American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 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.

A Horrible Dream.

John Lofland, better known throughout Delaware as the "Milford Bard" resided in Wilmington for several years, and died there in 1850. He wos born in Milford, and after receiving a collegiate education, devoted himself to literary pursuits. He resided in his native town for many years but in 1838 removed to Baltimore city and remained there for a short time. He then removed to Wilmington and is still remembered by many of the older residents of that city. He was peculiarly endowed with rare intellectual attainments, and his compositions, embracing prose and poetry possessed the living embodiment of pathos and fervor. Though richly endowed by nature with a vivid immagination and the gift of song, he was addicted to the wine cup, and on this rock wrecked every hope of earthly ambition. It was while in one of his bachannalian revels, the brain fired by fumes of the intoxicating cup that he dreamed a dream in which was pictured his past life and future end.

He had been for weeks under the influence of inebriation and had retired to his couch for slumber and repose. In this condition he fell asleep and dreamed he entered a rail road station, took passage on a departing train and soon found himself travelling at lightning speed, he knew not wither. At every way station youth and beauty, cheeks roseate with health, young men and middled aged, the feeble and decrepid men of grey hairs and bowed down with age, eagerly soughtto obtain passage. Mirth, hilarity and song employed the moments as the train moved with the velocity of the wind. The sensation was delightful, the throng gay and happy. Suddenly the scene changed to one of dread and astonishment. He looked and behold the cars in which they are seated and which are moving at lightning speed are glass; the rails are glass also. He looked out and beside the railway the road is strewn with glass coffins and the upturned faces of the pallid dead, cold and grim in death, meet his horrified vision. Appalled and terrified at the awful sight he would have retreated from the scene presented. But he is held to the spot as if bound by the strongest fetters. Festivity and song go on and amid the whirl and gayety of the scene the solemn faces of the dead strewn all along the track are forgotten. But only for a momen. A closer scruiting revealed here and there in the cold and limpid countenance of the dead, a familiar face, the companion of his youth, and futher on an associate of maturer years. Further and further, faster and faster they travel with a celebrated speed, until he beholds now the friends of his youth and manhood lie strewn thick like autumn leaves all about him.

Overcome with painful emotions, his heart stirred with grief, he turned about him to seek for information as to the solemn scenes which surrounded him. He sought the conductor of the train and demanded to know the meaning of the strange sights and this hilarity and mirth, amid the solemn death scenes on this great thoroughfore over which they were so rapidly travelling.

"Why, sir," remarked the conductor, "are you ignorant of these scenes and know not whither you are bound?" This, sir, is the rail road of Life. This train on which you are travelling is known as that of Dissipation.—You entered at the station of Moderation. We have passed the stations of Mild Drinks, Drunkeness, Disgrace and Poverty and our place of destination is that of Destruction.—These millions of upturned faces of the dead are the votaries of Bacchaus, sacrificed at the shrine of this blind god and are victims of their own slavish appeties. This trausparent rail road which you see resembling glass, represents human life as pictured in the immagination of the inebriate. Strong drink infatuates, gives to life a false coloring, lures on to scenes of festivity and falsely deludes and was its victim to destruction. There is but one more station before we reach the end of our journey and that is Reform. But few stop here, and of the number that do, a vast majority again join the throng for Destruction.

Here the Bard awoke and being horrified by the scenes presented in his dream, resolved as thousands of others had done before him, to abandon his cups and lead a sober life. But alas for human frailty. Again and again were these resolves made to be as often broken, until at last so weak had become resistance to overcome the temper that he fell a victim to the fell destroyer.

How man fathers and young men are there in this country to-day, who boast in their strength of manhood their power to master strong drink, have already entered the station of Moderate Drinking; have embarked on this railroad of glass and are being carried with lightning speed down to destruction?

Mr. Henry G. Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, declares that June will be an intensely hot month, and that July will be a terrible month for storms, with great heat, but that a fall-like relapse with frost, will in all probability occur a few days before the twentieth.

The ravages of the army worm are becoming alarming in Delaware. Near Delaware City they were allowed to cross a road, after devasting one wheat field, to get to pastures new. The farmers are trusting to luck that they will not get into their field, but take no precautions, when digging a ditch would save them.

A. Gee Takato, secretary of the Japanese legation, committed suicide at Washington on Sunday last, by shooting himself with a pistol. He left a written statement, somewhat incoherently written, in which he said that he had taken an active part in the insurrection in Japan in 1876, and had lost his honor. The other members of the legation known of no reason why the deed should have been committed.—Takato was 30 years of age, and was appointed to the legation here in April last.

