



Lemuel Malone, Editor and Proprietor.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

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VOLUME VII.

SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

NUMBER 33.

Salisbury Advertisements.

HOLLAND & COOPER, Attorneys at Law,
Practice in the Courts of Maryland and Delaware.

USTON HUMPHREYS, Attorney at Law,
Office in the City of Baltimore, Md.

LEWIS MALONE, Attorney at Law,
Office in the City of Baltimore, Md.

REGULAR HOUSE,
Main Street, Salisbury, Md.

ETANLEY TOADVIN, Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, Md.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS, Attorney at Law,
Office in the City of Baltimore, Md.

JAMES E. ELWOOD, Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, Md.

T. F. J. RIDER, Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, 321 Fourth and a Half Street,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN D. TRUITT, Justice of the Peace,
Office in the City of Baltimore, Md.

DR. L. S. BELL, Graduate of Baltimore Dental College,
(Class of 1872).

DENTIST,
Main St., Salisbury, Maryland.

A. W. WOODCOCK, Has on Hand
The Finest Assortment of
Elgin, Waltham & Springfield
AMERICAN WATCHES

SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen, solid 18k gold;
fine Gold Chains, Opera, Matinee,
Ladies and Children's bands,
some of the finest, carved
and engraved jewelry;
Bracelets, Sleeve
Buttons, etc., etc.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Finest quality Castors, Table and Butter
Spoons, Forks and Knives, Dinner
Bells, Napkin Rings, Ladles,
Pickle Forks, Sugar
Baskets, etc., etc.

Celebrated Mable & Todd Pens
None made finer and none as equal.
Agent for the celebrated

Lazarus & Morris Spectacles.

Full line of Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

SILVER WATCHES from \$5.00
Just received a large stock of
CLOCKS—Very Low.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully and practically repaired and warranted.

AMOS W. WOODCOCK, Main St., Salisbury, Md.

Orders for watches or anything in my line promptly filled. Also watches sent by express with full guarantee and sent back by express to the address of the customer.

LANCHARD, & Oyster Merchants, 314 S. Water St., Philadelphia.

Baltimore Advertisements.

A. B. WARNER Manufacturer of
Silver Ware, Rich Jewelry
Importers & Dealers in
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Silver-Plated Ware,
Table Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c.
No. 135 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.

WM. F. HOOPER & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers in
TWINES, NETTING, CORDAGE,
AND
Woodberry Cotton Duck,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Office Corner South & Pratt Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Seed of Death
is iniquity," but the THOMAS M. SEEDS
whose

CHEAP HATS & CAPS
go ahead everywhere, is to be found at
NO. 41 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES E. TROTTER, No. 22 Centre Market Street, Baltimore.
WIGGILL DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, & CLOTHING.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, & CLOTHING.

OIL CLOTHING—A SPECIALTY.
WHEN YOU VISIT BALTIMORE
CALL AT
Milliken's Linen Store,
103 BALTIMORE ST.,
For Linen Goods and Shirts.
DEVIRES, YOUNG & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.

PRICE LIST
B. WASKEYS
FURNITURE
WAREHOUSES
No. 3, 3th City Street,
Near Baltimore Street.

GEORGE PAGE & CO., Manufacturers of
Patent Portable Circular
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
SAW MILLS,
No. 5 Schrock Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

**Stationary Steam Engines,
Barrel Machinery, Saw Grinders,
Steam Boilers—all kinds.
Wood-Working Machinery—all kinds.
Gang Mows and Sash Saw Mills.
Circular Saws, Inserted, Perforated
and Plain Teeth.
Portable Grist Mills, Horse Power
and
Shaking and Pulleys.
Timber Wheels, Log and Lumber Caws,
Mill Gearing, and Log Jacks.
Cutting and General Machine Work
Lefeb's Turbine Water Wheel.**

Agricultural Engines A Specialty.
Full line of Descriptive Catalogue
July 1st.

AMERICAN HOTEL, CHESTNUT STREET,
Opposite Old Independence Hall,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS, - - Proprietor,
Feb 7-12

POETRY.

FANTASY.

BY AMANDA.

Yesterday, while the sun was
In a shallow of gold, over a glittering sea,
My simple dress, and my simple face,
Floated away in a dream of delight—
On and on, mid the glittering haze,
Of sweet star-lights, and wondrous hues,
Span from the light of the day's dawn,
And spanning the breast of the billowless night.

