

The Denton Journal.

Published Every SATURDAY

GEORGE T. AND JAS. F. MELVIN.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE Half-Breed Republicans call the Stalwarts "Jackals," and the Stalwarts call the Half-Breeds "Gushers."

Gov. HAMILTON is said to be ambitious of being nominated for another term of the Governorship of Maryland after he serves out the present.

Under the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, about \$1,500,000 of duties exacted from sugar importers will have to be returned by the Government.

The health of Gov. Hamilton has caused anxiety of late. Several weeks since he was put to bed by a complicated ailment, brought on by overwork, and he does not mend as fast as was hoped he would.

The gratifying announcement comes from Washington that the House Committee on Railroads and Canals has by a vote of 9 to 2 decided to report in favor of the passage of the bill providing for the construction of a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

The official reports from Lieutenant Melville give a terrible account of the sufferings of the little band of explorers in the wastes of Siberia and seem to leave no hope of the survival of De Long and his immediate party.

The figures published in another column on Maryland's school affairs will be read with interest. The article shows that of the white children between the ages of five and ten years there has been a falling off in the public school attendance during the ten years ending in 1880 of 56,782, while among the colored pupils of the same age there has been an increase within the same time to the number of 331.

The Eastern shore has been the main sufferer in this decrease, the counties having averaged a decrease in a decade of 2,000 each. The statement will put many to thinking about our boasted advancement, and is a strong argument for compulsory education.

EXTRAORDINARY TURNS in the political wheel have muddled things in Maryland of late. Once friends are now enemies, and vice versa. This condition of affairs, however, exists only among the leaders or those ambitious of so being, and all this seeming dissipation and political enmity has in it very little reality except in so far as it is made surface by the press.

Mr. Colton Frees his Mind. Annapolis Cor. Baltimore American.

Mr. Geo. Colton, who is down here in the interest of the bill to increase the police force of Baltimore city by adding fifty men, was asked by your correspondent to-day what he thought of Mr. Gorman's resignation. "Well, sir," said he, "the American was right in calling it a farce. Mr. Gorman does not want to resign. He knows that if he loses his grip on the canal he will sink right down. He is in a tight fix, having found out that he is going to have a tough time to stand alone. Brian's defeat has opened his eyes."

"But, suppose stress of circumstances should force him to resign?" "Then," responded Mr. Colton, promptly, "he will put Carroll in his place as being the man he can best dictate to. He is not likely to resign, however. You see he has got to keep hold of the canal to help him in his gubernatorial nomination. It is a historical fact that no man can get a nomination for a state office with the twenty-one votes of Baltimore city dead against him. He will support the nomination of Charles B. Roberts."

Legislative Notes. The session of the Legislature expires by constitutional limitation on Monday, April 3d. A vast amount of work has been done of late. As the constitution prohibits the introduction of new bills ten days before the adjournment, no more work will be put on file.

The law authorizing physicians to vaccinate persons and compel the county commissioners to pay fifty cents in each case, has been repealed.

The Senate bill reducing the marriage license fee to \$2 was reported unfavorably in the House on Thursday, and the report was adopted. This settles the question for the present and candidates for matrimonial bliss will have to fork over the usual fee of \$4.50.

Unfavorable report was made the same day on the bill to reduce the fish commissioners to one.

Baltimore Markets. Thursday's Report. The receipts and offerings of South-eastern samples lots were quite limited to-day, and with a good inquiry the market was strong and prices rather higher.

Prime Flour sold at 140c., mixed sold at 147, and prime long-berry at 148. Southern Corn was firm in tone to-day. White sold at 86c., and yellow at 77 1/2. Oats at 51 1/2. Rye 95c.

We see in the New York Herald of the Times mention of the cure of Mr. George Drake, of Fifth street, Indianapolis, Ind., of a severe case of water pneumonia, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE GREAT FLOODS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

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It is a necessary physical consequence that lowlands washed by great rivers should be subject to inundation, and the Mississippi, which, as to extent and the region it drains, is perhaps only second to the Nile, was perhaps hardly second to it in this particular in the days when it was left entirely to itself. With both rivers alike the flooding of the land is salutary as to the points of the deposit of fertilizing material and the saturation of the soil.

But while this process is counted upon as a main source of the wealth of Egypt it is in the Mississippi Valley, and in the very different conditions, not to be counted as advantageously by comparison with the harm that must follow; for the Nile, coming down from the equatorial regions, floods Egypt before the farmer wants to get at the soil, while the Mississippi, on the contrary, pouring down the rains and the melting snows of a far away North, would cover the southern regions when they are already in bloom with the beauty of early summer.

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Before the war the land owners were also, of course, great slave owners—directed labor and money with a view to the best economical use of their property so far as they saw, and it is probable that in those days the dykes were kept in better condition than they have been in since. Under some of the carpet-bag governments we know the usual taxes for the support of the levees were raised and spent with a glorious indifference to the state of these safeguards. It may be that in the difference between chronic, and that is the reason why in the time since the war the failure of the dykes has done more harm than ever before.

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Late Collector's Sale

Real Estate for Taxes.

By virtue of authority contained in the Revised Code of the Public General Laws of Maryland and my office as collector of the county taxes for Caroline county, and laws for the enforcement of the same, I have seized and taken in execution the following property situated in the first election district of Caroline county, to pay and satisfy the county and State taxes due and unpaid by the parties to whom they are assessed; and notice is hereby given to the owner or owners that I will expose the same at public auction in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton,

On TUESDAY April 18, 1882, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, by the highest bidder thereof for cash, to pay and satisfy the taxes due, interest, cost and expenses.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser shall pay to the collector on the day of sale the entire amount of purchase money, otherwise the collector will sell at the risk and cost of the first purchaser. The right of redemption extends to within the period of twelve months from the date of the sale, by paying to the purchaser or purchasers the amount of purchase money and all taxes assessed on the said property and paid by the collector, and prior to such redemption, and all cost and expense incurred in procuring the ratification of said sale the honorable Judges of the Circuit Court of Caroline county, together with the interest on all said sums at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum from the date of payment to the day of redemption, as provided for in Sec. 25, Chap. 482, Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, approved April 11th, 1874, the following described property will be sold in fee simple, conditional on the provisions of the Acts of Assembly aforesaid.

