American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, May 13 1875

Constitutionality of the Local Option Law.

On Friday last in the Court of Appeals of Maryland a decision was filed in the case of Wm. Fell vs. the State affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of Caroline county, which involves the validity and constitutionality of the local option law. Fell was indicted for selling liquor on October 5, 1874, in the third district of Caroline county, in violation of chapter 453 of the acts of 1874. In the court below there was no controversy as to the fact of sale, and the case was appealed solely on the question of constitutionality of the law.—The court says the law is constitutional, Judge Bowie alone dissenting. Judge Bartol, in delivering the opinion of a majority of the court, says: It is contended that the law is unconstitutional and void, because it is an attempt of the Legislature to delegate to the legal voters of the district the power of making the law. The court concedes that the Legislature is alone the law-making power.

The true question, therefore, says the court, is whether the act of Assembly, now under consideration is a delegation of this legislative power to the voters, and to determine the question it is important to examine the provisions of the act. The first section provides for an election in which the ballots cast are "for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors," or "against the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.' The second section provides that if it be found by the returns and proclamation of the judges of the Circuit Court to whom the returns are to be made, that in any of the districts of either of the counties named in the act a majority of votes be cast against the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, it shall not be lawful to make such sales. The third section provides the penalty of a violation of the act, and the fourth enacts that the act shall go into effect as soon as the election determines the question.

The court thinks the voters have by the act neither power to make or repeal laws. Their opinion is merely expressed on the subject matter to which the law relates.—They declare no consequences, prescribe no penalties and exercise no legislative function. The consequences are declared in the law, and are exclusively the result of the legislative will. The act is a perfect and complete law as it left the halls of legislation and was approved by the Governor, but it was made to go into operation in any district upon the contingency of the approval of its legal voters. The question revolves itself into this. May the Legislature constitutionally enact a law and make its operation depend upon the contingency of the popular vote? The court says that it has never been denied that the Legislature can provide that an act shall take effect at some future day, or upon the happening of some particular event, or in some contingency thereafter to arise.

It has been well remarked by a learned judge that "if the Legislature may make the operation of its act depend on some contingency thereafter to happen, or may prescribe conditions, it must be for them to judge in what contingency or upon what condition the act shall take effect." Further, why may not an approval by a vote of the people be as proper a condition as any other? "To say in such a case that the act is made by the voters and not the Legislature is to disregard all proper distinctions, and involves an utter confusion of ideas upon this subject."

This might be said with equal truth of any law which went into operation at the will of others.

The constitutional question, the court says, is not a new one in this State. It has been distinctly passed upon. By act of 1825, chapter 162, a system of primary schools was established, subject to the approval of the voters of each county. This law came before the Court of Appeals and was assailed upon the same grounds as this law. The court decided that the law was valid, but in other States there has been much conflict in the decisions.

The court says that in examining the question they have kept in view cardinal principles that must always govern the courts when called to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of a co-ordinate department of the government. The court says it can discover no sufficient reasons to declare the act in question unconstitutional or inoperative. To pronounce so would, in their judgment, be contrary to sound reason, as well as at variance with previous decisions of the court. On the question of the party having the license to sell liquor, the court says, although the party is affected, the license is not in any sense a contract, it is merely a permit.

An Upheaval.

On the night of the 28th of April last a very important freak of nature occurred in Pass a l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Suddenly, in a spot close to the channel, where there had been an unbroken sheet of water, an island, having an area of about eight acres, rose to the surface, and continued to rise until it reached a height of eight feet. It now seems likely to remain as a permanent obstruction to the pass. The phenomenon is very interesting, but it is specially important in view of the fact that the Government is to expend large sums of money for the construction of jetties in one of the passes;—and if such upheavals of the bottom of the river are likely to occur, there is a probability that the money may be wasted.

Among the prizes at a spelling match in Boston was a $600 rosewood piano—and it will be houses and lots, and thousands upon thousands of dollars, and farms and fast horses next. It is melancholy to observe how every sort of sport in this country degenerates into gambling, though the gamblers were never so thoroughly under a spell before.

A Novel Law Suit.

