The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, MARCH 9, 1872.

Local Option.

The public has been cajoled with the siren song of moral suasion to cure the evil of drunkenness till it has fallen into a doze, as it were, from which it has recently began to arouse itself to find intemperance, like an uncontrollable epidemic, on the increase. Moral suasion has heretofore checked intemperance, and served to keep down popular rum drinking by making it unfashionable. But of late rum has been slowly recovering its lost ground, never again to be driven from it by moral suasion That as a remedy has been tried and found wanting to effect a cure or stay the spread of the disease, other than temporarily. Moral suasion to a certain extent exercises a remedial effect in checking the spread of all manner of crime, and thereby makes the administration of justice possible. But after moral suasion has restrained a large majority of society from the perpetration of crime, there still remains a very considerable minority, that succumbs to nothing less than the strong hand of justice and law. Moral suasion would never hold in check theft, burglary, larceny, robbery and other crime, for which stringent laws with severe penalties are provided, and it has utterly failed to prove a necessary check to the temptation of drunkenness. The law, in fact, has been and is against moral suasian that seeks to check and cure the great evil which desolates more homes than war, and lends its powerful aid in spreading the evil of rum drinking. The law cannot be neutral in this business; it must be either for or against the evil, and at present and in the past it has ever been found a co-laborer in the cause of drunkenness. This has tended very materially to mould public opinion in favor of a custom fraught with so much untold misery, and served as a brake to the force of moral suasion.

But matters have taken a new turn, and not only in this country, but Europe—in England and on the continent—necessity is forcing the conviction upon the people, of repealing the license laws as the only hope remaining to stay the plague.—Drunkenness in England is frightful in its ravages, and beside the debauchery of intemperance in that country and on the continent, America is a temperance land; and local option is beginning to be as seriously discussed in the Old World as here. It seems to have taken possession of the public mind of Christendom, recently, that the only hope of rescuing the mass of the people from the fearful ravages of intemperance, is a local option law, or some similar restraining force which will shut up the places where the great mass of drunkards is made.

Illinois has passed a stringent license law making the property on which liquor is sold liable for damages, whether owned by the rum-seller or some other party.—Ohio has a similar law, and other States are moving in the same direction. It is plain that the evil has grown to that pitch that nothing short of placing the law wholly on the side of sobriety, and making it the protection of the people, the sole object of all law, will serve to check this growing moral and physical disease. Have we a man in the Maryland Legislature that has prescience enough to recognize this fact and act upon it? The people are ready to support the man who steps out of party ranks in the Legislature and demands the protection of law for the rising generation, against an evil more fraught with death and misery than wars, pestilence and famine.

Since the above was written a select committee of the Legislature has reported a bill favorable to allowing the people of any district to decide by vote whether the sale of spirituous liquors shall be licensed in said district. Will they enact it into a law?

—G. P. Rowell & Co., through their *Newspaper Reporter* have been the means of directing the whole newspaper interest of the country to the fact that a prohibitory tariff has been laid on type, and the type founders of the country taking advantage of the law, have formed an association and fixed the price of type at what they pleased, which is nearly double what it would be were the present prohibitory duty repealed, or reduced. Protection to encourage home enterprise, and prevent manufacturers of other countries, who are well established and backed up by heavy capital, from breaking down similar branches of industry in this country, while in their infancy is commendable. This is the incidental object of a tariff, while its primary object is revenue; but the present tariff on type has served to promote neither of these objects. On account of the small number of type foundries in this country—and the business is such that a large number can never be established—a combination among the half-dozen influential firms has succeeded in placing and maintaining the price of type at nearly twice what it should be. The Treasury has not and does not profit by this duty on type, and the nature of the business is such that it will not invite capitalists to embark in the type founding business, though the present prohibatory tariff continues indefinitely, and the present prices of type are kept up by the association.—Under any circumstances the type founding business is of slow growth, and while the present prohibatory tariff prevents foreign manufacturers from sending type to the United States, the type founders of this country, whose establishments are of a half a century's growth, or more, can tax the great publishing interest to an enormous extent. Such a course will not be defended by the most ardent protectionist, and the present prohibitory rates should be reduced to a revenue standard, or type placed on the free list with tea and coffee. If a man wants a "free breakfast" he should have a free newspaper to help him discuss and properly digest the "free breakfast."

