*.

Table knives and forks in great variety, from 75 cts. to $4.00 a set at Haines & Kirk.

Mr. John T. Burkins of Rising Sun thinks he is entitled to the cake on large hogs. He butchered a young hog last week which dressed 450 lbs. "Old Sows" not admitted to compete for the prize.

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

Mr. J. C. Hindman has had a handsome sign hoisted over the street in front of the Post Office which informs the people that he is still in the Auctioneer business as well as the Post Office.

Go look at Haines & Kirk's stock of pen knives, scissors, spoons and razors.

A new ice house is in course of construction for the use of the hotel and restaurant on the corner of Main and Walnut sts. to be opened in the spring by J. W. Hambleton, Proprietor.

Christmas Cards, Musical Instruments, and all kinds of Toys and fancy goods at Kimbell's. d17-2t

A house in Pilot Town with 5½ acres of land attached was sold last week at mortgagee sale. The property was owned by Joseph Founds and was purchased by J. J. Bennett of Oakwood. Price $201,

"What every one says must be true, that "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c.

The supervisors of Cecil county roads collected a force of men on Saturday and shoveled open the roads which had been impassable for some days on account of the drifted snow.

The planing-mill and door and sash factory of Messrs. Barnes & Archer, of Port Deposit, closed on Saturday evening for the winter. About 30 employes are thrown out of work

The stockholders of the Rising Sun Library, will hold their annual election, in their room on Saturday Jan'y. 8th 1887, at 2 P. M. A full attendance requested

E. B. BUFFINGTON, Pres't.

A large assortment of Holiday Goods bottom prices, at Kimbell's. d17 2t

Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr John R. Scott of the Conowing Paper Mills, died after a short illness from pneumonia at their home at that place last monday night. She left an infant about three weeks old.

Mabley & Carew are the leading clothiers of Baltimore. Their house is the largest clothing establishment in the south. Try them when you purchase winter clothing. See ad. in the MIDLAND.

Misses Mary and Phebe E. Passmore who have been very successful as teachers in Chester Co., and S. W. Passmore who has been employed as clerk with a lumber firm in Philadelphia will spend Christmas with their parents in Rising Sun.

The Quarterly examination of the roads will be made before the New Year, and if any snow drifts are found obstructing the roads the commissioners give notice that it will be sufficient cause for withholding pay

Dr. Morrison, oculist, Oxford Pa., will be absent from his office during the months of January and February except on Tuesday of each week. The doctor's absence will be enforced by his attending lectures and clinics, at the University Medical College

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

Abraham Kirk lost two valuable cows on Sunday last. The animals got into the feed room and ate too much grain or meal. Mr. Kirk was not aware of the surfeit which the animals had and allowed them free access to water, and before he was aware of the danger both had died

A full line of skates cheap at Haines & Kirk's.

At the recent election of Garfield Post No 18 G. A. R., Dr. L. R. Kirk was elected Commander, John J Wigan, S. V. Com; John R. Allen, J. V. Com.; S P Ryan, Officer of Day; Geo. W. Welsh, Officer of Guard; W. J. Emery Quarter Master; S. Hambleton Adjutant; Thos. Kirk Chaplain. The Post meets first and third Wednesday in G. A. R. Hall.

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

Gilt Edge Horse and Cattle
Powder purifies the blood
and improves the digestion.
Only 25c for 2 lbs. or 10 lbs.
for $1.00. For sale at Dr.
Kirk's Drug Store. de10-2m

The confectionery of Mr. J. J. Kelly, of Port Deposit, was entered on Sunday night by some unknown parties by means of a window. Goods of every description were strewn promiscuously over the floor. The amount of loss has not been ascertained and there is no clue at present to the perpetrators.

A full line of Confectionery, Fruits Nutts &c., at the very lowest prices, at Kimbell's. d17-2t

You are invited to be present at the Grand Sunday School Entertainment at the M. E. Church, this (Friday) evening, consisting of singing, recitations and Christmas tree. Look out for "Old Kris" on a Bicycle. Doors open at 7 P M Sunday School children admitted free. General admission 10 cents.

At an election of officers for the David Orr Post, No. 32. G. A. R., Port Deposit, the following gentlemen were selected to serve for the ensuing year: Samuel J. Barr, commander; James Buck, j. v. c; James A. Dell, chaplain; John D. White, quartermaster, and John A. Orr, officer of the day.

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

"The doctors said my wife had consumption. Tried 'Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher,' and she has better health than ever." G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio.

The ladies Mite Society are going to serve the annual Turkey dinner to the Detective Association in the basement of the M. E. Church on New Year day and in the evening they will get up supper for 25 cents Read their ad elsewhere and go and get a good new year dinner. Take your wife along also.

Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Rising Sun, has elected the following officers for the next term: N G., E. K Brown; V. G., Alfred Kirk; R. S., I. R. Taylor; P. S., J. A Kirk; Treas Jas. M. Evans; Chaplain Rev. Elim Kirk; Janitor, Reese Mahan; Trustees, Barclay Reynolds, Job Haines and Chas. J. Davis.

Messrs. Brown & Heckart, railroad contractors at Red Cliff, Colorado have asked Captain Emil Hohn of Port Deposit to send a number of day laborers out to them. A number of men have signified their willingness to go and Mr. Hohn expects to start with them for the West some time in January.

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

The School Commissioners have adopted a new history of Maryland, prepared by E. H Butler & Co. The history is to cost 60 cents each and Butler & Co are to allow 25 cents for the old histories of the state at present used by the schools. The change is most likely for the better. It could hardly be for the worst.

Three prisoners escaped from Elkton Jail on Sunday morning last but were soon captured and returned to their old quarters. The escape was effected by using their bedsteads and blankets, by which they scaled the jail wall. John Dunbar, who has a blacksmith shop near the jail saw the prisoners escaping and gave the alarm, when pursuit was commenced and the birds were soon overtaken.

Tubular lanterns, clothes ringers, sleigh bells and snow shovels at Haines & Kirk's.

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

Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer gives *immediate relief*, and cures severest coughs, colds and Malignant Fevers, Sore Throat Asthma, &c. 25c 50c and $1.00 sizes For sale by G. G. Sill

For Costiveness, Biliousness, Head ache and all feverish habits use Dr. Seth Arnold's Bilious Pills. 25c

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

The County Commissioners and proprietors of Odd Fellows Hall in Elkton talk of locking horns. The Commissioners engaged the Hall for the December term of Court but it was afterwards concluded to adjourn Court over till the 3rd of January when the new Court room would be ready. The owners of the Hall complain of loss by this breach of contract on the part of the County and talk of sueing the "body of Cecil county" for damage.

The Sunday School of the M. E. Church of Rising Sun will have a Christmas tree to night in the church. The Sunday School children will be admitted free to feast their eyes on the beautiful things that Chris will leave for them, and children of larger growth will pay 10 cents to participate in the pleasures of the evening. There will be singing, recitations, dialogues etc., by the children, mostly, which is always pleasing to the—parents.

All notes maturing in banks on Christmas and New Year's days will have to be "fixed" the day previous or protested. This protest is a kind of legal spice to save the endorser who is the most important man on the note but doesn't get a cent of benefit from the transaction. He gets left very often though.

Crystal Lodge Literary Society.

This society is conducted for the elevation and amusement of the entire Lodge. The society meets every Wednesday evening, at half past 7 o'clock in Passmore's Hall. The exercises consist of referred questions, recitations, select readings, essays, debates, and paper. On last Wednesday evening, the society met as usual, and was entertained by the following programme: After being called to order by the President, Miss Olevia Kellhetts read a selection entitled the "Two Glasses." The reciter and essayist not being prepared, the next in order was the reading of the "Lodge Crystal," edited in a very able manner by Mr. Townsend Swayne. The "Lodge Crystal" is a neat little paper issued each week by a different member for the edification of the members. The next number will be edited by Mr. Mount Kirk. Next in order was the debate, , Res. "That the recollections of the past are more pleasant than the anticipations of the future," Which was debated on the Affr. by J. C. Bird, Townsend Swayne and Eber Wilson and on the Neg. by S. A. Taylor and Walter Burns. J. C. Bird, W. Burns, S. A. Taylor and Eber Wilson deserve special attention for the able way in which they handled the subject, which was decided by the judges in favor of the Affr. After answering the referred questions the society adjourned to meet the following week when it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

MEMBER.

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

DR. JAS. M. CLEMENT.

DENTIST,

OXFORD, PA.

Graduate of Medicine and Dental Surgery.

Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether a specialty. Finest operations in every department of dentistry. Office 3rd St. OXFORD. 19n6

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. oc30

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

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Respectfully Yours,
A. S. ELLIOTT.

Carp The National Journal of Carp Culture.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1881.—

(8 Page Monthly, Illustrated. 50 cents a year.) The only Journal in the United States devoted to the interests of Carp Culture. Sample free. Address,

L. B. LOGAN, AKRON, O.

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.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC

ESPECIALLY TO ALL

OWNERS of HORSES!

WE have this season added to our large assortment of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c. the agency for

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The shoe is designed not only to lessen the expense attending the shoeing of horses through the winter, but it saves time, is a great convenience to the owner, and a blessing to the horse. Its characteristic feature is the

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These calks are made of a core of fine steel enclosed with Swedish Iron, a combination which gives them great strength and durability. From their peculiar structure the iron wears away faster than the steel when in use, thereby causing them to be self sharpening, which continues until nearly worn down; when they can be replaced with new ones, by use of a small wrench, in a few moments and at the stable. Thus a man can sharpen, or roughen, his own horse while he would be planning how to get him to the shop on an icy morning. Some of the principal advantages of the

NEVER-SLIP SHOE are IT NEVER SLIPS in any direction, thus saving the horse from sprains, caused from slipping. The horse soon learns this fact and places confidence in his footing; he is less likely to calk himself, which so frequently occurs with the ordinary shoe, it prevents injury to the feet, caused by frequent resetting of the shoes, in fact it is absolute safety and comfort to horse and driver on icy roads

The generous endorsement this shoe has received from those who have used, and are using it justifies every claim which can be made for it

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Thus it is offered to the public solely on its merits and we will refund the cost of a set to any one who has used them one season properly and says he is not fully satisfied with the result.

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

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G. G. SILL, Prop.

Married for Money.

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Florence," says Barrington at length, as though to attract attention.

A tide of color sweeps over her face for an instant, leaving her paler than before.

"Well?" she says, resting her eyes by an effort upon his.

"I am afraid I have roused you from happy thoughts," he says quietly. "But I find it necessary to ask you again where you would like to go."

"I thought Rome was our destination."

"It was. But it shall be home again instead, if you wish it."

"Why should I wish it?" asks she, flashing a sudden glance at him. "There, or at Rome, it will be all the same to me; I shall be as happy in one place as in the other."

"Or as *unhappy!* That is what you mean, of course?"

Seeing she will not answer, he goes on again:

"Be candid with me at least; I shall never forgive *myself* for having tempted you to this marriage; therefore I cannot expect you to forgive me. But let there be no polite reservations."

"You can hardly accuse me of hypocrisy so far," she says rising suddenly, and going nearer to him. The coldness, the half-suppressed aversion, she had displayed during his courtship now comes vividly back to her. "Why did you marry me?" she says, lifting her eyes to his.

"For want of a more fashionable reason, let us say because I loved you," returns he in an unmoved tone.

"At least," says Florence, subdued by his earnestness, "I did not deceive you. I told you openly, distinctly, that *I* did not love you."

"You did, indeed. Do you imagine I have forgotten one look or tone of yours on that occasion. And yet I hoped! Some fool has said, 'Hope is the anchor of the soul.' It has failed me however. My bark has gone down; has foundered, with all hands on board."

"I warned you," she says sullenly. "I told you the worst."

"The worst?" His glance is scrutinizing.

"Yes. What could there be worse than the fact that I bore you no affection—none; not even the smallest friendliness?"

"There might be far worse," says Barrington slowly; "there might be, for instance, the fact that you loved another."

The blood recedes from lip and brow; but she does not lower her eyes before his.

