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MINING JOURNAL.

J. B. ODER, Editor. AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. $1.50 per annum—IN ADVANCE.

NINETEENTH YEAR—NO. 31. FROSTBURG, MD., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890. WHOLE NUMBER, 967.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEHAUF & MAYER,

WHERE you will always find the Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, Latest Styles of FURNITURE. UNDERTAKING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Kitchen

● Telegraphic orders immediately filled. *Open day and night.* Store in Opera Building, Main street, Frostburg, Md. GEHAUF & MAYER.

April 12

Money to Lend

On First Mortgage.

MRS. E. B. TAYLOR,

April 5—tf Frostburg, Md.

Purity—Strength—Wholesomeness

Parrish Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

THE purest, strongest and most perfect Cream of Tartar Baking Powder made. Each can guaranteed to contain full net weight of powder and to be absolutely the best. ☞ Sold by all first class grocers.

PARRISH BAKING POWDER CO.

April 5—1y Baltimore, Md.

Save Your Money

BY BUYING YOUR

RAILROAD TICKETS

—FROM—

J. H. HITCHINS.

ALL information concerning rates, routes, change of cars and time of trains cheerfully given. [March 29

A Small Boy

Can Ask Questions

THAT will make a wise man feel foolish. But—

Here's a Question

That the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err in answering:

WHO BEATS ALL

IN MAKING BARGAINS IN

High Grade Goods at Low Grade Prices?

HERE'S AN Which is worthy of a wise man—one who has been there and knows:

A. F. PARKER BEATS ALL COMPETITORS

IN

Bargain-Making, Price-Making

AND

Accommodation of Customers.

Try A. F. PARKER'S City Drug Store,

4 doors above Main and Broadway.

Jan 18

JOHN CHAMBERS,

—DEALER IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

Flour, Feed and Provisions.

Queensware, Woodware, Tinware.

Canned and Fresh

Oysters

A SPECIALTY.

Main Street, - - FROSTBURG, MD.

March 29

New Business Locals.

Remember Departed Ones—Every person should erect a Monument or Headstone at the graves of their departed friends, plain or elaborately ornamental as their means allow, and the place to buy them is at J. B. WILLIAMS' Marble Works, Frostburg, Md. Largest stock and lowest prices in Western Maryland.

Ball and Bat given away with every **Boy's Suit**, and handsome **Plush Novelties** thrown in with every **Large Suit** at WINELAND'S.

Restorative Wine—If you are weak and suffering from general debility, you should use Speer's Port Grape Wine; it will purify your blood, restore digestion and make you feel like a younger person, in fact it makes you new blood. Speer's vineyards are planted on brown stone shale rock soil containing iron. There are over two miles of carriage drives under grape arbors in his vineyards. For sale by druggists.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.—It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her; she bought a large bottle; it helped her more; bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery free at R. G. Colborn's drug store.

Life's Mistakes—Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them. The greatest of all mistakes is to allow a simple Cough or Cold to take its course which always ends in death; check it in time and save life by use of Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 cents, at R. G. Colborn's drug store.

Eupepsy.—This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions, and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all of Liver Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1, per bottle by R. G. Colborn, Druggist.

Worth its Weight in Gold.—If you feel depressed, your appetite is poor and are troubled with dizziness of the head, Biliousness or Dyspepsia, Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator will cure you. Trial size bottles free.

A well known physician in New York advises all his patients that suffer with Coughs and Colds to use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. At R. G. Colborn's drug store.

New Advertisements.

—THE—

Annual Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

FROSTBURG GASLIGHT COMPANY

FOR the ELECTION of OFFICERS and DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held in the

Council Chamber, Frostburg, Md.,

Saturday, May 3, 1890, at 10:30 a. m.

☞ Polls will remain open one hour.

FRANK C. BEALL, Secretary.

Apr 26

Public Local Laws

CHAPTER 262.

An Act to abolish and forbid the collection of double rent in Allegany county.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no suit or action shall be maintained by any landlord, lessor or person entitled to the possession of any lands, tenements, hereditaments situate, lying and being in Allegany County to recover double the yearly value of such lands, tenements or hereditaments from any tenant or tenants holding over after the determination of his, her or their tenancy.