☞ The following question is put by the *Missouri Democrat*, and will doubtless receive a prompt reply:

"Will the New York *Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune* please howl? Here is Carl Schurz's recent speech being scattered broadcast by the National Democratic committee under a variety of franks. Is *this* any abuse of the franking privilege?"

Add to this the information given yesterday by our Washington correspondent:

"Carl Schurz's last three speeches have been printed in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages. Yesterday subscription lists were circulated, and the Democrats subscribed largely, some taking five hundred copies each, but not a Republican would touch the traitor's productions. Perhaps it will interest Mr. Greeley, and the sneaks who spy out Congressmen's private business, for him to know that those documents are folded at the Government expense, and, like the *Tribune*, sent into New Hampshire to defeat the Republican ticket. This is all done, of course, with Mr. Schurz's full consent, and it is believed, at his direct wish."—*N. Y. Times.*

—The celebrated Tichborne trial at London has been brought to its close by the jury rendering a verdict against Arthur Orton, who turned up from Australia as a claimant to the Baronetcy and its rent-roll of $150,000 a year, and Orton now finds himself in Newgate prison.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Sumner said that on account of his feeble health he should be compelled to decline service on the French Arms Investigation Committee. On behalf of the Finance Committee Mr. Sherman stated that whatever action was determined on in regard to the bills to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, it would not be recommended to make such action operative before the first of July. He said this much to allay the fears of business men, who were sending delegations to Washington, and also sending numerous petitions. Mr. Cole reported the Naval Appropriation bill with amendments. In offering a resolution regarding the publishing of the debates, Mr. Anthony stated that the Committee hope soon to reduce the expense and the bulk of the *Congressional Globe*. Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution for information in regard to the prosecution of merchants in New York who had testified before the Investigation Committee, which was discussed and laid over. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution naming as the Committee on the Sales of Arms to France Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Harlan, which was laid on the table. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was briefly considered and the Senate went into Executive session. In the House of Representatives a resolution was passed requesting information as to whether steps have been taken to secure indemnity for the destruction of the sloop of war Oneida by the British steamer Bombay in Japanese waters. The Senate amendments to the bill admitting canned fruits and jellies free of duty were concurred in and the bill passed. The remainder of the session was spent on the Deficiency Appropriations.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Vickers presented the joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature asking Congress to direct a survey of the harbor of Annapolis, Maryland, with a view to its improvement. Mr. Casserly presented a memorial numerously signed by prominent citizens of California asking for reform in the Civil Service of the Government. The attendance of Senators at the sessions was so small that no business was transacted. In the House of Representatives there was the usual Saturday debating society, members delivering speeches on a variety of miscellaneous subjects.