The Whaling Bark alaska arrived at New Bedford, last Friday, from the South Pacific ocean. She had on board 2,000 barrels of sperm oil, including 45 barrels taken on the passage. She had been absent four years, and sent home on the voyage 1,220 barrels of sperm and 203 barrels whale oil; also 1,217 pounds of whale-bone. This the largest catch of sperm oil, it is said, that has been made in the same time in thirty years. The Alaska left Chatham Islands February 24, and the Block Island light was sighted May 27. Light winds and calms were expeicnced on the homeward trip. The whole distance could have been made in a whaleboat,

Senator Bayard at the Manor.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware, arrived at Ellicott City, June 6th, from Washington, on the 7 o'clock train, and was met by Hon. John Lee Carroll and taken to his home at Doughoregan Manor. The news of his expected visit to Gov. Carroll's was rumored around town during the day, and a considerable crowd gathered at the depot obtain a look at the man who is the favorite of the Howard county Democracy for the nomination of candidate for the presidency. He was introduced by Gov. Carroll to quite a number of the prominent Democrats in the assemblage, and then drove off to the manor. On the way through the town he was scrutinized by many spectators, who had gathered on the street and in the windows and doorways, but no attempts at an ovations were made. Today Gov. Carroll gave a dinner in his honor, at which the members of the Howard county bar were invited, and also many other prominent citizens of the county. Prominent among those present were Hon. A. P. Gorman, Henry E. Wootton, Esq., and Dr. S. A. Keene.

Chicago Convention.

The Republican Convention met in Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d inst The friends of the candidates opposed to Gen. Grant, by a combination, succeeded in organizing the Convention by the selection of Senator Hoar, of Mass. as Chairman. The Committee on credentails and platform were appointed, and there reports were adopted, after much warm discussion on Saturday, when a ballot for President was ordered.

Hon. James F. Joy, of Michigan, nominated James G. Blaine. Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, nominated Gen. Grant, and Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio, nominated John Sherman. Senator Edmunds, Windom, and Mr. Wasburne were also nominated.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10.

Twenty-eight ballots were had on Monday, with but slight changes. The last was:—Grant, 307; Blaine, 279; Sherman, 92; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 2.

The balloting indicates, that none of the prominent candidates will be nominated.

P. S.—Since writing the above a telegraph dispatch has been received announcing the nomination of Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio, for President.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June, 4, 1880.

Notwithstanding the lack of interest in its proceedings, Congress is plodding along, and has really passed some important bills this week. In view of this, it would seem advisable, if possible, to keep some public excitement going during the term of Congress, to divert to public attention, we might then have busy, short sessions. Taken as a whole Congressmen are quite bashful, and are seen at their best when attracting the least attention. Yesterday the Senate passed the Eaton Tariff Commission bill, and this morning those who favor free trade, and low tariff are jubilant.—The bill as passed by the Senate, however, is not objectionable to the protectionists, it simply concedes to the wisher of the free traders, in so far as ordering an investigation of the subject or tariff and Internal Revenue systems. The clause defining the duties of the Commission is short and I will give it: "It shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mineral and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, or a revision of the existing tariff, and the system of internal revenue law, upon a scale of justice to all interests." The bill also empowers the committee to go to any portion or section of the country they deem advisable. The gentlemen composing the commission will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.—They will report the result of their inquiries to Congress next January.

The General Deficiency bill appropriating nearly $5,000,000, passed the House late yesterday, afternoon. The management of this bill and even passage is a Democratic plunder. The bill has been under discussion for two days, and had it continued under Democratic management, the discussion would have lasted a week longer. That the bill passed so soon and was mutilated so little is manly due to the efficient management of Mr. Hiscock, to whom the Democratic leaders yielded the management when they realized they could not manage it themselves. And it is a well known fact that in all cases, the Democrats fare better with their bills when manged by a Republican, than they do under their own. The item appropriating money to pay marshals for services performed in the last 11 months is loaded with the election "rider" which prohibits the payment of a dollar to the marshals who served under the election laws in California last fall. By this action the Democrats consent to go into the next campaign committed to the policy of nullyingly constitutional laws which they have no power to repeal.—There were other blunders committed by the Democrats which space does not permit me to tell, but they were ridiculous rather than criminal. Congress will adjourn about the 18th of June.

