The American Union.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

VOL. 36.—NO. 6. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th 1892. $1.00 PER ANNUM

FREE LIBRARY GALTO. H PRATT

Marrying a Mechanic.

"So, Clara, you are married at last? Well, are you happy?"

"Why, to be sure. Do you think I could be anything else?"

"Well, I did not know; only I thought —"

The above conversation took place between two young ladies—intimate friends—at the home of Clara Mitchell, who had but a short time before, assumed the honorable and resonable position of a wife and was called upon by her friend, Bessie Goodwin, of course just to see how she was getting along in her new married field.

"Well, I didn't know; only I thought —"said Bessie, who stopped off finishing her sentence for fear of committing a breach of good manners, or wounding the feelings of her host.

There were good and sufficient reasons for asking the question, but there was a cause for this abrupt termination. Let us see the reason.

Clara Fenwick,—that was her name before she married—was heard on more than one occassion to express her extreme dislike of marrying a mechanic, preferring a husband whose hands would not be soiled by the drudgery of common labor.

Clara was a pretty girl and stylish in appearance. Her good looks and coquettish manners brought her many suitors, most of them being clerks on meagre salaries, but who managed to dress well and present a good appearance. They possessed excellent conversational powers and could talk fluently of the fashions the opera, and general fashionable follies of the day. They could pour into the ears of the girl much of this nonsencial twaddle and this seemed to please her very much.

The parents of Clara were in medium circumstances took great pains to give their daughter and excellent education, both literary and musical, but much of it was superficial at the expense of the more solid acquirements.

Her mother loved her fondly, devotedly in fact, as she was the only daughter she was fairly doted upon, and the mother secretly entertained the hope that at no distant day, her daughter would maka a "good catch," as the phrase goes, and become a leading star in the firmament of society.

The girl could sing, dance and play the piano almost to perfection; but the art of housekeeping and other useful acquirements were totally neglected. This was allowed and encouraged by the foolish mother who thought her daughter might be disgraced in the eyes of some flippant fellow, who had, perhaps, more money than brains.

Harry Mitchell was a mechanic—a genteel one—though, and what is meant by genteel here, is, that he never disgraced his calling, consequently he never felt ashamed of it.

He met Clara at a party one night, became smitten with her and asked permission to escort her home; it was granted, and from that time he became a constant visitor at her home.

As it was never called in question he never alluded to his occuption until he became engaged, and then he considered it was right and proper that the one of his choice should know all. A full candid explanation was given her. At first she felt some misgivings, as it was against the principles she was taught, but when she reasoned with herself of the follies thus entertained, combined with the excellent counsel of several good and true friends, she banished the thoughts and accepted the proposal of marriage.

There was a better reason that covered all objections, and that was, she had learned to love him.

When the news of the engagment reached the ears of the mother she manifested much displeasure at the event and several times attempted to break off the match; but Clara had really a good heart, only she was somewhat spoiled by a vain and foolish mother and only needed some good advice and a little training. She possessed considerable stamina of character; and when she once made up her mind that things were right, it took more than ordinary means to shake it.

Love—it was the first, too—seemed to have changed her whole nature, and she reasoned thus, on the follies of her past life, and the love awakened unto her new ideas, new thoughts, new scenes, and brighter and more wholesome aspiration. Feeling and knowing that was walking in the true path she was determined not to swerve from it, and to allow no one to come between herself and the one she loved.

Harry Mitchell was a carver by occupation and earned good wages. His correct deportment; suavity and pleasant manners gained for him many friends, and by his strict economical habits, he managed to lay by a considerable sum for future emergencies.

The wedding was a very quiet and unostentatious affair, only a few friends outside of the immediate families being invited. Knowing her sentiments, the marriage, of course, was a great surprise to the many friends of Clara's. However, like a good and sensible girl she had become, she cared nothing for their opinions nor their gossip.

Yes, Clara Fenwick did well in marrying a mechanic.

Let us see in what way she did so much better than if she had adopted a different course, or whether she threw herself away on a man unworthy of the name.

Harry Mitchell was one of five brothers sons of poor parents. He was put to the trade when quite young and grew up to manhood devoid of many of the vices so prevalent among young men of his age and sphere. When he reached manhood's estate, he laid out rules and plans that he fixedly determined in his own mind never to swerve from. These were perfect sobriety, honest and industry—three cardinal virtues—enough to make any man succeed; and Harry Mitchell followed these up to letter.

Economy was another of his good traits. From early life he taught himself that beautiful virtue now so rare among young men. He had a perfect horror of going into debt. He was sneered at by some of his friends for his seeming parsimonious habits but he would laugh them to scorn knowing that he was in the right.

To show that he was perfectly honorable he never allowed any one to do him a favor without returning it two fold.

How many persons do we find nowadays possessing such a quality?

While many of his friends were frolicking or dissipating, he could be found in his room closely applying himself to books on subjects pertaining to his business, or reading the best papers of the day, thereby gaining a general knowledge of affairs occurring in the world.