A law suit, as novel as it is interesting, was begun last week in the Superior Court for Kent county, Del., now sitting at the State Capital. The question involved are entirely new in Delaware jurisprudence, and have probably never before been raised tut in few courts in this country. Scientists as well as lawyers, will watch the proceedings with interest, inasmuch as the hinging point in the suit is the determination of the question, "What is life?" The history of the case is as follows:

Henry Stout, a member of the Kent county bar, and a prominent citizen, died about ten years ago, leaving three children, two of them sons, in whose behalf W. L. Cannon, their guardian, brings this suit, and a daughter, with a considerable real estate to be divided equally among them. The daughter, about five years ago, married Rev. H. R. Hall, of Lewes, and having lived about a year after marriage, died in giving birth to her first child. Now the simple question is, "was the child born alive?" If it was, her husband, Rev. Mr. Hall, who is the real defendant in the suit, will hold her real estate and enjoy its profit as "tenant by courtesy," during his life. But if the child be not delivered alive, he has no rights as its heir, and Mrs. Hall's share of her father's proerty goes to her two brothers, the boys who are plantiffs in the suit. It consists of a handsome mansion on Dover Green, and a farm about three miles east of the town, the rental value of both being some $800.

The jury in the above case rendered a verdict on Saturday last for the defendant. This gives the Rev. Mr. Hall a life interest in his wife's estate, the result being contingent on the question whether the circulation of the blood in the child after birth was 'life' sufficient to give it a separate, independent existence, apart from any evidence of respiration.

Turbulent Miners.

The striking miners in Pennsylvania continue the most atrocious acts without the slightest effective interference from the authorities. On Friday night they attempted to burn another bridge on the Reading railroad. It was fortunate that this, like previous attempts to destroy bridges and wreck trains by placing obstructions on the tracks, was frustrated by watchfulness, but there must be a continual fear that some one of these frequent efforts to commit wholesale murder may prove successful and cause a tragedy of an appalling character. The spirit of lawlessness is further displayed by frequent riots, one of which occurred at Mahanoy City on Saturday night.

Interesting Decision.

Two interesting decisions have just been made in New York. In a savings bank case, in 1873, plaintiff had deposited to his credit $925 50. In April of that year one Clarkson abstracted the plaintiff's passbook from his trunk, forged a receipt in the plaintiff's name for the money due thereon, and drew the same from the bank. The thief has not since been found. Defendant's by-laws provided that possession of the pass-book was sufficient evidence of ownership to authorize the payment of moneys due thereon without further inquiry on its part. There was some evidence going to show that Clarkson, upon presenting the pass-book at the bank, acted in a manner calculated to arouse suspicion; also that there was material difference between the forged signature and the plaintiff's signature as written in the signature book of defendant. Defendent claims that, having over $25,000 depositors, it is impossible that the officers of the bank can recognize them all, or even become familiar enough with their signatures to always detect forgeries, and that the bank is protected by the by-law before mentioned.—The Court decided in favor of the bank.

Edward M. Worden brought suit against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover on $2,500 non-forfeiting policy on the life of his brother. It appeared that the terms of the policy provided that the insured should have twenty-five days grace within which to pay his premium. The insured died with the premium twenty-four days overdue, which was then paid by his brother. The company defends on the ground that the thirty-five days' grace was personal to the insured, and could not be available to any other person. The general term of the Superior Court holds that the terms of the policy were a practical insurance for six months and thirty-five days, (the premium being payable semi-annually,) and that the premium being in this case paid within that time the plaintiff was entitled to recover on the policy.

A FEDERAL JUDGE ON CIVIL RIGHTS.—It has already been announced that Judge Brooks, of the United States Court of the eastern district of North Carolina, in his charge to the grand jury, at Wilmington, on Monday, had declared the civil rights bill unconstitutional and void. The Star of that city gives the following summary of Judge Brook's charge:

"No court, said his honor, would presume to declare unconstitutional and void an act of the Legislature if a doubt remained upon the mind of the judge as to the correctness of this conclusion, but if, after careful consideration, there was no doubt left, then his duty is clear and he must not hesitate. And so his honor has been brought to view the act of Congress in question and felt bound to instruct the grand jury that the criminal provisions of the civil rights bill were unconstitutional and void. After very clearly and forcibly stating his own views on the subject he read at large from the able opinion of Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated slaughter-house case, and also cited the opinion of Justice Bradley in the late case of the United States against Cruikshanks, in which he was fully sustained as to the power of Congress to legislate upon the priveleges and immunities of a citizen."

