American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 18, 1880.

The "UNION" is the leading newspaper of the county. It is taken by all the leading Merchants, Professional and business men of the county. It circulates extensively among our farmers and it is the object of the publisher to make it an indispensable necessity in every household.

LEADVILLE, COL., has now 35,000 inhabitants, and its business transactions amount to millions of dollars annually. Only a few years ago it was beyond the bounds of civilization, and the savage Indian roamed amid its mountainous defiles hunted wild game amid its forests.

IOWA has had no state debt for years past. The State of Michigan has recently taken her stand by the side of Iowa. Her Sinking Fund has on deposit more than a million of dollars, which will more than meet her present liabilities and leave a handsome surplus. It is perhaps almost needless to add that both these States are strongly Republican.

THE rapid and large advance in the price of iron products during the past few months has had a very demoralizing effect on iron-workers, and just now, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, almost all the mill hands, but especially the puddlers in Pennsylvania, are out. Allentown, Reading, Pottstown, and all the manufacturing towns along the Pennsylvania Railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, are affected. Several advances have already been made at most of these mills, but the workingmen are not content with a moderate increase. They want from 15 to 25 per cent. in addition to what they have had. As the feeling prevails that the price of iron will not long remain at its present high rate, even if there is no reduction of steel rails, the employers refuse to accede to unreasonable demands, and a lock out extending over a considerable period may be expected.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 12, 1880.

General Logan fairly frightened the Democrats out of their wits on the Fitz John Porter case by his admirable speech, and when at its close the Republican caucus decided that it was best to keep up the discussion as long as the Demobrats desired, the zealous Confederates began to look about for some means of retreat. Finally they have found temporary comfort in postponing the bill for a time.

The Democrats of the House are no more fortunate. Some inconsiderate member called up the bill to prohibit political assessments, and assailed the Republican party. The retort has been seriously damaging to Democratic character. The hasty Democrats wish they hadn't. The object of this bill is to disfranchize a large number of soldiers who draw pensions, and in other ways to reduce the Republican vote. It has no honest purpose, and it is believed that on the final vote several Democrats will vote against it.

And still the Democratic majority do not go on with the business of the session. It would seem to reasonable men that after their repeated failures to make political capital by their course, they would learn something, and get through with the session as soon as possible.—Waiting for Republican blunders, they experience only disappointment, and have too much time to commit blunders themselves. It is now said that some of the leaders, notwithstanding the late late decision of the Supreme Court confirming the Constitutionality of the election laws, and the duty of Congress to control Federal elections, threaten to withhold appropriations for the enforcement of these laws. This will be the biggest blunder yet, and will commit the Democratic party to disloyalty and lawlessness beyond dispute.

The report coming from General Grant that he will be in New Orleyns about the 15th gives use to the supposition that he is coming into the politicul field to take observations, and if the prospect is not then sufficiently encouraging, he will withdraw.

In despair at the way in which Tilden is carrying on his canvass for the presidency, several other Democratic candidates are using all sorts of means to head him off. Among other expedients they are trotting out a large number of dark horses. This will not scare Mr. Tilden, who is an old campaigner and knows how to go for anything he wants. LEO.

American against Foreign Enterprise.

The Count De Lesseps came here as the representative of the foreign capitalists, with a great flourish of trumpets, and impressed simple people with the plan that he was going to carry out his idea of a Panama Canal without delay. But the President first checked his ardor by re-affirming the Monroe doctrine of American control over works of that nature, and Capt. James B. Eads followed this, showing the Congressional Committee that De Lesseps' scheme was impracticable from engineering difficulties, and the enormous expense it would involve. He then read to the committee a paper in advocacy of his plan of a ship railway. He demonstrated that a substantial and durable ship railway can be built for half the cost of a canal with locks, and for one-fourth that of a canal at tide level; that such a ship railway can be built in one-third or one-fourth of the time needed for the construction of a canal; that, when built, ships of the maximum tonnage can be moved with safety at four or five times greater speed than in a canal; that a greater number of vessels per day can be transported by the railway than can possibly be transported by the canal; that the capacity of a ship railway can be easily increased to meet the demands of commerce; that the cost of maintenance of the roadway and rolling stock would be much less than that of the canal, and that a railway can be constructed and operated in localities where it is not practicable to construct a canal. He explained his plan by means of drawings which showed a pit of 3,000 feet long, in which the railway should be made into the harbor to the depth of thirty feet; then showing the cradle into which the ship is to be fitted, and explaining how the ship is to be kept in place in the cradle by means of blocks six or ten feet apart; then showing the railway, consisting of twelve rails of the ordinary width. He claimed that derailment was impossible on account of the number of rails and the weight of the ships; that there would be no oscillation or strain upon the ships, even in heavy gales. His plan has received the sanction of E. J. Reed Chief Constructor of the British Navy; John Roach, Henry Steers and other eminent American engineers. M. de Lesseps said he did not like the railway plan because it had not been tried; it was not plain. But Capt. Eads seems to have the confidence of the business men everywhere, and it is probable that our government will patronize American enterprise in this instant.

