American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 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.

Political Notice.

The Republicans of Caroline county are requested to meet at the voting places of their respective districts on

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th, 1880,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting five delegates to the Republican County Convention to be held at Denton on

TUESDAY, 27th day of APRIL NEXT.

The County Convention will appoint three delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in Frederick, and attend to other business.

ROB'T. J. JUMP,
C. H. TODD,
JAS. MASSEY,
State Central Com. for Caroline Co.

Tilden as a Candidate.

It is announced, and then denied, and then announced again, and denied again, that Mr. Tilden intends to decline the Democratic nomination for President. The question very naturally presents itself, Why should Mr. Tilden decline? He surely is the same shrewd and calculating politician that he was in 1876, and there is no reason for supposing that his "barl's" are either fewer in number, or their contents less in amount, than they were then. At that time we were treated to the cry of "Tilden and Reform." Would it be less "enthusing" now? or has the flight of four small years dampened the ardor of our Democratic friends, so that they feel unable to cry either Tilden or reform? If he was the reform candidate then, what has he done to make him any the less a reform candidate now? True, there was some money used in the Oregon-Cronin, business, but every one knows that the use of money is absolutely essential in a political campaign, for the "boys" must have it; and there was more or less underhandedness about the cipher telegrams, but, since Mr. Tilden's advent into public life, he has always been represented as mystical, uncertain, "talking in a whisper," and "mighty cute and cunning." This was all understood as well four years ago as now. The united, harmonious, enthusiastic Democracy joined in his support then, and, for many months after Mr. Hayes had taken his seat as President, they claimed that Mr. Tilden had been "counted out." An opportunity is now presented for Mr. Tilden's alleged election to be vindicated by his party, and it was reasonable to suppose that all old supporters would rush to the rescue. But, unfortunately, there does not seem to be any very remarkable tendency on the part of Mr. Tilden's former supporters to do him homage now; but on the contrary, many who shouted loudest for him in 1876, and denounced most heartily the seating of Mr. Hayes, have now not only ungratefully turned their backs upon their old favorite, but out-spokenly go the length of speaking of him as "a weak old man," "a schemer," "a wily politician," and "utterly unworthy of their support." It is evident that these objectors were either wilfully endeavoring to deceive the people four years ago when they lauded Mr. Tilden as a "great reformer" and "eminent statesman," or else they are heaping undeserved abuse upon him now in furtherance of selfish ends and aims.

We shall be surprised if Mr. Tilden retires from the contest. He has never shown himself to be of the retiring kind. He has usually made a strong fight for whatever he was after, and we strongly mistake the man if he gives up, beat, now. There is a reasonable probability that he will be the nominee, after all; and if he should be, what an awful lot of "crow" there would be for some people to eat; and what a pleasure Tilden himself would take in remembering the abusive things that his own party friends have said about him, if he should happen to be elected. But if the nominee should not be Tilden, but some else, what would our Democratic friends have to say about the alleged "frauds" and "counting out" which have been their meat and drink since 1876? It would hardly do to mention them in the platform, if the candidate who was elected (as they say) was left out in the cold. If Mr. Tilden is shelved in the convention, it will effectually close the mouths of the Democratic orators as to this "great injustice and conspiracy," which has been reiterated by every Democratic State convention since the election of 1876, and which it was supposed would be one of the great issues of 1880. But consistency never was one of the abiding virtues of the Democratic party. It took Greeley in 1872 on the cry of "anything to beat Grant;" it took Tilden in 1876, on a shout for "reform," and now it is ready to take anybody who can be elected, no matter whether his record be clean or not. The thirst for power is the only actuating desire; above and beyond that it cannot come, a decent consistency being entirely lost sight of in a wild race for the loaves and fishes.

Increase of Crime.

