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FROSTBURG MINING JOURNAL.

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

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.—No. 22. FROSTBURG, MD., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888. WHOLE No. 854.

New Business Locals.

Leap Year Notice.—All the ladies interested in the Leap Year assembly to be held in Nickel's hall next Wednesday evening *are requested to meet at the residence of* Mr. CHARLES H. WALKER this (Saturday, Feb. 18) evening at 7½ o'clock. *Business of great importance.*
COMMITTEE.

Business Locals.

THE Ladies' Working Society of the Presbyterian church will hold an **Oyster Supper** in Nickel's storeroom February 17, 18 and 20.

Glycerite of Camphor.—An elegant lotion for chapped hands, and for softening and beautifying the skin. I. C. LAMBERT.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Curler.—A novel and useful article for the toilet. Used and recommended by numerous Frostburg ladies. I. C. LAMBERT.

Standard Laundry Wax makes an elegant, smooth finish, and is a preservative of linen. Try it. I. C. LAMBERT.

WE have an assortment of **Surgical Appliances** constantly in stock. If you need anything in the line of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Belts, etc., call and see us. I. C. LAMBERT.

Headquarters Moved.—The firm of Munn & Jones have removed their Frostburg office to the storeroom of Mrs. Mary Hartman, where they are fully equipped to show the best Sewing Machine on earth—the "Light Running Domestic."

New Advertisements.

RAVENSCRAFT'S OPERA HOUSE

ARMSTRONG'S

SWISS BELL RINGERS

—AND—

FITZPATRICK'S

MERRY MAKERS

TWO STRONG SHOWS COMBINED, will give one of their popular and amusing entertainments at 8 o'clock p. m.,

Monday, Feb. 20, 1888

At the Opera House above named.

They come strongly recommended by press and public as being one of the best combinations traveling, giving

Fun, Music, Comedy and Mimicry

TO SUIT ALL.

Admission.....25 and 35 cents
Reserved Seats.....50 "

Now on sale at George J. Conner's stationery and news store.

Feb 18

Insolvent Notice.

Patrick O'Rourke vs. His Creditors. } No. 1462 Insolvents. In the Circuit Court for Allegany county, Md.

ORDERED, This 13th day of February, 1888, that the second Monday in April, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., is hereby fixed as the time at which Patrick O'Rourke, an insolvent petitioner, shall appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that J. Semmes Devecmon, permanent trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said petitioner, shall, prior to the said second Monday in April, 1888, give at least forty days notice of the day so fixed and of the purport of this order by weekly publication in some newspaper printed in Allegany county.
THEO. LUMAN,
Clerk of the Circuit Court.
True copy. Test: THEO. LUMAN, Clerk.
Feb 18—4t

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Robert C. Paul and Annie E. Paul, his wife, to Althea M. Devecmon, dated the 31 day of December, 1885, the undersigned attorney named in the mortgage will on

Monday, March 5, 1888,

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,

in front of the Post Office in Frostburg, Md.,

SELL AT PUBLIC SALE FOR CASH

(Default having been made in the payment of the interest due on the mortgage) the following property, to wit:

I.

Lot No. 1 in McCulloh's addition to the town of Frostburg, Md., and situated on the south-west side of Union street in said town, said Lot being more particularly described in a deed from Thomas G. McCulloh, executor, to Robert C. Paul, dated the 21st day of July, 1875, and recorded in Liber H. R., folios 184 and 185.

II.

All that **Lot** situated in "Beall's first addition to the town of Frostburg," lying near the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad and known as the

Robert C. Paul Foundry Lot,

Said property having been conveyed to said Robert C. Paul by Nelson Beall and wife by deed dated the 6th day of December, 1873, and recorded in Liber T. L., No. 11, folio 67.

III.