Neither branch of Congress transacted any business of special importance on Monday. Contrary to expectations, no action was taken in the Senate on the question of putting Schurz on the French Arms Investigation Committee. After some minor business the Legislative appropriation bill was taken up but not acted upon, a motion being made and carried to go into executive session. The House spent the greater part of its time in Committee of the Whole on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Senator Sherman intends calling up the tariff bill on Monday next, and have the question of fixing the duties on tea and coffee settled.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the election of seven members to serve as the Committee to investigate the sales of arms to France was proceeded with, and Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson were chosen. The latter, the Democratic member, desired to yield his place on the Committee to Mr. Schurz, but the Senate refused to permit him to do so. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment adopted appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to carry out the plans of the Civil Service Commission. In the House of Representatives arrangements were made for the reception of the Japanese Embassy this afternoon. An Amnesty bill, in which were included a great number of names was passed. On the Deficiency Appropriation bill a political discussion ensued, in which Mr. Rainey a colored member from South Carolina, distinguished himself by his reply to Mr. Cox.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Morrill submitted a circular signed by the late Assitant Postmaster General Giles A. Smith, and addressed to leading railroad officials, inviting them to enter with Thomas A. Scott, Jay Gould, Wm. H. Vanderbilt and others into an agreement to secure for the companies an increase of fifty per cent. in the compensation for carrying the mails. Mr. Morrill stated that he desired to call attention to the scheme, believing that the exposure would defeat it. Mr. Conkling spoke in defence of the Government for ordering the prosecution of New York merchants who had confessed to bribing Custom House officers. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and amendments adopted increasing the number of clerks in the General Land Office. A motion to appropriate money for the payment of members of the Civil Service Commission who are otherwise in the employment of the Government brought out avowals from Messrs. Logan and Carpenter that they believe the proposed system of Civil Service Reform to be a humbug, and propose to enter motions for its abolishment. In the House of Representatives an hour in the morning was devoted to the reception of the Japanese Embassy. Mr. Swann presented a petition for the improvement of Kent Island Narrows connecting Chester river with Eastern Chesapeake Bay, and a petition of citizens of Cecil county, Md., in favor of a tariff for protection. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, and the motion to strike out the appropriation for the enforcement of the Ku-Klux act was rejected. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment to pay laborers for the Government the same for eight hours work as they received for ten, which was voted down, and again introduced, and while it was pending the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Cameron read a letter from Thomas A. Scott, denying that the use of his name in the circular regarding a combination of railroad officials to procure increased compensation for the transportation of the mails, was authorized. Mr. Flanagan addressed the Senate in favor of the bill providing for a cession of a portion of Texas to the United States. The memorial of the National Board of Trade, asking for American citizens the privilege of registering foreign built ships purchased by them, was presented and referred to the Committee on Commerce. This committee was instructed to inquire into the subject of immigration, the treatment of immigrants and quarantine and health regulations at the chief ports. A sub-committee was directed to visit Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining information. While the Legislative Appropriation bill was pending, Mr. Carpenter attempted to procure the repeal of all the laws authorizing the President to appoint the Civil Service Commission, but his motion was disposed of by being tabled. A general discussion regarding the Civil Service followed, and the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives the Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Swann submitted a petition from manufacturers in Baltimore of a uniform tax on tobacco. Mr. Farnsworth desired to offer a resolution for a Committee of Investigation on alleged corruptions in the navy department, but was prevented by several members, who raised objections. The bill granting Yerba Buena Island to the Central Pacific Railroad was under discussion until the House adjourned.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. of York, Pa., has been in successful operation nearly 19 years; has paid twelve hundred and ten claims amounting to $712,697.56, without a single assessment. Prompt and ready, it has always been able to meet its engagements; never permitting debts to accumulate. Prudent and careful, it has established a business far superior in quality to that of any Mutual Company, doing a general business in Pennsylvania, hence the small percentage of losses and freedom from assessments.—Insures against loss or damage by fire and lightning, on all safe class property at reasonable rates. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

E. E. EWING, Agent,
Elkton.

☞ The communication from Chesapeake on the History and Management of Sabbath Schools, would, doubtless, have the desired effect if the writer would deliver it as a lecture to the school. It would be out of place in the columns of *The Whig.*

☞ Persons often write requesting us to send *The Whig*, and they will call when in town and pay for it. It would cost no more to enclose the subscription with the letter, and the paper would be sure to be forthcoming. Our terms are in advance.

☞ Wilmington, Delaware, is a thriving city—made so by its manufactories.—Not the least of these is the establishment for making the "Wilmington City Soap," which is in such general use over the country.

Maryland Legislature.