The number of executions in this country have increased at a fearful ratio in the past few years, and those that have already occurred during the first quarter of the present year have not diminished the number in comparison with the past. They have doubtless exceeded those of the past, and the future presents no prospect of an abatement of the number when we examine the criminal records of the present. We have no means of ascertaining the number now under sentence of death, but we cannot believe we overestimate when we state that they will count between one and two hundred. The capital offenses have increased in proportion to our population, there can be no doubt; and it is a modted question, in well-informed circles, whether or not crime has more than kept pace with increased population.—There are some sections where the prevailing moral sentiment is so strong that crime of all grades are held in check; but when we take a general view of the subject, we are inclined to the opinion that crime of all grades is on the increase in the United States, and that executions for capital offenses increase in number every year. These executions, as a terror to ...il doers, have failed to deter the vicious from ...ttal of crime, and year by year the ... increases in fearful propor... ...ions thought for

Let us Have Peace

When we take a survey of our political surrounding, the inquiry naturally arises why this agitation and strife as to who shall receive the nomination of the Republican National Convention for Presidential honors? A full and fair discussion of the merits and claims of the leading statesmen to so distinguished an honor is within the sphere of sound reasoning, and, so long as confined to the bounds of decency and decorum, will neither injure party harmony nor detract from high-toned and honorable gentlemen one iota of their national reputation. We are pleased to observe that there is less of this bitterness existing in the Republican than in the Democratic ranks, and we sincerely hope our political friends will studiously avoid all factious strife; but if compelled to differ, let it be on minor matters, and not in essentials virtually affecting party principles upon which depends our success.

It is expected that the National Convention will present for the suffrages of the people gentlemen possessing superior statesmanship, and in whom is the embodiment of the broad and national principles of the party. They are not to represent the views of sections or States, but, overreaching tee circumscribe limits of States lines, they are to embrace every foot of our national domain, and their breadth of view is to be as far-reaching as the national emblem that floats over every foot of our free country. Sinister party motives, personal ambitions ane sectional strire should be discouraged and discountenanced.

Governed by a broad nationality, with a view to general good, the sole object being to unite and conciliate all differences and to unify conflicting opinions, the work of the convention cannot fail to produce satisfactory results. Having accomplished such results, why should a differenee exist in the Republican ranks as to who shall be the standard-bearer of the party? If they should be the true exponents of Republicanism, why raise the issue as to men? It matters not whether it is Grant, Blaine, Washburne, Edmunds, or any other of the distinguished statesmen named in connection with the Presidency. Men's identity in connection with any great movement is of but minor importance—only so far af their effort and influence is wielded to sway the popular will and direct the current of popular thought. They are only instruments or agencies in the great field of intellectual codflict, guiding the unorganize masses to correct conclusions, and aiding them to form a correct judgement—to act understandingly and intelligently.

Therefore, it should be the desire of all good men who are looking to party success, and who have at heart the general good, to confine the discussion of personal preferences within the bounds of reason, and to heal all differences, silence all personal bickerings, and present an undivided and unbroken front to the political enemy. The old maxim, "in union there is strength," should not be forgotten nor overlooked in the discussion of our personal preferences for political favors. A spirit of concession and compromise should be cultivated and cherished, so that when the labors of the conventio shall have ended, we may have no breaches in the ranks to heal. It is much easier to create dissensions than it is to cure them. Let us have peace.

Presidential Elections.