All that **Lot** situated in said town of Frostburg, being part of the tract of land called "The Hotel," and being the same Lot of Ground that was conveyed to the said Robert C. Paul by Thomas G. McCulloh, executor, by deed dated the 26th day of July, 1882, and recorded in Liber T. L., No. 30, folio 61—

Which Libers are the Land Records of Allegany county, Maryland, to which Land Records for a fuller description reference is hereby specially made.

These several pieces of property will be sold free and clear of all liens and encumbrances on said properties, and the taxes due thereon and unpaid will be paid up to date.

J. SEMMES DEVECMON,
Attorney named in the mortgage.
Feb 11—4t

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A SELECT **Grammar School** will be opened by the undersigned in the second-story front room of Moat's Opera House on

Monday, Sept. 5.

SPECIAL ATTENTION will be given to

Arithmetic and the English Branches

If advanced pupils desire Latin, French, higher Mathematics, Bookkeeping, or Drawing, they will receive proper attention.

Reference by permission is made to Prof. A. Z. Hartman, of Baltimore City College.

LEWIS B. BROWNE, Jr.,
Sept 3 of Baltimore.

"ALL these bills have politics in them," said Mr. Mayer.

Yes—and the rottenest kind of politics.

THE Cumberland *Times* says that "the JOURNAL's denial of the charge quite suffices" as against "unquestioned authority" for the charge.

If there was ever anything in the JOURNAL that beats that sample of "fantastical and visionary rhetorical flights," it is locked up and the key lost.

THE Frostburg capitalists who want to strike it rich should watch the outcome of the mining-ventilation bill with great solicitude. The syndicate which owns a corner on our scale factory sites at the time the bill becomes a law will be O. K. in a way that is solid. The Maryland Union coal company alone will want four more mine scales at once.

Frostburg will also be a fine location for a college to graduate weighmasters.

And in good time we will be able to say we don't care whether the old town stands well as a summer resort or not.

But the JOURNAL is terribly certain the bill will go the way of all proud flesh, and *laissez faire*, which, being interpreted, means—"let 'er go, Gallagher!"

THE proposal of Mr. Schaidt to prohibit foreign immigration was ably seconded by James McFarland. The latter contended that the tariff goes to the operator and does the miner no good. The JOURNAL does not know what Mr. McFarland's wages were in the "old country," but the rate must have ranged between 70 cents and $1 per day. Here he averages $2 or $2.50. But for the tariff, therefore, he would be in Europe to-day making about one-third of his current wages, *minus* also the privilege of supporting a resolution to keep himself there.

—Since the above was placed in type a gentleman not long ago in Europe informs the JOURNAL that the pay of miners in Great Britain is three shillings per day. So that we are not out of the way.

SENATOR McKAIG has introduced an election bill of more than ordinary merit. It provides specifically for the printing and distribution of ballots by the county, and in other respects guards the rights of voters *and candidates* against fraud. So completely is this accomplished that under its provisions it would be quite impossible to divert a ballot from the intent of the voter. The offices of "heeler," "briber," etc., are abolished, or rather, like Othello, these find their "occupation gone"—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

The bill has been widely approved. Indeed, we have seen but a single objection alleged against it, namely, its comparative needlessness in rural sections. But the small populations can afford some inconveniences for the sake of an incorruptible suffrage in the cities.

It may be almost too much to expect that Mr. McKaig's bill will pass, but whether it does or not, he will have earned no less credit for a conception of undoubted value.

EDITOR Schaidt, of the Lonaconing *Review*, is opposed to the further immigration of foreign labor and he wants Congress to know it.

That is, he wants Congress to understand that along with our claim for continued tariff protection of our industry we have reached a point in developing the "chivilerry" of pauperized labor where a line must be drawn against the raw material.

There are people in Congress who, putting these two ideas of protection together, are smart enough to see that they have been dictated by supreme selfishness, and the one proposal very nearly refutes the other. Why? Because in one breath we ask Congress to continue the picnic; in the next to keep "our sisters, our cousins, our uncles and our aunts" away from the picnic.

