DEMOCRAT AND NEWS.

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION EVER ATTAINED BY ANY PAPER IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 19, 1881.

L. Jaff. Melbourne & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 128 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., are authorized to contract for advertisements for this paper at our best rates.

Washington Expectant.

Washington is all akimbo, like the wedding guest who "smote his breast" to get to the marriage feast. The "doings" for General Garfield's inaugural are going to make up in show for the piebald makeshift of Hayes' sinister sneaking in four years ago. Even the immensity of the public buildings turns out to be too small for the needs of the emergency. Everybody wants everybody else's place. The hotels, never much to brag of at best, are to be weltering hives of packed humanity. The facades on the avenue are rented already at fabulous rates and the heartburnings and backbitings of the official hierarchies, down to the infinitesimal malist graduation, would furnish the most uproarious comic elements for a volume of *Punch*. What the attraction of the scene on the 4th of March is it would be difficult to define. Beyond the half hour ceremonial in the Senate chamber, when the [illegible] of the foreign diplomats [illegible] for a moment a foreign air in [illegible] simple and monotonous forms, [illegible]re is absolutely nothing to stir the most fervid imagination. The small Senate chamber will be packed uncomfortably both above and below. Chester A. Arthur will take the oath of office first, at the hands probably of Senator Thurman. Then General Garfield will march down the centre aisle arm in arm with R. B. Hayes—who four years ago, looking very red and nervous, as though dreading the apparation of the rightful owner, marched in arm in arm with U. S. Grant, both wrapped up in thick overcoats, for it was a raw day. Then General Garfield will betake himself to the north front of the Capitol and will make a speech, which no one can hear save those crowded about the porch; then he will take a carriage [illegible]ve to the White House, or what is [illegible] and the show of the day will be [illegible] the night will be given to a big [illegible] where everybody will sweiter for hours and go home in the morning denuded of wraps and other incidentals of a portable nature. All things considered, therefore, it is doubtful if it pays to take part in the Presidential fete. The procession of soldiery will not be as imposing as a regimental parade, and if the day follows the traditions the wind will sweep most of the merrymakers indoors.

Hancock Will Attend.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Executive Committee on the inauguration ceremonies, at its meeting to-night, announced that, financially, everything was in a flourishing condition, and that ample funds are in hand to push forward the deed that the order of proceedings decided upon. The Blackwater Canal must be divided into four divisions: First, the regular army; second, Pennsylvania associations; third, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic; fourth, volunteer military. It was announced at the meeting by Colonel Corbin that he received, in this evening's mail, a letter from General Hancock, stating that he had so arranged his affairs as to be able to attend the celebration, and would be quartered at Wormley's Hotel. It had been feared from the tone of General Hancock's first letter announcing the receipt of an invitation that his business would prevent his attendance.

The father of Charlie Ross, writing to the latest discoverers of the lost boy in Canada, says that the last spark of hope has gone out, and he mourns the lost one as dead. After giving reasons why the Canada boy cannot possibly be Charlie, [illegible] believed that would remember his brother Walter, who was taken away with him, and had also thought that he would even have a distinct recollection of the feeling of loneliness that he must have experienced when he found he was in the hands of strangers and separated from his parents." On another recent occasion Mr. Ross said: "The only tidings I have ever received of Charlie since he was stolen was the demand for a ransom of $20,000. If I had paid that, I would have had him long before this. As it is, I have spent $60,000, and have not got him."

From what is already known of the new version of the New Testament, it is certain that in at least two places a word hitherto familiar has given way to one less used in common speech. Capernaum, according to the revised text of Luke, [illegible] "into Hades," instead [illegible]; while in the same Gospel it is said of the rich man, in the parable of Lazarus, that "in Hades he lifted up his eyes, being in torment."—Should this substitution prove to be general, perhaps polite people, including, of course, newspapers, will henceforth feel obliged to spell the word, when used outside of Scriptural connection, as H—s.

