THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year. Clubs of Ten, *Ten Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county $2 in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.

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One square—8 lines—one insertion, $1 and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked TF and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1881. VOL. XVI.--NO 40

Lumber Business.

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES. LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.

AT LOW PRICES FROM

SAML. BURNS & CO.,

104 Light Street Wharf,

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OAKLAND

STEAM SAW & PLANING MILL.

PINE, HEMLOCK CYPRESS

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LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

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We have always on hand a full supply of MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,

OAKLAND MILLS. *EASTON, MD.*

January 14, 1879-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,

Shingles, Laths,

Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in tock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,

Dover Street, EASTON, MD.

"Don't Forget"

THE

"ADVANCE"

Chilled Plows,

Are the lightest running,
The most easily managed, and
The most satisfactory ever sold.

They run easy, they do good work, they give entire satisfaction to all. Try them and you will use no other.

THOS. C. NICOLS,
Agent for Talbot county.

mar8,81

Lamps, Lamps,

Cheap at HENRY'S Drug Store.

Trusses, Trusses.

A full line, both double and single, at J. C. HENRY'S Drug Store.

Agricultural Implements,

The Oliver Chilled Plow,

With Slip Point or Solid Shear,

PUMPS,

And everything a farmer needs on the farm.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

Give me a call.

N. TUTHILL.

New Advertisements.

SPRING AND SUMMER

1881.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION

IN

Clothing,

FOR

Men, Boys and Children.

MENS' SPRING OVERCOATS

of the most fashionable designs and beautiful fabrics, from $6.50 to $18.00.

MEN SUITS SPECIALLY MADE FOR BUSINESS,

from	$ 8.00 to $20.00
For Dress	12.00 to 30.00
" Work	5.00 to 12.00

BOYS DEPARTMENT.

Contain the choicest, this season, novelties for dress, school and play suits at marvelously low prices from 3 years up. A special invitation is extended to Parents to examine our stock and compare our prices.

Large men can be fitted from our special fat men's counter embracing a line of choice suits from $10.00 to $26.00.

C. N. OEHM & SON,
Popular One-Price Clothiers,
230 W. Pratt St. extending through to 55 Hanover St., BALTIMORE, Md.

MR. G. LACY EATON, formerly of Easton, is connected with our House, and will be pleased to see his many friends and acquaintances.

F. H. NICKERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EASTERN SHORE DOMESTIC GUANO,

ENGLISH MIXTURE, ACID PHOSPHATE,

AND DEALERS IN

FERTILIZER CHEMICALS.

We have located a factory at Easton Point, and have machinery to prosecute our business. We grind and dissolve all of the bones used and sold by us and warrant them to be pure.

THE EASTERN SHORE DOMESTIC GUANO

combines all the elements that plants require, and is one of the most concentrated fertilizers manufactured, uniting the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the fertilizing qualities of Bones, making as permanent an improver as raw bone can make a manure. It is carefully prepared for the drill, is fine and dry, and passes through the orifices with uniform regularity. After an experience of 9 years it has been approved and endorsed and is extensively used by the best Farmers of Talbot county as a superior wheat and corn manure.

THE ENGLISH MIXTURE

is similarly prepared for the drill, and contains the same plant food in a different combination.

PRICES.

Eastern Shore Domestic Guano	$38 per ton
English Mixture	$28 " "
Ground Bones	$30 and $35 " "
Dissolved Bones	$32 and $38 " "
South Carolina	$25 " "

A discount for cash.

F. H. NICKERSON & CO.,
Office, Brick Hotel Building; Factory, Easton Point;
EASTON, MD.

mar29.81

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

Will make for the next 60 days only, a Grand Offer of

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves full patent cantante agraffe, our new patent overspanning scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00

This Piano will be sent on trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly First-class and sold at Wholesale factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 11,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—*freight free if unsatisfactory.* Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 25, is the finest and sweetest tone Reed organ ever offered to the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 2¼ Octaves each, and one of 3 Octaves. Thirteen Stops with Grand Organ, Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute Forte, Tremolo, Grand Organ and Grand-Swell, Knee-Stops. Height, 74 in.; Length, 43 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 360 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price $285. Our *wholesale net cash price* to have it *introduced*, with stool and book, only $97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 *days test trial* and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. *Fully warranted for 5 years.* Other styles—8 stop organ only $65; 9 stops, $85; 14 stops, $115. Over 32,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular *mailed free.* Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10th Ave.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. The musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

dec14,80tf

NEW ENTERPRISE.

