THE EASTON STAR

The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881. VOL. XVI.--NO 37

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☞Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00

This Piano will be sent on trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly First-class and sold at Wholesale factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the closest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—*freight free if unsatisfactory.* Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

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R. A. BURNS.
jan11,81

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THOMAS J. WRIGHTSON informs his customers that he has changed his place of business to his residence, on August street, near Mr. Frank Smith's store, and continues to make corn brooms at 10 cents a piece, the customer furnishing the broom corn. Brooms retailed as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and of the very best make. janlly

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Having perfected arrangements with various publishers, we will hereafter supply

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At greatly reduced prices, giving each subscriber the advantage of lowest club rates, postage free.

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opposite the Bank.

Seasonable.

Harness of all kinds, Collars, Saddles, Hames, Traces, Singletrees, Ropes, Backbands, everything the farmer needs to put him in trim for the coming season. Call and see me. It will pay you.

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A

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Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, Feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNS OF ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

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Iron Bitters

For sale at J. O. Henry's Drug Store.

Select Poetry.

For the STAR.

UNSATISFIED.

I.

In my study I mused in troubled mood,
My restless spirit still would brood
On plans consumed to ashes cold and gray,
On hopes fast fleeting, far away.

Unsatisfied—my aching heart cried out
For Peace, unclouded by a doubt;
Unsatisfied—my yearning heart appealed
For Rest, by heaven's blessing sealed.

Appeals came back like weary doves to grieve;
My cries no answer did receive.
The sunshine glanced and danced within my room,
And laughed, methinks, at all my gloom.

The willows weeping branches near me hung
And in the sighing breezes swung:
They seemed to taunt my efforts weak and vain,
The objects longed for yet to gain.

II.

A babe, by gentle hands placed near my feet,
My tears with rippling smiles did greet:
As, satisfied with idle toys, she'd play
Amid the shades of fading clay.

Out of her eyes of azure, pure and bright,
Contentment shone with tempting light,
While confidence in parent's love and care
Chased from her face all doubt and fear.

The broken fragments of a pigmy toy
Fell from her hand of thoughtless joy;
Yet, undisturbed by sense of grievous loss,
The ruin she would gayly toss.

III.

Oh God of Mercy! judgment still withhold!
My erring thoughts do Thou behold,
With all Thy sympathy of love unbound,
Lest I condemned by Thee be found.

The infant's simple faith Thy servant give,
That I with calm content may live:
Affection, prone from duty's path to rove,
Bring back to Thee and "things above."

Prune my desires with tender blade and hand
Let Peace, by Thy supreme command,
Possess this yearning, longing heart of mine,
Oh Jesu! make it wholly Thine!

And as my dreams of earthly bliss decay
Like airy castles blown away
To me sweet tastes give of heav'nly rest,
Where all Thy saints are fully bless'd.

Assign my duties to be borne or done,
And keep me faithful in each one,
My will be made with Thine to fully blend
That Grace may triumph in the end.

ANON.

April 27, '81.

Miscellaneous.

Bannon and Henkle on the War Path.

From the Baltimore Herald.

The political movement originated by Dr. Henkle and Mr. Bannon, of Anne Arundel county; Bradley T. Johnson, late of Virginia, and now of Baltimore county; Dr. Taylor, of this city; and Governor Hamilton, of Washington county, has incubated a new party, that claims superior honesty, capacity, and desire for reform in public affairs. This claim is the only excuse for its existence. Its managers have secured headquarters on Fayette street, for the party. They have been already making selections of persons whom the party is to nominate for offices, and they have been bargaining to determine whether the party shall be inside Democratic lines, claiming to be the Democratic party, or outside and claiming to be Independent Reform, or ostensibly Reform with secret Republican affiliations aiming to Mahone the State of Maryland into Republicanism. The final determination seems to have been to designate the new party, at least in this part of the State, as the Old Line Democratic party. This may have come from the fact that the Republican party of the State has not looked with much favor on the coalition of the Republican members of the last House of Delegates, with Mr. Bannon, Governor Hamilton and the members whom they controlled. Thus far the new party is simply the party of its managers. Its future is not clear, not hopeful, because it is not committed to any definite execution of legislative reform, and it is entirely in the hands of men in whom the public have slight confidence. Gov. Hamilton may be right that the last Legislature was not as economical as it should have been, but that don't prove that he is is worthy of confidence as a reform-party leader.