Lot No. 1. A tract of land of two acres more or less, known as the "George Kugler land," and the improvement thereon, assessed to Charles J. Roe, situate in the first election district and lying on the west side of the road leading from Templeville to Maryland, adjoining the lands of John S. Walters on the north side of the county, and lying on the south side of the county road leading from Templeville to Maryland, and bounded on the north by the lands of Henry Walters and by the said road on the north and on the east by the Wilson land, for State and county taxes for the years 1878 and 1879, aggregating the sum of \$64.69, with interest, cost and expenses.

Lot No. 2. A tract of land of ten acres more or less, known as the "Buck's Bay," or whatsoever name or names the same may be called, and the improvements thereon, assessed to Nathan Kugler's heirs, situate in the first election district of the county, lying on the north side of the county road leading from Templeville to Maryland, adjoining the lands of John S. Walters on the north side of the county, and lying on the south side of the county road leading from Templeville to Maryland, for State and county taxes for the years 1878 and 1879, aggregating the sum of \$41.15, with interest, cost and expenses.

Lot No. 3. A tract of land of six acres more or less, formerly a part of the Glenbeulah land, assessed to Joseph Gibbs, situate in the first election district of Caroline county, and lying on the north side of the county road leading from Templeville to Maryland, and bounded on the north by the lands of Henry Walters and by the said road on the north and on the east by the Wilson land, for State and county taxes for the years 1878 and 1879, aggregating the sum of \$57.59, with interest, cost and expenses.

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Before the war the land owners were also, of course, great slave owners—directed labor and money with a view to the best economical use of their property so far as they saw, and it is probable that in those days the dykes were kept in better condition than they have been in since. Under some of the carpet-bag governments we know the usual taxes for the support of the levees were raised and spent with a glorious indifference to the state of these safeguards. It may be that in the difference between chronic, and that is the reason why in the time since the war the failure of the dykes has done more harm than ever before.

If the common welfare and prosperity of every part of the country is a national concern, as we hold it to be, the whole people are alike interested in what is to be done to prevent the recurrence of such calamities as this. But it is not clear just what is to be done, and it is still less clear who is to do it.

One project is that the Mississippi proper—the Mississippi below the confluence of the Missouri—shall be converted into a great canal—be straightened, that is—and be furnished with permanent artificial banks. Doubtless that would be the most effective plan, and we are not sure but it would be eventually the cheapest; for if a dike must otherwise be built on both sides of the winding stream, and be permanently kept in repair, as the dikes are in Holland, the great additional length and strength of the dikes that would thus be made necessary would more than equal the cost of the cuts by the other plan. But either would be a labor of very great cost, and the maintenance of the dykes would be a permanent charge of several millions a year. Holland spends two million dollars a year on her dikes.

Aspirants for Office. The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun brings out a tremendous array of aspirants for election to office next fall, with the promise of many more. Below we give a partial list:

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, State Senator for Frederick, is spoken of as a republican candidate for Governor. Hon. George H. Williams, president of the Senate, is a democratic candidate. Hon. Charles B. Roberts is also strongly urged by democrats for the same. The governorship, however, will not command attention until the exigencies of the campaign of 1882 are met. Between this and November next politicians will concern themselves chiefly about candidates for Congress and the judiciary. In Baltimore city the places of Judges Dobbin, Gilmer, Pinkney,

THE GREAT FLOODS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reports from the inundated regions of the Mississippi Valley continue to give graphic pictures of the widespread ruin that the entry of the water has brought upon all that country.

One competent authority is reported as holding the opinion that the ruin wrought will be worse than the consequences of the war in the suffering immediately inflicted upon the people, in the destruction of property and the demoralization of labor.

The alluvial plain in which the Lower Mississippi runs is about five hundred miles long and from thirty to eighty miles wide, and when the river rises to the height above its low water level—the height at which it is now reported—it is sufficiently high to make its way into almost any part of this bottom land, if the levee yields at any point.

With a river of such a volume—a river of two thousand six hundred miles in length, fed by tributaries that are themselves very great rivers—the Missouri, the Ohio, the Arkansas, the Red and the Yazoo—rushing through the pigmy dikes that scarcely stay it at the best of times, it is evident that the Deluge has come again for all that part of humanity which has its home and its property in that low country.

Hence the narratives of farms swept of cattle taking refuge on the housetops, of fields and plantations desolate, and of people by tens and hundreds washed away to a watery death from some place of supposed safety. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the citizen quoted estimates that there will not be produced this year more than one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton in this region that usually produces six hundred thousand bales. It should be noted, however, that many regard the whole story as full of exaggeration, and who, standing in water up to their armpits, make light of the trouble and argue that they never have better crops than when they plant in June—by which time, it is assumed, the plantations will be dry the drowned men and horses revived and all things in order.

It is a necessary physical consequence that lowlands washed by great rivers should be subject to inundation, and the Mississippi, which, as to extent and the region it drains, is perhaps only second to the Nile, was perhaps hardly second to it in this particular in the days when it was left entirely to itself. With both rivers alike the flooding of the land is salutary as to the points of the deposit of fertilizing material and the saturation of the soil.