Some Plain Talk.

GOV. HAMILTON FREELY EXPRESSES HIS HONEST OPINIONS.

ANNAPOLIS, March 13.—The events in the legislature this week did not contribute to solidify the two factions of the Maryland Democracy. If anything, the bitterness is on the increase, and will so continue until the end of the session, and the indications are that the contest will be carried into the next campaign for party supremacy. The Governor does not hesitate to avow that the fight for reform and economy is his fight, and that he makes common cause with those who are aiding him in the lower house of the General Assembly to carry out his policy. In order to ascertain his sentiments on the struggle on the tax commissionership on Friday last in the House of Delegates, and his opinions on kindred matters, your correspondent, who was compelled to remain over in Annapolis the greater part of Saturday, called on the Governor at the executive mansion, and discovered that the present occupant of the gubernatorial office is far from being gratified at the action of the majority of his party in the House of Delegates yesterday. Did I say majority? Let me correct. The Governor does not think that those who carried the day on Friday represented the majority of the party; neither does he believe that they compose the majority of the popular branch of the Maryland legislature. He thinks that their victory was a mere accident, and that the feeling of the House is with him.

"Why, sir," said the Governor to-day, "a full House would have carried the bill for the abolition of the office. The House is solid with me and for my measures, and had not some of the members been absent the result would have been different." The final vote which decided the fate of the bill, it will be remembered, was 37 to 36. One vote would have changed the result, and four members who would certainly have voted with the Governor were absent. Of course, this accounts for the anxiety of those favoring the retention of the office to seal the fate of the measure by the motion to lay on the table the proposition for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was made the special order for April 6th, the day after the final adjournment of the two houses.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE.

"Sir," said the Governor to-day, "it was a convenient way of avoiding action on the bill. It would not have been well for the opponents of the measure to have risked a direct vote on the bill itself. Why, sir, the bill would have been passed. Recent events demonstrate this. The vote on the bill for the abolition of the office of superintendent of telegraph shows it.—That bill was reported unfavorably by the committee, and there was opposition to the substitution of the bill for the unfavorable report; but the bill was passed by a large majority.—Yes, sir, the House is in favor of measures of retrenchment. Let a measure come up on its merits, and it will prevail. My opposition is not to the individual occupancy the office, but to the office itself. I think that if the question were divested of personalities there would be no trouble in passing a bill for the abolition of the office of tax commissioner. I am in favor of no half measures, sir. Being conscientiously opposed to the office, I cannot approve of any bill to make the office elective.' This, it will be remembered, is proposed by the majority of the caucus committee.

"Now,' continued the Governor, "why am I opposed to the office? I think, in the first place, that the office is unconstitutional. I believe that the duty should be vested in the Comptroller, and if he needs additional clerical assistance, that is another matter. The Comptroller is an officer elected by the people every two years, responsible to them for his action, and the Governor, under the Constitution, has the right to go into his office and examine his books twice a year or oftener. But how is it with your Tax Commissioner? He is elected by the Board of Public Works for a term twice as long as the Comptroller, but is not accountable either to the Governor or to the Board which elects him. It is a severance and a division of duties. Does not the Secretary of the Treasury attend to, and has he not the control of, all the financial transactions of the general government? Why, then, should there be a division of these duties in our state government? I have seen it stated by opponents of the office that corporations favor its abolition. So far as I am aware, the very reverse is the fact. Heads of corporations are in favor of its retention. Would not large corporations who have matters to 'fix up,' rather treat with an officer not accountable to any one and elected by such a body as the Board of Public Works than with an officer elected biennially by the people? Why, of course they would.'

"Governor,' inquired your correspondent, "you differ from the Attorney General as to the constitutionality of the office.'

"Why, sir,' replied the Governor, rising from his chair and walking up and down his room with apparent indignation. "Why, sir; of course I do. I believe the office is unconstitutional. I said so in my message, and I think I am right.'

REGISTRATION AND FREE INSPECTIONS.

"What is your opinion of the registration bill?'

