The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, JUNE 27, 1874.

Local Affairs.

—Tuesday is discount day at the Bank.

—Next Saturday will be the "glorious 4th."

—The *Democrat* perpetrated another dirty job this week.

—The Elkton Academy closed the Spring session on Wednesday last.

—The frescoers have commenced work on the Presbyterian Church of this town.

—Moving.—*The Democrat* moved into its new quarters, across the way, this week.

—Mr. Alexander has resigned his position as Principal of the Elkton Academy.

—Cherries have made their appearance in limited quantities at 12 cents a quart.

—The Knights of Pythias will hold a picnic in their Hall at Cherry Hill, on July 4th.

—A farmer from the Cecilton district reports the wheat injured in that section by scab and rust.

—Farmers in the First District commenced harvesting wheat on Wednesday and Thursday.

—The clatter of mowing machines is heard on all sides, and the hay crop is pronounced universally good.

—On Wednesday next, Public Schools close for the Summer vacation, which will continue till the first of September.

—Fourth of July.—Carhart & Co. will be closed in the afternoon on Saturday, July 4th, after the arrival of the mail.

—Simon has painted up the front of his liquor store green to correspond with the season. Mr. Barroll did the artistic work on the signs.

—The St. Joseph's Beneficial Society of Port Deposit will celebrate "The Fourth," by a pic-nic at Heckart's Pavilion, at Happy Valley.

—The town has been persecuted with dust for the last week, and folks are beginning to wish for rain. The gardens are suffering from the drought.

—The handsomest yard in town—Mrs. Young's. Every available inch is occupied with flowers, and the grass plots are covered with rare pot flowers and plants.

—A new comet, or an old one that has lately made its appearance, may be seen about 9 o'clock at a point on the horizon side, which forms an angle with the North star and the nearest pointer.

—A pleasant drive—On the new Elk Neck road, as far as Mr. Johnson's peach orchard, which seems to be full of peaches; which will be an excellent place to tarry, as well as to stop, later in the season.

—A fight occurred on Back street, on Wednesday night, between Eliza Ham and Pervin Wilson, both folks of color. Eliza proved the better *man* in the "scrimage," and succeeded in cutting Pervin to the fat with a club.

—A fowl of rare formation is to be seen in the yard of Mr. L. T. Roberts, at the Landing. It is a chicken with four perfect feet. The first honest Democratic official found lying round loose will be entitled to this bird as a reward.

—Our Educational column discusses the subject of graded schools this week, a subject at present receiving considerable attention from the school teachers and school boards. There appears to be a great diversity of opinion on the subject.

—The basis of assessment for Cecil county this year is $14,025,471. The county tax for roads, courts, poor, &c. is 55 cents on the $100; for public schools, 25 cents; for State 20 5-16 cents: in all $1.00 5-16. Over $100,000 has been added to the taxable property of the county.

—Tom Collins has been in Elkton this week, stopping at the Howard House for a few days; called down to see the white California partridge at the store of V. L. Bennett. The poor fellow got into trouble before leaving town. But that is Tom's luck. H.

—None but farmers are permitted to become members of the Granges. Can the law be so construed that editors who raise cabbages, potatoes and such sauce in their gardens, and sit down to rest this hot weather under their own vine—to say nothing of the fig tree—will constitute farmers? The Oxford *Press* perhaps can answer.

—Parties are negotiating for the purchase of the somewhat noted "match factory," which cut a figure among Elkton enterprises formerly. The purpose is to convert it into a starch manufactory. Mr. J. P. Cantwell is also about selling his property on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, to an agricultural machinery manufacturing firm.

—Foul cellars are a prolific source of disease in cities and country. Thousands of cases of fevers, dysenteries, and other malarious diseases, can be traced directly to unclean cellars. Decaying vegetable matter in neglected cellars may in a few weeks prostrate a whole family with typhoid fever, which will baffle the skill of most experienced physicians.

—Shipwreck on the Elk River.—On Wednesday morning, a party of Elktonians embarked in the yacht *Carrie* bent on a day of pleasure and fishing. When off Frenchtown, the boat upset, compelling the party to swim and wade in the mud waist deep for the splatterdocks. The cargo proved a total loss with the exception of a large cherry pie. Moral—Don't pass the Club House.

—Sanford's ethiopian serenaders performed at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening. Their music is really very fine and they take off the African character in a way that is irresistible. The Hall was not well filled, the extreme hot weather and other local causes perhaps contributing to this result. Sanford generally draws well. The troupe promised to visit us again in the fall or latter part of the summer.

—A little son of John H. Dowling, of Westtown township, has the most brittle bones we ever heard of. He has had bones broken nine times, his right arm five times, the left three times and the right collar once. The last fracture occurred a few days ago, and was set by Doctor J. R. McClurg of West Chester. The child is a bright, active little fellow, and the fractures are the result of slight falls.
Oxford Press.