Under great pressure the last Legislature gave him three thousand dollars for wholly unnecessary new carpets and furniture for his mansion, and every dollar of that money was spent in Boston—not a dollar of it went to benefit any Maryland tax-payer. Are the other managers of the new party any more worthy of public confidence than Governor Hamilton? Is not the Health Department much better managed now than it was under Dr. Taylor? What have ever Dr. Henkle or Mr. Bannon done to give the public confidence in them? The new party does not announce a single needful Legislative reform as a reason for its existence. Every measure in the last Legislature favored by Mr. Bannon and Governor Hamilton tended to decrease State revenues. The claim was that trade would be promoted by reducting the State's revenue. Will the new party favor or oppose the taxing of mortgages? Will they favor or oppose a law prohibiting the creation of any more irredeemable ground rents? Party organization should be for something more than party management or securing the offices. Even if the originators of the new party are worthy of confidence, as more capacle and more honest than other managers, they should not restrict the party to getting the offices.

They have already found it a somewhat embarrassing work to select candidates. Supposing that Gen. Latrobe will desire, and will certainly be renominated, they have been looking round for a candidate for their party. It is reported that they have concluded that it will not do to nominate for the Mayoralty Dr. Taylor, nor Mr. George P. Thomas, nor Gen. R. H. Carr, nor Mr. Findlay, and have learned that W. A. Stewart will not consent to be a candidate.

Every one of them named is, we believe, a respectable gentleman, but the new party cannot harmonize on any one of these. Who can it harmonize on? Who is it then that will furnish the funds to carry through a campaign if he is nominated? Certainly, the managers of the new party will not do it!

A Great Methodist Conference---Arrangements for the Gathering in London---The Subjects to be Discussed Each Day.

Arrangements are now nearly completed for the meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London next fall. The programme, embracing thirty-eight topics, has been agreed upon by the American and British sections of the executive committee. As there are thirty-eight topics, the American Methodist, including the Canadians, will appoint nineteen essayists and nineteen invited speakers.

The following are among the rules agreed upon for the government of the conference: There will be four general divisions for purposes of organization and equity and fraternity. The first division will include the British Wesleyan Methodist churches, the second division other British Methodist churches, the third division the Methodist churches in the United States and Canada having an episcopal form of government, the fourth division the non-episcopal Methodist churches in the United States and Canada. Each church carries with it its missions and affiliated conferences. A business committee of twenty-five, appointed by members of the executive committee, is to receive and report upon all questions, resolutions, and communications not embraced in the regular programme; it is to appoint a presiding officer daily from the several divisions in rotation, and to nominate for the confirmation of the conference at its first session four secretaries—one from each division. Each paper is limited to twenty minutes, each invited speaker to ten. Therefter other speakers may speak on each topic not exceeding five minutes each, the whole time devoted to each subject being limited to one hour. The conference will meet in City Road Chapel, London, Wednesday, September 7, 1881, and continue until September 20, inclusive. There will be two sessions a day, except Saturdays, and the hours of sessions will be from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2.30 P. M. to 5 P. M.

The following are the topics selected, the first day being occupied with Bishop Simpson's sermon on "Christian Unity," and addresses of welcome, &c.

Second Day.—Address in grateful recognition of the hand of God in the origin and progress of Methodism. 2 Statistical results. 3. Methodism a power purifying and elevating society. 4 Influence Methodism has exerted on other religious bodies, and extent to which they have modified Methodism.

Third Day.—5. The itinerant ministry. 6. Lay preachers. 7. Women and their work in Methodism. 8 Scriptural holiness and the special fitness of Methodist means of grace to promote it.

Fourth Day.—9. The training of children in Christian homes, so as to bring them to Christ and attach them to Methodism. 10. The training of children in the Sunday-school and church, so as to secure the largest evangelical denominational results.

Fifth Day.—11. Methodism and the Lord's Day. 12. Relation of Methodism to the temperance movement. 13. Juvenile temperance organizations and their promotion through the Sunday-school and church. 14. Civil measures to suppress intemperance and relation to the Church to such movements.