SEC. 2.—And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3rd, 1890.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, ANNAPOLIS, MD., APRIL 8th, 1890.

The aforegoing is a true copy of an Act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly. W. G. PURNELL, Secretary.

April 26

CHAPTER 167.

An Act to repeal Section one hundred and seventy-five of Article one of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Allegany county, sub-title Intoxicating Liquors, making punishable any minor under twenty-one years of age who shall purchase or procure any spirituous or fermented liquors from any liquor dealer or his agent in Allegany county.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section one hundred and seventy-five of Article one of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Allegany County, sub-title Intoxicating Liquors, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2.—And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 22, 1890.

ELIHU E. JACKSON, Governor.

JOHN HUBNER, Speaker House of Delegates.

R. F. BRATTAN, President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly, passed January session, 1890.

CARLTON SHAFER, Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

April 26

CHAPTER 131.

An Act to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland to issue thirty thousand dollars of the bonds of said city to fund the floating debt thereof.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland be and they are hereby authorized to issue the coupon bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and to sell the same at not less than par value, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the floating debt of said city; said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four *per centum* per annum, and shall mature and fall due as follows, to wit: Five thousand dollars at the end of fifteen years from the date of issuing the same, and five thousand dollars at the end of each year thereafter until all are due and paid, and the said Mayor and City Council of Cumberland shall annually levy on the taxable property of said city a sum of money sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said bonds as the same mature and become due and payable; provided that before said bonds are issued the same shall be authorized by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland and approved by a majority of the legal voters of said city cast at such time and places as shall be fixed by said ordinance.

SEC. 2.—And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 21st, 1890.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 8, 1890.

The aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly. W. G. PURNELL, Secretary.

April 26

CHAPTER 396

An Act for determining the proper location and fixing the boundary or division line between Allegany and Garrett counties.

WHEREAS, The true boundary or division line between the counties of Allegany and Garrett, as laid down in the Act of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, Chapter two hundred and twelve, under which the said county of Garrett was formed, is in dispute, and—

WHEREAS, It is a matter of the highest importance to the citizens and taxpayers of both counties to have said line properly located and definitely fixed; therefore—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the County Commissioners of Allegany and Garrett Counties be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to employ a competent and skillful Civil Engineer, not a resident of either county, nor owning property therein to survey and accurately locate the boundary or division line between the said counties of Allegany and Garrett, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, Chapter two hundred and twelve, of the laws of Maryland relating thereto.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That each board of County Commissioners shall have an equal voice in the selection of said engineer, and may act in joint meeting, or by separate resolutions or orders of their respective bodies and all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be jointly borne by both Counties.

SEC. 2—And be it enacted, That upon the completion of said survey and the location of said line, said engineer shall make a full report of his operations, accompanied by all necessary plats and papers, to the respective boards of County Commissioners of Allegany and Garrett Counties, and upon the adoption and ratification of said report by the County Commissioners aforesaid the boundary or division line so located and fixed shall thereafter be and remain the permanent boundary or division line between said counties of Allegany and Garrett.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That all Acts, parts of Acts, or other proceedings inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3rd, 1890.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, ANNAPOLIS, MD., APRIL 8th, 1890.

The aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly. W. G. PURNELL, Secretary.

April 26

CHAPTER 229.

AN ACT to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland to issue the Bonds of said Mayor and City Council of Cumberland to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to loan the same or the proceeds thereof to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or to endorse or guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to said amount.

WHEREAS, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has proposed to make large and valuable improvements at or near the city of Cumberland by means of which large numbers of men will be employed, thereby greatly benefitting said city; and—

WHEREAS, The Mayor and City Council of Cumberland have requested the General Assembly of Maryland to pass an Act to enable it to issue its bonds to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or to enable it to endorse or guarantee the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to such amount; therefore—

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland be, and the same are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the said Mayor and City Council of Cumberland to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing interest not exceeding four per cent per annum, and payable at such period as said Mayor and City Council shall determine, and to loan the said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Or in the event that said Mayor and Council of Cumberland should deem it expedient in lieu thereof, to endorse or guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the like amount and of the like interest, it is hereby authorized and empowered so to do. Said bonds so to be issued or guaranteed shall be of the denomination of five hundred dollars each, and payable to bearer; and of said total issue an amount equal to ten thousand dollars per annum shall be payable two years after the date of their issue, and a like amount each year thereafter until the whole of said sum shall be paid. The interest coupons on said bonds shall be payable semi-annually and shall not exceed four per centum per annum.