—Lincoln K. Passmore, of the firm of George W. Passmore & Co, Rising Sun, has accepted a position tendered him in the Foreign Shipping House of Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia. The position is a desirable one, and will doubtless be ably filled by our young friend, whose sterling integrity and many pleasing business qualities have secured for him the entire confidence and respect of those with whom he sustained business relations.

—For the purpose of carrying into effect the movement began at the Teachers' Institute to organize a Teachers' Association for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Districts of the county, a meeting of teachers took place at Elkton on the 12th instant, when arrangements were perfected for organizing an association, and a meeting appointed for Saturday, 27th instant (to-day) to be held at Chesapeake City, in the Academy, which will no doubt result in the organization of an association. Another association will be necessary to embrace the whole county composed of the teachers of the 4th, 5th and 9th Districts.

—A small colored boy fell backwards—or was pushed by a white boy he alleges—from the hitching rail in front of Brown's store on Tuesday morning, his head striking the brick pavement so violently that the concussion was heard for half a square. The blood gushed from his nose and ran freely from a gash in the scalp, and the bystanders thought of course he was done for; but an examination proved that no serious injury had been received; the genuine African skull proving invulnerable, and fully sustaining the reputation of the race for solidity and resisting powers in the covering of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

—A correspondent misunderstands our notice in last week's *Whig* of the sale of privileges or choice in lots on the camp meeting ground at Woodlawn, and lest others should have construed our remarks in the same way, we publish his note, which fully explains the business.

"By some means you were led into an error in stating that the sale of lots at Woodlawn on 16th inst. 'was a failure.' '*Lots*' were not sold 'from 0 to $7.' A person wishing to become a stockholder pays $20, which entitles him to a lot. The sale on 16th inst. was for *choice of lots* and sales were made at *premiums* ranging from $7 downward, averaging about $4. Lots having over 14 feet front (for tent 12x16) paid $2 in addition to the premium. The sale was a success, about 40 lots having been located that day by *stockholders*. For these lots the Association will gives leases at nominal rents. Persons, *other than stockholders*, wishing to tent on the ground can procure lots and tents by applying to C. S. Abrahams, Secretary, on and after July 1st prox."

Dam Builder.—Francis Green has contracted to build the dam breast for the ice pond of Messrs. Hartman & Fehrenbach, near their brewery on the Brandywine. Mr. Green is celebrated for the excellence of his work and is more widely employed than any other man in this kind of work. He has recently returned from a visit to Fall river, Massachusetts, the scene of the recent disaster, and expects to receive the contract to rebuild one of the dams. We wish that he may prove successful in the matter as we fully believe that he will give full satisfaction.—*Delaware Republican.*

An Important Guardian Case.—The Orphans' Court was in session on Tuesday and Wednesday last, convened in special session for the purpose of hearing evidence and arguments in the case of the administration in John S. Rossell's estate. E. W. Janney and the widow of J. S. Rossell were administrators in the estate, and the suit was on the complaint of the present guardian for the children, R. G. Reese. The judgment of the Orphans' Court allowed the Administrators on their ex-officio guardian account, $1 per week for 6 years and 5 months for the oldest children, and $1 per week for the youngest for 4 years and 5 months. The case occupied the most of two days and was warmly contested. Constable for guardian of minors; H. McCullough and Wilson for Administrators. By the above decision the amount due the minors has been cut down about two-thirds of the claim filed by the guardian.

Something to Please the Children.—Mr. O. M. May of Wisconsin, gave an illustrated lecture in the Presbyterian Chapel, on Monday evening, designed more particularly for the Sunday school children, but was full of interest, also, for the adults. The lecture was on the ancient history of Egypt, particularly that part of it connected with the captivity of the children of Israel. Many of the most remarkable incidents in the Bible and the ruins of ancient Egypt were shown on the canvas, by the sciopticon, or the improved magic lantern, which the lecturer explained in a brief and plain way so that the children might readily comprehend. The fragmentary story of the ancient country of the Nile, with the pictures of stupendous ruins, dating back two and three thousand years before the Christian era, together with the most remarkable scenes and events in the history of God's chosen people, had more interest for the adults than the children, who were more interested with flower scenes and an immense Bengal tiger, than the historical representations. Children are children in thought as well as in years, and the wonders of the world's history does not excite their interest so much as simple scenes which nature adapts to the tastes and feelings of their developing minds.

The lecture confined to Egypt, more amplified and embracing the recent discoveries among the ruins of that most ancient home of the arts, sciences and civilization, would prove very interesting to mature minds and students of history.

Cecil County Sunday School Convention.