A Novel Ice-Boat Race.—The novel scene of a race between an ice-boat and a railroad express train was witnessed on the Hudson last Tuesday. A good breeze was blowing, and the ice was in excellent condition. A little boat called the Whiz tackled the first express up the river road in the afternoon, and an exciting five-mile race took place. The engineer of the train put on extra steam, and, the passengers taking in the situation, became exciters from the windows. The race was a closely contested one, but the white-winged racer reached the five mile point "a leetle ahead" of the train.

Conkling was not at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate Monday and Matthews, Billings & Co. did not even get an airing. In the meantime Hayes is hearing from the country, and if he holds out much longer on Matthews we shall begin to believe that Conkling must have been mistaken when he said that he had no more backbone than an angleworm. But he owes Matthews so much; there's the rub. Chief Lear Jim Anderson knows all about that.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor: Col. Austin has nobly dared to join issue with some of the blatant advocates of the Blackwater Canal. The *Era* predicted opposition to that great internal improvement, when he said—"There are always plenty to write (about it) that don't know what they are writing about. Any number of these (those) will crop out before the Blackwater Canal is completed, and nine out of ten will oppose it." Wonderful prophet! that he should so ken the future. Surprising! that he should have so low an opinion of the intelligence of his people—that "nine out of ten" who may write about his great enterprise "will oppose it," and yet "not know what they are writing about." That editor, of course, knows. He is a knowing man, both for himself and others, what great enterprises of the day are needed, and when he and some others, equally as egotistic, say that that greatly needed enterprise,—needed to who?—echo answers—the Blackwater Canal must be constructed,—ignorant be the men who dare to question its propriety. Suppose the Blackwater Canal is the invention of thought of master minds, all living—save the wise and eloquent inventor of Caroline—within the radius of a mile square, may not the narrow and untutored intellect of the industrious masses, in rural life, who in answer to the bugle call, have come forth and sat at the feet of the learned Gamaliels, be permitted to the exercise of some independence of thought and word, or must they sit as a packed jury and render a verdict in accordance with the wishes of their counsel? The editorial statement referred to is repugnant. It was an artifice to prejudice the public mind in advance against opinions adverse to the canal project. It was an effort at intimidation of the modest and refiring minds in country life, and it was strikingly anti-republican in the spirit that prompted its utterance.

