THE CECIL WHIG.

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The Cecil Whig

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BY E. E. EWING.

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CARDS.

DR. R. B. ELDERDICE,

(Late of McKnightstown, Pa.)

HAS LOCATED AT

ZION, CECIL COUNTY, MD.,

for the practice of his profession, and will give his prompt attention to business. [dec 27, 1873—6m

DENTISTRY.

DR. N. B. SMITH,

being permanently located in PORT DEPOSIT, is now prepared to do all kinds of *DENTAL WORK* in the best and most approved manner. All Plate-work guaranteed for one, and Filling for five years.

OFFICE—in the Dwelling next the Railroad Depot.

Port Deposit, Md. [oct 18, 1873—tm*

DR. J. HARE TAYLOR,

DENTIST,

2003 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 2 to 5 P.M.

REFERENCES—Very Rev. P. E. Moriarty, D. D.; S. J. Metzgerott, Esq.; C. M. Dorsey, Esq.; Hon. Wm. S. Price; S. S. Talmage, Esq.; John Devereux, Esq.

Jan 31, 1874—ly

DR. R. F. TULL,

DENTIST,

ELKTON, MARYLAND.

OFFICE—Opposite Presbyterian Church.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered by appointment.

Jan 31, 1874—tf

REUBEN HAINES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ELKTON, MD.,

Offers his Professional services to the public. Prompt and careful attention given to all Law and Chancery business entrusted to him.

OFFICE—Main street, (building formerly occupied by Earle & Creswell.) may 2, 1868—tf

W. J. JONES. L. MARSHALL HAINES

JONES & HAINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MD.

Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all Law and Chancery business placed in our hands.—Business intrusted to either will receive the attention of both. [Jan 6, 1872—tf

DR. W. F. KENNEDY,

HOMÆOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

TO THE CITIZENS OF ELKTON AND VICINITY.

☞Office on Main St., opposite Church street.

May 2, 1873—tf

CARD.

DR. J. R. JEFFERIES,

(OF FAIR HILL, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of ZION and vicinity that he will visit Zion on *Thursdays* of each week, commencing the 19th instant, for the practice of his Profession in all its branches.

OFFICE—at Mrs. Newton's.

Teeth Extracted without pain by use of Ether. [mar 14, 1874—1m

NOTICE.

Having determined to devote myself more exclusively to the

Practice of Medicine,

I have this day disposed of my DRUG STORE to Robert E. Frazer, who will continue the business as heretofore. Thankful to the public for the generous patronage extended to myself, I would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successor.

JAMES H. FRAZER, M. D.

Elkton, October 23rd, 1873.

☞All store accounts will be settled by R. E. Frazer.

Oct 25, 1873—tf

GROOME & McCULLOUGH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ELKTON, MD.

OFFICE—On Main street, long occupied by Mr. Groome.

We have associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, and will give prompt and careful attention to all business intrusted to us. Business confided to either will receive the attention of both; but Mr. Groome will have no connection with, or interest in any criminal business, and until further notice will take no part in the trial of cases in court.

JAMES BLACK GROOME,
CLINTON M CULLOUGH.

Feb 14, 1874—tf

JAS. T. McCULLOUGH,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery

ELKTON, MARYLAND.

Careful attention given to the practice of the profession in all its branches, including cases in Bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States and cases in the Court of Appeals.

☞He also solicits from persons desirous of disposing of their Real Estate a description of their property, which he will undertake to sell, on commission, regarding the present time as favorable for the sale of Real Estate, if properly advertised.

OFFICE—on Main street, opposite the Union Hotel. Residence—next door to National Bank of Elkton.

Oct 18, 1873—tf

INSURANCE!

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

C. R. MARTINDELL,

Brick Meeting House, Cecil County, Md.,

AGENT FOR

Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The Farmers' Mutual of York, Pa.
Lycoming Fire Insurance Co., Muncy, Pa.
Girard Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia.
And other reliable Companies.

Policies issued on both Stock and Mutual plans at reasonable rates.

Policies also cover loss or damage by lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

Live Stock anywhere on the farm included, when insured as contents, &c. [mar 14, 1874—1m

From North East to Baltimore.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE

Steamer "C. P. SMITH,"

Will on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant,

Leave Pier No. 12 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following places, viz: Back Neck, Bayard's, Betterton, Reybold's Wharf, Charlestown and North East; returning on alternate days, stopping at all the Landings.