Sixth Day.—Possible perils of Methodism. 15. From the Papacy, from sacerdotalism and its connected errors. 16. From modern skepticism in its different forms and manifestations. 17. From formality, worldliness, and improper amusements among our own members. 18. From innovations upon established Methodist usages and institutions.

Seventh Day.—19. The higher education demanded by the necessities of the Church in our time. 20. The duty of the Church to maintain schools which are Christian in their influence and character. 21. The education and special training of ministers in theological schools. 22. The education and special training of ministers while engaged in ministerial and pastoral work.

Eighth Day.—23. Denominational literature and its publication. 24 The newspaper and the use to be made of it by the Church. 25. Methodist hymnology.

Ninth Day.—26. The maintenance of home missions among the most degraded populations. 27 The important work which the Methodist laity have performed in this direction, and the great opportunities which they have in the future. 28. The best methods of reaching the unconverted section of the richer class. 29. Methodism and its work for orphans, for the aged, and generally for the dependent classes.

Tenth Day.—30. The results of Methodist missions in heathen lands. 31. How to avoid waste, rivalries and confusion arising from different Methodist bodies occupying the same or contiguous field.

Eleventh Day.—32. Establishment and support of training schools for native converts and native ministers in the foreign field. 33. Use of the press in non-Christian countries for promotion of the Gospel. 34. The missionary work required in Papal and semi-infidel nations. 35 Resources of Metodism for the work of the world's conversion and the duty of developing and employing those resources.

Twelfth Day.—36. How Christian unity may be maintained and increased among ourselves and made manifest to the world. 37. The catholicity of Methodism. 38. Methodism as a bond of brotherhood among the nations.

It has been agreed to recommend Friday, August 5, as a day of fasting and prayer for the success of this conference.

American News in France.

From a Paris Paper.

The Congress of the States United has been possession of taken by Monsieur Mahony, a general officer of belonging to Readjuster in the State Virginia in the Old Dominion He the members had locked up dead (mort), and will permit the General Conquedin not to them remove. The President has for Monsieur Rudlebeggar dispatched, to Monsieur Mahoney force away, Monsieur Mahoney speaks he will to the termination acrid out contain. Admiral Penhill is to the Capital but the march of one day, with the Confederate entire army.

The watch repairer is often engaged in spring cleaning.

Room in Heaven.

"And the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth, and he measured the city with the reed 12,000 furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal." Rev. 2: 16.

There are some who never think of heaven. In their minds a thought of the better country would starve for very loneliness. Others think or it occasionally, when the voice of sweet music steals upon their ear, or Providence or the preacher lifts them above earth. But when they do think of it, how poor and meagre their thoughts: to them it is a narrow, circumscribed spot in the universe, a small place just large enough for their church, but too small to admit within its pearly enclosure, even the good beyond their communion. Such were not the views entertained by John when, on the lonely isle, he saw, in grand panoramic view, the heavenly city.

John was in the spirit on the mountain of holy contemplation, and he had a delightful conversation with one of the royal surveyors of the heavenly country. He He says, verse 15, "And he that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and the gates thereof, and the walls thereof." The idea he gives to us is, that there was solidity, firmness, durability all combined with indescribable beauty, surpassing grandeur and infinite glory.

The city, as he saw it, was in the form of a magnificent cube, of vast dimensions. The surveyor had the golden reed, and he measured the city in the presence of his visitor. It was 12,000 furlongs (stadii) long, and 12,000 furlongs broad, and 12,000 furlongs high. The length and the breadth, and the height of it are equal.

In this view of the great city we are quite in harmony with the rabinical book. I need not occupy room with quotations.

In almost every other theory proposed great violence is done to the Greek text. In this interpretation the sense is natural and gramatical construction respected.

We take the passage as it reads, "12,000 furlongs," which, when reduced to feet and cubed, is 948,938,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, the half of which we reserve for the throne of glory and the heavenly court. Half the remainder I reserve for angel's thrones, dominions, principalities and powers. Half of the remainder I reserve for celestial gardens of heavenly fruits and flowers. Half of the remainder for shady bowers and lovely parks. Half of the remainder for the golden streets and walks, and the remainder, or one thirty-second of the whole, I divide into rooms of 20 feet square, and 10 feet high. Of rooms we have 7,413,578,125,000,000,000,000.

