American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 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.

BISHOP SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been selected to preside over the mission conferences in China, will start for San Francisco on Mouday, and sail on the 1st of July on the steamship City of Tokio.

THE "salvation army," now operating in New York, have just held the first "council of war." About one thousand persons have been converted. Ten corps have been organized, with eighteen officers. Three hundred and fifty speakers have been raised up. This is the work of nine weeks.

THE census-taker in Aurora, Ind., has discovered a pretty young woman in his bailiwick who has seen but twenty summers, and who in that short period has been the wife of three separate and distinct husbands, and has been the mother of three noisy children.

THE census enumerators in Cincinnati are complaining of insufficient pay. They say they only receive ten cents for every hundred names, and are required to register them alphabetically, which greatly hinders them. This is an innovation, as there is nothing in the law requiring it. Perhaps the superviso is desirous of using his list for a directory.

EDISON is still at work on the electric lamp, and still talks of beating the New York gas companies. He has 90 men making machinery to be used in turning out electric lamps at the rate of 1,000 a day. He was a bit disappointed with his recent exhibition, but says his lamps burned an average of 500 hours each, and he is going to have another public exhibition.

THE LOCAL option resolution allowing the inhabitants of any district to decide by vote whether licenses to saloons shall be renewed or not, was adopted in the English Parliament House on Friday. The money of the brewers defeated the resolution in several previous sessions, but this time, though they had the premier on their side, the ale advocates were defeated by a vote of 229 to 203. The English laborers are, as a rule, over fond of their 'alf and 'alf, and the new law will beyond a doubt prove beneficial to them and their families.

IF the future prosperity of the nation, the happiness and welfare of American people depends on the nominations to be made at Cincinnati; as some of our Democratic exchanges would have us believe, then are we leaning for support on a broken reed. We have a distinct recollection that the last Democratic administration left the country without resources and involved in the greatest civil war that the world has ever witnessed. The past record of that party is too dark to present a single ray of light for the future, or to present a hope of future prosperity to the nation or to contribute to the happiness and welfare of the people. The American people are unwilling to place in the hands of that party the greatest trusts ever confided to freemen.

JOHN AUGUSTUS SUTTER, the California pioneer, whose name is indissolubly connected with the discovery of gold in that State, died on Friday, at Washington. Cof. Sutter (the name was originally Suter) was born in Baden in 1803, graduated at the milltary school in Berne, Switzerland, and came to America in 1834. He went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he pursued the business of Indian trader, along with Bent, St. Vrain, and others, and finally crossed the continent to California, where, after many wanderings, he finally settled, at the forks of the Sacramento river, on the site of the present capital of California, founding a town which he called New Helvetia. After the American occupation Col. Sutter was made alcalde of Sacramento. He had a grist mill at one of his trading posts, near Coloma, El Dorado county, and it was in the washings from the tail-race of this mill, in 1848, that the first gold was found. Col. Sutter lost his property after the discovery of gold, and died a poor man.

ON to Cincinnati was the watchword of the Democratic party last week and every place of entertainment was crowded with the rank and file of that party before the day of the assembling of the convention arrived. The early gathering of the delegates was to gather in caucus and come to some understanding as to who should be the nominee before going into convention. The caucus is the means usually adopted by the Democrats to quiet dissensions in their ranks and to make a seeming show of harmony and good feeling among the brethren. Since the great struggle in their national convention of 1860 they have learned to keep their secrets from public gaze. The disorganizers are kept in check and the secrets of the caucus are not paraded in the columns of the public papers. The leaders of that party are crafty and cunning and hence what is done in secret the public will never know.

There are so many names before the convention and so wild are the speculations as to the probable candidate that results are shrouded in the deepest mystery. The convention assembled on Tuesday and as the organization and other preliminaries will consume some time, it is not probable that a nomination will be made before to-day.

General Garfield's Speech.