"When I asked you to marry me I believed you heart-whole," says Barrington, in the same low even voice he had used all through; "and so believing, I swore to myself I would make you my own, heart and soul, by right of my love, in less than three months. Two hours ago I lost all hope."

"You mean?" she asks, still defiant. She is terribly pale; but her eyes have not fallen. Even at this supreme moment he pauses to cast a thought of admiration upon her undaunted courage.

"I have discovered your love for— Take care!" She has swayed a little, and the lace of her sleeve has caught the flame of the light nearest to her. In an instant a blaze shoots up from her rounded arm. With a swift movement Barrington closes his hand upon the burning lace, and so extinguishes it.

"You are not hurt?" he asks anxiously.

"No."

"Not even scorched?"

He pushes up the half burned sleeve as he speaks, and passes his fingers with a light touch over her arm—the soft pretty arm that is his by lawful right. The remembrance that it *is* his comes to him at this moment, but fails to soften him; he throws it out with a slight sneer, and lets the white arm fall to its owner's side.

"Forget my arm," she says, with determination; "just now, you were saying—"

"That Fate had been kind to me."

"Kind?"

"Yes. I can no longer be tricked or befooled. A chance moment has convinced me that though I labored for ever to gain your heart the end would only find me a modern Sisyphus."

She has seated herself again, and is now, playing with her fan, with her eyes downcast.

"You have gone so far," she says slowly, "that perhaps you will explain."

"Oh, about that," he says carelessly; "if it be necessary, yes. Some time after our arrival I was coming in here to ask you—I really forget what now; nothing of any importance, I daresay—when I saw that you were sitting just where where you are now, and that you were *crying!* Crying bitterly, as if your heart would break, on the very day of your marriage!"

He pauses. As though she expects his eyes to be on her, she holds herself erect, and flicks her fan to and fro with an air of insolent indifference. Yet she wrongs him. He keeps his gaze fixed pertinaciously upon the glass door at the farther end of the room.

"I crossed the room silently," he goes on presently, "to ask you what—whether—pshaw!—if I could be of any use to you; and as I approached I saw—I really beg your pardon for my indiscretion, but I couldn't help it—I saw lying on your lap a portrait of Mervyn. Your tears were wetting it. I hope it isn't spoiled? It was a famous likeness."

No answer. The fan is moving with greater rapidity; but otherwise Mrs. Barrington might be deaf to all that is being said.

"It occurred to me then, though I am generally a dull fellow, that I might as well go back to where I came from. Any consolation *I* could offer would but add an additional poignancy to your grief."

"Your manner is an insult!" she says slowly, turning her large eyes fully upon his.

"I assure you, you mistake me," he says shrugging his shoulders; "the *facts* I relate may be considered an insult to a married woman; but I am not responsible for them. You were so absorbed with your portrait you did not hear me. I withdrew. Could I behave with more delicate tact? At the door, indeed, I looked back; you were kissing the portrait then. Pah! how hot this room is!"

He walks a step or two, and then returns. By this time she has quite recovered her self-possession.

"So you know Mr. Mervyn?" she says coolly.

"A little. It would take a clever man to really know him. He—it is rather awkward, all things considered—but he is the one enemy I have on earth. One would wish to be at least on good terms with one's wife's—*friends.*"

"Your enemy!"

It occurs to her as strange, even at this moment, that Randal Mervyn had not mentioned his acquaintance with her husband.

"Well, that sounds rather theatrical. Let us say that he objects to my society. Once I found him out in— but that can't matter now. What remains is the certainty that he would do me a bad turn if he could."

"And you hate him?"

"I really don't know," says George Barrington. "I don't care about soiling my fingers at any time; and at least I could hardly surpass the injury he has done me."

"At least you know all now," she says.

"It is a pity, for both of us, I did not know it sooner."

"If I had told you, you would not have married me?" she says.

At this he stares a little, and then says contemptuously,

"Your affection for him must be great indeed if you gave him up for the mere sake of filthy lucre."

"It wasn't that," she says; "and there is no good to be gained by an explanation now. When my declared indifference to you did not induce you to forego your determination to marry me, nothing else would."

"There you wrong me," he says coldly. "I am at least an honest man. I never hanker after my neighbor's goods."

She pales a little at this insult, but says nothing.

"May I ask," says Barrington presently, "why you did me the honor to marry me?"

"To tell you what you already know would be waste of time."

"I can hardly believe you sacrificed your love and your whole life for the sake of 5000*l.* a year. It isn't good enough."

"You put it wrongly," she says, with some passion, rising in such a violent fashion as she pushes the chair on which she has been sitting far from her. "How dare you think that! Were you Crœsus himself I would not have married you, but for my father's sake."

"I had no idea your father was so dear to you," retorts he, with a sneer.

"He owed your father money; he could not repay it. There was only one way, and I—I was sacrificed! Now that you made me say what you already know, are you satisfied? Is your revenge complete? It was well arranged between you all."

Then, in a second, her passion dies.

"Why discuss it?" she says, with the old calm listlessness.

"Your father owed *mine* money!" repeats he, in a somewhat stunned manner, his face very pale.

"Yes." Then, with a contemptuous smile, "you would have me believe you knew nothing of it?"

"On my soul, I didn't, says Barrington. "All this is a revelation. I can now read between the lines. My poor father! so this is how he sought to secure my happiness. Alas, how difficult a thing it is to meddle with the threads of life! But *your* father, cries he fiercely, "what shall be said of him?"

"Anything you like, says Florence coldly. "The worst you could say would neither pain nor offend me. I have done with him for ever. So much gratitude I owe you."

"Don't overburden yourself," says Barrington drily. He pauses for a moment, and considers a little; and then again turns his face to hers. "May I ask you again," he says, "what you now intend doing? Is it to be home, or Italy, or where?"

"Decide for yourself," returns she curtly.

"I must consider you too." He says this very gently. "However divided our interests may be, we are, unfortunately bound to each other until kindly death steps in to do a good turn to one or the other of us. Therefore to precipitate ourselves again so soon upon the friends we have left behind will only create comment, and make matters even more awkard for us than they are already."

She bows her head, but says nothing. She is looking pale and exhausted, and almost incapable of speech.

"Then let us go on to Paris," says Barrington. "It will be dull for you, but we need stay there only a week. When we return to our home you can easily explain—that we; yes, we will be decidedly the best—pined for a home Christmas, and so we came back sooner than we first intended. Nobody will believe you, I dare say; but at least nobody can prove the lie."

"Yes, it is a good plan," she says heavily, conquering, by a supreme effort, the sense of weakness that is overpowering her.

She rises as she speaks, and stands resting her hand on the back of her chair.

"As for this week you are to put in with me alone," says Barrington hurriedly, "don't let it distress you. You will dine with me, for the sake of appearances and the prejudices of your maid; but beyond that I promise you shall see me only when you desire my presence."

"I thank you for that, at least," she says gratefully.

There is a note of passionate relief in her tone. She makes a step forward, with a face the color of death. Then something happens to the walls of the room, she hardly knows what but she flings out her arms affrightedly, as though to keep them away from her.

"Florence!" cries Barrington, hurrying towards her.

She sways slowly forward, and, but for his arms, would have fallen heavily to the ground.

CHAPTER III.

"I am just going to leap into the dark."

"We take no note of time but from its loss," says Young. To Florence Barrington these seven days in Paris are each one a century in itself, whose death is longed for even as its birth is known. Now, back again in her native country, she feel the hours somewhat less wearisome, and chafes and writhes beneath the yoke that has been laid upon her.

She let her thoughts run with wilful directness upon the man she loves, or at least believes she could have loved had things gone smoothly with her, and one day is startled by finding herself face to face with him.

According to some people, Mr. Mervyn is a very nice young man. He certainly is nice in the matter of clothes, and feet, and figure; and whatever hair his barber leaves him curls really beautifully.

When Florence finds him standing in her path with his hat off, he is looking specially handsome, and full of melancholy. He was not, perhaps, quite so melancholy the moment before, but he must love her indeed to grow so despondent the very instant he sees her—or sees that she sees him—it is almost the same.

He really does feel some dejection as he gazes at her changing face and notes how it pales beneath his gaze. She might have been his, he tells himself, had the Fates been more propitious. By which he means, if the Fates had endowed her with a liberal income. And now it is all over, and the man he hates most on earth has stolen her from him.

But *is* it all over? he asks himself, as he watches her changing face, and notes the deep discontent bosomed in her lovely eyes. To work the undoing of his enemy seems to Mr. Mervyn a very pleasing pastime wherewith to while away these dreary winter days.

Hour by hour this thought grows with him, and strengthens into a positive determination to lower the man who had once lowered him in the esteem of his fellows. It is his sweetest dream by night and day, and after a while he tells himself, with a fierce glow of delight, that he has succeeded even beyond his utmost expectations.

To Florence his love is but a secondary consideration when compared with her wild longing to escape from a thraldom into which she has been forced. A martyrdom the more terribly degrading in that she believes Barrington to be as indifferent to her as she is to him.

And so the persistent days come and go, and the dreary silent Christmas creeps past them, and the New Year is at hand.

* * * * *

Opening the door of the library, she enters the room quietly, and goes up to where Barrington is sitting. It is quite ten o'clock, yet there is something about her of wind and fresh chill that suggests the possibility of her having been abroad, even on such a night as this.

It is rainless, truly, but the frost is biting, and the snow is falling softly between earth and heaven.

Barrington, however, expresses neither surprise nor displeasure. Rising courteously, he moves to one side, thus dumbly inviting her to come to the fire.

"I am not cold," she says with a little deprecating gesture.

"Exercise provides the best warmth, certainly," returns he quietly.

"Yes, I have been out," says Florence.

"A little imprudent, don't you think?" inquires he, knocking the ash off his cigar, and finally throwing the cigar itself (with what appears to her almost a regretful glance) into the fire.

"*What?*" she says sharply.

"Your meeting him in this sort of way and unattended."

She starts as if shot, but rallies directly, and walks straight up to the fire.

"I didn't know you were your own detective," she says coolly; "but as it is so, I am glad of it. It simplifies matters; and makes it easier for me to tell you why I came here to-night."

"After all, my words but expressed a mental certainty," he says slowly; "I had nothing to build upon. Do not teach yourself to think more harshly of me than you need. When I saw you had been out, of course I knew—Well, and you have something to tell me, you say?"

"Yes, it is on my mind, and I must get rid of it. This life we are leading—I can stand it no longer!"

"It is dull, certainly," says Mr. Barrington. "One cannot blame you for such a speech as that. Even *I* find it insupportable."

"Well, I am going," says Florence recklessly.

"Yes! and with whom?"

"You know; Randal Mervyn," replied she, with a defiant glance. It is a glance, too, so full of weariness and almost childish anger, that from his soul he pities her.

"I think, perhaps, you might have made a better choice," he says. "But that is your own affair. Existence here, I know, is barren to the last degree, but—how do you propose improving it?"

"*Any* change must be an improvement."

She creeps closer to the fire, as if chilled and holds out her small hand to the genial warmth. A ray from the fire catching the diamonds in her rings draws her attention to them. Slowly, mechanically, she slips them from her fingers one by one, and lays them on the chimney-piece.

"O, pray don't do that," says Barrington. You will miss them, and they are of no earthly use to me. It seems to me such a silly thing to make oneself uncomfortable in this sort of way."

"I am happier without them. Of course, I might have gone away without giving you warning," she says, turning her face up to his; "but I knew you would lay no embargo on my going; on the contrary," bitterly, "I knew you would rather rejoice at it."

"Shall I? Well, never mind that now," says Barrington; "leave me out of it altogether. I don't suppose I was ever really *in* it. You are going to try life anew with Mervyn, you say?"

"Yes." Her voice is so low and tired that either excitement or passion would be almost impossible to it.

"But—"

"There must be no hindrances," interrupts she doggedly; "my mind is quite made up. If you detain me now, it shall be to-morrow. And if not then, some other time."