Before the events of General Grant's second term overthrew Republican supremacy in Congress, party action was sometimes characterized by a presumption and a disregard of consequences that now returns to plague it with uncomfortable precedents. The strange inconsiderateness of the future shown by the Republican party during its time of supremacy in Congress can be explained only on the theory of overweening confidence in the perpetuity of its control. Its majority in Congress was so large, its hold on most of the states, North and South, seemed so secure, that all care for the future was dismissed. Thus it was that so supremely important a matter as the ascertainment of the result of a presidential election was dealt with the makeshift expedient of a joint rule of procedure, whose existence depended wholly upon the agreeemeat of the two houses. Under that rule the objection of either house was sufficient to exclude the electoral vote of a state, and in this way the electoral vote of states actually were excluded from the count. On one occasion the vote of Arkansas was thrown out by an objection on the part of the Senate because it lacked the seal of the state. It was afterwards discovered that no seal was required by the Constitution of the state, and that the certificate was, in every respect, in legal form. The exclusions of electoral votes made by the Republican party in Congress did not attract much public attention, as they did not affect the result of any presidential elections; but when it finally happened that a presidential election did not turn on Congressional action on contested electoral certificates, the Republican party found itself confronted with precedents which, if then accepted as the rule of Congressional action, would have qeen fatal to its chances of success. It must be stated to the credit of Senator Morton that, in an able report made several years before, he fully exposed the dangerous character of the existing arrangements, and endeavored to have the procedure settled by law. A way out of the difficulties of the last presidential election was found by the expedient of the Electoral Commission; but that was only a temporary device that can never be made use of again. At present there is absolutely no established procedure whatever in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, but the disposition seems to be to re-establish a joint rule on the subject. The committees which have the subject under consideration have decided to recommend a rule providing that in the case where there is only one return of the electoral vote of a state it can be excluded from the count only by the concurrent action of both houses of Congress, but that in the case of conflicting returns from a state, neither shall be counted except the House shall agree upon it as the true and valid return. The rule is, we think, a fairer one than the one previously in force on the subject; but it is wrong in principle to impose such solemn judicial function upon Congress, which is not, and cannot be made to be a judicial body. The true way would be to abolish the obsolete and useless machinery of the Electoral College. Its constitutional functions have long since been extinguished. In every state it is a mere apparatus for registering the choice of the party that carries the state, and it does this work very unfairly. The division of the electoral vote among candidates afford no idea of their strength in the popular vote. In 1856 Fillmore, with 21 per cent. of the popular vote, had only 2 per cent of the electoral vote. In 1860 Breckenridge, with only 18 per cent. of the popular vote, had 48 per cent. of the electoral vote; while Douglas, with 29 per cent. of the popular vote, had only 2 per cent. of the ...ctoral vote. At every presidential election ... system of nominations by party con... ... the variance between the pop... ...lectoral vote has been very ...hod would be to elect ...te of the people, ... Represen... ...rom

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 16, 1880.

Senator Blaine has been giving the Democratic lawyers more law than they want for the last few days. It is a favorite argument with Thurman and other Bourbons, when they get in a discussion with Mr. Blaine, to say that he is no lawyer, but he has the ability to teach some of them the kind of law that common sense people like. The subject of discussion has been the Geneva award bill, and Senator Blaine's argument has been in favor of paying the balance of the money to those persons who owned ships that were destroyed rather than to the big Insurance Companies which profited heavily by the misfortunes of the War. It looks now as though that view of the subject would prevail, and that the question will be finally settled this session.

The Democrats were very nervous over the reported serious illness of Senator Grover of Oregon. He is better now and will recover. But Democratic nervousness was because had he died, the Oregon Legislature would have chosen a Republican in his place, who would have held the set until 1883. This with the changes to take place next year would have the Senate Republican. There is an excellent prospect of the Republicans carrying the next House provided they nominate a popular ticket at Chicago, which is also worrying the Democrats not a little. They are in an unhappy frame of mind, and I do not see how they can be comforted.

Intense interest is excited by the contests in various States, which are getting very warm, for delegates to the Chicago Convention. General Grants friends were somewhat surprised yesterday at the unaninity of the Iowa Republican Convention, against Grant, and the heartiness with which they instructed for Blaine. They have lately been claiming a good share of the delegations from all the Western States. They were not disappointed in Missouri and Kentucky, which instructed for the ex-President, but they desire to obtain some support from Northern Republican States so that it may not be thrown out that they are forcing a candidate upon the Republican States against their will, and therefore Iowa as well as Kansas was a disappointment for them.