☞For Freight or Passage, apply on board.

mar 7, 1874—tf JOHN H. BROWN, Captain.

Meetings of County Commissioners.

THE regular meetings of the County Commissioners will be held on the second TUESDAY of every month.

Persons having claims against the County, will please file the same in the Commissioners' Office, with a legal voucher; as no account will be allowed not properly chargeable to the same.

Collectors and others having accounts to be stated or settled will apply to the Clerk during the recess of the Board. By Order,

I. F. VANARSDALE, Clerk
Commissioners of Cecil County.

Dec 14, 1867—tf

PACIFIC GUANO.

Interesting to Wheat Growers.

The Analysis of Wheat and Straw show:

Phosphate of Magnesia	12.03
Phosphate of Lime	49.31

Messrs. Mose & Fruckher, Analytical Chemists, report as follows:

Orchilla Guano contains

Phosphate of Magnesia	11.60
Phosphate of Lime, over	55.95

ORCHILLA for sale by

Aug 30, 1873 D. SCOTT & BRO.

Mutual Building Association

OF CECIL COUNTY.

Issues Semi-Annual Series in January and July—Premiums paid in Monthly Instalments. Loans can be repaid at any time. Stockholders can withdraw at any time, with legal interest. Series "G" will be found the best Saving to July, 1874.

Pres.—DAVID SCOTT. *Treasurer*—R. HAINES. *Secretary*—R. G. REESE. *Counsel*—C. McCULLOUGH.

May 3, 1873—1y

REAL ESTATE.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT IN ELKTON.

Under and by virtue of a power contained in two mortgages from George W. Alexander to The Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, dated March 4th, 1872, and recorded among the land records of Cecil county, in Liber D. S., No. 8, folio 17 and folio 19, respectively, the said The Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, on

Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1874,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the mortgaged premises mentioned and described in said mortgages, consisting of a

HOUSE AND LOT,

on Back street, in the town of Elkton. The Lot has a front of 38 feet on Back street, and has a depth of 125 feet. The House is a comfortable FRAME DWELLING, 2½ stories high, with Back Building two stories in height. The buildings are all nearly new.

This property is subject to a ground rent of $18.00 per annum.

TERMS—The mortgages provide that the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale.

Cost of conveyancing to be paid by purchaser.

The Mutual Building Association of Cecil County,
Mortgagee.

CLINTON McCULLOUGH,
Attorney.

Mar 14—ts

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from John G. Marcus and wife to The Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, dated on the 28th day of February, in the year 1871, and recorded among the land records of Cecil county aforesaid, in Liber D. S., No. 5, folio 559, &c., the said The Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, will offer at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1874,

at one o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton, the mortgaged premises in said mortgage mentioned and described. Said premises consist of a HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Elkton, situated on Booth's Lane, a small street leading from Back street, in said town. The lot was conveyed to the said John G. Marcus and wife, by deed dated on the 28th day of February, in the year 1871, and fronts 25 feet on said lane, and extends in depth 100 feet. The House is a Frame Dwelling, 14 feet high by 16 feet, two stories high, with Shed Kitchen attached. The Lot is enclosed with good fencing.

TERMS OF SALE.—The mortgage provides that the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale.

Cost of conveyancing to be paid by purchaser.

The Mutual Building Association of Cecil County,
Mortgagee.

CLINTON McCULLOUGH,
Mar 14—ts Attorney.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from F. Wesley Janney and wife to the Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, dated on the first day of November, in the year 1872, and recorded among the land records of Cecil county, aforesaid, in Liber D. S., No. 8, folio 622, &c., the said The Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, will, on

Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874,

at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton, at 2 o'clock P. M., offer at Public Sale, the

Real Estate,

mentioned and described in said mortgage. It consists of a small Piece or Parcel of Load lying at the junction of the road leading from Elkton to Fair Hill, with the road leading to Carter's paper mill, about 5 miles from Elkton and two miles from Fair Hill. This parcel of land was conveyed to the said F. Wesley Janney by Reuben Haines, Esq., Trustee, by deed dated on the 1st day of November, in the year 1872, and recorded among the land records aforesaid, in Liber D. S., No. 6, folio 478, &c.

It contains about HALF AN ACRE of LAND, and is improved with a small Stone Dwelling House. It is also enclosed with fencing.

TERMS OF SALE.—The mortgage provides that the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale.

Costs of conveyancing to be paid by the purchaser.

