American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, July 22 1875

"Owe no Man Anything."

"I do not owe a dollar in the world," was the remark of a subscriber last week as he handed us his subscription for the present year. He was a man a little past the meridian of life, hale, hearty and strong. He is the possessor of a landed estate and owns a goodly share of worldly possessions. He is one of the best farmers in our county and his homestead and surroundings is a picture of neatness and a model for less thrifty farmers.

This gentleman has a history and being acquainted with his early struggles as given to us by those who know him more intimately than we, we propose to revert to the true secret of his success; believing it may tend to encourage the sons of toil who are struggling with poverty and striving to climb the steeps of independence and lay up for themselves a competency for old age.

Like the most of men of the present day, who have become the solid men of this age, this gentleman began life poor and without the aid of those possessing the means to assist him, battled with the world and by dint of energy, incessant labor, frugality and abstenious habits, step by step, fought his way through adverse circumstances, surmounting obstacles and overcoming difficulties, until he reached the solid ground of independence. To accomplish this there must have been great self denial. The great secret of his success has been in the true theory "never spend the dollar before it is earned." "A dollar saved is a dollar made," is a trite old adage, and is as truthful now as in years gone by, and those who thus carry out literally this axiom, cannot fail to succeed in life.

But the reversing of this rule has bankrupt thousands. There is an army of young men in the land who despise labor and are continually at their wits end to know how to provide for their physical wants. They depend upon their parents or friends to furnish them with food and raiment. They are drones in the great busy hive of life. They are living upon the labor of others and eating out the very substance of the land. They are paupers upon the charity of their friends and are as useless as the potatoe beetle.

Instead of not owing any man, they owe everybody and are not the least concerned about the pay. By such a course of conduct they cripple the energies of our business men; destroy confidence, become dishonest, careless, worthless and finally suffer want and misery.

To all such thriftless prodigals, wasting their time in inert idleness, we would say imitate the example of the gentlemen alluded to. Work, labor to be useful to yourself and the community. Avoid the extravagances of the times. Limit yourself to your real wants and let the imaginary and foolish ideas conceived and nurtured from the false notions of others be abandoned. Be frugal, honest, industrious and sober. Avoid debt. "Owe no man anything."

A Young Flood in Baltimore.

The *Baltimorean* of Saturday gives us an account of a heavy rain fall in that city which occurred on Thursday last. It says: "from 9 to 11 P. M., the rains descended not in drops or showers, but in what has been denominated "sheets." As a consequence, many of the largest sewers proved totally inadequate to pass off the large body of water which sought egress and in the more depressed portions of the city the streets were everywhere flooded.

At the junction of Pearl and George streets and Pennsylvania avenue, the waters surged with angry violence, and the bottoms of the street cars were reached by the swelling flood.

Down Liberty street the roaring torrent rushed with unprecedented impetuosity, sweeping before it empty boxes, hogsheads, barrels, fruit stands and wagon bodies.

Baltimore street from Liberty to the bridge presented the appearance of a small river, the waters extending from curb to curb, and in many places overflowing the pavements and finding their way to the cellars.

Along the entire route of Chatsworth Run the cellars were overflowed, and much damage to furniture and goods sustained.

In the extreme western sections of the city there was also considerable loss of furniture and basement "stowage," owing to the inadequacy of the sewers draining that portion of Baltimore.

At the corner of Baltimore and Schroeder streets the sewer became choked with sand and other debris, and many cellars in the immediate vicinity were immediately flooded. In some localities the waters speedily rose as high as the parlors, and valuable carpets and elegant pianos were submerged.

Persons residing contiguous to Jones Falls were seriously alarmed, but the water in no instance here rose to the top of the walls which confine that delectable stream within proper limits.

When it is stated that the total rainfall in Baltimore was 2¼ inches, some idea may be formed of the extraordinary character of the flood. In this connection it may be well to suggest that the enlargement of our sewers, if practicable, would be a wise movement. Such a fall of rain as visited Baltimore on Thursday night may not occur again for a half century—perhaps never. It might, however, occur again tomorrow night. Such an event is within the range of possibility, and if the disastrous effects of the one from which we have just suffered may be prevented, now is the time to go to work. Delays are dangerous."

A Miss Todd was killed by lightning near Raleigh, N. C., Friday. Her neck was broken and shoulders dislocated.