The Lonaconing meeting, therefore, committed a great mistake in permitting a side issue to prevail, and if their action is measured at all, it will be counted against the tariff as either dishonest or heartless, or both.

AFTER all, it is hardly fair sailing to denounce our representatives for endorsing the President's message. It is not clear that coal is a raw material. Messrs. Mayer, Corbin, Gowen and others equally well posted have said that it is not. Then why should we jump up and refute the only argument that can save us from the wreck that is bound to befall real raw materials? It takes a vast amount of capital risk, machinery and labor to confer value on coal—more than on many articles that will for similar reasons enjoy all the protection that may be going. What we want, above all things, is to get on the same plane with manufactured articles. But in our haste to jump with both feet on political adversaries, here we are declaring that "raw materials include bituminous coal," at this juncture absolutely the only postulate in the entire business that we should strangle without compunction. Maybe we should run slower with our thoughtless confessions. Enough blunders have been committed. Every pioneer with a new thought, or reformer itching for a restful glance of the public eye, who has opened his mouth, like the unfortunate Irishman, has "put his fut in it."

IT appears that Judge John Douglas ran afoul of several social economists at the Lonaconing meeting on the great current question of the aristocracy of domesticated labor as against the plebian and untamed but comparatively harmless sort still at large in trans-Atlantic jungles.

There is a great deal of momentum in the judge and the reformer who stands in his way is brave but imprudent.

It is said of a bull who once took possession of a railway track and disputed the passage of a locomotive traveling that way, that he was very indiscreet. The locomotive was a little disturbed by the impediment, but the bull could not be recognized by his most intimate friends.

The locomotive is generally in favor of sticking to the track and getting there on time.

The judge, we understand, stuck to the pali which brought the people together. When the stated object had been accomplished he was ready to stop at the terminus.

The majority of the meeting, however, kept the train going after it had landed.

IF Senator McKaig can devise a bill which will make our public school system effective—which will place it above the chicanery of politics, he will have accomplished the greatest deed of his life.

The existing law wants overhauling badly. It needs amendments and additions, among the latter a provision for compulsory attendance by children who do not go to private schools, or who have not reached a certain grade of proficiency in school study.

With the law thus made efficient and universally beneficial the day will not be far distant when Maryland need not hang her head in shame in the halls of Congress when the preeminent illiteracy of her people is cited as a Macedonian demand for Blair bills.

Beyond this let the living raw material of the State be put though educational processes during adolescence *nolens volens*, and all the generations of manhood and womanhood will bless the man who laid the foundations of their greatness.

"IT pained me very much," said Mr. Cunningham, "to read the Mine Inspector's report and to learn from it that these mines are in a good condition, for they are not."

There are several of Mr. Cunningham's constituents who know how severely he was hurt, for they were bruised by the same fall.

To the State Senate Commitee on inspections Mr. Mayer said—

I know of one mine which now has two scales, will have six and with them six weighmasters.

At this rate it will soon take as many scholars to weigh our coal as it does to run the public schools.

THROUGH the Western Maryland railroad's scheme to lease the upper third of the canal Williamsport is making a gigantic grab for Cumberland's prestige as a coal region.

THE doctrine of the ventilation-mine bill is that in the midst of safety we are in danger.

RESOLUTIONS almost exactly like those adopted at the tariff meeting held here last week have been introduced in the Legislature.

It is feared this was a mistake.

There is room for a wager that the Legislature on this, as on many other subjects, does not coincide with popular opinion in Frostburg.

Under circumstances of this nature it seems unwise to invite the State to an opportunity which it might make use of to disagree with a county.

POCAHONTAS, Elk Garden, Georges Creek and other soft coal regions have been heard from in opposition to any change in the duty on competing foreign products, but not a mine nor a miner in Cumberland has been heard from. The papers down there still go on publishing items about the "Cumberland coal region," and figures about the "Cumberland coal trade," but not a whisper about the action of the Cumberland coal miners concerning the tariff on "Cumberland coal." This silence is calculated to excite unfavorable comment.