"I have not read it,' replied the Governor, "but I propose to do so soon. My recommendations were for registration by precincts, and until that is adopted the object for which I contend will not be accomplished. What we want is fair registrations and fair elections.—We must also have free inspections and a removal of all restrictions from trade.'

"What are the prospects for a bill for free inspection of tobacco? Cannot an amendment to the present bill to that effect be carried?'

"I am in favor of free inspections, and therefore do not approve the compulsory feature of the present bill. There ought to be a sufficient number of representative men in the House to carry through a bill for free inspection of tobacco. The caucus recommendations were not binding, and members can act as they please. Senator Fisher, who was on the caucus committee, is opposed to compulsory inspection and will advocate free inspections.—There ought to ba a sufficient number of other members of the city delegation to favor free inspection and assure the success of the measure. And after we carry that through, I hope we will be equally successful in removing the compulsory features of the cattle and hay scale law.'

"Governor,' again interrupted the interlocutor, "the present bills regarding tobacco and cattle inspections empower the Board of Public Works to make the necessary leases and arrangements, and, as you are a member of that body, you will have the direction of affairs in common with other members.'

At this the Governor looked up to the ceiling, drew his lips together, glanced around and said nothing. But his look spoke volumes.

"Governor,' again queried the reporter, "the powers of the Board of Public Works will be considerably enlarged by the passage of the pending inspection bills.'

"Oh, no,' replied Governor Hamilton, "oh, no; oh, no. Their powers will not be enlarged. The bills have not passed in their present shape as yet, and we will see what we will see.'

A TALK ON CANAL MATTERS.

The conversation somehow then drifted into a discussion on the canal. The Governor has not yet forgotten the strong majority against the Washington county Democratic ticket in what are known as the canal districts. "That was terrible, sir, terrible. The boatmen on the canal voted, almost without exception, the Republican ticket. Some of them recollected that they were punished during the riots on the line of the canal; and the canal management being Democratic, that may have induced them to vote that way. But things will not change until the canal is taken out of politics.'

"Do you favor the sale of the canal by the state?'

"Oh, no,' replied the Governor.' "But I want it to be conducted on business principles. I want it to be managed as a business affair, and not as a political affair. We must do that, sir, or the people will not believe we were in earnest when we made our promises and pledges in the last campaign.'

THE TIME IS SHORT.

"How far, Governor,' asked your correspondent, "how far do you think these promises have so far been carried out by the majority of the legislature?'

The Governor paused, walked up and down his room, and said, smilingly, and shaking his head:

"It is to early to say. Wait until the session is over, and then I will tell you.'

"But,' rejoined the reporter, "only three weeks of the session remain.'

"That signifies nothing,' was the Governor's reply. "The business of the session will be done in those three weeks. We will see the disposition of the legislature, and when it adjourns the people will be able to judge whether their representatives have been true to their promises.'

Your correspondent promised to call after the sine die adjournment of the legislature, and took his leave.

NO HAMILTON PARTY.

Before your correspondent left the Governor handed him a copy of the Hagerstown *Mail*, and pointed to an article which he said embodied his sentiments. The article in question denies the assertion that Mr. Hamilton is engaged in organizing a "Hamilton party,,' saying that he would not form a party if he could, and could not if he would. The article continues: "For, if there ever was a solid, we may say an indignant, sentiment prevading the masses of the party, it is at this present time, against personal or factional rule. The day for that kind of rule is past; the party has suffered and endured enough of it, and will not any longer tolerate it. Democrats, all over the state, must stand upon their individual merits, and not upon the fact that they are the chosen of the few.'

MAY BE HEARD FROM AGAIN.

The feeling between the regular and opposition, or administration, Democrats was exhibited in the discussion on the Tax Commissioners' bill on Friday, and, as may be imagined, is not of the most cordial nature. The latter, who where in the minority by one vote, were greatly excited when it became evident that the majority intended to kill the bill by virtually indefinitely postponing action upon it, and the excitement increased when the effort was made to lay on the table the motion for a reconsideration. Some of the Governor's friends think that if there had been good leadership on the administration side of the House the bill would have passed. The Governor's adherents still entertain the hope that the matter will again come up in another shape.

LOCAL BATTLES BEGUN.