U. S. Offices in Delaware.

The movements in Washington against District Attorney Fisher, Collector Prettyman and Marshall Dunn, has complicated the political situation in Delaware and thrown the friends of these gentlemen into a state of uneasy and nervous excitement. The friends of the Collector and Marshal, have in a measure, quieted the fears of these gentlemen for the present at least, by their interference in their behalf with the authorities at the capitol. But the case of the District Attorney is a desperate one and his removol from office is a foregone conclusion. While there is said to be no charges affecting his integrity or moral character there is grave charges of inefficiency and a laxity in the discharge of the duties of his office. Another charge is the appointment of his son as deputy Attorney, who is said to be incompetent for the position.

This action on the part of the Washington authoritives has aroused the sleeping energies of a class of Delaware office seekers who are up and active for the fray, desiring to push their claims and even already scent the fumes of the smoking viands from the kitchen of the White House. The keen sense of the hungry politician is so acute that they can scent the carrion in the distance, and find more imperfections and crimes in an office holder than are often to be found in the guiltiest criminals in our state prisons. In these times of loose morals how enormous are the corruptions of American politics, and to what base means will men resort to secure power and position.

The latest advices from Washington state that the President has recalled his request for the resignation of District Attorney Fisher, and that that gentleman will continue to act in his present capacity. Nothing has been advanced affecting Judge Fisher's integrity or ability, while many warm endorsements and requests for his retention have been received from the Judges of the courts and members of the Bar. Judge Fisher proposes, by a complete reorganization of his department and the appointment of assistants who shall be acceptable to the public, to remove the objections that have been urged against him.

A Maryland Town.

The editor of the Columbia (Penn.) *Spy*, who recently visited Frostburg, Md., thus commits to paper his impressions:

Away up on these mountain heights, 2800 feet above the level of the sea, we ran against the town of Frostburg, 4000 inhabitants, and our advance was unheralded too. The raid was a friendly one and the citizens were not terror-stricken. It is a wealthy town and the money all comes out of the everlasting hills. The site of the town is undermind throughout but the inhabitants seem to live in undisturbed peace. They have a Methodist church, ornamented with a solid stone spire, which cost $60,000. A Roman Catholic church just finished, cost $40,000. Miners wearing caps ornamented with small oil lamps, attracted much attention. The Frostburg *Mining Journal* is the only newspaper and job office in the place, and the editor is rich and saucy. From his door his eagle eye can sweep three States: Virginia on the right, Mary and in the centre, and Pennsylvania on the left. The crop of children is a large one. An Odd Fellow's Hall was in course of erection, at an estimated cost of $40,000. In the bituminous coal region, southwest of the town mining operations are active. We are told that the pay roll at the mines in that region aggregate $25,000 per month, and that the receipts of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company for tonnage from this region last year amounted to six millions of dollars.

Democratic State Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General, met in Baltimore city yesterday. At the hour of going to press we were not advised who were the nominees of the convention. As these nominations may be considered equivolent to an election, the people of the State are more than ever before interested in the nomination of good men for each of these positions. The times demand men of sound, liberal and enlightened views and broad patriotic sentiments. The people have had enough of the partizan rings and factions. We hope the very best men in the State will be selected for each of these positions. Good government and strict enforcement of the laws is what all good citizens desire.

A Monster Turtle.

The fishing smack Sylven Glen, Keeney, master, has captured a monster animal resembling a turtle, off Montauk Point, and brought it into this harbor. The animal is seven feet long and two feet through.—Unlike the ordinary turtle, this animal has no feet, but large fins projecting on either side which measures eight feet six inches across. The head is unquestionably that of a turtle, but is crowded with teeth which are of an elastic texture. The animal is incapable of drawing in its head. Its neck is about a foot long. The back is jet black, and ridges run horizontally at equal distances apart. Its shell is not thick, and resembles gutta percha. It is estimated that it weighed from eight hundred to one thousand pounds. Old sea captains, who have traversed the seas for life, shook their heads and declared that they had never seen its like before. In the evening it was put on exhibition at the Pequot House, and will soon be preserved for the benefit of science. It appears to be a variety of turtle well-known in the Mediterranean, and is called the leathery or trunk turtle. It is distinguished from other species by having its shield overlaid by a leathery skin instead of horney plates. The shield is smooth in the adult, but tuberculated in the young, and has seven longitudinal ridges with its anterior limbs twice as long as the hind ones. It is the largest of turtles, and attains a length of eight feet and a weight of more than half a ton. Its flesh is of no value, but its shell has been used along the Mediterranean for small boats, drinking troughs for animals and bath tubs for children. It is found on both sides of the Atlantic, especially in the tropics, coming north as far as Massachusetts Bay, and following the Gulf Stream across the Atlantic to the coast of Europe and the Mediterrean. It is known to naturalists as "*uphargis coriacca.*—*New London Telegram*"

News and Other Items.

