THE EASTON STAR
T. K. NIXSON, Editor.
TERMS!
One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year. Clubs of ten, *Ten Dollars* in advance.
☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county ☞ in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.
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One square—6 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 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 not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked TF and continued till ordered out, and charged according to special rates.
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The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1881. VOL. XVI.—NO 42

Lumber Business.

BUY YOUR
LUMBER,
SHINGLES. LATHS,
Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.
AT LOW PRICES FROM
SAML. BURNS & CO.,
104 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

OAKLAND
STEAM SAW & PLANING MILL.
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 tock.
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.

"Don't Forget"
THE
"ADVANCE"
Chilled Plows,
Are the lightest running,
The most easily managed, and
The most satisfactory ever sold.
They run easy, they do good work, they give entire satisfaction to all. Try them and you will use no other.
THOS. C. NICOLS,
Agent for Talbot county.
mar8,81

Agricultural Implements,
The Oliver Chilled Plow,
With Slip Point or Solid Shear,
PUMPS,
And everything a farmer needs on the farm.
Clover and Timothy Seed.
Give me a call.
N. TUTHILL.

Lamps, Lamps,
Cheap at HENRY'S Drug Store.

Trusses, Trusses.
A full line, both double and single, at J. C. HENRY'S Drug Store.

New Advertisements.

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
THE GREATEST
Bargains
EVER OFFERED.
A line of narrow waist Pants, formerly $3 and $5, now going at $1 50 and $2.50.
A line of beautiful mixed Cassimere Suits, formerly $9, $10, $12 and $15, now going at $7, $9, $10, $12.
Men's White Vests, 75c, $1, $1.50.
Men's Dusters, 75c, $1 $1.25, $1.50.
Boy's and Children's Suits in elegant variety at 25 per cent. reduction. Children's Pants 65c and upwards
☞ *We want to move our stock more rapidly. We want your trade, and if Low Prices and Quality is a consideration we mean to have it.*
We must clear out this year's manufacture. We have marked our whole stock to such low figures that it will sell on sight. Don't neglect to call. It will pay you.
C. N. OHNS & SON,
Popular One-Price Clothiers,
230 W. Pratt St. extending through to 55 Hanover St., BALTIMORE, Md.
MR. G. LACY EATON, formerly of Easton, is connected with our House, and will be pleased to see his many friends and acquaintances.

F. H. NICKERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EASTERN SHORE DOMESTIC GUANO,
ENGLISH MIXTURE, ACID PHOSPHATE,
AND DEALERS IN
FERTILIZER CHEMICALS.
We have located a factory at Easton Point, and have machinery to prosecute our business. We grind and dissolve all of the bones used and sold by us and warrant them to be pure.
THE EASTERN SHORE DOMESTIC GUANO
combines all the elements that plants require, and is one of the most concentrated fertilizers manufactured, uniting the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the fertilizing qualities of Bones, making as permanent an improver as raw bone can make a manure. It is carefully prepared for the drill, is fine and dry, and passes through the orifices with uniform regularity. After an experience of 9 years it has been approved and endorsed and is extensively used by the best Farmers of Talbot county as a superior wheat and corn manure.
THE ENGLISH MIXTURE
is similarly prepared for the drill, and contains the same plant food in a different combination.
PRICES.
Eastern Shore Domestic Guano.....$38 per ton
English Mixture.....$28 " "
Ground Bones.....$30 and $35 " "
Dissolved Bones.....$32 and $38 " "
South Carolina.....$25 " "
☞ A discount for cash.
F. H. NICKERSON & CO.,
Office, Brick Hotel Building; Factory, Easton Point;
mar29.81 EASTON, MD.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
Will make for the next 60 days only, a Grand Offer of
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.
STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves full patent capitaste agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.
☞ 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 richest 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.
ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest tone Reed organ ever offered to the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 2½ Octaves each, and one of 3 Octaves. Thirteen Stops with Grand Organ—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute Forte, Tremolo, Grand Organ and Grand-Swell, Knee-Stops. Height, 74 in.; Length, 43 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 360 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price $285. Our *wholesale net cash price* to have it *introduced*, with stool and book, only $97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 *days test trial* and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. *Fully warranted* for 5 years. Other styles—8 stop organ only $65; 9 stops, $85; 11 stops, $115. Over 32,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular *mailed free.* Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10th Ave.
SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. This Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety, musical composition, by the best authors. Address,
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.
dec14,80tf