We lawyers and editors, with all our capacity for talking and writing, and the cunning and shrewdness consequent to our vocations, yet the God of nature has not distributed to us all the brains. The yeomanry, in fact, of country life, noble in their calling, and honest in their plans, sitting by blazing open fires in winter, with warm feet and cool heads, can reason as fairly, if not as logically, as we. And we know how men of letters, of science, of art, and of statesmanship of highest renown have risen by the force of their own mental activity, who belonged to that class. Don't say then our common people know not what they write. "Carl" in the *Era* of Feb. 5th endorses the *Era's* statement, and of course he is now well established in that article of his faith Col. Austin, the first to attempt at carricature of the Blackwater canal theory, "knows not what he writes." Who is "Carl?" Austin writes over his true name. All that has been said at the Court-house about the canal was publicly spoken, and how is it that the man who replies to Austin makes himself a stranger before the public? Is he one of the individuals, of whom Austin has mentioned in his letter, that finds it more convenient for argument's sake to hide behind a *nom de plume?* Really I think Col. Austin ought to know well of the [illegible] that he in turn may better apprehend the 'true inwardness' of his critic. But what of the 'true inwardness' of a man who 'strikes back' under an assumed name, or strikes for Col. Wallace with the weapon of innendo? What has the Blackwater canal to do with Col. Austin's political aspirations, if he has any? Perhaps not more than Col. Wallace's lands lying adjacent to the proposed route of the canal. "Carl," the next friend of Col. Wallace, says Austin is writing to keep his name before the public, as much as to say that writing and speaking upon so important a subject as the 'canal' affords a fine opportunity for gaining public notoriety, whether for 'political reasons' or to establish a reputation for public spirit. "Carl" further says, "men differ in their ideas of what constitutes prominence," [illegible] like Mr. Wilson Byrn, who has a reputation for public enterprise, and ever ready to give the weight of his influence in favor of railroads, canals, &c., would not hesitate to say over his own signature what he desired to say in reply to those who had excepted to his views. But a man who has made no reputation heretofore for public enterprise—never built a railroad or established a bank—but happens now, for reasons best known to himself, to favor the experiment of digging a canal, mainly, if not altogether, at the public expense, is not likely over his own signature to talk disparagingly of those who show signs of disfavor to that enterprise, and say of them, in the language of "Carl", "Experience has clearly demonstrated that such men are of little worth when any internal improvement is in contemplation." Not men who live in glass houses will not stand in the front of their door and cast stones. But oh! that prayer "from windows in full view of the county seat," especially the south side, and with in the upper middle window thereof.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want it distinctly understood that I am not herein opposing "Carl" & Co's great enterprise. I never was willing to be denoted as a Know-nothing. Sam Corley, the colored man, who had frequently been arraigned before the court for misdemeanors, but having been absent for a week, was met by the clerk, who asked what he had been doing, when he replied, "Dat ar is what's de matter, boss; I is ashamed to meet the jedge, because I has'nt been up before him for a whole week." Is dat what's de matter with "Carl," that he does not use his true name because he hasn't been before the public long enough now as an advocate of great internal improvements? At any rate, I am ashamed to be classed among the Know-nothings, but I will say for somebody else, if the canal project should unfortunately fail, it will be like the story of the poor man's cow that died while being taught to live without eating. Verdict of the "crowner's quest"—Nobody to blame. Until made personally acquainted with "Carl," I remain a

"Looker on in Venice."

Feb. 10, 1881.

The *Golden Rule* says that "it costs a community more to support one liquor saloon than it does to run half a dozen churches," and the *Retailer* retorts that "there's more fun in the one saloon than in the six churches."

Municipal Elections in Pennsylvania—The Contest in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—The municipal election passed off very quietly today. The weather was fine and a heavy vote was polled.

The republican ticket is headed by Wm. S. Stokely, the present incumbent, for mayor, and opposed by a combination of democrats and reformers, whose ticket is headed by Samuel G. King, democrat. The combination ticket was formed by co-operation of citizens of both political parties, and though the candidate of the reformers for mayor is a democrat of good character, the politicians are opposed to him, and have all along been working for the republican ticket, as, although their own party is in the minority, they get their share of patronage under the system that has prevailed.

Returns from over two thirds of the wards indicate the election of Samuel G. King, dem., for mayor, by 5,000 majority; Wm. Nelson West, rep., for city solicitor, by over 10,000 majority; John Hunter, (the nominee of the committee of one hundred and the democrats,) by over 20,000 majority.

Major Lyon, democrat, citizens' candidate for mayor of Pittsburg, was to-day elected over Miles Humphrey, republican; William G. Rowe, republican, for mayor; Joseph Hausum, democrat, for city controller, and John E. Arthur, democrat, for city treasurer, were elected yesterday at Reading, Pa. Mr. James Barton, jr., republican, was elected mayor of Chester, Pa.

Joseph McCarter, democrat, was elected mayor of Erie City by 575 majority. Pressley Arbuckle, republican, was elected comptroller by 60 majority.

John C. Hergan, rep., was elected mayor to day of Harrisburg.

Eckley B Cox, dem., has been elected State Senator for the Wilkesbarre, Pa., district, over Thos. J. Edwards, rep.

The Deadlock Over the Pennsylvania Senatorship—Gen. Beaver Still Busy.