A committee of the Connecticut Legislature have reported in favor of allowing women to vote in Presidential elections.

According to the testimony of secretary of the State board of education in Connecticut, the compulsory attendance law of that State is producing satisfactory results.

During the current year $100,000 worth of English pointer and setter dogs have been imported into this country.

It is reported that an iron mountain has been discovered in Minnesota, eight miles long, one-and-a-half mile wide, and 12,000 feet above the level of Lake Superior.

A young man in St. Louis recently committed suicide rather than go to work, to which necessity he was reduced by his father's refusal to support him in idleness.

A. T. Stewart's cash expenditures in Saratoga during the last eight months amount to $310,000.

A millionaire of Granville, Wisconsin, has recently made a will, in which he leaves $50,000 to any incorporated town or village in Wisconsin that will not tolerate a brass band.

A dispatch from Key West, Fla., says that the yellow fever is abating, and that no new cases have been reported for several days.

Hon. Alaxander L. Hayes, L. L. D., died at Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday at the age of eighty-two years. He was upon the bench of that county for forty-two years. He was a native of Delaware.

A portion of the City Hotel in Lynchburg, Va., fell in yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, and buried in the ruins several occupants. One of them, a lady, was killed; the others were badly injured, and one child is missing.

A letter in the New Orleans Bulletin from Milton, Florida, reports the lynching of a white man and a negro, each charged with outrage. Verdict of coroner's jury, 'Hanged by parties unknown, and served them right.'

Prof. W. H. Parker has been elected to the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, and authorized to appoint his assistants, in order that the institution may be opened in September.

The United States grand jary of St. Louis presented nearly thirty more indictments to the United States District Court in that city Thursday and Saturday of persons connected with the so-called whiskey rings, but the names will not be divulged until arrests are made.

The potato bug has reached the desert, a hundred miles north of Ottawa, Canada.—They arrived in showers, striking against window paines like hail, and are devouring all the potato vines in that vicinity,

Pennsylvania has one million two hundred thousand children of school age, employs eight thousand school teachers, and owns nearly ten thousand school houses.

The Boston *Post* says there are only 41,000 lawyers in this country. The Detroit *Free Press* exclaims that it thought there were 1,500,000, with Texas to hear from.

The physicians in attendance upon Robert Dale Owen, in Indiana, gives it as his opinion that his patient is hopelessly insane. He says further, the Indianapolis Journal announces, that the disease is softening of the brain, and that Mr. Owen connot be expected to live over a fortnight.

There is such a thing, after all as keeping cool this hot weather. A Richmond, Va., negro discovered this fact when he died from pleurisy the other day, after having contracted that malady by sleeping in a hammock in an icehouse on a hot night not long since.

It is estimated that after making a very liberal allowance for home consumption and the demand of Western markets, Texas will have as a net surplus over two million bushels wheat, for which a market new to producers must be provided.

The Chicago *Times* reports that the first lady lawyer admitted to the bar in Ohio has just got her first client. The client is very youthful, and is the legitimate result of successful courting. The doctor says she is doing as well as could be expected; but what does she know about law?

Joseph Loader, who was indicted for perjury and slandering Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton, was before Judge Moore, in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. It is thought probably the case will not be tried before the September term. John J. Price, who is impleaded with Loader, was not arraigned, and it is conjectured that he will be used as a witness against Loader and all further proceedings against him will be dropped.

Another Statement From the Boy Murderer.

HE RETRACTS HIS CONFESSION.