NEW ENTERPRISE.
GREEN GROCERY STORE
on Dover street.
The citizens of Easton and vicinity are notified that I have opened a green grocery on Dover street, next door to Mr. Myers', where will be kept all kinds of fresh and salt meats, poultry, vegetables, cranberries, prunes, oranges apples, &c., &c. Families supplied to order at all times, day or night. The best of fresh beef sold at moderate prices. A share of the town and country trade solicited. The highest market price paid for butter, eggs, poultry, and other country produce. E. A. BURNS.
jan11,81

Brooms! Brooms!
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 18 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

Consolidated Subscription Agency.
Having perfected arrangements with various publishers, we will hereafter supply
Papers and Magazines
A greatly reduced prices, giving each subscriber the advantage of lowest club rates, postage free. G. W. MINNICK & SON, opposite the Bank.

Seasonable.
Harness of all kinds, Collars, Bridles, Hames, Traces, Singletrees, Rope, Backbands, everything the farmer needs to put him in trim for the coming season. Call and see me. It will profit you. T. C. NICOLS.

TUTT'S PILLS
INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a 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 WARNINGS 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.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

Direct from the Mills.
Large stock of Paper and Envelopes, Wholesale and Retail, at prices very, very VERY low. You will be convinced by calling at the old "Land Mark," opposite the bank.
G. W. MINNICK & SON.

Iron Bitters
For sale at J. C. Henry's Drug Store.

Select Poetry.

This Year's Weather.

Above all other people are
The Boston man is blest;
While others travel far for change
He still at home may rest.

He never need cross dangerous seas,
For other climes to seek;
For why? He has them all at home,
Some twenty in each week.

At morn he has the balmy airs
Of Italy or Spain;
By noon comes Greenland's frigid zone,
With icebergs in its train.

At two P. M. comes Afric heat,
In hot Sahara born;
At three a storm of wind and rain,
Imported from Cape Horn.

At four a southern thunderstorm
The vault of heaven wakes;
At five comes western hurricane,
At six two Frisco 'quakes.

He has the best of London fogs,
And droughts beyond all reason;
This spring has brought a brand new thing,
To wit, a rainy season.

Yes, Boston's clime is limitless
In meteorologic range;
But what we're suffering for just now
Is just a little change.

—Boston Transcript.

Miscellaneous.

Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States.

THE STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER PREMIUMS.

Through the liberality and patriotism of the well known firm of Strawbridge & Clothier of this city, this association is enabled to offer to the public of their own State, Pennsylvania, and the adjoining States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the sum of five hundred dollars in premiums, to be awarded at the Silk Culture Fair, to be held during the third week of October, at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, to the producers of the best four grades of silk cocoons.

First premium, best pound, $200.

Second premium, second best pound, $150.

Third premium, third best pound $100.

Fourth premium, fourth best pound, $50.

CONDITIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS.

One pound of cocoons must be offered full weight, Avoirdupois.

Cocoons must be presented in good glass jars, with ground glass stoppers.

Cocoons for competition must be entered not later than one hour before the opening of the silk fair, and cannot be removed until close of said fair.

Exhibitors and competitors may attach their names to the exhibit, after the awards are made, but they must be entered by numbers, which the Secretary will issue on receiving the list of articles.

Premium cards will be attached to the successful exhibits immediately after the awards.

The exhibitors must present credentials from responsible parties in their own neighborhood, or known to the Association, that said samples are the bona fide results of their own experiments in silk culture.

The culture of raw silk as an American industry, is now exciting far spread interest all over the United States. Past efforts have failed for want of steady perseverance in the new work and a market at home for the raw materials.

This latter want no longer exists, for the demand is yearly on the increase, and new silk mills are in course of erection. At the present time, 200 silk mills are in daily operation, weaving last year 1,599,666 lbs. of imported raw silk, at a cost of about $10,000,000. Raw silk commands from $4 to $8 per lb., according to its quality, and cocoons and floss silk, $1 to $1.50 per lb. Two hundred mulberry trees will grow well on two acres of land, which would yield about 30,000 lbs. of leaves. About sixteen lbs. of leaves are required to make one lb. of fresh cocoons which would yield about 1,765 lbs. of fresh cocoons. These stifled, would yield about 588 lbs. Dried cocoons of good quality should bring about $2.00 per pound or $1,176.00.

