uarmand



VOL. XXV.

TOWSON, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

Miscellaneous.

MANUFACTURERS

RIFFITH, TURNEL & CO'S
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE.

GRIFFITH, TURNER & CO'S ALKALINE PLANT FOOD. Prepared with special adaptation to the growth of Corn, Potatoes, Tobacco and Vegetables requiring Fertilizer rich in Potash.

PERUVIAN GUANO AND PLASTER FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS. Our stock of Seeds are new and true to name, embracing all the valuable varieties, and are from the most reliable growers only. Thankful for the commendation and increased patronage which have crowned our efforts to supply the best seed in the market, we will strive to merit confidence.

Dr. Baily Hay and Fodder Cutters MOSELEY'S CABINET CREAMERY. Moseley's Cabinet Creamery is offered to the pub-lic ENTIRELY ON ITS MERITS. A trial is so-

Malta Shovel Plows, Iron Age Cultivators, Corn Drags, Cahoon Seed Sowers, Planet Seed Drill and Cultivator, Pennsylvania Grain Drill, Thomas Horse Rake, The Gazelle Horse Rake, Hay Tedders, Fousts'
Hay Loader, American Hay Elevator, Double Harpoon Hay Fork, Grain Fans, Philadelphia Lawn
Mowers, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Farmers Evans Corn Planters, Evans Corn Drills, Hay Presses, Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Butter Workers. Straw and Fodder Cutters, Butter Workers.

OLIVER Chilled Plows

RUN LIGHTER, ARE MORE EASILY ADJUSTED, AND DO BETTER WORK THAN ANY OTHER PLOW.

REAPERS AND BINDERS. REPAIRING DONE WITH DISPATCH. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. GRIFFITH, TURNER & CO., 205 AND 207 NORTH PACA STREET. BALTIMORE, MD.

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. FINE LIQUORS, CHOICE WINES, AND STORES FOR NAVAL VESSELS AT THE OLD STAND.

Ho believes that his long experience in the employment of the late Mr. YOE, has given him a thorough knowledge of the business and made him acquainted with the tastes and wants of his old cus-

tomets, he therefore respectfully solicits a continu-ance of their patronage and earnestly asks the Gen-eral Public for a share of their custom. He will keep a full stock of the best STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. CANNED GOODS, FINE LIQUORS CHOICE WINES.
CIGARS AND STORES

Oct. 28.--tf

Murserymen, Aloqists, Eq.

PEARS.STANDARD AND DWARF; APPLES, Do., Do.; PLUMS, AND GRAPE VINES,

together with other SMALL FRUITS of popular kinds ORNAMENTAL, DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS, with ROSES in great variety. Also a largestock of VERBENAS, GERANIUMS, and other Bedding Plants. OSAGE and JAPAN QUINCE, suitable for hedging. TERMS MODERATE.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. OATALOGUES forwarded on application. W. D. BRACKENRIDGE.

FLORIST A GENERAL ASSORTMENTOP Hot, Green House and Hardy Plants

ALWAYS ON HAND. Bouquets, Pyramids, Wreaths, Crosses, Crown Bouquets.ryramids, wreaths, crosses, crown
Sc., made to order at short notice.

Sc. Cemetery Lots and Gardenslaid out and furnished with Evergreens, Flowers, &c., &c.

Allorderspromply filled. A call respectfully
solicited. [April6.—8m.

TOOR RENT.

A LARGE HOUSE IN TOWSONTOWN now occupied by myself, with about TWO ACRES OF GROUND for Garden, &c., attached, Stabling, Carriage House, Tenant House, &c.—
Dwelling contains 16 rooms. FARM OF ABOUT 40 ACRES of CLEARED LAND at Harrisonville, 11 miles on Liberty Turnpike, with DWELLING HOUSE of 14 rooms, Barn, Stabling,

For terms, apply to

Towson, Md. March 8.-tf REAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. FIFTY ACRES OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS situated at Cowpens Station, on the Maryland Central Railroad, will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply on the premises or address,
Mrs. M. R. EWING, FOR SALE OR LEASE.

LOTS ON GITTINGS AVENUE Dimensions to suit purchasers, on reasonable terms Within a few minutes' walk of Steam or Horse Rail road.

Apply to R. R. BOARMAN. June 4.-tf

FOR SALE. ON EASY TERMS UNIMPROVED LANDS COWENTON, ON B. & O. R. R. TO PHILADELPHIA FRED'K J. BROWN, 222 St. Paul Street,

TRARMS FOR SALE. ON FIRST MORTGAGE, MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM \$500 TO \$10,000; ONE SUM \$265.