"You quite mistake me," says Barrington calmly. "I seek to place no hindrance in your way. Why should I? A prisoner would be to me a most embarrassing possession. Go where you will, *I* shall not seek to detain you. Indeed, I must thank you for you behavior on this occasion; you have spared the idle conjecturing and angry searching that usually accompany this sort of thing. It is really the most comfortably arranged affair of the kind that I have ever known. Well; and when are you going?"

"As soon as possible," she says, puzzled by his careless treatment of what she regards as a tragedy. Is her vengeance, then, to be incomplete?

"It is a serious step. I should take time to consider it if I were you," says Barrington thoughtfully. "To change from one evil to another can hardly be termed wise."

"It cannot at all events be a change for the worse," she says bitterly. "To him at least I am something; to you, nothing."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Ladies Department.

Holiday Gifts.

Among the holiday gifts displayed this season draperies form a conspicuous part, and are shown in great variety, from those with rich artistic embroidery that makes them objects de luxe to other simple yet tasteful trifles for people of small means. Scarfs of soft silks of Bengal satins and gauzes are embroidered or decorated with lustre painting to be used as easel draperies, or doubled in a soft mass on one corner of a cabinet, or on a picture frame, or on the high back of a chair or a sofa—not spread out smooth like a tidy. Long narrow scarfs of plush or of twilled silk or light India silks irregularly embroidered are for mantel scarfs where they lie flat on top hanging low at each end, or else they are festooned near one end, or they droop straight in front as a valance. A square of richly embroidered cloth in couched work is to be placed in the centre of a drawing room table—not to cover it entirely—while scarfs for smaller tables are placed across to hang down in front and back, making a rest for small pieces of bric-a-brac, yet are not large enough to hide all the pretty wood of the table. Sofa cushions have one side entirely covered with darned work in some lovely colors in a design by William Morris, or else they are all white and gold, with yellow silk arabesques wrought on thick white satin, or they are covered with Bulgarian squares, with much tinsel in the embroidery or are covered more plainly with the brocaded India silks or plush.

For the dining-room are lunch cloths of white linen, bordered with drawn work and fringed. Doilies of bolting cloth or of sheer linen are wrought with lustrous silks in gold or copper colors, in vines or in solid Oriental block patterns, or else they have tiny butterflies in natural colors, or a spray of sea-weed, or flower here and there, bluets, carnations or daisies. For the centre of the dinner-table are white linen squares richly embroidered in colors. Buffet covers are of white linen, with the ends in Mexican drawn-work or with the Limoges alone, with cords [illegible] colored silks in button-hole stitches. Tray covers buffet covers and scarfs for the middle of the table are of the showy cut-work in white linen with the pattern button hole-stitched in white silk, and the spaces between cut out.

Bags increase in variety and beauty and are used for a touch of color in some corner or on many pieces of furniture. There are saddle-bags—or double bags of Bengal satin—to hang as catch-alls on the gas jets, and there are bags of quaint old stuffs and rich brocades for wall-pockets long knitting bags of plush painted or embroidered, reticules for fairs and purse, brocaded bags for an opera-glass, plush bags for photographs and large party bags of India silk for holding extra things for evening toilettes. Double bags of gay silk filled with orris powder are hung in a room to give fragrance. Sachet bags of white linen with flowers, hold lavender, violet, rose, or heliotrope to perfume a drawer or chest of linen. Melon-shaped bags of cretonne or of India silk are pretty catch-alls. Wall-pockets for letters or newspapers are of gilded Japan straw or of matting, decorated with painted flowers and mottoes.

Pocket books are long and slender and are chosen to match card cases that are still larger, and are made of light, durable, and now fashionable pigskin, with silver corners and coin-like clasps; or else they are of kangaroo-skin, or the prettily shaded lizard skin, or that of the sea lion or the still popular crocodile skin, or else of English morocco in bright pink, which is scarlet, or else seal brown, dark blue, or heliotrope. For men are double pocket-books without a clasp, one side for money and a lapped side tucked in for cards.

The newest lamps are in tall slender cylinder-shaped vases that do not take up much room on the dinner-table or obstruct the view. Other lamps are mounted in very large porcelain vases from which they can easily be lifted, and the vase used for flowers. Silvered bronze is now used for the tall standard lamps that have an extension for raising or lowering the light for the piano. Persian designs on silver bronze vases are new for lamps, and even the reservoir has the design carried out upon it. The newest shades are embossed glass in amber or ruby tints with gold decorations. The chimney must correspond with the shade in color and decoration. Shades of thin gathered silk or of net embroidered with gold threads or of lace with fringe cover the glass shades. Bracket lamps and lanterns are in great favor, and there are small glass lamps called "fairy lights" with a taper that lasts several hours, and a tray for flowers. Iron enters into the hanging lanterns and the high standing lamps, and is also much used for single candle-sticks. Candelabra of metal or of porcelain are again in fashion, and are specially popular in Dresden ware with figures and flower decorations in relief. Small shades for candles are of bohemian glass with jewelled centre, and are arranged to go down with the candle as it grows shorter.—*Harper's Bazar.*

How a Lady Grows Her Fuchsias.

Those living in the country, or where sheep are kept, can readily procure the material spoken off in the following, from a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*. The fuchsias are in their fullest glory now making a bower of one side of my little parlor, which is the cynosure of all eyes. "And how did you make them bloom so?" exclaims each visitor; "what have you given them them to feed upon, that has produced such a wealth of flowers and such luxuriant folliage?" And I reply that the fertilizer employed was taken from an old sheep shed, where for several years a flock of sheep have huddled together in the cold season—the sheep manure being so pulverized that it was applied with a large iron spoon, and then dug into the soil of the pots with an old iron three tined fork kept for such purposes, and mixed well with the soil. It was dug in very carefully at a good space from the stems of the fuchsias, so as not to disturb their roots, and a plentiful watering of warm water was then given. It was done about six weeks ago, and the plants were then five feet high with many branches; but they were cut sharply in, and now very strong shoots have pushed up from the roots and are filled with bright crimson and pink and crimson and purple bells. At least from two to three hundred flowers and buds are upon these, too plants, which are planted in ten inch pots, and are placed upon brackets at each side of the window cases, and their branches are intertwined in a beautiful floral arch.

Household Games.

It is not necessary that a great amount of money be spent in toys and games, says a writer in *Good Housekeeping*. If the children are properly encouraged and directed a little, they may prepare the material for their own games, thus accomplishing two desirable things—acquiring manuel and mental facility in the manufacture and production of something with which to be afterwards instructed and amused. In the card games many can be prepared on plain bristol board cards in manuscript, involving simple facts in history, botany, geography, etc., or the always valuable and interesting word game can be prepared on small bits of cards by drawing the letters with pen and ink, or pasting on letters cut from hand bills and newspapers, etc. In board games the cover of a paper box serves well for the surface, to be decorated with the pen, pencil or water colors. In "ye olden times," when this country was not cursed with manufacturers of games, our grand-farthers cut the lines of fox and geese, twelve men morris, and checkers on the sides of pine boards, coloring the spaces when necessary, with red chalk, and using buttons, red and white corn or colored beans for counters or men, and it is related by those who claim to know that more pleasure was derived from these rude constructions than the children of the present generation get from their most elegant editions in gold and colors. Many most valuable and interesting games have gone out of the market, and are not to be bought, but which may be reproduced under the instruction of some older persons who may have played them in their youth; and if the details are not fully remembered others equally good may be originated.

All games are made by some one, or by a number of persons, either at once or by slow growth, with practice and various changes, modifications and additions, so that there is no reason why anyone may not originate others as good as the best in the market, and in one sense a home-made game is much more valuable to its originator or possessor than another which, in other respects, is equally good or better—as an original painting may be more valuable than a printed copy of a much better picture because no one has a duplicate of it.

The invention of games and social amusements is as good mental exercise as anything the school offer, because it requires the exercise of the inventive faculties, in the combination and adaption of knowledge already possessed, or which must be hunted up for this purpose. Original thought in any direction exercises the inventive faculties, and the construction of games puzzles, anagrams, rebuses enigmas, etc., is one of those exercises which is fascinating and pleasing when once understood and practiced.

The Christmas Plum Pudding.

Beat seven eggs thoroughly, add one pound of white sugar, one and a half pound of raisins, stoned and chopped, the same quantity of currents washed and dried, add a quarter of a pound of citron sliced, and all three dredged with flour. Now add one pound of suet chopped fine and freed from strings, and if you are an amateur cook, let us whisper right here, that if you sprinkle flour over the suet, the process of freeing it from strings will be very much facilitated. Stir in next the juice and grated rind of one orange two wine glasses of brandy, half a pound of grated bread, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, and mace and milk sufficient to make a somewhat stiff batter. Boil in a mold or floured bag for five hours. In boiling puddings it is essential that they be plunged at first into rapidly boiling water, and that the water never be allowed for an instant to stop boiling.

A plain and cheap sauce is made by stirring a tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in cold water, into one pint of boiling water; add one tablespoonful of butter, four of sugar, and a glass of brandy. Those who prefer not to use liquors in cooking may substitute lemon juice and nutmeg, syrup from canned raspberries, currents or strawberries is a delicious addition to a pudding sauce.

Ginger Wafers.—Melt a quarter of a pound of butter, mix with it a quarter of a pound of dark sugar, one pint of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one small nutmeg, and a half a teaspoonful of cloves. Add one wine glassful of brandy, and flour to make it stiff enough to roll out, in which you have sifted two teaspoonfuls of saleratus and a little salt. After rolling them as thin as can be on the pasteboard, place them on a towel, and you will find that you will be enabled to make them much thinner. Place in tin can to keep.

Chicken Pie or Pudding.—A good way to cook chicken is to stew it until tender, season as needed for the table add a little thickening to the gravy. Make a soda crust thinner than for biscuit, or so that it can be easily spread with a spoon. Grease a pudding dish, lay in enough of the cooked chicken pieces to cover the bottom; put gravy over them. Then cover with a layer of batter, over this spread more chicken and gravy until the dish is full. Lastly cover with the batter and bake an hour or less according to the size of the dish. Reserve some of the gravy to send to the table in a gravy tureen.

Milk Oatmeal Gruel.—Take a pint of milk and one of water, and heat to boiling. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of coarse oatmeal, and simmer gently in a double boiler for two or three hours.

Cottage Pudding.—One cup of sugar, one egg, one cup of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one tablespoonful of baking powder, two and one half cups of flour. Bake about forty minutes. Eat with a sauce while warm.

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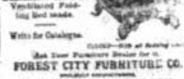

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Our Washington Letter

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1886.

Congress made an excellent record for the second week of the session. Some important bills were passed, such as the repealing the Tenure of Office act by the Senate, and alloting lands in severalty to Indians, by the House, and various subjects came up for a share of attention in both branches. Among them were trade dollars, appropriations, Mexican border affairs, the fisheries, the tariff, and Representatives from taking pay from the Government and from railroads at the same time.

It is a long distance between the place where Senator Edmunds stood a year ago and where Senator Hoar stands today on the question of Executive patronage as prerogative. Mr. Edmunds thinks the Senate is taking a step backward by repealing the Tenure of Office Act. Mr. Hoar regards the Tenure of Office Act as a relic of barbarism that ought to be blotted from the statutes. Both, however, are in favor of civil service reform. The Tenure of Office Act has worried and puzzled politicians ever since it was enacted.

There is a growing sentiment in Congress against the Congressional Record, which is daily becoming more cumbersome. Under the present arrangement, Congress is too unwieldy and there is too much talking on unimportant subjects. When a Congressman makes a speech, and it appears in the Record, his next move is to have several thousand speeches printed for distribution among his constituents and the latter jump to the conclusion that their man is fairly stirring up the world in Washington.

Congressman Oates of Alabama wants to reduce the Congressional Record by limiting speeches to thirty minutes. Others say the only way to do is by prohibiting the reading of speeches from manuscript, and that it is boys' play to permit members to read speeches, for such speeches seldom influence legislation. Those who advocate the abolition of the Record, say it is only a question of time ere it will be given up entirely. Then the correspondents who sit in the Press galleries of the Senate and House, will give the country all the news that transpires at the Capitol,

The Interstate Commerce bill, which proposes, among other things, to make uniform rates to all shippers, and which threatens to become a law, is to meet with organized opposition. Its enemies are beginning to arrive, and in a few days there will be one of the most formidable lobbies about the Capitol that has been seen there for years. They hail from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York and elsewhere.

