

**The Cecil Whig**  
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
 BY E. E. EDWING.  
 SUBSCRIPTION.  
 \$2.00 a Year, in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50. Six Months, \$1.00. Three Months, 50 cents. For advertising rates, see the inside of the paper.  
 LOCAL MATTER. 10 cents a line, or 50 cents an inch for one insertion. 25 cents a line for every additional insertion. Standard rate of space covered as follows:  
 1 inch 100 words  
 2 inches 200 words  
 3 inches 300 words  
 4 inches 400 words  
 5 inches 500 words  
 6 inches 600 words  
 One Column, \$5.00 per inch for 1 year; for 6 and 3 months, 25 and 50 per cent. additional. Three changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional charge.

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
**JOE GLADING,**  
 No. 906 Arch St., Philadelphia,  
 Sole Importer of the French Hair Dressing, etc.; also  
 Parisian Hair Dressing, 50 cents a tin.  
 April 11, 1874-3m

**HILT & LUNING,**  
 IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
**WALL PAPERS,**  
**WINDOW SHADES,**  
 Lambrquin, Cornices, Curtains & Pictures  
 Lamps, Tassels, Bards, &c.  
 406 and 408 ARCH STREET,  
 PHILADELPHIA.  
 Paper and Shades hung by competent workmen in  
 either country.  
 N. B.—Store shades made to order. (April 11-3m)

**CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,**  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
 No. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
 PHILADELPHIA.  
 Dealers in Government Securities,  
 Gold, Silver, &c.  
 Proceeds and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.  
 Particular attention given to investments.  
 Dec. 20, 1873-1/2m

**THOMPSON & HARPER**  
**SLATE MANTELS**  
 1236  
 RIDGE AVENUE BELLEFLORE ST.  
 PHILADELPHIA.  
 Sent for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and estimate  
 on price before purchasing, as we claim to sell  
 lower than other establishments in the City.  
**REMEMBER THE NUMBER,**  
 1236 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.  
 June 14, 1873-1/2m

**BLATHER'S**  
 IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD  
 PRESERVATIVE, Durable, Efficient  
 and Cheap. The best for the  
 fast money. Attention is especially  
 called to Blather's Patent  
 Improved Bucket and New Dry-Check  
 Saws, which can be withdrawn  
 without removing the Pump, or  
 the other parts of the Machine.  
 For Sale by Dealers and the Trade  
 generally. Inquire for Blather's  
 Pump and Saws, or for sale in your  
 town, send direct to  
**CHAS. F. BLATHER, Manufacturer,**  
 No. 14, 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
**LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER**  
**SUITS,**  
**JACKETS,**  
**AND**  
**COSTUMES.**  
**AGNEW & ENGLISH,**  
 No. 920 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.  
 Invite attention to their Dress and Evening Gowns  
 of Silk, HERRING, GAINES, and other  
 MOHAIR, LINEN and LAIN SUITS.  
 Cloth and Cashmere Jackets,  
 Embroidered Linen, and  
 Lawn Polonaise,  
 Lace Polonaise, Sacques and Shawls.  
 Best Black Silk for Dresses, by the yard. Umbrellas,  
 Parasols, Embossed and Plain. Every Goods.  
 Also, a full line of Ladies' Under Garments.  
 The only one in Chestnut street devoted exclusively  
 to this class of Goods. (May 13, 1874-2m)

**STOP!**  
**STOP!**  
 And Look at This  
 Respectfully call every body to call and bring their  
 friends with them, so that they can see for them-  
 selves that **THE** Goods offered by me  
 are of the best quality, and can be bought on better  
 terms than at any other Store. All who call say that  
 my display is **GRAND** and it keeps my  
 and all my clerks busy waiting on customers.  
 Any location is **CENTRAL** every one driving  
 into town passes along the street on which I am  
 and cannot fail to find my house, and will also find  
 Goods as **CHEAP** as can be purchased  
 in the City. I wish all the Farmers to give me a call,  
 and I will try for **CASH** or Country Produce  
 any articles they may need for the coming Harvest, and  
 all who come to my **STORE** may be assured that  
 they will receive polite attention, and I guarantee also  
 to suit them.  
**JOHN K. DRENNEN,**  
 Elkton, June 15, 1874-1/2m