The Indian Troubles in the Southwest

General Hatch telegraphs from Fort Craig, under date of May 31st, stating that his four companies are reduced to about one hundred, and the Indian scouts are in pursuit of the Indians going to Mexico. There are about one hundred warriors in the party. The Indians are probably Mexican Indians, and not Victorla's main force, as supposed by Lieut. Maney as they have many wounded. The General, in concluding, says: May catch them before they reach the line. My orders are such that I can follow them no further, and must look out for Indian bands in the mountains here. Cusack, with four companies (120 men), is doing hard scouting and good work east of the Rio Grande. Casualties in my command; should give me fifty Indian scouts; more valuable now than four times the number of recruits The surprise made by the scouts on the 24th is more serious to the hostiles than at first supposed. The following is Lieutenant Maney's telegram, who commands the scouts:

Fort Cummings, May 31.—The trails lead from the west side of Cook's canon straight for Florida mountains, The hostiles are making for Mexico for the benefit of the wounded. The trail does not seem to consist of as many as formely, I think the trail was made by Victoria's party almost entirely.

The Eastern Shore Ship Canal.

It has already been stated that the committee on commerce reported adversely the Henkle bill in favor of a ship canal between the Chesapeak and the Delaware by way of the Sassfrass river. It was the proper thing to do. The most desireable route, as the *Sun* has earnestly contended, and as the report of the United States engineers demonstrated, is by way of the Choptank river. It was this latter route that had the support of Mr. Kimmel in committee, and was forcibly advocated by him in a speech before the House of Representatives on Thursday of last week, when the bill to aid in the construcsion of the Maryland and Delaware ship canal was under consideration. This speech, which was printed a week later in the *Congressional Record*, gives the reasons why, if any ship canal is to be constructed across the Eastern Shore peninsula, the Choptank route should be chosen, and points out in a clear and cogent way, the advantages which that route offers above all others that have been surveyed and reported upon by the engineer corps appointed for that purpose. Mr. Kimmel undertakes in his speech to prove that such a ship canal so located is a matter of national concern, and the statistics which he gives to illustrate and enforce his argument, show how largely the commerce of the Western States would be benefitted by such a canal, and how important an aid to the national defense it would become as an interior water way in the event of a foreign war. Referring to the position of Baltimore, he points to the fact that the waters of the Chesapeake approach nearer to the waters of the Ohio river and the lakes than those of any other inlet from the Atlantic ocean; that through the system of railroads having their termination the port of Baltimore is nearer the interior cities of Pittsburgh, Erie, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and to all the centers of the South and Southwest, via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, by distances ranging from 103 to 262 miles, than the port of New York State, and that qy the Northern Central railroad and its connections, Rochester, Buffalo and Dunkirk, although in New York State, are nearer to Baltimore than to the city of New York. In respect to commerce, he shows that the exports of breadstuffs from Baltimore, have increased from 1,870,397 bushels in 1869 to 45,098,216 bushels in 1879; of provisions and tallow, 3,156,085 pounds in 1869 to 55,694,422 pounds in 1879; that while the rate of increase in imports of breadstuffs at New York in ten years has been 469 per cent., the rate of increase at Baltimore has been 2,299 per cent., and that while the increase in provisions and tallow at New York in ten years has been 532 per cent., the increase at Baltimore for the same period has been 1,665 per cent. Many of the facts cited by Mr. Kimmel, besides those we have quoted, have been touched upon before, but he deserves credit for the way in which he has brought them together arranged in due order and has made them the foundation of his argument. This argument is further elucidated in the Congressional Record by a map, giving the lines of the Sassafras and Choptank routes, and not only exhibiting the difference between them as a means of reaching the ocean, but also the distance that would be saved to commerce by avoiding the long and sometimes dangerous passage by the Chesapeake bay and between the capes. The project is one that is now fairly before the country, and although no action on it may be taken by Congress at this session, it is one that will increase in strength and favor the more its merits are discussed.—*Balto. Sun.*

Some Curious Figures.