GREEN GROCERY STORE

on *Dover* street.

The citizens of Easton and vicinity are notified that I have opened a green grocery on Dover street, next door to Mr. Myers, where will be kept all kinds of fresh and salt meats, poultry, vegetables, cranberries, prunes, oranges apples, &c., &c. Families supplied to order at all times, day or night. The best of fresh beef sold at moderate prices. A share of the town and country trade solicited. The highest market price paid for butter, eggs, poultry, and other country produce.

R. A. BURNS.

jan11,81

Brooms! Brooms!

THOMAS J. WRIGHTSON informs his customers that he has changed his place of business to his residence, on August street, near Mr. Frank Smith's store, and continues to make corn brooms at 16 cents a piece, the customer furnishing the broom corn. Brooms retailed as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and of the very best make.

janlly

Consolidated Subscription Agency.

Having perfected arrangements with various publishers, we will hereafter supply

Papers and Magazines

At greatly reduced prices, giving each subscriber the advantage of lowest club rates, postage free.

G. W. MINNICK & SON,
opposite the Bank.

Seasonable.

Harness of all kinds, Collars, Bridles, Hames, Traces, Singletrees, Ropes, Backbands, everything the farmer needs to put him in trim for the coming season. Call and see me. It will profit you.

T. C. NICOLS.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color. Acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S ESSAY on Venereal Diseases and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

Direct from the Mills.

Large stock of Paper and Envelopes, Wholesale and Retail, at prices very, very, VERY low. You will be convinced by calling at the old "Land Mark," opposite the bank.

LG G. W. MINNICK & SON.

Iron Bitters

For sale at J. C. Henry's Drug Store.

Select Poetry.

The Enoch of Calaveras.

BY F. BRET HARTE.

"Well, dog my cats! Say, stranger,
You must have travelled far!
Just flood your lower level
And light a fresh cigar.
Don't tell me! In this weather!
You hoofed it all the way?
Well, slice my liver lengthwise!
Why, stranger, what's to pay?

"Huntin' yer wife, you tell me!
Well, now dog-gone my skin!
She thought you dead and buried
And then bestowed her fin
Upon another fellow!
Just put it here, old pard?
Some fellows strike the soft things,
But you have hit it hard.

"I'm right onto your feelins,
I know how it would be,
If my own shrub sloped over
And got away from me.
Say, stranger, that old sage hen,
That's cookin' thar inside,
Is warranted the finest wool,
And just a square yard wide.

"I wouldn't hurt yer, pardner,
But I tell you, na man
Was ever blessed as I am
With that old pelican.
It's goin' on some two year
Since she was jined to me,
She was a widder prior,
Her name was Sophy Lee—

"Good God! Old man, what's happened?
Her? She? Is that the one?
That's her? Your wife, you tell me?
Now reach down for yer gun,
I never injured no man,
And no man me, but squealed,
And any one who takes her
Must do it d—d well heeled?

Listen? Surely. Certainly
I'll let you look at her,
Peek through the door, she's in thar,
Is that your furnitur'?
Speak, man, quick! You're mistaken!
No! Yours! You recognize
My wife, your wife the ame one?
The man who says so, lies!

"Don't mind what I say, pardner,
I'm not much on the gush,
But this thing come down on me
Like fours upon a flush.
If that's your wife—hold—steady!
That bottle Now, my coat,
She'll think me dead as you were.
My pipe. Thar. I'm afloat.

"But let me leave a message.
No; tell her that I died.
No, no; not that way, either,
Just tell her that I cried.
He's mighty much o' Been.
Or by the God that hates you,
You'll see me back again!"

Miscellaneous.

THE REVISED BIBLE.

The New Testament in a New Form—The Story of the English Bible.

The revision of the New Testament, which has just been published simultaneously in this country and in England, was begun in 1870 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; the first step being taken by the Convocation of the Diocese of Canterbury. A committee was appointed by each of the two houses of Convocation, Bishops and Delegates.