In the Senate on Friday, leave was asked for the introduction of a bill to authorize subscriptions by Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's counties to the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad. While a bill in relation to attorneys was under consideration, Mr. Steiner moved to strike out the word "white," in order to admit colored men to practice in the State Courts, but the Senate voted it down unanimously except for the vote of the mover. An amendment to the bill changing the name of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad was proposed to tax the Company. Both it and the bill were rejected. In the House of Delegates the Baltimore Police bill was made the special order for Wednesday. On its second reading the bill to exempt the property of the Red Men in Baltimore from taxation was amended so as to include city tax only. A number of private bills were passed.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Stephenson called Mr. Spates to account for some objectionable language used during the debate on Friday, but peace was restored on the latter's assurance that the words were used entirely in a Pickwickian sense. Among the petitions introduced were several for modification of the Sunday law, abolition of convict labor in the penitentiary, and for a subscription by Dorchester county to the stock of the Vienna Railroad Company. A favorable report was made on the bill to authorize St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George counties to subscribe to the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad. The bill amending the Code so as to permit separate suit to be brought against a wife was rejected and afterwards reconsidered and laid on the table. The bill granting power to the City Council of Baltimore to raise $2,500,000 annually for the municipal expenses was adopted. The rejecting of the bill changing the name of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad was reconsidered, and the bill is now pending once more. In the House of Delegates leaves were asked for the introduction of bills to amend the charters of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway so as to reduce fares and provide for the better accomodations of passengers, and to ratify the appointment by the Governor of Daniel Clark and S. J. Wailes as Commissioners to prosecute the State's claims against the National Government. The Senate resolutions asking Congress for the improvement of the Patuxent river were passed. A bill amending the Sunday law was introduced and read a first time. A large number of unimportant bills passed through second readings.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the Committee report in the case of the State against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; which is in effect that no compromise can be made until the Company pays into the Treasury the money due from the capitation tax on the passage travel of the Washington Branch was adopted, with an amendment for the appointment of a Committee to suggest a settlement on the basis of the decisions of the Courts. From the Finance Committee a favorable report was made on the bill to create an Insurance Department having a Commissioner appointed by the Comptroller to exercise a supervision over Insurance Companies within the State. A Select Committee reported favorably on the optional liquor license law, the question of liquor selling in any district to be decided by a majority of its voters. A number of bills were put through second readings, and the Senate received from the Governor his veto of the bill appointing Commissioners to contract for the building at Hagerstown of a new Court House for Washington county. Governor Whyte refuses his signature to the bill because it is opposed to the principles of local self-government. It was a political job, which the Governor has spoiled unless it is passed over his veto. In the House of Delegates leave was asked to introduce a bill providing for the inspection of gas in Baltimore, so as to prevent overcharges. An unfavorable report was made on the bill to release the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the payment of the capitation tax. The bill making valid the election in Baltimore in aid to the Western Maryland Railroad was passed, and that appointing a Commissioner of Immigration was amended and read a second time. The Militia bill was also amended, and was pending when the session closed. At the evening session a number of local bills were acted upon.

The Senate committee on Wednesday, reported against paying $300 each, to persons who furnished substitutes during the war was adopted. An unfavorable report was also made on the application of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for an appropriation of $10,000, and the subject was postponed until Tuesday, the 19th. Leave was asked for the introduction of a bill to transfer the State's appropriation from the Massey's Railroad Company to the Elkton and Middletown Company. The Governor's veto of that political job known as the bill to place the building of Hagerstown Court House in the hands of a gerrymandered Commission was overruled by the Senate, and the bill adopted by the necessary three-fifths majority. The House has yet to act upon it. The bill to appoint Weighers of Grain for Baltimore city was reported and read the first time. To the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad bill an amendment was adopted, reserving to the Legislature the right to alter the charter at its pleasure. The House bill to legalize the election in Baltimore in aid of the Western Maryland Railroad was passed. In the House of Delegates the proposition of the Senate for a joint committee on the case of the State *vs.* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was postponed until Friday. Bills were introduced to tax the gross receipts of railroad companies, and to authorize the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad Company to establish lines of steamers. On the second reading of the Militia bill the appropriation was cut down to $25,000, and the provision for an Assistant Inspector General was stricken out.

In the Senate on Thursday, a rather vague petition was presented from the Workingmen's, Assembly praying for the repeal of all laws opposed to their interests and especially for the abolishment of convict labor in the penitentiary. The Committee on Internal Improvements was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to the Board of Public Works so that it shall consist of a member from each of the five Congressional districts, to be elected by the people. A bill was reported to authorize Dorchester county to subscribe to the stock of the Vienna Railroad Company. The House bill for a subscription by Anne Arundel county to the Drum Point Railroad was introduced and read. The bill creating a State Insurance Department, under the control of an Insurance Commissioner, was amended by striking out the clause empowering the Companies to invest money at ten per cent. which action, if final, drives them to the employment of their funds in States where the absurd restriction of a six per cent. legal rate of interest does not exist, and where they can lawfully get just as much for their money as anybody is disposed to pay. Pending an amendment to tax the Company one and a half per cent. on their premiums, in addition to the $300 license, the Senate postponed the question until to-day. In the House of Delegates petitions were submitted against any modification of the Sunday law. The Senate bill extending the jurisdiction of magistrates to assault and battery cases was referred to a special committee. The bill repealing the privileges granted to the Ferry Company on County wharf, foot of Broadway, was after debate, passed to a first reading. The Governor's veto of the Washington County Court House bill was sustained by a vote of 53 to 14, and so, after all the contest, this scheme is defeated at last. Mr. Groome deserves the thanks of his constituents for the determined manner that he fought this infamous bill. In the final vote to pass it over the Governor's veto, Groome and Pennington voted to sustain the veto, while Mcarnes, true to his copperhead instincts, voted to carry the iniquitous measure over the veto.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for March comes promptly to hand, and contains the following choice selection of new songs:—"Never Speak Ill of the Dead," by Juch. "The Little Old Cabin in the Lane," by Will S. Hays. "Call me 'Darling' Once Again," and "The Vagabond," a concert song. "Saviour, Breathe an Evening Blessing," sacred quartet. "Pizzicata Polka," by Strauss, for Four Hands.—"Sparkling Polka," by Baldwin; "Johnnie's Polka," and "Love's Pleadings," by Kinkel. This Magazine is printed from full size music plates and sells for the low price of 50 cents per copy. January, February, and March numbers for 75 cents.—Or the publishers will send six back numbers of 1871 for $1, and we advise all our friends to order them. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