According to appointment the District Convention met in the M. E. Church at Cherry Hill, on Wednesday evening, June 24th, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Wm. A. Baker, City Missionary of Baltimore City, called the Convention to order, Wm. J. Grant, Esq., was elected President *pro tem.* The old and familiar hymn "Coronation," was then sung and Rev. J. L. Fulton of Baltimore, was introduced and addressed the meeting in a very interesting and earnest manner. Several beautiful hymns were then sung and the meeting adjourned with benediction by the Rev. Mr. Weston, Pastor of the Church.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, and after devotional exercises the following permanent officers were elected: Wm. J. Grant, Esq., President; John Dewitt and John Astle, Vice-Presidents; J. T. Skeen, Secretary. A number of interesting reports were then received from the Superintendents and Teachers of the various Sunday schools represented in the Convention, showing that they had increased very much in interest and numbers. Upon these reports, several addresses were made, commending the excellencies of these schools and suggesting remedies for their deficencies. After singing a hymn the Convention was dismissed by benediction by Rev. Mr. Kemp of Rising Sun.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the Convention was again called to order by the President and after devotional exercises, a children's meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Wm. A. Baker and Rev. J. L. Fulton of Baltimore City. Mr. Fulton also gave some practical lessons on the blackboard—object lessons—showing how children can be instructed through this medium. The meeting was then dismissed with doxology and benediction by Rev. Joseph Miller.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session a large and deeply interested audience was present. A lecture was delivered by Rev. Mr. Fulton, on the Bible as God's instrument for the destruction of sin; the simile used was the sword of the spirit, and it was enriched with copious historical illustrations. The Convention gave an impetuous to the Sunday School work in this community already in the van of progress.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Pastor and officers of this church for its use during the sessions of this Convention, and to the ladies and gentlemen for the sweet music that has refreshed us during these meetings and to our worthy President who has presided over its proceedings with so much dignity, and to our visiting Brethren from Baltimore City.

The Convention then sung the beautiful hymn "Blest be the tie that binds," after which it adjourned *sine die.*

Zion Items.

Some of our roads have been permanently repaired in spots, by filling the mud holes with stones. If land was not so valuable, we would suggest the application of a coat of earth on those rough places.

Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Lincoln University, Chester county, Pa., filled Mr. Johns' pulpit, on last Sabbath morning.

A child of Mr. W. Taylor, in this place, about two years old, met with a remarkable escape from severe injury, or death, on last Saturday morning. Finding the doors open, it made its way to the garret, where the gable end window was raised, out of which it fell to the yard below, a distance of about 25 feet. Dr. Elderdice was called in, and upon examination, found no bones broken, and but comparatively slight internal injuries. The child, in a couple of days, was engaged in play, as usual.

This is a remarkably quiet village, being a model of industry, quiet and sobriety. No liquor, not *very* many dogs, not an old maid in the place, hence all is peace and quiet, with the exception of an occasional cat fight on the back porch roofs, which causes some young men, in the still hours of night, to shy boot-jacks, cologne bottles and curses out of the window at the unsuspecting felines. Some people can even make it pay to keep cats.

The grass is being cut quite rapidly, and many of the farmers are procuring new machinery for the harvest fields. The crops promise an abundant yield, throughout this section.

Weather delicious, but rather dry.

B. M. House Items.

Improvements—Potato Beetle—Horse Training—Harvest—Stolen—Fish—Accident—Prayer Meeting.

George Oldham, whose barn was burned last Summer, is completing a new one, 50x 56 feet. Dr. Hopkins is building a new barn this Summer, 40x45. Brown & Kirk, contractors.

The farmers in this vicinity are complaining a great deal about the Colorado potato beetle eating holes in their potato leaves.

Horse training on the Brick Meeting House course has not been followed up as much as usual this season.

Harvest has commenced in this section. Good prospects for wheat and oats. We hope good crops will make times better.

On Thursday night week, while Doctor Mearns was attending a commencement at Nottingham, some rascal stole his whip and some part of his harness, leaving nothing of the bridle but the head piece. The thief has not been heard of yet.

We still have fresh fish hauled through our village.

Prayer meeting is to be next Sunday evening, June 28, at Mr. Haines England's.

On the 23d inst., while a boy in our village was engaged in picking some cherries, he got a little too far out on a limb, causing it to break and let him down pretty hard, which slightly lamed him.

North East Items.

Fair and Festival—Cow Struck—Pic-Nic—Dry Weather and Harvest.

The fair and festival at the Mechanics' Hall for the benefit of the St. Mary's Church, on Friday evening last, proved a success.

A cow was struck by the fast line up between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday last, near Charlestown, belonging to Mrs. Richardson, knocking off her horns, and otherwise injuring her, but not killing her outright.

The Sunday school connected with the Episcopal Church had their annual pic-nic in McDaniel's Grove, on Thursday last.

Rain is much needed in this section for corn, oats and potatoes. This has been a fine week for getting up hay. Cutting wheat to-day (Saturday) generally in the Neck.

Rowlandsville Items.