The Mutual Building Association of Cecil County,
Mortgagee.

CLINTON McCULLOUGH,
Mar 14, 1874—ts Attorney.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on

Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., ALL THAT

TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

situated in Cecil county, Maryland, containing

236 ACRES,

more or less, being the same and all the lands particularly described in a mortgage from David Scott and others to Jonathan Gause, dated on the 3rd day of October, 1869, and recorded among the land records of Cecil county, in Liber W. H. R., No. 3, folio 58, &c., except a parcel of 104 acres, more or less, described in a deed from Joseph J. Lewis and others to Michael Hartnett and Peter Murphy, dated on the 15th day of April, 1867, and recorded among the land records aforesaid, in Liber C. H. R., No. 1, folio 501, &c.; another parcel of 15¾ acres, more or less, described in a deed from Joseph J. Lewis and others to David Scott and others, dated the 15th day of December 1866, and recorded among the land records aforesaid; and another parcel of 3½ acres, more or less, described in a deed from Scott and wife to Deborah Flack, dated on the 13th day of December, 1872, and also recorded among the land records aforesaid.

This property is situated on Big Elk creek, about five miles from Elkton, and is known as the Farm and Mills of David Scott (of John), who is in possession.

The Improvements are DWELLING HOUSE, large STONE BARN, GRIST MILL also of stone, 4 stories high, with two run of Burrs, driven by a Leffel Wheel of great power; FRAME SAW MILL, 2 stories and basement, with Overshot Wheel; Bark Mill, Bone Mill, &c.

The Dwelling is a substantial stone structure, the full depth of the mills, and new range.

On the mill lot there are FOUR HOUSES; a STONE BLACKSMITH SHOP, Stabling and outbuildings; also, a YOUNG ORCHARD.

On other portions of the land there are Houses, Barn, Orchard, &c., and the land can be judiciously divided.

It will be sold entire, or in parcels, as may be found most advantageous, and a plat showing the different divisions, with the improvements on each, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Information can be had of David Scott, Esq., on the premises, or from the Trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.

prescribed by the decree, are: That one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof; one-third in six and the balance in Twelve Months from day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by notes of the purchaser, with surety approved by the Trustee.

On payment of the whole purchase money the Trustee is authorized to execute deeds.

HENRY D. FERNANDIS, Trustee,
Mar 21 1874—ts Bel Air, Maryland.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A Valuable Farm, IN CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door, at Elkton, Cecil county, on

SATURDAY, the 25th day of April, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., THE

CELEBRATED TURKEY POINT FARM,

being that certain TRACT OF LAND, lately the property of John P. Pace, lying and situate in the Fifth District of Cecil county aforesaid, between and bounding upon both the ELK and SUSQUEHANNA RIVERS, and adjoining the lands of Alexander Wilson.

The said tract is commonly known as Lot No. 2, of the Turkey Point Property, and comprises

334 ACRES,

more or less, including a valuable FISHING SHORE, and also a valuable DUCKING POINT.

Title indisputable. Taxes paid to day of sale.

The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, Stable and Stone Building.

Steamboats passing between Philadelphia and Baltimore take passengers and freight from the farm.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree—One-third Cash on the day of sale; balance in two equal payments at Six and Twelve months. The credit payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by Notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the Trustees; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

RANDOLPH BARTON,
WILLIAM L. DALLAM,
S. Burns, Auctioneer. Trustees.

Mar 28, 1874—ts

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY ROSE, CARTER and WHITE PEACH BLOWS.

PLOW CASTINGS of all kinds.

Best Quality of Whitewashing Lime.

For by J. E. ALEXANDER & BRO.,
may 21, 1874—3m Elkton, Md.

H. C. REGISTER, M. D., D. D. S.

Specialist—ORAL SURGERY.

Mar 21, 1874—3w

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

We have been handed a copy of the *Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, published at Williamsport, Pa., of March 9th, containing a sermon on the above topic, preached in that city by Rev. Dr. Knox, of Elmira, with a request to republish. We have not space to give the whole sermon, but republish the most important parts, which will be found interesting as an able argument from a Bible, as well as what is familiarly termed practical, point of view. The Dr.'s text was fourth Judges, eighth and ninth verses:—

"And Barak said unto her, If thou wilt go with me, then I will go, but if thou wilt not go with me, then I will not go. And she said, I will surely go with thee; notwithstanding the journey that thou takest shall not be for thine honor; for the Lord shall sell Sisera into the hand of a woman. And Deborah arose, and went with Barak to Kadish."