Apply to S. PARKER BOSLEY, Towson. Or 55 Saratoga St., Baltimore.

Botels and Bestaurants.

No. 18 1887. HOTEL RENNERT, EUROPEAN PLAN,
SARATOGA AND LIBERTY STS., BALTIMORE. LADIES' AND GENT'S RESTAURANT. AS-OPEN DAILY. CA

> Rennert's RESTAURANT. CALVERT AND GERMAN STS., BALTIMORE.

OPEN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. T THE "OLD PLACE" URBAN'S RESTAURANT

Summer residents can always be supplied at oity prices.

Ample stabling and shedding and polite hostler always in attendance.

LEWIS H. URBAN, Proprietor. June 7, '84.-1y

ON THE YORK TURNPIKE. CHARLES O. COCKEY, Proprietor The undersigned, having purchased the well known Ten-Mile Hotel Property, York Turnpike, the same will in the future be conducted by him.

He has stocked his Bar with the choicest Liquors, Wines and Cigars, and an attentive hostler will be wines and Cigars, and an attentive noster in constant attendance for the care of stock. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and the public can rest assured that the proprietor will use his utmost endeavors to make his guests comfortable

and satisfied.
A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
CHARLES O. COCKEY, Jan. 27, '76.-tf GOVANSTOWN HOTEL.

tention will be given to the comfort and pleasure visitors. LEWIS RITTER, Proprietor. Jan. 25, '79.—1y ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

NOW OPEN. COR. CENTRE AND CHARLES STREET BY THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS. RESTAURANT-EUROPEAN PLAN. J. S. CROWTHER,

Oct. 8.—tf Beal Cstate Agents, &c.

C. TURNBULL, Jr.,

Real Estate,

NO 5 E. LEXINGTON STREET. BALTIMORE, MD.

GROUND RENTS PURCHASED AND FOR SAL MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, FARMS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MENT OF ESTATES carefully attended to.

Nov. 5,—tf C. J. R. THORPE. | SAMUEL BRADY. DRADY & CO.. inggroatcare in making their pictures with the deli-

REAL ESTATE & COLLECTION OFFICE. NO. 83 WEST FAYETEE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mortgage Loans negotiated. Lands, Houses and Ground Rents bought and sold. All claims collected and promptly remitted.

May 15.—tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND COLLEGEOROF HOUSE AND GROUND RENTS. Rooms Nos. 8 and 5. Masonic Hall LOANS NEGOTIATED. Jan.24.—tApril12

H. L. BOWEN. REAL ESTATE AGENT.CONVEYANCER COLLECTOR OF HOUSE AND GROUND RENT LOANS NEGOTIATED. NO.2, SMEDLEY ROW, TOWSONTOWN, MD.

WILLIAM H. SHIPLEY, SURVEYOR. OFFICE—87 LEXINGTON STREET

BALTIMORE.

In connection with R. W. TEMPLEMAN, will give strict attention as LAND AGENTS, NEGOTIATE LOANS OF MONEY ON REAL ESTATE, &c., BUY AND SELL GROUND RENTS, &c. March 21.-tf

WILLIAM POLE, SB., REAL ESTATE AGENT, 261/ ST. PAUL STREET, BALTIMORE.
CONVEYANCING, EXAMINATION OF TIT
PUCHCHASES, SALES, LOANS AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO,

-RESIDENCEGARRISON AVENUE, HOOKSTOWN,
BALTIMORE COUNTY. Nov.4.1871.-4f

DEAL ESTATE AGENCY. GROUND RENTS, LOTS, AND DWELLINGS for sale in Baltimore city and county. Loans negotiated. BIRCKHEAD & MURDOCH, 48 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md

Watches, Jewelry, Et.

A. E. WARNER Most respectfully informs his numerous customers and friends that he has removed to the store adjoining Brown Bros.' Banking Heurs,

Old No. 157) W. BALTIMOBE STREET New No. 181) E. BALTIMORE STREET Oppe. the B. & O. R. R. Building. BALTIMORE, MD., Where he intends to continue the manufacturing of

REPOUSSE SILVER WARE

Of the finest Standard, And hopes from his personal attention to merit the favor of all in want of a superior stricle in every respect, together with a fine stock of DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY of the latest style, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHAINS and heavand Bilver Watches And Chains and heaviest Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold Pins, Gold and Silver Canes, &c.

APA call is most respectfully solicited, as prices will be a great independent to merit your favor.

Feb. 26.—if

THEO. WARNER. HATTER. FINE HATS AND UMBRELLAS. ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF FINE SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

New No. 894 W. BALTIMORE STREET. DR. E. P. KEECH. 127 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE. Feb. 14--tf

Moetig.