This committee was authorized "to seek the co-operation of any eminent for scholarship, to whatever nation or religious body they belonged." This committee was divided into companies, one of which took charge of the Old and the other of the New Testament. In 1872 both companies sought the assistance of American scholars, and two similar companies were formed here, which have since held regular sittings in the Bible House in New York. Since that time the labors and researches of the two societies have been prosecuted in concert, and the result is now undergoing criticism.

The tongue of the language of the King James version of the bible—the one now in use by Protestants—has been a source of tribulation to many people of late years. Even as long ago as 1768 a gentleman in London undertook what he called a "Liberal Translation of the New Testament," with the special object of toning up the language of the book. What he contemplated in this line the reader will infer from the fact the parable of the Prodigal Son, which begins with the simple phrase, "A certain man had two sons," was made by him to commence with the high-sounding declaration that "A gentleman of splendid family and oppulent fortune had two sons."

The King James version has been accepted only by English and American Protestants sects, and therefore the present revised edition will not affect either the Roman Catholic Church or the Continental Protestant sects. The former uses what is known as the Latin Vulgate, and the latter generally held by revised editions of Luther's translation. The Vulgate was translated from the original languages by Jerome at the beginning of the fifth century. Jerome's production as it first appeared differed so materially in some points from the Vetus Italia, the version then accepted by the Church, that its author was charged with heresy and falsification. Even so great and good a man as St. Augustine joined in this charge for a time. Gradually, however, the work gained in favor, and in two hundred years after Jerome's death it became the universally-received version of the Church. This version, after having been three times revised—first, under the direction of Charlemagne, in the ninth century, then by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the eleventh century, and finally by Cardinal Nicolaus, in the twelfth century,—was declared by the Tridentine Council, in 1546, the authorized version of the Roman Church. The authenticated edition of this version decreed by the Council was produced in the year 1590 by Pope Sixtus V.

There is extant an English translation of the Vulgate called the "Douay version," used by the English Roman Catholics. This translation was made about the middle of the sixteenth century by Gregory Martin, a distinguished Hebrew and Greek scholar, connected at that time with the Roman Catholic Seminary at Douay, Flanders. It was brought out to counteract the influence of the Protestant versions of the Bible that were then being so widely circulated by the leaders of the Reformation. In the preface to this "Douay version" the publishers said that the work was a special one, forced upon them by "the present time, state, and condition of our countrie." The other English version they referred to as "heretical translations of the Scriptures, poisoning the people under color of divine authoritie."

Of English translations of the Bible the first complete one was that of John Wycliffe, who was born in Yorkshire about 1324. Educated at Oxford, he took orders as a priest and soon attained to eminence. He was the pioneer of the English Reformation. Thrice tried for heresy, he was acquitted the first time through the able advocacy of John of Gaunt, and the second time escaped condemnation through the influence of the Queen Mother; but on his third arraignment, for lecturing at Oxford against transubstantiation, he was found guilty, and was forbidden by the King, Richard II., to lecture any further in that city. Three years after this, in 1384, Wycliffe died, being stricken with paralysis while performing divine service at his church in Lutterworth. Forty-seven years after his death, by order of the Council of Constance, and by special command of Pope Martin V., his bones were disinterred and publicly burned, the ashes being cast into a neighboring stream. Wicliffe's translation of the New Testament was completed in 1380. His version of the Old Testament followed about two years later. These, of course, were in manuscript form, and the art of printing being then unknown, it was only by the slow process of writing that copies could be multiplied. This made the Scriptures at once scarce and costly. The price usually paid at that time for a copy of Wycliffe's Bible was five marks, equal to over $200 of our money. Nor was this the only obstacle to Scripture reading in those days. Men read the Bible then at the peril of their lives. Parliament, in 1414, having passed a law prohibiting every one from reading the Scriptures in English under penalty of forfeiting "land, catel, life and goods from theyr heyres forever."