TAKING WOOD TO THE COAL REGIONS.—Yesterday was witnessed a most unusual sight on the Reading Railroad. At an early hour in the morning, locomotive 66, with a long train of open cars, two cabooses and about fifty men went down the road for the purpose of bringing back a train load of card wood, to be used by several wood burning passenger locomotives that are used on the company's laternal roads in the coal regions. The train passed up through this city at 6 o'clock last evening, loaded with one hundred cords of oak, hickory and pine. It was taken up to one of the company's saw mills where it will be cut in half and used on the engines. It was stated by old railroaders that such a thing on the Reading railroad is a very unusual thing. It was also stated that it was done on account of the scarcity of coal.—*Reading Eagle of 3d inst.*

News and Other Items.

Two sons of Aaron Day, of Lynn, Mass., ate freely of wild carrots, which they found in the woods. One died on Wednesday night, and the other cannot recover.

Passengers are now being carried on first-class steamers from New York to Albany for twenty-five cents.

John Sheridan, father of Lieutenant General Phillip Sheridan, died at Somerset, Ohio, on Thursday, the 6th.

In one part of Norway the longest day is three months. What a splendid chance for a lazy man to start a daily paper.

The Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn., has received an order from the Turkish government for 80,000,000 cartridges, which will keep the company busy for about a year.

Hartford, Connecticut, feels the effect of the miners' strike, dealers being unable to obtain coal to meet the demand, the aggregate supply on hand being less than 1,000 tons, and prices have gone up 15 per cent.

A dispatch from Logansport, Indiana, says that ex-Senator Pratt has accepted the position of Internal Revenue Commissioner offered to him by the President on Monday.

A Minnesota sheriff carried a bullet in his head ten years, and when they removed it the other day he became foolish. They are looking for some one to shoot him again.

In the municipal election at Terre Haute, Indiana, the democrats elected the Mayor by 398 majority. The city is republican on the vote for councilmen by a small majority. The democrat majority last October was 600.

"I shall soon die, Cuffy—I must soon set out upon a long journey," said a sick man to his old negro servant. "Berry well," replied Cuffy; "I guess massa hab good going, cause it be all way down hill."

Col. James S. Downs, one of the editors of the Leonardtown (St. Mary's county, Md.) *Beacon*, died on Friday last. Col. Downs represented St. Mary's county in the Senate of Maryland in 1872, and was twice State's attorney.

"You may talk," says the Milwaukee *News*, "about marrying an heiress, a fairy, an angel; but give us a girl like Nancy Terwilliger, of La Crosse, who ran out of doors the other night, and straddling a horse, yelled out, 'Good night, old man; I'm off for the spellin' match.'"

A rural assessor lately asked a woman how many chickens she had, and, doubting her word, proceeded to count them. She took him to the bee-hive, kicked it over, and invited him to count the bees.

This year's camp meeting at Round Lake will surpass any heretofore held. Among the contemplated improvements will be a baker's oven capable of baking 1,500 to 2,000 loaves of bread per day.

Encouraging intelligence is received from Pittsburg, Pa., of a general resumption of business in the iron trade on May 1st. This will distribute among the community there about $1,000,000 per week for wages, says the New York *Economist*.

The Schooner Southern City, Capt. John H. Nelson, of Crisfield, Md., was lost off Cape Henlopen light Sunday morning during a severe gale. She was loaded with a cargo of oysters and bound to New York. Her crew consisted of five persons, all of whom are supposed to be lost.

Mrs. Margaret E. Hallowell, aged seventy-seven years, died at Sandy Springs, Md., on the 1st instant. She was the wife of the venerable Benjamin Hallowell, so well known to hundreds of well-taught and well-thrashed school boys in Alexandria, Va.