Orion sailed as I drifted by,
And showed his head with a gentle sigh,
And looked away where the lady moon,
From the silver shroud of a soft haze,
Caught the mirrored light of her own fair face.
And over the breast of the wondrous sea,
In the gentle grace of her lonely ride,
Dropped from the clasp of her tiny hands,
A shimmering veil of glittering beads,
To catch the light of a tender gaze.

The Pleiad Sisters, sweet-fashioned and chaste,
Tenderly clasped in a gentle sigh,
But I knew them a kin, and a wave of the hand,
And smiled as I thought of the golden land—
The beautiful land, in the gold of the West,
And on and on, through the glittering haze,
In the gentle grace of her lonely ride,
Dropped from the clasp of her tiny hands,
A shimmering veil of glittering beads,
To catch the light of a tender gaze.

Oh, a "reveler" of this enchanted scene
Thou throwest the light of thy wand of light,
And tempted me on—oh, reason's spite—
"Thy heart was drunk with a rich delight,
That was born of love and the subtle power;
And over the breast of the wondrous sea,
In the gentle grace of her lonely ride,
Dropped from the clasp of her tiny hands,
A shimmering veil of glittering beads,
To catch the light of a tender gaze.

Oh, days of despairing, oh, days of despair,
What matters it, but the success of the quest,
Come with the light of his wondrous face,
And across the sea, in the gold of the West,
And on and on, through the glittering haze,
In the gentle grace of her lonely ride,
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many middle-aged Baltimoreans who

have a lively recollection of a most amus-
ing hoax that was perpetrated when they
were boys upon such of the credulous
people of the city as believed in "flying-
machines." It was advertised that on a
certain day a man would fly from the top
of the Phoenix Tower to the top of the
Gay Street Tower. An immense crowd
turned out to see the performance, but
the professor of aerial navigation did not
put in an appearance and the exhibi-
tion was indefinitely postponed.

POSITIVELY NO ADMITTANCE.
Although the shot-tower is in a certain
sense, one of our public institutions, and
figures prominently in all our local his-
tories, and on the margin of our city
maps, few people know anything about
the operations that are carried on with-
in. The doors and windows of the little
side building, that forms the entrance,
are generally kept closed and barred, and
those who pass by are admonished by
numerous placards that there is "no ad-
mittance." This rule is rigorously en-
forced for several reasons; there would be
a constant crowd going up the stairway
to take a look at the city from the top of
the tower, if visitors were permitted to
enter; the attention of the workmen would
be attracted and they would lose half
their time in answering questions; and
then there are the "specialties" in the
tower which it is greatly to the interest of
the proprietors to keep concealed from rival
establishments.

In describing the manner of making
shot of these processes will be men-
tioned which are used at all the towers—
although there are several "specialties" in
the "Merchants' Tower" which other
manufacturers would be glad to know
something about. There are two plat-
forms in the tower from which shot are
dropped; the upper one is two hundred
feet from the ground floor, while the lower
one is one hundred and thirty feet.
There are a number of intervening
platforms, and the ascent to the top
is either on ladders or so perilous as to
be almost impossible.

A NEW FAIRWAY
has been put in, and the ladder which
used to lead up an angle between two
platforms has disappeared. As already
intimated, this improved stairway is
intended exclusively for the use of the
workmen. The larger grades of shot are
dropped from the upper platform. The
lead is carried up by a chain elevator and
a good stock is put on the platform be-
fore the fusing begins. There is a small
furnace on the platform in which the
lead is melted. The liquid metal is lifted
from the furnace with ladles and is poured
into an iron pan, the bottom of which
is perforated with holes of a size cor-
responding with the grade of shot intended
to be made. The pellets when cold are
much larger than the holes through which
they are made. The soft metal seems to
go through the perforated plate in
drops, which are elongated spheroids,
and as these descend through the air the
axis shortens until a perfect sphere is
formed. Of course the diameter of the
sphere will be greater than that of the
spheroid. The holes in the pans are made
according to a certain uniform standard,
which has been adopted by all the man-
ufacturers. The highest grade is designat-
ed thus: "T T T" the next "T T" and
"T" then "BBB," "BB" and "B" in regu-
lar succession—and all the grades below
these are numbered from 1 to 11. The
shot which are labeled "No. 10" are
dropped through a pan perforated with
holes, through which a fine cambric
needle could scarcely be pushed. The
grades from 12 to 14 are not made by any
mechanical process. As the larger shot
fall through the air in obedience to a law
of nature which may have had something
to do with the forming of our planetary
system, throw off little satellites, as it
were, which become perfect spheres be-
fore they reach the bottom, and are gath-
ered, assorted and sold, as grades Nos.
12 and 13.