THE STYLE OF THE ATTACK.

What is the method of their attack and defense? Do they, for instance, Jael-like propose to creep stealthily to the place where the enemy sleeps, as Sisera was sleeping? For I suppose the enemy does sleep after the last customer has gone and the last carousal of the night has ended. Does she, creeping thus upon the sleeper, with her hand upon the hammer, propose to smite a nail into his temple, saying, "Thou murderer of my sleep! take that penalty upon thy head in thy sleep?" Does she make her way, under cover of the night, to where the destroyer of her peace keeps the tools of his trade and shed some swifter poison into the decanter out of which he deals his poison, that when he comes in the morning his own first customer, he may be placed in a condition not favorable to administering a death-potion to a second victim? Do our insurgent female hosts imitate the wild amazons of the French Revolution, and, with torches and axes in their hands, head a mob for the work of conflagration and destruction at the places where all this mischief to society is hatched and distributed? Do they even stir up the ministers of justice to their long neglected duty? (That, I think, will come as a consequence.) Is that what they propose doing? Do they in any way take the law into their own hands? Oh, no; no! We hear nothing of such expedients. The story of their strategic operations is comprised in this: a visit, first, to the throne of heavenly grace, where they are no strangers and never meet an ungracious reception. Then strengthened with heavenly might in their souls, a visit to the retailers of alcohol at their saloons and shops, and this, not with bitter anathemas heaped upon the authors of their woe. They go bearing weapons the gentlest even a woman can employ—pathetic expostulation, wailing hymns and pleading prayers. This is all.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

Sometimes the conflict occurs within the area where the business is carried on, or on the sidewalk in front, or under a tent which is at hand. Well, even so prosecuted, is not the crusade open to some objections? Is it a *comely sight* for respectable women? I should, at first thought, say decidedly it was not. If I should see a woman without bonnet or shawl, her hair flying about her shoulders, running across a public street, with a frightened child in her arms, I should not say it was a comely sight, though I grant my first impression would likely enough undergo a change on being told that this uncomely sight was to save the more uncomely one of the child in her arms being crushed under the wheels of a runaway team in the midst of the street where the brave woman had picked it up. If I should see a company of women running about their neighborhood, with pails in their hands and the water slopping over their dresses at every step, I should not say *that* was a comely sight; though my impression again might change when told that the object was to save a costly mansion, elegant furniture, and, perhaps, sick people from the flames, they with their pails arriving just in time to do it, and there being no time to wait for the fire department. This sight of women in a grog-shop truly is not a comely one; but suppose it is a wife that has gone there, even though it be at the dead hour of night, in search of her husband? Perhaps you have had no such scenes as that in Williamsport; but it has occurred time and again in Elmira. Suppose it is a sister who has gone wandering through the saloons of a town in search of her brother? That has been done over and over again in Elmira. Suppose it is a daughter, trembling and alone and belated, that is searching the saloons at midnight for her father, with the cry on her lips that how many women have uttered, "Husband, come home! Brother, come home! Father, come home!" Now, I do say, that in that case, the uncomeliness of the father's, husband's and brother's presence there at midnight, drinking themselves drunk and their families wretched, takes away from the uncomeliness of the presence of the wife, sister or daughter, and I believe you will all say amen to that. [Several voices, "Amen, amen."] It may be uncomely for women of our community—respectable women as we know them to be—voluntarily to be seen in front of saloons in a city like this, or like mine; but it is a more uncomely sight for the saloons themselves to be seen where they are. Let any man walk down Railway Avenue in the city of Elmira, and say if it does not shame the place to have such a row of groggeries there, for the railway passengers who go through the city to see and say, "Is this the city of Elmira? We had heard of Elmira as a beautiful city, worthy to be a rival to Williamsport, and this is it?" More uncomely than this sight of the women's occasional visits to the saloons is the constant spectacle right within those saloons at all hours of the night as well as day. It is a more uncomely sight that those saloons have obliged these women—many of them—to look upon in their own or their sisters' houses, in the persons of comely husbands and sons despoiled of their comeliness and converted into an ugliness worse than the nature of brutish beasts. I am ready, therefore, to say that such zeal as this in women against the producing cause of such woe, is not more uncomely than the stupidity and inertness of men who legalize the business, or stand by and make no efforts to have the law enforced.

THE LEGAL QUESTION.

