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# FROSTBURG MINING JOURNAL.

J. B. ODER, Editor and Proprietor. AN INDEPENDENT PAPER. $1.50 per annum—IN ADVANCE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.—No. 48. FROSTBURG, MD., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1887. WHOLE No. 828.



## New Business Locals.

**What Can Be Done?**—By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after every thing else had been tried in vain. So, don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters There is no medicine so safe, so pure, and so perfect a blood purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcome all Urinary Difficulties. Large bottles Price 50 cents at G. A. Wingert's.

*New Advertisements.*

**LOST**

WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., between Lonaconing and Dan's Rock, a brown and gray plaid **Jacket** with brown satin hood. Finder please leave or send to the
Aug 20 JOURNAL OFFICE.

**Wanted.**

A GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS MAN to take orders for **Fruits and Vegetables** in Frostburg, Md. Commission 5 *per cent.* Can do the work after business hours. For particulars address ANDERSON,
Corner Pratt and Sharp streets,
Aug 20—2t Baltimore, Md.

**$20 REWARD!**

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID for the arrest and conviction of parties engaged in

**Breaking the Insulators on the Telegraph Poles**

of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad company.
P. L. BURWELL,
Aug 20—2t General Superintendent.

**CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG**

GO to ANNAN'S BOOKSTORE and sign the subscription paper to raise a fund sufficient to secure the appearance in Frostburg of the great

***PRIMA DONNA,***

**Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.**

The amount subscribed will be returnable in tickets of admission to the Opera. [Aug 20

**LAWN FETE.**

THE LADIES OF THE M. E. CHURCH will hold a LAWN *FETE* in the lot on Mechanic street, near J. B. Wright's store,
**Tuesday Evening, August 23, 1887.**

The grounds will be Brilliantly Illuminated!
Appropriate Music by the Arion Band!
Balloon Ascensions! Refreshments!

Every Feature Attractive

ADMISSION.....5 CENTS.
Aug 20

**A. O. H. PICNIC**

Division No. 6, A. O. H.,
WILL HAVE A GRAND PICNIC AT
**DILLEY'S GROVE,**
NEAR CUMBERLAND,
**SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.**

BAND CONTEST. GOOD SPEAKERS.
HAMMOCKS AND TENTS. GOOD DINNER.
MANY GAMES. NO INTOXICATING DRINKS.

ALL are invited to attend.
Round trip from Frostburg, 50 cents.
Aug 20—2t

**LISTON'S**

**FLANNELS**

WE have received this week a large invoice of **LISTON'S FLANNELS.**
Just the thing for Fall and Winter Dresses for Ladies and Children.
A large portion of them hand-wrought.
No shoddy nor shorts in them.
Heaviest weights.
Best dyes.
Thoroughly scoured.
Firstclass in *every* respect.
All buyers desiring perfect satisfaction

**In Wear**

will do well to look at them.

**Hitchins Bros.**

☞ Purchasers of YARN can do better than ever with us this season. [Aug 20

***FRANK C. BEALL'S***

**Is on You,**

AND you will observe it doesn't wink or wince.
His intentions toward you are good, otherwise he could not meet your eye with his Frank, steady gaze.

**DO YOU KNOW WHAT I SEE?**

I see a person who appreciates a bargain and would like to find an extra good one. I see a person who is likely to

**Miss the Best Chance of a Lifetime.**

Extraordinary and valuable bargains are now being offered by him in great variety.

***A Golden Opportunity***

is thrust upon you, and if you wish to profit by it, come and see

**FRANK C. BEALL'S**
Gem Grocery Store,
Aug 20 FROSTBURG, MD.


"STARLIGHT" makes a fine point in his letter this week to the Lonaconing *Star*. Writing of the Salvation Army imbroglio he says:

"Starlight" isn't the judge or jury in this case, and reserves the right to keep his convictions and opinions to himself; besides people's opinions don't amount to anything these days, so we keep them for use when they will be appreciated. The class who do not value the newspaper man's opinion, or admire his style of writing, and are always criticising the editor's comments and the correspondent's articles, are *those who never pay for the papers they read.* We have quite an array of such talent in this metropolis. The papers suit until something is said about them or their dead ancestors or an association to which they belong, when they come out and denounce the action of the whole press.

