

The Denton Journal. Published Every Saturday. GEO. T. AND JAS. F. MELVIN, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COL. HENRY S. MCCORME, the Wilmington millionaire and railroad man, dropped dead of apoplexy in Philadelphia last week.

THE Cumberland Times editorially advocates Hon. John W. Garrett for United States Senator to succeed Senator Groome. The Baltimore Times will also "boon" Garrett.

THE Baltimore Times, the new daily that was to wake up Baltimore and turn the State and the whole South topsy-turvy politically, made its breezy appearance with the beginning of the year. The contents of the numbers we have received indicate that the new paper has capital, enterprise and vim at the back of it.

A DOVER LETTER is the Baltimore Times declares its Senator Salisbury is marked for slaughter by the Legislature to be chosen in 1882 in Delaware, and that the ambitious men who seek his place are James Williams, James L. Wolcott, present Secretary of State, and John H. Paynter, ex-Secretary of State. Little Delaware has the strongest team of any State of the Union in the Senate, and it is not likely that the intelligence of the Democratic State will allow the ambitious politicians to displace such a statesman as Eli Sadsbury.

THE Cavalier Democrat, a little 8x10 printed sheet, half of which is printed in Baltimore by a firm which makes a business of furnishing printed matter for cheap country papers, calls attention to the fact that a fraudulent advertisement has got into the columns of the JOURNAL. This is by no means grateful or becoming on the part of our patent-outside neighbor. It should be imposed that all of us are liable to be taken upon, however careful we are as to what we allow into our columns; and a sheet that has no control whatever over the advertisements inserted on two of its pages, be they of whatever character, should not try to chuckle over an imposition upon a legitimate newspaper.

It transpires that the large latitude given to the assassin Guiteau by Judge Cox was in pursuance of an understanding with the District Attorney, its object being to give the experts in attendance a chance to observe the every-day conduct of the scoundrel and contrast it with that he exhibited at their interviews with him while in confinement. When he became so bold and self-confident as to declare himself entirely sane, and has proved his declarations true by dextrous handling of facts and testimony as brought out by the prosecution, the counsel for the people asked the Judge to put the prisoner in the dock and treat him as another murderer on trial had been first time realized fully that he had been "given rope to hang himself."

The Maryland Legislature has made an excellent beginning. What the people want seems to be clearly understood by our representatives at Annapolis, and they have set about doing their work in a most satisfactory way. There are very few measures to come before the law makers that will be of general interest, but these are of the greatest importance to us all. The officers of the two houses could not have been bettered, while they include gentlemen of both wings of the party—if indeed there can be said to be two parties any longer. They are known gentlemen, and the voice of faction must be hushed. President of the Senate Williams, and Speaker of the House Keitt, of whose distinguished fitness for their respective positions the JOURNAL was among the first in the State to speak, go into their respective offices with the confidence of the people, and the committees to be named by them next Tuesday will without doubt be the right men in their right places. On the important committees there ought and will be put men of firmness and decision, who will decide with emphasis. Very many things are said to need reforming and if everything is to be done that is asked in the line of reform, the whole machinery of our State government would be turned upside down. We want no such reforming. All propositions in any wise reasonable should be discussed and a wise determination in regard to them reached and decisively manifested. Let us have intelligent reform.

TUESDAY night last both democratic and republican hall caucuses meetings at Annapolis preliminary to the meeting of the Legislature on Wednesday. Some salubrious resolutions looking to reductions in the number and pay of employees were adopted, and the majority decided upon an entirely new method for subordinate officers. Organization was readily effected on Wednesday with Senator Williams, of Baltimore county, President of the Senate, and Mr. Keitt, of Baltimore city, Speaker of the House. The Governor's message was sent in on Thursday. One of the first things to be done will be the presentation of bills for redividing the precincts, wards, &c., of Baltimore city, for a new registration of voters in the State, and to amend the jury law for Baltimore city. These are all the measures recommended by a committee appointed by the last democratic State convention. The Legislature met and after quickly organizing showed a disposition to get down to work at once. The officers determined upon in democratic caucuses were duly elected. Preliminary steps were taken for contesting the seats of delegates (democrats) from Anne Arundel county, and of Capt. McDonald, (rep.) of Montgome-

highest bidder on proposals to be submitted to the Legislature in joint convention, and the subject was made the order for Wednesday next. The death of Dr. James W. Burton, member-elect from Baltimore county, was announced and appropriately recognized. The Legislature adjourned Thursday over till Tuesday, when the regular committee will be announced.