Harry dressed well and went into good societg but never allowed anything bordering on extravagance to be a ruling part of his nature; on the contrary, he would save all his surplus earnings in order to be prepared for a rainy day.

When he married he had a large fund on hand safely banked. He drew from this a sufficient amount to comfortably furnish a suite of rooms, for he believed in commencing at the bottom round of the ladder. "It will be time enough," he said to his wife, one day, when she spoke of it, "to take a house when our family increases so largely as to be an annoyance to those who share it with us."

This he said good naturedly, but he meant just what he said, for he believed in being on the safe side.

Clara's husband proved so good and was so devotedly attached to her that she could not, in her heart, find fault with him in his decision, though she really preferred to be in a home exclusively her own. She knew he was a man of more than ordinary good sense, and that he studied her welfare the same as he did his own. In possession of this knowledge she was ready at all times to acquiesce in every aerangement he would undertake.

By the marriage, Clara lost so-called friends, but this was more than compensated by the love and devotion of her husband.

Bessie Goodwin was one of the few who was not recreant to the ties of friendship; in fact, being a very sensible girl she rather approved the match.

Harry Mitchell purchased a pretty little home in the west end where he settled down in a cosy and comfortable style.

His wife possessed much taste in the adornment of her pretty home, and in this she displayed much skill.

A couple of pretty children helped to enliven the home, and Clara never tires of telling her friends what a mistake she did not make in marrying a mechanic. —*Baltimoreman.*

Through Southern Eyes.

Below we give the situation as it now exists in Alabama and that too from a Southern man who lives there and fully understands the situation.

Captain Reuben F. Kolb, who was the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democrats and People's party for Governor, described to the convention the frauds perpetrated by the organized Democracy in the election last month. He spoke as one who had never voted anything but a Democratic ticket, and his denunciation of ballot box stuffing, bulldozing and false counting was cheered again by a body of 800 white delegates from every county in the State, three-fourths of whom had been lifelong Democrats like himself.

He took up each county, and asked delegates present to rise and tell the convention how ballot boxes has been stuffed or stolen and returns falsified or thrown out. Laying his hand upon a stack of about 1,000 affidavits on the table beside him, enough to have filled a bushel basket, Captain Kolb said they were the sworn statements of election officers and individual voters, procured in a house to house canvass that his friends were making throughout the State. He would ask them to take his word for nothing, but would rest his case upon the testimony given in their presence by men whom they knew to be reputable white citizens of Alabama, who stood by the Democratic party and voted for Democratic candidates all their lives.

One after another as the counties were called they arose and told the story of Alabama's shame.

It was a sight to watch the faces of the delegates as one man after another arose and gave his testimony. When Hobson of Greensboro' said: "Do not let us take fright at the scarecrow of a Force bill. There are worse things than a Force bill," they laughed and cheered and stamped their feet.

"The organized Democrats have committed the crimes," he added. "They have outraged the ballot and raped the Commonwealth of Alabama. Shall they do it again in November? Never!"

A delegate from Selma rose to tell how, late in the evening of election day, their ticket holders were attacked at a given signal by a dozen men with drawn revolvers, their tables overturned and part of their records stolen. They retained a record of over 500 men who had voted for Klob at that polling place alone, yet he was counted less than 300 votes in the entire city.

The returns from Wilcox county were held back for a week, and then returned 4,300 majority for Jones. The evidence of affidavits and delegates was that there were not over 3,000 votes cast in the county, and that Kolb had a majority of them.

Lowndes county was counted as giving Jones 1,650 majority. Captain Klob picked up an armful of papers and said they were the affidavits of indvidual voters in that county to the number of 2,000 more than had been counted for him, certifying that they had voted for him and had seen their votes go into the ballot boxes. In this county also, when a contest was begun, the ballot boxes and tally sheets were mysteriously stolen from the Court House. This had been done by the organized Democracy of Alabama.

A WINNING CANDIDATE.

Knute Nelson, Who Will Be Minnesota's Next Governor.

Hon. Knute Nelson has been nominated for governor by the Republicans of Minnesota, and his election is as certain as anything can be which has not already happened.

Knute Nelson lives at Alexandria, Minn. He is a Norwegian by birth, and was forty-nine years old on Feb. 2. When he was between six and seven years old he was brought to this country. Mr. Nelson is a well educated



KNUTE NELSON.

man, and a lawyer with good practice. He fought in the federal army as private and afterward as noncommissioned officer of a Wisconsin regiment. In 1868-9 he was a member of the Wisconsin legislature. He removed into Minnesota, and in 1872-74 was prosecuting attorney of Douglas county, that state. Beginning with that of 1875 he was a state senator four consecutive terms. Mr. Nelson was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket. He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress and has twice been re-elected.

The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises, and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter.—Henry Watterson.

Cleveland's Prolific Pen.

Mr. Cleveland has put his prolific pen to paper again. This time it is to thank Will S. Hays, the song writer, for a campaign glee which was dedicated to the Democratic ticket. Mr. Cleveland expresses his belief in the "influence of songs and music of the right sort" in the winning of elections. This may be so, but it is a dangerous thing to encourage the campaign poet beyond a certain limit, and Mr. Cleveland has overstepped discretion. He has invited bombardment.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

The Glorious Policy of Protection.

