THE DENTON JOURNAL

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Editors and Proprietors.

*TERMS.*

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# D[illegible] Journal.

A Fa[illegible]

VOL. 29. [illegible]ntelligence, Agriculture, Advertising, &c.—Independent on all Subjects. [illegible]D., SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1877. NO. 30.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL be conspicuously inserted on the following terms: ONE SQUARE (SIX LINES, SOLID MEASUREMENT,) will be inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion; Longer ones in the same proportion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly. Proceedings of public meetings, and personal communications are matters chargeable at half the rates of advertising. All advertisements are collectable on first insertion.

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The following is a directory of the principal officers of Caroline county.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Regular Terms begin the first Mondays in April and October, and Intermediate Terms the second Monday of January and the fourth Monday of June.

Chief Judge, Hon. John M. Robinson, Centreville; Associate Judges, Hon. J. A. Wickes, Chestertown and Hon. F. Stump, Perryville.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—John W. Temple; Deputy Clerks, L. H. Gadd and C. Cook.

State's Attorney—Geo. M. Russum.

Sheriff—Reynolds Y. Collins.

Crier to the Court, James Hignutt. Bailiffs, Hy. Irwin, Wm. L. Davis and Thos. P. Davis

ORPHANS' COURT.

The days fixed by law for the meeting of this Court are the second Tuesday in December, and the second Tuesday in every second month thereafter, and oftener, as the business of the Court requires. Judges, Wm. A. Ford, Denton, Robert Jarrell, Greensborough, and Dr. H. F. Willis, Preston.

Register of Wills—Jas. B. Steele; Deputy, J. Gale Steele.

County Commissioners—J. M. Whitby, Greensborough, A. J. Greenley, Greensborough, and Elijah Towers, Potter's Landing; T. F. Johnson, Clerk.

Clerk to Board of Control and Review—J. Boon Dukes.

County School Commissioners—Col. James E. Douglass, Preston; Wm. S. Ridgely, Denton; and Dr. H. C. Comegys, Greensborough. Rev. Geo. F. Beaven, Secretary, and Examiner.

Magistrates—Richard Jones, Henderson; J. P. Pierce, Greensborough; Perry G. Stevens, Hillsboro; Thos. A. Smith, Denton; Jas. E. Johnson, Concord; Wm. H. Bullock, Smithville; M. P. Hutchinson, Fowling Creek; W. W. Williamson, Preston, and W. H. Watkins, Federalsburg.

Constables—Wm. M. Price, Henderson; John C. Brown, Greensborough; Tilghman Roe, Denton; Wm. C. Willoughby, Fowling Creek, and Wm. T. Slaughter, Federalsburg.

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First district, W. W. Rickards; Second, Luther Whitby; Third, R. J. W. Carey; Fourth, E. M. Towers; Fifth, Elijah Hignutt.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Trustees, First district, Henry C. Colbreth; Second, Isaac Lowe; Third, J. Boon Dukes, Fourth, Matthew Patton and Fifth, A. N. Davis.

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## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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1877 THE SUN, BALTIMORE, MD. 1877

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Jan-20-tf.

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1877 BALTIMORE. 1877

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Leisure Hours.

We have received the January number of the LEISURE HOURS, a handsome mammoth 16 page (64 columns) family paper, filled with the choicest literature—serial and short stories, sketches, poetry, wit, humor, &c., &c. It is entertaining, amusing and instructive, and is one of the cheapest papers—the amount and quality of matter considered—that we have seen. The price is $1.20 per year, including as premium a genuine fine-line steel engraving called the "The Mitherless Bairn," printed on 22x18 plate paper, which the publishers claim is superior in point of merit and attractiveness to any premium ever offered by any other paper in this country, and is alone worth the money asked for both.

The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 163 William st., New York, authorize us to say, that in order to introduce the paper in this vicinity they make a special offer to every one of our readers to send them the paper—a "trial trip" of four months, post paid, commencing with the January number—for 25 cents.