DEATH'S harvest for the year that is now numbered with the past was plentiful among the great and famous of the world. Naturally, we think first of our own great national loss in the murder of Garfield, preceded on the other side of the ocean by the assassination of the Emperor of Russia. English politics and statecraft miss Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield; in Prussia, Count Von Arnim, once high in diplomacy, has passed away; and France has lost Emile Girardin and Jules Dufaure from the ranks of politics and literature. At home we have been called upon to mourn for the brilliant and gifted Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter, General Ambrose E. Barnside, General Judson Kilpatrick, Justice Nathan Clifford, Fernando Wood, John W. Forney, Thomas A. Scott and General Emory Upton. English and American literature have been robbed of Thomas Carlyle, Sidney Lanier, William Beach Lawrence, the writer on international law, James T. Fields and Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland. From the ranks of the church and the State have been promoted Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, dean of Westminster, Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, Rev. John Cumming, the Scotch commentator upon the Apocalypse, Bishop Kerfoot, of the Episcopal Church, and Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church. Maryland has lost two of her ex-governors, Thomas Watkins Ligon and Augustus W. Bradford; John Merryman, once Treasurer of the State, and James L. Ridgely, for so many years Grand Secretary of the order of the Old Fellows; Gallows Carey, captain and one of the oldest members of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad directory; Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, scholar and antiquarian; the venerable Thomas C. Jenkins; Mr. John T. Crow, for many years managing editor of the Star; Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Colonel Robert B. Coleman and Charles M. Dougherty. Many other names might be added to this list which our reader will readily recall for himself. The profession with its cap and syringe has already sharpened his blade for another twelve months' reaping, for his harvest is never complete.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. ANNAPOLIS, January 3.—The Democratic senators met in caucus promptly at 8 o'clock in the President of the Senate's room; Senator Vanderford, of Carroll, presided, and Dr. George Wells, of Anne Arundel, acted as secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Senator Bond, of Calvert, and adopted:

The Democratic members of the Maryland State Senate in caucus assembled fully recognizing their obligations to the people, and their duty to the Legislature to reduce the expenses of the General Assembly to a minimum. Therefore resolved:

First, That the number and compensation of the officers of the Senate shall be fixed by a vote of the Senate, unless increased or decreased except by a majority vote of that body.

Second, That it is the duty of the Democratic members to pass an act fixing by law the number and compensation of the officers of the General Assembly hereafter to be appointed.

Third, The chairman of this caucus is hereby instructed to offer a resolution that the rules of the Senate be amended so as to declare that the officers of the Senate shall consist of the following: One speaker at five dollars per diem; one reading clerk at seven dollars per diem; one journal clerk at seven dollars per diem; one assistant engrossing clerk at seven dollars per diem; one sergeant-at-arms at five dollars per diem; one messenger at five dollars per diem; two assistant doorkeepers at five dollars each per diem; five clerks at five dollars each per diem; two folders at five dollars each per diem; one messenger at five dollars per diem; one porter at five dollars per diem; one janitor at five dollars per diem; two pages at two dollars each per diem; two chaplains at two hundred dollars each for the session.

Fourth, That immediately after the organization of the Senate it shall be the duty of the chairman of this caucus to propose a message to the House of Delegates requesting that body to concur in a resolution authorizing the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Delegates to appoint the following joint officers: One postmaster, one messenger at five dollars per diem; two police officers for the rotunda of the capitol at five dollars per diem; one janitor at five dollars per diem; one engineer to have charge of the rotunda and clerks at five dollars per diem; one engineer to have charge of the heating and ventilating apparatus at five dollars per diem.

Fifth, That a rule shall be proposed that no extra compensation shall be allowed to any member or officer whatever.

Mr. Eugene Higgins was unanimously nominated for secretary, when the following letter of declination was presented from him and read:

Hon. George H. Williams—My Dear Sir: I have just learned of my nomination by the Democratic caucus for the office of secretary of the Senate. Having filled that office for the past two years, it is very gratifying to me to be again nominated for it. I am, however, unable to accept of it, as I have just been elected to the office of Secretary of the House of Delegates. I am, my dear Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, EUGENE HIGGINS.

The following officers were nominated by the caucus and it adjourned: For president, George H. Williams; for secretary, ex-Senator

John H. Miller, of Cecil county; for reading clerk, John Barrett, of Baltimore; for journal clerk, William P. Fennell, of Cecil; for sergeant-at-arms, John E. Hooper, of Dorchester; for janitor, Edward Powell, of Anne Arundel county; for engrossing clerk, John Ireland, of Anne Arundel county; for assistant engrossing clerk, H. H. Robertson, of Somerset.

The resolution passed, and members of the House met in the Senate chamber and made party nominations, among them being the name of John H. Emerson, of Denton, for sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

The Democratic members of the House met in their chamber, Robert A. DeVin, of Howard, president, and John J. Morris, of Baltimore, Secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Stanley, of Prince George county, and adopted:

We, the Democratic members elect of the House of Delegates of Maryland in caucus assembled, fully recognizing an obligation as Democrats to carry out in good faith the mandate of the party to pass such laws as experience has demonstrated are wise and proper, and especially recognizing the obligation to reduce the expenditures of the present House of Delegates to a minimum; therefore,

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the chairman of the caucus immediately after the organization of the House to offer an order amending the rules so as to provide for the following officers: One chief clerk at \$8 per diem, one reading clerk at \$7 per diem, one engrossing clerk at \$8 per diem, one journal clerk at \$8 per diem, one assistant engrossing clerk at \$5 per diem, one sergeant-at-arms at \$5 per diem, one messenger at \$5 per diem, three doorkeepers at \$5 per diem, three folders at \$5 per diem, one keeper of committee rooms at \$5 per diem, one janitor at \$5 per diem, one porter at \$5 per diem, one janitor at \$5 per diem, two chaplains at one hundred dollars each for the session.