[Written for the MARYLAND JOURNAL.] CRAVINGS. Some long to be quite beautiful, Some strive to shine as Fashion's star, Some crave for homage dutiful From hearts both near them and afar. Some sigh to travel—some to write, Some long to find life good and bright.

If those who will the many charm Would just recall a Christ-like way, Persuading all to take alarm Who wrongly live and humbly pray. For if we help another rise, We, too, will mount above the skies.

And useful lives so lived would be

A wondrous power in this age,

When every sin and vice we see, All our compassion must engage. Let us but crave to do God's will And holy cravings He will fill. NOT BEDTIME SET! Not bedtime yet! The night winds blow,

The stars are out-full well we know

The nurse is on the stair: With hand of ice, and cheek of snow, And frozen lips, that whisper low: "Come, children, it is time to go, My peaceful couch to share.' Not bedtime yet! We long to know What wonders Time has yet to show. What unborn years shall bring;

What lessons science waits to teach, What sermons there are left to preach, What poems yet to sing. And, when our cheerful evening past, The nurse, long waiting, comes at last, Ere on her lap we lie. 'In wearied nature's sweet repose,

What ship the Arctic pole shall reach,

At Deace with all her waking foct Our lips shall murmur, ere they close: "Good-night!" and not "Good-bye!" [Oliver Wendell Holmes, in N. Y. Standard.

THE

CONSIDERED BY CHELYS. TWENTIETH PAPER.]

modern theories concerning the nature of tianity whose claims to deal with the problems of human existence we are now considering, it becomes necessary for us to ascertain

what it teaches upon this point. If we accept the Bible as true; if we propose to govern our lives by its teachings; it is desirable for us to understand as much about the nature of Heaven as we are able to comprehend, since it is confessedly the object of | works of Ptolemy and Pliny; and the unthis Book to reveal to man so much of the in- doubting faith of the wisest and best men visible things, the "mysteries" of the King- | through the world's early ages. dom of Heaven, as shall be necessary to prepare him to perform the duties, and to enjoy if the statements of the Bible are to be relied upon, Heaven is a place with which we are al-

know upon the subject. If the Bible does not profess to present the whole scope of Heaven to our contemplation. we must remember that the capacity of our understanding, as well as that of our visual organs, is very limited, at present. And if it heavenly things, it may, perhaps, be for the

same reason that we do not attempt the elucidation of abstruse mathematical problems to infants whose powers of comprehension are not yet developed. It is not reasonable to suppose that we could understand, very thoroughly, the things which we have no possible way to test, or examine; and it is very natural, be limited. But what the Bible does undertake to teach us, we may at least expect to have adapted to the condition of our faculties. and brought well within the compass of our powers of comprehension, if it is intended for of its teachings.

Let us see, then, what information the Scripheavenly things. We have all heard and read, I away the old theories until we can replace created the beavens and the earth." But for the most of these times we have merely rattled the words off, without pausing at all to consider their significance. Let us examine them a little. In the first place, then, if heaven and earth are both created entities, the heaven must be something as real and actual as the earth. The terms are the same in both cases: the construction is the same. Hence. the heaven, just as truly as the carth. must be some sort of thing, occupying some place. Heaven cannot, therefore, be simply a state: or merely some imaginable condition; or any possible combination of circumstances: but it must be some sort of place, or thing, or system of things, of some certain kind: which. earthly things; for the specification of its explanation by a mere difference of view. separate creation, and the calling of it by a dif-

distinctions. well-doing; and there is nothing to show that

sion in the midst of the waters, and let it di- than we can manage in trying to understand vide between waters and waters. And God the earthly things which lie all around us inmade the expansion and divided between the viting our investigation? waters which were under the expansion, and the waters which were above the expansion: and it was so. And God called the expansion Heaven." This is the whole story of the crestion of the heavenly region, as it appears in the narration in the Book of Generis.

But now let us see precisely what informaof Genesis, it will appear that when the garment of thick-woven clouds, reaching many heavenly region was called into existence the miles up over our heads: and we, not being endry land of the earth had not yet emerged | dowed like fishes, with the power of rising up from the waters of the sea, but was quite sub- through the element in which we live, must merged beneath the universal extent of occan. Hence, this heavenly expansion, the firmament, of this deep sea. Because, even though we are of substance, exterior to the material world, voyagers in balloons abundantly proves.

and encompassing it upon all sides. This may seem a very tame, commonplace, and antiquated definition of the celestial region; but right or wrong, it is certainly the explicit representation of the Bible; not alone in its account of the creation, but throughout that remarkable Book. After having searched the universe over, however, without being able to locate heaven anywhere within its wide exundertaken to examine what the Bible teaches in it.