Last week while Gen. Garfield was in Whasington and before leaving for his home in Ohio, he was serenaded at his hotel and waited on by a vast concourse of people to congratulate him on his nomination for the Presidency. In response to their call he delivered the following chaste and appropriate little speech which was received with great applause:

Fellow Citizens.—While I have looked upon this great array, I believe I have gotten a new idea of the majesty of the American people. When I reflect that whenever you find sovereign power, every reverent heart on this earth bows before it; and when I remember that here for a hundred years we have denied the sovereignty of any man, and in place of it we have asserted that sovereignty of all in place of one. I see before me so vast a concourse that it is easy for me to imagine that the rest of the American people are gathered here to-night; and if they were all here, every man would stand uncovered and in unsandaled feet in the presence of the majesty of the only sovereign power in this government under Almighty God. (Cheers.) And, therefore, to this great audience I pay the respectful homage that in part belongs to the sovereignty of the public. I thank you for this great and glorious demonstration. I am not for one moment misled into beleiving that it refers to so poor a thing as any one of our number. I know it means your reverence to your government, your reverence for its laws, your reverence for its institutions, and your compliment to one who is placed for a moment in relations to you of peculiar importance. For all these reasons I thank you. I cannot at this time utter a word on the subject of general politics. I would not mar the cordiality of this welcome to which to some extent all are gathered by any reference except to the present moment and its significance; but I wish to say that a large portion of this assemblage to-night are my comrades late of the war for the Union. For them I can speak with entire propriety, and can say that these very streets heard the measured tread of your disciplined feet years ago, when the imperilled republic needed your hands and your hearts to save it. And you came back with your numbers decimated, but those you left behind were immortal and glorified heroes forever, and those you brought back came carrying under tattered banners and in bronzed hands the ark of the covenant of your republic in safety out of the bloody baptism of war. (Cheers.) And you brought it in safety to wave forever by your valor and the wisdom of your brethren who were at home; and by this you were again added to the great civil army of the Republic. I greet you, comrades and fellow-soldiers and the great body of distinguished citizens who are gathered here to-night, who are the strong stay and support of the business, of the prosperity, of the peace, of the civic ardor and glory of the Republic, and I thank you for your welcome to-night. It was said in a welcome to one who came to England to be a part of her glory—and all the nation spoke when it was said—"Normans and Saxons and Danes are we, but all of us Danes in our welcome of thee;" and we say to-night, of all the nations, and of all the people, soldiers and civilians, there is one name that welds us all into one. It is the name of the American citizen, under the Union and under the glory of the flag that led us to victory and to peace. (Applause.) For this magnificant welcome I thank you with all there is in my heart.

Is Tilden in Earnest?

The existence of a letter of this peculiar character has aroused much shrewd comment and no little discussion as to the proper course to be taken in relation to it. A large meeting of the friends of Mr. Tilden was held on Monday evening and it was the universal opinion that the party should give to Mr. Tilden a unanimous complimentary vote with the understanding that afterward his name would be withdrawn by the reading of this letter. There are some of his friends who will favor the complete withdrawal of his name before the convention meets, unless the complimentary vote is agreed upon. To those who know the subtlety of the man it does not seem impossible that this letter should really become a means by which he may snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, and that it should have been unheeded by this consummate manager as an appeal which delegates could not resist. The descriptions of it which are given by the favor few who have seen it show that it is no ordinary composition, and the skilful presentation of it, at the proper time, may recall to Mr. Tilden those who have strayed from his fold, and may accomplish for him that which his most influential friends and supporters have failed to secure. It may not be absurd to expect a revulsion of sentiment in the convention and a return to the old man whose nomination is the only logical result of the party's course for over three years, is this most important paper if handled by men whose heads are half as long as that of the man who wrote it,

Among the many opinions which the letter has called forth is this, that it is the act of a man who sees that he cannot secure the nomination in the ordinary way, and who makes a desperate bid for it by this appeal. Men who hold this opinion regard it as strange that Mr. Tilden was unable to discover his physical weakness until the gathering of delegates in this city concentrated and emphasized the opposition to him which had been slowly but surely growing in many parts of the country.

The Credit Mobilier Case.

THE CHARGE FULLY STATED—GEN. GARFIELD'S OWN EXPLANATION.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

"The points of agreement and difference between General Garfield's testimony and Mr. Ames' may thus be stated: They agree that soon after the beginning of the session of 1867 and 1868 Mr. Ames offered to sell General Garfield ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par and accrued interest; that General Garfield never paid him any money on that offer; that General Garfield never received a certificate of stock; that, after the month of June, 1868, General Garfield never received, demanded or was offered any dividend in any form on that stock. They also agreed that General Garfield once received from Mr. Ames a small sum of money. On the following points they disagreed: Mr. Ames claims that Garfield agreed to take the stock. General Gargeld denies it. Mr. Ames claims that General Garfield received from him $329 and no more, as a balance of dividends on the stock. General Garfield denied it, and asserted that he borrowed from him $300 and no more, and afterwards returned it; and that he never received anything from him on account of stock.