There is also a much larger Mormon lobby here this year than last. In preventing legislation against them last session, they carried their point by securing the adoption of a very rigid bill by the House Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the Edmund's bill of the Senate. This made it impossible for the Senate bill to be considered by the House, and so between the two nothing was done. The Mormons are trying to play the same game again this winter so as to defeat both bills.

The Democrats are somewhat elated at the passage of the Tenure of Office act, as it will relieve the President from the restraint now upon him in making removals. There was quite a stir in the Senate during the vote, which was very close, and the Democrats hustled around in order to secure every vote possible.

Equal interest was felt in the House when it was voting down Col. Morrison's Tariff bill. When the result was announced, the Republicans broke forth in loud applause, the gallery hissed, and Speaker Carlisle had some difficulty in calling the House to order.

A momentous question of carriage hire is disturbing the conscience of Judge Durham just now. He is the Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, and he does not see why eleven carriages, at $20 apiece, should be paid for out of Uncle Sam's pocket to convey the nine Justices of the Supreme Court from their room in the Capitol to the White House to pay their New Year's respects to the President. But what can be done about it? All such expenses are approved by the Justices themselves, liverymen feel at liberty to make their charges correspond with the prodigal hilarity of the season, and while Justices are very plain sociable people, when off duty, they think that on State occasions they must have due regard for the eminence of their stations, and not be too particular about the price. They would say that on New Year's day they call not as individuals, but as Members of the U. S. Supreme Court,—by virtue of a custom that is tantamount to a statute, and that it is perfectly proper for the Government to pay the cost of the performance.

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FREDERICK C. LEE.

The Rev. Barriger on the War Path
Rev. Smith's Scalp in Danger.

Below we make room for Rev. W. L. Barriger's defense in the Porter's Grove religious unpleasantness. We were compelled, on account of the length of the article to curtail it somewhat, by omitting the preliminary paragraphs which were not germane to the subject of contention, and assure our readers that all of the essence is presented in what follows. Rev. Mr. Barriger says:

While holding meetings in the tent at Colora, I was invited by Wm. Atkinson to come and preach for the people at Porter's Grove; and that was the first time I ever heard its name. About a month passed away and in the meantime I received invitations repeatedly to speak for the people; and the first time that I ever saw Porter's Grove Church was when I went there to address the people on the subject of temperance. On that evening a majority of the official board being present, a resolution was passed by the board and sanctioned by the voice of the congregation, to secure my services to assist them in a revival effort. Accordingly I set them a time and was prompt to my engagement. I found the church at a low ebb; but we called the fainting members and took hold of the dying cause with faith in God. We soon saw the fruit of honest toil. The church was quickened, love took the place of hatred, backsliders were reclaimed, and sinners sought a pardoning Christ. During which time, an element unfavorable to truth from the surrounding neighborhood, paid us nightly visits, and began interruptions like those of the past. We had recourse to the law. And several of the disturbers were brought before Esquire Taylor at Rising Sun, where I met Rev. Mr. Smith, clad in all the pompous habiliments of a first class pettifogger, and for the first time we heard the ring of the sword on the armor of our spiritual foe: and as I looked upon him, reeking in tobacco juice, twisting with one hand a fob watch chain and the constant combing of his well trained whiskers with the fingers of the other hand, I thought to myself "here is a subject of Biblical interpretation Acts, 13th, 10th, "Oh full of all subtility and all mischief thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness.

We were a little surprised to see this individual there; but our fears were somewhat allayed when we learned that disinterested benevolence was the moving cause of his presence among us, as he set up his plea of honor in the promotion of purity—claiming that a certain church around whose interests his affections had centred was threatened with dishonor; and he appeared at that unreasonable place, at a most unseasonable time, to throw around it its legal protection. Now all this I claim, as I unite my voice with five hundred others, is utterly false, for reasons herein mentioned. First, its honor had not been assailed. The annual conference had flung over it a technical harpoon to hold it in guise as Conference property, by giving them one sermon a year. This state of affairs was brought about by a positive refusal on the part of Rev. Smith to fill his pulpit, because the congregation would not pay him in advance for his services, at, I understand, five dollars per service. The congregation, failing to see the intrinsic value of this saviour's merits, concluded to throw the tea boxes in Boston harbor and scull for themselves. In this I think they were wise. To the law and the testimony—in John 10th, 12th, and 13th we read: "But he that is an hireling and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming and leaveth the sheep and fleeth; and the wolf catcheth them and scattereth the sheep. The hireling fleeth because he is a hireling, and careth not for his sheep." Here are clear cut delineations of this man's moral principles drawn by the Son of God, and never could they be more truthfully applied if the word has any perpetuity, or if Christ meant any thing like what he said. Again a little of anything that is good for nothing is of more value than much of the same kind. Christ says—"He that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." The Saviour has drawn the picture of him herein referred to and condemns as reprobate silver. If what God condemns as antagonistic to his spirit is, by short sighted and erring man, elevated to the throne of legal authority, and the priestly robes are donned to "eat a piece of bread;" then let us weigh all such pretensions to human regard in the balance of God's truth, and, as the beam tips, we'll write "Tekel"—weighed in the balance and found wanting—one sermon worth more than five thousand.

Again we wish to prove this man a falsifier by the only proper definition of the word church—"The visible church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men in which the pure work of God is preached." Methodist Discipline, Page 21, Art. 15. Now, if Mr. Smith is silly enough to admit that his fears centered in a wooden building, we will retract (which we believe were all the fears he had) nevertheless we will give him credit for an average amount of common sense to conceal it, and unprincipled enough to lie about it. The building he had deserted, the church proper were there, and to a man they endorsed every proceedings from first to last. Now I want to ask any thinking man to find an excuse for the actions of this individual outside the pale of jealousy. It is no where to be found. His own actions have pushed his motives to the front so clearly that he that runneth may read them; and a thinking population have declared that his unprincipled proceedings are as revolting as they are wicked. There are other logical deductions that could be truthfully drawn, but I forbear. Again, this man threatens me with law. Now I would not for the world resist the power that be. Strength lies in the fleshly arm, but power is lodged in executive heads. "Power belongeth unto God." We are told to obey magistrates for they are God's ministers attending upon these things.

But he who is the author of all law, authority, and power commanded me to preach the gospel to every creature; and, as law is identical with love, instituted as a proper means to an end upon which God has set his fatherly heart who was too wise to clash in design or desire, we believe it is better to obey God than man (filthy ministers.) Wherefore I exclaim, "none of these things move me."

The meetings at Porter's Grove are ended. And, as I look upon the desolation of Zion, the near past rises before me and see the anxious faces of convicted sinners as the Holy Ghost had crowded into a few moments of time and placed before them in a strong light years of error, but, suddenly a sirocco swept over that congregation and with its hot blast, dried up the fountains of life; the mercy seat was hid from view and the entreaties of a suffering Christ were heard no longer. The readers will understand me. In conclusion let me say that I was thankful to my heavenly Father that I am spared the remorse of this man's heart in bringing to wrought a ruin that even Almighty God himself cannot repair.

W. L. BARRIGER.

More About H. S. Coudon's Essay.

Communicated.

Some other contributors to the JOURNAL have adverted to the essay of H. C. at a late meeting of the Farmers' Club. They have sufficiently enlarged upon the matter of extravagance at funerals. But another point the extravagant price charged for butchers meat should be further pressed upon the public attention.

The butcher is a useful institution. I would not have him discouraged, much less suppressed.

But when it comes to selling our fatted animals, and buying back the meat at three times the price he paid for it (Coudon puts it at 4 times the price 4 cts. and 16cts.) justice to ourselves and to all consumers seems to call for some redress of this discrepancy.

It is a good thing for those who have fatted stock to sell, to have a home market And when we take into account the number of miles the butcher drives, selling 2 lbs. at one place 3 at another and a shin bone at a third; it is evident his profit must be considerable to justify the expense of so much travelling. But is so much travelling necessary. Why should several butchers each with a little meat, travel scores of miles cutting each others lines in all directions. In other trades competition brings down prices, but in this the necessary result seems to put them up.

When a whole bullock can be sold in a circuit of a few miles the butcher is making money much faster than farmers.

Under the stimulant of plenty of money prevailing a few years ago, farmers and others ran into the habit of luxurious living. But the reduced cash receipts of farmers now demand a retrenchment of these expenditures—and the point now before us is the butcher's bill. It must be left for each one to make terms with the butcher as he can. Farmers may depend on their own killing and leave the "employer," who would seem to have more plenty of money to sustain these retail prices if they must be sustained. I observe one member of the Club speaks of his expedient. "Keep a small flock of sheep for home supply."

Another expedient within the reach of most people is the poultry crop. There is no difficulty in raising domestic fowls enough to have one for the table as often as needed. Whatever this poultry might bring in a good market, its use at home involves no cash expenditure This whole question is one for each family to solve in their own way. It is evident that where the soil alone has to be depended on for a living some change is needed to enable the farmer to balance his accounts.

We should all get rid of the idea that fresh meat is a daily necessity. We have a story of a freshly arrived Irishman, who asked his employer to write a letter home for him, and tell his folks "he had meat for dinner once a week." "How is that" said the master, 'don't you get meat every day.' "Yes,' said he, "but it were no use to tell them that, they would not believe it."

The French peasantry who appear to be about the happiest people on earth, eat very little meat. They keep poultry and supply millions of eggs for the London market but consume little of either at home. These people are the bondholders of the national debt of France.

The time was when close economy in living was a necessity. Now that there might be more self indulgent, economy sets lightly upon them.

Another point in the essay which I believe was intended to be the leading one, may be treated thus: Whatever the price of wheat we should not think of quitting its culture (unless indeed we find rye more profitable) on so much of our land as should next be brought into grass. The return from the wheat are but a part, it may be a small part, of the proceeds of manuring and preparing the land. Where we have boys or men hired by the year to do the plowing, and team and feed our own, it does not actually cost what a per diem price for everything would amount to. And then if the wheat but squares the account we have 4 years of grass and one following the corn crop to look to for profit.

It is a question of time how long our western bonanza farmers can stand these prices with a soil constantly deteriorating. With a crop of 40 bu. per acre at 80 ct. is as profitable as 20 bu. at $1.50. About 30 years ago there were consecutive seasons when farmers in this country harvested but little more than they sowed. Now that our crops are thus superabundant it is not a proper time to complain. Providence has blessed us with all products of the soil and with sheep and cattle to convert the grosser parts for our use, and it is for man only to adjust a bounty amply sufficient for the wants of all.

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The Farm.

FARM MISCELLANY.

A Matter for Thought.—Roads.

How to get good roads may well be discussed by farmers' clubs during the winter, and should be thought about by every farmer. How important this matter is, is shown by the following statement made by Mr. Rudolph Hering, President of the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia: A load which one horse can draw on level iron rails will require, on smooth, level asphalt road, one and two-third horses; on bad Belgian pavement, three and one-eighth horses; on good cobble stone road, seven horses; on bad cobble-stone road, thirteen horses; on ordinary earth road, twenty horses; on sand road, forty horses.

Good roads not only save horseflesh, but vehicles. Take what are ordinarily called "good roads" and "bad roads," and a vehicle used on the first only will last twice as long, at least, as one used on the latter only. No one can doubt that country roads would be fifty per cent. better than they now are, if the labor and money put upon them were properly applied. How to have that work and money properly applied is the matter to be discussed now, that the best methods may be ready for adoption when the season for road making comes. Whether or not the road bed should be only surface-drained, or underdrained with tile, or by putting in a corduroy foundation; whether or not gravel or plank should be used; how best to use gravel, or plank, or tile—these are points to be decided before spring. The farmers' club should also discuss specifically the repair of each highway in the neighborhood. This will lead, among other things, to an understanding whether or not it will be proper to shorten a highway by straightening it; whether a road that now goes around a hill should be carried *over* it by grading down the hill, or whether making a road longer by carrying it round a hill will be compensated for by the less grade; how to keep weeds from growing in the highways, to seed the adjacent land, and many other points which, thus being settled, would greatly add to the improvement of the roads.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

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How to Have Eggs in Winter.

