The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1879. VOL. XV.--NO. 13

THE EASTON STAR.

[illegible] DAVIS AT EASTON, MD.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.

Two Dollars cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance. Rates of Twenty, *Thirty Dollars* in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

Terms of Advertising

One square—6 lines—one insertion $1; and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office for marked the number of times they are inserted, will be marked til, and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local columns, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

For Baltimore, Oxford, Cambridge, East New Market, (Secretary Creek,) Denton, &c.

The new and elegant iron compartment steamer **ENOCH PRATT,** Captain E. T. Leonard.

The staunch and favorite steamer **HIGHLAND LIGHT,** Captain Samuel Crosby.

One of the above steamers leave Easton every evening (except Saturday) at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, arriving in Baltimore at 4 A.M.

From Baltimore leave Pier 3, Light street, daily (except Sunday) at 9 P. M., arriving in Easton at 4 A. M., (connecting with Ches. & Del. R. R.,) continuing trip to Double Mills, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, (connecting with Dor. & Del. R. R. for Seaford) Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, East New Market (Secretary Creek), and Medfords. The steamer Highland Light leaving Baltimore on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, will extend her trip to Dover Bridge, Kingston, Towers, Potters and Denton.

The Piers of the Maryland Steamboat Company in Baltimore are ample and none better situated for the interest of the fruit grower.

First-class fare,	50 cents
Second-class fare,	25 cents
State rooms,	50 cents

Free berths on board. Tables supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Freight taken at low rates.

HOWARD B. ENSIGN, President.
Office 98 Light street, Baltimore.
ROBERT B. DIXON, Agent at Easton.

DAY ROUTE.

Easton to Baltimore and Return,

Via Tunis' Mills.

THE STEAMER OLIVE

Leaves Tunis' Mills at 9 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Baltimore, arriving at 4:30 P. M. Leaves Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Arrives at Tunis' Mills at 4:30 P. M.

Easton Stage makes connection with Steamer each way.

Through Fare either way $1.00

Stage leaves Easton at 8 A. M.

H. C. DODSON, General Agent.

St. Michaels, April 22, 1879

Delaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 10th, 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Easton, Leave,	7 45 AM	9 30 AM
Woodland,	7 58 "	9 48 "
Preparova,	8 11 "	10 07 "
Hillsboro,	8 28 "	10 28 "
Ridgely,	8 41 "	10 48 "
Greensboro,	9 01 "	11 13 "
Goldsboro,	9 11 "	11 51 "
Henderson,	9 25 "	11 50 "
Marydel,	9 35 "	12 05 PM
Slaughters,	9 48 "	12 21 "
Kenton,	10 03 "	12 47 "
Clayton, Arrive,	10 18 "	1 19 "
Wilmington,	11 50 "	6 45 "
Philadelphia,	1 15 PM	8 25 "
Baltimore,	3 35 "	8 25 "
New York,	6 05 "	6 05 AM

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 3.	No. 4.
New York, Leave,	4 25 AM	9 00 AM
Baltimore,	7 05 "	9 45 "
Philadelphia,	8 00 "	11 25 "
Wilmington,	9 15 "	1 10 PM
Clayton,	10 55 "	2 40 "
Kenton,	11 11 "	3 03 "
Slaughters,	11 27 "	3 26 "
Marydel,	11 40 "	3 45 "
Henderson,	11 50 "	4 00 "
Goldsboro,	12 01 PM	4 15 "
Greensboro,	12 14 "	4 36 "
Ridgely,	12 34 "	4 55 "
Hillsboro,	12 47 "	5 13 "
Preparova,	1 04 "	5 33 "
Woodland,	1 17 "	5 50 "
Easton, Arrive	1 30 "	6 06 PM

All freights must be at the various stations at least Thirty (30) Minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. Freight Trains will have Passenger Car attached, which will be subject to delays incident to the Freight business.

O. S. SANFORD, Supt.

Easton, Nov. 8th, 1879.

Notice to Travelers.