Nothing has tended more to build up our manufacturing industries to their present state of prosperity, nothing has tended more to elevate the American workman to his present rank among the laboring classes of the world, than the policy of protection which was inaugurated by Washington and Hamilton, encouraged by Jackson, and which has been the special policy of the Republican party since it came into power at the commencement of the war.—Huntington (N. Y.) Long Islander.

What is the Electropoise? and What Will it Do?

The Electropoise has been in use for four years and is well known in some sections of the United States, but there are a great many sufferers that have never heard the name. Those that have heard of it and seen something of its wonderful power, are curious to know how on instrument so small and so simple can accomplish cures so great. Now, while the Electropois is very wonderful, it is not at all mysterious. Its operations fall in with what we know of science, and any one at all familiar with the simplest facts of Bialogy and Physics can understand.

HOW IT OPERATES. — The way in which the Electropoise accomplishes its cures is very simple and natural. It consists of a polarizer, which is connected by a woven wire cord with a small plate and garter. This polarizer is immersed in cold water, or put on ice. The plate at the other end of the cord is attached to the warm body of the patient, generally at the ankle. From the inherent nature of this polarizer it becomes negatively charged. By the well-known laws of induction, the plate, and with it the body of the patient, becomes positively charged. The body thereby becomes a centre of attraction for negative bodies. Oxygen is the most negative form of matter in nature. Hence the body, bathed in the atmosphere, drinks in the life-giving oxygen at every pore. Every process of life is thereby qickened. The temperature rises; the pulse throbs with a fulier beat; the skin tingles with new life; every organ acts with renewed vigor, and the effete poisonous products of the body are thrown off with ease.

That quickened change of matter which oxygen produces throughout the system, is accompanied by a largely increased genesis of **Nerve Force.** Organs half dead and stagnant are born again, and begin to perform their wanted functions. The heart, the lungs, the liver, the organs of the external senses, the organs of reproduction—all these throw off their derangement and weakness, and even the disordered intellect is oftimes restored. Where disease has not already made too great ravages, restoration to **perfect health is inevitable.** The Electropoise is generally used at night while the patient is asleep, but may be applied of course at any time, and to several persons during the twenty-four hours. It will last a life-time, never wears out nor loses its strength, never needs mending nor recharging.

One in each family will render that family largely independent of doctors and druggists, and thus will save every year many times its small cost.

NOT AN ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE. — The Electropoise is not in any way akin to the numerous electrical appliances, such as belts, insoles, corsets shields, etc., palmed off upon the public. It has no method of generating a current, nor means of conducting one. It acts upon well known biological principles, and is heartily endorsed by many of the best physicians in this and other countries, and is daily used by them in their practice. It is pronounced by them the greatest discovery in the history of medicine, in that it does away with the use of medicines.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.— Accompanying each instrument is a book of instructions fully explaining its uses. Its methods of cure is so simple and free from danger, that the uninitated and even children can use it with perfect ease and success.

Editorial in Boston Christain Witness and Advocate of Bible Holiness, September 3, 1891:

"A method of treatment of disease without the use of any medicines or drugs, which has been quietly extending itself over all parts of the United States during the past three years with very gratifying results.

We are slow to commend new discoveries of any kind for the reason that so many of them prove to be worthless. But we can commend the Electropoise as a safe and effective health restorer. We do not pretend to explain the philosophy of its workings, but, having realized its beneficial effects, we can speak of its results. About one year ago we recommended it to Bro. I. D. Ware, of Philadelphia, for his son, who was a great suffer from Sciatica. He had sought relief in various ways and found none. He was almost helpless and rapidly declining. The use of the Electropoise restored him to perfect health, and now after nearly a year he is rejoicing as one who has found great spoil. We have seen testimonials of most remarkable cures. This notice of the Electropoise is without solitation, and entirely gratuitous. We do it for the good of the afflicted. We have no personal interest in it, and are not paid for what we say in its favor."

The following editorial in Central Methodist, Catlettsburg, Ky., was written by Zephaniah Meek, D. D., editor.

"Unless about ten thousand men, mainly professional men, lawyers, doctors, editors, preachers, and all other classes, including the writer, are very much mistaken, the Electropoise effects cures and gives relief where all other known remedies have failed Especially is it efficacious in the case of delicate women and feeble children. I have used one for the past two years, and find it invaluble as a curative agent."

Names of prominent people in all sections of the U. S. generally can be furnished on application. Our cures cover all parts of the United States and Europe. Over 50,000 people have been treated with the most gratifying results. In the large majority of cases the cures have been speedy, but our claims are modest, and in long-standing, chronic cases you cannot expect speedy cures. We positiuely refuse to sell the Electropoise in hopeless cases.

For book of testimonials or for any information, send stamp or call at

Electropoise Treatment Co.
220 N. Charles St. Baltimore, Md.