Pomeroy, the boy murderer, has written the story of his life. He narrates the particulars of his first crime, the imprisonment in the reform school, enters upon the discussion of his former confession, and retracts them all. He attacks the police and witnesses. In the sketch of his early life he says that he went to Sunday School regularly every Sunday, and gives sketches of his teachers. He claims that he was goaded by the police into making a confession of being guilty of the crime for which he was first arrested, and that he was entirely innocent. He was sent to the reform school, and he gives a graphic account of his experiences there, including a grand escapade, and the visit to the school of Gen. Butler. He traces with great minuteness the circumstances that ultimately led to his arrest for the murder of the boy in the marsh. He gives a detailed account of his whereabouts on the 22d of April, 1874. He then refers to the discovery of the body of Kate Curran at No. 327 Broadway. He doubts whether those are the remains of Kate Curran, and repeats the conversation he had with chief of police Savage in relation hereto. He says that he made a false confession that his mother and brother, who had been arrested for the murder, who he knew to be innocent, might go free, and he shows how he came so to confess to Sheriff Clark.—He attaches very great importance to the fact that the body of this girl was in the cellar for four months without attracting any attention by its smell or the attention of men who worked there for nine days.—Neither was any blood found in the cellar or on his clothing. He charges that lies were used freely all around by the witnesses at the coroner's inquest. He intimates that he has the knowledge as to who committed the murder, but he has not yet revealed his suspicions. He comments on his counsel's plea of insanity in his behalf, and says that the doctors used their quizzing pumps on him unmercifully, and that Dr. C. Walker, of Boston, came to see him seven times before his trial.

A Model Verdict.—A Cincinnati jury returned the following verdict in the case of a man who had accidentally shot himself a few days ago while killing cats:—"We, the Jury, find that the said Louis Fellman came to his death by a shot accidentally went off by himself by killing a cat by shooting the same, and when she was not dead instantly by striking the cat with the breech of the gun, and the load discharged itself." We think so, neither.

Whiskey in Politics.

The Whiskey Ring is an institution—a secret organization, we might say—which turns up every now and then in the newspapers in connection with certain scandalous statements as to plots and devices to defraud the Government out of that impost which, for the welfare of the public and the support of the governmental system, has been laid upon it. The Ring is mysterious, indefinite and powerful. It has shadowy agencies at work everywhere, but the machinery is noiseless and hidden. It is popularly supposed to earn vast fortunes, to use money with the utmost lavishness when money can be employed to gain a point, to corrupt public officers, and even to wield great influence in the halls of Congress. Its maxim is that every man has his price; the only question is as to the necessary to buy anybody who may be useful. The Whiskey Ring has had an existence ever since the internal revenue tax was levied on the great American beverage. The backwoodsmen in North Corolina, with his two gallon still hidden away in a forest nook, is a member of it. The wealthy distiller, with his huge establishment turning out hundreds of barrels a day, is another member. Their object is the same—to put whiskey upon the market without paying the Government tax. Now, as this tax has ranged from two dollars and sixty cents a gallon, and is now seventy five or eighty cents, and as the annual sales amount to millions of dollars, there is necessarily an immense margin of profit in eluding the payment of the tax.

Secretary Bristow started out a few months ago to make a raid upon the Ring. He took it by surprise, penetrating to its centre, captured its sentinels, knocked over its defences and shut up many of the distilleries. The movement was suddenly and admirably executed, and was effective for the moment. But it is in attempting to get hold of guilty people, to obtain positive proof against them, and then convict them of defrauding the Government that the greatest difficulty occurs. These fellows are so shrewed and tricky; they hold so much money and control so much political influence that they appear able to break or slip through the meshes of any net spread to catch or hold them. Keen lawyer as Secretary Bristow is, and pertinacious as he is in his temperament, he has probably discovered by this time that he has undertaken a tremendous job. It seems difficult for him even to lay hands upon the paid servants of the Ring in the employ of the Government, although it is quite certain that they are numerous in the Treasury Department and Revenue Bureau, spying out official secrets, communicating with their employers and furnishing them valuable information. The course of justice in such cases is devious and uncertain, and the protection against detection and punishment remarkably effective.