The omnibuses of the subscriber run regularly from the hotels in Easton to the cars and steamboats, to convey passengers to any place they may desire to go. Passengers at private residences called for at any hour by leaving word at my office, on Railroad Avenue. Horses and carriages for hire at any time at my livery stable. Travelers conveyed to any part of the county or peninsula. Hard-to-turn-outs always on hand.

LUTHER W. COVEY

Easton, March 25th, 1879.

Farmers and Merchants Packet Line.

The Schooners Claia M. Leonard and Annie M. Leonard.

Will make regular weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will take all kinds of freight as cheap as any other. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. E. Bowlen & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All grain stored in our Warehouses in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest price. Feeling thankful for past favors, hope by strict attention to business to continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover st., Easton.

nov18,77

COTTAGE BOARDING HOUSE!

(formerly Mrs. Nellie Smith's,)

THOS. L. SUTLIFF, Proprietor,

AT NOT STREET, ST. MICHAELS.

Transient and Permanent Boarders Accommodated.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and entertainment of guests, and charges to suit the times.

Terrapin, soft crab, oyster, and game suppers furnished specially to order.

Passengers conveyed from the steamers free or their fare deducted from their bills.

dec3,78 THOS. L. SUTLIFF, Prop.

FOR SALE.

A Farm of 117 Acres located in Oxford Neck of Talbot County, can be bought at a bargain, if early application is made to

OSWALD TILGHMAN,

oct21,79tf L Atty. for Owner.

Kalsomine.

Beautify your walls and ceilings, by using Johnston's dry sized Kalsomine, looks equal to Paint. Ready for use. Try it, Any one can use it. Sold at manufacturers prices by

G. W. Minnick,
opposite the bank.

Lumber Business.

A. H. WORDEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

EASTON, MD., at Railroad Depot.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Doors, Moulding, Lime, Hair, Nails, &c.

FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Shingles, Laths, &c.,

GO TO

E. E. JACKSON & CO.,

18 West Falls Avenue, Near Pratt Street Bridge.

BALTIMORE, MD.

February 11, 1879-1yr

OAKLAND STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

AND OAK

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS.

We have always on hand a full supply of *MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK*

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
OAKLAND MILLS. *EASTON, MD.*
January 14, 1879-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,
Shingles, Laths,
Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,
Dover Street, EASTON.

Professional Cards.

W. M. HOLLYDAY,
Attorney-at-Law and Auditor,
EASTON, MD.

HAS removed his office to the Room occupied by the School Commissioners in the Court House. mh9,75

Charles E. Shanahan,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.

Especial attention to Collection of Claims, purchase and sale of Real Estate, Conveyancing, &c.

Office on Dover street, a few doors from Washington street. mh28

BENJAMIN H. HARRINGTON
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,
EASTON MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Talbot and the adjoining counties

Feb. 7th, 1870-1y

JOSEPH B. SETH,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
ST. PAUL ST.,
BALTIMORE MD.

ap4-M

EDWARD B. BATES
(LATE OF THE TALBOT BAR)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
49 ST. PAUL ST.,
Room No. 4 BALTIMORE, MD

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. J. Smithers,
EASTON, MD.

Office on Washington street, 4 doors below Methodist Episcopal Church.

oct27-74

Maj. Wm. E. Stewart.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Corner of Dover and Harrison Sts.,
EASTON, MD.

July11,76,yr

James P. Dawson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office on Dover Street.

March6,77yr

Medical Card.

DR. SAMUEL C. TRIPPE
Offers his professional services to the people of Royal Oak and vicinity. Office at Royal Oak.

nov20,77yr

Oswald Tilghman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Washington street, nearly opposite M. P. Church. Special attention given to the collection of claims, negotiation of loans, and the sale of Real Estate

jan22,78yr

T. DECATUR HADDAWAY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Washington and Brightwood, D.C.

CORN STARCH FOR FOOD.

As manufactured by Andrew Erkenbrecher, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is the Queen of table edibles and the most delicious of Maize preparations extant.

It is incomparably pure, healthful and economical, and a blessing alike to the sick and well, for children and adults.