**FEILTZERS, & C.**  
**Lister's Bones**  
**THE CHEAPEST! THE SUREST! THE BEST!**  
 We are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for these Bones for  
 Cecil County, Md., and other  
 counties.  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
**RETAIL PRICE \$38 PER TON.**  
 SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR LARGE LOTS TO Farmers  
 and other parties.  
**J. TOMY & CO.,**  
 No. 157-159  
 PORT DEPOSIT.  
**D. SCOTT & BRO.,**  
 ELKTON, MD.  
 DEALERS IN  
 Grain, Coal, Lime, Salt, Feed,  
 Fish, Plaster and Fertilizers  
 OF THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS:  
 Phosphates,  
 MORO PHOSPHATE, WATSON & CLARK,  
 COKE & COPE.  
 Bone,  
 BAWMERS (guaranteed pure).  
 TIEB.  
 LISTER'S AND OTHER BRANDS.  
**GUANOS.**  
 PACIFIC GUANO,  
 A. M. MEXICAN  
 GUANO,  
 BAHAMA  
 GUANO,  
 PERU  
 GUANO.  
 All Fertilizers and all other Brands furnished when  
 ordered, at lowest rates.  
 April 18, 1874-1/2m

**J. H. STEELE,**  
**CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD.,**  
 DEALER IN  
**Grain, Coal, Lime,**  
**PLASTER, SEEDS, and FERTILIZERS**  
 OF THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN BRANDS:  
**Watson & Clark's Super Phosphate**  
**Moro Phillips' "**  
**Turner's Excelsior "**  
**Hornor's Maryland "**  
**Baugh's Pure Ground Bone.**  
**Hornor's "**  
**No. 1 Peruvian Guano.**  
**"Sun"**  
**Orcilla**  
 And all other Crop Producers furnished  
 when ordered,  
**ON EASY TERMS.**  
 June 20, 1874-1/2m

**THE PARKER GUN.**  
 SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR  
**PARKER BROS'**  
**WEST MERIDEN, CT.**

**APOTHECARY.**  
 PREPARED AND COMPLETED BY E. B. FRAZER  
 TO THE CITIZENS OF  
 Port Deposit and Vicinity.  
 Respectfully announcing the Opening of his  
**NEW DRUG STORE,**  
 (Opposite H. C. Neel & Co.)  
 Where may be found a complete assortment of  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals,**  
 AND  
**Toilet Merchandise.**  
 Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded  
 from pure and carefully selected materials. A Specialty.  
 The patronage of his friends and the public  
 generally most cordially solicited.  
 April 18, 1874-1/2m

**SAVING FUND CERTIFICATES**  
 OF \$50, \$100, and \$500, payable at the expiration  
 of ten years, and interest compounded for the  
 benefit of the holder; and also  
**REVENUE LOAN CERTIFICATES**  
 OF \$50, \$100, \$500, payable at the expiration  
 of ten years, but having no annual interest coupon  
 attached, will be issued to creditors upon application.  
**HARRISON GRAMBO, Pres't.**  
**ANTHONY M. ZANE, Sec'y.**  
 June 20, 1874-1/2m

# THE CECIL WHIG.

VOL. XXXIII--NO. 47. ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1,655.