The way to do, though, is—sock the truth into them; consent to be misunderstood, misrepresented and denounced until the slow verification of your wisdom comes to view.

Then when they depreciate or deny the demonstration, sock more truth into them until vindication comes around again.

Keep this up and it may never be necessary for one to rise from the dead, or for an angel to drop from the sky to preach either to a regular thief of literature or chronic vilifier of intelligent opinion.

A teacher in Jackson county, Tenn., who added to his usual duties those of an advocate of prohibition, found his schoolhouse surrounded Tuesday by a mob of indignant Tennesseans, who wouldn't let him enter. They objected, it seems, to his assumption of superior wisdom as to the quality and quantity of fluids they should imbibe, and installed a new teacher with unobtrusive views. The disbarred teacher rallied the "dries" among his patrons and is now teaching away again. It is an open question in Tennessee whether a teacher has the right to teach what is not in the book.—Baltimore *Sun.*

Whatever it may be in Tennessee, the question is a closed one here.

The notion which has got on the track and gained momentum in this centre of etherialized education is that the way to teach is to teach without books at all.

This system was in vogue last year pretty generally, it is believed. At least the results were so decidedly *spirituelle* that one could not tell a chunk of education from any other invisible object.

The worst of the matter is—the prospectus is out for a very considerable repetition of last year's scholastic *fiasco.*

WITHOUT mentioning names the Lonaconing *Review* gives the Frostburg persecution of the Salvation Army a heavy jolt. Down there the *Review* "doesn't think the idea of arresting them ever entered the head of the meanest man in town."

That argues, of course, that a very superior brand of religious toleration is patronized in Lonaconing.

Against which we will set up the eloquent declaration under oath of ex-Mayor Skidmore that "nine out of ten people in Frostburg were opposed to disturbing the Salvation Army."

Let us add to this the incontestable fact that the Army has many more friends in Frostburg now than it ever owned before, and we will have reached very nearly up to the Lonaconing standard.

OUR young and capable friend, Patrick Rourke, like the JOURNAL, has been considerably but very undeservedly crushed in his contact with the school divvy of this year. At Mt. Savage he went down before a surging demand for "tone," and other considerations. Barton wanted a "mash," and he succumbed before that new species of school idolatry, and something else. Now, if he gets a place at all, it must be where society is fastidious rather of qualifications or merit than of either or both an aristocratic bearing or a skin-deep effigy of beauty. So that, as the eminent Mr. Bunthorne remarked when he gave Lady Jane the first grab in the matrimonial lottery, Mr. Rourke "wants to know the worst."

THOSE who frequently urge the appearance of firstclass entertainments have an opportunity just now of securing a sample of real opera. They ought to avail themselves of it, or forever hereafter hold their jaws.

THERE is no reason why Frostburg should not be saved. With nearly all our tender teachers re-appointed, and the Salvation Army on bail, the JOURNAL is "laying low" for a big reform.

To the Salvation Army: Be wise as snakes and harmless as squabs.

THE vast number of "open secrets" current betrays a deplorable decay of popular trust in public confidence.

HON. E. E. JACKSON also accepts. He is apparently certain of election. His letter reads like an inaugural address—like he had "got there, Elihu."

THE school appointments come too late for us to make room for them this week. The same old song would take a little long, and that sort of tautology makes us feel anyhow that something 's awful wrong.

THE death of Judge Gordon takes from the citizenship of this county one of its noblemen. His biography, known and read of his contemporaries since 1840, attests by general consent a life honorable in all its relations to the community. In the county and out of it he was held in high esteem as a gentleman of the old school and a great lawyer. His scholarship reached beyond his profession and embraced in its wide scope the still developing philosophy of this prolific age as well as the classics of the deep past. It was a genuine pleasure to meet him. The JOURNAL never did so without profit. So that it is with sincere regret we place in these columns the record of his death.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A BOOMING MINE.

OCEAN MINES, MD., August 17, 1887.

To the MINING JOURNAL.

Since the great strike of 1882, and more particularly within the last three or four months, a series of improvements have been progressing at this place, which, when completed, will tend to give these mines an entirely new and different appearance.