Having examined a number of ancient and sue, if this were the proper place for it. tial country; and must therefore obtain our thinkers believed the heavens to be composed supernal source. Such knowledge the Bible compassed the earth. It is no secret whatever. professes to furnish us. And this Book being but an openly ridiculed fact, that in the primithe acknowledged authority of the Christitive ages, a sphere, or a complicated system of spheres, of clear, transparent crystal, or of declared to constitute the entity of the celestial regions. The picty of the Hebrew accepted this theory, and the wisdom of the Greek endorsed and elaborated it. To it attest the writings of Moses and David, of Ezekiel and Daniel; the oriental culture of Job; the

If we go back now and examine the signification of the terms used to express "heaven," on the part of the gainsayer. the privileges, of a citizen of that realm. And by those wonderful persons who invented names, we may be surprised to see how very proving that the spirits in man are unable to generally they were intended to embody this survive the dissolution of the body, it must re ready in some way connected; in the affairs old idea. The ancient Hebrews, to whom the and concerns of which we are also, in some Bible was first given, denoted heaven by the manner, now implicated and interested. It | word "Rakis," which, we are told, means that | which deliberately leaves out of count, and igbehooves us, therefore, in such case, to en. which is expanded, or stretched out. The deavor to learn whatever it is possible for us to | Greek "Ouranos," the Latin "Cœlum," the | dealing in truisms to declare that whatever German "Himmel," and the French "Ciel." all | might take place, may come to pass; and that alike convey the idea of a vault, arch, roof, or i canopy; and our own English word "Heaven" indicates that which is heaved up, or elevated. While the Latin term "Firmamentum." like the "Stereoms" of the Septuagint, carries with does not offer us full explanations of all it the additional signification of stability and steadfastness. All of which; taken together, certainly goes to show that this ancient faith lies at the root of the modern terms which we employ whenever we speak of heaven: that our very words still perpetuate the old ideas. With so many and such authorities as these for the old belief, it may seem strange that any one should now doubt or question it. With all therefore, that our knowledge of them should of these numerous accordant testimonics to the world's ancient theories, it might be supposed that the case would be considered settled, and that we would naturally accept the old ideas; especially as nothing more reasonable, or more certain, has been produced by modern discovery us to understand, and make any sensible use to supersede the opinions of primitive humani- purpose of Christianity so to develop him; and ty. And we may well wonder what has happened to change the views of the world regard tures really give us concerning heaven and ling this subject. Or why we should throw

a thousand times, that "in the beginning God | them with something better; or at least until we can prove them to be incorrect. Of course, it is very easy to ridicule man's primitive powers of belief, and the conclusions which were originally reached by some means with which we are not now acquainted. But it is to be remembered that the old opinions concerning heaven have never yet been disproved: that science absolutely does not theories to have been fallacious. And that the With the Bible, the voice of antiquity, and

new theories of heaven have been adduced upon any sort of proofs whatever; and that been told that by any course of conduct, or | while the modern minds which are most interupon any terms or conditions whatsoever, he | ested in heaven seem to have lost all certainty could ever, even in the long course of eternity, | concerning its locality, the great masses of men become an inhabitant of heaven. The account appear to have lost also nearly all interest in relates that if he committed a certain act, he the subject, and to have become almost totally was to be punished with death. But there is indifferent to the question of the existence of

effectually circumscribe the extent of our endeavors, if it were not for two or three very important considerations. For it must be admitted that there are peculiar difficulties atwe live, as the scientists tell us, at the bottom tion this Biblical account of the heavens really of that ocean of vapor, called the atmosphere, conveys to us. By a glauce at the first chapter | which envelops the earth on all sides, like a | them. perforce remain creeping about at the bottom must have been a region which divided the able to construct mechanical means by which waters of the ocean beneath it, from the waters to ascend in this atmospheric element, we find of the clouds above it. And as the root-mean- that the human organism is not constructed ing of the word which is translated "expan- with a view to such voyages; but that, at a sion," or "firmament," signifies something that certain height above the earth, death superis expanded and made solid by being beaten | venes, and the daring adventurer into these out, the idea of heaven which this description | misty regions must drop back, lifeless, to the gives us, is that of a solid sphere of some sort | earth; as the well known experience of the