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.**  
**NO EXPERIMENT!**  
**BUY FOR CASH & SELL FOR CASH:**  
**CARHART & CO.,**  
**ZION, MD.**

**Carpet Chain.**  
 Wood and Willow-ware,  
 House Furnishing Goods:  
**CARHART & CO.,**  
**ZION, MD.**  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & C.**  
**CARHART & CO.,**  
**ZION, MD.**

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**  
 at less than regular prices, on our usual terms, which is  
 Cash on Delivery to every party, without regard to  
 responsibility. Rich and poor enjoy the same advan-  
 tage. We have tried this system for fourteen years,  
 and are satisfied that a "middle way" is better  
 than a "double-edged" one.  
 OAT-CO—25 lbs. to the bushel.  
 10 lbs. to the pound.  
 N. B.—"Middling"—Baltimore Line.  
 AG-NO CHROMO. (May 2, 1874.)

**L. Mauldin & Co.**  
**AT ROCK RUN,**  
 Are receiving almost daily ADDITIONS to their  
**LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,**  
 WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT THE  
**LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE**  
**FOR CASH.**  
 Purchasers may rely on getting the  
 worth of their money.  
 Please call and examine for yourselves.  
 May 2, 1874-1/2m

**STOP!**  
**STOP!**  
 And Look at This  
 Respectfully call every body to call and bring their  
 friends with them, so that they can see for them-  
 selves that **THE** Goods offered by me  
 are of the best quality, and can be bought on better  
 terms than at any other Store. All who call say that  
 my display is **GRAND** and it keeps my  
 and all my clerks busy waiting on customers.  
 Any location is **CENTRAL** every one driving  
 into town passes along the street on which I am  
 and cannot fail to find my house, and will also find  
 Goods as **CHEAP** as can be purchased  
 in the City. I wish all the Farmers to give me a call,  
 and I will try for **CASH** or Country Produce  
 any articles they may need for the coming Harvest, and  
 all who come to my **STORE** may be assured that  
 they will receive polite attention, and I guarantee also  
 to suit them.  
**JOHN K. DRENNEN,**  
 Elkton, June 15, 1874-1/2m

**FEILTZERS, & C.**  
**Lister's Bones**  
**THE CHEAPEST! THE SUREST! THE BEST!**  
 We are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for these Bones for  
 Cecil County, Md., and other  
 counties.  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
**RETAIL PRICE \$38 PER TON.**  
 SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR LARGE LOTS TO Farmers  
 and other parties.  
**J. TOMY & CO.,**  
 No. 157-159  
 PORT DEPOSIT.  
**D. SCOTT & BRO.,**  
 ELKTON, MD.  
 DEALERS IN  
 Grain, Coal, Lime, Salt, Feed,  
 Fish, Plaster and Fertilizers  
 OF THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS:  
 Phosphates,  
 MORO PHOSPHATE, WATSON & CLARK,  
 COKE & COPE.  
 Bone,  
 BAWMERS (guaranteed pure).  
 TIEB.  
 LISTER'S AND OTHER BRANDS.  
**GUANOS.**  
 PACIFIC GUANO,  
 A. M. MEXICAN  
 GUANO,  
 BAHAMA  
 GUANO,  
 PERU  
 GUANO.  
 All Fertilizers and all other Brands furnished when  
 ordered, at lowest rates.  
 April 18, 1874-1/2m

**J. H. STEELE,**  
**CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD.,**  
 DEALER IN  
**Grain, Coal, Lime,**  
**PLASTER, SEEDS, and FERTILIZERS**  
 OF THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN BRANDS:  
**Watson & Clark's Super Phosphate**  
**Moro Phillips' "**  
**Turner's Excelsior "**  
**Hornor's Maryland "**  
**Baugh's Pure Ground Bone.**  
**Hornor's "**  
**No. 1 Peruvian Guano.**  
**"Sun"**  
**Orcilla**  
 And all other Crop Producers furnished  
 when ordered,  
**ON EASY TERMS.**  
 June 20, 1874-1/2m

**THE PARKER GUN.**  
 SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR  
**PARKER BROS'**  
**WEST MERIDEN, CT.**