A FALL OF TWO HUNDRED FEET.
But let us return to the fusing fur-
nace, two hundred feet above the
"well" into which the shot are dropped.
One of the "secretes" of the manufac-
ture is the mixing of the lead with a
certain proportion of a compound of
mineral substances called
"temper." The "temper" is fused
with the lead, and gives the molten
metal that consistency that makes it
drop. If it were not for the "temper,"
the lead would be moulded by the
sieve and would form little pencils in-
stead of round shot. When "BB" shot,
for instance, are to be made, the lead
is poured in a pan perforated
with holes corresponding to that
size. The little pellets come pouring
down in a continuous shower and fall
into a tank filled with water on the
ground floor. In their descent of
two hundred feet they become perfect
spheres, firm and dense, and they are
tolerably cool when they strike the
water, although the swift convulsions
make the tank foam and bubble as if
the water was boiling furiously. The
shot must fall in water, for if they
would strike a firm substance, they
would be flattened and knocked out
of shape. To get the little pellets
perfectly dry after they have been in
the "well," is the most difficult and

troublesome process of the whole
manufacture. An elevator with small
buckets (very much like those used in
four mills) carries the shot up, as
they reach the bottom of the "well,"
and deposits them in a box about
sixty feet above the first floor. The
water drips from the buckets as they
go up, and not much is poured into
the receiver above, although it is in-
tended to be a sort of dripping ma-
chine. From this receiver the shot
runs down a spout into a drying pan,
which greatly resembles a gigantic
shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan
rests at an angle which permits the
wet shot to roll slowly down to the
chamber below, and the pellets
become perfectly dry as they pass
over the warm sheet-iron. The pan
is kept warm by throwing a jet of
steam into a chamber that encloses
its under surface. The second process
of shot making, namely, the drying,
has now been completed.

THE POLISHING.
And now comes the polishing,
which is a very short and easy opera-
tion. If a section two or three feet
long were sawed from the muzzle end
of a twelve pounder cannon, the
bore and would greatly resemble
the iron cylinder in which shot are
polished. If the touch-hole were
discharged three or four inches
square and a lid fastened over it, such
as is used on the old-fashioned barrel
clums, the resemblance would be
more striking. Mount this breech
section of a cannon on a turning lathe
and we have a shot-polisher. When
a mechanic gets a piece of wood in a
lathe he tries to get the axis on a per-
fect line with the two pivots that hold
the stick while it revolves. Most
apprentice boys know the effect of
getting a crooked piece of wood into
a lathe. When the points of suspen-
sion do not coincide with the axis, the
stick has two motions: it revolves
rapidly, and at the same time de-
scribes a cone or ellipse, and when the
pointing side is presented it is very
important that chisel and fingers
should be out of the way. This shot
"polisher" is purposely mounted so
that it will revolve like a very crooked
stick in a turning lathe. The shot
are taken from the box into which they
are dropped after leaving the dryer
and put into the polisher, when it is
closed, and the cylinder set in motion.
It revolves like a gigantic screw, de-
scribing a cone at each revolution.
The shot in the interior of the cylin-
der go through the same motion, and the
multitudinous rubbings which
they undergo polish them as bright
as lead can be got in a very few min-
utes.

THE GOOD AND THE BAD.
This completes the third process of
shot making. All that now remains
to be done is to assort the shot, that
is, to take out the defective pellets
to separate the different grades. It
has been assumed that the lead is be-
ing poured through the pan that
drops the "BB" shot. Now 90 per
cent. of the pellets that fall into the
well correspond with the "BB" grade,
and the remaining 10 per cent. will
be made up of grades immediately
above and immediately below "BB."
But first the imperfect pellets, that
are such as are not perfect spheres, must
be got rid of. This is done by a
very ingenious, although very simple
process, but it is one of the "special-
ties" of the Merchants' Tower, and
will not therefore be described. It is
a new application of a very old prin-
ciple: the perfect spheres roll down a
screen and leap into the receiving
box with a lively bound, while the
loose sided pellets go limping along and
sink into a "grave" before the trip is
half accomplished.

SCREENING.
We now have a sort of box or hop-
per filled with polished shot; ninety
per cent. of the pellets are of the
"BB" grade, and ten per cent. re-
present other grades larger and
smaller. Under the hopper there is
a series of sieves, representing all the
grades which are likely to be found
in "BB" shot and to these sieves a
rocking motion is given, and the
pellets are filtered from the upper to
the lower until each grade is found
in the box to which it belongs. From
the sieves or drawers the shot is
poured into bags which stand on
scales. As soon as they tip twenty-
five pounds, the bags are sewed up
and labelled, and are ready for the
trade.