On the 18th instant, the house of Wm. G. Perkins, near Mount Pleasant, alias Vinegar Hill, was consumed by fire; the fire was caused by a defect in the chimney; the wind was blowing strong at the time. The building was a frame and consequently burned very fast, but notwithstanding they succeeded in saving most of the furniture. We learn that it was insured for $800.

Wm. Bailey fell from the large barn being built by S. J. & M. Ann More. We learn that he was badly hurt.

Our farmers are in the midst of haying: a pretty fair crop. The prospect for wheat is good. If the Editor had lengthened his ride last week, he might have seen numerous fields of good looking wheat and corn, fine cattle, hogs, horses and many other things too tedious to mention, and been cordially received.

The rolling mills are running only half time, which makes business rather dull.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Creswell's resignation surprised all parties. Cecil's gifted son, he has alike been the pride of his native State, and the ablest member of President Grant's Cabinet. No man has been more violently assailed as a public officer, and no man has more speedily and effectively repelled wrong assault, coming from whatever quarter it might—and to-day he stands out as one of the most prominent of our public men, and retires from office with the thanks not only of his Chief, but of the whole nation for his fearless and successful stand against the franking abuse. Indeed in every branch of his department correcting error and wrong wherever found, he stands second to none among the long line of able statesmen who have filled the position of Postmaster General, from Franklin down; and well may Gen. Grant wish that he may find his equal. But whether he retires to private life or again fills some position to which the wants of the Government or people are sure to call him, sooner or later, may he meet with the same approval as he has done as Postmaster General.

ELKTON.

ONLY ONE

Sewing Machine Office

in Cecil county, where is kept on hand all first class Sewing Machines. Come direct from the factory. Sold at city prices on monthly instalments. Keeps all kinds of improvements, oil, silks, thread, &c., in connection with the business. All orders and inquiries receive personal attention. I employ no peddlers. Write for price lists or any information desired. Machines delivered and instructions given free of charge. JOHN WILKINSON, Agent, *Whig* Building, Elkton, Md.

☞If you want any kind of Implements of the most approved kinds at *Grange* prices, don't fail to see MICHENER & Co., at Colora, and ask to see the Malta Plow and Van Wickle Grain Fan. [76

Can be had in Season; such as Clam Soup, Turtle Soup, Deviled Crabs, Hard and Soft Crabs, Fried Frogs, Oysters, Pig's Feet, &c. Also Ice Cream and plenty of ice cool, Tonic Beer, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, all served at LEWIS' CONFECTIONERY, corner of Main and Church streets.

Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades, Judd's patent fixtures, for sale by McCRERY & BOULDEN.

☞Cecil county families know what good Soap is; they use the "Wilmington City." 4

THE "REALITY" OF PROHIBITION.

In common with many of the readers of *The Whig*, I am interested in the discussion of the "Temperance Question" as it is called in its various phases, and take the growing disposition to discuss it as an evidence that the public really desire information and are willing to profit by the knowledge that is being derived from a persistent study of this moral, social and political malady, and its remedy. Now without further apology, I propose to give you a brief insight into the working of the prohibitory laws of Massachusetts as they affect the general prosperity of the State, from data taken from the *official documents* and not from the hear-say evidence of some bibulus reporter for the newspaper press.

We will take a quotation from a recent article on this subject in *The Whig* of the 13th instant: "There is as much need of temperance reform in Massachusetts, as there is in New York;" (though the writer does not give the authority of the quotation) for a text. The sentiment is the same as we hear almost every day from lukewarm temperance men, "You cannot prevent drunkenness by law," or to bring the matter near home, "There is more whisky sold under local option in Chester county now than there was under license."

We will give you quotations from the annual messages of the Governor of Massachusetts for the past six years, that we have in our possession, as the best answer to the quotation, and one need only to attend the Oxford Fair to *see* the answer as regards our neighboring county of Chester.

We are extremely sorry that our newspaper press of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have always been more free to criticise and abuse the law in Massachusetts and elsewhere, than to give the plain statements of facts, and hence we cannot wonder at the ignorance of some of your correspondents whose information is derived wholly or mainly from these sources. Those blind guides assert that the law is a failure, when the people of Massachusetts, after repeated trials, having had prohibition in 1867, license in 1868, prohibition in 1869, excepting malt liquors, in 1870-1-2, and prohibition in 1873 and 1874, now fully endorse the latter. If the law is a failure as these papers would make us believe, why are the people so slow to repeal it? and why did they re-elect the Governor who favors it, and now have elected him to the United States Senate? Or if he were not sustained by the people, how dare the present Governor veto an act that was intended to cripple the law? Why has Rhode Island enacted a prohibitory law?

Governor Claflin, under date of January, 1869, writes: "The effect of the change in the law in regard to the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, made by the last Legislature, has hardly been fully developed; but from such information as has reached me, it would seem to be unsatisfactory to the people generally, in every respect. For a quarter of a century the State had been free from the legal sale of intoxicating liquors, with slight exceptions in one or two counties. * * * * The increase of drunkenness and crime during the last six months as compared with the same period of 1867, is very marked and decisive as to the operations of the law. The State prison, jails and houses of correction are being rapidly filled, and will soon require increased accommodations, if the commitments continue as they have since the present law went into force. It seems, then, essential that the present system should be abandoned."