**APOTHECARY.**  
 PREPARED AND COMPLETED BY E. B. FRAZER  
 TO THE CITIZENS OF  
 Port Deposit and Vicinity.  
 Respectfully announcing the Opening of his  
**NEW DRUG STORE,**  
 (Opposite H. C. Neel & Co.)  
 Where may be found a complete assortment of  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals,**  
 AND  
**Toilet Merchandise.**  
 Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded  
 from pure and carefully selected materials. A Specialty.  
 The patronage of his friends and the public  
 generally most cordially solicited.  
 April 18, 1874-1/2m

**LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.**  
**FROM VICTOR HUGO'S NINETY THREE.**

(The war corvette *Claymore*, sailing from  
 Jersey for the French coast in the service  
 of the French royalty, carried a mysterious  
 passenger, whose name was known only  
 to the captain and his chief officer,  
 but who afterward appears as the Marquis  
 de La Vendre, the royal leader in La Ven-  
 dre. The breaking loose of a carrouade  
 in the gun deck interrupts a conversation  
 between these three men, and the descrip-  
 tion of the scene of destruction that fol-  
 lowed, forms one of the most powerful epi-  
 sodes of the novel.)

One of the cannonades of the battery, a  
 twenty-four pounder, had got loose.  
 This is perhaps the most formidable of  
 ocean accidents. Nothing more terrible  
 can happen to a vessel in open sea and  
 under full sail.  
 A gun that breaks its moorings, becomes  
 suddenly some indescribable supernatural  
 beast. It is a machine which transforms  
 itself into a monster. This mass turns  
 upon its wheels like the rapid movements  
 of a billiard ball; rolls with the rolling,  
 pitches with the pitching; goes, comes,  
 pauses, seems to meditate; resumes its  
 course, rushes along the ship from end  
 to end like an arrow, circles about, springs aside,  
 and makes the vessel shudder. It is a  
 lightning ram which assaults a wall at  
 its own caprice. Moreover, the batter-  
 ing ram is metal, the wall wood. It is  
 the entrance of matter into liberty. One  
 might say that this eternal slave avenges  
 itself. It seems as if the power of evil, hidden  
 in what we call inanimate objects, finds a  
 vent and bursts suddenly out. It has an air  
 of having lost patience, of seeking some fierce,  
 obscure retribution; nothing more flexi-  
 ble than this rage of the inanimate. The  
 mad mass has leaped, and the weight of  
 the masonry, the obstinacy of the ox, the  
 unexpectedness of the surge, the rapidity  
 of lightning, the deafness of the tomb. It  
 weighs ten thousands, and it rebounds like  
 a child's ball. Its flight is a wild whirl  
 abruptly cut at right angles. What is to  
 be done? How to end this? A tempest  
 ceases, a cyclone passes, a wind falls,  
 a broken mast is replaced, a leak is stopped,  
 a fire dies out; but how to control this  
 enormous brute of bronze? In what way  
 can one attack it?

You can make a mastiff bear reason  
 against a bull, fascinate a boar, frighten a  
 tiger, soften a lion; but there is no resource  
 with that monster, a cannon lost loose.  
 You can not kill it—it is dead; at the same  
 time it lives. It lives with a sinister life  
 bestowed on it by Infinity.

The planks beneath it give it play. It is  
 moved by the ship, which is moved by the  
 sea, which is moved by the wind. This  
 destroyer is a play thing. The ship, the  
 sea, the wind, all aid it; hence its  
 frightful vitality. How to assail this fury  
 of complication? How to better this men-  
 strous mechanism of wrecking a ship? How  
 foresee its comings and goings, its  
 returns, its stops, its shocks? Any one of  
 these blows upon the sides may stove out  
 the vessel. How divine its awful gyrations.  
 One has to deal with a projectile  
 which thinks, seems to possess ideas, and  
 which changes its direction at each in-  
 stant. How stop the course of something  
 which must be avoided? The horrible  
 cannon flings itself about, advances, re-  
 coils, strikes to the left, flies, passes, dis-  
 concert, amazes, breaks down obstacles,  
 crushes men like flies. The great danger  
 of the situation is in the mobility of its  
 base. How combat an inclined plane  
 which has caprices? The ship, so to speak,  
 has lightning imprisoned in its womb which  
 seeks to escape; it is like thunder rolling  
 above an earthquake.