Harrisburg, Pa. Feb. 15.—All efforts of Senator Cameron and his friends to break the line of the bolting republicans have proved abortive, and the election of a Senator is as far distant as ever. Gen. Beaver, selected by the former supporters of Oliver as their candidate, is greatly disappointed with the result of his presence here, the Bayne men having shown no disposition to support him because they regarded him as the Cameron candidate. The General to night expressed a determination to make a speaking tour of the State if he should not be elected this week, and get at the bottom of public sentiment. He thinks the masses of the republican party are for him, and all that will be necessary to bring the bolting republicans to terms will be to arouse them to the importance of the senatorial issue.

Senator Cameron made an unsuccessful effort last night to effect a compromise on Beaver through Representatives Wolfe and Mopes. He assured them that Beaver would recognize the independent republicans in the distribution of patronage, &c., if the Bayne men came to his rescue. He was answered that under no circumstances would the Bayne men turn traitors, they would not dare to do so, and had not enough manliness to be his own master. There is no prospect of the breaking of the deadlock, which began four weeks since.

The New Bible--Quick Work.

The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation, and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York city, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies will be sold at a very exorbitant price. The publication proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making up on it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 500 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, for $1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York.

Crushed and Burned in a Hut.—In Moore county, N. C., Sunday night, a hut, which was occupied by a party of turpentine burners, was blown down by a storm, precipitating the roof, with its immense weight, upon the sleeping men beneath. Five were instantly crushed to death and two others severely wounded. To add to the horrors of the accident some straw inside of the shelter caught fire from a camp fire near by. Before they could effect their escape the men were enveloped in flames. The bodies of the five men who were killed by the falling of the roof were burned to a crisp.—One of the wounded was horribly burned about the legs, arms and chest, and the [illegible] way. One of these succeeded in escaping from the terrible prison of fire and dragging his companions with him, not, however, without sustaining painful burns.

A Good Exhibit.—An evidence of the prosperity that has come to the country during the past twelve months is given in the report to the New York Legislature by the superintendent of banking, which shows that in that State alone, during the past year, the people who patronize savings banks have added $45,000,000 to their deposits. The decrease in deposits in 1878 was $13,748,419, whilst the increase in 1879 was $20,188,862—less than half the increase of the year just closed.

THE FALL OF LIMA

Residents Flying from the City—Sacks Callao.

Panama, February 5.—Advices from Lima by the steamer San furnish accounts of the battles [illegible] rillas and Miraflores, differing [illegible] from the reports previously publ[illegible] All accounts concur in the fact [illegible] Chilian attack on the Peruvian [illegible] on the 13th of January was a [illegible] surprise. On the 17th a division [illegible] into Lima, composed of the Boln[illegible] Bulnes infantry, the Carbineers and [illegible] adores of the Cavalry and three [illegible] of artillery, and through an im[illegible] throng which lined the streets, bus[illegible] was profoundly quiet, marched the [illegible] Santa Cateline Cuartel, where the [illegible] ian flag was hoisted over the Peru[illegible] Capitol. It is admitted by the Chil[illegible] that had the Peruvians been comm[illegible] by a man of any military ability the[illegible] would have been a difficult and pe[illegible] an impossible one. The Peruvians fo[illegible] well, but there was no head to direct [illegible] movements of so large a body of me[illegible]

When the result of the battle of C[illegible] rillas was known in Lima thousand[illegible] people fled in different directions. A[illegible] 3,000 took refuge at Ancon, where [illegible] neutral fleet was stationed. Many of t[illegible] were without means of subsistence [illegible] as the stragglers from the front began [illegible] appear fears were entertained that t[illegible] would rob and plunder these poor [illegible] gees. About 200 men were sent on [illegible] from the central ships and a patrol w[illegible] set around the town both night and day [illegible] Stragglers as they came in were disarmed [illegible] and order was strictly maintained. Train[illegible] between Callao and Lima are now run[illegible] ning as usual. The forts in Callao were [illegible] blown up and guns spiked, but not effectually. Many of the large guns are in [illegible] perfect order. The populace in Callao [illegible] sacked many stores, some of which were [illegible] owned by foreigners. Many Italians suffered severely. The Urban Guard, composed of foreigners, turned out and had a lively fight with the mob, killing numbers and suffering some losses among their own numbers before the pillage was stopped. The foreigners in Lima had to undertake the protection of that city during the 15th and 16th of January and had a stiff fight with the party which sacked and burned the Chinese quarter.