The largest insurance policy ever issued in Vermont was made one day last week for $2,160,000, covering the property of the Central Vermont railroad and its leased lines, and steamers on Lake Ontario and the New London line.

The municipal election in Indianapolis, Indiana, Tuesday, resulted in the success of the entire republican ticket for Mayor and other city offices by from 400 to 1,000 majority, and a republican gain of one councilman. The council now stands 15 democrats and 11 republicans.

The crop prospects in Europe, as reported by the *Mark Lane Express*, is not flattering. Sharp night frosts and dry weather have retarded the growth of the wheat and rye. The planting of corn has been delayed. The markets show a decline in prices.

Henry G. Morris, who drew out of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., a few years ago, with a fortune reputed at $800,000, to $1,000,000, and established the large machine shop at 5th and Federal streets, Philadelphia, made an assignment on Monday. His assets are doubtless largely in excess of his liabilities, but they are mostly in the real estate and machinery of his business. The assignee is of opinion—no doubt correctly—that the best thing is for Mr. Morris to go on.

Fish Culture.

The Cecil *Whig* of last week contains some valuable suggestions upon this subject which are as applicable to the Choptank as to the Susquhana. We copy a portion of the article alluded to:

A million young shad placed in the Susquehana ten miles from its mouth would, in the time required for the fish to grow, return such a glut of these fine fish to the same location as the oldest inhabitants have not witnessed since the days of their childhood. The North East, the Elk, Bohemia and Sassafras rivers all, for the merest trifle in cost, with a Board of able Commissioners, could be made sources of immense wealth in fish, both herring and shad, in a very short time. No expense would be required for fish-ways in any of these rivers; and no poisonous chemicals, the refuse of factories is emptied into them to destroy the fish. Every thing is favorable to the best results at a minumum cost. The Susquehana river is perhaps the best shad river in the United States. It affords an abundance of sweet cold water, which comes tumbling toward the Bay in a succession of rapids over a rocky, gravelly bottom, with no artificial obstruction, or navigation by boats to disturb the fish. The shad caught five, ten and fifteen miles above the mouth of the river are the largest, finest, and best flavored shad to be found any where in the world, and will compare with the far-famed salmon and white fish of the lakes in delicacy. By a judicious stocking of the rivers of this county so well understood, millions of dollars could be added to the wealth of the county by the fish trade.—Why import inferior fish from cold Labrador, when millions of far superior fish could be had at our own doors to supply the home demand, and create an export trade that would add largely to the wealth of the county?

A NEW ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.—The Rome (Ga.) *Commercial* says that at Resaca, where one of the hardest fought battles of the war took place, there is a merchant, a part of whose business it is to collect the leaden bullets that are scattered over the tragic field. He employs a good many children, who are steadily engaged in collecting these bullets, for which he pays them five cents per pound. These bullets he ships to Baltimore, where he sells them at seven cents. He has already collected and shipped 16,000 pounds, and has now on hand about 2,000 more pounds.

Loss of an Ocean Steamer.

OVER 300 LIVES LOST.

With the opening of the summer exodus to Europe comes intelligence of the loss of the steamship *Schiller*, of the New York and Hamburg line, which left New York on the 28th of April, with two hundred and sixty-six passengers on board. The disaster occurred about 10 o'clock Friday night, during a fog, on one of the ledges which project from the Scilly Islands, on the southwest coast of England. Between forty and fifty persons were saved. The only passenger from Baltimore was Mrs. Minna Kirchmayer, wife of Charles Kirchmayer, jeweler, living at No. 26 south republican street, who designed visiting Germany for recreation. Her husband was greatly distressed on Saturday, but as a dispatch gave the name of Mrs. Kirchmayer as being among the saved he was inclined to hope, yet he had no confirmation of the report. The only woman whose name appears on the list of saved, as sent by associated Press dispatches, is that of a Mrs. Jones. The name of Miss Caroline M. Crane, of Washington, D. C., is also on the passenger list. It is hoped that later advices will increase the list of saved.