The old buildings formerly adjacent to the mine have nearly all been either removed or taken down and new ones erected in more convenient locations. The old large scale-house and dump-house are now about the only remnants to be seen of the famous Ocean No. 1.

Yet, while the old works and their many surroundings will disappear and be known as one amongst the oldest and best producing mines of this region in the past, the new works, with all their modern improvements and ablest management will surpass the old in every particular, and in the near future become not only second to none in the region but equal to the heaviest producing mine in any of the great soft coal regions now forwarding coal to the eastern seaboard.

Of the many improvements already completed and those now under way, we make the following notes:

Probably one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the mouth of Ocean slope stands a fine, large, two-story building 66x48 feet. This building affords stabling capacity for 18 or 20 mules. It is furnished with all the attachments necessary to a first-class stable, and is said to be the largest and most commodious now located at any of the company's mines.

Next we notice a new back switch elevated side track it being constructed near the slope, which, when completed, will conduct the empty cars from the dump-house a short distance by gravitation. They will then be drawn back up the little elevated incline by means of a rope and small stationary engine, when they will be moved forward to a standing-place near the mouth of the slope, ready to be sent down when called for, The tracks are arranged much in the shape of the letter Y. This new arrangement will enable the management to handle coal with considerably more dispatch and convenience, and will do away with the old method now in use of moving the empty cars from the dump-house to the slope by "lifts and jerks."

About 3,000 feet of 3-inch pipe has been recently laid, conveying an abundant supply of fresh water from the Woodland creek to the mine. The main pipe leads into the boiler-house of the slope engine, furnishing an ample supply of good water to feed the boiler. A branch pipe has been laid into the stable to supply the mine mules and to serve as a protection against fire. A section has also been laid down the manway to the slope to furnish water to feed the pump boilers.

A small number of laborers are busily engaged laying a track whereby all the mine timber can be placed in a convenient place to be reloaded upon the mine cars.

It is said a new dump-house and a large new scale-house will be erected as soon as the coal is all taken out of the old drift, it being necessary for the old mine to be abandoned before the above changes can be made.

All the above mentioned changes and improvements have been and are being made under the very able and efficient management of B. S. Randolph, general superintendent.

This opening affords convenient access to the great bulk of the Consolidation company's coal, and, I might add, the largest undeveloped tract of coal land in the George's Creek region. And when we consider the vast outlay made by the company here within the past few months there is every reason to believe that this slope is destined to become one of the heaviest shipping mines in any part of the eastern bituminous coal fields.

As to the excellent plans and operations of the inside works of this mine we are frank to assert that they cannot be surpassed. Everything moves like clockwork—almost without a jar. There is no telling, in the absence of a test, the quantity of coal that can be gathered and brought forward to the bottom of the slope. The convenience and facilities are so complete that a constant stream of coal can be kept moving from morning until evening.

Philip McMahon, a practical and skillful mining boss, is in charge of this slope. In the short time he has been here he has made a number of important changes in the inside workings of the mine. He is a thorough-going fellow, and seems to have the good will of all under his immediate charge.

PROGRESS.

### AN OLD-FASHIONED LETTER.

FROSTBURG, MD., August 15, 1887.

To the MINING JOURNAL.

I am no lawyer, nor the son of a lawyer—only a plain every-day workingman. I have my ideas about things and people just like those who seem to act like they ought to do the thinking for everybody, only I do my own thinking for my own self—not for others.

Many, many times, though, I am puzzled to decide which side of a question is right, because one man says one thing and one another.

I am all mixed on this Salvation army question. According to some they have right to worship where and how they please; others contend they have not.

I believe they have a right to praise God anywhere, if their way of worship does not interfere with other people's ways of worship. But whether their worship (and worship of God is man's supreme duty) should be allowed to obstruct business or travel confuses me nearly as bad as if somebody were to ask me whether business or travel should be allowed to obstruct divine worship. Some people say it is not right to run Sunday trains; others say business demands it. Which makes the biggest demand on our religious nature—the observance of the Sabbath, or the needs of business? In Frostburg, with some exceptions, the people say by their rest, dress and attendance at church that the Sabbath should be observed. Our railroads (except in campmeeting time) say the same thing. But some of these very people contend that the Salvation army should be made to worship some other way or somewhere else because it interferes with business.