SEC. 2—And be it further enacted, That said bonds, if issued by the said Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, or if the same shall be issued by the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the principal and interest endorsed or guaranteed by said Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, shall be secured in such manner and on such terms as shall be agreed upon between the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland and the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

SEC. 3.—And be it enacted, That before any of said bonds of the said Mayor and City Council of Cumberland are issued, or before the said bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company hereinbefore referred to shall be endorsed or guaranteed, or any liability for principal or interest is by said city incurred as aforesaid, such issue or endorsement shall be authorized by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, which shall be submitted to the legal voters of said city and approved by a majority of the legal votes cast upon said question at the election to which said question shall be submitted; and said election shall be held at such time and place as may be fixed by said ordinance, and public notice of the submission of said question at said election shall be given at least twenty days before the holding of the same by handbills or otherwise. And in the event that it is decided at said election that the bonds shall either be issued or that the bonds of said Railroad Company shall be guaranteed, the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the same, and to provide for the payment of the said bonds at the maturity thereof.

SEC. 4.—And it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 31st, 1890.

ELIHU E. JACKSON, Governor.

JOHN HUBNER, Speaker of House of Delegates.

R. F. BRATTAN, President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1890.

CARLTON SHAFER, Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

Apl 26

IN the current controversy between the Keyser (W. Va.) *Echo* and the Morgantown (W. Va.) *New Dominion* the JOURNAL endorses the *Echo*.

The *Echo* holds that chastisement in the public schools is not to be dispensed with.

The *New Dominion* contends that "the club," which is an extravagant term for rod, is a relic of educational barbarism, and "that the State cannot delegate to any man the guardianship over the person of another man's child without the consent or neglect of the parents."

In sustaining this theory the *New Dominion* constructs an argument which can be employed as readily against the State's right to *educate* as well as its right to chastise children. If the State (a term which ought to imply in the mind of the *New Dominion* a repository of all those natural rights of the people surrendered for the general good) cannot punish it cannot instruct. If it cannot through its teachers adequately redress wrong, it has no right by any means to pretend to prevent wrong.

But the State (which means the people) having undertaken a system of general education, is bound to carry out the purpose understood. Hence, it cannot punish scholastic deviltry by driving the traverser from the school and thus deny him the education which it has provided.

It must punish him and keep him in school.

The *New Dominion's* notion is one of the volatile fancies of the current series. Carried to its logical sequence we will find that training by proxy is impracticable; that every parent must be the teacher of his own children.

And that does away with the system of popular education.

Which, under current circumstances, would be a profitable thing in Allegany county, Md.

THE first knowledge the people of the county had of the resignation of a member of the School Board was given out a few days ago from the Bench of the Circuit Court.

That publication was accompanied by the announcement that J. S. Jamesson, of Westernport, had been appointed to fill the vacancy.

It is presumed, of course, that the Court knows its extra-judicial business better than the people understand their share of interest in the transaction.

But to the unprofessional eye it does not appear that the Court has any more right to cut the people off from the *opportunity* of petition than the legislature has to deny them the *privilege* of petition.

The JOURNAL submits, therefore, that the resignation of Mr. McCulloh should have been made known and time given for the people to manifest their preferences for his successor, to the end that somebody who has real concern and actual interest in public education, might have been appointed.

Personally unobjectionable as Mr. Jamesson confessedly is, there is otherwise no propriety, no fitness whatever in his appointment.

For there is no more affinity between the banking business and public schools than between shoemaking and the ministry.

DURING Mr. McCulloh's presidency, as was stated by a member of the board yesterday, there has never come before that body a single question that was not settled unanimously.—Cumberland *News*.

Bless your heart, of course not.

There are three locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, running between Keyser and Martinsburg since 1881, and not one of the three has ever left the track.