These several operations, the fusing
and dropping, and drying and
polishing, and screening have all been
represented as distinct processes, but
it must be remembered that they all
go on at once. In forty minutes from
the time that a pig of lead is put in-
to the furnace, a boy is putting the
shot made there from into a twenty-
five pound bag. Three men and four
boys do the whole work. They gen-
erally fill six hundred bags in a day,
but by working the machinery to its
fullest capacity, one thousand bags,
each containing twenty-five pounds,
could be filled in a day.

The process of making the smaller
shot (from No. 1 to No. 12) is pre-
cisely the same as heretofore de-
scribed except that the pellets are dropped
from the lower platform, and on

ly fall one hundred and thirty-five
feet. The Merchants' Shot Company
claims that the large shot made at
their tower are superior to any others
because they fall farther and become
more dense, and more nearly ap-
proximate to perfect spheres. It re-
quires a less number of shot of the
higher standard grades dropped from
this tower to make an ounce than of
any other manufacture, while an ounce
contains more pellets of the lower
grades (from 6 to 14) than the pro-
duct of any other tower; both of
which are claimed to be great merits.

OTHER SHOT-TOWERS
There are only a few shot-towers
in the United States. One in Phila-
delphia, four in New York (two of
which are not in operation), one at
Newport, R. I., one in Chicago, one
in St. Louis, and one at Max Mead-
ows, near Wytheville, Va., make up
the whole list. The last named is
what is called a "natural" tower. A
shaft was sunk in a spur of a moun-
tain, from which lead was mined un-
til it was worked down almost to a
level with the base of the hill, and
was there intersected by a horizontal
shaft worked in from the lower level.
This hole, a hundred feet deep (or
higher), is used for a shot-tower, and
supplies the local demand. It is said
that the Baltimore tower and the St.
Louis Tower could supply all the
shot that are used in the United
States.

The lead is procured in Colorado
and in the mining regions in other
Territories. As is well known, gold
and silver are found in combination
with lead, and when the precious me-
tals are extracted sometimes ninety
per cent. of lead is left with the
dross. This is sold so cheap that it
can be brought to Baltimore to be
made into shot. The cost of trans-
portation is less than to Philadelphia
or New York, and to this extent the
Baltimore tower has the advantage
over the other Eastern towers. The
shot can be sent to the South and
Southwest from this point at less
cost than from the Northern cities.
So that over and above the superior-
ity of its product, the Merchants' tower
derives some advantage from "loca-
tion."

The directors of the Company are
Messrs. Henry D. Harvey, James A.
Gary, George N. Eaton, Geo. Wm.
Brown, Francis A. Crook, William
Wilson, Jr., and George W. Conner.
The President of the Company, Mr.
Henry D. Harvey, gives his personal
attention to the "tower," and many
of the recent improvements introduced
in the manufacture of shot are of his
invention.

A Minister who had a negro serv-
ant in his family happened one Sun-
day when preaching to see the negro,
who was at church, and who could
not read or write a word, scribbling
away most industriously. After
meeting he said to the negro, "Tom,
what were you doing in the church?"
"Takin' notes, massa; all de gem-
men takes notes."

"Bring your notes here and let me
see them." Tom brought his notes,
which looked more like Chinese than
English. "Why, Tom, this is all
nonsense."

"I thought so, massa, all de time
dat you was preachin' it."

Some students fixed up a ghost and
placed it on the staircase of a Troy mas-
senger office the other night, and then re-
turned and awaited developments. One of
the editors came along and didn't get
frightened. He disrobed it, and now wears
a fifteen dollar pair of pants, a ten
dollar vest, a seven-dollar pair of boots,
and a eight-dollar hat, while one of the
students goes about without a vest, and
another roams around through the least
frequented streets wearing a very ancient
pair of inexpressibles.

"What are you drawing, Anna?"
"I'm making your picture."
So the gentleman sat very still, and
she worked away very earnestly for a
while. Then she stopped, compared
her work with the original, and shook
her little head.

"I don't like it much," she said.
"Tain't a great deal like you. I dess
I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."
Imagine his feelings.