I have an old-fashioned way of thinking that every road, street and alley has a natural starting-place. Main street was in existence before Bowery or Broadway, and I suppose, though I don't know, that when the people began building on Bowery and Broadway they commenced at Main and built out—not at the south end and built in to Main. I believe when building on Steyer street commenced people built eastward from Broadway, therefore, the natural starting-place for Steyer street seems to be on Broadway. I hear it was said in the Council that the street should be widened backwards, so that several buildings twenty or thirty years old should be torn down as well as a wire fence on the other side. But the people who want this improvement (and I am one of them) don't want to tear down buildings when there is plenty of room on the other side. They want Miss Steyer's house and outbuildings to continue to be the left side of the line as far as they go, as they have been for many years. My idea convinces me that eight feet of the church lot could be put to better use for street purposes than it is now, but I don't want it for nothing. I think it would be fair to bargain and pay for it; not fair to ask four prices for it; not fair to contend for what is impracticable and then decide that it is impracticable.

I expect to write again on some other subject if this letter is published.

Very respectfully, A CITIZEN.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

***The Salvation Army Trial.***—A large crowd assembled in the Council Chamber at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday to hear the trial of the Salvation Army leaders on the charge of creating a disturbance and obstructing business and travel on the streets of Frostburg. At the suggestion of some who thought the trial would elicit the interest of more people than the Chamber would accommodate, Justice Atkinson adjourned the hearing to Moat's Opera House, the Salvation Army very generously agreeing that whatever expense might be thus incurred should not be borne by the town.

A considerable crowd swarmed into the Opera House. After some parley between plaintiffs and defendants, their lawyers and friends, the testimony began.

The town attorney, W. C. Devecmon, and Hon. William Brace, represented the prosecution, and D. W. Sloan the defense.

*D. J. Betz.*—Was driving on one of the streets intersecting Main August 9; heard drums, etc., and his wife suggested that they should not go on Main street. Undeterred, he went. Found a great crowd and considerable excitement.

*John Gunter.*—Witnessed a large crowd; heard singing, playing on drums, horns, etc. Army held meeting in front of his place on the 9th, considerable confusion attending it. Nothing unusual until arrest was made, after which the great crowd followed the Army up street.

*William Payne.*—After the arrest the crowd stopped in front of his place of business. The Army was violating the good order of the town—playing, drumming, singing, etc. Had followed the Army down street to see the fun. The officers of the Army and those of the town were expected to make the fun. Capt. Villiers had defied the authorities to interfere with the Army. There was a big crowd at place of arrest. The noise made by the Army that evening was unusually loud.

*Owen England.*—Arrested parties in front of Gunter's place for singing. Immense crowd present. Horn-blowing, singing, etc., made a big noise. There was certainly disorder and destruction of the peace and quiet of the town. Witness gave a graphic account of the Bailiff's efforts to arrest Capt. Villiers on the 11th. The Captain was too busy for a time with his devotions to entertain the Bailiff's motion to visit the 'Squire. His (England) order from the Council was to have the Army move on when it stopped On the 11th the Army stopped in front of J. C. Wilson's place at his (Wilson) invitation. Peter McDonald interfered with arrest of Villiers. Asked Army officers on this occasion to hold no more open-air meetings that evening,

*H. B. Shaffer.*—The Army demonstration on the 9th was an unusual one. The noise does not generally disturb him. Crowd was made up by both the Army and public. Thought the latter drawn by the expectation of a contest between the police and Army.

*Dr. J. M. Porter.*—Crowd was so dense he could not drive through on his way home. To him the drum is an annoying instrument.

*W. R. Percy.*—Spoke of the large crowd and unusual singing and blowing on both 9th and 11th. Regarded the meetings of the Army as disturbances of the peace and quiet of the town, and the Army itself as a nuisance. Their demonstrations were violations of the town law, though he had endeavored to suppress the organization only so far as law and the authorities had been defied. Notified officer of the proposed repetition of the nuisance and asked the latter to "do his duty."

*John L. Heintz.*—The uproar was general; never saw such a crowd in this town; the racket goes on every night. Crowd went down to see the elephant, as it was generally understood that the Captain had defied apprehension.