It enters into the most recherche pastry, ices, and dessert dishes, embracing blanc-mange, ice cream, puddings, custards, pies, etc., lending a peculiar delicacy and nutritious quality, and is at once a necessity and a luxury in every domestic storehouse. No edible Starch stands so high the world over.

Sold by Grocers every-where.

Grand spring Opening

AT THE

Mammoth Fashion Bazaar

OF

Mrs. M. S. Norris

(opposite the Court House,)

Easton, Md

The Ladies of Easton and Talbot county, as well as the towns and counties adjacent, are respectfully requested to call at the Great Bazaar of Fashion and inspect the beautiful and superb stock of Bonnets, Hats, &c., of the very latest styles, as well as Ribbons, Trimmings and Flowers in heavy stock which has just been received and opened for inspection and sale. Her entire stock has been purchased with great care, and with an eye single to the wants of her lady customers, and she can boast of the most complete establishment on the shore. Every article in Millinery and Fancy Goods can here be obtained, without visiting the cities as heretofore, and prices are astoundingly low. Her unprecedented large sales during the season just passed, has given her great encouragement to extra efforts. This she has done as will be seen from an inspection of her immense and beautifully selected stock.

She has secured the services of a lady from the city, whose good judgment and excellent taste in the trimming department has never failed to please the most fastidious

She now invites her friends and customers to give Her a call when visiting Easton, and returns profound thanks for the very liberal patronage extended her in the past, and earnestly solicits a continuance.

Ladies Goods!

Among my Ladies Goods are Foxed Button Gaiters from $1.50 up, and Foxed Lace Gaiters from $1.25 up.

G M. M. Higgins.

Miscellaneous.

TUTT'S PILLS

are extracted from Vegetable products, combining in them the Mandrake or May Apple, which is recognized by physicians as a substitute for calomel, possessing all the virtues of that mineral, without its bad after-effects.

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE

they are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, creating perfect digestion and thorough assimilation of food. They exert a powerful influence on the KIDNEYS and LIVER, and through these organs remove all impurities, purifying the tissues of the body and restoring a healthy condition of the system.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL REMEDY

They have no equal; and as a result act as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague.

Upon the healthy action of the stomach, depends almost wholly, the [illegible] of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this [illegible] Sick-Headache, Despondency, [illegible] &c.

TUTT'S PILLS

[illegible] SYSTEM IS BRACED, THE BRAIN IS NOURISHED, AND THE BODY LIGHT.

[illegible] Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

DEATH DEFEATED.

For over 50 *years* **Seller's Liver Pills** have been the standard remedy for *Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Shoulders or Back, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Fever and Ague,* and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the *Liver or Stomach.* Thomas Adams, of Big Sandy, Ky., says: "Seller's Pills have *saved* hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills in his country."

Seller's Vermifuge, the great Worm destroyer. "Expelled 400 worms from my child, two years old.—Wm Sarver, St Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists. Price 25 Cents. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for circulars

Henry & Goldsborough, Agents, Easton.

Royal Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

PROUD & CAMPBELL, District Managers,

Baltimore, Maryland.

Gross Assets	$20,326,765 80
Assets in the United States	2,681,892 99
Surplus as regards policy-holders larger than that of any other Fire Insurance Company in the world	6,840 865 43
Net fire income of the Company for 1877	4,014,340 64
United States income during the year 1877	1,771,431 49
Losses paid since organization	33,344,345 73

Insures town and country property at equitable rates. Policies issued for two, three, four and five years, upon dwellings, schools, farm property, or churches, at reduced rates. All losses adjusted and paid through the Baltimore office without reference to Liverpool or elsewhere

D. C. AVERY, Agent,
Easton, Md.

nov12-1y

BRICK AND TILE.

Salmon Brick, Arch Brick
Red Brick, Paving Brick,
Well Brick, Pressed
Brick, and

TILE

from 2 to 7 inches vent, at all prices, from $12 to $75 per thousand.