EXPENSES.

1 grown person, first	ten days	$10 00
2 boys or girls, "	"	6 00
2 grown persons, second	"	20 00
5 boys or girls, "	"	15 00
3 grown persons, third	"	30 00
16 boys or girls, "	"	48 00
		$129 00

If we add a few dollars for fuel, a few day's work for pruning and cultivating the trees, and a few sundries, it would cover all the expenses which would not exceed $160. This deducted from above $1,176 would leave us $1,016 on two acres of land, and in one month's time! How does this compare with one bale of cotton to the acre, the bale at $40, and the crop of which it takes six months to make and gather? These statistics are the result of actual personal operations under favorable circumstances.

THE BUILDING REQUIRED.

Two cheap buildings of rough boards, with fixtures, built with a view to thorough ventilation, each 100x24 feet is all that is required.

The aim of this association is to create a market for the exchange of small quantities of silk, before it can pass to the manufacturer who purchases only in large quantities; and persons raising cocoons are invited to correspond with the association and state the quantity raised by them.

Trees can be planted from the 1st of October until the 1st of May. Standard trees 30 feet apart in avenues; medium trunks, 14 feet apart; dwarf trees, 4 feet in a hedge; the rows 12 to 15 feet apart. Prices range about as follows:—Ordinary cuttings, $1.50 per hundred; one year's growth; $5 per hundred, or $1 for ten trees; trees, 3 to 5 feet high, $7 per hundred; 5 to 7 feet, $10 per hundeed; 7 to 9 feet, $15 per hundred. Eggs, at $1 per 1,000; $3 per half ounce; $5 per ounce.—Also, later in the season, after the middle of May, worms at $1 per 1000.

Officers of the Association: Mrs. J. Lucas, President; Mrs. Bishop Simpson, Vice President; Miss H. Annie Lucas, Secretary.

Rooms at Permanent Exhibition Building and 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No star ever rose and set without influence somewhere.

The root of wholesome thought is knowledge of thyself.

MALARIA—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

As most of the readers of the STAR had not an opportunity to hear the lecture delivered here on Thursday evening week by Dr. Chancellor, we reprint a full report of it, which appeared in the Baltimore Daily Sun supplement, of Saturday week. None should fail to read it, as it contains much important information, and some very valuable suggestions.

The lecture was as follows:

The death of every individual concerns the State as a matter of political economy. The State thus has an interest not only in the prosperity, but also in the health and strength and effective power of each one of its members; and it has a claim upon all to develop their estates and themselves, bodily and mentally, to the greatest extent, and add each one to the aggregate wealth and power of the whole. The lives of individuals represent a certain value as capital to be applied to the production of wealth. According to the best European calculations of values, the present worth of the excess of the earnings ever the expenditures for an unskilled laborer at 25 years of age is $1,2000. The value of the skilled mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, whose earnings are larger, is very much greater. We may, therefore, assume that Dr. Farr's calculation of about $800 as the average worth per individual, of all ages, sexes and conditions, is about correct. That is, every individual who dies is so much lost to the body politic. Nor is this loss by death all that the State suffers in diminution of productive power in the period presumably devoted to profitable labor. Even while men and women live they are subject to sickness, which lays a heavy tax on their strength and effectiveness. Unfortunately no exact account has been yet made taken of the amount and kind of sickness in this State, for the reason that we have no proper law for the registration of vital statistics. But experience and observation assure us that large numbers annually fall victims to that subtle poison known as malaria. Estimating the population at 1,000,000, and reckoning that two per cent. suffer annually with some form of malaria, and that one out of every fifty attacked dies, we may safely place the loss to the State from this cause alone at $1,000,000 annually. This estimate, made upon a basis deemed very moderate, shows to what an extent the interests of the State are damaged every year by a *preventable disease.*

MALARIA

is an invisible and diffusible vapor, generated apparently under certain circumstances of heat and moisture, in stagnant water and in damp soils, particularly when accompanied with rank vegetation. Diseases thence arise, which form the peculiar scourge of hot climates, and even of cold climates in hot seasons of the year. It is well known that marshy districts are peculiarly unhealthy. It appears, from tables drawn by Mr. Maret, in which a comparison is made between marshy and mountainous countries, that one-half of all born in mountainous districts live to the age of 47, whereas the same proportion, in a marshy parish, live only to the age of 25. In the hills one in 20 of all that are born live to 80; in the marshy districts only one in 52 attains that age. In most of the counties in Maryland a certain number of the inhabitants annually fall victims to malaria, while in certain districts of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore the distemper is so prevalent at times as to interfere, in a measure, with agricultural pursuits.