Additional resolutions were also adopted similar to those in the Senate caucus in reference to the appointment of joint officers of the two Houses and their compensation. No other compensation to any member or officer and the introduction of a bill fixing the number and compensation of the officers of the General Assembly.

The following nominations for officers were then made: For speaker, Olin Kellogg, of Baltimore; chief clerk, Jos. B. Scott, of Talbot; reading clerk, John W. Baughman, of Frederick county; journal clerk, Richard Wooten, of Prince George; sergeant-at-arms, Thos. H. Moore, of Baltimore county. The caucus then at 10:30 adjourned. Dr. Cole is said to have withdrawn before the caucus met.

Blaine's Revolution for 1884. IS THE PLUMED KNIGHT TO LEAD A POLITICAL REVOLUTION? Washington Dispatch to Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 3.—There have been other statements attributed to Mr. Blaine, as well as remarks of his closest friends, which compel the impression that Mr. Blaine contemplates a nomination, but not at the hands of the machine Republicans. It is very well known that he has been in communication with some eminent Democrats in the Southern States. It is also known that Mr. Blaine never, from the first, favored the Mahone movement. He opposed the election of Republicans by the voters, and then Wickham, the Virginia straight-out Republican, acted in accordance with Blaine's views when he advised the honest Republicans of Virginia to vote with the Democrats. Blaine certainly some large notions respecting the future of the South. He has been very friendly with leading Southern Senators. He has told them that it was impossible for the Democratic party, as at present led, to win the South, and he has urged them to support the Republican party. These Senators and other politicians have caused Mr. Blaine's views to be spread, to a certain extent in the South, and the results are already beginning to be seen.

And do you know that Blaine, as it seems to me, is the only man left to carry Greeley again in 1884? And I would not wonder if it would win next time. The Democrats are not going to run Hancock again and they have nobody else who can elect. While Hancock ran next to Garfield in New York State, next time, under Arthur's milder sway, New York would not be a doubtful State. Indiana is too close to nominate for and the Republicans can afford to let it go. The Democratic game is hopeless without drawing away a large Republican vote. Blaine can get it. The weakest part of General Arthur's position is that he is supported by Robeson, Logan and Cameron—the three unpopular bosses of fractious States. In the Senate Frye, Hale, both of New Hampshire Senators, Edmunds, Hawley, Platt, Sewell, of New Jersey; Miller, of New York, and perhaps in time Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, will be friendly to Mr. Blaine in all that he does. The North-western Senators like him and the Pacific coast members as well.

Its Equal is Unknown. A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. P. H. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed, until he applied to Jacob's Oil, and he found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mrs. Short—Lynn (L.) Mirror.

A Boy's Luck. The Norristown (Pa.) Herald in a recent issue referred among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own countrymen. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce, resides at 308 Marshall St. and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the county recently, his boy aged ten years, fell and broke his leg. The doctor set it and a very troublesome stiffness was set in and could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed some ten times with St. Jacob's Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knappe said it was the use of St. Jacob's Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pain of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she has used it for a special thing, and it always keeps it on hand.

Smallpox prevails in Baltimore city and is on the increase.

Washington Letter. From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. There has been quite an uproar about the construction of the committee for this congress—much more than usual—but they may be expected to elect Committees nevertheless. Some experienced Members have been omitted from Committees where they have served heretofore, and where their experience ought to be useful, yet the Speaker's reasons for all this are doubtless satisfactory to himself at least. Few people not personally acquainted with the methods of legislation understand the full power of Committees or the importance of their construction. At present it may be said that the standing committees control legislation. It is next to impossible to get through the House or Senate any bill that has not secured the approval of the Committee to whom it properly belongs. A bill may be introduced and put on its passage without reference to a Committee. But this almost never happens to any measure of importance. If the Committee to whom it is referred report against it, it is as good as dead. The instances of a successful defiance of a Committee's disapproval are so rare that an escape of this kind becomes historical. And it is, also, not common for a Committee's recommendations to be disregarded.

The weight of a Committee, for or against a bill, is generally considered conclusive. It will be seen that the power of the standing committees is wholly due to what may be considered their moral influence. It would be perfectly competent for the House to vote down any Committee, to disregard its recommendations, to destroy the bills which it has perfected, and to reconstruct, in open House, the schemes of law reported from the Committee-room; but this is almost never done. Hence there is every reason to believe that the introduction of a bill fixing the number and compensation of the officers of the two Houses and their compensation. No other compensation to any member or officer and the introduction of a bill fixing the number and compensation of the officers of the General Assembly.

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