Then I suppose that this world was populated as at present, with say 900,000,000 of human beings, and that three generations passed away every hundred years, that is allowing 33⅓ years for each generation, and that at the close of the seventh thousandth year the trumpet of heaven would proclaim that "time would be no longer," and that earth's population would all be brought home to the city of God.

I also suppose that in the universe of our Father there are 800,000 worlds like ours existing under the same number term of years as ours; each having the same number of inhabitants as our own, and each inhabitant obedient to the universal "come."

Take all these multitudes of human or created beings, and the heavenly home the angel measured for John and for us, dear reader, would afford 49 such rooms as are measured above for each inhabitant of all the 800,000 worlds and leave more than 4,000,000 cubic feet unsurveyed. "And yet there is room." Oh, how true it is that "in my Father's house there are many mansions."—[W. H. Poole.

The Eastern Shore.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American in commenting on the trade and products of the Eastern Shore makes many good points which are worth re-producing. He says: "Few persons not directly connected with this trade have any idea of its magnitude, and I feel in bounds when I say that I do not think there can be found on the globe an equal extent of territory and population engaged in agricultural pursuits that produce the same amount of necessary food and luxuries as the neck of land known as the Eastern Shore; and such being the case, the people have money to buy in return goods and all the luxuries that follow well-to-do people. Not only does the land respond kindly to proper tillage, bringing the finest wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, but every inlet, river and bay where the tide flows abounds with luxuries, such as oysters, fish, terrapins, game, etc., that find a ready sale throughout the whole of our great country, drawing the cash from the banker, merchant, manufacturer, exporter, miner, and every other lover of the food from the Chesapeake. And well may the question be asked, Where is the human being to be found in the country that fails to pay toll to the Shore, whenever the chance offers, from Maine to California, wherever the sign of Baltimore oysters can be seen or a basket of peaches strike the eye? And nowhere do the latter reach such perfection as on the Eastern Shore, as do also the pear and grape; and I know of no place this side of the Rocky Mountains where the latter fruit (grape) reaches such perfection and with such little trouble as has proven to be the case since the introduction of the fruit, which has only been the case to any extent within the past few years. Being in Boston several years ago, I was struck with seeing the most delicious pears for sale on the different stands, and on tracing their history up, found they were from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. A friend near the city largely engaged in raising grapes, says since the Eastern Shore has gone into cultivating grapes his business of shipping them North has played out, as the markets there are flooded witu Eastern Shore grapes before he is ready to ship. If any one will visit the different wharves and see the numerous steamboats and sailing vessels unloading and lording in return, bound for the Eastern Shore they can form some idea of the east trade and yet the merchants of Baltimore are quietly allowing much of this trade to pass out of their hands—as the writer well knows from a direct injury to his own trade—simply because the railroad facilities make Philadelphia more convenient to the many points on and near railroads, with which the Eastern Shore is being covered, all aiming towards Philadelphia."

A Winter in Russia.

St. Petersburg is situated on parallel 62 which is about equal to the latitude of Labrador. In December the sun rises at about nine o'clock in the morning and sets about quarter past two o'clock in the afternoon. About the first of September a slight hoar frost is noticed each morning, and in less than a month a foot of snow is upon the ground. This will be the case whether there have been any snow storms or not, for this light hoar frost falls at all times and in the clearest days its glint may be seen in the sunlight. About the middle of October wheels disappear from the streets and are seen no more until summer.

One peculiarity of the Russian winter noticed by the lecturer was that, while it is necessary for a person in going into the open air to put on the heaviest outer clothing and to encase the feet in warm wraps, the weight of the house dress is not changed on account of the season.—It is the invariable custom among the Russians for one in entering a church or house to immediately take off the outer garments at the vestibule and resume them on going out.

The winter amusements are very interesting and, except those enjoyed by the upper classes simple and plain. The principal ones are sleighing, sliding and skating. These are common to all the people, and are indulged in generally. In driving, the Emperor goes at full speed and thus sets the example to the grand dukes, who, in turn, are copied by those of lesser rank, so that every one hurries along at the liviest rate possible. The foot passenger's rights are not respected at all, and when by chance the unlucky wayfarer is run over he is at once taken to the nearest station house and obliged to state how he happened to be in the road.