WE are now prepared to deliver bricks in any part of Talbot county, or anywhere on the water or or railroad out of the county, at 20 *per cent.* BELOW OLD PRICES, *for the cash.* We have a heavy stock on hand, of splendid quality, and are determined to command the brick trade of this section, if SUPERIOR BRICKS and LOW FIGURES will do it.

Our stock of Tile is very heavy, and we sell it very low for CASH; but are prepared to enter into arrangements with farmers, who may want to put in tile, and who may not have the cash, to give them SIX or NINE months credit. The tile ought to go in, and the springy land be made productive, and we are willing to help those who are short of money.

We invite a call from all those in want of either brick or Tile.

JOSEPH H. WHITE, Easton.
WHITE & DODSON, St. Michaels.

may15,77

W. R. MEREFIELD,

THAINING AND SALE STABLES,

Hambleton Park Fair Grounds,

HAMBLETON, Talbot Co., Md.,

Horses entrusted to his care will receive the best of attention.

CHARGES—$25 per month for training and feed; $15 for training where the owner finds feed. Sales made on 10 per cent. commissions.

He returns his very sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past year. feb11,79yr

THE EASTON STAR

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1879.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

A PRESIDENT BY FRAUD!

Matt Carpenter Sounds The Alarm.

The Senator Tells How the Democrats may Choose the Next President and Get Even with the Republicans---The Shadows of 1876-7 Casting Themselves on 1880.

Special Dispatch to the TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

An elaborate and evidently carefully prepared interview from Senator Matt Carpenter will appear in the Republican, of this city, to-morrow. He evidently sees the shadows of the Republican frauds of 1876 7 casting themselves on the next Presidential struggle, and he sounds the alarm to the party. The following is the portion of his interview relating to the next Presidency, and the possible revolutionary movements of both sides:

REPORTER. You remarked the other day that General Grant, if nominated, would be elected?

SENATOR. Yes that's what I said, and I might have added that, if elected, he will be inaugurated.

REPORTER. what do you mean by that remark?

SENATOR. Exactly what I say. He'll be inaugurated, despite the efforts that may be made to prevent it. I'm not an alarmist, and I don't want to be reported as such. But I see I am in for it with you, and I might as well go on with a prediction that I've often made of late. It is that the Democrats will protest against the count of the electoral votes of some one or more of our Republican States when the two houses meet in joint convention for that duty in February, 1881. They will base their protest upon what they will allege to have been an unconstitutional exercise of Federal power in the execution of the national election laws. They may take California for this purpose, or New York, or Pennsylvania, or any State wherein the slightest pretence, real or manufactured for the express object, may be furnished. Then the two houses will separate, and one or both will sustain the protest. The vote of that State will be thrown out, and it will be declared that there was no election and the House will assume to elect a President. The preliminary arrangements for that emergency will be made in the House, the same as they are attempting to make them in the Senate by unseating Mr. Kellogg, so that the Democratic nominee for President will be elected under the form and color of law. One step has already been taken in the House in this direction by the unseating of Mr. Bisbee, of Florida, and the seating of Mr. Hull in his place. This gives the vote of Florida, on a vote by States, to the Democrats, so that the House now stands, on such a vote, nineteen Democratic States to nineteen Republican States—counting the Indiana Greenback members with the opposition. But in that far-off December session, when the Kellogg case will probably be acted upon, and when all such action will be no longer influential upon any coming election, they may unseat Mr. Orth, of Indiana, or some other Republican. The decision of the contests in these cases adversely to the present occupants would give their seats to Democratic contestants and insure a Democratic majority by States in the House.

REPORTER. Then you foresee nothing but Democratic disaster in the future?

SENATOR. Exactly; either disaster and overwhelming defeat to the Democrats, or that they will rescue themselves from that fate by the methods I have described. In other words, they may attempt to save themselves in the Senate and by imposing an unelected President upon the country. It will require the promptings of desperation itself to induce them to adopt these measures; but they are rapidly becoming desperate enough to attempt them. And these are the reasons why I believe they may exert every possible method to retain their majority in the Senate. That majority gone they will, as I've said, loose their foothold in every branch of the government. To keep that foothold they must necessarily unseat Mr. Kellogg and admit Mr. Spofford or some other Democrat from Louisiana.