Our readers who avail themselves of this offer will, I am certain, thank us for having called their attention to it. The publishers of LEISURE HOURS would like to employ some one in every place to canvass for this paper. [jan13-4t.

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DENTON, MARYLAND.

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CORNER OF DOVER AND HARRISON STREETS,

EASTON, MD.,

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Attorney-at-Law.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE M. P. CHURCH.)

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From heresy and schism.
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Sewing on the buttons,
Overseeing rations,
Soothing with a kind word
Other's lamentations;
Guiding clumsy Bridgets,
Coaxing sullen cooks,
Entertaining company
And reading recent books.
Woman's work!

Burying out of sight
Her own unhealing smarts;
Letting in the sunshine
On other clouded hearts;
Binding up the wounds,
Healing the sick,
Bravely marching onward
Through dangers dark and thick;
Woman's work!

Leading little children,
And blessing manhood's years;
Showing to the sinful
How God's forgiveness cheers;
Scattering sweet roses
Along another's path;
Smiling by the wayside,
Content with what she hath,
Woman's work!

Letting fall her own tears
Where only God can see;
Wiping off another's
With tender sympathy;
Learning by experience,
Teaching by example,
Yearning for the gateway,
Golden, pearly, ample,
Woman's work!

## Monroe Farnley's Debtor.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

"A lady, sir, wishes to speak to you."

The clerk's respectful voice roused Monroe Farnley from a long fit of abstraction most unusual in his busy life. He looked up, and passing his hand across his forehead, as if to drive away painful thought, he said:

"Let her come in."

Then he moved some papers upon his office table to conceal the writing, and waited.

He was a middle-aged man, handsome and yet care-worn, a bachelor, and at the head of an immense mercantile house, from whose resources he drew a handsome income. A man who was known to be strictly upright in all his dealings, but who was not credited with much benevolence or kindness of heart.

His face was set in stern, hard lines as the lady entered. She was young, about twenty, very lovely in feature and form, tall, slender and blonde. But the deadly pallor of her face, and unnatural dilation of her large, violet eyes, the painful compression of her delicate mouth, detracted greatly from her beauty. And yet her face, her graceful figure in its cheap dress, printed themselves upon Monroe Farnley's heart in one brief glance, that he took as he motioned his visitor to be seated. It was evidently so difficult for the parched lips to speak that he waited patiently, scanning the white, quivering face with the same troubled glance that had preceded the announcement of her arrival. But she spoke at last.

"You do not remember me, Mr. Farnley?"

"Have we met before?" he asked, evasively.

"Not for ten years. When I was a little girl you were often a visitor at my father's house. I am Genevra Wallace."

He only bowed gravely.

"You know my errand," she faltered. "I—heard—only—this morning."

The broken words seemed to choke her, but after a moment she continued:

"You have had my brother arrested."

Again the same grave bend of the stately head.

"For—for—"

"Theft!"

The word, sharp and clear, cut the air like the report of a pistol. Genevra Wallace shivered at the sound and hid her face.

"Miss Wallace," said the grave voice, "you have come to remind me of my promise to your father, of your brother's claim upon my forbearance. Listen first to me. I loved your father, and when he died I promised to give his son my care and aid in a business career. As soon as your brother left school I took him into my store, and have had my most trusted clerks to teach him, and help him forward. I gave him double the salary I usually pay boys, and have faithfully tried to treat him as your father would have wished. For five years I have had all patience with his glaring faults, his insolence, his disobedience, his laziness. But in return he has robbed me, not once, not twice, but several times, of [illegible]ey, till encouraged by his knowl[illegible]e of my reluctance to prosecute my [illegible] old friend's son, he has grown [illegible], and day before yesterday stole [illegible] hundred dollars from my private [illegible]. Had he been starving, had he even been helping you I might have forgiven him, but he took the money to gamble with, and lost it all at cards in one night. I had him watched, that fact proven, and then had him arrested."

The white, despairing face was lifted and the faltering voice asked:

"And you will prosecute him?"