I have known many farmers to sell hundreds of eggs at 5 to 10 cents a dozen in summer, and then, with 20 to 60 hens about the place, have to pay 25 to 35 cts for a single dozen, to enter into the ingredients of the Christmas dinner. The reason for this is not difficult to find. In summer the hens have the run of a large territory, teeming with just the kind of food required for the production of eggs; while in winter, they are compelled to rustle among the dried husks for food, or to steal it from the pigs, and to perch where the wintry winds have free play.

To have hens in winter, they must be hatched early, and be well cared for. Then it is a comparatively easy matter, with proper accommodations and treatment, to keep them laying until spring. They should have a house built for their especial accommodation. One answering the purpose very well 8 by 10 feet in dimensions; built of common barn siding, with ogee bats, and lined with tarred building paper will cost but about $10. Door 5 feet high. One hot-bed sash, 3 by 6 feet, in roof. It should not be far from the kitchen, so it can be easily attended to. In one corner place a box 2 feet square, and about 18 inches deep, and fill it with road dust. Make two boxes about 10 inches in depth, and keep one of them well supplied with bone meal, chrushed eggshells, etc. In the other place the feed. Hang a quart bucket on a hook near the floor, and in it keep a supply of milk or fresh water. Keep it clean and sweet. Their food should consist of wheat and oats in the sheaf, parched corn, cracklings, finely chopped cabbage and apples, scraps of all sorts from the table, etc., etc. Let the hens scratch their breakfast out of the sheaves, which should not be unbound; give vegetables, scraps, etc., at noon; and warm, parched corn for supper. The sheaves should be left in the house until they are torn to pieces. They give the hens necessary exercise and amusement. Add a small quantity of cayenne pepper to the vegetable ration occasionally. Let the fowls run out when the ground is bare of snow, unless there is other poultry about. In that case, they should have a small yard of their own. Keep the poultry house perfectly clean. A shallow box under the perch will catch the droppings, and is quickly cleaned. Allow no cocks to run with the hens. Kept in this manner, 10 hens of any good breed should reward their keeper with 5 to 7 eggs a day. Three years ago I had 5 Plymouth Rock pullets, that began to lay early in winter, and in 8 months and 26 days they laid 611 eggs.—FANNY FIELD in *Prairie Farmer.*

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Feeding Wheat Bran.

The foods commonly fed to animals are deficient in albuminoids, or muscle-forming matter. The nutritive ratio of rye (grain ground into meal), is 1:7.0; of barley, 1:7.9; of corn, 1:8.8; of timothy, 1:8.1; and of millet, 1:5.4. The albuminoid ratio of milk is 1:3.4, hence a food to produce milk should have nearly that albuminoid ratio; and it is plain that the articles above named have not the proportion of the albuminoids that they should have for feeding to milch animals. Wheat, oat and rye straw are yet more deficient in the albuminoids. A ration for growing or work animals should have an albuminoid ratio of about 1:5.0. Hence the grains, hays and straws named do not furnish growing or work animals the proper amount of muscle-forming matter. Some other food, having more of the albuminoids, must be fed with them. Wheat bran is such an one. The albuminoid ratio of wheat bran is 1:3.9. It has about the proportion of the albuminoids needed for milk; and as it has more of the muscle-forming elements than are required by growing or work animals, it is the food to feed with corn, rye, barley, timothy, millet and straw. Corn meal and hay will keep calves and colts fat; but the animals will not grow rapidly unless fed oats wheat bran, or oil-cake in addition. By many, wheat bran is preferred to oil-cake for young animals, because it is not so concentrated, and does not tax the digestive organs so severely. Calves grow very rapidly when fed corn meal, oats, wheat bran and clover hay, because such feed furnishes them what muscle forming matter they need. If wheat bran is kept in the slop-barrel, the pigs will grow faster. A good slop for pigs is made by pouring hot water over wheat bran, and feeding it while yet warm. Sir John B. Lawes states that the manure made by sheep from bran is worth more than the bran originally costs. Mature sheep do unusually well when fed bran, and young sheep make a yet greater gain from it. Young animals can masticate bran before they can grain or hay; and at this early period of life it furnishes them carbohydrates and albuminoids in the proportion needed. Bran is as cheap a stock food as most farmers can use. There are several distinct grades of bran offered in the market, varying considerably in quality and price. The coarsest, known as "common bran," weighs twenty pounds per bushel, "ship stuff" weighs thirty pounds, "middlings" weigh forty pounds, and the finest, called "shorps," fifty pounds. Under "mill feed" is understood all the various grades of bran of country mills mixed together.

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Holsteins in Michigan.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, held at Lansing Dec 7th and 8th, was called to order by President M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rapids, who delivered his annual address, in the course of which he said:

"As nearly as I am able to ascertain there are at the present time about 1,500 Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State. At the organization of this Michigan Association, an attempt was made to keep a list of the cattle and their owners in this State. The idea was a good one and should be revived, so that we may know each other better, and so form a stronger association, and act in unison.

I have given emphasis to the term 'dairy cow' in speaking of the Holstein-Friesian. It so happens that our cow is a large one, handsomely built and capable of some claim as a beef producer. The Dutch, who are responsible for this breed as it comes to us, have bred for combination of milk and beef qualities to suit their necessities, and have been very successful; and these qualities are retained by the Holstein-Friesian of the present time. Nowadays it happens to be something to the credit of our breed that we can use our aged animals and grade steers for beef purposes, and make as fine beef as there is on the market. This has been tried and demonstrated beyond doubt, notwithstanding the efforts of our competitors to make the contrary showing; we all know that every good thing has its detractors. I regard the beef quality as a fortunate incident, but I believe it far better to favor the dairy quality in breeding. Your observation has taught you that if you breed for beef alone you will in time breed out the dairy qualities. A fat, well rounded cow is a handsome creature in appearance, but would not indicate the presence of much milk. We need more light on the science of breeding and the perpetuation of dairy qualities, each of them perfect in a single individual.

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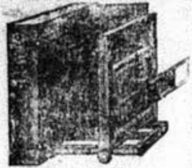

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Perryville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Deposit,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Octoraro Junction,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rowlandsville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Grove,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colora,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rising Sun,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sylmar,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nottingham,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
West Grove,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Avondale,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Kennett,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fairville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chadd's Ford Junction,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Philadelphia Broad St.	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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STATIONS.	Passen'r A. M.	Passen'r A. M.	Passen'r P. M.
Philadelphia, Broad St.,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Chadd's Ford Junction,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairville,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennett,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Avondale,		[illegible]	[illegible]
West Grove,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln,		[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nottingham,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sylmar,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rising Sun,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colora,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Grove,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rowlandsville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Octoraro Junction,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Deposit,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perryville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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A. M.		[LEAVE] [ARRIVE]		P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wilmington (Market st.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Yard June.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	East Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kiamensi	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stanton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barksdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
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		[ARRIVE] [LEAVE]		

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Maryland State Farmers' Association.

The second annual meeting will be held in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, Jan 12, 1887, beginning at 10.30 A. M.

By the Constitution, each agricultural society or regular organization of farmers in a county is authorized to elect one delegate to the Association.

In each of the several counties of the State, one County Farmers' Association may be organized, subsidiary to, and designed to promote like general objects with, the State Association, and each county shall be entitled to as many delegates as it has members in both branches of the Legislature.

In every county where such a County Farmers' Association is not formed, the Vice-President for that county shall call a public meeting of the farmers to assemble on or before the first Wednesday in January.(Jan. 5th, 1887) to select delegates from that county to the State Association, equal in number to the representatives from that county in the Legislature; and every citizen of the state engaged in farming shall be entitled to vote in the county wherein he resides for delegates to the Association, and shall be eligible for election as a delegate—it being provided that in the event of the failure of at least ten farmers to attend such called meeting, then it shall be the duty of the Vice-President for that county to appoint the delegates therefrom.

The usual arrangements for reduced rates of transportation will be made.

Further details of the meeting will be published later.

WM. T. HAMILTON, Prest.
WM. B. SANDS, Secty.

Read what Samuel G. Stiness, Supt. of Pawtucket Gas Co., Pawtucket R I., under date of Dec. 18, 1884, says:—"I have used *Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* for several years and consider it *the best* as a positive cure for a cold and possessing all the merits claimed for it." For sale by G. G Sill. Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

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Friday, Dec. 31, 1886.

To Our Subscribers.

Our terms are "cash in advance" but in the midst of neighbors and friends, no business can be run entirely on this commendable basis. All mean to observe the conditions doubtless, but allow the weeks to slip past—and they slip very rapidly—and their subscriptions drop behind imperceptibly. We wish all to brace up on New Year morning, look at the subscription account on the paper with their name, and forthwith send us the trifle in arrears and with that their subscription for a year in advance. We want to get a new and better press in the spring so that we will be able to make a still better and nicer paper, but with a dollar we ought to have in our pocket, in those of several hundred pockets of our readers, we will not be able to compass this desire. These hundreds of little driblets in as many hundred pockets will not perceptibly benefit any one but by turning all into one purse, the aggregate amount would buy a new press and benefit all parties very perceptibly. Don't you see the wisdom of our suggestion? Of course you all do; and since we have taken you into our confidence we feel like you will act upon it. You ought to.

The Last of '86.

Friends, another year closes out with this day and we wish you all to renew your subscriptions and get a neighbor to subscribe.

We get into the columns of the MIDLAND about all the local happenings that are worth knowing: in truth, a good many which are of no account whatever to be known; but there is a morbid appetite for gossip in the community which is not satisfied without it is fed largely on such trash. Some of the country papers devote their whole time and energies to raking such stubble in and serving it to their readers. There being no substance for thought in it, the minds which are fed on this dry pabulum are always hungry for more. They praise the papers which feed them on these dry husks, but they rise from their feast week after week never satisfied. The habitual novel reader is also a starving. The object of reading should be to provide food for thought, but the mind finding no mental aliment in all this volume of trash daily poured through it becomes dyspeptic, is nauseated and constantly hungering after knowledge but too weak to digest it. Such offerings to an immortal soul are as unacceptable and unworthy as the dry stubble Cain raked together for his burnt offering. What we offer to club to our readers for the small sum of $2.50, they will find highly entertaining and full of valuable information which will lead them to higher aims and nobler aspirations. They will find in it wholesome food for thought, and thoughts which will make them better, wiser and richer in pocket and in mind.

The Happy New Year.

This is the wish of all to all which comes round regularly as the seasons bring us to that starting point. What will make the new year happier than the old few stop to inquire. Many consider it such a conundrum that they give it up without attempting to divine what course would be best to pursue, or what policy should be adopted to improve existing conditions; for bettering them appears to be the generally accepted idea by which a greater measure of happiness may be enjoyed. Every acquisition is the achievement of power, and all power is the fruit of knowledge. To gain the latter would appear to be the first step toward solving this problem "happy new year" ever recurring to us at this festive season.

"Something to do, and how to be happy while doing it" is the title of a new book, A. I. Root, the great Ohio bee-keeper is writing on gardening and intensified agriculture. Farming being the chief business and almost the entire source of wealth in this immediate region of country, the principal sum of happiness to our readers will of a necessity be drawn from this source. The more knowledge that can be acquired in conducting this main business of the population, the greater the gains, and consequently the happiness derived from "doing it." There are many advantages which our farmers leave unutilized for lack of a broader knowledge of their business, which would add many dollars to their incomes, pleasures to their lives, and increase the measure of happiness in the new year on which we are all just entering.

None can reasonably expect to reach this necessary knowledge without the aid of teachers, and they will find no teachers equal to the agricultural papers, teeming with the experience of thousands of practical workers each in his particular field all over the land. If farmers would apply themselves assiduously to this source of information they would acquire more valuable knowledge which they could put into practice the following spring and summer, than they will gain in half a life time from individual experience and experiment. Knowledge is power and the key which unlocks and makes accessible to man all the rich treasure houses of this world.