REPORTER. But what benefit will the Senate be to them—they'll only hold it for two years, until 1883?

SENATOR. There's another contingency to be considered. Suppose, now, the preliminary arrangements I spoke of for a Presidential election by the House should all fail! There's another chance for them so long as they hold control of the Senate. In the event of a failure to elect by the House the presiding officer of the Senate becomes President ex-officio. Even if the House is a tie, as it may be and will be if those preliminary arrangements are not carried out, the protests against the count of electoral votes might be debated, continued and delayed, and other devices might be resorted to until the term of the present administration expires. Then the Senate would choose a President pro tem., who would become President of the United States ex-officio until a new election should be ordered.

The *Republican* falls in with Senator Carpenter's terror over the prospects of the arbitrary exercise of Democratic authority, and will close a leader to-morrow on the interview as follows:

"Forewarned is forearmed, is an apt question used by Senator Carpenter in his revelations, and if the loyal people of the country are not forearmed by his timely warning he cannot be blamed. Having studied the situation closely, he has not hesitated to give the results of his observations to the public, and in doing so he has simply done his duty, albeit they go forth in the form of a newspaper interview.

Comments of the Philadelphia Times on Senator Carpenter's Pronunciamento.

[From the Times of November 12th.]

THE PERIL OF 1880.

We give place to the alarm sounded by Senator Carpenter, because he tells half the truth boldly in regard to the grave peril that confronts the Republic in the choice of its next President. Being a partisan leader, it is not to be expected that he will declare the whole truth to the people; but when his statement of probable Democratic violence is read carefully by the lines and between the lines, the intelligent reader can comprehend how much of pregnant truth is taught by silence.

Mr. Carpenter knows well whereof he speaks; and had he been impartial in giving the truth to the public, he could have made an appalling chapter for the study of the country. He was counsel for Mr. Tilden in the disgraceful national fraud of 1876-7; he knows and has declared how utterly reckless were the offices of crime in perverting the national judgment that called Mr. Tilden to the Presidency; he knows the willingness and the capabilities of the Republican leaders to subordinate all things to party success; he knows that the Democratic leaders are ready to profit by the fearful examples given by their opponents; he knows the sad lesson that neither Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Congressmen or Cabinet officers, are equal to the duty of maintaining their integrity against political necessities; he notes the increased power and purpose of the Democrats to resist Republican fraud to perpetrate and give the color of law to Democratic fraud, and he appeals to the country by telling half the truth about the grave peril of 1880.

All that Senator Carpenter charges against the Democratic leaders is fully warranted; but what does he forecast on the line of Democratic revolutionary efforts to gain power in 1881, that will not be repeating the history of Republican revolutionary efforts in 1876-77. The admission of Kellogg to the Senate was a revolutionary sanction of undisputed lawlessness. The pretended government that gave him his Senatorial title perished in a day when the gleam of the bayonet no longer protected characterless usurpers, and it was Republicanism, and not Democracy, that turned the usurpers from power and stamped the seal of infamy upon Kellogg and his commission. We agree with Senator Carpenter that the Kellogg issue is *res adjudicata*, and that a majority cannot dismiss him without descending to a degree of lawlessness equalled only in his admission. If he shall be displaced in obedience to partisan necessities and in disregard of law will be made comparatively respectable—nothing more or less.

The time has come when honest men, of all parties should understand that the leaders of both sides are looking to fraud as a necessary factor to give them victory in Presidential contest of next year. Senator Carpenter tells but little if any more than the truth of the Democratic side, and the sad feature of the picture is that the Republican side tells its own story in the blotted history of 1876. Mr. Carpenter once told it in all the grandeur of irresistible logic and burning eloquence, and it is branded on the annals of the nation as its consuming crime. A popular verdict rendered by a quarter of a million majority was defied by adventurous thieves and applauded by visiting statesmen; and the country to day is ever taught its humiliation by the thieves filling the lucrative places of the government as the price of their villainy, and by their distinguished aiders and abettors reflecting their shame from the Cabinet and the Courts of the Old World. Whether Senator Carpenter omitted his chapter from his danger signal to the people, because it is too familiar, to all to need repetition, or because it seemed to serve the purpose of the partisan better to omit it, is not material, and none are misled by the incompleteness of his story.