There was no answer, and soon the low, sweet voice, strained by the agony of pleading, said:

"I do not come to ask justice, but mercy. My brother is very young, not yet twenty-five, and he may reform after this fright. I have tried to save him by a sister's love and prayer, but there were stronger influences amongst his associates outside his home, and he went astray. I came to-day, hoping you would release him if I paid the money."

"You! I understood, pardon me—that you taught music for your own support."

"That is true. I could not pay the money at once or in one large sum, but every month I could save a little."

Monroe Farnley wondered at himself, feeling the thrill of delight that held him at the thought of the frequent meetings his acceptance of this proposition would involve. A softening of his face encouraged Genevra, who continued:

"My class of scholars is amongst poor people who cannot pay high prices, but if you trust me I will bring the money as fast as I can save it."

"And your brother. Where will he go?"

"Before this trouble," said Genevra, "we had a letter from my mother's brother in Kansas, offering to pay all my brother's expenses, if he would join him and help to carry on a large farm there. Out of the way of all city temptations. I hoped—"

"The very thing."

The kindly, cordial tone broke through Genevra Wallace's forced calmness, and the tears rolled down her cheeks as she said faintly:

"You will let him go?"

"Yes. He is my old friend's son, and I will not prosecute him if you will assume the debt."

For he could not let her go altogether from him. He was a man nearing fifty and never before had his pulse quickened to the sound of a woman's voice, the sight of a woman's face.

"Understand me," he said, presently; "I release your brother Henry upon the sole condition that he goes direct to Kansas. He is weak and he feels his inability to resist temptation."

Henry Wallace eagerly accepted the condition of his release, and left for Kansas with solemn promises of reform and future good conduct. And his sister every month crossed the threshold of Monroe Farnley's office with the sum that, by most rigid self-denial, she had saved from her hard earnings. He noted with dreary pain that she grew paler, thinner, and shabbier at every interview, and the money seemed to fairly blister his fingers as he counted it out.

But when he thought to tell her to come no more, his courage failed him. A year rolled away, and the news from Kansas was encouraging. Henry Wallace was becoming a steady, hard-working farmer, but as yet had no control of money. But Monroe Farnley had spoken to some of his many lady friends, and they had exerted themselves to find scholars for Genevra. Her class increased steadily, and amongst the wealthier people who are able to pay her far better prices than those she had been obtaining.

The payments to Monroe Farnley became larger though he noticed that Genevra's dress was still of the cheapest description, though neatly made. There was still nearly two hundred dollars left of the debt when news came from Kansas of Henry Wallace's death.

Monroe Farnley read the announcement with a sinking heart. Now she would come no more! He knew in that fear how he loved Genevra Wallace and he felt all the agony of hopeless love. She was young, so beautiful, so talented, and yet so gently modest, he felt there could be no hope of her loving a man old enough to have been her dead father's intimate friend.

And yet it saddened him beyond expression to think of seeing her no more, for in their many interviews they had strayed beyond business topics, beyond the interest each felt for the erring man whose crime had first brought about their intercourse, and conversed as two intelligent, refined people can talk. They had founded their friendship upon firm mutual respect, and neither had ever lost one iota of that reverence Genevra felt for Monroe's kindness and forbearance, and he for her sisterly devotion and self-sacrifice.

The weeks wore by slowly till the fifteenth of the month, the day appointed for regular payments of the debt Genevra had taken upon her own slender hands. At the usual hour Mon[illegible]
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companionship of a true woman. I am an old man compared to you, Genevra, but you will meet no truer love than mine, you will find no heart more ready to give you loyal devotion. Genevra, having taught me so to love you, will you leave me desolate and alone again?"

He held out his hands as he spoke, with a sudden gesture of pleading that was startling in a man so grave and reserved. And into the broad, strong hands fell two slender, white ones, cool and soft, as Genevra said:

"Never. *I* could not think you would love one so young and ignorant as I am, you who are so noble and good. And I—am the sister of the man who robbed you."