Hence, if you would obtain the happiness which your friends wish you to secure, apply yourself to gaining more knowledge of the business which must employ your hands and thoughts, almost wholly during the new year.

The Farmers in Council.

We wish to call attention editorially to the circular notice to farmers, published by the "Maryland State Farmers' Association" which we publish in this issue. This notice should have been issued earlier when an effort could have been made to have farmers assemble at their places of election and chosen delegates to attend the Annual Meeting. Such action would have had a salutary effort in drawing the attention of farmers to this important subject of union and cooperation to promote their interest and strengthen their influence in public affairs.

The country's greatest need, is for farmers to take more interest—we mean *intelligent* interest—in public affairs. Every farmer should inquire of himself when a measure of political economy is up before the country for decision, "how will this measure effect our interest?" And not cease this inquiry till he has become familiar with the subject, so as to be able to discuss it intelligently.

Another Great Man Fallen.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26th, the country was shocked by the announcement of the death of General Logan, U. S. Senator from Illinois. General Logan had been very ill for several days with rheumatism, but the country was not prepared for the startling intelligence of his sudden death. He died at his residence in Washington. Death has laid his cold hand on a number of the "great men of the country" in 1886, and the bright stars that appeared in the public firmament during the war in which human slavery made its last stand among the Anglo Saxon race for power, and freedom fought its greatest battles, are rapidly going down, setting to rise no more. Among them all who have blazed through the short course of glory and honor few if any, were more esteemed than Logan. He was a fearless dashing General in war, and just as fearless and aggressive in peace, when he grappled with the great questions of civil government. On one occasion when a great battle was in progress, General Grant sent one of his staff to Logan to ask him if he could advance his command a little. the reply was characteristic of the man. "Tell General Grant I can whip all the rebels between here and h—l and will advance till he orders me to halt." The path of duty was the path of the "Mingo Chief" as he was nick named, whether it was a flowery path of ease or led into the jaws of death. He never balanced and calculated consequences, but went directly forward.

Our Clubbing Offer.

We invite our readers' attention to the Prospectus of the MIDLAND JOURNAL and *Western Rural* and the handsome premiums of three valuable books to every subscriber. Every man and woman will be wiser and better too, for having read these papers attentively for one year. Every farmer should have them. They are published in his interest and for his instruction and benefit; to benefit him in his business and his political welfare. Read our offer and send your subscription at once.

The *Democrat* quotes the saying of the liquor organ, the Philadelphia *Press* about prohibition in Rhode Island. The same old story is repeated that has been told so often about Kansas, about Massachusetts, about Maine about Vermont, about Iowa, and other states and their prohibatory laws. The last repetition, however, is embellished with the employment of "spotters" in R. I. Spotters are detectives employed to trap the clandestine sale of the traffic, and this horrifies the defenders of the rum trade. Now, in point of fact, there is not a bank robbery, a secret murder committed, a horse stolen or a store burglarized that "spotters" or detectives are not employed to ferret out the guilty parties. Violators of the prohibatory liquor laws inflict a far greater amount of evil on the community than all the burglars, murders, thieves and defaulters combined; then why should "public sentiment" be opposed to employing detectives to assist in suppressing this greatest of evils? There is no reason why it should and it is not. The stale story is one of the many inventions of the grog party, which any self respecting paper ought to value its reputation for ordinary sagacity sufficiently to be ashamed to publish such shallow nonsense!

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

EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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&
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STREETS
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SAMPLES MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS
ON APPLICATION.

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Make your purchases
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See Local Colomn.

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OCULIST.
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During January I will be at my office only on Tuesdays.

J. D. ZEHNDER,
MARBLE WORKS,
Rising Sun, Md.
Head and Foot Stones, Monuments and Marble Work of all Description Neatly Executed.

COUNTY NEWS.

Friday, Dec. 31, 1886.

MINOR LOCALS

Persons who have ice houses have been filling them this week with fine ice from Mr. Haines' mill pond.

Work has been resumed at the U. S. fish hatching station at Havre de Grace. The ice and cold water suspended work for a few days.

Pond's Extract. "Merit wins" is the motto of the Extract. Those who have used it for Pains and Injuries have made its merits known.

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

The old time sport is still kept up about Rowlandville, shooting for turkeys, geese and &c. The week before Christmas was enlivened by this sport.

Christmas was observed very quietly in the Sun. Stores and other places of business were closed, and turkeys were generally discussed at noon.

Mr. Samuel Ryan, one of our most industrious carpenters is building a two story carpenter shop on his lot east of Mr. Pogue's carriage shops. The work is well advanced.

John Vannort, in his 82nd year one of the old and honored citizens of Port Deposit, died on Friday last and was buried at Hopewell Cemetery on the following Monday.

At the second annual exhibition of art needlework held in the rooms of the Women's Silk Culture Association in Philadelphia Miss Ellen Barroll of Elkton received honorable mention for a pair of silk embroidered mittens.

"What every one says must be true that "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c.

Canvasback ducks are very scarce and are selling for $6.00 a pair. The present has been an unfavorable season for shooting them on the flats. Couldn't some of our enterprising poultry men invent a plan for raising them, or other ducks just as fine flavored, by feeding the fowls on the wild celery root?

The new mode of collecting the taxes is working well. The collections to the present time exceed those of the same period last year about $30,000. The amount of dog tax collected to date is double that of last year to the same time, which verifies the old adage that too many cooks (tax colletors) spoiled the broth.

Mrs. Tommel, returned last week to her home at Woodlawn, from a visit to her friends, in the land of Ayr and bonny Doon, much pleased with her visit, with a stronger preference than ever for the prosy plenty of America to the slim fare of the poetic brays and moors of the land of Burns.

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. †

Gilt Edge Horse and Cattle
Powder purifies the blood
and improves the digestion.
Only 25c for 2 lbs. or 10 lbs.
for $1.00. For sale at Dr.
Kirk's Drug Store. de10 2m

The Oxford *Press* supplements its list of old folks of the week before in this week's issue, and winds up by telling them that two of those whose names were published the week before had died since. This unhappy glance behind the scenes on the stage brought a dash of sadness to their hearts which far outweighed all the pleasure the company could extract of seeing their names and ages in print. To address a person by saying, "Friend, you are 8 years of age. The companion of your youth who is 80 also died yesterday" is scarcely less cruel than a dagger's thrust.

"The doctors said my wife had consumption. Tried 'Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher,' and she has better health than ever." G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio.

At a meeting of the trustees of Rising Sun Friends' Normal School on Wednesday last the school building was leased to Mr. Overholt for two years. Mr. Overholt has a fine school which steadily increases in numbers. The school has a larger number of pupils the present session than any previous one.

Our esteemed contemporary, The *Cecil News*, says the new Prohibition law go into effect next Saturday. This is a mistake the wording of the act reads *after* the first of January. The intention of the law doubtless included the first day but the wording exempts that day, and "Pear Cider" will doubtless have a grand spree at his own funeral.

Readers of our paper who will send their full name and post office address to the Eureka Salt Mfg. Co. Limited, P. O. Box 3241, New York, will be furnished, free of charge, a valuable pamphlet on "How to make the Best Butter," by a prominent Dairy Authority, in beautifully lithographed cover, showing portrait in colors of the famous Jersey Cow "Oaklands Cora."

The papers are puzzling their readers by publishing what they term a curious fact that Christmas day of 1887 will come on Sunday but New Year day on Saturday. Nothing strange about it. The two holidays never fall on the same day of the week in any year. New year's day of 1887 will be to-morrow Saturday, but next Christmas, or the Christmas of '87 will be Sunday, Dec. 25th.

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

The Chestertown correspondent of the Baltimore *Herald* in his items of a recent issue says that Mr. Harry C. Layman of Chesterville, Kent county, has invented an automatic cut-off and lightning plug to be used on telephones, and that Mr. Layman is becoming an electrician of note.

Well done Harry! who would have thought there was an inventive genius in that bald head. Harry learned the printing business in the *Whig* office when we managed that paper and was one of the best boys we ever had in the office. We hope Harry will become a Morse.

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

Mr. Henry Vanderford of West Minster, well known by all of the older inhabitants of Cecil as editor of the *Cecil Democrat* in the stormy days of '61, has just celebrated his 75th birthday, looking and feeling hale and hearty as a *boy of 50*. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Vanderford in Elkton not many weeks ago, and he was as fresh, cheery and active as we knew him 25 years ago. This is the inheritance of seasonable bedtime, a cheerful disposition and sans whiskey, sans tobacco. May the younger generation live and learn, or *learn* to live.

The Rising Sun Detective Association meets to-morrow at 10 o'clock and we trust that none of the members will fail to be present who can possibly attend. A chance in the constitution will be proposed by which the route riding—which is well nigh become obsolete—will be considerably curtailed.

The annual dinner will be served by the Mite Society of the M. E. Church, it not being convenient for Mrs. Grason to provide dinner this year, as heretofore. The Mite Society ladies propose providing dinner for all who will partake, and would be glad to have members bring their wives. A large accession to the membership of the Association is anticipated.

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

During the past six months $5 700 has been loaned by the Mutual Building Association of this town and $7 500 more has been applied for already for the same purpose and the loans authorized. The Association is in a very flourishing condition and a large number of new shares of stock will be taken in the next series.—*Elkton News.*

Joseph Lynch one of the "Pear cider" saloon keepers of North East was shot on Christmas eve in a squabble incident to such institutions. Edward Biddle did the shooting. After Biddle's uncle had spent all of his money and got noisy Lynch put him out. E. Biddle interfered and Lynch fired his revolver in the air to scare Biddle, the latter went for a double barrel gun and fired the contents through the window into Lynch's face.

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

The Nottingham Detective Association held their annual meeting last Saturday in Oxford. The following named were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, H. L. Brinton; Secretary and Treasurer, John K. McKissick; Directors, H. G. Durborow, J. S. Niblock, Granville Coats, John R. Andrews, W. C. Russell, Samuel Crosby, H. S. Worth, Kersey E. Dare and Thos. F. Grier. A new by law was adopted by the Association which would be well for the Rising Sun Association to consider. The following is the by-law: No member of this association who shall loan or hire a horse or other property to an irresponsible party, shall be entitled to receive any reward or remuneration for expense incurred in the recovery of his property. Seventy-four members sat down to the annual banquet of the Association.

That grand old river, the Susquehanna, gave the Port friends a little scare on Tuesday when the ice began to move and the water to rise up on the wharves. It soon surrounded Davis & Son's warehouse, and commenced climbing up on the lumber piles. Horses were hurried out of the stables on the low grounds and carriages run out and taken to higher ground. The fire engines were hauled up the hill and placed in a safe place. Barnes & Archer moved their flouring to the upper story of the mill. People pulled the tacks out of their carpets, and store keepers placed their goods on upper shelves. Every thing seemed inspired with a disposition to roost high. The ice would run a while and stop a while, and the water would creep up quietly as it then recede a little which kept up a seesaw of hope and fear, bringing to remembrance what had been and intruding the unwelcome vision of what might be. Nothing serious, however, occurred, and the increasing cold weather shut all down tight and bound the mischevious river again with a thousand seals to be broken open at a future day.

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

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that our respective stores will, on and after January 10th, close at 8 P. M. excepting Saturdays when they will close at 9 P. M.

E. R. BUFFINGTON
W. J. ANKRIM
dec31-2t. THOS T. WORRALL.

Armstrong's Stoves.

We invite our readers to carefully read the letter of Rev. Mr. Lee of Havre de Grace, in Armstrong & Co's stove advertisement. There is no doubt that the heater so highly rated by Mr. Lee is a superior stove.

A Round of Festivities

Mr. George Reynolds and his bride are having extended to them a series of flattering receptions by their friends. On Monday last Mr Thos. R[illegible] gave the new married couple a dinner and a social dance in the evening. On Tuesday Mr Carlton Kimmel extended similar courtesies. On Wednesday Mr E. Hunt gave a dinner and cotillion party in the evening when

"Love looked love to eyes that spoke again

And all went merry as a marriage bell."