In the summer months malaria is peculiarly destructive. It usually commences about the beginning of June, and does not terminate until the severe autumnal rains in September or October. It unfortunately encroaches every year on other parts of the State where it was formerly unknown, and there is a peculiarity in the line in which it advances and in the mode of its progress which hitherto the inhabitants have not been able to explain. It is now generally conceded that this great source of human misery may be abated, if not completely extirpated, by adopting the following measures: 1. Drain the land; 2. Cultivating it; 3. Employing calcareous manures: 4. Embanking land apt to be overflowed; 5. Procuring wholesome drinking water.

DRAINAGE.

From the statistical account of Scotland it is shown that wherever the land has been thoroughly drained, intermittent and remittent fevers have disappeared. There are no less than thirty parishes in Scotland to which this observation is applicable, but for our purpose it is only necessary to give a single instance, from a parish in the county of Fife. Before the land in that parish was drained, the families who lived near a pool of stagnant water were subject both in the spring and in the autumn to intermitting fevers of from twenty-five to thirty-five days continuance. Whole families were to be seen at the same time, in such distress that none of them could assist the others. But since the stagnant waters have been completely drained these diseases, to which the inhabitants were formerly liable, and the sad train of complaints connected with them, have been unknown. What a boon to the people it would be if the same course were pursued and the same desirable end attained with reference to the bog lands of Maryland! What greater blessing could be vouchsafed to the inhabitants of the marshy districts of the State than the sight of luxuriant crops adorning the places where the eye has long been accustomed to see stagnant water, and were noxious vapors, pregnant with death and disease, are now so usual?

CTLTIVATION.

Next to drainage, cultivation is the great means by which malaria can be most effectually eradicated and the salubrity of the air improved. When land is pulverized and well cultivated it absorbs the rain more quickly and in greater abundance than in its uncultivated state, hence less moisture will arise in evaporation. Increased vegetation also diminishes evaporation, for water is absorbed in considerable quantities by the plants themselves; and in proportion to their luxuriance they not only diminish the reflection of the sun's rays, but keep the air cooler and more temperate during the heats of summer and autumn. As a sanitary measure the proper cultivation of the ground is of the first importance. It contributes not only to lessen malaria, which is the cause of agues and other febrile diseases, but it also produces a state of the atmosphere which is favorable to the promotion of health.

CALCAREOUS MANURES.

In marshy soils the use of calcareous fertilizers is of the highest importance. The effect of lime in improving the health is hardly to be credited. It absorbs noxious matters and annihilates any deleterious properties which the soil may possess; and it may be relied upon as an established fact that a soil full of calcareous matter never produces an unwholesome atmosphere.

EMBANKMENTS.

Much flat and rich land is apt to be overflowed during the rainy seasons of the year which at other periods are perfectly dry, and such land when loaded with moisture must necessarily be favorable to the production of miasma. The only mode of preventing such a calamity is by means of embankments, drainage and cultivation. Where these are insufficient, windmill pumps may be necessary. They are extensively and successfully used for this purpose in Holland and parts of Germany.

WHOLESOME WATER.

One of the chief means of promoting and preserving health in marshy districts is to procure healthy water to drink. This is an object, however, to which little attention is generally paid in marshy districts from the supposed impractability of obtaining good water. Any such difficulty is now completely obviated by the improved modes of digging wells, by which water may in almost any locality be procured in the greatest perfection. Of the important effects resulting from the use of good water there is a noted instance in Essex, England. A well was dug about 500 feet deep, by means of which excellent water was procured, and by using it the health of the inhabitants became so much improved that they found little occasion for the skill of a physician. A physician at Walden, in Essex, declared that the inhabitants of that parish, after the well had been dug and good water obtained, became so much improved in health that instead of receiving from many farmers one, two or three hundred dollars a year, he scarcely got from his former patients as many shillings. Thus it appears that when a country is liable to malaria it may be completely gotten rid of, or at least its mischievous effects materially diminished. And this is not a mere theoretical assertion, for the advantages of such measures have been proved in the most satisfactory manner by the experience of marshy and fenny districts in England and Holland. Before they were properly drained strangers hardly ever ventured to visit them from the certainty of being subjected to the ague.