The Scilly Islands consist of about one hundred and forty islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, Brechar, St. Agnes and Sampson. They rise abruptly from the deep sea, thirty miles west southwest of Land's End, and form a compact group thirty miles in circumference. There are several dangerous ledges, and many shipwrecks have occurred upon them, famous among which was the wreck of three men-of-war, under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, in October, 1707. The inhabitants of the Scilly Islands are chiefly engaged in fishing, though quarrying granite forms a considerable business, and in many parts of the islands the soil is fertile and produces the various crops. The inhabitants number some eight or ten thousand. Hugh Town, on St. Mary's, is the capitol. The following particulars of the disaster we have now to record are transmitted by the Atlantic cables:

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, May 8.—Intelligence of a shocking marine disaster has just reached this city. The Eagle line steamship *Schiller*, Captain Thomas, which sailed from New York, April 28th, for Hamburg, by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, has been wrecked off the Scilly Islands. It is believed that 200 persons have perished. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock Friday night, at which hour the steamship struck on the dangerous Retarriere ledges, near Bishop's rock. A fog prevailed at the time.

A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, has landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's Island, another of the Scillys.—These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning, and were a number of times washed off a rock.—They declare that the number of lives lost by the disaster is two hundred.

A fearful sea was raging Saturday, and it was scarcely possible for boats engaged in searching for survivors to live. The Scilly lifeboat put off for the wreck.

The agent at Plymouth of the Eagle line proceeded to the Scilly. A gun was heard at 1 o'clock Saturday morning near the scene of the disaster.

LATER PARTICULARS—THE PANIC ON THE STEAMER—CONDUCT OF THE STEAMER.

LONDON, May 9, evening.—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer *Schiller* have arrived at Penzance; of these thirty-three have gone to Plymouth. The remainder are too ill to be moved.

The following additional particulars of the disaster have been received: A heavy fog prevented observations on board the *Schiller* since Tuesday. In consequence of the fog the engines were put at half speed and sail was reduced a 9 o'clock Friday night. At 10 o'clock the same night the ship struck the ledge. A great panic prevailed.

Capt. Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come out. The captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterwards the ship was washed with the broadside to the sea and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the stearns was released too soon, leaving the boats suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away; one of them, a lifeboat, was so badly injured that she sunk, and eleven of the people on board of her were rescued by the other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck, and the lights were plainly visible.

Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the falling of the funnel.—Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet.—The deck-house, crowded with people, was swept away at 2 A. M. The captain gathered some of the survivors on the bridge; all were gradually swept away by the flood-tide, which took the doctor and captain last. The rigging which remained above water was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The mainmast fell at 7.30 A. M., and being of iron, sunk with all who had taken refuge on it. The foremast gave way soon afterwards. Life-belts and wreck stuff saved the lives of some who drifted miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours.

Two boats from St. Agnes arrived a short time before the masts fell; they were unable to approach the steamer on account of the shoals, but picked up stragglers in the water. Passengers say Capt. Thomas left the bridge at three A. M. to assist those on the deck, and when he reached the deck was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care, and was not abed for five nights previous to the disaster. The sea began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before daybreak. Only one woman was saved. The survivors landed at Trescow escaped in the *Schiller's* own boats.

The Gerdemann Trial.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

Upon the assembling of the court to-day for the purpose of resuming the trial of Mr. Gerdemann, Judge Briggs informed the jury that he had received an anonymous letter which he thought he ought to read to them, and he would expect them to inform the Court of any occurrence to any of them. The letter he read without comment as follows:

"May, 1875.

To his Honor Judge Briggs:

Sir—You are sitting in judgement in the case of Gerdmann, the apostate, and you are yourself a Protestant. So you cannot be an impartial judge. But understand that the writer and twenty-five others are watching you on the bench, and if you act in the matter unjustly your life is not safe. The scoundrel Gerdemann is guilty and he must be convicted, so look to yourself; and the jury had better look to themselves also. Your charge to the jury we will watch. God bless, and the Holy Virgin protect, all good Catholics and damn all heretics."

Mr. Mann said that nobody but an idiot would indict such a letter, and that he was used to such tricks, having himself been assassinated upon paper a thousand times.

Buried Alive.

A DREADFUL DISCOVERY—SUPPOSED CASE OF PREMATURE BURIAL.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, April 28th.