So that, if man, in his present estate, were endowed with immortality; or if it were certain that he is incapable of being developed into any higher condition than that which he now occupies; or if it could be proved that the kingdom of heaven is something quite detached and separate from the kingdoms of the earth, it would be difficult, indeed, to see any reason why human beings should bother their comes necessary for us to consider it in the

information from any of them, we now heaven which are advanced by the Biblical from the human body, they dissolve into nothcome to inquire what the Bible reveals to us scriptures. Indeed, the best of them seem to inguess; that when the tenants of the physi-

cerning the probabilities of the case: the difference between the two being that the latter admits the charge that his ultimate conclusions are based upon intuitions: whereas, the former professes to require a basis of established fact to sustain his credence. Which, of course, in this case, he has not, and cannot have: the bare, unproved denial of any proposition being poem. no argument whatever: and no evidence of

And, consequently, since there is no way Christianity which we have undertaken to examine explicitly declares that he is capable of being so developed; and that it is the express

that this development includes the cultivation of some heavenly element in him; we have, from these considerations, an additional reason for being concerned about heavenly things, and making some effort to comprehend them. And, finally, we are to take into consideration the strangely overlooked and unrecognized fact that according to the teachings of the Bible, which is the universally accepted exponent of the theories of Christianity, the heavens and the earth are not, by any means, to be considered as two utterly detached and inde-

electric currents between them. united through him, that the two diverse systems are but the portions of one more exten-

ants have been puzzling their wits about it should chance to discover their exact latitude accomplishment of this purpose that man is

NO. 1262. Christian people, to consider the nature of the heavenly entities; to endeavor to understand man's relation to them: and to put themselves in accord with these supernal plans and

tending our study of heavenly things, since attempt must be an effort to see more clearly into the nature of heavenly things, and to discover in what manner we are connected with Which may appear, at first view, to be a rather wild and presumptuous undertaking. Yet the foregoing considerations quite justify us in making it; and if there is anything heavenly in our composition, we ought to be amply equal to the task. At any rate, we may surely consider ourselves privileged to explore the deepest dopths, and the inmost recesses, of disease. our own natures. It is possible, though, that there may not be nearly so much difficulty

> Gray's immortal "Elegy" occupied him sev-Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis" in the shade o

Cowper wrote one of the drollest and quaintest English ballads, "John Gilpin's Ride,"

when he was under one of those terrible fits of depression so common to him. Gen. Lyle wrote his beautiful composition, 'Antony and Cleopatra," which begins, "I am

dying, Egypt, dying," on the night before his death. He had a premonition that he was going to die the next day. The noted poem. "The Falls of Niagara." was written by J. G. C. Brainard, the editor

of a small paper in Connecticut in fifteen minutes. He wrote it under pressure in response the boiler. to a call for "more copy," "After the Ball." the little poem which has made the name of Nora Perry known in the world of letters, was jotted down on the back

of an old letter, with no idea of the popularity it was to schieve in the pages of a noted maga-Thomas Moore, while writing "Lalla Rookh," spent so many months in reading up Greek and Persian works that he became an accomplished

shut himself in, and the next morning presen-

The "Old Oaken Bucket" was first suggested to the author. Samuel Woodworth, in a barroom. A friend with whom he was drinking said that when they were boys the old caken bucket that hung in his father's well was good enough for them to drink from. Woodworth sary. immediately went home and wrote the famous

late Judge Albert G. Greene of Providence, R. | nal was guillotined at Naples in 1268, and the I., who found the first verse in a collection of machine was used in Persia long before that old English ballads, and enjoying its humor date. built up the remainder of the poem in the same

AN UNFORTUNATE RECOGNITION.—The minclothes of one of her numerous progeny. A neighbor passing stopped in for a social chat. be carefully conducted, a clear impression will A large work basket, half full of buttons, sat | be the result. on the floor of the porch. After various remarks of a gossipy nature the visitor said: "You seen to be well supplied with buttons,

suit. I'd know 'em anywhere." "Indeed!" said the minister's wife, calmly 'I am surprised to hear it, as all of these buttons were found it the contribution box. So I thought I might as well put them to some use, so I-what! must you go? Well, be sure to making stone type of large size as a substitute

A very curious case upon the question of "What is a marriage," is Roszel vs. Rossel (Mich.,) 40 N. W. Rep., 858. In this case a woman about 18 years of age appeared before a Justice of the Peace, in obedience to the cominto a marriage with one Z. When the Jus. in South Africa in winter, Professor Seebohm tice attempted to perform the ceremony she states that on the coast of Natal he must have said that if he tied the knot forty times it seen hundreds of thousands of barn swallows. would not stay tied, for she did not like and evidently collected to return to Northern would not live with him; that they made her | Europe. Swifts and other British species were stand up, and, "when the man asked me if I numerous. Many of these did not breed withwould take him to be my husband, I said 'No.' in 8000 miles of those parts, and some not plain, and the next day I ran away," testified that she had never cohabited with Z, nor lived with him as his wife. This was very naturalw held not to be a valid marriage.