Three hundred years ago all of Holland west of Amsterdam and north of Rotterdam was a series of lakes and swamps, divided by narrow stretches of drained land. To-day in that whole area there is only sufficient water left for interior navigation. The beemster lake of 16,000 acres was drained to a depth of nearly 20 feet, and it has ever since remained one of the most fertile and healthy districts of the earth. Thirty years ago Haarlem lake, covering 44,000 acres, was brought to the same condition, and it is in contemplation to add to the dry land of the kingdom 480,000 acres now covered by the waters of the Zuider Zee. The reclaiming of these districts offered difficulties with which those of the swamp lands of Maryland can bear no comparison. In Holland, where the reclamations during this whole century have averaged about 4,000 acres a year, the motive for undertaking these works has been almost solely to secure land for agricultural use; the motive here, where it is necessary to reclaim only a comparatively small area, would be principally for improving the health of the State, compared with which an agricultural use is insignificant.

THE ROMAN MALARIA.

In ancient times the Campagna of Rome was unsurpassed in fertility of soil and and salubrity of climate, but now it is a dreary solitude, stretching about twenty miles in one direction to the base of the hills by which it is surrounded. To the west a wild, sullen flat extends to the sea. A profusion of bushy thickets and a few solitary trees are scattered over the broken surface of this uninclosed and houseless plain. Over the wild waste no rural dwellings, nor scattered hamlets, nor fields, nor gardens, such as usually mark the approach to a populous city, are now to be seen. All is ruin; fallen monuments of Roman greatness, gray towers of Gothic times. Abandoned habitations of modern years stone meet the eye. No trace of man appears, except in the lonely tomb which tells that he once was there. Rome stands alone in the wilderness, as in the world, surrounded by a desert of her own caeation—a desert which accords but too well with her former greatness and her present decay It may, perhaps, be soothing to the contemplation of the traveler or the fancy of the poet to see the once beautiful "Campagna di Roma", abandoned to the wild luxuriance of nature, and covered only with the defaced tombs of her tyrants and the scarce visible remains of the villas of her Senators; but it is melancholy to behold this immense tract of land, in the immediate vicinity of one of the greatest cities in the world, pestilent with disease and death, and to know that, like a devouring grave, it annually engulphs all of human kind that toil upon its surface. The season of malaria in the Campagna is during the summer. From the fall of the autumn rains in October until the return of the summer heats the atmosphere is perfectly salubrious. Thus this "plague spot" seems to be the alternate of life and death. Who can contemplate the history of the Campagna, once the paradise of the metropolis of the world, but now a dreary tract of desolation, without feeling the utmost anxiety concerning the fast increasing mortality from malarious diseases in our own midst? Even now many of the inhabitants of this favored land pine under the deadly attacks of malaria, whereas by proper means that disease might be totally extirpated, and large districts now unproductive would become the granaries of Maryland. What credit would not the legislature of the State obtain by promoting so great an improvement?

The State has expended in principal and compounded interest upwards of $40,000,000 in a canal to develop the resources of Western Maryland; why should she not contribute liberally to exempt from disease and bring into a state of productive cultivation extensive districts of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore? It must be a prime object with every true philanthropist, anxious to promote the interests of his fellow men, that some experiments on a great scale should be set on foot to ascertain the effects of the measures proposed; for if this widespread evil is suffered progressively to increase, the time is not far distant when some of the most fertile counties in the State will be reduced to the condition of the Roman Campagna. The plan for preventing such a calamity is yet an unsolved problem, but it would not be premature to take the matter into serious consideration at this time. Let an association be formed under the name of "A Society for the Extirpation of Malaria in the State of Maryland." Let the society consist of an indefinite number of members, who shall pay an annual subscription of not less than 5 per annum. Let one or more experienced sanitarians and civil engineers be appointed to make a sanitary survey of the counties particularly subject to malaria, and to make plans and maps of all marshy territory; also to ascertain and report the means by which such territory can be most effectually drained and brought into cultivation, etc. Let every inquiry be made as to the cheapest and best mode of introducing an abundant supply of pure drinking water where it does not already exist. Let plans and estimates be made of the expenses of effecting these measures, and then let the society submit the whole plan to the State government, and invoke its aid and authority in accomplishing the same. There can be no doubt that by the judicious application of skill and capital the marshy, fenny districts of Maryland may be rendered as productive and as healthy as any tract of similar extent in any part of the State.