"Now, as to the proof. Part of the memoranda offered by Mr. Ames in evidence were the entries in his diary for 1868. The account entered under General Garfield's name was one of three not crossed off, which Mr. Ames explained was because it had never been settled or adjusted. Here is the entry in full:

GARFIELD.

10 shares Credit M	$1,000.00
7 months 10 days	43.36
Total	$1,043.36
80 per cent. bd. div., at 97	776.00
Int. to June 20th	3.64
Total	$271.00

1,000 C. M.
1,000 U. P.

"Notwithstanding, he said, he had no other entry in relation to Mr. Garfield, on the 22d of January, Mr. Ames presented to the committee a statement of an alleged account with General Garfield, as follows:

J. A. G.	Dr.
1868, To 10 shares stock Credit Mobilier of A	$1,000.00
Interest	47.00
June 19. To cash	329.00
Total	$1,376.00
	Cr.
1868, By dividend bonds Union Pacific Railroad $1,000 at 80 per cent., less 3 per cent	$776.00
June 17. By dividend collected for your account	600.00
Total	$1,376.00

"This account he claimed to have made up from his memorandum book, but when the memorandum book was subsequently presented it was found that the account here quoted was not copied from it, but was partly made up from memory. By comparing this account with the entry made in the diary, as first quoted, it will be seen that they are not duplicates either in substance or form; and that in this account a new element is added, namely an alleged payment of $329 in cash, June 19. This is the very element in dispute. The pretended proof that this sum was paid General Garfield is the production of a check drawn by Mr. Ames on the Sergeant-at-Arms. The following is the language of the check as reported in the testimony:

June 22, 1868.

"'Hay O. A. or bearer three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and charge to my account.

"OAKES AMES."

"This check bears no endorsement or other marks than the words and figures given above. It was drawn on the 22d day of June, and, as shown by the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was paid the same day. But, if this check was paid to General Garfield on the account just quoted, it must have been delivered to him three days before it was drawn, for the account says that he received payment on the 19th of June.

"General Garfield himself has made a review of the whole subject, and from it claims that the following conclusions are clearly established by the evidence.

"'That I neither purchased nor agreed to purchase the Credit Mobilier stock which Mr. Ames offered to sell me, nor did I receive any dividend arising from my own testimony, but from the first given by Mr. Ames, which is not overthrown by his subsequent statements, and is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the case of each of those who did purchase the stock there was produced as evidence of the sale either a certificate of sale, receipt of payment, a check drawn in the name of the payee, or entries in Mr. Ames' diary of a stock account, marked adjusted and closed, but that no one of these evidences existed in reference to me. This position is further confirmed by the subsequent testimony of Mr. Ames, who, though he claimed that I did receive $329 from him on account of stock, yet he repeatedly testified that beyond that amount, I never received or demanded any dividend, that none was ever offered to me, nor was the subject alluded to in conversation. Mr. Ames admitted in his testimony that after December 1867, the various stock and bond dividends amounted to an aggregate of more than 80 per cent., and that between January, 1868, and May, 1871, all these dividends were paid to several of those who purchased stock. My conduct was wholly inconsistent with the supposition of such ownership, for during the year 1869 I was borrowing money to build a house in Washington, and securing my creditors by mortgages on my property; and all this time it is admitted that I received no dividends and claimed none. The attempt to prove a sale of the stock to me is wholly inconclusive, for it rests first on a check payable to Mr. Ames himself, concerning which he said several times in his testimony he did not know to whom it was paid; and, second, upon loose, undated entries in his diary, which neither prove a sale of the stock nor any payment on it. The only fact from which it is possible for Mr. Ames to have inferred an agreement to buy the stock was the loan to me of three hundred dollars. But that loan was made months before the check of June 22, 1868, and was repaid in the winter of 1869, and after that date there was no transactions of any sort between us, and before the investigation was ended Mr. Ames admitted that on the chief point of difference between us he might be mistaken.