Conkling Starts for Mentor—Going to Visit Garfield to See What Can Be Done.

Senator Conkling has set out on his long-delayed journey to Mentor. His object in going to Mentor, as explained by a political lieutenant of his on Tuesday, is to see what can be done. He left Washington on the limited express train of palace cars at 9½ A. M. on Monday, and arrived at the foot of Desbrosses street at 3.50 P. M. He was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was shown to his accustomed room, which had been engaged by telegraph. Mr. Conkling never travels at night when he can avoid it.

His callers at the Fifth Avenue were few, but it is understood that he perfected arrangements, and that his reserve forces are in easy supporting distance, which was due at Buffalo [illegible] 12 o'clock Wednesday morning. He intended to sleep in Buffalo and take a morning train to Mentor, where General Garfield's sleigh will be in waiting for him at the station.

A Huge Appropriation Bill.—The pension appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate and now before the House appropriation committee, appropriates $68,282,366 68, being the largest pension appropriation bill ever perfected either by this government or any other, and is more than all the pension appropriations of all the governments on earth combined. This is not entirely owing to the arrears of pensions law, although before that was enacted the pension expenditures were annually less than one half the amount now about to be appropriated. The [illegible] war of 1812 was [illegible] in the aggregate. There are now on the rolls over thirty-five thousand widows and survivors of that war. It is remarked at the pension office that no one engaged in that war seems to have died in the last half century. The effect of this immense swelling of the pension roll is to postpone indefinitely the pensioning of the survivors of the Mexican war. A convention of the survivors is to meet at Louisville on the 22d, and a strong memorial will be sent to Congress asking that the claims of the Mexican soldiers be considered.—The justness of these claims is generally acknowledged, but there is a general disposition to further increase the pension budget. It is estimated that there are only eight thousand survivors of that war, but from the way survivors of the war of 1812 have turned up there must be a [illegible]

The Winter Glories of Niagara.—The icy glories of Niagara Falls have departed, probably for the season. A few weeks ago the spectacle of the falls was one of exceptional beauty. The fantastic forms assumed by the ice are rapidly losing their outlines, owing to the thaw, and in a few days more, if the mild weather continues, will have resolved themselves into their original element. A late despatch from the falls says that all the tree and shrub ice, together with the pendent and fringe ice, has disappeared.—The icicles and ice mounds still remain; but the mounds have lost their beautiful white appearance, and look as if sand had been poured over them—the result of the muddy water coming over the falls. The warm weather has opened a hole about fifteen feet in diameter in the casing of the Bridal Fall, which looked like one huge icicle, but it still forms a pretty picture, with the water falling behind it.

A Discouraging Report.—The colored people of Shubuta, Miss., got the Kansas craze last year, and appointed one of their number to visit El Dorado and see whether it was advisable for them to go there. This commissioner has just returned to Shubuta, after a thorough investigation of Kansas, and is stumping Mississippi against the exodus. There is, he declares, no demand for colored labor in the State, and those unfortunates who have already emigrated there are suffering greatly.

THE DELAWARE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Engine and Eighteen Cars Demolished, and a Tramp Killed.