In an instant the whole crew were on  
 foot. The vessel was full of men, and  
 neglected to fix home the screw of  
 the mooring chain, and had so badly  
 shackled the four wheels of the carrouade  
 that the play given to the sole and frame  
 had separated the platform, and ended by  
 breaking the breeching. The cordage had  
 broken, so that the gun was no longer  
 secure on the carriage. The stationary  
 breeching which prevents recoil was not in  
 use at that period. As a heavy wave struck  
 the port, the carrouade, weakly attached,  
 recoiled, burst the chain, and began to  
 roll. The deck, in fact, began to have  
 an idea of this strange sliding, a drop of  
 water running down a pane of glass.

At the moment when the lashings gave  
 way the gunners were in the battery, some  
 in groups, others standing alone, occupied  
 with such duties as sailors perform in  
 expectation of the command to clear for  
 action. The carrouade, hurried forward by  
 the pitching, dashed into this knot of men,  
 and crushed four at the first blow; then  
 flung back and shot out anew by the roll-  
 ing, it cut in two a fifth poor fellow, glanc-  
 ing off to the leeward side, and struck a  
 piece of the battery with such force as to  
 unshrink it. Then rose the cry of distress  
 which had been heard. The men rushed  
 toward the ladder—the gun-deck emptied  
 in the twinkling of an eye. The enormous  
 cannon was left alone. She was given up  
 for herself. She as her own mistress, and  
 mistress of the vessel. She could do what  
 she would with both hands. This whole crew  
 accustomed to be caught in battle, trembled  
 now. The terrible universal terror  
 would be impossible.

Captain Dolobertelot and Lieutenant  
 Vieuville, although both intrepid men,  
 stopped at the head of the stairs and re-  
 mained mute, pale, hesitating, looking  
 up at his feet half off, to the trunk he  
 held which the terrible mouse had disap-  
 peared. Dropping on his knees he dis-  
 covered the foot of a destructive blow, and  
 softly moved his end of the trunk from the  
 wall. His wife stood on the chair waiting  
 him with intense interest, and making  
 ready to scream at the proper moment.  
 He had the best raised, as we have said,  
 and was quivering with expectation. Sud-  
 denly he felt a movement in the rear part  
 of his half shirt garment, and nervously  
 clutching the point found his fingers clasp-  
 ing the squirming body of the identical  
 mouse. With a shriek that froze the very  
 marrow of the wife, and raised a million  
 goose-pimples on her scalp, the afflicted  
 man sprang straight out of his obnoxious  
 pants, and straight into the air, landing on  
 the bureau, and screaming like a demon.  
 The terror-stricken woman sunk into a  
 swoon and dropped to the floor, just as he  
 gained his perpendicular, and nimbly took  
 to another chair. The mouse in the mean  
 time disappeared. At nine o'clock the  
 next morning, a Balmforth avenue man  
 was wheeled a fractured bureau down  
 street.

**THE FARMERS MUTUAL OF YORK, Pa.,**  
 is acknowledged to be one of the safest  
 Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in operation.  
 Its Agents do a large business in  
 this county. Risks on farm property taken  
 at low rates.  
**E. E. EDWING,**  
 Agent at Elkton.

**THE STORY OF THE GUN.**  
**FROM VICTOR HUGO'S NINETY THREE.**

(The war corvette *Claymore*, sailing from  
 Jersey for the French coast in the service  
 of the French royalty, carried a mysterious  
 passenger, whose name was known only  
 to the captain and his chief officer,  
 but who afterward appears as the Marquis  
 de La Vendre, the royal leader in La Ven-  
 dre. The breaking loose of a carrouade  
 in the gun deck interrupts a conversation  
 between these three men, and the descrip-  
 tion of the scene of destruction that fol-  
 lowed, forms one of the most powerful epi-  
 sodes of the novel.)

