American Union

E. W. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1885

GENERAL GRANT wrote his book in hours of pain in order that his wife might be provided for after his death. The proceeds of this work will be her income. And yet certain men are trying to sell spurious editions of this book—editions with which Grant had nothing to do.

THE Republicans could carry Kentucky if they would all vote. The Republican State Central Committee, in an address to the Republicans, says the party cast 118,674 for Blaine and there were at least 40,000 more who neglected to vote. The Democratic majority was not much over 30,000.

THE changes in the postoffices are being made at the rate of fifty a day, or three hundred a week. As there are over 51,000 postoffices in this country, at least 1,020 days will be required to get through the list. This means nearly three and a-half years of working days. It will be well, therefore, for the hungry not to get too hungry. They might starve.

"LET us have peace,' he said years agone, and peace his people have. In their hearts and minds, in this time of peace, there is naught but regard and regret for him for whom strife and disquiet are no more. The good-will of all, whether heretofore friends or not, was his in agony, and will abide with his name forever." Thus speaks the *News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., and thus speak, in their hearts, the people of the Union.

THE death of Gen. Grant and the sympathy it has called forth eloquently show the extinction of sectional animosity. A further proof of this fact is found in a monument, whose corner-stone was laid in Atlanta on Tuesday. It is 180 feet high, and cost $100,000. The statues of Grant, Lee, Johnston and Sherman will be placed in niches near the base of the column, and near the top will be two soldiers, the Blue and the Gray, clasping hands. Above all will be a statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

IT has been decided that Gen. Grant is to be interred in the Central Park, N. Y., on the 4th of August. This will generally be regarded as a fitting spot, for Grant had expressed, though not very strongly, a desire to be buried at New York. Yet there are many who think that he ought to be buried among the Union soldiers. It seems due to the nameless dead of the Union armies that his fame should be theirs, and that they who died to earn his glory should share the immortality of his fame.

THERE being but little news of an interesting character obtainable at Washington the correspondents have to resort to story telling in order to make a showing. One story is to the effect that President Cleveland refused to appoint a man to office to which he had been recommended by a senator and three congressmen, because he incidentally learned that the applicant had been in Washington since the 4th of March. Said the president: "If he has any business at home he must have neglected it, and a man who neglects his own business will neglect the government's. If he has no business that's worse yet. I don't want idlers in the public service." Another story is that some friends of Mr. Cleveland were lamenting the possibility of a cholera visitation. "Don't alarm yourselves needlessly," said the president. "For my part I would not mind if there were two or three cholera cases now in front of the White House. I guess they would scare off the office-seekers." This recalls Mr. Lincoln's remark when a small-pox case appeared at the White House: "All office-seekers come—let them come freely; I've got something to give them at last."

John Roach's Mistake.

After reading some of the Democratic papers upon the failure of John Roach, the public mind might well be astonished that the country ever put up with such an impostor. It might well come to the conclusion that he is a graceless scoun- been fattening upon rich the grossest kind Govern- he

of the dead soldier the people kneel in bitter of the earth and

Ulysses S. Grant.

Long expectancy softened the shock caused by General Grant's death, but it can in no wise moderate the depth and sincerity of the grief with which the American people mourn his demise. Rich in achievement and in honors, and with a place in the hearts of the people rarely enjoyed by great Americans, he has passed from earth at a time of life when he might have fairly expected years of quiet enjoyment after garnering the the fruits of his busy career. Eulogy of such a character is superfluous; it would require the pen of a Macaulay, a Guizot or a Bancroft to paint a prose picture of the man as soldier, President and citizen. It was said of Washington that he was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," yet of Grant could the same sentiment be the more truly expressed. If it were great to win the freedom of America, it was greater to save the Union of our fathers, and the glory of the republic's preservation has been awarded the great soldier by an admiring world. Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Appomattox will perpetuate his fame as Lodi, Marengo, Jena, Wagram and Waterloo recall the great Corsican who swayed the destinies of Europe.

Grant forced success from the hands of fate, seemingly, but, if he had failed, there was that in him which would have won him the plaudits of all who admire steadfast purpose, resolute will, self-possession, breadth of view and fertility of resource. He was emphatically the man for the occasion, and proved himself equal to every emergency with which he was confronted.

Untried in the duties of statesmanship, he, nevertheless, filled the office of President as perhaps no other could have filled it at the time. When the just historian shall write the record of his two terms as chief magistrate he will give due credit to the high patriotism, the honorable intention and the great service of Grant, who, after saving the Union, restored local government, its prime foundation, and was the foremost in the great work of blotting out in all sections the horrid memories of civil war.