On Tuesday afternoon a fast freight train on the Delaware Railroad broke a coupling at Kirkwood, dropping behind eight cars in a deep cut near the curve at State Road Station. The engineer ran back to recouple the cars, and while thus engaged was run into by a local freight train, which had been passed at Kirkwood. The crash was tremendous. The advancing engine, deserted by the engineer and fireman—who jumped in time to save their lives—plowed through the rear car, which was, in turn, telescoped into the one next to it. The engine lay tilted in its side, while in its wake fragments of cars of various descriptions were strewed up twenty feet in height. In one of the cars on top were half a dozen live hogs. The engine was a complete wreck, and no less than eighteen cars were more or less shattered. It was soon afterwards discovered that a man was buried in the ruins of the train. He was pinned to the earth, with his lower extremities crushed beneath an upturned gondola car, upon which was a half demolished way car—three jacks were vainly used to lift the mass from the groaning man, and he was finally extricated by digging out the earth beneath him. He gave his name as Michael Kane, of Red Bank, N. J., a tramp who had been jumping on the train to Middletown, apparently in a drunken condition. The debris of engine and cars completely blocked up the track, and it was midnight before the road was in order for the passage of trains.

IT WAS THE CAT.

Lashes at the Delaware Whipping-Post Last Saturday.

Persons, all men, were scourged at the lash at New Castle, Delaware, on Saturday in the presence of several hundred spectators. The first victim was J. W. Philmore, who had been sentenced to twenty lashes of the cat o' nine tails for the larceny of a suit of furniture. The bronzed face turned pale as he eyed the crowd and then the terrible pillory. But he shut his teeth tightly, and did utter a word as he walked up to the whipping post. He was stripped to the waist, as the cost which he had thrown over his shoulders to prevent him from taking cold while he walked out, removed, his white skin glittered in the morning light in contrast to his tanned and bearded face. Sheriff Clark then told him the sentence of the court, that he should receive twenty lashes on his bare back, and he was then placed in position. His hands were drawn up about 6 inches higher than his head, and locked with iron clasps to the sides of the iron post of the pillory. The "cat" was then handed to the sheriff. It consisted of a heavy oak handle, about two feet long, with nine heavy leather lashes, which had been carefully oiled, in order to make them flexible, each about two feet long. The man could be seen to nerve himself for the blow as the heavy cat lashed whip was raised in the air.—There was a listening pause, a sound and then a sharp, scarcely finished again during its punishment. The other strokes followed in quick succession, until the man's back was covered with red welts from his shoulders down to his hips. As each lash left its mark, there were one hundred and eighty red welts on him. Charles Iffy, a man about 50, was the next culprit. He was also charged with theft.—He received ten strokes uncomplainingly. Johnson Jenkins and William Benten, colored thieves, next bared their backs; the first received twenty, and the latter twelve lashes. Henry McGerger, a white man, was next flogged for thefts. When the strokes began to fall the man winced, although he did not utter a word. His face was pale and his teeth clinched. At about the thirteenth stroke of the cat the skin of his back was broken, and the dark blood oozed slowly out, and [illegible] through the crowd. [illegible] a sight [illegible] as this struck him, and turned for a moment from side to side. He did not, however, utter another exclamation during the punishment. Frank B. Martin, a stalwart build man about 28 years of age, was the last man whipped. He received twenty lashes for stealing a buffalo-robe. He shrank, as did all the others, at the first stroke, but stood the rest of his castigation without uttering a word or scarcely making a motion.

Paul Boyton Probably Killed.—The Philadelphia *North American* says Paul Boyton, the celebrated swimmer and inventor of the rubber life preserving suit, is believed to have fallen a victim in the war between Peru and Chili. Last fall he entered into a contract with the government of Peru to superintend a torpedo corps, and received a munificent remuneration. [illegible] hear from him since Christmas, although he wrote to that time he wrote weekly to a intimate friend in Philadelphia. In his last letter he inclosed his will, and said that the enemy were advancing, and that he believed he would not survive the impending battle. The long silence has filled his friends with alarm.—He is believed to have been killed.