Under date of January, 1870, he writes: "The act concerning the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, has now been in force six months. Within this short period much has been done to stop the general sale of liquors. The people of the State will not submit patiently to the restoration of the open bar, that relic of a less enlightened period. There is indeed a wonderful change in the ideas and habits of the community, resulting from the general diffusion of intelligence the discussion of the use of intoxicating beverages, and the *restraining influences of law.*"

The Legislature of 1870 submitted the question to a direct vote of the people, and out of 140 towns voting, 119 decided to prohibit the sale, as appears by the Governor's message.

Governor Washburn, in January, 1872, writes: "It has been truly said that what it is wrong to use as a beverage, it is wrong to sell as such. What the highest good of the community requires us to repel, no member of the community has the right to supply. * * There is an opinion somewhat prevalent that the Executive, if so disposed, has full power to enforce the law now on our statute books. Would to God that his arm were long enough and strong enough to close up forever every liquor shop in the entire Commonwealth so effectually that it would be necessary, for those who patronize such places to go beyond our bounds to get their supply of intoxicating drinks by whatever name designated."

Hear what he says of the agency for enforcing this law, the State constabulary: "The force is too small for the proper performance of the duty required of it. No reasonable mind ought to expect that seventy men can promptly reach every violation of the law among a population of nearly one and ahalf millions, scattered over such an area as that of our State. If it is desired that the force shall really be effective, it ought at least to be increased to its former strength of 140 persons. If the liquor nuisances of the State are to be thoroughly broken up, steps must be taken to make the business unprofitable as well as dishonorable. To this end the mere handful of men in the constabulary is wholly inadequate.

The aggregate receipts last year by the State and counties from this branch of the public service, over and above expenditures, was upwards of $100,000, showing that in a pecuniary point of view, there is no reason why the force should not be placed on an efficient basis."

From Governor Washburn's message for 1873, we quote: "If, under licenses to sell ale and beer, the sales could be confined to those articles (though in most cases a thirst for stronger drinks would be created) the evil resulting from such license would be comparatively small. But the chief constable of the Commonwealth expresses the opinion that at least nine-tenths of our beer-shops use their licenses as a cover for the sale of distilled spirits. A beer-shop, so-called, has cause to mean generally a place where all kinds of intoxicating liquors are furnished.

If the law in reference to the liquor traffic is not enforced, the general impression seems to prevail that the fault must be either in the Executive or the police officer. It is easy to lay sins of omission in this regard at their doors.

But at a recent term of the court in one of our counties, through the efforts of an officer, a common seller, one who had been found guilty three or four times, was again brought to trial and conviction, and sentenced to a fine of ten dollars and costs, which sum his clerk easily made in profits on sales during the trial. In another case a party found guilty of the same offense, was sentenced to a fine of $200 and costs and imprisonment in the house of correction for six months. This sentence made the violation of the law not only unprofitable but decidedly disagreeable."

Again in January, 1874, he writes: "So long as nine-tenths of the crimes committed in our State are traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors; so long as three-fourths of the inmates of our penal and reformatory institutions are chargeable to the account against ardent spirits, so long must we struggle for the overthrow of the traffic therein. The struggle in which we are engaged is that of the highest and best elements of society to protect itself against the calamities which the lowest and worse element continually seeks to bring upon us. It is a struggle of the stronger to protect the weaker from temptation and ruin.

The effort in this behalf may not succeed to-day or to morrow, but sooner or later it will gloriously triumph. While there may be honest difference of opinion as to the form of the law, yet as between restricted and unrestricted traffic, I shall be on the side of restriction, whatever my station in life."

We cannot close this already long article without giving a few figures. In 1867 the number of commitments for the four offenses, caused exclusively by drink, was 5,553. In 1871, under the sale of beer, the number was 11,105, or the number of cases usually caused by drink, double the number under the sale of beer as under its prohibition.

I may add that the report of the inspectors of the Massachusetts State prison, recently published gives the startling fact that of 586 convicts, Boston furnished 293—just one-half. This fact alone is a complete vindication of prohibition. Boston, with one-fifth of the population, furnishes one-half the State prison convicts. Why? Really because she refuses to enforce the prohibitory law. Three hundred and forty-one towns and cities out of three hundred and forty-two, with four-fifths of the population, send no more criminals to State prison than law-defying Boston does! Another fact; the chief of the Boston police states in his report, just issued, that the places where intoxicating liquors are sold now are "300 less than last year." This reduction of *ten per cent,* accomplished since the repeal of the beer clause last spring, is to be credited to the State police and prohibitory law. That prohibition reduces liquor selling is evident from the following table, in which three prohibitory States are compared with four license States. The amount of liquor sales is derived from Commissioner Wells' report of 1868:—

PROHIBITORY STATES.