Stepping down from his high place, he made a tour of the world. His fame had preceeded him, and everywhere the mightiest monarchs and the humblest people were proud to honor him whom they rightly regarded as the greatest American of his time. Returning to his native land, he pursued his quiet and unostentatious way as a private citizen. Misfortune overtook him, and in his old age he who had saved a nation was confronted with the miseries of poverty and the peril of insidious disease. There is in human history no more touching spectacle than that of this grand old warrior resigning his worldly possessions to his creditors, and beginning anew with the pen the battle of life which he had fought so well with the sword. His topic, ostensibly the story of the nation's peril and deliverance, was in reality his own autobiography. It was not written with his life-blood, it is true, but the bodily pain and mental anguish which the author endured while engaged in the work almost consecrates it. With the same undaunted and unswerving courage which brought him victory over a great and gallant foe he battled with disease and death until his last work was fully done. The "finis" with which the book was closed was practically the conclusion alike of the life of the well-beloved author.

Through his weary illness Gen. Grant bore himself with a calmness, a dignity and a fortitude which commanded the admiration and the sympathy of people of every section, of every race and of every creed. He died with the happy consciousness that the country which he so greatly served was free, united and secure; with the knowledge that his sturdy foes shared with his faithful veterans in regret for his sufferings and joined in hearty wishes that he might be spared to a green and happy old age.

Well as the people knew him, they failed to measure him fully till misfortune threw him in upon himself and made him exhibit Grant—the man—in the strength of his manhood. Then it was that they saw that it was not destiny nor favor nor fortuitous conditions that raised the obscure militiaman to the head of the greatest army that has taken the field in modern times, and made him veritably the first citizen of the republic, but innate genius, courage and strength of purpose—the elements of true manliness.

The Result of one Flirtation.

There is another women this year who has gained notoriety at Long Branch. She raised so much talk when she was there three years ago that she thought it best to spend two summers abroad before returning. She wasn't much more than twenty-five when she went there first, in the summer of 1881, and she had all the beauty and grace that youth could bring. Fair-haired, with light blue eyes and a figure that many of her sisters envied, and, withal, the knowledge of how to use them all to the best effect, she was not long in gaining popularity at Long Branch. Few knew anything of her past, and she took no pains to enlighten the others. She went there to get a rich husband, and she got one. The circumstance of her meeting with the man she married flavors of a romance. He was the nephew and sole heir of a rich dry goods merchant in New York. A flirtation was started between them in the hotel parlor. She got up and walked out on the beach, and he followed. He found an opportunity of speaking to her as he returned a dainty little handkerchief she had dropped, and the meeting on the sands ended a month afterward in a union at the altar. The uncle stormed and made a terrible row about it, and his anger made every one talk of it; but he had to grin and bear it just the same. Before another summer had come around the young husband went out west on a convenient hunting expedition, from which he has not returned, and the wife embarked on the next steamer for Europe, and returned to this country only two weeks ago. A baby girl accompanies her, and she rides out in her victoria with the little child at her side and seems to have forgotten the meeting on the sands that has ended in wrecking one man's life, though it brought her a fortune.

A Coincidence.

Before the wholesale hanging of the Mollie Maguires in 1877 there were only two executions in Schuylkill county, Pa.; but there was something peculiarly noteworthy about them: The first was that of Jimmy Riggs (a negro) in 1847, who was hanged at Orwigsburg, then the county seat; the second was Joseph Brown (a German), hanged in 1875. The peculiar thing about them was that Esquire Jacob Reed committed the negro and his son, Morgan Reed, committed Brown twenty-eight years later. Ben Bartholomew prosecuted the negro and his son, Lin Bartholomew, prosecuted Brown; Sheriff John T. Warner hanged the negro and his son, J. F. Warner, performed the same service for Brown; Dr. Jas. T. Carpenter officially certified that the negro was thoroughly dead after being hanged, and his son, Dr. John T. Carpenter, did the same duty in the case of Brown. This looks as if office were hereditary in Schuylkill county.

A Cold Reception.

The lynchers met with a strong resistance at Marion, Indiana, on Thursday morning. Instead of yielding, the sheriff and a few friends he had collected met the lynchers with a volley of shot, which killed one of their number and wounded several others. If a few more mobs were met in the same manner there would be less lynching done in this country. At the same time the negro, Wallace, who, though 60 years of age, had committed a nameless outrage upon a 14 year-old little girl, and had been guilty of two similar crimes before, and served a term in the penitentiary for one of them, is a double dyed villain, and richly deserves the most ignominious kind of death. It is a pity that such fiends in human shape cannot be caught in the commission of their crime and shot upon the spot, but when they are arrested and put into prison let the law have its course.

Scared to Death by Thunder.