Because nothing in all that time has occurred to break unanimity.

And under the current *regime* nothing new is ever likely to occasion division.

The examiner who can say to the members of an institute after the formality of opening—

Teachers, the institute is in your hands—is not likely to introduce questions never before determined.

He might bounce a teacher who would say with equal propriety—

Pupils, the school is in your hands—

But an examiner who is almost admittedly not a teacher of teachers, as he ought to be, is not apt to create bloody chasms between those on whose favor he leans his downy cheek.

THE model newspaper is the one which has the most readers; the one that the people want.—*The Journalist.*

Not necessarily. The people buy a great many things they do not want, especially when a drummer comes around. In the case of a paper sent to a man's address unsolicited he may omit to return it, and the first thing he learns he is an involuntary subscriber.

A newspaper is published for one of two reasons—either to exploit the views of a man or clique, in which case it is an organ, or to please the public and to make money, in which case it is a newspaper.—*Ibid.*

This means, for instance, that the New York *Tribune*, proud to avow itself an "organ," represents, not its own, but the views of the republican party.

Is that true?

If so, is not the republican party a pretty big crowd to call a "clique?"

And is not the inference that it is published for fun—not money, pretty shady as a matter of fact and very hazy as a probability?

The *Ledger* is exceedingly unfortunate in its definitions—borrowed as well as home-made.

THE McGuires and the Laytons are all in office or trying to get there, consequently it is now proposed to get an anti-Knight of Labor orator to stump this region.

The proposition is unnecessary. There are only a few deluded remnants of the McGuire and Layton revivals remaining here, and it would be almost a cruelty to snatch them as brands from the burning.

They are so attenuated in spirit that they could not bear much of a snatch.

IT is said the West Virginia central railroad company is making a survey of canal data.

No use, gentlemen.

There is a hen on that nest.

THE Ascension (La.) *Press* has advertised for a set of platform scales.

The *Press* is a newspaper, and it is suspected that the editor wants to weigh the public's opinions before he hands them out to the public.

THE news comes from Cumberland that 99 out of 100 men in that town are canal railroad people.

The next census will therefore state the population of the city as 100; balance canal-wreckers.

A SAD case of another *newspaper* which does not give "*all* the news:"

We had to boil down "Eva's" letter last week. This week he retorts by boiling himself down.—Keyser (W. Va.) *Tribune.*

But is it not funny how proper nouns and personal pronouns sometimes disagree in those papers dedicated to giving "*all* the news?"

For instance, how they get the genders mixed.

THE governor's weakness as an executive was conspicuously developed by his seesawing on the fence of re-assessment. One day it was reported that he would sign the bill; next that he would not. The last pressure had the call on him day after day, and he was not smart enough to keep his mouth shut.

He determined finally not to sign.

And thus an army of Gorman's henchmen is left to gnaw the gritty whetstone of disappointment.

They wanted everything in it there was to get—the whole loaf or no bread. They figured on the entire bakery and got left.

IF some of the people who growl most at what the newspapers publish about them would only think for a moment they would keep their mouths shut and feel thankful for what the newspapers do not say. Newspapers never tell half they know.—Frostburg *Ledger.*

O, they don't?

Why the understanding has been up to last week that "newspapers publish *all* the news," and that "without fear or favor."

But perhaps, growlers, the line in your case was drawn just this side of decency, in which event you owe the newspaper a perennial vote of thanks for dispensing with its "fear and favor" fad, and thus concealing your indecencies from the gaze of a cold and clammy world.

So, growlers, either render thanks or "shet up!"

TOWN HAPPENINGS.

"Frostburg's Water."—Under this heading a correspondent of the Cumberland *Times* writes as follows:

FROSTBURG, MD., April 23, 1890.

Under my instructions from the *Times*, I have looked somewhat closely into "the attempt of the Frostburg Water Company (William O. Sprigg and others) to gobble up all the natural sources of water supply in or near Frostburg." In order that the situation may be the more clearly understood, retrospection is essential.

Away back in the forties there was chartered a corporation known as "The Frostburg Water Company." I have not the Act before me, but its name implies its design—to supply the people of Frostburg with water.