Alabama is as large as England, and yet has only 1,000,000 of people to England's 21,000,000. California, with less than 1,000,000 of people, is very little smaller than France with 36,000,000. Nevada is a little smaller, and Oregon is larger, than New York and Pennsylvania combined; so either of these new states could easily hold the two older states combined population of 8,500,000. We do not think Massachusetts overcrowded with 1,500,000, nor Ohio with less than 3,000,000, nor New York with 4,500,000. And yet, if Texas were settled as thickly as New York, its 1,000,000 would grow to 22,000,000; if like Ohio, it would have 21,000,000; if like Massachusetts, it would hold 52,000,000, or more than the whole present population of the Union. There are only fifteen states out of the thirty-eight which have each more than 1,000,000 of people, while there are fourteen states which have a larger area than England, with have a larger area than England, with her 21,000,000. Settled like England, these states would have more than 300,000,000. The states toward which immigration is now mainly settling are Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Colorado. These about equal Missouri in population, while their area is ten times hers. So, to be evenly populated as that state is, these five should have 29,000,000; and, to be settled like Massachusetts, being ninety times as large, they must have 135,000,000, or three times our country's present population. If the whole territory of the Union were settled like New York, it would contain 270,000,000; if like Massachusetts, 560,000,009; and if it reached England's ratio of inhabitants to the square mile, its population would almost equal the present population of the globe.—*Exchange.*

A Fatal Accident.

LIEUTENANT ZELLIN THROWN FROM HIS HORSE NEAR NORFOLK AND KILLED.

Norfolk, Va., June 5.—Lieutenant Zellin, of the United States Marine Corps, and attached to the receiving-ship Franklin, of this station (a son of General Zellin, of Washington), met with a terrible and fatal accident last night while returning from Ocean View. Just before reaching the Cottage toll bridge, three miles from this city, his horse—a very spirited animal—took fright and ran away. Lieutenant Zellin retained his presence of mind, and failing to control his horse, he called to the toll-keeper to shut the gate, hoping thereby to stop the horse. One half of the gate was closed, and while the boy in charge was closing the other half, the horse struck the closed part, throwing Lieutenant Zellin on the bridge with such force that he was dead in five minutes. A cut over his right eye was the only external injury that was apparent. Death resulted from the breaking of his neck. An inquest was held at 2 o'clock this morning, and the body was brought to the city by Col. J. L. Broome, commandant of the marine corps at this station, accompanied by his fellow-officers of the Franklin. Lieutenant Zellin was a young officer of much promise, and was quite a favorite in naval circles.

An Adroit Thief.

Baltimore, May 29.—During the burning of Steinbach's store on Baltimore street, the crowd was so dense from St. Paul to Calvert street, that locomotion was quite an impossibility. It was a most opportune moment for pick pockets, and well did they improve the chance. A young gentleman of Baltimore, while working his way through the crowd was relieved of a massive gold watch and chain. The chain had a valuable locket attached, in which was a likeness of the wearer's wife. This he had taken the precaution to place between two of the button holes of his vest on the inner side fearing it might be dragged off in the squeeze. The thief who relieved him, however, dragged off watch, chain and locket. The loser has not the remotest idea when the theft was accomplished, so dexterous was the achievement. The matter is in the hands of the detectives, and the stolen property may be recovered.

Nothing can be great which is not right.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson's Son Shot by a Schoolmate.

Newburg, N. Y., June 5.—John G. Thompson, Jr., of Ohio, son of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, was shot and seriously wounded in the abdomen to-day, at Highland Falls, by Beaumont Buck, of Texas. Both of the young men were candidates for admisaion to the West Point Academy, and were attending Col. Houses' preparatory school. Buck had been made the victim of hazing by the other students, and becoming enraged at some remarks to-day, drew a revolver and shot Thompson. Buck gave himself up to Justice Avery, and was committed to the county jail to await the result of Thompson's injuries. The bullet passed through the latter's body, and his condition is critical. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson has been telegraphed for.

The Monticello Burying Ground.—The owners of the burial ground at Monticello, near Charlottesville, Va., where repose the remains of Thomas Jefferson, have prepared and submitted to the government a deed that they are ready to execute. This conveyance is made subject to the express proviso and conditions following: That the remains of Thomas Jefferson shall never be removed from where they now lie; that the remains of the other persons whose graves are within the lot conveyed by the deed shall be allowed to remain where they are, with the privileges to the relatives of such persons to remove such remains or to erect monuments over such graves if they shall wish to do so; that the remains of such of the grand-children of Thomas Jefferson as have died, or as are now living, or the remains of any husband or wife of any such grandchildren, and the remains of no other person whatsoever, may be buried within the lot, and that monuments may be erected over the graves of such persons, and that no inclosure shall be made around the grave of Thomas Jefferson which shall not include in it the rest of the family graveyard. As will be seen, this demands no right of sepulture to the heirs of Mr. Jefferson's grandchildren.