By Republican follies which disarmed Democratic self-destruction, the pivotal State of New York trembles in the balance between the contending parties. Its exceptional attitude among the Northern States which voted this year inspires the Democracy with reasonable hope of success in the coming Presidential contest. Indiana is reliably Democratic. When New York was decidedly Republican last year, Indiana was Democratic by treble the majority of 1876. The Democrats have the State Government, all channels of local authority and Kentucky is close upon her border with surplus votes to double on colored emigration. With Indiana certainly Democratic and New York fairly debatable, the South will be solid for the Democratic candidate. It will be so because Republicanism forbids that it shall be otherwise; because only by lampooning, assailing and forcing the South into unity for self-defense can the desperate politicians of the North hope to make the country submissive to their will. New York is thus the battle-ground of 1880, and upon it both sides mean to train their heaviest columbiads of fraud and against it they will dash their legions of crime. Already both are maneuvering for the vantage ground to meet fraud with more potent fraud. The Republicans have the Governor, the Legislature, the Marshals and Supervisors. The Democrats have the machinery of New York city, with almost boundless capabilities, and a Democratic Senate and House to decide between conflicting returns. Should the Republicans take the choice of electors from the people, the Democrats have learned from Louisiana and South Carolina precedents, how a Legislature can be manufactured and a Democratic Congress was taught in 1876 how to count such votes. If Marshals and Supervisors shall exercise their arbitrary power for the Republicans, or if they shall give the color of control in any State whose vote would defeat the Democracy, its leaders have been well schooled how to reject or falsify the verdict of the people.

It is a painful and a most startling truth that fraud is to-day the chief reliance of both Republican and Democratic leaders for the coming national struggle. Fifty millions of free people, surpassing all other civilizations in intelligence, in all the blessings of progressive and prosperous industry, and in all the sources of advancement and happiness, are thus made the plaything of mean ambition that boasts of fraud as its most trusted attribute. Will Congress halt in this practically confessed crusade of crime and seek to hinder and cease to promote it? Has patriotism fled from the councils of political parties, and ere there no brave, honest men to recall the law making power of the land to the plain, imperious duty of enforcing integrity in the choice of the chief ruler of the Republic?

Not so Green After All.

Scene—passenger depot. Characters—Atlanta negro and country darkey. Colloquy opened by the Atlanta negro.

"Wher' you goin', buddy?"

"Duz you own dis shed?"

"No."

"Ner none er deze kyars?"

"No."

"Ner none ob deze yer railroads?"

"No."

"Ner no tavern?"

"No."

"Well, den, yer don't wanter come 'buddyin' me, an' yer don't want no infermashun; de kinder infermashun wat you'll git out'n me'd be mighty ap'ter to sour on you."—Atlanta Constitution.

A San Francisco tailor, who has had the extreme felicity to take Gen. Grant's measure and fit him with a suit of clothes, is advertising the fact in all the west coast newspapers. There was a tailor once who made a pair of trowsers for Gen. Andrew Jackson. During the latter's Presidency, at a reception given him at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, the aforesaid tailor approached the general and cordially clasped his hand.

"I do not recall your name," whispered the old Democrat; "pray favor me with it."

"I made your breeches," whispered back the embarrassed tailor.

"Gentlemen, said Gen. Jackson, turning to the assembled company, "let me present to you my friend, Major Bridges."

A gentleman observed un urchin who had a large slice of bread in his hand, and who was crying very bitterly. 'My son,' he exclaimed, "what are you crying about?" "Mother won't (boo-hoo-oo) put any butter on my bread (boo-hoo-oo!" "Oh, is that all," said the gentleman. "Come, dry up your tears and be a man." "It ain't so much the butter," retorted the little urchin, "It's the disposition of the old woman."