At that time and for years afterward Frostburg was a hamlet, and the little supply was adequate for the most part for all the purposes contemplated. But the hamlet grew into a town. Lots were carved from the fields, the marshes and forests, by the hands of enterprising real estate dealers and sold like hot cakes. Under the stimulus of co-operative associations houses sprang up, while immigration multiplied the population like the promised seed of Abraham. Stores and even a few public works followed until "the city upon the hill" grew fair to look upon.

Indeed, everything grew, everything learned the art of meeting the public demands and the sleight of thrift—except the Frostburg Water Company. In its view Frostburg, the city, was always Frostburg, the hamlet. The Water Company exemplified in the fullest sense the veritable Bourbon of this otherwise advancing age—an incorporate, soulless legitimist of the divine right of past provisions denying the supply of current necessities.

As the population grew; as underground excavations progressed, and the bottoms of unhealthy wells dropped out, the people wanted more and more water—water to drink, water for culinary and laundry purposes, if not to supply the larger demands for sprinkling, gardening and steam power.

How were expressions of these wants met?

With unsimulated grief I am obliged to affirm a popular conviction that they were unwelcome, grudgingly conceded, or gratified with an economy of expenditure which verged close enough upon stinginess to amount to an accommodation which it were base flattery to call a concession to the popular wish.

To cap the climax the company went to the House of Delegates in 1876, and there, in answer to no popular desire, not even of the tenantry, it succeeded in devising and passing its only measure (so far as I know)—a bill making its water rents a lien upon the property served—making the landlord liable for his tenant's indebtedness to the company.

And it came to pass that after, as before, whether water was served or not, whether the drouth lasted a week or six weeks, the value of the company's mortgage upon the real estate served or unserved, never changed except to accrue as time went on. It made no difference to the company that the people had incurred toil, and peril to health, by resort to low wells, or that the town was exposed to destruction by fire—*the water rents never stopped!* It did not apparently concern the Water Company that the insurance companies and the people of Frostburg lost in the great fire of 1875 the sum of $146,000 for want of the very water the people were paying for. Nor did it then, nor does it now, appear to affect its consideration that the sum named has been from time to time raised by the same indifference to the welfare, comfort and safety of the town until the losses now amount to over $250,000.

The Water Company was never impressed either by Frostburg's eligibility as a summer resort, a promotion to which the town has aspired for years, and one whose chief distinction depends upon *plenty* of *good* water. Appeals to private capital and energy to provide fully for the annual ingress of strangers and the attendant accretions to our money circulation, have been met year after year with the irrefutable argument—no water.

And so we have suffered in *every* direction.

In 1884 William Brace, then a State Senator, drew a bill in which *he*, not others, embodied a section naming certain citizens as water commissioners and clothing them with power to fill vacancies in their own body. While undeniably the safest method of administration under the conditions here present, that proposal was sufficiently unpopular to defeat the measure overwhelmingly. The people of Frostburg preferred changeable control of their water supply, with all the momentous contingencies, good and bad, that such mutation implies, to a strong, steady, safe administration. In short, they preferred *no more water* as against a reliable, economical management likely to recoup itself in perpetuity.

Unfortunate as was this result in that it threw the town back for six long years, it was attended by ludicrous features. One of these was the assumption by the Water Company that the town's defeat of its own interest was an endorsement of the company's Bourbonism; that the warfare against the latter was, after all, a pyrrhic dance, with just enough significance in its martial measures to make prudent a show of respect for those whom it pretended to esteem as its enemies.

Accordingly a cheap movement to increase the quantity without maintaining the quality of the supply had been begun. I say "maintaining the quality," for I am giving the company the benefit of an exaggeration which implies that it had been a purifier as well as a purveyor of water to the people. The truth is, the works ran themselves and no man knows how many rats, cats, etc., died and decomposed in a reservoir incapable of flushing and unable to purge itself of uncleanness.

The "cheap movement" referred to took shape in an accession to the current supply, and an accession only. It improved the volume but degraded the purity of the flow. Instead of training neighboring fountains of soft water into the current the company perforated the earth with three gimlet holes, and from away down among the salts and sulphurs of the Cambrian system it drew a triune flow which, unmixed, resolves acids, alkalies or oxides of detergents into their original conditions. Washing is well nigh vain, soap is useless and tinware soon yields to the corrosives of the artesian output.