"Why soft shell crabs are killed by thunder storms," says Eugene G. Blackford of New York, has never, to my knowledge, been scientifically explained. My theory is that they are scared to death. You know that the soft crab is the ordinary blue hard crab that has just shed its shell, and I imagine the crab is then in an extremely sensitive state. While in that state and out of its element, if it can see lightning or hear thunder, it almost instantly dies. Whether on train, steamboat, or in crates in the market 75 per cent. of the crabs are killed by a storm. But if they are put in and can only hear a slight under, we do not loose soft-shell crabs, forcast, bunto his

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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I will sell at private sale to a good purchaser one or all of the following described farms:

NO. 1. The farm where I now reside, near Grove, in the 4th election district of Caroline county, containing 239 acres, well improved, two story and a-half building, 8 rooms, painted and papered, with good outbuildings; I growed the present season 164 bushels of wheat to a bushel's sowing; can be purchased for $5,000. A good peach and apple orchard.

NO. 2, is located within a half mile of NO. 1, contains 133 acres, beautifully located; level land, red-clay soil, not a ditch on the farm; 188 bushels of wheat the present season from 25 bushel's sowing; corn crop now growing presents a prospect of 1,000 or 1,200 bushels. Buildings new, two-story dwelling, outbuildings in good repair. A young orchard of 500 apples and peaches. Can be purchased for $3,000.

NO. 3 contains 110 acres, clay soil, grows excellent wheat crops, all in a good state of cultivation; dwelling single-story; 4 rooms below, high elevation, nice and dry, with a good potato cellar; in a good neighborhood, stores, churches, school and sawmill within a half mile. Good apple orchard.

These farms can be bought on reasonable terms, payments to be made as follows: One-third cash, ballance to be agreed upon between the seller and purchaser, possession to be given on the 1st day of January 1886.
Address, O. C. BLADES,
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HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

The undersigned having rented the shop lately occupied by J. T. Comegys, is prepared at all times to do all kinds of

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All orders by mail promptly attended to
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WILLIAM T. WATTS,
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In view of the hard times prevailing at the present time, I have reduced my prices as follows:

STEEL-TOED SHOES,	$1.00
PLAIN, "	75

All other work at correspondingly low prices—must be cash.
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NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
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and a variety of other things that you may need. Please call and examine our stock, for we know we can sell you good bargains.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

We want to call your attention to our stock of Furniture, Carpets and Mattings which we are selling very cheap.

We have taken the old Masonic Hall to store our Furniture, where we are enabled to make a good display, which now makes four rooms well filled with new and seasonable goods, and if we can not suit you it will not be our fault. If you do not see what you want in the first room call for it, it may be in some other.

Country Produce taken for Goods.

Give us a call and we guarantee satisfaction.
H. BLACKISTON & SON,
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Chester River Steamboat Co.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1885.

On Wednesday, June 3d, 1885, and thereafter daily until further notice, the Steamer EMMA A. FORD will leave Chestertown at 6:30 A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 11:40 A. M. Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 2:30 P. M. for all the above landings. ☞ Steamer will leave Queenstown for Baltimore at 9 A. M.

The Steamer CORSICA will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P. M., and on Saturday at 12 M., for Baltimore, stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and Centreville, (Larrimore's Whf.) ☞ Will leave Centreville wharf (Larrimore's) at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday and Thursday, and at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. Returning will leave Baltimore at 11 P. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making the above landings.
GEORGE WARFIELD,
jun4-tf. President.

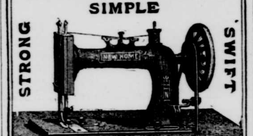
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contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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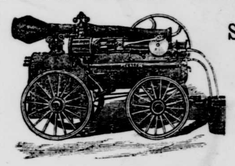
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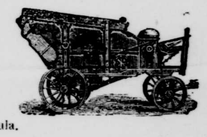
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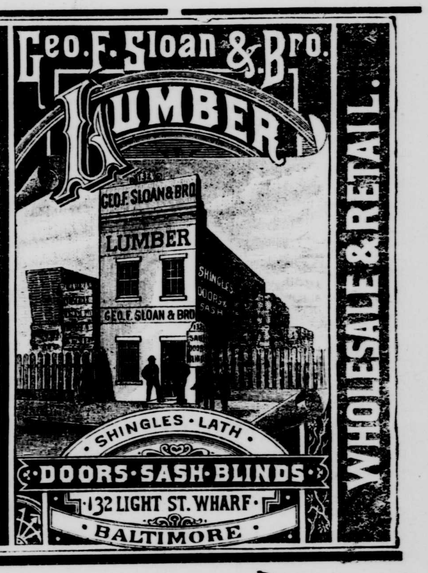
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The largest Line of Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever offered in this market at City Prices.
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