—In thirty-five months President Grant has reduced the national debt $287,258,310, insuring an annual saving to the tax-payers, in interest, of $17,656,654.

Our Favorite Vanity.

The evil that men do lives after them. There is in human nature something that leads us to hate those we have abused; and, though slavery is abolished in America, the prejudices which it begot still live like the tail of the dead dragon. In every State, the crack of the overseer's whip, long ago silenced, finds echo to this day in contemptuous speech, and sneers, and shoulder-shrugs, and savage antipathies, directed at those whose babies we sold at auction ten years since.

At the Susquehanna depot, Pennsylvania a week ago, an inoffensive colored boy, being without money, crept at night into a railroad shed to sleep. Three Irish laborers found him, and instigated by combined mischief and malice, they carefully saturated his ragged clothes with kerosene and set him on fire. The poor boy awoke and ran, screaming in terror, like one of the human torches wherewith Caligula loved to light his triumphal path. His tormentors roared with laughter; but a neighbor rushed to his rescue, and succeeded in finally extinguishing the flames. It is believed the unfortunate creature will die of his injuries. Nobody has been arrested. We mention this because it is a legitimate outgrowth of the same brutal spirit which three weeks ago refused food and lodging to Frederick Douglass at the Planters' Hotel, in St. Louis. The wicked spirit of persecution is busy throughout all the border States, notably in Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky, depriving the colored people of all the privileges of travel and entertainment, and subjecting them to heavy expense and inconvenience.

The prevalence of these abuses amply justifies the consideration of Senator Sumner's bill for the enforcement of civil rights and goes far to extenuate even the persistence which he has exhibited in grafting his measure upon bills to which it is not at all garmane. The bill in question declares that no citizen of the United States shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage facility, or privilege furnished by inn-keepers; by common carriers, whether on land or water; by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of the theatres or other places of public amusements; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation or authorized by law; by trustees and officers of church organizations, cemetery associations, and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority; and it further provides that all cases arising under it shall be tried in a Federal court. The penalty for its violation is $500.

We see no reason why this bill should not become a law, with some trifling amendments. In States like Illinois, it would never be practically resorted to, because our State laws provide for this equality of rights, and for suits for exemplary damages for any denial of privileges by common carriers or common entertainers. It is difficult, we confess, to see why graveyards should be invaded by anybody against the wish of their owners. If Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Spiritualists, Jews, or Pagans desire exclusive cemeterial privileges, is strikes us they should be accorded; and if any fastidious corpse in its last will and testament expresses a rhetorical shudder against being buried by the side of a "nigger," the posthumous nonsense ought to be respected. Even "Fessenden's Fool" in the story conceded the right without sharing the folly. Even the prejudices of a brute ought to be respected—providing that he is dead.

But it is not easy to see why live people, merely on account of the chocolate color of their faces and hands, should be denied equal privileges for equal money on cars, omnibuses, and steamboats, where drunkards, prostitutes of both sexes, knaves of every degree, and vagabonds, clothed in filth, are freely admitted if they be (constructively) white. If colored people are noisy, unruly, or uncleanly, let them be subjected to the common rule and excluded; but if they be neat and orderly, there is no reason, except a most brutal one, why they should not enjoy their money's worth of whatever is for sale to the public.