For a century and a half the people of England were almost wholly dependent for the knowledge of the scriptures upon those condemned manuscript copies of the Bible left them by Wycliffe. Then appeared in 1525, Tyndale's translation of the New Testament. This was secretly printed in part at Cologne, but, the secret becoming known, Tyndale flew up the Rhine to Worms, and there he completed his work. Six thousand copies were printed. These were stealthyly conveyed to London, concealed in merchandise pors, and were as eagerly sought for that people received them gladly, but by the King and Bishops the 'pernicious books,' as they were styled, were interdicted. Again, too Parliament interfered, decreeing that these books "should be by authority of this act clearly and utterly abolished, extinguished and forbidden to be kept or used in this realme, or elsewhere in Anie of the King's dominions." Tyndale was born in Glostershire in 1484. His life was early consecrated to the work of giving the Word of God to his countrymen in their native tongue.

The next English translation to appear was what was known as "Coverdale's Bible." This was printed in Antwerp in 1535. It was not translated out of the original languages, but, as the author confesses in its preface, "out of Douche and Latyn." This translation embraced the Apocrypha, and was the first collection of the Scriptures in English published in a single volume. Two years later "Matthews's Bible" was published. This was a revision of the two works last named, rather than a translation. The editor, John Rogers, who for some inexplicable reason adopted the non de plume of "Thomas Matthews," was treated with great consideration by Edward VI., but on the accession of Mary he was arrested, and, after an imprisonment of two years, was burned at Smithfield. This Bible became the foundation of the Authorized Version of 1611. The next was an edition in 1539 by Richard Taverner. This, also, was a revision of former issues, but the work was well done. Taverner, strange to say, was a lawyer, but was licensed to preach by Edward VI. He was a very eccentric man both in dress and speech. He would sometimes, it is said, appear in the pulpit dressed in a damask gown, velvet bonnet and gold chain, with a sword by his side. Preaching to the Oxford students on one occasion he began by saying: "I have brought you some biscuits baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit and the sweet swallows of salvation."

Other English versions of the Scriptures published in the sixteenth century were "The Great Bible," so called because of its size, the pages being fifteen inches by nine, larger than those of any other Bible; "Whittingham's New Testament," remarkable as the first edition of the Scriptures in which the text was broken into verses, and with numerals used to distinguish them; "The Geneva Bible," the first English Bible printed in Roman type, and also the first in which *italics* were used to denote words supplied by the translators; and last of all, an edition known as "The Bishops' Bible," whose title page was embellished with a half length portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The most correct of these was the Genevan version. This outlived all the others, and for a long time was a powerful rival of the Authorized Version of King James.

Quite a number of Bibles have appeared, which owing to some minor error, have received humorous nicknames, by which they are still known to Bibliomaniacs. An edition of Matthews's Bible, published in 1551, was called "The Bug Bible," because the passage in Psalms xci., 5, which in our version reads, "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night," was rendered in that book, "So that thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for any buggies by night." Another edition, the Genevan, was called 'The Breeches Bible,' because it rendered Genesis 3-7, "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches*." The Bishops' Bible, 1568, on account of rendering Jer. viii., 22, as "Is there no *tryacle* in Gilead?" was dignified with the *sobriquet* "The Treacle Bible." The same passage being rendered in the Douay Version, "Is there no rosen in Gilead?" that has been nicknamed the "Rosin Bible." An edition of the Authorized Version, published in Oxford in 1717, is known as "The Vinegar Bible," a name given it because of a printer's blunder in rendering the title to Luke 20, "The parable of the Vinegar," instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard."

The worst nickname of all is that given to an edition of the Authorized Version printed in London by Barker & Lucas in 1631. In this edition an important word is left out of the Seventh Commandment, making it read: "Thou shalt commit adultery." Naturally this is called "The Wicked Bible." Other mistakes, grave or gay, have been made in different editions of the Bible by printers; as, for instance, when Paul is made to say, "Purge your conscience from *good* works," instead of from *dead* works; and again, where our Saviour's words, in the beatitudes, "Blessed are the peace-makers," are made to read—for the special comfort, we suppose, of office-seekers—"Blessed are the place-makers." In view of these typographical blunders, it seems only in accordance with the fitness of things that one Bible should have made David say, in Psalms 119, 161, instead of "princes have persecuted me without a cause," "printers have persecuted me without a cause."