THERE is some merit in the proposal to make the prohibition of foreign immigration effective.

And it was just as good a notion thirty-three years ago as it is to-day.

Had it carried then it would not be a live question now.

Then the natives, holding personal liberty through generations of entail, discussed and decided it in favor of national hospitality.

Now, the beneficiaries of our open-handed invitation a generation ago have assumed to decide practically that the system which brought them here is wrong and it must be stopped.

They are almost ripe enough to resolute out of existence the process by which they were thrown upon this sin-struck world.

SINCE our editorial paragraphs concerning the anti immigration resolution have been placed in type, Mr. Schaidt defines his action as meaning an urgent enforcement of the existing law against the importation of "contract labor."

Laying aside the fact that the rightfulness of this law is seriously disputed, where, at last, is the difference between "contract" and other labor?

If either merits any favor, in our judgment, it is the people who are willing but unable to come.

It is the "voluntary class" of emigrants that furnishes recruits for socialism in all its forms, and through these, candidates for the penitentiary and the scaffold.

The "contract laborers" may get rotten, but they are more apt to catch enough sense in one strike to last them all their lives.

The "volunteer," once corrupt, is a reprobate forever, and dies, as in Chicago, glorying in his infamy.

However, the interest of one is the concern of all," though the "Noble Order of North America" draws an imaginary line between the European pauper and his comparatively well-to do brother. And openly despising capital, of the two it sneakingly loves the capitalist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"IN THE BIBLE."

FROSTBURG, MD., Feb. 13, 1888.

To the MINING JOURNAL.

When it is said "it is in the Bible," it is not to be understood that the common version is meant, but that the Holy Spirit teaches it in the Scripture, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," (2 Tim. iii, 16.) By this is meant *that only* which was originally written, (2 Pet. i, 21). The original meaning, *i. e.*, the meaning of the Holy Spirit is what all versions aim to give. No student of the Bible, however, accepts any translation as the *infallible* word of God. While the command is given "search the Scriptures," (John v, 39,) the rule is also laid down for studying them: "Comparing spiritual things with spiritual," (1 Cor. ii, 13.)

In studying such portions as Matt. xxviii, 19, where the preposition, "*eis*," is translated in the common version "*in*," and so used by some in administering the rite of baptism, as though it declared their authority, as well as other portions, as 1 Cor. x, 2, where "*unto*" has been preferred, as though *with reference to* were meant, the student recognizing the inconsistency, has recourse to the original in order to obtain a satisfactory meaning.

Now, if there is one word in the Greek language in regard to which distinguished authorities agree, it is that little word, "*eis*," whenever found in classical or sacred literature in connection with "*baptizo*," Denominational differences almost wholly cease here. Where there is disagreement, which is rare, it is in respect to a baptism other than that of "into Christ," such as that of "into Moses," "into repentance," etc., where, it would seem, that in these latter it is rendered, as in the common version, "*unto*" in order that the more prominence may be given to the baptism "into Christ" over that of "into Moses." The revised version has made most of the corrections, *e. g.*: Matt. xxviii, 19; Acts viii, 16; Acts xix. 3, *twice*; Rom. vi 3, *twice*; 1 Cor. i, 13-15; 1 Cor. xii, 13; Gal. iii, 27, etc., etc. The committee of the revised version out of regard for the scruples of the few, especially English readers who might prefer to make more positive the distinction between the baptism "into Moses" and that "into Christ"—Moses as a leader and lawgiver being only a *type* of Christ—agreed to retain the common version rendering of "*unto* Moses," but also agreed to *give authority* to *into* by placing it in the margin, that those who understood and preferred its use might do so, and that, too, with all rightful and Holy Ghost authority as being in—belonging to—and as an essential part of the Bible.