You do not like, reader, to sit by the side of a well-behaved negro in a theatre's dress circle? Very well; take a box. If your antipathies are not worth five dollars extra, they are not very important. You do not like, fastidious Madam, to sit by the side of "some offensive creature" in the car? Very well; hire a carriage and you can sit all alone by your own sweet self for two dollars an hour. But you cannot expect to charter and monopolize a Persian heaven on wheels for five cents, you know. You object, dear sir, to risk the chance of meeting at the hotel table a colored clergyman or merchant; Fred. Douglass, Alexander Dumas, Dr. Augusta, Minister Bassett, John Jones, or Jared Grey? Very well; you have an inalienable and God-given right to object. You can avoid these people by having your meals served in your room. Isn't your pet aversion worth a dollar to you?

The cherishing of antipathies is a luxury for which men ought willingly to pay, instead of transferring the hateful tax to the victim. To insult people because of their color is bad enough; but it is mean and cowardly to make them pay the expenses of their own crucifixion. But the fact is, that if Mr. Sumner's bill shall become a law, there will be no church pews vacated, no additional meals ordered in rooms, no extra carriages hired, no additional proscenium boxes occupied. The skin-deep antipathy is dropped the minute it threatens to cost anything. Men and women are not willing to pay a cent for the gratification of this puerile vanity. They never indulge in it except as dead-heads. The street cars of Chicago were never before so crowded as they have been since negroes were admitted to all their privileges.

The aristocracy of fastidiousness has had its way long enough. Now let there be established a democracy of justice, in which every man shall be put under bonds to mind his own business; in which every buyer shall be permitted to enjoy what he pays for; in which a herd of men can eat in a caravansary without imagining that they are compelled to "associate" with each other or marry each other's daughters. It is high time that, on this question, there was an overthrow of the public opinion which fools and ruffians have created.—*Chicago Post.*

"HOW TO GO WEST"

Forty years ago, Illinios was as far West as most people wished to go and journesy were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the Traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This Line of Railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis Bloomington & Western Short Line and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through BURLINGTON, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington" and you will be sure to be right.

The burlington Route has admirably answered the question, "How to go West" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Does Ground Bone act Quickly Enough for Potatoes?—*Read the Following:*—My potato field was manured with a broad-cast application from the barnyard and 500 lbs. per acre of WARING'S BONE DUST superadded. A small patch was left without any Bone, for experiment. The general yield per acre was 200 bushels; but according to the testimony of my son, who managed the gathering, the part without Bone made but 150 bushels per acre. This shows 200 bushels of potatoes from one ton of Bone Dust; or allowing 50 cts. per bushel for the potatoes, a return of $100 per ton for the Bone. LLOYD BALDERSTON.

Colora, Md., 2d mo., 9th, 1872.

☞ 3 o'clock! Hard at work! Crossl out of patience! Why? Answer—Did not have a pound of the "Wilmington City Soap."

—Taxes to the amount of two hundred millions have been revoked by the present Republican Administration, and it is pledged to repeal fifty millions more. SCHURZ and his confederates can see nothing in this to elicit confidence, but actions speak more loudly than words, and it will be hard work to persuade the people that a half dozen disaffected Republican office-seekers, united with the Democratic Party, are likely to serve the country any better.

—Rev. Dr. Eddy, late of Baltimore, has been assigned to the Metropolitan Church, in Washington.

—A Local Option law has passed one House of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY.

Elkton Markets.

RED WHEAT	1 50@1 60
WHITE CORN	54@56
YELLOW CORN	54@56
OATS	45@48
CLOVERSEED	5@5 50

Baltimore Markets.

WHEAT RED	1 68a1 70
" WHITE	1 90
CORN WHITE	66a67
" YELLOW	63a66
OATS	53a56
CLOVER SEED	6 50a6 75
TIMOTHY SEED	3 50a3 75

Philadelphia Markets.

Wheat of prime quality meets a fair demand, but other descriptions are neglected. $1.58a1.65 for red, the latter for choice; $1.75 for amber, and $1.77a1.92 for white. Corn meets a moderate demand, and there is more offering. 62a65c. for yellow, the former for damp; 66c. for white; 64½a65½c. for mixed Western. Oats are less active. 55c. for white, and 53½a54c. for mixed.

SEEDS.—Clover is selling at 9 to 10c. per lb.; Timothy at $3.60 to 3.65 per bushel; and Flax at $1.95a2.00.

THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were dull this week, and prices favored buyers. 2200 head arrived and sold at 7¼a7¾c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 5¼a6¼c. for fair to good do, and 4a5c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality. Cows were unchanged; 200 head sold at $35a55 per head, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; 12,000 head sold at the different yards at 7¼a8c. per lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were dull, 3243 head sold at $7a7.75 per 100 lbs net.

MARRIED.

LAWS—ELLISON.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 29th, 1872, at the pastor's residence, 614 Race street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, D.D., ALEXANDER T. LAWS, Jr., of Newark, Del., and AMELIA CECILIA ELLISON, daughter of Mr. Lewis P. Ellison, of Bohemia Manor, Cecil county.

LYNCH—WEAVER.—At the residence of the bride's father, near the Union M. E. Church, March 7th, 1872, by Rev. H. G. Simpers, GRANVILLE W. LYNCH and MARTHA R. WEAVER, all of Cecil county.

DIED.

SMITH.—On the 22d of February, BAILEY RUSSELL, infant son of John S. and Emma L. Smith, aged 1 year and 14 days.

McNEAL.—In New York, on the 2d of March, 1872, JAMES M. McNEAL, youngest son of Thomas and Hannah McNeal, in the 25th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The DWELLING HOUSE where I now reside, at the East End of Elkton.
For particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
mar 9, 1872—tf MARY GILPIN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

COLORA, MD., 3 mo. 5th, 1872.
From this date, STEPHEN REYNOLDS is admitted to an interest in my business, which will be conducted under the firm name of A. J. MICHENER & CO.
mar 9, 1872—4w A. J. MICHENER.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

The undersigned have this day entered into Partnership, under the name and style of DAVIS & MILLER, for the purpose of carrying on the LUMBER BUSINESS in Elkton. ISAAC D. DAVIS, S. KENNARD MILLER.
March 1st, 1872. [mar 9, 1872—4w*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CASHIO & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JACOB CASHIO, W. E. TUNNER, JOS. CASHIO.
Newark, Del., March 4th, 1872. [mar 9—3w

WM. J. ALRICH,

DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, Jewelry, Silver-ware
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.,
Main Street, Elkton, Md.
Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches; also, changing Spectacle Glasses. A good assortment of Glasses constantly on hand.
mar 9, 1872—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, on
Wednesday, March 20th, 1872,
on W. T. Warburton's farm, near Nowland's Corner, all his Stock and Farming Implements, consisting of two HORSES, 1 brown MARE, 6 years old, fine driver; 2 MILK COWS, 1 of them fresh; 2 HEIFERS, 1 and 2 years old; 4 SHOATS.
1 Farm or Road Wagon, 1 Cab Wagon, 2 sets of Wagon Harness, 1 set of Lead Harness, 1 set of Single Harness, 2 Plows, 1 Harrow, 2 Cultivators, Double Trees, 1 one-horse Spreader, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Grain Cradles, Scythes, and a lot of other articles.
TERMS.—All sums of and under $10, Cash; on sums over $10, a credit of Four Months will be given, the purchaser giving his Note, with approved security, with interest from date, if not paid when due.
☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
mar 9, 1872—2w JOHN F. GRANT. S. BURNS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will expose at Public Sale, on
Monday, March the 18th, 1872,
at his farm, on the Nottingham road, about two miles from Elkton, the following property:
Three WORK MARES,
1 of them a superior animal; 1 Yearling COLT.
Twelve head of CATTLE,
3 of which are MILK COWS, 2 fresh; the balance are Heifers and young Steers. 10 head of SHOATS, of first rate stock.
FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of 2 two-horse Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and a great variety of all kinds of Farming Implements, nearly new; 1 set Double Harness, Plow Gears, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums not exceeding $10, Cash; on bills over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given, with interest and stamp added, payable at the National Bank of Elkton.
☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
mar 9, 1872—2w JACOB RAMBO.

PASCHALL'S FEVER and AGUE MIXTURE.