Owing to the unusual severity of the weather last winter, nearly all the dead bodies taken to the cemeteries were temporarily placed in vaults, until the ground thawed out enough to permit the digging of graves. The interment of those remains has been going on briskly for the last few weeks. This fact has brought to light what seems to be without doubt a horrible case of premature burial. Among other corpse removed from the vault of a city undertaker, a few days ago, was that of an old lady who died last winter, and to the horror of the men who were engaged in the work, they found when they looked into the glass over the head of the corpse, that, instead of lying in a natural position, with the face upward, it had turned itself nearly around. The shroud was also disarranged, and there were other marks of a struggle on the part of the unwilling occupant of the coffin. The horrible sensation of the poor victim of apparent death when she awoke in her living tomb are too dreadful to think of, and the very idea causes one to shudder. There have been cases, it is true, of bodies being turned over in coffins by a rude shock or sudden jar, but this hypothesis will scarcely hold true in this case, where the body was carefully taken and laid in a vault. Too much care can not be taken to guard against premature burials of this kind, especially in cases of small-pox and contagious diseases, in which a careful examination of the corpse is often neglected.

Sad Scenes in Philadelphia.

Mr. George D. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday, aged 83 years. He was a prominent business man. For sixty years he and his wife trod life's path happily together; successful as a merchant, blessed with wealth, honored by their children, the rugged edge of despair was to them a thing unknown. When Mrs. W. was told that his spirit had gone to God who gave it, she fell in a swoon, was carried to a room adjoining that of her dead husband, where she lay in a comatose state until Friday following, when sensibility returned just as the remains of Mr. Wetherill were being carried past the door.—She arose from the bed, walked to the room door, looked at the casket which contained Mr. W., and then fell backwards upon the floor, a corpse. They both now rest beneath the same sod.

During the same week, Mr. James Coleman, Jr., a young married man, living at 712 Siegal St., lost his only two children, by scarlet fever, a boy and girl, four and six years of age. The day following their burial Mrs. Coleman died from pure grief at her loss, and mother and children sleep their last sleep side by side, leaving the heart-stricken father to his lonely cot.

CONVICT LABOR.—The annual report of the penitentiary of Ohio makes the most satisfactory exhibit of any similar institution in the country. The legislative act of 1867 provides for the hiring or letting of the convicts by the Board of Directors, the manner of letting and making awards, etc. The total number of convicts hired to contractors for the fiscal year was 673, at an average of seventy-eight cents per day, which yielded $163,644.83 income to the prison—leaving a cash balance of 22,286.57 over all expenses. The directory in reporting the years' work, states that since 1867, at which time Ohio abandoned working her convicts on State account, the sum of $58,623.24 has been paid into the treasury as the balance of the earnings for seven years, and during that period $136,374.11 had been expended in enlarging and improving the establishment, every dollar of which had been made by letting the labor to contractors in the shops.

PLOWING UP THEIR WHEAT FIELDS.—We have heard of one or two farmers in Chester county, who have plowed up their wheat fields within the past two weeks, and will plant oats in its place, so badly has the wheat been winter killed. The out crops in this section of country has been turning out so badly of late years, that we doubt very much whether this proceeding will be of any great advantage.—Some wheat fields in Chester county are looking remarkably well while others are quite the reverse and are very badly winter killed. A good soaking rain and warm weather we think would bring out many of the tender plants that are now supposed to be dead.—*West Chester Record.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$5.00@550
Patapsco Family,	$8.25@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	142@145
" red,	145@148
Corn—white,	93@94
" yellow,	92@93
Rye,	116@117
Oats,	78@80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted to Sell

The Political, Personal, and Property

Rights OF A Citizen,

Of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.,

Containing a commentary on the Federal and State Constitution, giving their history and origin, and a full explanation of their principles, purposes, and provisions; the powers and duties of Public Officers; the rights of the people, and the obligations incurred in every relation of life; also, parliamentary rules for deliberative bodies, and full directions and legal forms for all business transactions, as making Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Notes, Drafts, Contracts, etc. A Law Library in a single volume. It meets the wants of all classes and sells to everybody. JONES BROTHERS & Co.,
5-13-6w. Philadelphia, Pa.