A Few Plain Facts for True Democrats.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Hagerstown Mail, the accredited organ of Governor Hamilton, in its issue of May 20th, 1881, in speaking of bounties to soldiers under the bill creating the defense loan in 1864 and subsequent acts, gives a full and entire statement taken from the comptroller's reports from September 30th, 1864, to September 30th, 1880, inclusive—showing the entire amount paid for bounties in the different years, making the total sum of $6,058,368.16.

If the object of the Mail was to point out the corruptions and extravagance of the Democratic party and to arraign it before the public, in order to shew thereby the necessity of a change of leaders and reform, the writer proposes to show in a few words how far the Democratic party is responsible. It will be remembered by those whose memories are not treacherous that the Democratic party came into power in the State really in 1868, and that of the $6,058,368.16 paid for bounties $4,125,430.25 were paid prior to September 30, 1867, and were paid by the Republicans in four years, and that the Democrats in the thirteen years following—from 1868 to 1880—paid but $1,932,937.91, which in detail is as follows:

Amount paid for bounties—		
To September 30th, 1864		$1,281,668.90
" "	1865	1,781,166.88
" "	1866	727,196.91
" "	1867	335,397.56
		$4,125,430.25
Bounties paid of previous years paid by Robert Fowler, treasurer, elected by Republicans.		
Amount paid—		
To Sept. 30, 1868,	$859,151.22	
" " 1869,	578,320.00	
		$1,437,471.22
		$5,562,901.47
This amount of $1,437,471.22 was paid by Robert Fowler, treasurer, elected by the Democrats in 1868.		
Amount paid—		
To Sept. 30, 1870,	$233,412 53	
" " 1871	71,150.00	
		304,562.53
This amount of $304,562.53 was paid by John Merryman, treasurer, elected by the Democrats in 1870.		
Amount paid—		
To Sept. 30, 1872,	$40,100.00	
" " 1873,	16,800.00	
		56,900.00
This amount of $56,900 was paid by John W. Davis, treasurer, elected by the Democrats in 1872.		
Amount paid—		
To Sept. 30, 1874,	$13,350.00	
" " 1875,	11,759.00	
" " 1876,	2,925.00	
" " 1877,	4,800.00	
" " 1878,	20,004.16	
" " 1879,	11,600.00	
" " 1880,	69,575.00	
		134,024.16
Total		$6,058,368.16

The amount of $134,024.16 was paid by Barnes Compton, treasurer, elected by the Democrats in 1874, and was for seven years.

It will thus be seen that $5,562,901.47 was paid in six years by Robert Fowler, treasurer, who was the particular friend of Gov. Hamilton, and who did more to elect him United States senator than any other man in the State; and this amount was paid in six years, while the three other treasurers—John Merryman, John W. Davis and Barnes Compton—in eleven years paid but $495,466.69. It is presumed that no one who knew Robert Fowler would for a moment believe he would be guilty of or connive at fraud—beside this, for a considerable time Mr. David Fowler, his son, against whose integrity and honesty no man would dare utter a word, was bounty clerk in the comptroller's office and adjusted the bounty claims. As to the justness or unjustness of these claims the writer has no knowledge, and he makes this statement only to show that if there were frauds they were not committed by the Democratic party and its present managers.

JUSTICE.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A War Relic.

In a very full report recently published in the Philadelphia Ledger, reference is made to the case of Mr. George I. Graham a prominent politician and active journalist, connected with the Philadelphia Sunday Mirror, who, by using the great German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, was cured of a troublesome case of rheumatism, contracted during the war. He closes his statement with—"to those who are afflicted with that complaint, it is worth its weight in gold."

A little girl sent out to hunt eggs came back unsuccessful, complaining that "lots of hens were standing round doing nothing."

Rules for the Government of Local Boards of Health, as Issued by the State Board.

1. Local Boards shall inform themselves as far as practicable, respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the districts over which they have supervision; especially the causes of pollution and lessening of the supplies of drinking water in their respective counties or districts.

2. They shall inquire into and ascertain by such means as are at their disposal, the cause, origin and distribution of diseases within their respective districts, and ascertain to what extent the same have depended on conditions capable of removal or mitigation.