"None the less my love, my darling, my wife!"

The quick blush upon her cheek, the soft light in her eyes, told Monroe Farnley that his love was returned before Genevra whispered:

"I do love you! How could I help it?"

The clerks wondered a little to see their employer walk out of the counting-house in the busiest hour of the day, with a lady leaning upon his arm, and would have wondered, more had they followed him to the house of a minister and heard the solemn words that bound him to Genevra for life.

"For, my darling," he said, "you must leave me no more. I have caught my sunbeam and I mean to hold it prisoner."

But Genevra Farnley has never found her prison wearisome or her jailer aught but tender and loving.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

### The Mound Builders.

The North American Indians are, as a race, in no higher plane of culture now [illegible] they were three hundred years [illegible] If they have any inherent capability [illegible] progress—if they could had they [illegible]ined isolated and unmolested, have [illegible] raised themselves above the con[illegible]ons of the second age of stone im[illegible]ments, that progress was arrested [illegible] they came into subjection to an[illegible]er and higher race.

[illegible] seems irrational to assume that [illegible]h people, whose contact for two [illegible]turies and a half with culture of [illegible] her race has been unproductive of [illegible] good, can have fallen from a semi[illegible]ilization possessed by their ances[illegible], but of which they neither distinct [illegible]eritance nor dim tradition. There [illegible]o influence visible or conceivable to [illegible]ount for a change so remarkable.—[illegible]y had evidently never lost their phy[illegible]l vigor; no enemy had ever before [illegible]e to dispossess them of the soil [illegible]ich they had claimed as their own, [illegible]o trample out by conquest and ser[illegible]ade the feeble sparks of nascent de[illegible]opment; and no higher civilization [illegible] invaded and overwhelmed the fee[illegible] efforts of the childhood of a race. [illegible]s to set aside all the facts of history, [illegible]vell as all rational conjecture, to [illegible]pose that a race now apparently so [illegible]elessly incapable of improvement [illegible]l, without cause, at some former pe[illegible]d, fallen from the condition partially [illegible]tivated people to that of savage hunt[illegible] in a country which had become a [illegible]lderness through their own voluntary degradations.

But behind these Indians who were in [illegible]ssession of the country when it was [illegible]covered by Europeans, is dimly seen [illegible] shadow form of another people who [illegible]ve left many remarkable evidences [illegible] their habits and customs and of a [illegible]gular degree of civilization, but who [illegible]ny centuries ago disappeared, eith[illegible] exterminated by pestilence or by [illegible]e powerful and pitiless enemy, or [illegible]iven from the country to seek new [illegible]mes south and west of the Gulf of [illegible]exico.

The evidence of the presence of this [illegible]cient people are found almost every [illegible]ere on the North American continent [illegible]cept, perhaps, an the Atlantic coast. [illegible]ey consist of mounds sometimes of [illegible]posing size, and other earth works, [illegible] numerous that in Ohio alone there [illegible], or were, until quite recently, esti[illegible]ted not less that ten thousand of [illegible]e mounds, and fifteen hundred enclo[illegible]res of earth and stone, all evidently [illegible]e work of the same people. In oth[illegible] parts of the country they were found [illegible] such numbers that no attempt has [illegible]r been made to count them all.

There are no data by which the ex[illegible]age of these singular relics of a [illegible]nerous and industrious people, liv[illegible]; a long sustained agricultural life, [illegible] be fixed. But it is evident from [illegible]rtain established facts that this must [illegible]te from as very remote period. The [illegible]ief seat of their power and popula[illegible]n seems to have been in the Missis[illegible]pi Valley. The signs of their occu[illegible]tion are numerous along the banks [illegible]ts rivers, but they are rarely found upon the last-formed terraces of those streams—those which have been longest in formation, and were the beds of the rivers when most of the earthworks were built. It is very seldom that the human bones found in them, except those of later and evidently intrusive burial, are in a condition to admit of their removal, as they crumble into dust on exposure to the air; while bones in British tumuli, known to belong to the Roman period and to ages older that the Christian era, are frequently taken entire from situations, as regards soil and moisture, much less conducive to their preservation than those of the mounds. They are often, also, covered by the primeval forests, which are known to have grown undisturbed since the country was first occupied by the whites, and the annual growth of these trees has been ascertained to be sometimes from five to eight centuries.