The Reformers and the Press.

From the Md. Republican.

The reformers have discovered, or at least aver that they have, that the press of Maryland is no longer a "free and disinterested press," but has been bought up, "Republican and Democratic alike," as Mr. Findlay says, and will no longer expose corruption or oppose those who dispense the advertising of the laws. If these gentlemen possessed any evidence of the truth of this statement concerning the press of Maryland, it would indeed be a serious matter. But they do not believe anything of the kind; they know that even on the very lowest plane of journalism, that of mere money making, there is nothing so profitable to a newspaper as the detection and exposure of official corruption. The New York Times redoubled its financial and political position by the exposure of the Tweed frauds; and there is not a newspaper in Maryland that would not "throw to the dogs" all State patronage, if once convinced that corruption existed in any department. But the press of Maryland, "Republican and Democratic alike," will not lend its influence to a sham reform and to pretended reformers. If disposed to retort upon the reformers the press of Maryland can strip the disguises that cover the records of some reformers, and may yet have occasion to enquire into the recompense of reward that only will account for certain votes on measures of very questionable propriety. But there really does not exist anywhere in the press of Maryland a desire "to wash dirty linen in the face of the public." This forbearance may, however, cease to be a virtue under public results which impugn as corrupt that consideration which the State under its laws pays for public advertising.

The policy of publishing the laws in the newspapers is a proper subject for discussion, but the base insinuation that this advertising is given to and received by the press as "hush money," to cover up fraud and peculation, must be abandoned; or at least made so specific as not to include newspapers whose proprietors are as honest and honorable men as any in the State. It is a sameful and cowardly mode of misleading and deceiving the people, to instance the publication of the laws, as the reason why the press refuses to sustain a quixotic and absurd reform. The press know and appreciate the reformers, at exactly their real worth and value, and refuses to lend its influence to their scheme for obtaining the power and patronrge of the State for the political ends of Gov. Hamilton.

This refusal on the part of the press of the State, and the very singular unanimity which exists throughout the press of Maryland, "Republican and Democratic alike," will address itself with very great force to the people of the State. No corrupting influence can purchase the great dailies of Baltimore and the numerous weeklies of the State, into that almost solid unanimity of opposition to this effort to divide the Democratic party. The fact that scarcely any difference of opinion exists in the press of Maryland, about this reform movement, having for its sincerity only private interests, and for its motive only personal gain either of office or influence, will go very far to convince the people that it had its inception not in the public good, but only in political disappointment or personal passions. We expect to see the press resent this imputation of corruption as it deserves.

Facts That Speak for Themselves.

This is a bad time to be accusing the Democratic party in this State, of corruption. The quotations of the stock board are a sufficient answer. The Maryland securities at the top of the market; the State taxation among the lowest. The Baltimore city bonds ranging from 118 to 125½, and city taxation lower than that of any large city in America. These facts speak for themselves. They show by the stern test of the money market that the public funds are wisely, honestly and economically managed by the Democratic administrations, municipal and State. The confidence of the people in the purity of Democratic administration is unshaken by the "bomb-shell" fizzle, and by the small aggregation of chronic sorehends that call themselves O. L. D.'s. The so-called reform movement will not split the democracy, nor depress the quotations on city securities. It will end as it began, in a fizzle—a bomb-shell that won't explode.—*Maryland Republican.*

[Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.] A Prominent Lawyer's Opinion.

In one of our New England exchanges we observe that Wm. T. Filley, Esq., of Pittsfield, Attorney-at-Law and Asst. Judge Police Court, and late County Commissioner, was restored to perfect health and activity, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He had suffered with rheumatism for years intensely; but by the recent use of the remedy he was, as stated, completely cured, and says the Oil deserves the highest praise.

Father (who is always trying to teach his son how to act while at the table):—"Well, John, you see that when I have finished eating I always leave the table." John: "Yes, sir; and that is all you do leave!"

"When I was a young man," says Billings, "I was always in a hurry to hold the big end of the log and do all the lifting; now I am older, I seize hold of the small end and do all the grunting."

They talk of Beecher as Conkling's successor, and the Boston Post says "he is the only man we know of who could fill the void in female hearts made by Roscoe's absence."