St. Louis has in recent years been the centre of the Whiskey Ring, and it was to that point Secretary Bristow's particular attentions were directed when he organized his attack. Now there comes some confessions and exposures which make an interesting exhibit of the material of the Ring and the methods of working. There are some conflicting stories and many denials, but the main facts seem to be about these: Mr. John McDonald, not finding his duties as Internal Revenue Supervisor at St. Louis sufficiently engrossing or lucrative, organized a Whiskey Ring there in 1871, taking into partnership his chief clerk, Mr. Joyce. To be sure, both these officers were sworn to serve the Government and protect its interests, but that trifling circumstance does not appear to have been taken into account. Next we are told "that every prominent whiskey house in St. Louis joined the Ring," and things went along swimmingly until Secretary Bristow came into office. There were four golden years of prosperity and money was plenty. It was needful for the Ring to obtain an efficient agent within official circles at Washington, and Mr. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was the man selected. At first he was to be paid $100 per week, but he soon got to know his own value better and struck for higher pay—$300 per week—which was given him. The chief accusing witness testifies that for fourteen months he acted as paymaster of the Ring, and during that time $280,000 passed through his hands for disbursement to Government officials who were in its pay.

Such is the statement which has been sworn to by this witness, and upon which the Grand Jury at St. Louis has found various indictments against McDonald, Joyce and Avery. On their behalf it is said that this is merely a dodge of the Whiskey Ring to bring them into discredit for being concerned in the exposure of it and the seizure of the distilleries. The witness is rather a shady bird, for on his own confession he served the Ring until he quarrelled with it, and only tells his story for the sake of revenge. And now that the Missouri scandle is brought to light, the San Francisco *Chronicle* comes forward to invite the attention of the Government to the Pacific coast if it desires to find a Whiskey Ring, in comparison with which the Eastern affair is as a dime to a cart wheel. The far Western institution, the *Chronicle* asserts, elects Governors, Congressmen, Legislatures, runs banks and railroads, and counts its capital by millions. If whiskey does all this we shall have to conclude that the prohibitionists are after all the only truly moral party in politics.—*Balt. American.*

The Peach Crop.

RAILROAD PREPARATIONS FOR ITS MOVEMENT—OVER A THOUSAND CARS CONTRACTED FOR.

For several weeks past the Delaware R. R., has been preparing for the movement of the peach crop to market, and the result of its work is beginning to be apparent in the long lines of peach cars which are standing on the sidings in various places. Already the growers and lateral branch Railroads have contracted for the extensive use of 1150 cars for the shipment of fruit to the New York markets, and some have also been engaged for Philadelphia. No other points are yet provided for. In the shipment over the Philadelphia & Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio, and other roads, these roads will, we are informed, be required to furnish their quota of cars. The number named are exclusively for the use of the P. W. and B. and the Pennsylvania R. R., which will probably increase it before the season fully opens.

The shipment of the prematures continues, and on Friday last one basket was sent to New York from Blackbird. Fully matured fruit will probably be on by the last of next week, but the shipments are not expected to actively open before from the 1st to the 5th of August.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

The Will of a Millionaire.—The will of the late Robert H. Ives, of Providence, R. I., has been made public, and the whole of his immense property, with the exception of a few bequests, it is said to have been left to his daughter, the wife of Mr. Wm. Gammell, formerly a professor in Brown University. The entire estate is valued at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, and the bequests amount to only about $35,000. Of the latter amount, $19,000 are for missionary and religious societies, and the rest for personal bequests. Prof. Gammell has also $10,000 per annum and the use of the family mansion during his life. He and his son are the executors of the will.

Progress of Methodism.

The services of Round Lake Camp closed on the 13th inst. A fraternal meeting was called together at the stand at 8 o'clock. The meeting was opened by Bishop Janes with a little address on the fellowship of saints, and the reading of letters from the Rev. D. De Vigney of Morrisania, Rev. Dr. Bates of Baltimore; Bishop Dogget of Richmond, Va., the Rev. Dr. Sargent of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. Lee, all expressive of interest, fraternal feelings, and regret that circumstances prevented their attendance. The Rev. Dr. McFerren of Savannah, then spoke in behalf of the M. E. Church South, a church of thirty-seven conferences, eight bishops, and 700,000 members; a church which at the close of the war, owing $180,000 found that the money in its treasury was worth nothing, "had gone up the spout," rose from the depth of its poverty and paid the whole rather than "repudiate." Previous to 1860 a great work had been done by it among the colored people, 125,000 of the members being of that race, and at the close every church built for their accommodation was made over to the African church. The Rev. Dr. Green of Toronto, had yet to learn that Methodist people throughout the world are not brethren, and told of the union in September last of the different Methodist bodies in Canada, "Wesleyan," "New Connection," "Old Canadian Conference," and that of "Eastern British America." Bishop Harris considered it a peculiar honor to represent the great M. E. Church, whose one purpose was to save sinners and build up believers, whose records of a year show an increase of 100,000 souls, and which has now a membership of 1,500,000, and carries on a noble and successful mission work in China and other parts of the world. The Rev. Dr. Drinkwater, editor of the *Methodist Protestant*, described the body of this name as only 50 years old, with 45 conferences, 1,000 ministers, 140,000 members, and $5,000,000 of church property, three institutions of learning, and an official paper.