The Tildenites are again troubled by reports that their candidate with the "barrel" is in ill health, and is in fact declining. It has been known very well that he is afflicted with partial paralysis, but he has started in the Presidential race with such vigor that it was thought he would recover. Perhaps the present reports come from Democratic competitors, who want to kill him off. LEO.

Boston and Baltimore.

Nineteen years to-day have rolled past since the occurence of an event in this city that formed prelude to the tragedy of civil war; and to-day some of the Massachusetts men, who, on the 19th of April, '61, fought their way through these streets, return to be welcomed as guests, to be feted and honored, and to rehearse with old comrades stories of the battle-field, the march and the bivouac. Just as time is soothing the asperities of the war epoch, so it is drawing us so far away from those years of armed strife that they are becoming history. The man who is thirty now was a school-boy of eleven when the conflict commenced, and he who was in the flush of manhood when Lee surrendered is now qualified by age to be a grandfather, telling to the children of the second generation gathered around him the story of the days when he wore the gray or the blue. We believe that among the survivors of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who are to visit Baltimore, there will be as little bitter feeling revived by reminiscences of the past as among the men who tested their mettle in meeting them upon the field. Both sides have agree to erect upon the graves of the dead the pillars of a nation all the stronger for reunion, and the interchange of courtesies between people of the North and those of the South would be idle were it not that they meant mutual devotion to a common nationality. Certainly the coming of the Massachusetts veterans to Baltimore must be remindful of the fervent welcome which Maryland soldiers found in Boston at the Bunker Hill Centennial, when the city extended to them its most bounteous hospitality, and they in some measure repaid it by that graceful act of wreathing the monument to the Union dead with fresh and fragrant flowers. If, in the heat of political contention, harsh and angry thoughts obtain expression, still when the occasion has gone by even antagonistic partisans have a sense of having spoken with the exaggeration inevitably created by the excitement of the moment; and out of Congress or off the stump they acknowledge that their opponents are, after all, good citizens and good fellows. It is eminently proper that the reception and entertainment of the Bay State veterans should be the care of Maryland men who fought under the same flag with them; but we trust, nevertheless, that they will be made to feel that in the city when they were once greeted as hostiles they are now saluted as friends by all classes of its people. Such a sentiment can be manifested without any official demonstration. It can be shown in a hundred ways and by a hundred actions prompted by kindly feeling. Now that Southern soldiers have known Northern cordiality, and General Grant, just from the South, bears witness to the might of the reconciliation sentiment in that section, there is all the needful warrant for Baltimoreans, no matter what side they took in bygone years, asking the visitors from Massachusetts to clasp hands in a warm and genrous grasp.—*Balto. American of Monday.*

THE SCHOOLEY CASE.—The abduction of Mr. J. W. Schooley, of this city, upon a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, which was improperly honored by Gov. Hamilton, has created no little excitement and indignation among the merchants and business men of Baltimore. While no one, of course, supposes that Governor Hamilton was actuated by any wrongful intent, there can be no doubt that he was guilty of the grossest negligence in honoring the requisition without a careful inquiry into the facts and law of the case.

The conclusion seems to be unavoidable that Gov. Hamilton acted with criminal haste and carelessness, and with a strange indifference to the fights and welfare of a citizen of his own State. As it turns out, Mr. Schooley's arrest and extradition were utterly without warrant in fact or law, and if such cases as this are to occur often, no business man, and in fact no citizen of the State can feel himself secure.—He may be dragged from his home at any moment upon trumped up charges from another State, and put to great expense and trouble to regain his liberty. Of course, it is not likely that such a case will occur again, but the negligence shown in this is worthy of the severest censure, and no man concerned is more censurable than Gov. Hamilton.—*Baltimorean.*

IT is the custom of late, when speaking of presidential candidates, to mention that they are the possessors of millions of dollars. Is it possible that the question has been narrowed down to dollars vs. brains? When dollars win, it is placing a very low estimate on the virtue ... intelligence of the voter.

Northern and Southern Democrats.