[New York Law Journal.

Supposed a Case.—A small boy entered Fourteenth avonue grocery the other day, and saked the proprietor to trust him to two cents' worth of candy.

"I don't know you," was the reply. "But I live just two blocks down."

The grocer compromised by trusting the boy to a cent's worth of candy and rolling the bar-A HEALTHY TOWN .- "Where have you pass-

ed your vacation?" asked one clerk of another. "At the beautiful little village of Z." "Is it a healthy locality?" "Healthy! It's so healthy that in order to start their new cemetery they were obliged to

assassinate an inhabitant." "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citisens." (not his countrymen) appeared in the resolutions presented to the House of Representatives in De-

alarm)-Alvira, there goes a page of my mannecript in the fire. Jork it out, quick! Wife (eadly but firmly)-Cyrus, you must take care of your own chestnuts.

Thomas Tasser, a writer of the sixteenth centuary, said: "It's an ill wind turns no good," "Better late than never." "Look ere thou leap," and "The stone that is rolling can

Christopher Marlowe gave forth the in- that when the static charge is received the For this reason, then, above all others, it be- less public way: "Love me little, love me the wire, and the blackening of the glass in

HANDS BAR. CIBCULARS

> BILL MEADS Together with every description of PLAIN AND FAMOY PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH MEATHERS AND DISPATCH, MAGINTRATUS BLANKS. Printed neatly, and upon good paper, al-

-OFFICE-

"Man proposes, but God disposes," remarked Thomas A Kempis. Franklin is authority for "God helps those

who help themselves." It was an observation of Thomas Southern

that "Pity's akin to love." "All cry and no wool" is an expression found

Edward Coke, the English jurist, was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

Shakespeare, for "Richard is himself again." of war," was written by Nathaniel Lee in 1602. are prescribed by German physicians for heart

from washable fabrics by holding them in milk It is noted that timber that has been floated

down rivers is not subject to dry-rot. The water dissolves the salts and albumen. Good babbitt metal should break and fly off in crisps when cut with a cold chisel. Metal

that is too soft will curl up in long chips. The Milling World says that steel may be bronzed by covering it with olive oil and exposing it to the steam of a kettle of boiling

The use of sugar as a means of preventing boiler incrustation is condemned, as formic acid is generated by such use, attacking the iron of A granite shaft recently quarried in Vinal-

haven is the largest piece of stone ever quarried. It is 145 feet long, 10 feet square at the base, and weighs 350 tons. Dr. Simmons of Tokio, Japan, injects mor-

phine as near the affected joint as possible as a

remedy for gout. One injection is generally sufficient to relieve an attack. The waste bag from the basic converters, especially where the ore is of a phosphorescent nature, is being extensively ground up for ma-

Dr. Buisson, of Paris, claims to cure hydrophobia by hot baths often repeated. He makes the patient remain continually in a hot room. and the baths are made as hot as 142°.

ted the lawyer with a copy of his celebrated down the carpet the buffalo bug will not harbor there. The experiment can be easi-By means of an air-gun Professor C. L. Mees

a velocity of 150 to 172 miles an hour is neces-Dr. Guillotin did not invent the nest decapitating machine that bears his name. An old print has just been given the town museum of verse" which caught the popular fancy as far Halifax, England, which shows that the guilback as 1823, was a sudden inspiration of the lotine was used there 200 years ago. A crimi-

It has been found that a good impression of any article of metal having a flat, ornamental surface may be taken by wetting some note paper with the tongue and smoking it over a ister's wife sat on the front porch mending the gas flame. The article is then to be pressed upon the smoked part, when, if the operation

> To prevent wooden handles and fancets from checking put the articles in melting paraffine and heat them there to a temperature of 212° F. until bubbles of air shall cease to escaps from the wood. The whole is then allowed to cool to about 120° F., when the wood is taken from the bath and cleansed of the adhering parasine by rubbing with a piece of dry cloth.

> An inventor has completed experiments which he claims show the practicability of for wood letters. The material is an artificial stone, pressed into molds and hardened, afterward being polished on the surface. There will be no warping and no expansion or contraction, and each font will be exactly the same as that preceding.

within 10,000 miles.

near the mouth of the Seine. and considerable success has been obtained.

very close examination. To accomplish this six parts of water, and with this solution the wood is coated. When the material is half dry According to Engineering some experiments

were recently conducted in Portsmouth dockyard with a view to determining the resistance of metal at different temperatures. The results indicate that the strength of iron increases uniformly up to 500° F., while the ductility diminishes up to about 300° F. It then increases until a somewhat higher temperature is reached, and then remains mearly constant up to the temperature of 500°. Steel subjected to similar test showed no diminution of strength up to 500°, but at this point its ductility was reduced one half.