*Thomas Hill.*—Of late the Army has been coming out with what it calls a band, accompanied invariably by an uproar. Witness detailed the Council proceedings when Capt. Villiers gave notice when and where he would, in defiance of the town law, hold an open-air meeting.

*L. B. Porter.*—Thought the drum was hit harder than usual on the evenings in question; was disturbed every evening the Army came out.

*Alfred Jeffries.*—In spite of the Council's order Capt. Villiers extended a general invitation to the open-air meeting. Great crowd present and considerable confusion prevailed. It was generally understood that the officers of the town and Army would lock horns.

Here the prosecution rested, and the testimony for the defense begun.

*Owen Hitchins.*—A question by Mr. Sloan was objected to by prosecution—a question involving the custom of the Army during parade. Mr. Sloan contended that whatever trouble was occasioned was brought on by the authorities. Question overruled. Another as to the general character of defendants met objection, also, but was admitted after modification to meet Mr. Hitchins' personal knowledge. He testified to Thomas Jenkins' good character.

*B. Stern.*—Testified to singing, playing, etc., on the 9th; big crowd; no disorder; like to hear the Army.

*Thomas Williams.*—It was generally understood that an arrest would be made, which attracted the crowd. There was nothing in the exercises to excite disorder or disturb public quiet.

*W. H. Koch.*—Did not mind the noise made by the Salvation people. Did not think the noise made on the evenings of 9th and 11th unusual.

*J. C. Wilson.*—Did not regard the services on the street as disorderly. Outside the arrest there was no disturbance at all. Did not rush up to 'Squire's office and offer himself as a bondsman.

*M. Redda.*—Did not see a disturbance. Believed the usual service really religious.

*James D. Williams.*—When asked where he lived replied—"In the condemned district—where the firebugs often meet." [Great laughter.] Salvation services not blasphemous, but greatly needed in his part of the town. Army was promoting the good order of the community, not disturbing it. The next few remarks of this witness touched upon the scene of the 9th, one of which brought William Payne to his feet with an emphatic contradiction. The proceedings at this point wore a warlike complexion, but the smoke of prospective battle cleared away, and Mr. Williams concluded his testimony by excusing whatever noise was made by the Army on account of its religious character.

*Miss A. R. Hartzell.*—Did not consider the usual street services of the Army as disturbing the peace.

*Noah Skidmore.*—The expected arrest drew the crowd. The Army, of itself, could not blockade the street as was done. Approved the methods of Army worship heartily; did not think the town could get along without the Army. Mr. Skidmore is one of the stoutest friends the Army has. He spoke with the fervor of an "old man eloquent." "With this tone of philosophy," says Prescott on one occasion, "were mingled expressions of sympathy." So with Mr. Skidmore. Had he not been interrupted by questions, the Army would have enjoyed a panegyric of rare merit.

*A. McMillan.* Noticed nothing extraordinary in the Army demonstrations. Understood there was to be an arrest. Was not annoyed by the usual exercises on the street.

*James Jones.*—The exercises did not disturb him.

*R. K. Mason.*—It was generally understood that "the Army was to be pulled in." Was not himself disturbed, nor heard of anybody else that was. Mr. Brace suggested that probably Mr. Mason was used to the noise, and asked whether he would blame the officers for disturbing the peace for arresting men who had stolen his pocket-book? Mr. Mason replied that "if his pocket-book were stolen every night in the week he might become so used to it as to regard an arrest as out of order." [Laughter.]

*Rev. James Miller.*—There was a big assemblage. Services did not disturb him nor, he believed, the community. The proposed arrest provoked the gathering. The organization promoted good, not evil.

*Gus. Wm. Zeller.*—Crowd was unusually large. The expected arrest was the cause. Was not disturbed by the usual exercises. In his judgment nothing wrong in Army worship.

*W. S. Burton.*—Saw the big crowd and heard that the Salvation Army was to be arrested. Was not disturbed himself, nor was community in his opinion.

*Rev. J. M. Rollins.*—Heard of the great crowd and arrest, and, sympathizing with the Army, sought to aid them all in his power. Had no doubt in his own mind that the action of the authorities precipitated the trouble.