But even this addition to the volume has proven inadequate to the growing demands of the town. Only last year, notably a wet one in this longitude, the supply was short, so much so that it was determined by a number who have been long restive under the inconsiderate treatment of the water corporation, to make an effort to place the town's supply in the hands of the people, and trust its management to the good sense of the popular mind.

A bill was drawn and passed the Legislature. The popular vote followed, and the disastrous result of 1884 was reversed. The people have concluded to supply themselves.

But the fight is still on, or at least seems to be. Reduced to desperation, there are signs and symbols going to indicate that the Water Company will resort to legal manœuvres to thwart the natural rights of the public. *The springs the company would not have heretofore, it is preparing to capture now by the hocus pocus of condemnation.* The hay that the ox *could not* eat before he *shall not* eat now. There has always been plenty of water and to spare, and is now, but this "close communion" corporation, spoiled by years of unaccountable submission to its exactions and restraints, shows a disposition to cut the people off from the rivers of life with which God and nature have sprinkled the mountain sides of every fruitful land.

The people believe, however, that the most a policy so irrational can accomplish is delay—that eventually it will be impossible for the narrow, exclusive interest to outlive the wide, inclusive welfare of all. They believe that a company nominally existent, apparently answerable to no public inquisition, open to no insight, and whose conduct is piloted by its own sweet will, must at last abdicate its unwritten, unpublished functions to those who will on a higher plane and in a broader field re-dedicate them to their original liberal, impartial, healthful purposes.

To that end they await with perfect composure the issue of the threatened complications. While they prefer an amicable acquirement of the existing plant as auxiliary to the larger and better system proposed, they do not on the other hand expect to be kicked out of court as having no case should the effort at friendly acquisition fail. For as between private, corporate and public weal, they are persuaded by the accepted nomenclature and logic of an age distinctly utilitarian that the last is the fittest, and that in law, as in nature, the fittest will survive.

MOUNTAINEER.

Personal.—Col. Graham Dukehart, grand lecturer, made the tour of the Masonic lodges of this county during last and this week. He was the guest last Sunday of B. Stern, Master of Mountain Lodge, No. 99, of this place.

County Commissioner William Orr, of Barton, paid the JOURNAL a pleasant call Wednesday. There are few men in the county who are giving the people's welfare more study than Mr. Orr.

Samuel Smith, a social, political and religious leader among the colored forces, is out again after a long and painful illness.

William Staples, accompanied by Miss Annie, his daughter, and J. T. Engleby, his son-in-law, returned from Roanoke, Va., last week. Mr. Engleby still regards Roanoke as a place with a great future.

Fred Becker, of Baltimore, spent several days this week in town.

John Little, of this place, spent Sunday in Piedmont, W. Va.,

Rev. W. H. Jordy visited his parents at his former home, Abbotstown, Pa., this week.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Jacobs left Tuesday morning for Baltimore and New York City. Dr. J. Marshall Price is attending Dr. Jacobs' practice.

Zack Laney, an old-time friend of the JOURNAL, came up from Cumberland Wednesday. While here he visited these headquarters to testify that "auld acquaintance" is not "forgot."

Miss Bessie McCulloh left Wednesday for a visit to New York.

Miss Mamie Little, of Piedmont, is visiting her brother, John Little.

Mrs. James McCarty of Cumberland, spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Taylor.

Miss Bessie Coyner is visiting friends in Piedmont, W. Va.,

John McGuire, of Baltimore, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. John Little is visiting friends in Piedmont, W. Va.

Miss Mary Keller returned home Tuesday evening from a visit to Ellersie, Md.

Harry Souders, of Piedmont W. Va., spent Wednesday evening in this place.

E. A. Browning, of Oakland, is visiting friends here.

Alex. Porter, of Piedmont, W. Va., was in town Wednesday.

Thomas Hill has been promoted from postal clerk Class 3 to Class 4. His motto is—onward, and like Eli, he is "getting there."