But is not this proceeding of the temperance women, in some of its details, unlawful, and is it well for women to be lawbreakers? Allowing that there may be a liability to err on this point, and that the course taken by the women has not been strictly according to law. Yet would not that fact be well matched by another, that the business against which this movement is aimed is about the most unlawful that ever existed in a law-abiding community? That might be put with great force to you down here at Williamsport, who voted the whole thing down, as we have not done in Elmira. I would like to have that glory for Elmira; and on that account I envy you. For some of the retailers, as, for example, our better class of hotel keepers, I am aware, a proper and legal license can be plead; but for the most part the thing is a fraud. The law of my own State never contemplated a license for one in a hundred of these places, and the tenor of the license, when given, is recklessly violated. Most of the licenses are so-called tavern licenses; licenses of people to keep inns for the accommodation of travelers; and the accommodation of travelers consists, not in boarding and lodging, but in putting their patrons under disabilities as regards traveling which the traveler did not have when he entered the saloon! On the whole, the objection of "unlawful" lies more against the *continuance* of the business than against any efforts likely to be put forth to put down the business.

It has been objected, also, that the meetings on sidewalks obstruct business. I do not know that there is any feverish anxiety in your city about it; but if it is meant of this business in particular, then I suggest that the objection is not well taken, for it is a business that ought to be obstructed. It has no legal or moral right in most cases to go unobstructed. If the objection is in behalf of general business, I reply that there is no obstruction to general business equal to that produced by the liquor business. There is no branch of trade in your city or mine that does not suffer from it. Beside laying insufferable taxation on all capital in and out of business, it clogs the wheels of enterprise in every department as no other hindrance can do. We could well afford to have the sidewalks blocked at every alternate square for a year to come, and betake ourselves to the middle of the streets as we come out of dry goods stores, boot and shoe stores, groceries, or any legitimate trade store in town, if only these grog shops, which eat up the substance of the poor, were put into a constant state of siege by men or else by women.

A STATEMENT OR TWO.

I cannot refrain from giving you just one of the statements that have been ciphered out of this business—taken from the governmental returns: The direct outlay of capital for intoxicating drinks in the year 1873, was $739,000,000. A workman was addressing his fellow workingmen not long since, and gave these figures, which the published opinion of our most respectable journals, I think, will vindicate. He put it at $739,000,000, claiming to take the figures from official returns. Now, how do you suppose that compares with other statistics for instance those of flour and meal, $224,000,000; cotton goods, $115,000,000; boots and shoes, $90,000,000; clothing, $70,000,000; woolen goods, $69,000,000; books, newspapers and job printing, $42,000,000. So, as he reckons up, here are six leading articles of manufacturing industry, involving $610,000,000, while the dollar valuation of the liquor alone, not taking into account its moral and industrial valuelessness is returned at $739,000,000.

Another writer, who seems to have exercised great care, figures up the amount a little higher—at $857,000,000—and computes that the sum might be invested in some such items as these. I will only enumerate a few of the many he gives: $100,000,000 in manufacturing goods, employing two hundred thousand workmen; $50,000,000 on food, employing one hundred thousand; $50,000,000 in building houses, railways, &c., &c., employing one hundred thousand; $50,000,000 in furniture, employing fifty thousand. I think no one is so dull as not to see that, if this capital should come out of that ruinous business which prevents men from being good producers or mechanics, and such multitudes from being consumers in any considerable degree of these fabrics, it would be employed in useful enterprises, employing thousands of workmen. Instead of this, what do we get for all this outlay of money?

WHAT WE GET IN RETURN.

The leading statistics say five hundred murders, five hundred suicides, one hundred thousand convictions of crime of all grades, two hundred thousand paupers, sixty thousand premature deaths, the maintaining of a standing army of six hundred thousand besotted drunkards, and a million moderate drinkers preparing to become such and five hundred thousand homes filled with misery and woe. It is sometimes said that, to abolish the liquor traffic, would be to ruin the 168,000 families engaged therein. The fact is the community could afford to take up all these families and support them as paupers and have a fine balance in the treasury. That has all been figured out. I am satisfied that in my own city we could better afford to support all our liquor sellers in a handsome way than to have them support themselves the way they do.

THE RELIGIOUS OBJECTION.