A bold, bad burglar recently broke into the house of an editor, in the night. The editor awakened and questioned the intruder:—"What are you looking for?" "Money," said the burglar gruffly. "Hold on a minute," quoth the editor, "and I will help you; I've been looking myself for ten years, but perhaps the two of us will have better luck."

"Well, my man," said a military doctor to a patient who had been on 'low diet' for a long time, "how are you?" Much better, sir." "Could you eat a small chicken to-day?" "That I could, sir!" "What would you like it stuffed with?" "Please, your honor," replied the hungry patient, "I would like it stuffed with another."

A perplexed German who had made a garment for o youth, and found himself unable to dispose of the surplus fullness which appeared when trying it on the young candidate, declared vociferously that "de coat ish goot. It ish no fault of de coat. De poy ish too slim!"

"Are you a professor of religion, my little fellow?" asked a lady of her pastor's six-year-old boy, recently. 'No, ma'am,' was the little boy's prompt response, 'I'm only the professor's son!"

"If there's no moonlight will you meet me by gaslight, dearest Julia?" "No, Augustus, I won't," she replied; "I'm no gas-meter."

Lippincott's Magazine,

for December has a varied list of contents, the most noticeable feature being the number of articles descriptive of life and manners at home and abroad. Among the Biscayans," by George L. Catlin, our consul at La Rochelle, gives a graphic account, with illustrations, of the old Spanish seaport of Bilbos, its picturesque street scenes, mixed population, and active industries. In the Backwoods of Carolina, by Louise Coffin Jones, presents a contrasted picture of the primitive and amusing aspects of American life in a mountain region remote from railways and the usual lines of travel. Wirt Sikes describes the English Coffee Palaces recently established by the Duke of Westminster, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Gladstone, and others, to attract the working classes from the gin palaces and ordinary public houses. The City of the Simple, by Helen Campbell, deals with a subject of constantly increasing interest and importance, the proper treatment of the insane, and contrasts the common methods pursued in the best asylums both of Europe and America with the system instituted at Gheel, in Belgium, which is a colony of lunatics subject to no confinement or restraint. Another paper deserving of careful consideration is a description of the Advantages and Disadvantages of a Foreign Education for Young Republicans, by a writer who compares the teaching in our public and private schools with German methods of instruction, as well as to indirect influences of social habits and surroundings on undeveloped minds. Dr. Charles W. Dulles has a short practical paper on Poisoning, and How to Treat it. L'Lejune criticises the Impressionest School of Painting, and M. Mather contributes an entertaining historieri sketch entitled Monsieur le Charmant. In point of literary excellence nothing in the number can vie with a story of English life called Rose, which is full of incisive touches, and shows a masterly power of delineating character. Almee, by G. H Pierce, which is concluded in this number, is a simply told but deeply pathetic story. The Monthly Gossip and literary notices are as bright and readable as usual.

The new volume begins with the next number, and in it will be commenced a new serial story, Adam and Eve, by the author of Dorothy Fox.

The Atlantic Monthly for 1880.

Promises to be peculiarly attractive and valuable. It will contain—

Serial stories, by W. D Howells, author of The Lady of the Aroostook, etc; Henry James, Jr, author of The Europeans, etc; and T B Aldrich, author of Prudence Palfrey, etc. Mr Howell's story begins in January, and will run for six or more months.

Short stories, two or more in each number, of the excellent quality for which the short stories in the Atlantic are celebrated.

Political and Social Life at Washington, for the last thirty years; a series of particularly interesting papers on persons and incidents of national fame, by one who has been on the spot and known all about them.

Living questions in politics, education, religion, art, social life, and whatever most interests the American people, will be discussed by persons specially qualified to write of them in an engaging and instructive manner.

Industrial topics will receive particular attention.

The literary features of the Atlantic will be even fuller and better than ever before.

The contributors' club which has proved so popular a feature, will be remarkably full and varied.