3. They shall, by inspection of their respective districts, both systematically at certain periods and at intervals as occasion may require, keep themselves informed of the conditions injurious to health existing therein.

4. They shall advise the State Board on all matters affecting the health of their respective districts, and, in cases requiring it they shall certify, for the guidance of the State Board, as to any matter in respect of which a certificate may be essential as the basis or in aid of sanitary or legal action.

5. On receiving information of the outbreak of any contagious, infectious or epidemic disease of a dangerous character within their respective districts, they or one of their number shall visit the spot without delay and inquire into the causes and circumstances of such outbreak, and give immediate information to the State Board in reference thereto.

6. They shall give information to the State Board of the existence in their respective districts of any nuisance injurious to health, and the said Board shall, as early as practicable thereafter, take such steps, authorized by the statutes in that behalf, as the circumstances of the case may justify and require.

7. They shall inquire into any offensive process of trade carried on within their respective districts, and report to the State Board on the appropriate means for the prevention of any nuisance or injury to health therefrom.

8. They shall prepare quarterly reports, to be made on the 1st of January, April, July and November, to be embodied in an annual report to be made on the 1st of November in each year, comprising tabular statements of the sickness and mortality within their respective districts, classified according to diseases, ages and localities, and a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease. The annual report shall also contain an account of the proceedings in which they have taken part or advised, so far as such proceedings relate to conditions dangerous to health, and also an account of the supervision exercised by them for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the State Board has power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have been so required and taken in respect of the same during the year.

9. They shall give immediate information to the State Board of any outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease within their respective districts, and shall transmit to the Secretary of the State Board, together with their annual report, on forms which will be provided, a return of the sickness and deaths within their respective districts, so far as the same can be ascertained.

10. Three members of the local Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

People begin to ask themselves everywhere what has this great Republican party done and what is it doing for the country? They see it just now engaged in a desperate fight over the public plunder and neglecting every public interest in this disgraceful scramble. And as they look on with contempt at this exhibition, which has about as much dignity as a first-class dog fight, they recall the fact that under Hayes it did little else than carefully conceal the stealing which it fostered, and that with loud and interminable professions of virtue in the last dozen years, it has only produced scandal after scandal, until the whole history of the party in this period is made up of Belknap, Robeson, Pacific Mail, star route, whiskey fraud, carpet bag, salary grab and a multitude of other jobberies of the basest and most vulgar kind, mixed in with the most abject subjection to railroad and other corporation influences. And in all that time no one can recall without an effort a solitary public service the party has rendered. It might as well inscribe on its banners "millions for plunder, not one cent for the public interests."—Herald.

Godey's Lady's Book for June.

Godey's Lady's Book for June completes the One hundred and Second Volume. It opens with a beautiful steel plate illustration of Sir Kenneth and Saladin, from Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman;" contains the usual rich array of Fashions in beautiful colors, and numerous illustrations of dress for ladies and children. The Literary Department contains an intensely interesting novel (all complete) by Margaret Vandegrift, various short stories by good writers, and the usual Work Department, Fashion Department, Puzzles and Games, Rich Recipes, etc., etc. By all odds, it is the best of the Fashion Books. Any of our readers who do not take the Lady's Book can be supplied, promptly, by leaving their orders at this office. The publishers agree to start a subscription with any month you may select.

A night errand in the nineteenth century—if a married man, running after soothing syrup. If a single man, a pitcher of beer before bed-time.

The Jews talk of erecting a national synagogue in Washington.

In Paris a post-office is to be annexed to every telegraph bureau.

Canada will send a regiment to the Yorktown celebration.

The finger rings of this country are worth $58,000,000.

The salary of the Emperor of Russia is $10,000,000.

The best way to circulate a story is to try to keep it a secret.

A man who feels perfectly well never growls at the weather.

Kind words are bald-headed: they can never dye.

A goat, like many people always puts in many "buts."

Young ladies in London now all carry canes.

The first cotton mill in California is in process of erection.

"You can tell a "duck" of a bonnet by the way it "sets."

The time has arrived for cream-ate-ing girls.

Wild oats are the only crop that grow by gas light.

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

"The Western Union" is run by a little click.