	Pop.	
Massachusetts,	1,250,000	$27,979,575
Maine,	650,000	8,257,015
Vermont,	350,000	6,786,065
	2,250,000	$43,022,655

LICENSE STATES.

	Pop.	
New Jersey,	650,000	$42,468,740
Rhode Island,	225,000	10,234,249
Maryland,	650,500	40,564,620
Wisconsin,	700,000	43,817,848
	2,225,000	$137,084,457

More than three times as much sold under license as under prohibition!

Now, sir, let us have your statistics in favor of license, if there be any. If a license law ever diminishes crime or drunkenness, the records of police and courts will show it. Facts are what your readers want, not unsupported statements. But you cannot find any statistics in creation to support license against prohibition.

We are not afraid of the political phases of the temperance question. Bring on "high authority." Shall we not require as much political honesty from public men on this question as on any other. Is that man to be trusted who will buy his election with rum while professing to be a temperance man? All temperance men should pull together. Shall we stoop to your position Mr. Weak Knees? or will you come up to your own ideas of honesty, like a man and make a consistent record ere you aspire to any public position.

Very respectfully, G.

☞The Burdick National Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter has proven to be the best in use and MICHENER & Co., have them. [76

Parties who are not posted on the prices of first-class Sewing Machines, will be furnished with a Price List Illustrated, on receipt of name and P. O. address. John Wilkinson, Agent, *Whig* Building, Elkton, Md.

Hundreds of Hats Received at Mrs. Ganss' this week, of the very latest styles. The celebrated Charlotte Cushman Hat, just out; Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers of the finest qualities. Crowds of ladies visit this Emporium of Fashion daily. [55

☞The Ithaca Horse Rake has proved to be the best and is sold by MICHENER, at Colora, Md. Be sure and see it before buying, and order early as the demand is great. [76

Glass Fruit Jars—improved patterns—for sale by McCRERY & BOULDEN.

☞Every body says the Champion Mower and Reaper is the best, and strange to say, you can buy them of MICHENER & Co., at Colora, Md., and fully warranted. [55

The Celebrated "Lane" Ham, for sale by McCRERY & BOULDEN.

MARRIED.

REEDER—MEARNS.—By Rev. T. L. Tomkinson, on the 28th of May, 1874, WALTON REEDER and S. MARGARET MEARNS, both of Cecil county, Md.

GRIFFENBERG—GALLAHER.—On the 25th inst., by Rev. W. C. Robinson, at No. 1236 South 4th st., Philadelphia, WILLIAM T. GRIFFENBERG, Jr., of Wilmington, Del. and MARY R. GALLAHER, also of Wilmington, formerly of Elkton, Md.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Children often Look Pale and Sick,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm Preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton St., New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. [July 5—y

United States Internal Revenue,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3rd Division, 1st District, Md.

Harford, Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne's Counties constitute the THIRD DIVISION of the FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT of Maryland. All persons in these counties requiring U. S. Licenses, will apply to L. A. C. GERRY, Deputy Collector, 3rd Division, Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md.

July 12—y

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

Feb 14, 1874—5m

Why Will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billous Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it.—Sold by all druggists.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers. [July 5—1y

NOTICE.

JAGURTHA HALL vs. JAMES W. BOYD AND OTHERS.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In chancery.

ORDERED, This 11th day of June, A. D., 1874, that the sale made and reported by James T. McCullough, Trustee for the sale of the mortgaged Real Estate of James W. Boyd and Margery Boyd, his wife, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th of August, next; provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cecil county once a week for one month before the 14th of July, next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $731.00. A. W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

True copy, test, A. W. MITCHELL, June 13, 1874—1m Clerk.

THE MARKETS.

Elkton Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY.

Wheat—white,	$1.45@1.45
" —Red,	1.45@1.45
Corn,	70
Oats,	53@57
Rye,	80@85

Baltimore Markets.

FLOUR.—There is a moderate demand for Flour for the local trade; Howard street $5.25; Western $5.50a5.75; and do. Family $6.25a6.50; Patapsco Family $9,75, and Patapsco extra $9.25.

WHEAT.—There is very little inquiry for Wheat, and the market is dull and heavy, with a limited offering. Western amber 142 cents; good to prime old Maryland red 150a155 cents, do. white 165 cents, and new Virginia white 165 cents.

CORN.—The receipts of Corn light, and the market quiet but steady in tone.—Southern white 88a89 cents, do. yellow 80 cents; old Western mixed for July delivery 82 cents, do. in elevator 82½ cents.

OATS.—The receipts of Oats are light, and the market is dull; mixed Southern 64 cents, and inferior Western 57 cents.

RYE.—Is dull, with small offerings and a light demand; good 93 cents, inferior 85 cents.