A baptism "into the name of the Father," etc., or "into Christ," is a subjection (real if the baptism is with the Holy Spirit, and professed if with water) to the divine persons of the Godhead; that is, to the belief in the doctrines of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. So the baptism "into Moses" by the miraculous interposition of the "cloud," and the dividing of "the sea," was a subjection, for the time being, of the people of Israel both to the Lord and to Moses (Ex. xiv, 31.) It is this baptism that Paul refers to, (1 Cor. x, 2.) The Holy Spirit, who made the record in Exodus just referred to, alike spoke through the Apostle in 1 Cor. x, 2, presenting the same substantial truth. Dr. Murdoch, the translator of the Syrac of the New Testament, says: "The Hebrew word in Ex. xiv, 31, translated in the common version "believed," and defined by Hebrew scholars as follows: to lean upon, to stand firm, to trust, to confide in, etc., etc., corresponds in general significance to the word uniformly used in the Syrac translation in translating the Greek word, *baptizo*, and signifies *to stand firm, to stand by or for a person*, to establish, etc. In other words, *to trust in, to follow, to be controlled by*, etc. And this was the baptism not *to*, nor *with respect to*, nor "unto"—an old English word which Webster says has become obsolete but "*into*" Moses.

So, then, it is plain that if "into" were not authoritative in the passage in Corinthians referred to, by its insertion in the margin of the revised version, *any reader of the Bible would be justified in saying "it is in the Bible,"* but also in substituting it for "*unto*" every time he reads the passage.

O. K. RANKS.

P. S.—As for that fellow (Acts xvii, 5,) under the modern guise of "X," I have this to say: If he had come to the fourth conclusion, namely, (Job xi, 12,) it would have been the most conclusive of all. But he claims a higher origin than even Darwin would accord him. From the unmellifluous effects of the switch of his tail the evidence is against him. O. K. R.

SOME MORE CONCLUSIONS.

FROSTBURG, MD., Feb. 14, 1888.

To the MINING JOURNAL.

When Socrates was brought before the Athenian council he found himself at a great disadvantage by being compelled to oppose meaningless calumnies, instead of answering to weighty arguments. Melitus, his accuser, preferred charges against him which on their very face bore evidence to the ridiculous and false nature of the calumniation. To-day the very name of Melitus is held in contempt, signifying a mean, low, despicable character, while Socrates, unjustly wronged, is praised and lauded. But, *mirabile dictu!* Melitus has in this enlightened age been outdone by one, who in the last issue of the JOURNAL tries to "make the worse appear the better cause;" or, in plain words, he regards the people of Frostburg as a set of idiots, over whose eyes he can "pull the wool" to suit himself.

To review briefly:

1. A statement appeared in the JOURNAL that someone had been "baptized in the *fellowship* of the English Baptist church."

2. An inquiry followed desiring an explanation of the use of terms, because, coming from an evident source, it was either a perversion of *true* baptism, or a hit against other christian communions.

3. In his reply Mr. Miller gave *no* explanation of the baptism referred to, but irrelevantly spoke of "evil spirits now asking questions from motives not the most pure."

4. To this "A. B. C." responds as clearly as possible and asks whether Mr. M. has said that infant baptism was *blasphemy*—which, coming from numerous authority, many are inclined to regard as true.

5. For the next reply we had promised ourselves a rare treat of strong arguments in support of baptistic views; but nothing of the kind was given. Poor hits in abundance, meaningless *personalities*, and a rebuke more disgraceful to the offender than to the offended.

6. "A. B. C." again appears in an answer sharper and more censorious than was perhaps warranted; but in the nature of the case he was no doubt compelled to meet his opponent on his own ground.

7. At last *a meddler* came upon the scene, who has tried his utmost to give a left-handed stab, to air something like an old grudge, to vent his characteristic spleen by traducing a good man's character. His writing is unworthy of perusal by an intelligent community. It is the red flag of rank socialism that he attempts to swing before a people whom he regards deluded enough to be stir-red up by it.