"'That the offer which Mr. Ames made to me, as I understood it, was one which involved no wrong or impropriety. I had no means of knowing and had no reason for supposing that behind this offer to sell me a small amount of stock lay hidden a scheme to defraud the Pacific Railroad and imperil the interest of the United States, and on the first intimation of the real nature of the case, I declined any further consideration of the subject. That whatever may have been the facts in the case, I stated them in my testimony as I have always understood them; and there has been no contradiction, prevarication nor evasion on my part.'

"In winding up his review of the whole matter, General Garfield uses the following language: 'If there be a citizen of the United States who is willing to believe that for $329 I have bartered away my good name, and to falsehood have added perjury, these words are not addressed to him. If there be any one who thinks that any part of my public life has been gauged on so low a level as these charges would place it; I do not address him. I address those who are willing to believe that it is possible for a man to serve the public without personal dishonor. I have endeavored in this review to point out the means by which the managers of a corporation wearing a garb of honorable industry have robbed and defrauded a great national enterprise, and attempted by cunning and deception, for selfish ends, to enlist in its interests those who would have been the first to crush the attempt had their objects been known."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 18, 1880.

Doubtless, at this time, the thoughts of many Republicans are turned towards the coming Presidential Convention at Cincinnati, the platform to be adopted, and, most important of all; the issues upon which they are to go before the country and ask the suffrage of those who have worked and voted to keep the dominant party in power. Their issues in the past have been insufficient and thus Congress has made no new ones worthy of a moments consideration. Congress has made no issue of its own indolence and incapacity most damaging to the majority. The Democrats wished to be known as revenue reforms, &c., but in two sessions they have done nothing either from incapacity or lack of agreement between the two wings of their own party. They cannot lay this failure upon the Republicans. The majority had the power to legislate, and must bear the blame. Their issue of Republican extravagance is gone, and their own cry of "retrenchment" and "reform" is hushed. But they have one cry left, one issue to put forth, and they have also a candidate to "condone" it. "Fraud" is their strongest hold, and Mr. Tilden is best fitted to stand upon the "fraud" platform. Let us have it "fraud" by all means, with it Republicans will be content.—The nomination of General Garfield has deprived them of the "third term" cry, and "no imperialism." Republicans must work hard in town and country and State, there will then be no doubt as to the result of the election next November.

Congress has adjourned, and to-day the city is deserted of members. The usual Department business did not delay them this year, and last night saw the last one leave. The Democratic Congressmen go to Cincinnati, and the Republicans go to that better place, home.—Every one that can seem anxious to get away from the city. The Secretaries leave in a few days, and the President and family will visit the West. In looking over this session of Congress we find that the Republican minority though unable to control legislation, have prevented the passage of much dangerous legislation. The Morgan electoral count bill goes over, the Supervisors bill, and the Deputy marshals bill, share a like fate. For this action we are our Representatives in Congress a great deal. In the next election, federal officers will protect and preserve the purity of the ballot, and the danger of Democratic fraud will no longer cause apprehensions in the Northern States. The South is, of course abandoned. But the North we shall fight for and win.

The work of removing the Bureau of engraving and printing from the Treasury to its new building has been completed.

The entire amount of money appropriated at this session is $186,805,058.40.

Before the Battle.

Mr. Tilden's absolute withdrawal has sadly complicated the situation at Cincinnati, and the future is made all the more unsolved because of the scramble of the other candidates for accession of strength from the votes pledged to the retiring claimant. It does not seem to be doubtful that Mr. Tilden would devise them all, if possible, to Mr. Henry B. Payne, who is his choice for the nomination; but, while Mr. Tilden could have held all these votes for himself, he is not able to control the second choice of all of them. Speaker Randall is a favorite with very many of Tilden faction, and he has lost his temper because the Gramercy Park cipherer did not select him as his residuary political legatee, a favor which Mr. Randall considers was no more than is due on account of his long and faithful service to Mr. Tilden. All the booms—those of Hendricks, Field, Bayard, Thurman, Randall, Hancock, Payne and Jewett—are being actively worked, and the Bayard people were last night disposed to indulge in some enthusiasm over the prospect that a majority of delegates were being converted to the theory that the candidate must of necessity be an Eastern man. But against this dogma the Western aspirants are bound to struggle, and the friends of Hendricks and Thurman are especially excited upon the point. Mr. Tilden's letter of declination, which is published in another column of the *American*, is a document framed with consummate sagacity, and bearing in every line evidence of the keenness of its author. Although it is ostensibly a withdrawal of Mr. Tilden from the contest, it is also a masterly appeal to the sympathies of the convention, and nobody would be surprised if it should turn out a strong card to procure the nomination for the writer. Mr. Henry Waterson, a close friend of Mr. Tilden, suspects that such a turn of affairs is not impossible. Mr. Seymour has written one or two more declination letters.—*Balto. American of Monday.*

Irrefutable Testimony.