Now comes another point of objection, namely, as to the propriety of employing religious means in such an enterprise. One of the religious papers of the land; speaking, I doubt not, quite honestly on this subject—*The Churchman*—thinks the place where prayer is offered is objectionable, that the closet would be a better retirement for these women to pray in; that they would there be less tempted to pray at the business or at the men, instead of lifting themselves up to God. Well, now, that is possible, though I do not think the temptation is peculiar to the place in question. It is curious that one of the most notable perversions and prostitutions—for that word has been used—of prayer that I ever witnessed was in Westminister Abbey, where the lessons and the prayers were rendered by men who seemed to me to be wholly unaware of any Divine presence, but chiefly occupied with their own self-consciousness, as much as to say, "Take notice, all ye people, especially those from the other side of the water, that this is the world-renowned Cathedral of Westminister Abbey, and that we who are saying these lessons and prayers are the officiating priests!" Was not that prostitution of prayer? It so struck me. I am happy to say it was nearly the only case of undevoutedness I witnessed in the Church of England while I was abroad, and I am satisfied the editor of *The Churchman* would denounce it as such. On the other hand, I imagine that Daniel's prayer in the lions' den, which, next to our saloons, must have been one of the most savage praying places ever entered, was not open to that objection at all! It was not the kind of closet he would have preferred, but the prayer was unexceptionable. So with the prayer of Paul and Silas, in the jail at Phillippi, where all the prisoners were hearing; and Stephen's prayer amid a storm of falling stones; and more pertinent still, the prayers of those women at the river side, near Phillippi, and in which Paul joined, although it was out of doors and not strictly a closet exercise. All depends on *manner* and not on the *place* at all. It may be the deck of a sinking ship, where those brave women lifted up their hearts and voices in prayer, and those passengers, men included, were strengthened for the fatal event.

The testimony as general that the praying assembly in the case of these saloons is always orderly. I had the pleasure of attending such a meeting last evening, and can witness that, if in Williamsport that is a specimen, the rule holds good. The gathering is seemly and devout in appearance; the voice of the petitioner is not loud, or declamatory, or denunciatory; the tones are not those of passion, impatience or remonstrance, as if they were addressed to men—as the editor of *The Churchman* is afraid they will be—but the simple, earnest, heartfelt utterances of a soul uplifted to God; and one proof of its devotional spirit is its power over those who are present.

ONE NOTICEABLE EFFECT.

It never failed, in any instance I have heard of, to hush every opposing voice to silence, Ribaldry, blasphemy and bacchanalian songs are shamed in the presence of these God-directed pleadings of women's voices. What better evidence would you have for the genuineness of prayer—what better testimony even for our sanctuary services that they are Heaven directed? Surely, if a business ever demanded prayer it is this one, about which the prayers of the women are beginning to be concerned. If men ever needed an intercession with God, it is these men who are determined on destroying other men's bodies and souls, and their own also. Here is a specimen of the petitions offered in a saloon at Franklin, Ohio, and which was besieged four weeks before it capitulated. This is the way the women prayed it out of being. It was a good death for it to die. I suppose a reporter managed to be present, as I see some are to day, and some way it got into the papers:

O, our Heavenly Father! we thank Thee that Thou hast permitted Thy poor unworthy servants to work for Jesus. We feel, O Father, that it is a glorious and blessed work in which we are now engaged, and we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the dear privileges in mercy to us granted. We thank Thee, O God, more than we can tell. We thank Thee for the answers Thou hast already given our prayers. But even if no such glorious answers had been given we should be no less grateful, for our hearts are growing stronger every day. O Lord, hear us, we beseech Thee! hear us yet again, as we plead where we have so often pleaded before, as to the closing of this last place where intoxicating drinks are sold for the destruction of the lives and souls of our fellow men. Lord bless the keeper of this saloon. Bless Mr. Munger, show him the error of his ways, and cause him to see how much he might do for the cause of Christ if he would abandon his present evil ways. Lord, touch his heart, show him how sweet and glorious Thy service is to those who follow it in love. Nor is this all we ask, O Lord! for our hearts are filled with grief when we see the temptations which beset our fathers, brothers and all who are dear to us in this town. Keep them in the right way, and remove temptation for their feet. While we ask, we would be submissive in all things to Thy will, who knowest best, make us patient as we wait. For all our blessings we thank Thee in Jesus' name, and we will praise Thee forever more.