A Letter Containing $10,000 Lost for Six Months.

The Patterson *Press* says: "The First National Bank, of this city, has had a curious and somewhat troublesome experience with a 'lost letter.' On February 6, last, a letter containing checks, etc., to the amount of $10,000 was mailed from the First National Bank at the Paterson postoffice, to the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, the New York agent of the bank here. The New York bank failed to receive the letter, and of course there was much anxiety about it on the part of the officers of the First National Bank, which would have been the loser, if the vouchers were not made good. An exhaustive search was made in the Paterson and New York postoffices, as well as in both the banks, the search extending over three days, but no trace of the missing package could be found. Now strong apprehensions of a mail robbery were entertained, and the Government officials were impressed with this idea. The First National Bank meanwhile proceeded to make the best arrangement it could for avoiding loss. An extensive correspondence—the package containing thirty accounts of sundry parties—was necessary, and indemnity bonds had to be prepared and given by the bank to all these parties. Finally all was provided for except about $200 of pension checks of the United States Government, it taking much longer to arrange that matter through the dilatory process of the circumlocution office, than it did the private ones.

Now comes the curious denouement:—On July 6—exactly five months to a day from the time the letter was lost—the clerks in the postoffice in this city had to poke under their stamping table for something that had dropped on the floor, and there snugly lying in a small crack between the bottom of the table and the floor, was the missing letter, with its $10,000 intact. It was the only letter ever lost at this office, and it is a little remarkable that it should have been so valuable a one and should have caused such extraordinary trouble and anxiety.

Hard to Please.

We call to mind a good old Methodist lady, very particular and very pious, who once kept a boarding-house in Boston.

Staunch in her principles, she would take no one to board who did not hold to the eternal punishment of a large portion of the race. But people were more intent on carnel comforts than spiritual health, so that in time her house became empty, much to her grief and alarm. After sometime a bluff old sea captain knocked at the door, and the old lady answered the call.

"Servant, ma'am. Can you give me board for two or three days? Got my ship here, and shall be off as soon as I load,"

"Wa'al, I don't know," says the old lady.

"Oh, house full, eh?"

"No; but——"

"But what, ma'am?"

"I don't take any unclean or carnel people in my house. What do you believe?"

"About what?"

"Why do you believe anybody will be condemned?"

"Oh, thunder! yes."

"Do you?" said the good woman, brightening up. "Well, how many souls do you think will be in fire eternally?"

"Don't know ma'am, really; never calculated that."

"Can't you guess?"

"Can't say—perhaps fifty thousand."

"Wa-al hem!" mused the good woman, "I guess I'll take you; fifty thousand is better than nothing."

The Cost of Carelessness.—The widow and children of a passenger named Kruger, lost with the steamship Atlantic, have recovered $25,000 damages from the White Star Company by a suit before the Court of Queen's Bench, London. The company admitted the fault of the captain, and the question at issue was solely one of the amount of damages. The Philadelphia Ledger pertinently remarks that if each life lost by the Atlantic were rated as that of Kruger, who had an income from his business of $10,000 per annum, the steamship company would be liable for $14,050,000 damages, but at a lower estimate damages granted to the surviving relatives of each passenger would amount to two or three millions of dollars. The collection of damages by the millions of dollars' worth from steamship companies whose agents neglect the precaution necessary for the safety of their passengers might prove a better protection from the dangers of shipwreck than light houses, fog-horns or patent life-preservers.