Mr. Ed. P. Thompson has found that the blackening of the glass of incandescent lamps is chiefly due to the carbon narticles which are driven off on first closing the circuit when the filament obtains a static charge. In order to avoid this Mr. Thompson has made lamps in which the filament surrounds a loss as stem of the lamp and is connected to earth: the wire being also provided with several points that project towards the filement. The result is

ways on hand and for sale at this Office

IN "JOURNAL" BUILDING.

FACT AND FANCY.

in Butler's Hudibras."

We are indebted to Colly Cibber, not to "When Greek joins Greek then was the tug Baths, gymnastics and mountain-climbing

Shorthand has been practiced for 250 years, but not generally until within the last half

Nine cables connect Europe and America. Altogether there are now in use 113.000 nautical miles of cable. Claret or other wine stains may be removed

while it is boiling.

Potel, a German scientist, makes an artificial cork from glue, glycerine and tannin. It is elastic, impervious, strong, durable and cheap.

pure. It is in great demand.

It has been stated on good authority that if salt be sprinkled on the floor before putting

has found that to drive straws into pine boards and hickory bark, as is often done by tornadoes

Referring to the British birds that swarm

One of the latest attempts to harness the forces of Nature for the service of man is the adaptation of a wind-mill for the turning of a dynamo, the electricity thus obtained being stored in suitable batteries and afterward used in lighting beacons for the benefit of the maritime interest. There is a station of this kind

A most remarkable imitation of black walnut has lately been manufactured from pour pins, the quality and appearance of the article being such as to defy detection except upon one part of walnut peel extract is mixed with a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and the made walnut is ready

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and placed upon the earth. And the man was pronounced very good; and of course he must consequently have been happy. Yet the earth remained earth; and the heaven was something else: something which had been created independently and previously: something to which the earth was only additional or supplementary. Nor does the first man seem ever to have no mention of any reward promised to him for any such region, anywhere.

it was ever intended for him to enter into it signify to us where heaven may be situated, But, strange to say, the Bible itself does not | concern us earthly beings whether there is any make any mystery at all about what and where heaven at all, even; since it is the earth which beaven was. The first man seems to have been is the sphere of our activities, and we have no down through all the ages; yet the Scripteral and longitude? Why should we waste time invited to co-operate. account of it is extremely plain and simple and effort in speculations concerning this un-

tent, it may be rather humiliating for us to be bewildered brains with any consideration whatobliged to come back to our little earth, and ever of heavenly subjects. But if these things find the Kingdom of Heaven so near at hand. I do not certainly so subsist: if they are in any But it is to be recollected that our present ex- manner or degree uncertain or contingent, the pedition is not a mere pleasure excursion. We | whole case takes on another aspect, and it bein the course of our investigations we have light of the possibilities that may be involved upon this subject. And there is no escape from In the first place, therefore, we are to rememthe conclusion that this is exactly what that ber that the earth-man, as at present con-Book relates to us concerning that heaven structed is certainly not immortal. If there which belongs to this earth. Whether all the lis any one fact of his existence sure, it is that other planets have heavens of their own, or his sojourn in the body endures only for a very where their heavens may be situated, it is not | limited season. Though he may not be quite to our present purpose to inquire; though as positive concerning anything else, he can be the Bible talks of the heaven of heavens, it absolutely certain that the spirits which dwell might be an interesting subject for us to pur- in his physical frame, and act through it, will The world's early scientists, however, had no very easy, to be sure, for the materialist to zine. Heaven, without receiving any very definite difficulty in accepting the theories concerning assert that when these spirits take their flight

concerning that invisible region. Mankind have reached identical conclusions indepen- cal mansion move out of it, they must necesbeing of the earth, earthy; or, at any rate, be- dently; though by what means they made sarily die, and exist no longer; or even for ing kept as a sort of prisoners upon this mun. | their discoveries, or acquired their knowledge, | him to affirm that these spiritual forces never dane planet, we are unable to discover, through | they omitted to leave upon record. It is very | had, or ever could have, any independent exour own experiences, the character of the celes- | well known, though, that the world's early | istence. knowledge of the supernal entities from some of a translucent, solid substance which en- out the saying, that this credulous unbeliever splendid, pellucid sapphire, was very generally | result of his own intuitive convictions con-