If I were writing a liturgy, I think I would like to hear the woman who delivered that prayer at least once a day, in order to get my own mind in the right spirit in which to frame it. I will say right here, I trust the good example set by the women in Ohio and elsewhere will be carefully followed by the women engaged in this work, by having their prayers directed to God rather than to man; by having their words comparatively few, without passion, impatience or vehemence. It is the quiet manner of a pious woman that makes its way to the hearts of men more than any mere demonstration.

ITS PERMANENCE.

Is the experiment likely to have any permanent success? That is a question often asked. Most persons would have said it will not have any *temporary* success. Would you not have said that of the eleven disciples, if you had seen them on Mount Olivet, their Saviour departed, Jerusalem that crucified Him so near at hand, and imperial Rome lying in wickedness?—Would you not have said it of those few women praying at the house of Mary, with Peter in prison and James slain by the sword? Yet they moved heaven and earth with their prayers. I suppose any one seeing the three woman running to the sepulchre of Jesus, with piety in their hearts and spices of embalmment in their hands, would have pronounced them very weak-minded fanatics indeed. All of which goes to show that it is not safe to prophesy feeble results of causes which seem feeble to our eyes. The movement has achieved success so far as it has gone. Temporarily, it has done wonders, and for one month or more it has been *permanent*—for, if I recollect right, it began about Christmas day—and a month is a good while to shut up the grog shops in any city or even village of the land. They have done it in some towns in Ohio that go by the names of cities and that contain populations of at least three thousand people each. Please notice this; when you have got liquor out of a place it is much easier to *keep* it out; easier it certainly is to hold a citadel than

TO STORM IT!

Every month's possession helps the next month's. You women are demonstrating your power at every victory. You are creating a public sentiment by vindicating the benefits of the movement. Notice this, my friends, that in whatever case the liquor sellers feel it necessary to leave town, *the army of occupation remains!* The soldiers, too, by that time have become veterans. If, as inexperienced volunteers, they could accomplish so much the first campaign, what, think you, they will accomplish as veterans the second time it is necessary to call them out? This is one great aid to the permanency of the movement—the creation, or quickening, of public sentiment.

Men are asking—I heard a man asking on the cars yesterday—why don't *they* enforce the laws? What a very curious word that is! "*They!*" "Why don't *they* enforce the law?" Now since the objector is also a person he is entitled to inclusion with "they." Why then does he not answer his own question, and tell why *they* don't enforce the law? Is it that our sheriffs, police and constabulary force are too often found in the interests of the sellers of strong drink? That our prosecuting attorneys feel no sufficient pressure of duty on them? That our juries are tampered with by interested parties?—Some of our courts are exceedingly lax in their rulings and penalties, more tender of the violators of law than of their victims. Every judicial and executive agency is pervaded with demoralization in this particular, and that which is needed is the electric element now entering and energizing the atmosphere of public opinion. In this respect, whatever may be the permanency of this particular form of agency, its result cannot fail to be good.

SOME SAGACIOUS ANIMALS.

THE SPOTTSYLVANIA DOG.

Columbus (Ga.) *Sun.*

There are few observant ones who have been long in Columbus who have not noticed the large, intelligent, and splendid dogs belonging to Messrs. Chas. Heyman, Henry Averett, and W. R. Brown. Their progenitor has a history. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house Mahone's division of Confederates, in which was Gen. A. R. Wright's brigade of Georgians, was charged by tremendous lines of Federals. The attacking party was repulsed with terrible loss. In front of the advancing columns was a large dog, who advanced ferociously and barking to our lines. Not a gun was pointed at him. Of all the terrible odds advancing, eleven to one, only this dog got over the Confederate breastworks, and he was captured by some members of the City Light Guard, of the second Georgia Battallion. He was brought to Columbus—loved his Southern master better than life. His progeny embrace the smartest dogs in the country. The Yankee-Southern dog died here some months ago at a good old age.

A GRATEFUL HORSE.

Lexington (Ky.) *Press.*

A curious incident occurred at Messsrs. Williams & Cassidy's coal-yard at the Covington depot a few days ago. An old black horse had just been driven into the yard hitched to a watering cart. The belly-band, antiquated concern, gave way in an attempt to back the cart to its place, and as the water was heavier than the horse, the cart dropped and the shafts rose, the horse going with them, and, hanging by his neck, his hind feet two or three feet from the ground. The animal struggled and kicked in terror. His eye-balls became distended in the excess of his fear, and froth stood upon his lips. He was rescued from his dangerous situation after much trouble. When he touched the ground, the poor beast stood for a moment apparently bewildered, and then, recovering himself, he looked round among his rescuers, and approaching them quietly rubbed his nose against the shoulder of one of them.