The contributors will include Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Mrs. Stowe, Rose Terry Cooke, Miss Larcom, Miss Preston, Miss Woolson, Miss Jewett, Mrs. Piatt, Warner, Waring, Norton, Stedman, Stoddard, Richard Grant White, Scudder, Mark Twain, DeForest, Bishop, and others.

A superb life-size portrait of Dr Holmes has been prepared and will be furnished to Atlantic subscribers for one dollar.

Beginning with January, 1880, the Atlantic will be printed with new and larger type and page; and the numbers will have sixteen additional pages, making 144 pages or more to each number.

Terms:—$4.00 a year, in advance, postage free; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portrait of Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, or Longfellow, $5.00; with two portraits, $6.00; with three portraits, $7.00; with four portraits, $8.00; with all five portraits, $9.00.

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Houghton, Osgood & Company,
Boston.

"O, youth, with sand papered pate,
The night is dark, the hour is late,
Why do you linger on my gate?"
"I stay to help your daughter hold
This gate upon its hinges old;
Go in, old man, you're catching cold!"
The old man sought his little bed
And on it laid his patient head;
"I think my gate is safe," he said.

In a primary school not long ago the teacher undertook to convey to her pupils an idea of the uses of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard 'bird's-nest,' and pointing to the hyphen asked the school, "what is that for?" After a short pause a little Fenian piped out, "Plase, ma'am, that's for the bird to roosht on."

A little girl, visiting a neighbor with her mother, was gazing curiously at the hostess' new bonnett, when the owner queried, "Do you like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright; but it don't scare me." Laura's mother didn't stay long after that.

A citizen went into a Norwich hardware store the other day and inquired: "How much do you ask for a bath tub for a child?" "Three dollars and seventy-five cents," was the reply. 'W-h-e w?' whistled the customer, "Guess we'll have to keep on washing the baby in the coal scuttle till prices come down."

A witty lady was told by a gentleman of her acquaintance that "he must have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth." She looked at him carefully, and upon realizing the size of his mouth, replied: "I don't doubt it; but it must have been a soup-ladle."

"I never thought but once," said old Deacon Webbing, "that it was a sin to steal an umbrella." "And when was that?' asked a friend. "It was when some pesky thief stole my new silk one," answered the deacon.

The inhabitants of Madagascar are dying to get hold of an American ship-captain who has sold them ten thousand quart cans of tomatoes as a new kind of gunpowder. Their old blunderbusses wouldn't go off.

A Nevada girl's love letter—"Dear Jimmy: It's all up. We ain't going to get married. Ma says you're too rough, and I guess she's right. I'm so sorry—but can't you go to Europe and get filed down?"

"Little girl," said the kind-hearted old lady, attracted by the angelic child, "I will make you a present of a toy. Which will you have, this tea set or this doll?" "Both of 'em," said the simple child.

—An old lady recently directed the attention of her husband to a pair of twins, remarking as she did so, "How much two children look alike; especia lly the one this way."

A schoolmistress asked a child what s-ee spelt. The child hesitated. Said the teacher: "What do I do when I look at Mr. Smith?" "Thquint," replied the pupil.

Governess—"Now, Jack, if I were to give twelve pears to Maude, ten to Edith and three to you, what would it be?" Jack (aged six)—"It wouldn't be fair."

'Mother,' said Ike, "did you know that the 'Iron Horse' has but one ear?'

'One ear! merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?"

'Why, the engin-eer, of course.'

A Monkey Faced fellow offered himself to Garrick as an actor. "It will not do" says Garrick; "but if you had a tail no money should part us."

In Michigan etiquette permits a bride to be married without gloves—precisely the way she handles her husband.

Lawyers are never more earnest than when they work with a will—that is if the estate is valuable.

A Sunday School boy, being asked what made the Tower of Pisa lean, replied, "Because of the famine in the land."

A call for arms—the baby's wild yell in themiddle of the night.

A patriotic citizen calls his frisky dog A merry cur.

The board of education—the shingle.

Regular wags—pendulums.