To-day Mr. and Mrs. Ankrim will do the honors of host and hostess and give a reception to the bride and groom.

Crystal Lodge Literary Society.

The Society was called to order by the President S. A. Taylor in the chair. The literary programme was then taken up. The reciter and select reader were not prepared. The essayist Mr. J. C. Bird begged to be excused and stated that he could put a fertilizer attachment on a corn worker easier then write an essay. The referred questions were answered satisfactorily. Next came the debate, Res. "That the Indian has suffered more at the hands of the white man than the Negro." Was debated on the Affir. by S. A. Taylor, E. Posey Passmore and Geo. M. Kellholtz, and on the Neg. by E. P. Passmore, Sr. Elmer S. Wilson, and M. E. Kirk. The debate was quite lengthy and because one of the negative speakers related an incident in connection with a relative of his who was imposing on the poor Indians by trying to palm off onion seed for gun powder seed and lost his scalp by the operation, the judges to show their sympathy for him decided in favor of the negative. The editor M. E. Kirk, read a good paper composed of editorial, clippings and original poetry.

MEMBER.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.

A fire broke out in the basement of Temple Theater, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in the forenoon of last Monday which destroyed about half a million dollars worth of property before it was extinguished. The Temple Theatre belonged to Wm. M. Singerly owner of the Philadelphia *Record*, and the pulp mills situated at Elkton in this county. Several other buildings and contents were involved in the conflagration. Two firemen were killed by falling walls. Mr. Singerly's loss over and above the insurance is variously estimated at $50,000 to $100,000. These estimated losses are hypothetical and are more theoretical than real. Mr S. has been offered, it is published $350 000 for the lot the building stood on by a New York party, and has refused the offer. The insurance will probably replace the theatre. Losses are relative. The loss is of a luxury and will not effect the public. Mr. Singerly will not be hampered in his business by it, and therefore not feel it at all. The loss is not as much really as the loss of a poor man's cow. The adjoining parties lost relatively much more.

Closing for the Holidays.

The Port Deposit High School closed for the Christmas holidays on Thursday 23rd. The following programme was carried out by the pupils under the direction of the Principal.

Music by the school; Remarks by the Principal, "The American Schoolboy and his opportunities and prospects;" Reading by Howard McClenahan, "The Roundsman's Story;" Reading by Roy Smiley, "An Address at an Agricultural Fair by Washington Whitehorn;" Music by the school; Dialogue by four girls, "Children's Wishes;" Declamation, Lina Fell, "Charlie and his Kittie;" Clara Pennington, "Always Learning." Music, "Have one kind Thought of Me;" Duet by Miss Bertie Posey and Miss Ella McCullough, Declamation by Florence Snyder, "Welcome Little Baby;" Declamation by Mary Dobson, "Little Kittie;" Declamation by Essie Fox "What a Child Has;" Declamation by Bessie Fox. Music, "Tell It Again;" by six girls. Declamation, George McKinley "Queries;" Declamation, Theresa Sier, "Jack Frost;" Music "A Boy's Best Friend, His Mother;" Duet, Miss Bertie Posey, Miss Ella McCullough, Reading, Maggie Gessler, "A True Story;" Reading, Herbert Gerry, "Uncle Mellie Draws with his Master."

There were quite a number of ladies and gentlemen present from the town. At the request of the Principal Mr. A. C. Gerry delivered a short address to the school in which he drew a pleasant contrast between the present and the school system of his boyhood, complimenting the school upon the fact that love seemed to rule rather than the rod and the teachers upon the praiseworthy manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves and the evidence of good feeling manifest toward the teacher.

After brief remarks by the Principal the programme closed with music "Shall We Meet Again," by six girls. The school has 217 pupils on the roll of whom about 175 were present. The school opens Jan. 3rd 1887.

FOR RENT:—TWO FARMS, 1 containing 72 acres, the other 15 acres. For particulars call on JAMES BARNES, Rising Sun, Md. 31-7-14-21

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the

Rising Sun Detect. Ass'n,

will be held in Dr. Kirk's Hall, on

Saturday, JANUARY 1st. 1887,

at 10 a. m. Some important changes in the Constitution will be proposed, and it is of such importance that a full attendance of members be present.

The Annual Turkey Dinner

will be served promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

L. R. KIRK, Pres't.
E. E. EWING, Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC
ESPECIALLY TO ALL
OWNERS of HORSES!

Never-slip

WE have this season added to our large assortment of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c. the agency for

The Never-slip Horseshoe

with its steel-centred calk, and having supplied ourselves with a full stock for the winter season are prepared to furnish all sizes of shoes and calks at short notice.

The shoe is designed not only to lessen the expense attending the shoeing of horses through the winter, but it saves time, is a great convenience to the owner, and a blessing to the horse. Its characteristic feature is the

REMOVABLE CALKS.

These calks are made of a centre of fine steel enclosed with Swedish Iron, a combination which gives them great strength and durability. From their peculiar structure the iron wears away faster than the steel when in use, thereby causing them to be self sharpening, which continues until nearly worn down when they can be replaced with new ones, by use of a small wrench, in a few moments and at the stable. Thus a man can sharpen, or roughen, his own horse while he would be planning how to get him to the shop on an icy morning. Some of the principal advantages of the *NEVER-SLIP SHOE* are *IT NEVER SLIPS* in any direction, thus saving the horse from sprains, caused from slipping. The horse soon learns this fact and places confidence in his footing; he is less likely to calk himself, which so frequently occurs with the ordinary shoe, it prevents injury to the feet, caused by frequent resetting of the shoes, in fact it is absolute safety and comfort to horse and driver on icy roads.

The generous endorsement this shoe has received from those who have used, and are using it justifies every claim which can be made for it.

It is now no experiment as thousands are using it, many in our own section of Cecil and Harford counties to whom we will gladly refer any one who desires it.

Thus it is offered to the public solely on its merits and we will refund the cost of a set to any one who has used them one season properly and says he is not fully satisfied with the result.

For price and information call on or address

C. W. CHILDS & CO., General Agts. Conowingo, Md.

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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.

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A. S. ELLIOTT.

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L. B. LOGAN, [illegible]

Married for Money.

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

"Are you so sure of that?"

"Have you ever spoken even one word of love to me? Do you treat me as he does?"

"I dare say not; but the reason for my stupidity is obvious: I never loved—I never thought of love in connection with any one but you. He, I understand, has had considerable experience."

"It is your part to malign him," she says, with cold disdain.

"There you mistake me again. I owe both him and you a debt of gratitude, but no grudge. You are doing me a very good turn, which I acknowledge. By your goodness I shall be enabled to obtain a divorce; and, as the gods cannot *always* prove unkind, I dare say some time or other in the future I shall induce some heart to love me."

She makes no answer to this. Something in her face—a vague restlessness—and her determination not to sit down, reduce speculation to certainty with him in a few minutes.

"You are going to meet him again now?" he says, with calm question.

"Yes," defiantly.

"It would be necessary, of course, to make arrangements. You have not told me, I think, when you intend going?"

"To-night, if possible. There is an up-train at midnight."

As she says this, still with a touch of defiance about her, a sigh escapes her. It does not escape him.

"But consider the cold. Why not wait until the morning, and go up to town comfortably? Take your own ponies to the station, and your luggage, and that. To be without one's luggage means misery. I would avoid the orthodox secrecy, if I were you, and the usual conventionalities. An affair of this kind must necessarily be vulgar; but, by stripping it of its worn out trappings, I don't see why you could not make something almost attractive out of it."

"It is kind of you to interest yourself so much," she says sneeringly.

"I have always felt an interest in you." Then suddenly, "You are looking pale and tired. Think of the journey that lies before you; and let me entreat you to take at least a glass of wine before you start."

"No, no!"

"Why not?" He pours out a glass as he speaks, and brings it to her. "There is no reason why you should refuse to take a simple cordial from the hands of the man you swore 'to love and honor;' we will say nothing of the "obey,' as it would have been pleasure to turn the tables, and obey your slightest whim had things been different. You are going to betray me to-night; but at least let us part friends."

There is a cynical smile on his lips; but, her head being bent, she is ignorant of it.

"Where do you meet him?" he asks presently.

"At the smaller gate, at the end of the garden."

"He has a conveyance for you?"

"He has a carriage."

"If he is there now you should not delay him. Remember what a severe night it is. New Year's-eve, by the bye. Well, I hope your next year," with a courteous glance, "will be happier than your last."

"You are very kind," she says. "And now, good-bye."

"Not yet. Not here. Let me accompany you as far as the garden gate."

"You!"

"Yes. Why not? I am one of the advanced school of thought; one of those liberal beings who look with leniency upon anything. Why should any human thing be unhappy, if it can accomplish an escape from its misery? It is misery to you to be *with* me or *without* Mervyn—I really don't know which. You cry to yourself, 'O, that I had wings like a dove, for then would I flee away and be at rest!' Nature not having endowed you with these useful appendages, you wisely make another way for yourself to escape."

"Why should I take you out at this hour?"

"For no reason, except that I want to go. You see," pointing to the dog-whip beside him, "I was really going out, whether or no, to the kennels. Let me see you to your destination first."

"There is really no necessity," she says, drawing back.

"Perhaps not. But I have a fancy to see the last of you. What! will you refuse this small request of mine, when probably we shall never meet again? Come, let me take you to Mervyn. When with him I shall understand you are in *safe keeping*." Again the shadow of a smile, replete with sarcastic bitterness, crosses his face.

CHAPTER IV.

"There's neither honesty, manhood, nor
Good fellowship in thee."

The snow has ceased to fall, and a dull moon shines sullenly from between two clouds. It gives sufficient light, however, to let Mervyn, at the wicket-gate, see that two figures are approaching him instead of one. He starts involuntarily, and makes a movement as if to go.

"You needn't run away," says Barrington, the grave ghost of a humorous expression lighting his eyes.

Thus openly addressed, Mervyn perforce comes to a standstill, though the desire for flight is undeniably written upon his brow.

Florence, glancing nervously from one man to the other, tells herself at this moment there is a mental beauty that far outdoes the merely physical.

"I know all about it," says the ugly man imperturbably. "Mrs. Barrington, having found life with me insupportable, is desirous of trying it with you. I think myself she shows bad taste; but that is so natural a conceit that I dare say you will excuse it. She tells me you intend to travel. Continuous change is always to be desired on such occasions; but I hope you will be able to make her happy. She is extravagant in some ways. I like an extravagant woman myself," says Barrington pleasantly. "But it doesn't suit all purses."

"I don't understand you," says Mervyn, with a miserable attempt at haughtiness.

"Then I must try to make my meaning clearer. Look here," says Barrington, changing his tone suddenly, and turning sharply upon the other, "let us drop hints and come to business. You are in debt, as I *know*; you are on the point of absolute ruin as I *suspect*. In six months you will not have enough money to keep yourself going, to say nothing of another. I give you a chance of beginning a new life elsewhere. If you will leave this place *alone* to-morrow I will give you 5000*l*."

The crisp, clear voice ceases, and silence follows it. Mrs. Barrington, throwing back her hood from her face, stares with passionate impatience at the man in whose love she had believed a minute ago. Will he *never* speak? Is there to be a hesitation, a choice, between *her* and a paltry sum of money?

"If I thought," he stammers at last lamely, "that it would be for *her* happiness to leave her in peace, I—"

"If you are about to make any allusion to Mrs. Barrington, I must beg you to leave it unsaid," interrupts Mrs. Barrington's husband unpleasantly. "Come to the point. You will take the money, and be gone?"

There is another silence, even more distressing than the last. Florence, immovable as a statue, stands erect; Barrington is beating his foot angrily on the ground. As for Mervyn;—he is ruined—there was no exaggeration in that suspicion—and the money is a temptation, and—

"Considering all I am giving up—" he begins, too confused, perhaps, to comprehend the enormity of his words.