JUDGE BLACK ACQUITS GARFIELD OF COMPLICITY IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER OF SWINDLE.

If there is a lawyer in this country who has a constitutional hatred of all public officials who show the slightest tendency towards corruption, it is Judge Jeremiah S. Black, a Democrat of Democrats. With full knowledge, after thorough investigation, he wrote the following letter, which we commend to the careful study of all intelligent and disinterested readers:

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1873.

My Dear Sir—From the beginning of the investigation concerning Mr. Ames' use of the Credit Mobilier. I believed that General Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. This opinion was founded not merely on my confidence in his integrity, but on some special knowledge of his case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but I desire now to repeat it by way of reminder.

I assert unhesitatingly that, whatever General Garfield may have done or forborne to do, he acted in profound ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which Mr. Ames was proposing to sell. He had not the slightest suspicion that he was to be taken into a ring organized for the purpose of defrauding the public, nor did he know that the stock was in any way connected with anything which came or could come within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The case against him lacks the scienter, which alone constitutes guilt.

In the winter of 1869 70 I told General Garfield of the fact that his name was on Ames' list; that Ames charged him with being one of his distributees; explained to him the character origin and objects of the Credit Mobilier; pointed out the connection it had with Congressional legislation, and showed him how impossible it was for a member of Congress to hold stock in it without bringing his private interests in conflict with his public duty. That all this was to him a perfectly new revelation I am as sure as I can be of such a fact, or of any fact which is capable of being proved only by moral circumstances. He told me then the whole story of Train's offer to him and Ames' subsequent solicitation and his own action in the premises much as he details it to the committee. I do not undertake to reproduce the conversation, but the effect of it all was to convince me thoroughly that when he listened to Ames he was perfectly unconscious of anything evil. I watched carefully every word which fell from him on this point, and did not regard his narrative of the transaction in any other respect with much interest, because in my view everything else was insignificant; I did not care whether he made a bargain technically binding or not; his integrity depended upon the question whether he acted with his eyes open. If he had known the true character of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it.

Now, couple this with Mr. Ames' admission that he gave no explanation whatever of the matter to General Garfield; then reflect that not a particle of proof exists to show that he learned anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say that it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and wilfully joined the fraudulent association in question.

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Repsentatives.—*Evening Mail.*

A PAPER HOUSE.—In the exhibition at Sydney Australia, there is a house built and furnished throughout from paper. The structure is one story high, and its skeleton is made of wood. The exterior is molded in carton-pierre, while the interior is covered with the same material, being plain on the floor, forming splendid arabesques on the walls, and molded in imitation of plaster on the ceiling. The doors, cupboards and shelves are of the same material, while the entire furniture, including chandeliers and a stove, in which a fire can be lighted, is made of papier-mache. The carpets and curtains are of paper, and there is a bed-room in which there is only a large bed made of paper-mache, but there are also blankets, sheets, quilts and female underclothing, dresses and bonnets in the latest styles, composed solely of cartonpate. It is proposed to give to series of banquets in this building, in which the plates, dishes, knives, forks and glasses will allbe of paper.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strenghten the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys actives, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

Best Game of the Season.

A CLOSE CONTESTED BASE BALL GAME IN WASHINGTON.

The game between the Nationals and Baltimores on Saturday deserved an audience of 5,000. It had an audience of about 500, who witnessed one of the prettiest exhibitions of ball playing we have had this year. With Dailey pitching, the Baltimores give the Nationals a terrible struggle to win, and the game was anybody's up to the moment the last ball was settled in the hands of Powell, and the third Baltimorean was out in the last inning. Nothing but luck won the game for the home club. The base hit column is not large, but by no means follows that it was the pitcher's and catchers game, for the ball was hit hard and the fielding was sharp throughout. Neither side scored in the first six innings, but in the seventh the visitors earned their single run off safe hits by Richmond, Brouthers and Deasley. In the eight, a base on balls given Lynch, hits by Gerhardt and Mansell and Deasley's muff of Clapp's fine throw from right field gave the Nationals two unearned runs, and that ended the run getting, although in the ninth inning the Baltimores had a man at first and one at third when the side went out. It was Mansell's turn to lead the batting, and right well he did it, making a clean hit every time he went to the bat. Gerhardt was all over the field as usual, and played a great game.—Brouthers' first base play could not be surpassed, and Richmond played his usual strong, brilliant game. The score by innings was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Baltimores	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

LONG ISLAND CITY AHEAD.—New York city has 10,000 liquor shops, Brooklyn more than one-half that number, but Long Island City caps the sheaf. There are in three wards of that semi-bucolic district one hundred and seventeen saloons, fifty-eight of which are unlicensed.