Severe Accident.—Last Saturday afternoon Mr. R. A. Spencer, a prominent farmer residing about four miles from this town, met with a severe and painful accident which came near resulting in the loss of his life. He had been transacting business at the depot and was returning home, when on crossing the railroad a short distance from the station, he was thrown out of his carriage, his right shoulder striking the ground and his head the iron rail. He was picked up by Mr. Robert Walker who happened to be near by and conveyed back to a platform, in an unconscious condition. Dr. Bishop was summoned and rendered medical aid. On examination no bones were found to be fractured, and he was not hurt internally. Mr Brothers took him home. On Sunday he had partially returned to consciousness. From what we can learn, he is improving rapidly and will soon be out again. Two strawberry crates were in the carriage at the time of the accident and as he was sitting on them before he reached the railroad, it is supposed that on crossing the jolt caused the crates to slip from their place and he fell out,—*Delawarean.*

Whitewashed Babies.—A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives wated the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in rising sun white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole Island was in commotion. Whitewash became the rage.—Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush. Contentions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush, and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub, more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut a domestic utensil, a war club or a garment, but was white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted in grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.—*Chambers Journal.*

What the Southern Democrats will Demand.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "Southern democrats are giving it to be understood that if New York and the North and West insist upon Mr. Tilden, the second place on the ticket must be accorded to a Southern man. Some correspondence on the subject has taken place, within the day or two past, which would be interesting reading, if the parties to it would consent to its publication. The national, as well as the State committee, there is reason to believe, have received these Southern intimations, as well as prominent democrats who hold no official relations to the party. Among the names put forward as fit to be on the ticket with Mr. Tilden are those of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Senator Gordon, of Georgia; Senator Beck, of Kentucky; Senator Lamar, of Mississippi; or Congressman Reagan, of Texas; or Vance of, of North Carolina; or Robert M. McLane, of Maryland."

The Earth Not a Globe.—On Thursday evening last a lecture was delivered at the Christian Tabernacle, on George street, by Prof Wm. Carpenter, of London. The popular Newtonian system of the earth being a heavenly body, and revolving round the sun, at the accredited rate of 68,000 miles per hour, was vigorously denounced, as against all fact and common sense. Several somewhat striking facts were brought forward, notably the one that the light at Cape Hatteras can be seen a distance of 40 miles from the deck of a ship at sea, the light being but 265 feet high. If the earth be a globe, said the lecturer, the light ought to be 850 feet below the line of sight, in consequence of the necessary curvature of the earth's surface. Doubtless, some opposition will be called forth on the part of our scientists to the bold assertion of this bold lecturer.

One Experience from Many.—"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

The latest joke.—The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, a democratic newspaper, thinks if Gen. Grant is defeated at Chicago, the democrats should take him up at Cincinnati and nominate him. It says Grant was a democrat before the war, that his sympathies are with the democratic party, that the South will remember with gratitude his treatment of Lee's army—in brief, that he is the most available candidate the democrats can take up. It is done with the utmost seriousness, too.

District School Trustees.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of School Commissioners for Caroline county held May 25th, 1880, the following appointments was made of School District Trustees:

First Election District.

Marydel, No. 1.
S. N. West,
Van. Heather,
John Waters.

Bee Tree, No. 2.
James Graham,
James Jones,
William McKnett.

Henderson, No. 3.
James A. Smith,
Is. Greenwell,
H. McDaniel.

Castle Hall, No. 4.
Dr. A. Hardcastle,
Charles J. Roe,
One to be supplied.

Second Election District.

Moore's, No. 1.

Whiteleysburg, No. 2.
Esma Lowe,
Jacob Stockley,
John Carter.

Greensboro', No. 3 & 4.
Col. W. H. Comegys,
A. B. Roe,
Robert Coursey.

Bargus, No. 5.
Robert Jarrell,
Thos. H. Coursey,
Wm. Pennington.

Bridgetown, No. 6.
Wm. Pritchett,
W. J. Jarman,
Wm. M. Day.

Oakland, No. 7.
James R. Roe,
Joseph B. Orrell,
Trustin Pippin.

Ridgely, No. 8.
Madison Whitby,
Harry Mancha,
One to be supplied.

Third Election District.

Hillsborough, No. 1.
Dr. Thos. Hackett,
Alex. Matthews,
John F. Russum.