A VERY OBEDIENT DOG.

New Orleans Republican.

Last Tuesday night, a stranger, just for amusement, gave several bystanders specimens of his dog's acquirements, at the corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets. The master quietly, without gesture of any kind, told his dog to walk accross the street, find a little wagon and get into it. Doggy obeyed, though reluctantly, as the the wagon was a cart, but he finally complied. He was then told to hunt up a fire plug and mount it. His keen eyes searched a moment, and on the instant poor Tray pleased his owner. He was then commanded to hunt a lamp-post and put his fore feet on it. This done, he was told to go into the Pelican saloon, find a chair and sit in it, then to look up a beer barrel and stand on it; then to lie down and act like a poisoned dog. These orders were given in the most common place tone of voice, and most of the time the beast could not see his master, yet he obeyed quite as readily as a willing servant, apparently understanding the English language very well. Of all the dogs that ever showed off on St. Charles street, that one is entitled to the premium. Those who witnessed the performances were not only amused, but greatly astonished; in fact, one individual, having witnessed a portion of the antics, declared that he would not and could not suffer himself to view acts that looked so altogether unnatural.

A HORSE CAR "SPOTTER" DOG.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Among the attachees of the Fifth Street Railway Line is one who has exhibited most remarkable fidelity in his attention to the interests of the company. The phenomenon referred to is a mediumsized dog that has been for a long time kept about the car stables, and has of late become a kind of inspector or overseer of the line. Every morning he goes out on a car and rides along for some distance, when he jumps down and waits at a crossing for the next coach. This he boards, as it passes, and a thorough scutiny of conductor, driver, horses, and all the appointments of the outfit, he visits some other in like manner. In this way he passes the entire day, usually going over the whole line and inspecting a great many cars.—Sometimes he stops at one end of the road and sometimes at the other. He is well acquainted with every conductor and driver in the employ of the company, and is a general favorite. A few days since they all clubbed together and contributed a nickle each, for the purpose of buying the sagacious canine a collar. He certainly ought to wear the popular "brass collar," for he is ahead of all his tribe so far as heard from. At night he keeps vigilant watch at the stables, and seems to have devoted his whole existence to the service of the corporation. He takes his beef with good relish, as though he had earned it, and has apparently settled down for life in his position.

ANOTHER SAGACIOUS DOG.

Newark (N. J.) *Journal.*

Who has not seen a fine-developed, raven-colored terrier dog invariably standing by the side of James K. Martin, the veterinary surgeon? On Friday night last, about the hour of 11 o'clock, the animal referred to became alarmingly uneasy, pitifully supplicating his master to allow him to go into the stable-yard. Twice he was gratified. Each time he ran to the front gate. The doctor compelled him to return to the office, when the dog became quite unmanageable, specially pleading that the office door be opened. Obtaining his wish, again he speedily rushed to the front gate and commenced a most mournful howl that the gate might be opened. It was unlocked with speed, and the noble animal rushed out of the gate to No. 169 Orange street, occupied by Mr. Peloubet. The doctor followed his "heir at law," as he styles him, when to his astonishment he found the premises on fire, and Mr. Peloubet's family absent. As the flames were making rapid headway, he doctor aroused the neighbors. Help came, and after an hour's hard work the fire was extinguished. Thirty minutes later discovery would, no doubt, have caused a serious conflagration, as the tenement on fire was frame, as was also the adjoining buildings. The duty of this four-footed friend is to guard and protect the doctor's office.

A HORSE WITH A LONG MEMORY.

[*Lowell* (Massa.) *Courier.*]

Many years ago, Mr. Abram Dodge, of the town of Ipswich, Mass., owned a beautiful horse which was the pet of the family. He was admired by all who knew his playfulness and good qualifications. In the Summer it was Mr. Dodge's habit occasionally to have a frolic with his horse in his barnyard, then let him out alone, and he would go to the river, which was about one-third of a mile distant, where he would bathe, then go to a common and roll on the grass, then with the freedom of air start for his home. His stable was renovated for him while he was gone, and his breakfast put in his crib. If he met his master he would show some coltish pranks, bound for the stable, pull out the wooden pin that fastened the door with his teeth, and rush to the manger where he expected to find his food. One night the horse was stolen from the stable. After the expiration of sixteen years Mr. Dodge was at