know, and is utterly unable to prove, the old skepticism which has no other ground for its conclusions than the statement that the old opinions do not appear probable, has certainly no stronger clain, for acceptance than has the faith which is based upon a similar assertion of an appearance of their probability: the differin some manner differs from the system of enco of opinion, in this case, being capable of ferent name, would otherwise be meaningless | the genius of the enlightened human languages, all testifying to the same effect, how-Moreover, the record does not say that after | ever, there must, of course, be some reason the world was formed, and man was placed in | why all this evidence is ruled out of court in charge of it, then, so long as man was good | modern times. Into this question, though, it and happy, the Earth was Heaven. The Scrip- is not necessary for us to enter at this point, as tures declare that the heavens and the earth | the causes for this state of affairs will become were created; and that man was then made more evident as we proceed. At the present stage of our inquiries it is sufficient to call attention to the facts that while so many respectable witnesses concur in their testimony regarding this case, the old beliefs concerning heaven have been discarded upon the sole strength of unproved assumptions: that no

> But, it may be inquired, what, after all, can or how it may be constituted? How can it

Well, such questions as these might quite purposes, which include man's own nature and being, and in which, indeed, he occupies a very prominent position. In order to simplify these matters for ourselves, therefore, our next

some day take their departure out of it. It is But, on the other hand, it goes almost withhas never adduced the first atom of proof to substantiate the sort of faith that he has in him. He holds his creed, precisely as the religionist accepts his theories; namely, as the poem.

anything except the lack of positive knowledge main possible that they may be able to do so And that cannot, of course, be true science nores, any existing possibility: it being only every possible contingency deserves to be considered, and should be provided against. And therefore, since it is certain that man's spirits will sometime leave his body; and since it is possible that when they cease to be encumbered by the flesh they may be able to accomplish things which are now beyond their power, it follows that some sort of intercourse with the heavenly entities may yet become possible for the spirits of men; and hence, that on this account we have some right and title to feel an nterest in heavenly questions, and to endeavor to obtain some knowledge of celestial things. Then, also, as it never has been proved, and cannot possibly be proved, that man is not capable of being developed into a higher order of being than he is at present; and as the

pendent realms. In both the Old Testament and the New, the Scriptures teach us that these two diverse and separate regions are yet, in some way, closely related to each other. So that, as the heavens embrace the earth, and hold it, as it were, in their arms, there are many and mighty influences which pass like From end to end of the Bible we are in formed that the heavenly beings are deeply in terested in the earth and man; that they can and do visit this world, and communicate with man, and take an active share in his affairs; and that God employs them upon this very business. The Bible emphatically declares that God made the earth, as well as the heavens; that he owns and controls the one realm as well as the other; that he has put his own breath and spirit into the sous of men: and that he has a deep and strong affection for his earthly human children. It tells us that though the heavens are God's throne, the earth is his footstool; so that if they are connected in no other way, these widely sundered regions are so

The Bible nowhere informs us that the earth is an utterly evil place, which has been cut loose from the rest of the universe, and is to drop finally into eternal perdition. It assures us, the rather, that the earth was originally made "very good;" as good as the heavens, for anght that is recorded to the contrary. But that through some mistake on the part of man, a serious accident has happened to the world: which is not irretrievable, however, but is to be made the opportunity of some still further development of the divine goodness. To this end God himself is declared to be now working: to this end the heavenly powers are said in no way concerned with it; and his descend- means of access to the celestial shores, if we to be now actively employed; and it is in the

It says: "And God said, Let there be she spail- known region, when we shready have more heaves all human beings, and especially all leag."

about the case as we may have anticipated. For we are so constructed that the highest subjects, or the most profound, usually strike us as being exceedingly simple, so soon as we come to comprehend them adequately. WRITING FAMOUS POEMS. a grand old forest-a fitting spot for such a

oriental scholar, and people found it difficult to believe that its scenes were not penned on the spot, instead of in a retired dwelling in Poe first thought of "The Bells" when walk ing the streets of Baltimore on a winter's night. He rang the bell of a lawyer's house(a stranger to him), walked into the gentleman's library

"Old Grimes," that familiar "little felicity in

Mrs. Goodman." "Yes; very well, indeed." "My gracious! If there ain't two of the same buttons my husband had on his last winter

mands of her parents, who sought to force her

"But what made you suppose I'd trust you?" "I supposed so because you've got two barrels of kerosene out doors and I could have bored gimlet goles in both of them last night without anybody knowing it." reis into his shed.

cember, 1709, by General Henry Lee. Contributor to comic paper (in great

vitation so often repeated by his brothers in a carbon molecules then to be gasjested upon