The condition of the Democratic party is a very interesting one just at this time. The South does not wanta Brigadier-General from the North or West, but would not object to one couning from its section if it could possibly elect him without the vote of the Northern States. The Northern Democrats don't want a Southern Democrat because of his secession record, which would be sure and certain defeat to all their cherished hopes of a division of the spoils of office. The South has no particular fondness for anybody who opposed it in its wishes to establish a Southern Confederation, and it entertains almost a feeling of contempt for any man who wore the epaulets during the civil conflict; hence its recent cry for a civilian to be placed in the presidential chair. The gist of the whole matter is that the Democratic party is composed of two wings, which divided years ago on the old slavery issue. It split upon this rock in 1860; the old wreck has been stranded ever since, the war having left it upon the beach high and dry. A few old party fossils from time to-time have added new timbers, and have attempted to float the old hulk upon the tide. Their last herculean effort was in 1876, when the Northern Democracy captured Tilden's money barrels and the South adopted her shot-gun policy, and by corruption and intimidation sought to override the public will. Again they were foiled in their efforts to capture the government which but a few years before they had attempted to destroy, but this time by ballots—previouly by bullets. And now they are attempting to rally their forces for another contest. They are about to enter the field with the North and the South divided. With them it is a sectional coutest in the selection of their candidates. The scenes in their convention at Cincinnati promise to be lively and interesting.

For the Union.

Against the Grain.

Reader, did you ever try to plane a board against the grain? If not, just try it, and see how it works. It will be a good lesson for you, that is, if you can comprehend anything above your own dear darling self. Try to wrangle out of it; if you will but remember mankind has been planing against his own grain for the last 6,000 years; but tell him of it and he will laugh at you for being a crack-brained visionary. Now I am no prophet, nor a preacher, neither a religieux, but if I were a betting man, would bet ten to one that if an impartial jury were to try us by a certain well established Law, and all the facts of our lives could as they once will be brought to light, ninety out of every hundred would be found guilty—guilty because the law is such a comprehensive code of humanity that our little minds will not grasp its beneficent provisions; because it runs too much against the old heathen grain. It is simply bosh of the tallest kind to splutter about the standard, or whose standpoint it may be. There is but one standard, and it is this which runs so screly against the grain. Man robs himself upon a bare supposition that he is doing certain things for his own interest, nominally, but not certainly; for the certainty would run woefully against the grain. Just immagine what a tremendous run against the grain it would be if the civil law should say, you shall not take more than three per cent. interest for any moneys you loan to another, and if you try to evade the law shall forfeit the whole. Yet one of a higher power says you shall not take one penny of usury.—Oh! but usury means illegal interest, "does it?" That will do to tell to the marines. The sailors have taken to studying facts for themselves; it is one of those poor miserable old heathen make-shift excuses, to shift burdens upon others shoulders who have no interest in the matter, and it rarely runs against the grain because the spice of self is in the question. It runs against the grain to do unto others as you would that others should do unto you. Ah! in it there is so much that would bring man nearer to omnipitence, but we wrap ourselves in an impenetrable cloak and say, every one must look out for himself. Yes, and some day in the near future there will be One who will look up all the petty pleas and then give us an eternity of thought that will run against the grain. PAREGETTER.

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was for years offered in every paper of the land by the former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh it would not cure. It cures by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. Snuff or dust of any kind dries up catarrh and drives it to the lungs. This remedy has stood the test of time having been a popular remedy for a quarter of a century. Sold by druggist at 50 cents.

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WHAT the country desires to know just now, is how often Seymour has declined to be a candidate, and how often Tilden has withdrawn from the political field? This information is past the comprehension of the most sagacious and far-seeing politicians.

A DOUBLE HEADED Democratic convention is soon to meet at Albany. Scalps will be cheap after the adjournment.

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GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
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Wheat, Fultz,	1.30@1.35
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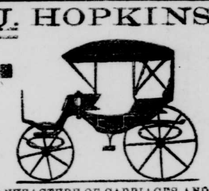
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