The different wings of the party are preparing for the campaign to be begun next month. The local campaign in Baltimore has already commenced by the organization in the various wards of the friends of the respective delegations to city convention. The struggle for the ward delegates will be warmly contested, and though the local offices to be voted for consist only of members of the First Branch of the City Council, the strife will be quite as bitter as last year. The jealously between those who control the lower wards is beyond anything known there, and each will try to wrest the disputed wards from the others.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The state campaign will begin immediately after the adjournment of the legislature. Mr. Gorman, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is a member of the Senate, and Mr. McClure, its secretary, is a member of the House, and therefore no meeting of that committee will be held until after the dissolution of the General Assembly. The meeting will be called, however, for the middle of April, when the date and place for the holding of the state convention will be named. Mr. Gorman will return from New York during the week, and will soon afterwards make the necessary arrangements for the calling of the meeting of the State Central Committee. The wires are now being laid to send a Tilden delegation from this State to the Cincinnati convention, and if Tilden should decline to become a candidate, the delegation will support Hancock, or or whomever Tilden will name as his choice.—The Democratic leaders of the state are looking around cautiously, so that in the event of the election of the Democratic presidential candidate, they will be able to control the government patronage of the state. Governor Hamilton's course, as is well known, is distasteful to them, and some apprehensions is entertained lest by shrewd and skilful management he and his friends may succeed in electing in the fall of next year (1881) a legislature in sympathy with him. This would deprive the present leaders of controlling appointments in the state and sceptre of state supremacy would depart from them. They, therefore, are careful to do nothing which would enable the other wing of the party, in the event of Democratic success (which is not probable,) to control the distribution of government offices. They think that Tilden is the coming man, or, at least, that he will name the nominee, and hence are enlisted on that side. Mr. Gorman will be United States senator after March 4th next, and if the nominee whom he favors in convention is elected, he will name the government officers in the state. When the Democratic campaign begins in earnest there will be a spirited contest over the delegation to the Cincinnati Convention between the friends of Tilden and his opponent, and which will not be without interest. Four years ago the campaign for delegates was tame and one sided; but then the Democratic leaders were pretty much united. At present the divisions in the party are growing daily, and before many months the lines will be distinctly drawn and the contest begun.—*Baltimore American.*

Talk up Your County.

Talk up your county, says the Maryland *Independent*, and speak a good word about your neighbors and your neighborhood—not only when you are abroad, but when you are at home. Don't go around looking as if every man was your natural enemy, and you were hopelessly tied up in a community with which you have no sympathy and no common interests. Don't run down the county and berate your fellow citizens to every stranger you meet, but brag them up. Tell strangers you have a fine county. Don't deceive them by telling exaggerated stories or untruths, but don't take a delight in making prominent every little mismanagement of public affairs and every little circumstances of your county's history that was not just according to your ideas. Tell the stranger visitor that your people are good and hospitable and prove it to him by introducing him among your friends. Let every man speak well of his neighbor and his county and try and induce strangers to settle there. When a stranger locates near you, make him think well of you and your neighbors. If there be a bargain in a piece of vacant land or a farm near you, help to get that bargain disposed of. When it is in stronger hands, and out of the market, it will stiffen prices on all the lands surrounding it. Get all your farms into the hands of men out of debt and able to hold them, and you will see a boom in the real estate market; but as long as there is a farm for sale under the pressure of debts, the prices of other lands will be influenced thereby. A vacant store in a row of business houses injures the rental value of all the others; a demand for one more store than can be had has the contrary effect. Prices of lands are affected in the same way.

A STEAMER STOPPED BY A WHALE.—The steamship Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Line, arrived in this port yesterday from Norfolk, and reported that on the way she had been obliged to back water on account of a huge whale which lay directly across the ship's bows. Captain Gibbs gave the following version of the incident: "On the morning of the 12th instant I took the wheel. The steamer was then scudding along at the rate of eleven knots an hour against a northeast wind. This course was kept until 9 a. m., when we were fifteen miles from Fenwick's Island, off the Delaware coast. Suddenly, about 100 yards off the port bow, I saw the spout of a whale. The stream of water ejected was larger and projected to a greater height than I had ever seen before, and I became so interested in it that I did not perceive or close proximity to the monster until its huge bulk lay across our bows. Then I saw that there was at least forty feet of its back exposed above the surface. This exposed surface I quickly calculated would give me a whale of about seventy-five or eighty feet in length and of unknown diameter. I immediately rang the bell to back water, for I did not think that a wooden keel could successfully collide with a monster whale. The engineer obeyed the signal, and the keel of the ship was stopped within four feet of the back of the whale. He lazily floated out of the way, and then we steamed ahead. The last I saw of the whale was a magnificent spurt of sea foam."—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE SALVATION ARMY AT WORK.—The "salvation army," which arrived in New York from England a few days ago, made its first attack on the sinners of the metropolis on Sunday last, although, according to all accounts, with but indifferent success. Mr. Ralston, who calls himself commissioner of the army, and two of his female lieutenants, visited several saloons, where they were courteously received. In the evening they held a meeting in Harry Hill's theatre, which was crowded not only with the usual habitues of the place, but with church members. The services consisted chiefly of singing and prayer, interspersed with exhortations on the part of some of the lieutenants. The language and efforts used was common-place, while the uncouth manners of the speakers and their pronunciation of certain words brought smiles often to the faces of the audience. Odd and queer, however, as the new comers are, they seem terribly in earnest, and may be able to do good among classes who never attend churches.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women called upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all pesent alike to themselves and their easy going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health a comfort instead of prolonged misery.