Prepared by Edward S. Morris,
Office, No. 233 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
IS COMPOSED OF INGREDIENTS,
EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE,
and acts as a cure to CHILLS AND FEVER, as well as a preventive under exposure to miasma. The character of this medicine and its Proprietor was so well known in Philadelphia, that the Mayor of the city; JAY COOKE, the celebrated Banker; JAS. POLLOCK, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, now President of the U. S. Mint; GEO. H. STUART, the eminent Philanthropist, and many others called the attention of our Government to this
Invaluable Medicine,
and the attention of the Medical Bureau during the late war, was called to it in writing by
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
PASCHALL'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE WAS BOUGHT BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND
USED IN THE HOSPITALS.
Reports of Army Surgeons, Physicians and eminent men of our country accompany each bottle of the medicine; also, directions in English, German, French and Spanish.
EDWARD S. MORRIS,
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.
Office, No. 233 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
FOR SALE BY H. H. Mitchell, Elkton, Md.
mar 9, 1872—1y

REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE, in Little Elk. Possession given 25th March, inst. Apply to
mar 2, 1872—3w THOS. THACKERY.

MARTIN'S

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES is the largest and best to be found anywhere, and at prices to defy competition. RISING SUN, MD.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE IN ELKTON, now occupied by E. Brown & Bro. It is an old-established stand, and one of the best locations in the town.
Possession, 25th March, next. Apply to
Jan 27, 1872—tf WM. TORBERT.

The Howard House for Rent

This widely-known Hotel is now offered for Rent—This house has long enjoyed the most lucrative business of any hotel on the Peninsula.
It is in good repair, substantial and commodious, and all the appointments are first-class.
Possession March 25th, 1872.
Apply to H. H. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Jan 20, 1872—tf Elkton, Md.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Private Sale, a FARM, containing 22½ ACRES and some perches, in good condition. A three-story COTTAGE, nearly new, containing 8 rooms, with a Kitchen and Piazza back, with a never-failing Well of water in it. Also, a good sized Frame Barn, stoned stable-high, with a threshing floor and side mows; and other small outbuildings. Also, Fruits of various kinds.
This property is situated on the road leading from I. D. Carter's Paper Mill to Bay View, 1 mile from the former, 3 from Cherry Hill, and 6 miles from Elkton, Cecil county, Md., convenient to churches, schools and mills.
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN JOHNSON.
Jan 13, 1872—3m*

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE AND LOT, on Main street, Elkton, where I reside, will be sold at a bargain.

THE HOUSE

is a large 2½ story Frame, 40 feet wide and 45 feet deep, contains 13 rooms and has a dry Cellar under the whole. It is lighted with gas; has a bath room, supplied with hot and cold water; a large brick cistern in the cellar, and a pump of excellent water at the door. There is a splendid Chilson range in the kitchen and Bibb heaters in the parlor and dining room.

THE LOT

is 50 feet front, 360 feet deep and well stocked with grapes, cherries, plums, currents, blackberries and other small fruit. The location is very pleasant and desirable for a private residence, and with small expense could be converted into a first-class boarding house.
☞ Title Easy. W. P. EWING.
Sept 2, 1871—tf Elkton, Md.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned, as Attorney for the owner, offers at Private Sale, upon very easy terms, the
DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,
IN THE TOWN OF ELKTON, now occupied by George F. Harlan. This property is situated at the east end of Main street, very eligibly located for a residence.

THE HOUSE

is 24 by 30 feet, substantially built of brick, two and a half stories in height, and in good order. A BRICK BACK BUILDING, two stories in height, 16 by 30 is attached.

THE LOT

has a front of 56 feet, and a depth of 181 feet, and has upon it an excellent Garden.
$2,000 of the purchase money will not be required to be paid before March 25th, 1874, being secured by a mortgage upon the property, bearing six per cent. interest. If not sold before February 25th, the property will be for rent. Apply to
CLINTON McCULLOUGH,
Jan 27, 1872—tf Attorney.

A Small Farm on the Susquehanna

AT
EXECUTOR SALE.

As Executor of Mrs. H. A. Constable, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on
FRIDAY, the 15th day of March, 1872,
at 12 o'clock M., at Smith's Hotel, Port Deposit, all that
TRACT OF LAND,
of which Mrs. H. A. Constable died seised, known as the "SAW MILL FARM" containing
ONE HUNDRED Acres,
more or less. This land adjoins the village of Frenchtown, and is on the line of Railroad between Port Deposit and Perryville. It has a valuable front on the Susquehanna River.
There is a TENANT HOUSE and outbuildings on the farm.
About one-half the land is in cultivation, the balance in Timber, principally chest