Advice to Consumptives.

No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively. By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wonderful Luck.

ONE MAN THE FATHER OF FORTY TWO CHILDREN—A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

John Hepner, of Reading, was born in Germany in 1815. In 1840 he married his wife lived eight years and bore him seventeen children. She presented him with twins in the first year of their marriage. The next year another pair of twins was born. Every year thereafter Mrs. Hepner gave birth to triplets. The seventh year was signalized by the birth of only one child to the couple. Mr. Hepner's seventeen children, the oldest one 7 years of age, were taken in charge three months after Mrs. Hepner's death by a young German lady, who became the second Mrs. Hepner The first Mrs. Hepner died in February 1848. In February, 1849, her successor presented Mr. Hepner with a boy. On Christmas day of the same year the nineteeth child was added to the Hepner flock. Once a year for five years afterward the family was increased by twins, and for three years after that one child a year was born to Mr. Hepner. The last three were born in this country, Mr. Hepner having emigrated from Germany in 1854. In 1857 his wife died, having been married nine years. Of the thirty-two children that had been born to Hepner twelve had died. In 1858 he married a widow with one child. The third wife bore him nine children in ten years by single births. Mr. Hepner and his last wife are still living.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SNOW HILL, MD.—The large and costly steam saw, planing and flouring mill of Richardson, Moore, Smith & Co., at the southern end of this town, on the Pocomoke river, took fire in the upper story, on Friday evening, at half-past five o'clock, and in three hours was totally destroyed, with one million feet of lumber and an unknown amount of grain, flour and meal. The loss is not less than $25,000. No insurance. The Salisbury fire department reached here at twelve o'clock Friday night and totally subdued the fire. Over fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The loss is great to the town and the county round. The town was in great danger. Men and women worked hard and saved it.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—Per Barrel—	
City Mills	$6.00@6.25
Patapsco Family	7.10@0.00
Patapsco Extra	6.90@0.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—amber	$1.15@1.23
Wheat—red (new)	1.15@1.21
Wheat, Fultz,	1.20@1.22
Corn—white	58@00
Corn—yellow	54@00
Rye	85@89
Oats	39@40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, taxpayers of Caroline county, without regard to party, request that all others who take interest in our public local affairs meet us in convention at Denton on Tuesday, the 6th day of July next, to demand of the Public School Commissioners of Caroline county, that they shall allow a committee of the taxpayers of this county an opportunity to examine the vouchers of the published expenses of the conducting of the public schools of this county for the last ten years.

T. E. KELLY,	J. W. BRYANT,
S. HOBBS,	R. M. MESSICK,
T. SPARKLIN.	HENRY IRWIN,
J. I. LEDNUM.	WILLIS WRIGHT,
J. H. HOLMES,	SAM. R. BUCKLEY,
J. W. KERR.	june 24dm.

WANTED.—Teachers for the Hillsborough School, to commence with the Fall Term. Apply to either of the undersigned trustees,

A. F. MATHEWS,
DR. THOS. HACKETT,
JOHN F. RUSSUM.

june24-3w.

WANTED.

1000 CORDS POPLAR WOOD AT

$3.50 PER CORD.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING.

Sticks to be cut five (5) feet in length and none less than five (5) inches in diameter; that is to say, sticks from five to six inches in diameter not to be split; sticks from 8 to 10 inches in diameter to be split once, and sticks 12 inches and upwards to be quartered, all the bark to be taken off, leaving the sticks entirely clean.

Potter's Landing, B. G. STEVENS.
June 14th, 1880.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.

LUMBER

SHINGLES, SASH & C.

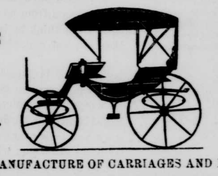
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