Trawley's, No. 2.
T. J. Warren,
Beniah Kinnamon,
George Powell.

Long's, No. 3.
R. C. Carter,
Dr. E. E. Atkinson,
John W. Carroll.

Boonsborough, No. 4.
James D. Wilson,
Wm. S. Ridgely,
J. L. Patterson.

Saulsbury's, No. 5.
Edward Saulsbury,
Levi T. Dukes,
Henry Saulsbury.

Denton, No. 6 & 7.
J. W. Bryant,
R. J. Jump,
J. W. Kerr.

Piney Grove, No. 8.
A. J. Greenley.
Matthew Garey,
D. J. Zacharias.

Camp Grove, No. 9.
W. H. Dewese,
John Horsey,
J. W. Thawley.

Willoughby's, No. 11.
W. S. Evitts,
Alfred B Carter,
Aaron Willoughby.

Andersontown, No. 12.
T. Nuttle,
James A. Dixon,
Levin W. Pool.

Oaks, No. 13.
T. H. Slaughter.
Charles Roe,
Henry Jopp.

Harris' Chapel, No. 14.
Henry C. Fisher,
Alfred J. Wilson,
W. E. Saulsbury.

Lider's, No. 15.
Willis Liden,
Philip Noble,
Wm. T. Johnson.

Burrsville, No. 16.
Wm. Stephens,
John Russell,
Wm. T. Harvey.

Potter's Land'g, No. 17.
Elias Williamson,
Dr. J. W. Hignutt,
T. F. Johnson.

Wyatt's, No. 18.
John R. Wyatt,
Henry Irwin,
Evan Morgan.

Fourth Election District.

Hunting Creek, No. 1.
John R. Wright,
Peter Carroll,
Willis Carroll.

Poplar Neck, No. 2.
Willis Wright,
Samuel R Buckley,
Charles Carmine.

Preston, No. 3 & 4.
Dr. H. F. Willis,
J. B. Fletcher,
Jos. H. Harrison.

Bethlehem, No. 5.
John A. Dillen,
Wm. T. Hignutt,
R. M. Messick.

Union Grove, No. 6.
James W. Harris,
S. H. Fluharty,
Perry D. Taylor.

Laurel Grove, No. 7.
Samuel Trice.
John Rumbold,
Robert A. Chance.

Harmony, No. 8.
F. S. Todd,
Charles McNash,
Thos. F. Corkran.

Gravely Branch, No. 9.
Daniel Todd,
Elijah Towers,
Charles H. Todd.

Hog Creek, No. 10.
John Williamson,
W. W. Stebbins,
John R. Knowles.

Hog Island, No. 11.
Samuel Nichols,
Aaron Griffin,
Tilghman E. Kelley.

Fifth Election District.

Concord, No. 1.
John Ahearn,
J. T. Davis,
James Beachamp.

Chestnut Woods, No. 2.
Wm. Morgan,
John Satterfield,
M. Hubbard.

Smithville, No. 3.
Bennett Todd,
Wm. E. Liden,
James L. Bullock.

Friendship, No. 4.
Matthew Patton,
John W. Todd,
Wm. W. Williams.

Midway, No. 5.
Samuel Nichols,
James Nichols,
John Nichols.

Federalsburg, No. 6.

Davis, No. 7.
N. Davis,
Alfred Davis,
Handy White.

Houston Branch, No. 8.
Baynard Wheatley,
Charles Davis,
George C. White.

The Trustees, as required by law, shall meet within thirty (30) days after their appointment, appoint a chairman to hold office for one year, and give notice of appointment to the Secretary of the Board of County School Commissioners. See School Law passed January Session, 1874, Chapter 11, Sec. 8, and Chapter V, Sec. 1.

GEO. F. BEAVEN,
jun3-3w. Sec'y School Board.

DEATH TO NAIL SELLERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

HARDWARE!

NAILS, - - - $3.50 per keg, Cash.
RETAIL, - - - 4 to 5 cts. per pound.

A LARGE LOT OF

Felloes, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts,

Now on Hand,

PURCHASED Before the ADVANCE.

Felloes as Low as $1 Per Set.

WE SELL GOODS AT THESE

LOW PRICES,

To Save You the EXPENSE OF GOING TO NEW LONDON FOR THEM.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

B. G. STEVENS,
jun3-tf. Potter's Landing.

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If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for **Hop Bitters will Cure You.**

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