There are various *untruthful* assertions and *false* conclusions that we are compelled to notice:

1. "X" is careful to explain that he is by no means defending Mr. M. That preface has stamped the whole article. *It is simply not true.* If he thought Mr. M. capable of defending himself, what business had he to meddle in the debate? He has come to his rescue; and could not have labored harder to defend his client, whether guilty of a public wrong or not. But heaven grant the clergyman more honest adherents!

2. He desires to rebuke presumption;—but mark his own words: "It is just and right that the public * * * express their own conclusions," and then—"what I say, therefore, I say in the interest of truth and the community." Worse even than presumption, because untrue. Does he represent this community in his traducing harangue? God forbid. Does he advocate the truth? By no means; that article must have been foreign to his experience.

3. Still more grievous is his scurrilous language impugning the motives of an action. Such an act a gentleman would not be guilty of, and I have too high a regard for the people of Frostburg to believe that in this matter he is speaking "the mind of the general public.

4. His third rebuke applied to himself most aptly. If he had thus expressed himself he would have beautifully voiced "*the sentiment of the public*." Let it be hurled at him with the terrific crash of thunder. Several persons suggested that resolutions be drawn up to show the *general* appreciation of "A. B. C.'s" character, and *one thousand people would sign it!* That is nevertheless unnecessary.

5. That "X" reads his Bible so that he quote from it is quite commendable. But the devil could do the same. We would, however, advise a more careful reading and *study* before he again writes for the enlightenment of others. Had he confined his remarks to shooting "cannons at flies," or to "cranks," (with which he is charmingly familiar) he might have been very amusing, and with persistent efforts might make his mark some day. But such minds should not expose their ignorance on so profound subjects as the doctrine of baptism.

In a minister's library we had occasion to examine the passage referred to in the original Greek. 1 Cor. x, 2, reads thus: "*eis ton Mousen 'eboptisanto.*" Matt. xxviii, 9, reads "*baptizontes autous eis to onoma.*" The first translated literally means "and all were baptized *into* Moses;" the second likewise—"baptizing them *into* the name of," etc. The same preposition occurs once in each passage, and should rightfully be translated "*into*" in both.

Two things seem very evident:

1. That "X" does not know what he is talking; that he has wandered from his rudiments into unknown depths, and had better turn his harmless cannonade about the "unpardonable sin" and "bearing false witness" against the clouds—or himself.

2. That "A. B. C." is a thorough student of the Bible and knows whereof he speaks. "X" might improve his receptive intellect by learning somewhat of this preceptor.

If the writer in question deserves the title of "crank," let him glory in it. Frostburg should have hosts of them. Luther and Wesley were the great "*cranks*" of their day. Gladstone, Bismarck and DeLesseps are the cranks of to-day.

A strong discussion on "Baptism" would be very instructive and heartily welcomed by all. But let us have *arguments*, not mad; *sound thinking*, not personalities; an array of the best testimony on either side, not a phalanx of harsh words and rebukes. And, dear JOURNAL, please keep a fierce-looking dog of the best blood at the entrance of your editorial *sanctum*—to keep meddlers out. CITIZEN.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Personal.—T. Blair McCulloh, of the B. & O. railroad mail service, was in town portions of last and this week—the first time he has been home for several months.

Mrs. M. Thomas and son, of Meyersdale, Pa., spent part of this week with Mrs. Archie McMillan.

Capt John Douglas, formerly of Lonaconing, was in town Thursday. The captain now lives in Idaho, where he has a thousand acres of land, and is doing well—information which his numerous friends fully enjoy. He will return Monday.

J. H. Jeffries, superintendent of the Kansas Cement Works, Fort Scott, Kansas, gladdened his friends Wednesday with a visit. He looks well and is doing well.

W. B. Jones, of Youngstown, Ohio, a Frostburg boy who has prospered abroad, is here on a visit to his old home. We expect to enjoy a more delightful opportunity to speak further of him.