*J. M. Zimmerly.*—Did not go to the scene of the arrest because he did not want to get in the dense crowd. Heard only a shout down street. There is nothing in the street services of the Army to disturb the public peace.

*Dr. P. A. Michael.*—Did not think the street services of the Army calculated to disquiet the peace of the community.

*Thomas Jenkins.*—Was singing when arrested. Described in detail the incidents of his arrest.

*Jethro Jeffries.*—Big crowd followed the Army on the 9th. Nothing disorderly in the street services.

*Captain Walter H. Villiers.*—Is the representative in Frostburg of the Salvation Army. Blows a horn and sings to the best of his ability. On the 9th an unusually large crowd followed the Army "to see the Captain put in the jug." Nothing done, however, to disturb the peace; on the contrary their mission was to prevent violations of law and order. A question concerning the history and objects of the Army by Mr. Sloan was objected to by Mr. Brace, whereupon the former made a strong argument showing the object of the inquiry. The justice admitted it, Mr. Brace contending meanwhile that it was wholly irrelevant and merely consumptive of time. The matter was not pressed by the defense. A few moments later, when the witness was in the hands of the prosecution, he was asked a question concerning his own biography. Thinking he had caught Mr. Brace, he quickly rejoined: "I object! Because," said he, "the question is wholly irrelevant," etc. [Laughter.]

A recess was taken for ten minutes, at the termination of which Messrs. Sloan and Brace addressed the Court.

The justice decided that the ordinance under which the defendants were arraigned had been violated, and thereupon fined Capt. W. H. Villiers and Thomas Jenkins $5 each, and Messrs. Thomas Gordon, David Sloan, William Jeffries, James Gordon, Jesse Folck, John Sloan and John Ware, $2 each, in all $24, and costs, $41.02, total $65.02.

In default of payment the nine defendants were committed to the conservatory on Water street, whence they were released the same evening by B. Stern and Owen Hitchins, who advanced the costs.

An appeal to the Circuit Court has been taken.

***Personal.***—Misses Lena and Hattie Keenan, of Keyser, W. Va., are visiting the family of William Burton.

Henry Jandorf left Tuesday to make his way in the "wide, wide world." His ultimate destination is Grand Rapids, Michigan, where, if not before, we hope, he will strike something congenial and profitable.

D. L. Wineland, father of Marx Wineland, has returned to his home in Philadelphia. His stay here was one of great pleasure, and he left with the impression that the metropolis is one of the finest places under the sun.

George R. Anthony, of Whitman, Indiana, surprised his friends here Tuesday forenoon by a visit several hours ahead of the time anticipated. Mr. Anthony is the superintendent of the Whitman coal mines, a responsible office he is filling capably and creditably.

Willie Welsh, son of Robert Welsh, of this place, has gone on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad passenger train to sell notions. He is a bright little fellow and really deserves liberal patronage.

Mrs. John B. Miller and son, Master Howard, of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. M.'s mother, Mrs. Thompson.

Miss Flora Little, of Logansport, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. D. J. Betz.

Dr. H. C. Wilson, dentist, has returned from his trip, and is again ready for business.

Mr. Millard I. McElfish, of Flintstone, and Miss Lizzie Trimble, of this place, were married in Cumberland Thursday evening.

Miss Bridget Carney, of Ocean, teacher at Borden Shaft, was quite ill yesterday at the residence of Edward Donahue, this place.

***Coming Events.***—Division No. 6, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will hold a grand picnic at Dilley's grove, near Cumberland, Saturday, August 27. The JOURNAL acknowledges the receipt of a handsome ticket of invitation.

The latest *on dit* in sporting circles is the reported arrangement between Jack Crawford, of this place, and William Crowley, of Westernport, for a sparring match with hard gloves at an early day. Both men are scientists and an interesting contest is expected. Marquis of Queensbury rules will govern.

***Reunion Army of West Virginia.***—The eleventh reunion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia will be held at Wheeling, August 23d to 26th, and, for the accommodation of all persons desiring to attend, excursion tickets will be sold to Wheeling by the B. & O. railroad company at one fare for the round trip from all stations west of and including Cumberland. Tickets will be sold every day from August 22d to 26th, inclusive, and all tickets will be good for return passage until August 27th, inclusive.