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Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years.

LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR.

YORKVILLE, TORONTO, ONT., March 18, 1879.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I write you about a most remarkable cure of a lady friend of mine Mrs. Ruthorn. Since her marriage thirteen years ago, she has suffered greatly from uterine disease which caused sterility. She tried the most eminent physicians of this part of the country, who told her she would have to undergo an operation with the knife. Being afraid of this, she was induced by reading your Medical Adviser to take your Favorite Prescription and Pellets. She used three bottles, as a result she entirely recovered her health and is the happy mother of a healthy babe. Very truly yours,

Mrs. JOHN McELROY.

IS IT POSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.

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City Mills	$7.25@0.00
Patapsco Family	7.75@0.00
Patapsco Extra	7.50@0.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—amber	$1.45@1.46
Wheat—red (new)	1.46@1.46
Wheat, Fultz,	1.38@1.43
Corn—white	58@58
Corn—yellow	57@57
Rye	93@95
Oats	48@48

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SOLVED AT LAST!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform land owners and the public generally that they have bought the right to manufacture and sell the

"EMPIRE BARB WIRE FENCE,"

on this Peninsula, and they are now prepared to take orders for and put up the same in any part of the Peninsula. This fence is very extensively used in the West and Southwest by railroads, farmers and stock-growers, and always gives universal satisfaction, because it is the

Cheapest Fence

that can be made—the first cost being no more than white pine board, and it is good for 60 or 75 years. It is in no danger from fire—being composed entirely of

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Storms nor floods cannot affect it, as it presents so little surface to their force. It affords no shelter for noxious weeds and briars, and will save its cost in

TEN YEARS

in the extra amount of produce grown on the ground that would be taken up by a worm fence or osage hedge. It is a SAFE fence, there being no danger of

STOCK BEING IMPALED,

as they frequently are by sharp-ended rails, broken boards, leaning stakes, &c., and the barbs being so short that should they come in contact with our wire it will prick the skin and turn them back without injury. It is reliable, preaching stock turned in a field enclosed with it will always be found there.

This fence is made of

Wrought Iron Posts,

with a spiral screw, (coated with a preparation to prevent rust,) by which they are screwed in the ground where they are anchored by 20 inch anchors; to the posts we attach steel barb wire, making an indestructible fence.

Orders for fence for fields, yards, gardens, cemeteries, private grave yards, or for other purposes, promptly attended to. We are prepared to put up or sell any wire barbed or plain fence in the market.

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To the Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the slanderous report put in circulation and that I circulated against R. R. Edgell and James E. Johnson in regard to a mortgage that R. R. Edgell holds against me is entirely false and without fundation. Neither one of the gentlemen named above have taken the advantage of me. The mortgage was drawn all right according to our contract. The misunderstanding originated with other parties. Mr. Edgell has always dealt fairly and honorable with me in all our transactions, and I certify to these facts of my own free will without persuasion or the undue influence of any one.

his
THOMAS ✕ ARNETT.
mark.

Test:—N. J. COBRAN.

mar11-3w.

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Well made and trimmed, cut in the latest style, for $7, $8, $9, $10 and $12.

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For $15, $18, $20 and $22, just about one-half what custom tailors charge for the same quality of goods.

There is no house that has as large and complete assortment of Pants as we now have in stock. We sell good strong Working Pants for $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. Good Cassimere and Worsted Pants for $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

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We have an immense stock of Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats, in Black, Blue, Brown and Plain Beavers, Petersham Chinchilla and Fur Beavers; also, all the new styles in Fancy Beavers, cut in Plain Sack and Ulster shapes.

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We are showing thousands of Suits for Boys' and Children's every day wear (all styles and prices). Thousands of Boys' and Children's Dress Suits at prices within the reach of all.

We are showing the largest stock of Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Ulsters ever displayed in the city, at prices ranging from $2.50 to $10.

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Nov27-1y.

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