Political.—The Young Men's Republican Club, of this place, at a meeting held Thursday of last week, passed resolutions condemning those members of the House of Delegates from this county who voted to endorse the President's anti-tariff message. The resolutions state in effect that the vote is one in favor of "restricted production, lower compensation for all kinds of labor, and a general paralysis of business throughout this section of the State."

Madame Anderson's Crystal Exhibition.—One of the finest, most entertaining and instructive exhibitions that ever visited Frostburg is now running at Ravenscraft's Opera House. It consists of a glassworking and electrical combination, producing wonderful fabrications of the transparent metal, and demonstration of power by the most subtle of all elements quite marvelous to see and hear. It is through and through a display of scientific skill, brought to our doors and made accessible at a cost so small that all can enjoy it.

On entering the door a large doll encased in glass first catches the eye. This figure is attired in a magnificent dress, *en train*, made of a fabric looking like silk, but really spun glass. This object is of great interest to the ladies and "big girl children."

On the left of the door Prof. Anderson occupies a stand in which he evolves pretty specimens of crystal globes, glasses, pipes, etc. A good-looking, genial gentlemen, it is a pleasure to know him and a delight to witness his manipulations.

Next is Madame Anderson, the queen of the art of glass fabrication. Here she turns out with astonishing deftness miniature ships with their delicate masts, spars and lines in full relief; ocean spray, billowy wave, etc., etc., or spins the molten crystal into threads well nigh invisible and intangible. She is truly an artist in glasswork, perhaps one among the foremost living. She was born in Philadelphia, educated at the Notre Dame School of that city, and married to Prof. Anderson. Having a taste for the art and a disposition to develop it, she gathered from her husband's accomplishments as a painter correct notions of color blending. These are utilized by endless experimentation in designs for fancy and useful work, the results of which are seen in a vast diversity of models. She is quite young—22 years of age—and the JOURNAL, which is a paper, not an individual—deems it no flattery to say she is also handsome. It is quite certain that but few ladies, if any, show to better advantage in any field of action. In her specialties, as said before, she cannot be surpassed.

Besides Prof. and Madame Anderson, there are three other artistic operators—Messrs. Jukes, McBride and Lisberger—each a good second for the chiefs, as is attested by the constant crowds which surround the working tables.

Like Madame Anderson, however, Prof. Jukes has a special claim on popular notice in the fact that he is the *chef* of the electrical mechanism which delights all with a variety of striking operations. An engine of glass beside a miniature of the great Corliss used in Machinery hall, Philadelphia, during the Centennial exhibition, shows well the contrast between electrical and steam motive power. Drums, distant bells, organ pipes, etc., are manipulated from an apparently ordinary organ upon the stage so as to fill the building with music. He is assisted by his daughter, Miss Helen Jukes, who presides at the organ. This feature of the entertainment commands universal praise.

Mr. Macauley sells the tickets of admission, each of which entitles the holder to a crystal gift, which is determined by the selection of an envelope enclosing a card representing the article. The gifts are distributed by Mr. Fielder, who executes his delicate task expeditiously and courteously. This excellent gentleman is also the director-general of the establishment, and manifestly the right man in the right place.

The artists named manufacture under public view all the goods given away, some of which are as valuable as beautiful. They thus fill the winter season with profit to themselves and the people. Messrs. Anderson, Fielder, Lisberger and Macauley will resume work with Forepaugh's show the coming spring, of which establishment they constitute a considerable feature.

The gas supply to the building is taken up by temporary pipes and carried around the hall to the several operating tables, where two jets are arranged to heat both sides of the metal.

The audiences have been large each evening, so much so that the company expresses great satisfaction with its reception here.

Wednesday evening a glacial prize, worth $15, was awarded Mrs. R. P. Mason as the most popular lady in Frostburg.

Thursday evening Miss Annie England, having the most votes, carried off a gift worth $20.

The exhibition will close this evening with a contest between the babies under 4 years. The winner will get a prize worth $25.

Our people part with the company regretfully.