Fytal Poisoning by Paris Green.—Mr. Lewis Cannon of Milford, says the *News*, lost a valuable cow on Wednesday last from poisoning from Paris green. Mr. Cannon had been using the drug, mixed with flour, upon his potato vines, and had left a basin with some of the mixture near the fence in the potato patch which adjoined a pasture. A milch cow and a yearling in the pasture breached the fence so as to reach the poison and eat a small portion. The cow died in 48 hours, but the yearling is still alive, with some prospect of recovering.

High Salaries.

The raising of Beecher's salary to $100,000 a year gives him the largest compensation in the Union. But one salary in the world transcends it—that of the viceroy of Indian, which is £50,000, or $250,000 a year, though it is possible the salary of Lord Dufferin, as Governor of Canada, is £30,000, or $150,000 a year. We are told that F. B. Claflin pays his "credits man," formerly President of the Bank of North America, Mr. Donaldson, $100,000 a year, on account of his unprecedented knowledge of credits. The firm do a business of $70,000,000 a year, and this business is entirely credit one; therefore a skilful knowledge of the buyers, their standing and personal habits, is of more value than ten per cent. upon his sales to Mr. Donaldson. There are many salesmen in the leading houses in New York with salaries reaching as high as $30,000, while the leading journalist must content himself with $10,000.

Life Insurance Decision.—Mrs. Rosalie Barry, of New York, had her husband's life insured with the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $25,000, for her own and her children's benefit, but upon solicitation of her husband she assigned it to other parties. Her husband, she says, as an inducement to her to make the assignment, assured her that in law her rights would be still protected. She made the assignment, and her husband pledged the policy as security for a pre-existing debt. After her husband's death both she and the holder of the policy claimed the amount, and in a suit brought to decide as to their conflicting rights, Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, held that no consideration was given for the assignment of the policy or its pledge, and that the right to recover its amount remains in Mrs. Barry.

Sad Case of Poisoning.—In New York on Tuesday morning, Mr. Thos. Dewitt, a prominent citizen, had occasion at an early hour to use some brandy. The closet in which the bottles containing liquor were usually kept was disarranged, and a bottle containing corrosive sublimate, a solution used for killing insects, was taken by him for brandy. He took a swallow of the poison, and was almost instantly taken with terrible spasms. His cries brought to his assistance the servant, and a physician was called in and all the relief possible extended, but he died on Thursday.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$5.75@675
Patapsco Family,	$8.25@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	140@143
" red,	138@143
Corn—white,	93@94
" yellow,	87@91
Rye,	95@100
Oats,	66@67

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good News to Berry Pickers.

Wanted 5000 Buckets of

BLACKBERIES AND SHORTLEBERIES for which I will pay the highest market price in cash, if delivered at Denton Bridge.
7-22-tf. J. S. URICK.

To The Public.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Commissioners of Caroline county until Tuesday the 10th day of August next, for the removal of Denton Academy from its present location to the Cherbornier Lot, on Low street. Proposals may be submitted to any member of the School Board on or before the day above named.
7-22-3w. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

J. L. STOLL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

DENTON, MARYLAND,

Over B. F. Field & Co's. Store.

IS PREPARED to cut and make entire suits in the latest style. Scouring and repairing done at short notice.
The latest Paris fashions regularly received. The patronage of the public is solicited.
7-22-3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED as agent for Mrs. Ella R. Emerson, will sell at public sale in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, 27th Day of July, Instant;

between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., all that lot or parcel of land situated in Tuckahoe Neck, on the North side of the county road from Denton Bridge to Harris' Chapel, and adjoining the lands of George W. Collison and others, and contains

24 1-2 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, and is the same land purchased by Mrs. Ella R. Emerson of Earnest Downs and wife. The land is naturally good and is well located.

TERMS OF SALE.

$150 cash on day of sale; balance of purchase money in 6 and 12 months, purchaser giving note bearing interest with approved security.
N B.—Down timber reserved.
7-22-tds. J. W. BRYANT, Agent.

Maryland Steamboat Co.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1875, DURING

PEACH SEASON,

THE STEAMER

Highland Light,

Will leave Pier 4, Light Street, foot of Camden, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY nights, at 9 o'clock, for HOG ISLAND! Landing at Easton, Oxford, Cambridge and all regular intermediate landings.
On the return trip, will leave HOG ISLAND every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, Cambridge 4 30 and Easton 9 o'clock P. M.