According to the *Hotel Mail*, every lady [illegible] station in Austria knows how to cook. They do not learn the art at regular cooking clubs or at home, but they go to the house of a prince or rich banker where there is a famous chef, and learn from him. When a chef engages to cook for any one he reserves the right to receive and instruct as many young ladies as he pleases. When a banquet is to be given he notifies his pupils, and they come to watch the process, without necessarily knowing the mistress of the house. At this time it would be a great breach of etiquette for any member of the family to trespass upon the cook and his department.

The Rev. Mr. McLean appeared as a missionary among the Swedes at Red Wing, Minn., accompanied by a woman whom he introduced as his wife. The pair did effective revival work for several weeks. Then the Rev. Mr. Holquerest arrived, with proof that the woman was Mrs. Holquerest, who had eloped with the Rev. Mr. McLean.

Elegy Written in a White House Parlor.

Soon March will toll the knell of parting Hayes,
The years of fraud will have a doleful end,
And he and his their solitary ways
Home to Ohio mournfully will wend.

Save that perchance some scions of the stock
In fat positions may have taken root,
Until their heads be brought to Garfield's block,
Or lifted on the toe of Conkling's boot.

Back in Fremont, whence he should ne'er have come,
Remote from public haunts his life will be;
The voice of honest praise will still be dumb,
And he may court an earned obscurity.

The fruits of forgery, results of crime,
And all that made a swindled people bleed,
Await alike th' inevitable time—
The paths of fraud to dark damnation lead.

No more for him will conscience be wrung;
No more for him will rascals break the law;
No more for him will robbers go unhung;
No more will he another's salary draw.

W. A. Titus, 62 Ashland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, says: My wife is now as strong as ever, her regained health being directly due to the use of Hy. Recommend it to all kidney troubled persons.—See adv.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

One SEBASTOPOL STALLION, 3 years old. Apply to J. W. M. DEAN, near E. New Market. feb19-tf

Nat'l Bank of Cambridge.

Feb'y 16th, 1881.

FEBRUARY 22nd being a legal holiday, this Bank will be closed on that day. Paper maturing on the 22nd must be paid on the 21st instant. WM. H. JANNEY, Cashier. feb19-1t

Notice to Bridge Builders.

The County Commissioners invite "Sealed Proposals" for the building of a DRAW in the Bridge across Transquakin river, near Dorchester's mill. Proposals to be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 8th, 1881. The contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder; the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any bid deemed prejudicial to the interest of the county.

By order of the Commissioners,

GEO. J. MEEKINS, Clerk.

feb19 3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, Maryland letters of administration, on the estate of

MATTHEW J. PAUL,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the

30th DAY OF AUGUST, 1881,

or 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.

EDWIN DASHIELL,

Administrator de bonis non of Matthew J. Paul deceased. feb19-4t

ESTRAY.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to-wit:

I hereby certify that W. McLellan Tyler, of Dorchester county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the said county, this 14th day of February, 1881, as a stray trespassing upon his premises, one [illegible] steer, with a crop and a slit in the left ear, about 1 2 years old.

Given under my hand.

A. W. COOPER, J. P.

The owner of the said Yearling is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

W. McLELLAN TYLER. feb19-3t

Farmers' Meeting.

THE FARMERS of Dorchester county are respectfully invited to meet at their usual places of voting, in their respective Election districts

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 5th, 1881,

for the purpose of selecting delegates (not less than five) to represent them in a County Convention to be held in the Court House, on the FOLLOWING TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, for the purpose of electing FIVE DELEGATES to represent Dorchester county in a Farmers' Convention to be held at Salisbury on TUESDAY, MARCH 29th, to take into consideration the practicability of organizing a Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association for the lower counties of Maryland and Sussex county, Del.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. J. MEEKINS, Sec. & Treas. Agricultural Society of Cam. feb19-3t

$10 REWARD

Will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who destroyed the stove, window-sash, &c., of school house near Bishop's Head, Straits District. By order,

L. D. TRAVERS, Pres.

Jas. L. Bryan, Sec. [feb12-3t

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, HERD and other GRASS SEEDS. SEED PEAS, all the best varieties. Pure Vermont SEED POTATOES. Genuine No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO. Reliable Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS.