The Russian sleigh is drawn by three horses who travel abreast, the middle animal trotting while his companions run. In order to accomplish this the head of the trotting horse is checked up as high as possible, while from the bits in the runners' mouths long lines reach back to the traces, pulling the head down and forcing the animal to run. The ice hills are also a feature of the St. Petersburg winter. The platforms, each sixty feet high, and distant from each other 1,500 feet, are erected, and between these inclined planes extend. These are covered with great blocks of ice from the river Neva, and down these improvised hills the Russian boys and girls, and even adults glide at headlong speed.

Skating also comes in for its share of patronage, and each winter the skating club erects upon the Neva an ice palace. The snow is swept from about two acres of ice, and around this a solid wall, twenty or thirty feet high, is built of blocks four feet square. The interior is divided into dancing rooms and restaurants.—When this palace is illuminated with red, green, blue and yellow lights the sight is most magnificent. At the opening of this palace a notable gathering consisting of the Emperor, the Crown Prince and dignitaries, are present.—Ex Gov. Jewell's Lecture.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: There are those in every community—and we are sorry to say Easton is no exception—who seem to think the "poor boy" is suited for naught save the most menial of employments; who never take into consideration what talents he may possess, and who look upon him as fit only for the most cruel of task-masters. And if they should accidentally discover some trait in his character worthy of commendation, look upon it as a "thing of course," rather than a God given talent. If he dare attempt to rise above his estate of servitude by striving to cultivate those talents which the God of nature has implanted in him, they fain would laugh him to scorn. "The idea of a 'poor boy' attempting to rise above the position of a 'carver in wood!'"

They think it a thing impossible, and look upon all his efforts with disdain; and if he succeeds, envy him because of his success.

They never take into consideration the fact, that the most distinguished men in the annals of our own beloved country, have arisen from just such positions as are claimed suitable only for the "poor boy."

Thus it is, that upon the highways of life is many a one groping in ignorance and obscurity whose name might be a brilliant autograph upon the pages of memory.

Thus it is, that many a talent is left to be buried in the earth, that might be a glitering emerald coveted even by its despisers.

Doubtless there are many who will look upon these rude lines with disgust and indifference, simply because they are written by "A POOR BOY."

Queen Bess Gives her Hand to Kiss.

"Curiosity rather than ambition brought me to Court; and it was the manner of those times for all men to kneel down before the great Queen Elizabeth, who then reigned. I was likewise on my knees in the Presence Chamber when she passed by to the Chapel at Whitehall. As soon as she saw me she stopt, and, swearing her usual oath, demanded, who is this? Everybody there present looked upon me, but no man knew me, till Sir James Croft, a Pensioner, finding the Queen stayed, returned back and told who I was, and that I had married Sir William Herbert of St. Gillian's daughter; the Queen hereupon looked attentively upon me, and swearing again her ordinary oath said it is a pity he was married so young; and thereupon gave her hand to kiss twice, both times gently clapping me on the cheek."—[Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

A bookseller during the war procured a "contraband," whom he employed in his store. One day Mr. Whittier came in and the book-seller proposed to himself to introduce the ex-slave to the principal benefactor of his kind. "Peter," said he, "John G. Whittier is in my room, the greatest friend yourself ever had."

"Who, massa?"

"John G. Whittier. You surely have heard of him?"

"Well," was the reply, after a moment's deliberation, "think I've heern of John G., but I don't 'member about the Whicher."

BEFORE the Richmond Police Court last Tuesday was an old colored offender, who was charged with larceny. He pleaded guilty, and the court ordered thirty-nine lashes for him.—A pleasant smile played over the face of the accused, who doubtless, was unacquainted with his situation, and, addressing the court, he said: "Yer honor, I don't keere how much you gim me, if it is fifty; jes so I git clear."

Idleness is a vice, but it can't be strewed up.

Delgourouki, widow of the late Czar has $30,000,000 to her credit in Berlin.

Five thousand tons of ice are to be shipped from Maine to India this summer.

Gen. John A. Gordyn is reported to have sold a Southern coal mine for $100,000.

The last census in this country gave as relative numbers 960 women to every 1,000 men.