"There, don't be a greater blackguard than is strictly necessary," says George Barrington, cutting him short with a frown. "You accept my terms? That is well. To-morrow morning you shall have my cheque, and now—you shall have *this!*"

In a second he has twined his hand in Mervyn's collar, and brought him on his knees before him. Raising the dog-whip, he brings it down with uncontrollable fury upon his shoulders again and again, until the miserable craven cries aloud for mercy, grovelling at the very feet of the woman to whom he had been half a hero at least, an hour ago. With a final cut, Barrington flings him far from him, and, taking Florence's hand with impulsive haste, hurries her toward the house until they are out of sight and hearing of the frightened wretch they have left behind.

Then, the fierce fit of passion and revenge over, Barrington stops and breathes heavily. The livid pallor departs from his lips, the baleful fire from his eyes; he even smiles.

Florence, terrified, breaks into bitter weeping.

"Come home, you little silly fool," says ugly Barrington, not altogether unkindly; and then he actually laughs aloud, as he may who wins. But presently, seeing how she sobs and trembles, he goes nearer to her, and finally places his arm round her.

But she shrinks from him.

"I wonder you can bear to touch me," she says, shivering. "I suppose, after this, my best place is with my father."

"Your best place is with your husband," says George Barrington, "if you will only trust him."

"O George, that word *trust* undoes me quite! How can you trust me?"

"I would trust you with my life—nay, with far more, my honor—this very moment," says Barrington simply, "in spite of all that has come and gone. A woman who found a difficulty in running away from her husband, without first apprising him of her intention, can't have much the matter with her. Let us forget to-night. It is known but to that cur and you and me; and he, I fancy, will be slow to speak of it."

"But you will *think* of it."

"Not I; or even if I do, it will be only to laud myself afresh for my clever treatment of a grievous evil. I unmasked a villain just at the right moment, and before the necessary witness."

"If you had treated me differently just at first—had shown me that you loved me—"

"Nay, then I should have been a clumsy fool, and have lost my game. Now I breathe the air of heaven with renewed lungs, and hope again there is still a chance to win your love."

"'Hope, that some *fool* has called the anchor of the soul,'" murmurs she, copying the tone and words he had used on the evening of their marriage to a nicety. He smiles, and she smiles too, because youth is warm within her, and it is so hard to be *always* sighing. Still, the smile is followed by a sigh.

But the ice being slightly broken, he bends down to her, and kisses her warmly.

"That is the first real kiss I have ever dared to give you," he says, his plain face lighting up until it is nearly handsome. "Now I begin to woo you in earnest. And there is one thing, sweetheart: let no sense of mistaken gratitude, of revulsion of feeling, induce you to *fancy* you love me until you really do. Let me be your suitor for the present."

She makes him no answer to this. They have regained the house now; entering the hall, a glow of warmth smites on their hands and faces.

"At least tell me," he says, looking into her nervous eyes, "that you find it pleasanter returning to a warm fire than to be hurrying, on such a night as this, through sleet and snow."

She shudders.

"What have you not saved me from!" she says. She half puts out her hand, as though to touch him, and then timidly draws it back again.

"Now, I will have none of that," he says, in his masterful but tender fashion, taking her hand and laying it upon his heart.

"There is one thing," she says, with downcast lids. "Since our marriage, though I have not kissed you, I have at least kissed no one else." She blushes excessively as she says this, but she lifts her head and looks him very fairly in the eyes. He draws his breath quickly.

"I thank you for that," he says; and then more lightly, "after all, I believe your liking for him was more fancy than anything else."

"And obstinacy," confesses she, in a low, sweet tone. "My father was so averse to him; and besides, he used to say sweet words to me when all the world seemed unkind."

"And when *I*, who should have protected you, was silent and reserved. The blame must rest with me, for I was the better man of the two," says Barrington boldly, "and should have found victory easy. After all," quaintly, "there are other things as worthy of commendation as a Grecian nose."

"Ah! what is that?" exclaims she, starting violently. Even as she speaks the sound of the calm, sweet, solemn bells ringing in the New Year is borne to them upon the wings of the rushing wind.

"It is another year begun," says Barrington gravely. "Let us pray that it may be found happiness for us!"

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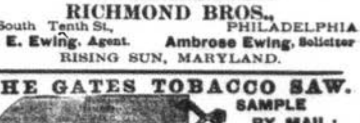

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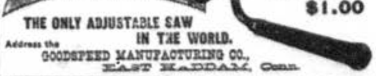

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RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

Ladies Department.

"Beautiful Soup."

The *Country Gentleman* has often a good word for soup, but I cannot think that our thrifty New England housekeepers appreciate its value, when I see how rarely it appears on their tables. The single spoonful of some fiery French compound which your New York hostess offers you, makes a capital appetizer for the elaborate dinner which follows, while the generous home tureen of smoking soup almost obviates the necessity for a further meal! I am often surprised to see how ladies tired with a long morning's shopping in town, and having perhaps a cold homeward journey in prospect, will go into a lunch room and content themselves with a cup of restaurant tea and two or three airy cakes. If they knew the virtue of bouillon and oyster stew, which will usually be served promptly everywhere they would not trust to such feeble refreshment.

If the children come home from school to a hasty lunch, there is nothing so immediately comfortable as a bowl of good, nourishing broth—not necessarily particularly elegant. And all is grist that comes to our mill—odds and ends of cold vegetables, cold gravy, cold dressing, a porter-house steak bone for foundation, and a spoonful of well cooked oatmeal for thickening. The carcass of a fowl, thoroughly broken, a few of the outside sticks of celery, a little rice, and a pint of boiling milk, added at the last moment makes an excellent white soup. The liquid in which a ham is boiled makes good stock for a black bean soup. I used to think that dried peas made the best puree in the world. Cook them a long time, and then rub through the collander. Tomato soup can be made in 15 minutes, if company comes unexpectedly. A quart can of tomatoes, a pint of cream, or rich milk, and a large tablespoonful of flour, use a pint of clear stock, if you have it or a spoonful of the ever ready extract of beef. Strain before serving. A piece of squash or even of good rich pumpkin, is a great improvement to some soups, and not half as well known as it should be. With the bones of game or turkey, no other vegetables is needed. A little cabbage is not to be despised in white soups; stale bread thoroughly soaked, makes a good thickening. Browned flour is easily prepared, and adds to the color and flavor of a rich soup. Crisp little dinner rolls crackers, noodles, squares of toasted bread, all give variety.

Soup is an economical addition to our bill of fare. A poor woman recently applied to a rich farmer's wife for help, and received advice instead. "Do you ever buy a five cent bone?" inquired this charitable lady, severely; "I often do and it makes two good meals!" Somewhat on the principle I should imagine, of Hans Andersen's stone-broth!

In making soup, observe a few general maxims:

First—A soup should never boil. Let it only simmer.

Second—A soup should never be greasy. Make the stock a day in advance, and remove the fat if necessary.

Third—A soup should be judiciously seasoned. Salt, cayenne, celery seed, sweet herbs, mint—all are good.

Fourth—A soup should be covered while cooking, served hot, and eaten with "a quiet mind"—that final grace which makes every dish palatable.

Tobacco Poison.

T. B. Terry, one of the first agricultural writers of the country tells the following story about Tobacco in the December No. of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, published at Medina, Ohio.

Take a walk with me through the streets of Chicago, St. Louis, or any of our large cities, and see the multitudes of children, hardly beyond the spanking age, who are smoking and spitting. Think of what they are coming to. It is appalling. It is well known, that tobacco is doubly injurious to the growing child. We ought to have a United States law forbidding all minors using tobacco. When a man is full grown, and pays his own bills, let him use it, if he must, providing he does not marry. This is a little hard on some of the good married men who use the vile stuff, perhaps they may think; but I have got a dreadful thing to tell them. Not long since I was walking in the city with a celebrated physician. As we passed a house, surrounded with every evidence of wealth and refinement, he spoke:

"I have a patient in there, an idolized wife, who is dying, and beyond all help, and none of them know what is the matter with her, and still her husband has killed her."

"Why, doctor," says I, "what do you mean?"

"I mean just this," he says: "her husband is just literally steeped in tobacco, until the insensible perspiration from his body has become a deadly poison, and his wife has absorbed enough of this, and had, before I was called in, so that she will die."

"Have you told them?"

"No; what good? It would only add to their misery now."

"But, doctor, are you sure?"

"Yes; I have seen such things before. Some constitutions can bear the poison, and some can not. Why just to give an idea, I saw this experiment tried, among others at an establishment where they treat patients for the cure of the tobacco habit. A man just brought in was washed as clean as soap and water could make him, and then some flies were allowed to alight on him. In five minutes, by the watch they were dead. There was poison enough in the perspiration that came out of the man washed as clean as possible, to kill them. You can imagine what it would be, when he wasn't washed, perhaps, to spend hours each day in a warm bed with him."

This was all new to me and I was completely dumfounded.

I don't use tobacco, thank God and never did; but if I had, that physician's statement would have stopped me as surely and quickly as a bullet would. Run any risk of killing my dear wife by my filthy habit? No; much! I would have slept in the stable; no, in the pig-pen, no, outdoors under a tree, far away from every live animal, until the poison was all out of my system.

Country Uncleanliness.

An article in the *Boston Globe* touches upon a subject which is very appropriate at the present time. It says: Very few country houses have bath-rooms or dressing-rooms, though it would be far easier to arrange for them than is generally supposed. They are not necessary except in cold weather, for the bedroom supplied with a pitcher of water, a basin and plenty of soap and coarse towels, answers every purpose. It is a luxury of course, to float one's self in plenty of warm water, but a cold sponge bath followed by a brisk application of rough towels, is much more invigorating and takes a very little more time. This is all very easy and agreeable of course in warm weather, but the prospect is not so inviting to those who have a vivid recollection of a shuddering anticipation of plunging out of bed on a cold Winter's morning into an unwarmed room, where the frost stands thick all over the window panes, and one has to break through a film of ice to get at the water in the pitcher. Under such circumstances it is too much to expect more of weak human nature than the hastiest possible scramble into the first clothes one could pick up; and heroic indeed would be that spirit which did not substitute a "dry polish" for a bath a la inmates of Dotheboys Hall when the pump was frozen up. Yet in the vast majority of country homes it is impracticable to have fires made in the morning in the various bed-rooms, and unadvisable, if not equally difficult, to keep them burning through the night.

The remedy for this matter is in having such a family dressing room as was described some time since in the *Congregationalist*, the writer having seen the arrangement in the house of a friend living in the country. We remember nothing of the plan save this central idea, but this does not matter, as details would vary with varying conditions, and must be arranged to suit each particular case. In almost every house however, it would be easy to set apart one room during the Winter months, at least, for this purpose; or, if no room can be spared for exclusive use in this way, one of the sleeping apartments might be made to serve a double purpose for the time. It should be abundantly supplied with water, towels, soap and a capacious slop jar or pail, also with a rubber blanket or a large square of worn carpeting to protect the floor or carpet from spots. The fire could be laid over night and started early by the servant or some elder member of the family. A very few minutes would suffice to make the room comfortable and give the senior members of the family a place where the dressing for the day could be done "decently and in order," even to details. After this, and perhaps when the early morning cares are being attended to the juniors can be called, the boys first and then the girls, unless there is a care-taking elder daughter who will overlook the rest. If there are a good many of the little folks and it is necessary to make haste, cheap folding screens may be used to advantage in dividing the one dressing-room into two. Be careful to teach each child in the outset proper ways in bathing and dressing, and then let each one take care of himself, even if it does take a little more time.

Correct habits in this respect cannot be formed too early, and once acquired are simply invaluable to the possessor, for they insure health in most cases, barring accidents.

It is a well-known fact that country people do not look to be and really are not so generally healthy as city people of the same rank in life, so far as material things go. And there is no doubt that this arises from their unsanitary modes of living, which are forced upon them by the conditions surrounding them and a lack of that knowledge and experience of other ways of life which would teach them to bend their condition to their needs. It is only necessary to use a little energy, or better still, a little brains, to count the seeming disadvantages of country life into positive blessings, or at the most not disagreeable circumstances, and makes it, as was said at the outset, the ideal existence for reasonable beings.

Brace Up.

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NOTICE

By the Orphans' Court for Cecil County, January 17, [illegible]

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.

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. ROSSELL, Clerk Commissioners Cecil County.

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