One of the cannonades of the battery, a  
 twenty-four pounder, had got loose.  
 This is perhaps the most formidable of  
 ocean accidents. Nothing more terrible  
 can happen to a vessel in open sea and  
 under full sail.  
 A gun that breaks its moorings, becomes  
 suddenly some indescribable supernatural  
 beast. It is a machine which transforms  
 itself into a monster. This mass turns  
 upon its wheels like the rapid movements  
 of a billiard ball; rolls with the rolling,  
 pitches with the pitching; goes, comes,  
 pauses, seems to meditate; resumes its  
 course, rushes along the ship from end  
 to end like an arrow, circles about, springs aside,  
 and makes the vessel shudder. It is a  
 lightning ram which assaults a wall at  
 its own caprice. Moreover, the batter-  
 ing ram is metal, the wall wood. It is  
 the entrance of matter into liberty. One  
 might say that this eternal slave avenges  
 itself. It seems as if the power of evil, hidden  
 in what we call inanimate objects, finds a  
 vent and bursts suddenly out. It has an air  
 of having lost patience, of seeking some fierce,  
 obscure retribution; nothing more flexi-  
 ble than this rage of the inanimate. The  
 mad mass has leaped, and the weight of  
 the masonry, the obstinacy of the ox, the  
 unexpectedness of the surge, the rapidity  
 of lightning, the deafness of the tomb. It  
 weighs ten thousands, and it rebounds like  
 a child's ball. Its flight is a wild whirl  
 abruptly cut at right angles. What is to  
 be done? How to end this? A tempest  
 ceases, a cyclone passes, a wind falls,  
 a broken mast is replaced, a leak is stopped,  
 a fire dies out; but how to control this  
 enormous brute of bronze? In what way  
 can one attack it?

You can make a mastiff bear reason  
 against a bull, fascinate a boar, frighten a  
 tiger, soften a lion; but there is no resource  
 with that monster, a cannon lost loose.  
 You can not kill it—it is dead; at the same  
 time it lives. It lives with a sinister life  
 bestowed on it by Infinity.

The planks beneath it give it play. It is  
 moved by the ship, which is moved by the  
 sea, which is moved by the wind. This  
 destroyer is a play thing. The ship, the  
 sea, the wind, all aid it; hence its  
 frightful vitality. How to assail this fury  
 of complication? How to better this men-  
 strous mechanism of wrecking a ship? How  
 foresee its comings and goings, its  
 returns, its stops, its shocks? Any one of  
 these blows upon the sides may stove out  
 the vessel. How divine its awful gyrations.  
 One has to deal with a projectile  
 which thinks, seems to possess ideas, and  
 which changes its direction at each in-  
 stant. How stop the course of something  
 which must be avoided? The horrible  
 cannon flings itself about, advances, re-  
 coils, strikes to the left, flies, passes, dis-  
 concert, amazes, breaks down obstacles,  
 crushes men like flies. The great danger  
 of the situation is in the mobility of its  
 base. How combat an inclined plane  
 which has caprices? The ship, so to speak,  
 has lightning imprisoned in its womb which  
 seeks to escape; it is like thunder rolling  
 above an earthquake.

In an instant the whole crew were on  
 foot. The vessel was full of men, and  
 neglected to fix home the screw of  
 the mooring chain, and had so badly  
 shackled the four wheels of the carrouade  
 that the play given to the sole and frame  
 had separated the platform, and ended by  
 breaking the breeching. The cordage had  
 broken, so that the gun was no longer  
 secure on the carriage. The stationary  
 breeching which prevents recoil was not in  
 use at that period. As a heavy wave struck  
 the port, the carrouade, weakly attached,  
 recoiled, burst the chain, and began to  
 roll. The deck, in fact, began to have  
 an idea of this strange sliding, a drop of  
 water running down a pane of glass.