New Goods! New Styles!

THE LADIES of Denton and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine my Stock of

New Goods,

which I am selling cheap for cash. My Stock of Goods consist of

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS, RUCHES,
NECK TIES, FLOWERS,
LADIES AND CHILDRENS GLOVES AND HOSIERY, &c.,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Notions and Fancy Articles.

I AM ALSO PREPARED TO DO

DRESS MAKING,

in the best Style and at short notice.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of the same, at the old stand under the Union office. JULIA PARK.
4-29-tf. Denton, Md.

New Spring & Summer MILLINERY GOODS.

—:o:—

MISS REGINA D. PRITCHETT, wishes to inform the ladies of Denton and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Millinery Goods,

and notions; all of which she offers at very liberal prices. She is also prepared to do

DRESS MAKING

in a neat and fashionable Styles. A fit guaranteed. She may be found at the stand lately occupied by Mrs. Bucknam. [5-6-tf.

Wool Wanted.

10,000 LBS. OF WOOL

Wanted at the Woolen Factory, Milford.

CASH PAID,

OR EXCHANGED FOR

KERSEYS, YARNS,

OR

General Merchandise,

ADDRESS **P. F. CAUSEY,**
5-6-4w. **Milford, Del.**

CABINET MAKING

AND

UNDERTAKING

—:o:—

I GIVE NOTICE through this medium that I still continue to carry on at my old business stand

CABINET MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Undertaking A Specialty.

No pains spared in trying to give satisfaction. Persons taking measures for coffins should give the exact length of the corpse.
A good hearse, nearly new, a gentle horse and a trusty driver.
All material of the best class.
Scythe and cradles at shortest notice of white ash.
All work put up with sharp tools.
Forty years experience in the above business I flatter myself that my work cannot be surpassed on this shore. In my absence my brother, Collison Pritchett, will be found at my house or shop.
Orders should be sent in early for Scythe and Cradles.
Our thanks for past patronage.
Respectfully the public's ob't. servant.
5-6-tf. EDWARD PRITCHETT.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Building Committee, to erect a new Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Preston, Caroline county, Maryland, until the 25th inst., of the following dimensions: Length, 38 feet; Width, 56 feet; Height, 20 feet; Square Ceiling; Belfry 12 feet square on the ground; Spire proportioned as to height; Vistebule and Gallery; three windows on each side in proportion; one triplet window in the rear of the Pulpit; five windows in the Belfry—all of stained glass of good quality, with circular tops, wired on the outside, double hung with weights. One front door, folding with circular tops; three partition doors—Framed roof of suitable pitch. Siding 4-4 good white pine or cypress rabbited and worked. Floor 4-4 good heart pine. Brick foundation, 12 inches in the ground, to rise 18 inches above ground, 9 inch wall. Finished with three coats of plastering; one a white coat, painted with three coats of paint; color to be selected by the Committee.

The whole to be built of good material and in workmen like manner. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the Committee.

JAS. E. DOUGLASS,
EDWARD T. MOORE,
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
J. B. FLETCHER,
H. E. WILLIS,
} BUILDING COM'T.
5-6-tf. Preston, Md.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate a note drawn by me on the 3d day of March, 1875, for twenty-six dollars, payable to W. W. Rickards, as agent for R. A. Rickards, or R. A. Rickards and John W. Temple, now in possession of W. W. Rickards, said note having been obtained by said W. W. Rickards by fraud.
4-29-3w. JOSHUA CLARK.

Pictures! Pictures!!

PHOTOGRAPHS of all kinds and styles taken at the Philadelphia car now stationed on the Court House Square, Denton, Md. Persons wishing Pictures of themselves or families will please give us a call.—Copying done in the best manner, either enlarged or card size.

Family Groups A Specialty.

Ferrotypes taken and delivered in ten minutes. Persons wishing pictures of Babes will please come before 12 o'clock, A. M.

Pictures taken cloudy as well as clear weather. The car will remain in Denton only a limited time. Come early. Call and examine specimens. Pictures taken at city prices. J. M. HORNING & CO.,
4-29-tf. Agents.