C. B. ROGERS, 133 Market Street, Philada. Our Garden Manual and illustrated catalogue free on application. [feb12

Ratification nisi.

Edward W. LeCompte vs. William J. Thomas, Admin'r of Henry C. Elliott, dec'd., and others.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county. No. 567 Chancery.

ORDERED, this 9th day of February, A. D., 1881, that a sale made and reported in this case by Thomas Keziah, Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Henry C. Elliott, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the day of July, A. D. 1881; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Cambridge, Md., for three successive weeks before the first day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1,025.

CHARLES LAKE, Clerk.

True copy, Test, CHARLES LAKE, Cl'k. feb12-3t

Ratification nisi.

Thomas H. Handy vs. Ada W. Handy, Harry T. Handy and others.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county. No. 1080 Chancery.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by William W. Mace, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Dr. Thomas H. Handy, dec'd., be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Cambridge, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1,380.

CHARLES LAKE, Clerk.

True copy, Test, CHARLES LAKE, Cl'k. feb12-3t

NOTICE.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Company of the State of Delaware, January 24th, 1881.

The Treasurer of the Company hereby gives notice that on and after February 1st, 1881, he will pay in cash, to the parties entitled to receive it, all balances standing to the credit of members on the books of the Company, on policies that have lapsed.

He will also pay all amounts due on scrip certificates issued in 1868, which have not been collected.

W. A. LaMOTTE, Treasurer. Cambridge, Md. (Chronicle copy 4t)

The Literary Revolution.

Victories are won every day. In January, 1879, "The Literary Revolution" was inaugurated by the publication of one small volume. At present, its list, published and in preparation, comprises nearly 175 volumes of standard books. It gives employment to about 500 hands, and now has facilities enough to issue 2,000,000 volumes, and probably 3,000,000 volumes will be required. The almost wonderful success which the "Revolution" has achieved is, doubtless, to be attributed to its leading principles, which are:

I. Publish only books of real merit.

II. That is worth reading is worth preserving—all books are neatly and strongly bound.

III. Work on the basis of the present cost of making books, which is very much less than it was a few years ago.

IV. Books have commonly been considered luxuries; in a free republic they ought to be considered necessities. To make $1 and a fraction is better than to make $5 only, and 1000 books sold at a profit of $1 each give a profit of only $1000, while 1,000,000 books sold at a profit of 1 cent each give a profit of $10,000; and it is more pleasure as well as more profit to sell the million.

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It has given me great pleasure to recommend your noble enterprise throughout Virginia. Your names will have to stand with those of Howard, Colton, Nightingale, Morse, Fulton, and Edison, as educators of the nineteenth century.—R. S. Barrett, Richmond, Va.

The books are received, and I am well pleased with them. Your company is worth more to the common people than the Peabody Fund. It makes me feel good to look at your catalogue. You deserve the praises of all classes of the people.—E. B. Warren, Yadkin College, North Carolina.

Thousands of blessings on the man who invented printing, thousands more for him who uses that invention for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen. The books which I have received from you are wonderful volumes for the money.—D. B. Conkling, Pastor Congregational Church, Whitewater, Wis.

Standard Books.

History. Macaulay's "England" reduced from $7.50 to $1.25; Gibbon's "Rome" from $9.00 to $2.00; Grote's "Greece" from $10.00 to $2.00; Rollin's "Ancient History," $1.75; Mommsen's "Rome," Creasy's "England," Guizot's "France," Menzel's "Germany," Duruy's "Rome," Yonge's "Frederick the Great," Taine's "French Revolution," Schiller's "Thirty Years' War," Creasy's "15 Decisive Battles of the World," paper, each 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

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