At the moment when the lashings gave  
 way the gunners were in the battery, some  
 in groups, others standing alone, occupied  
 with such duties as sailors perform in  
 expectation of the command to clear for  
 action. The carrouade, hurried forward by  
 the pitching, dashed into this knot of men,  
 and crushed four at the first blow; then  
 flung back and shot out anew by the roll-  
 ing, it cut in two a fifth poor fellow, glanc-  
 ing off to the leeward side, and struck a  
 piece of the battery with such force as to  
 unshrink it. Then rose the cry of distress  
 which had been heard. The men rushed  
 toward the ladder—the gun-deck emptied  
 in the twinkling of an eye. The enormous  
 cannon was left alone. She was given up  
 for herself. She as her own mistress, and  
 mistress of the vessel. She could do what  
 she would with both hands. This whole crew  
 accustomed to be caught in battle, trembled  
 now. The terrible universal terror  
 would be impossible.

Captain Dolobertelot and Lieutenant  
 Vieuville, although both intrepid men,  
 stopped at the head of the stairs and re-  
 mained mute, pale, hesitating, looking  
 up at his feet half off, to the trunk he  
 held which the terrible mouse had disap-  
 peared. Dropping on his knees he dis-  
 covered the foot of a destructive blow, and  
 softly moved his end of the trunk from the  
 wall. His wife stood on the chair waiting  
 him with intense interest, and making  
 ready to scream at the proper moment.  
 He had the best raised, as we have said,  
 and was quivering with expectation. Sud-  
 denly he felt a movement in the rear part  
 of his half shirt garment, and nervously  
 clutching the point found his fingers clasp-  
 ing the squirming body of the identical  
 mouse. With a shriek that froze the very  
 marrow of the wife, and raised a million  
 goose-pimples on her scalp, the afflicted  
 man sprang straight out of his obnoxious  
 pants, and straight into the air, landing on  
 the bureau, and screaming like a demon.  
 The terror-stricken woman sunk into a  
 swoon and dropped to the floor, just as he  
 gained his perpendicular, and nimbly took  
 to another chair. The mouse in the mean  
 time disappeared. At nine o'clock the  
 next morning, a Balmforth avenue man  
 was wheeled a fractured bureau down  
 street.

**THE FARMERS MUTUAL OF YORK, Pa.,**  
 is acknowledged to be one of the safest  
 Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in operation.  
 Its Agents do a large business in  
 this county. Risks on farm property taken  
 at low rates.  
**E. E. EDWING,**  
 Agent at Elkton.

**EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.**  
 CONDUCTED BY J. L. HANNA.

The Educational Column is conducted in the interest  
 of the teachers of public schools. Such facts concerning  
 individual schools as are likely to interest the public,  
 insurance people, and teachers in general, are  
 published, and progress, together with articles upon  
 the subject of common school education, furnished to  
 teachers, parents or others interested therein, will be  
 published.