But this, so far from fixing the date of the occupation of these works, does not even indicate the time when they were abandoned; for a considerable period must have elapsed before the ground was occupied by trees of any kind, and before the forest, in its gradual and slow encroachment, obtained complete possession of the ground; and then forest after forest may have grown and fallen, and mingled with the soil through the progress of many centuries, before the seed of the latest sown, five hundred or a thousand years ago.—*Bryant's History of the United States.*

### Food for the Nerves.

The mind, as it is called, and the body, are one, and can only act by the same laws; whether action proceeds from the nervous centres and is visible, it is action produced by force generated within. The German Professor, Helmoltz, has lately brought the calculation of the force that has to be engendered within our comprehension, and if such a force has to be maintained, it can only be done by nourishment or food. Food consists not only of organic, vegetable and animal matter, but also of air and water, and therefore a change of air is often invigorating to the nervous system. Our ideas of the mind's work are still very confused, for all nervous action is produced by exertion or waste of force.—Grief is nervous exertion; joy is nervous exertion; every thought is nervous exertion, and all this exertion wants maintaining and feeding. Whenever exhaustion appears, or so-called disorders, it is nothing but the consequence of want of nourishment. Grief makes a greater claim on the nervous centres than joy, and it is exceedingly wrong to refuse food in grief. Despondency is nothing but the result of incomplete nutrition of the nerves, which gave way under outward pressure; it is only necessary to be judicious and give good nourishment to despondent nerves, such as will invigorate and proves of tonic value, and the nervous system will return to its natural elasticity.—Despondency exhausts the nervous system greatly, for all thought is action, and desponding thought wastes more force than joyous thought. Nervous diseases are the consequence of continued waste of nervous action and incomplete nutrition, and require nothing but judicious dietetic treatment. We have always maintained that all nervous disorders and so-called lunacy can be affected by diet, and we maintain this; healthy and judicious food molds the character and nourishes the brain.

### To Young Men.

Young men should be deeply impressed with the vast importance of cherishing those principles, and of cultivating those habits which will secure the confidence and the esteem of the wise and good.

A young man may be unfortunate, he may be poor and penniless, but if he possesses unbending integrity, and unwavering purpose to do what is honest and just, he will have friends and patrons, whatever may be the embarrassment and exigencies into which he is thrown. The young man may thus possess a capital of which none of the misfortunes and calamities of life can deprive him. We have known men who have suddenly been reduced from affluence to penury by some overwhelming misfortune, which they could neither foresee nor prevent. Yesterday they were prosperous, to-day, every prospect is blighted, and everything in their future aspect of life is dark and dismal. Their business is gone; but they have a rich treasure that nothing can take away. They have integrity of character and thus gives them influence, raises up friends, furnishes them with pecuniary aid, with which to commence life under more auspicious circumstances.

We can not too strongly impress upon our young men the importance of abstaining from everything which shocks their moral sensibilities, wounds their conscience, and has a tendencies to weaken that nice sense of honor and integrity so indispensable to a good character. "Integrity of character!" Whoever possessed it, that did not derive untold advantage from it? It is better than riches, it is more value than diamonds and all pricious stones; and yet every man may possess it. The poorest may have it, and no power on earth can wrest it from them. Young men, prize integrity of character above all earthly gifts.

A gentleman having given a goose to his servant, Patrick, as a Christmas present, meeting him in a short time afterward, asked him how he liked the goose. "Och, y'r honor, sure it was a fine bird. I niver see a goose or a ganther I don't think of y'r honor."

A LADY who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes as follows: "Oh, mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do—with an old shoe.

Great pain and little gain makes a man weary.

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