A Mountain Tramp.—Rev. A. C. Haverstick, F. S. Deekens and the JOURNAL enjoyed a promenade of the east side of Great Savage mountain Tuesday. Our path zig-zagged the National pike somewhat, taking in the proposed "Hoffman reservoir," the "Arnold spring," etc.

The reservoir is almost ready-made, but one strong, short wall being needed to make it hold an indefinite supply of water; and a substantial, high iron fence to protect it from unlawful intrusion. Only a few yards from the pike, it is easy of access at the shortest notice.

The "Arnold spring," whose flow will feed the reservoir, is a strong fountain of pure, soft, limpid water, bubbling from white sand. According to Mr. Haverstick's plan of cleaning, walling and covering this natural fountain, the town could wish nothing finer. One view of it by a dozen summer visitors would bring a hundred the next year.

Just now the mountain side is dotted with springs. There is enough water going to waste to supply every town in the county, and then some.

Our party then set out for the headquarters of "Sprigg's run." We struck that vigorous stream "below the belt," and had to ascend. People talk of the length of the Missouri, Columbia and other great continental arteries, but the longest stream is that whose source the footman *must* find. This stream has several sources which can be utilized through the present system when, if ever, it comes into the town's possession.

The sun had now passed "the summit of his shining arch," and our trio began its rearward march. Under the rocks the sound of running waters could be heard; the modest little tea-berries glistened here and there; over yonder a splendid bycicle plateau in embryo, and right down there by the spring is a magnificent site for an Episcopal camp-meeting.

These observations were made as we walked and talked of plans, prospects and results. Mr. Haverstick is in dead earnest in this work. He is inquiring, searching and planning constantly. Hardly a contingency, consideration, feature or phase of the subject has escaped him. Hence, the people are hereby assured that so far as in him lies they will obtain honest, skillful, untiring service.

Brevities.—George H. Wittig received last week a consignment of seventy-four shade trees for planting in Frosts' addition. Twenty-three he planted in front of his own properties on the avenue and Wood street; the others were distributed to other dwellers in the neighborhood. Wittig is the sort of arbor day man to have in a town.

The pleasure and profit obtained from a bath at Gus. Wm. Zeller's tonsorial bazar is worth more than double his charge. In other words, his price ought to be 50 cents instead of 25. But as he has fixed the luxury at the latter figure, the reader owes it to his health to bathe "twice as often."

"Citizen" neglects to furnish the JOURNAL his name. His "Suggestion" is a good one, but it is the JOURNAL'S *rule* to publish no contributed matter, however good, without the writer's name. Send the name next week.

Notice the advertisment of Mrs. E. B. Taylor, "Money to Lend." Persons desiring to borrow have a good opportunity.

A match inadvertently thrown among clothes laid out for wash in Charles Reichenbach's house last Monday came near occasioning a fire. In extinguishing the flames Mrs. Reichenbach burnt her hands quite painfully.

A watch-charm was found in the post office early this week. Mr. Walker will be glad to return it to its owner.

There was a good deal of talk between two of our prominent young citizens about a proposed bicycle race from Frostburg to Cumberland for a purse of $20. We understand, however, that the gentleman proffering the wager has reconsidered his motion, and then by a strict party vote laid the previous question on the table. In martial parlance he concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and then, as the idiom of the sport has it—"crawfished."

The JOURNAL has an invitation "to attend a reception tendered by Grace chapel Sunday school to Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Brown at the M. E. Church, South," Monday evening next.

Extra copies of the JOURNAL for sale hereafter at George H. Wittig's confectionery store.

Married—In this place Wednesday evening, April 23, 1890, by Rev. James Miller, Mr. WILLIAM HOSKES and Miss FANNIE LEES, both of Frostburg.

At the pastoral residence of St. Michael's church, Thursday evening, April 24, 1890, by Rev. S. J. Clark, Mr. FRANK POWERS and Miss SALLIE MILLER, both of this place. F. E. Wolfe and Miss Kate Shea were the attendants.

Accidents.—Lemuel Wilson, colored, a driver, in Allegany mine, was badly squeezed between a car and the "rib" Thursday.

T. G. Dillon had his ankle badly sprained at New Hope mine same day.