**IMPERFECT TEACHING.**  
 The curse of our common schools is im-  
 perfect teaching. We say common schools,  
 not because we think the evil is peculiar to  
 them, but because it is of them we wish to  
 speak. Much is undertaken. But little is  
 accomplished. Pupils are brought into  
 contact with vast stores of knowledge; but  
 a very small portion is so perfectly acquired  
 that it may be called their own. They  
 have so much to learn that they have no  
 time to understand. They are not given  
 time to think, to evolve anything from  
 their own inner consciousness. They are  
 not required by actual effort of their own  
 minds to conceive and apply the truths  
 which they are taught. They are not re-  
 quired or expected to have ideas, but are  
 taught parrot-like repetitions instead—  
 They are taught to be satisfied with the  
 shadow, instead of the substance. They  
 are fed upon shells instead of kernels.  
 What wonder then that we have so many  
 minds that are weak, vacillating, purpose-  
 less and incapable of grappling with the  
 difficulties of life. What wonder then  
 that we have so few minds that have that  
 strength, robustness and vital power that  
 should have been acquired by vigorous  
 mental exercise. Teachers think they have  
 too much to accomplish to stop to insist on  
 entire thoroughness and accuracy of com-  
 prehension. We have no hesitancy in say-  
 ing that this system of teaching, coupled  
 with the prevailing practice of changing  
 the teacher of each school every few terms,  
 destroys on half the effectiveness of our  
 schools. There is now in most instances  
 such a want of thoroughness that no  
 teacher can depend on the work of his pre-  
 decessors. If he intends to make thor-  
 oughness his motto, what has already been  
 gone over will have to be reviewed; and  
 well will it be if it is reviewed in such a  
 manner that it will not have to be re-  
 viewed. This trouble is aggravated by the  
 fact that teachers have not the same ideas  
 as to the manner in which a child's educa-  
 tion should be conducted, that is as to the  
 relative importance of the different studies,  
 which should be taught first, etc. They  
 have not been uniformly taught themselves.  
 One may come from schools where arithmetic  
 is thought to be the most important,  
 another from schools where a knowledge of  
 grammar is considered to be the chief end  
 and aim, another perhaps has been educated  
 under the same system which now prevails  
 in our country, but which if pupils are  
 put through the books that do not make  
 much difference whether they are taught  
 anything or not. Under these circum-  
 stances, where teachers are changed so fre-  
 quently there cannot but be some working  
 at cross purposes, which will be injurious  
 to the schools.

What can be done to correct these evils?  
 Will our having a graded course of instruc-  
 tion help the matter? The simple fact of  
 our having such a course will do nothing;  
 if it is to be intelligently and faithfully ap-  
 plied by teachers who are conscientiously ap-  
 plied by the County Examiner there is lit-  
 tle doubt but that it will do much to less-  
 en some of the evils referred to. Is it  
 practicable to have and apply such a course  
 of instruction in the country school? We  
 fall to see why it should not be just as ap-  
 plicable to country schools as to any other.  
 We are well aware that the schools of our  
 country are not well adapted to fill the  
 measure of the system.

We know that the upper grades will sel-  
 dom be reached, and that it will be the  
 exception and not the rule, for the work of  
 the grade to be accomplished in the allotted  
 time (one year). But does this make it  
 less important that whatever education the  
 pupil receives should be given in a system-  
 atic and thorough manner? Does this  
 make it less important that whatever height  
 of attainment he may reach, should be  
 reached by regular and systematic steps?  
 Because the classification may be difficult  
 it is less important that there should be  
 classification? Because the teacher may  
 find it difficult to determine the standing  
 of pupils with regard to their studies it is  
 more important that some fixed system  
 should be had for his guidance in the mat-  
 ter? The difficulty of getting pupils ad-  
 vanced from one grade to another will have  
 a most beneficial effect upon parents. It  
 will afford them tangible evidence (when  
 such is the case) of the fact that their chil-  
 dren are not receiving that education that  
 it is their duty to give them. There are  
 parents who send their children to school  
 from week to week perhaps being consecutive)  
 and who think that they are giving them  
 an enlightened education and that at a  
 great sacrifice. When such parents find  
 that it takes four years of such attendance  
 to complete one grade, and that it will take  
 all a child's school years to complete three  
 grades, and when they consider that he  
 will not be fit to discharge the duties of  
 even the commonest station in life without  
 a knowledge of four or five grades they  
 will look at the matter in a new light.  
 They will be led to see and realize that if  
 they allow their children to spend their  
 time in the potato field and among the  
 "clinchpin bushes," they cannot and need  
 not expect them to reap the advantages  
 that are conferred by regular attendance  
 at school. There are other parents who  
 are giving their children every school ad-  
 vantage in their power, who, not being  
 intimately acquainted with any course of  
 instruction, cannot judge of the degree of  
 certainty as to whether these advantages  
 are being rightly improved or not. They  
 may be failing in the child's application or  
 in the teacher's capacity to instruct which  
 the parent has no opportunity of observing