BALTIMORE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—The demand for Hay is light, except for prime, and the market is dull and nearly nominal for other descriptions. We quote Clover at $14a17; mixed $17a18; good to prime Timothy $20a22, and choice Cecil county $24. Straw is dull also, and prices are lower. We quote Oat at $13a14; Rye at $10a12, and Wheat at $10a11—all per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Philadelphia Markets.

Flour active for best grades; others nominal; superfine $3.25a4.50; extras $5.50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio family extra $6.75a7.50. Wheat very dull; red $1.30a1.45; amber $1.55a1.60. Rye unchanged. Corn active and higher; yellow 83 cents; Western mixed 81a82 cents.—Oats in good demand; mixed 61a64 cents.

THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—Beef Cattle of choice quality were scarce and wanted at an advance, and common attracted more attention than for some time past. Sales at 4¼@8c., the latter for fancy. Receipts, 2,500 head. Sheep met a lively inquiry at very full figures; sales at 4¼@6¾c., the latter for a very choice lot. Receipts, 8,000 head. Hogs also moved with much freedom, and the tone of the market was very firm. Sales of corn-fed at $8.50@8.75. Receipts, 4,000 head.

NOTICES, &C.

NOTICE.

All Stockholders of WOOD LAWN CAMP GROUND, who have not made their selection of Lots, will do so on or before the first day of July. If not done by that time, they will be located by the Secretary.

C. S. ABRAHAMS, Secretary, June 20, 1874—2w Wood Lawn P O.

NOTICE.

THE POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY vs. FRANCIS O. PARKE and THOMAS S. SMITH, late partners trading as Parke, Smith & Co., and others.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In Chancery. May 29, 1874.

The object of this suit is to have the trusts in the deed of assignment from the said Francis O. Parke and Thomas S. Smith to James T. McCullough, Esq., for the benefit of their creditors, administered through the court of chancery.

The Bill states that the complainant, on the 7th day of May, 1867, obtained judgment of condemnation in the Circuit Court for Cecil county, of certain goods and chattels of the said Parke, Smith & Co., to the amount of $1,428.00. That the said Francis O. Parke and Thomas S. Smith, being indebted to sundry persons in sums which they were unable to pay in full, on the 25th of February, 1867, by their deed of that date, conveyed all their property to the said McCullough in trust for the benefit of their creditors; that Nicholas Hiss and James T. Yates, late partners trading as Hiss & Yates, Robert Parke, Thomas H. Gardiner and Thomas B. Rice claim liens upon the real estate mentioned in said deed of trust; that the said Francis O. Parke, Robert Parke, Thomas H. Gardiner, Thomas B. Rice and Nicholas Hiss reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, once a week for one month before the 3rd day of July, next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 3rd day of October, next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed. A. W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

True copy: test, A. W. MITCHELL, May 30, 1874—1m Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D. C., May 27, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described post-office envelopes during the final year ending June 30, 1875, to-wit:

FOR OFFICIAL ENVELOPES AND RETURNS.

No. 1—size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required 7,000,000
No. 2—size, 3½ by 6¾ inches. Estimated number required 750,000
No. 3—size, 4 by 9 inches. Estimated number required 2,000,000
No. 3—size, 4½ by 10½ inches. Estimated number required 200,000

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6¾ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope, (official, dead-letter, and registered package,) *separately,* and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 200 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Departments they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package: all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the post office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this Department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the postmaster or United States attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the 17th section of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 526;) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

May 30, 1874—4w

NOTICE.

Having determined to devote myself more exclusively to the

Practice of Medicine,

I have this day disposed of my DRUG STORE to Robert B. 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. B. Frazer. Oct 25, 1873—tf

Meetings of County Commissioners.

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

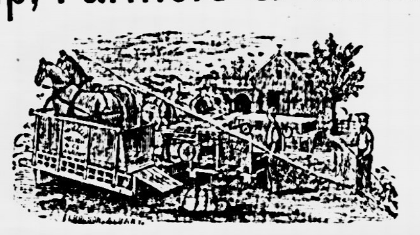
Persons having claims against the County, will please file the same in the Commissioners' Office, with a legal voucher; as no account will be allowed not properly chargeable to the same.

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.

De 14, 1867—y

Wake up, Farmers & Threshermen



The prospect for Wheat is good, and it is nice to have a MACHINE that will give you no trouble in Threshing, and if you buy the

WHEELER & MELICK,

SOLD FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS BY

MICHENER, OF COLORA, MD.,

you have what has proven to be the BEST in use, in every respect, and you who are in want should order early, as the demand is great.

☞All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Also, the *Champion Rye Thresher,* which is warranted to thresh clean, and leave the straw in better condition than if threshed by flail.

Prices Reduced from last year, and sold on Easy Terms.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

A. J. MICHENER, COLORA P. O., Cecil County, Md.

May 23, 1874—6m

New HARDWARE Store,

IN NORTH EAST, MD.