Notice To Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration upon the personal estate of

JESSE LEWIS,

late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of October, 1875. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, 1875.

JAMES PARK, Adm'r.
of Jesse Lewis, dec'd.

True Copy Test—JAS. B. STEELE,
Register of Wills for Caroline county.
4-29-4w.

Louis Linder,

TAILOR,

DENTON, MARYLAND,

UP STAIRS OVER THE OLD POST OFFICE.

All kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes Made to Order, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed in the best Manner, at Short Notice and Reasonable Prices. [4-22-tf.

Removed to Media.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE BOARDING School for young men and boys, is now open at Media, Pa., 13 miles from Philadelphia, is one of the finest school buildings in the State, heated in all stories, and lighted with gas, building 100 by 50 feet, porch all around, 55 lodging rooms, large school room with five class rooms, ample bath and water closet accommodations, 10 trains daily from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction, home care, good table guaranteed. Special attention to backward pupils. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.) MEDIA, PENNA.
Feb25-1y.

From over the Ocean.

A. B. Rothchild & Co.

ROYAL Victoria Menagerie

Asio-African Caravan

AND

CONTINENTAL CIRCUS,

WILL EXHIBIT AT

DENTON ON

Thursday, 13th May.

Which Trans-Atlantic Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR,

after achieving such an English and Continental Reputation as to officially obtain the distinguished recognition of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, has been transported to the Great-Republic, by special steamer, at enormous expense, and will, during the present season, be introduced in its

GRAND DOUBLE DIVIDED PAVILIONS

to American approval, preparatory to its location at Philadelphia during the Great Centennial Exhibition, and pending the erection of a permanent Colossal and Superb Zoological Garden and Amphitheatre for that purpose, at a contract expenditure of $200,000.

THE MOST NOTABLE NEW DEPARTURE attempted in amusements in the New World, its

Magnificent Menagerie Margeree

canopies a colossal and costly duplication of the famous Zoological Gardens of London presenting

Savage Nature's Monster Mirror.

reflecting living lessons from the double golden lairs, in which may be studied and admired the most complete and perfect collection of carniverous and graminivorous captives ever congregated since the Flood.—Including a

CARAVAN COLLEGE OF BRUTE SCHOLARS

and the most astounding illustration of animal magnitude and training on earth, in

The Cyclopean Asiatic Rhinoceros "HIMALAYA,"

Positively the only living Rhinoceros on exhibition in America, and such a moving mountain of pachydermatous flesh that ten of the strongest Flemish draught horses are required to move him. The most unique and thrilling Artistic Innovation ever presented in this, or any age are the incredible performances, acts and antics of this

EDUCATED IRON-CLAD SOVEREIGN

of the Indies, in Circus Ring at each exhibition. An Innumerable Field Aviary of Gorgeously-plumaged and language-gifted Birds.

Colony of Monster Baboons,

Acting Apes and Mimicking Monkeys.

A ROYAL RING OF CIRCUS CELEBRITIES.

Constituting a peerless concentration of GREAT ARENAS BEYOND CENSURE.

NEW FOREIGN FACES AND AMERICAN FAVORITES.

In supreme artistic competition and stellar rivalry for Olympic laurels. The greatest number of the greatest riders, leapers, equilibrists, jugglers and general performers ever assembled in either Hemisphere, and illustrating the signal triumphs of equestrianism and the highest and purest attainments of graceful and courageous physical development. The Huge Highway Parade or

PROCESSION OF THE NATIONS,

Led by Prof. Fuller's Coldstream Silver Cornet Band in the Gorgeous Golden Chariot of St. George, exceeds in massive splendor a dozen Roman Triumphs and gives outward evidence of the masterdonic inside resources of the FOREIGN FIELD FAVORITE. See it, and circulate the Good News that the

GREAT SHOW

is coming.

Managerie Doors open at 1 & 7 o'clock, P.M. Circus performance commencing 1 hour later.

Admission to Managerie, 50 cts.
Circus, Free.

Children under 9 years, 25 Cents.

EASTON, Wednesday May 12th.
CENTREVILLE, Friday May 14th.
CHESTERTOWN, Saturday May 15th.
MILLINGTON, Monday May 17th.