THE STEAMER KENT

Will leave same Pier every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY night, at 9 o'clock, for DENTON. Landing at Clora's Point, Cambridge, Sherman's, Cabin Creek, and all regular intermediate landings.
On the return trip, will leave DENTON every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, making same landings to Clora's Point, from there direct to Baltimore.
☞ This arrangement makes a daily boat to and from Baltimore. [7-22-tf.

A FRESH supply of cigars and Tobacco at
H. BLACKISTON'S.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in the woods of Joshua Johns, near Preston, commencing on the 6th of August. The public generally are invited to attend.
7-15-3w. By Order of Committee.

Camp Meeting.

THERE will be a Union Campmeeting held by the Hillsboro' and Denton Circuits of Caroline county M. E and A.M.E. church, in the woods of Mr. J. W. Knott's near Hillsborough Station, commencing August 6th, 1875.
Committee of Arrangement:

Geo. Brown,	C. H. Wayman,
Wm. Jackson,	Jona. Matthews,
R. Holliday,	G. W. Brown,
S. Bailey,	Wm. Bell.
Authur Jones, Rev. Mr. Nash,	Pastors in Charge.

7-15-3w.

Order Nisi.

Rhoda A. Elliott, & J. H. Stack, Extrs. of J. F. Elliott, decd. Mortgagee, vs. J. M. Noble, & wife. — Circuit Court for Caroline County, In Equity.

ORDERED, this twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, that the sale made and reported by Rhoda A. Elliott and John H. Stack, Executors of John F. Elliott, deceased, mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed on or before the fifteenth day of September next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Caroline county, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the fifth day of August next.
The report states the amount of sales to be $2100.
John W. Temple, Clerk,
True copy. Test—John W. Temple, Clerk,
7-15-3w

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Stanford Potter & Son, are hereby notified to make immediate payment as further indulgence cannot be given. The firm has been dissolved by the death of Stanford Potter and a settlement of all claims due the firm must be paid to me. R. J. POTTER, Surviving Partner.
All persons indebted to me are likewise requested to make immediate payment as I intend to close business.
7-8-tf. R. J. POTTER.

PREPARE for the HARVEST of 1875!

You will need a first-class REAPER and there is none made that will suit you as well as the No. 6 IMPROVED.
CAYUGA CHILF Reaper and Mower, an entirely new machine with all the good points of the Old No. 2, and many new features including the Ledger plate of the guard incased gear Iron frame and Automatic Rake. We offer this machine to the public strictly on its own merits and will guarantee that it will do more work and better work in a given time with less expenditure of power than any machine before offered in the market. Be sure and examine our new machines before purchasing elsewhere.

In Threshing Machines

WE OFFER

THE RUSSEL,
THE PITTS,
THE PEERLESS,
THE DIAMOND STATE,
THE WHEELER MELLECK.

Knowing we can suit parties wanting separators of any class.

IN HORSE POWERS—We Have

THE PELTON, THE CAREY,
THE RUSSEL,

Both down and mounted and guarantee the prices and quality,

WE ARE SOLE AGENT FOR

The Wood, Tabor & Morse Agricultural ENGINE

which is so well known in this section as to need no description It is without doubt the best built and largest engine made for the money in the United States.

Horse Rakes--we have

THE TAYLOR,
THE PRALL, THE BOSS,
THE ITHICA.

In fact we have the finest line of Agricultural goods and machinery on the Shore and as we are agents direct from the manufacturers can give the best terms and prices.
We call attention to the

Milburn Wagon,

which we control and recommend to the notice of the farming public.
Always on hand a full stock of American and English
HARDWARE,
TINWARE &
STOVES,

WHEELWRIGHT and BLACKSMITH

supplies, Plows, Castings, Harrows and Cultivators, Cucumber Pumps, Terra Cotta Ware, Lime and Cement, Farm Machinery of all kinds repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice. If you want anything in our line do not fail to give us a call as we will make it to your interest.

TUTHILL & AVERY,

5-27-tf. EASTON, Md.

A Most Valuable Book for Business Men

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. [6-24-1y.

Geo. T. Melvin, Agent

FOR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS OF CAROLINE AND TALBOT COUNTY.

For Sale.

300,000 CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL ASPARAGUS, first class.
100,000 OSAGE ORANGE—will be sold to suit the times.
Apply to, F. A. SISK,
Dec3-tf. Denton, Md.