Located on Main Street, opposite B. F. Thomas' Hotel,

WHERE CAN BE FOUND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

Builders' and Farmers' HARDWARE

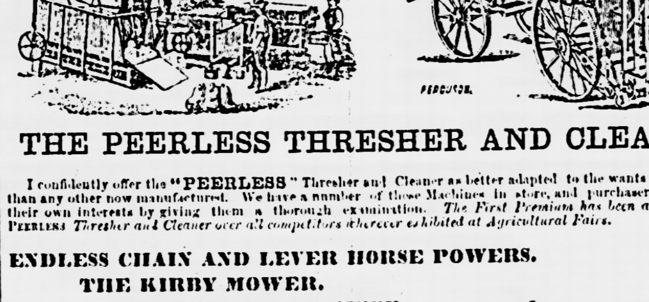
OF THE BEST QUALITY, INCLUDING:

COOKING AND HEATING **STOVES** SUCH AS GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF **TIN-WARE** AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
EVERYTHING IN THE **HOLLOW-WARE** LINE TO SUIT THE MARKET.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF **CEDAR-WARE** SUBSTANTIALLY BOUND.
PERFECT LOT OF **WILLOW-WARE** A SPLENDID ARTICLE.
& COMPLETE STOCK OF **HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS** FOR ALL.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN **CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS** OF THE BEST MAKE.
OUR MODE OF DOING **ROOFING & SPOUTING** CAN'T BE BEAT.
OUR SUPERIOR **AMERICAN WASHER** IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. **ISAAC N. BENJAMIN** NORTH EAST, MD.

Feb 14, 1874—4m

PORT DEPOSIT

AGRICULTURAL WARE-HOUSE.



THE PEERLESS THRESHER AND CLEANER.

I confidently offer the "PEERLESS" Thresher and Cleaner as better adapted to the wants of the farmer than any other now manufactured. We have a number of these Machines in store, and purchasers will consult their own interests by giving them a thorough examination. *The First Premium has been awarded to the* PEERLESS *Thresher and Cleaner over all competitors wherever exhibited at Agricultural Fairs.*

ENDLESS CHAIN AND LEVER HORSE POWERS.
THE KIRBY MOWER.
THE BURDICK MOWER.
THE KIRBY COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.
THE BURDICK REAPER.

At the great Minnesota State Field Trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Owatonna, Minn., which began July 25th, and ended August 3rd, 1871, these Machines swept everything before them.

No farmer should buy a Machine this year without seeing the *Kirby Combined* and the *Burdick Reaper and Mower* and *Kirby Mower.* ☞We have these Machines in store ready for examination.

THE BURDICK IMPROVED HAY TEDDER.

The Celebrated Lock Lever, and new Self-Discharging Horse Rakes, PENNOCK'S DOUBLE HARPOON HAY FORK, the best Horse Fork in use.

Iron Beam Double and Single Shovel Plows;

The best Implement in use for cultivating Corn, Potatoes, &c

Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth,

THE EUREKA GRAIN FAN.

The **GENUINE** *BLANCHARD CHURN STILL AHEAD.*

CLOVER HULLERS AND CLEANERS.

Wood Sawing Machines, Cornshellers, Hay Cutters, Embree Grain Cradles, Mowing and Cradling Scythes, Hand Rakes and Forks,

and a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

☞AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.☜

A FULL SUPPLY OF REPAIRS IN STORE.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

JAMES McCORMICK,

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

mar 14, 1874—tf

CARDS.

R. E. JAMAR,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

May be found at the Office of REGISTER OF WILLS.

May 2, 1874—6m

SAM'L B. FOARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CLERK'S OFFICE, ELKTON, MD.

May 2, 1874—6m

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

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

DR. W. F. KENNEDY,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF ELKTON AND VICINITY.

☞Office on MAIN ST., opposite Church street.

May 3, 1873—tf

W. T. WARBURTON, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ELKTON, MD.

OFFICE—with Reuben Haines, on Main Street, opposite the Court House.

April 4, 1874—3m

CARDS.

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. 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. Megargee, Esq.; C. M. Deringer, Esq.; Hon. Wm. S. Price; E. S. Talmage, Esq.; John Deveroux, Esq.

Jan 31, 1874—1y

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.

☞Persons desiring especially to see Mr. Groome will bear in mind that he will endeavor to be always at the Office on Tuesdays, and generally on Mondays.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, CLINTON McCULLOUGH.

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.

OFFICE—In the NEW BUILDING, on Main street, nearly opposite the National Bank of Elkton.

may 23, 1874—tf

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Cecil county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of THOMAS MAXWELL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 12th day of May, 1875; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 16th day of May, 1874.

SUSAN M. MAXWELL, JAMES H. MAXWELL, Administrators of Thomas Maxwell, dec'd.

Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

May 16, 1874—6w