A CREMATION SOCIETY.
New York, April 24.—An adjourned
meeting of the cremation society for burn-
ing the dead, was held this afternoon.
The committee on organization reported
having drafted a bill of incorporation for
the society, which has been presented in
the Legislature. They also reported the
basis for a constitution. The commit-
tee on law reported that there was noth-
ing in either civil or criminal law to
make the practice of cremation illegal.
Addresses on the subject were de-
livered by Professor Barnard, Rev. Dr.
Frothingham and others.

A Writer asks in an agricultural paper,
if any one can inform a poor man the
best way to start a little nursery? Certain-
ly get married.

A Western paper describing the de-
but of a young orator, says, "He broke
the ice felicitously with his opening and
was immediately drowned with applause."

Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., has joined a
Presbyterian church in St. Louis.

FEMININE FANCIES.

MRS. MCFLIMSEY'S LETTER.

BY BELLE RICKETT.

Dear Friend: I've received the letter,
in which you have asked me to aid
the glorious temperance movement,
by joining the "praying crusade."

I would really like to help you
in the work so well begun,
but my dear sister is going to marry.
A retired distiller's son.

Frank holds an established position
in society's highest grade.
So we need not inquire too closely
How his father's money was made.

And since one must be consistent,
You will understand, my dear,
Why I cannot endorse the movement—
My mourning, I'm sure, is clear.

That I hope you may be successful,
You certainly will not doubt;
But expediency is my motto,
And you and I must do without.

Have you heard Mrs. Stanton lately?
You know, I think, she would say
That you wage your temperance warfare
In a somewhat roundabout way.

Yet, whether saloon or Senate
Is the field of a lion, I fear
The cranes will surely condemn you
For having stepped out of your sphere.

You know that the ideal woman
Has nothing to do but wait,
With white hands sweetly folded,
For whatever may be her fate.

For weary years she has waited,
Crushed by the weight of wrong,
For years has the cry sounded:
"How long, Oh Lord, how long!"

Drunkards would hide from the daylight,
If half of the stories were known
Of the wives and mothers and daughters
Who have suffered in silence alone.

Oh, dear me, what an elegant strain
I have traced into your verse,
I must really close my letter,
For my dressmaker's waiting down stairs.

There are twenty female undertakers
in the country.
When a lady faints what figure does
she need? You must bring her 2.

The more a woman's waist is shaped
like an hour glass the quicker the shadows
of her life run out.

Providence and Olymphant are dis-
puting as to which has grown the great-
est number of pretty girls.



Saturday, May 2, 1874.

Pro Bono Publico.

The following are some of the decisions of the Post office Department relating to newspapers.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for a long time, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for a long time, is evidence of intentional fraud."

Any person who receives a newspaper, and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held to be a subscriber.

THE ARKANSAS CHAPLAIN.

For the last few weeks, a scene has been enacted in Arkansas, which is itself a satire upon our Republican institutions. The public are fully cognizant of the causes which led to the violent seizure of the State House of Arkansas by one Brooks, and the dispossession of Baxter, who for two years has been the recognized Governor of the State. It is but the legitimate result of the corruption which has followed in the wake of Military Reconstruction. The whole procedure has been the work of consummate craftiness and mature deliberation, closely veiled by secrecy and secured by judicial connivance. Here we have a sovereign State, claimed by two masters, and the different factions supporting the *ins* and *outs*, manifesting towards each the bitter rancor and enmity which characterized the blue and green factions of the ancient hippodrome.

Could the men, who in years gone by, who voted for the admission of Arkansas to the sisterhood of States, entitled to the immunities and privileges which are supposed to be guaranteed to her by that ancient document,

"Now neglected and derided" they would doubtless feel something of the same indignation as the Roman Legions upon the Rhine and Danube felt, when they heard the Empire had been exposed for sale by the Praetorians. But the love of virtue and integrity which marked those men has vanished from the mass of our politicians; and the pious chaplain of the negro regiment feels his talents better adapted to State craft, than the dissemination of the Gospel; and the bloody tinsel of a revolutionary pantomime, to the less exciting field of the church militant. Perhaps he thinks with Cassius—

"The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in ourselves, but in our stars, that we are underlings of Fortune."

Twice the reorganization of that unhappy State, the wholesale corruption, disgraceful bribery and accumulation of the State Debt, have furnished evidence of the degradation of its politics and the prostitution of morality. The fountains of justice have been so polluted that the stench has reached the purlieus of the Capitol itself, demanding for the sake of decency alone, the impeachment of the Federal judges. And the ermine of the State Courts, from the recent plot, is no less pure, equaling that of Durell, of Louisiana, who has dimmed all other less noxious lights, which might have otherwise attracted the execrations of mankind. If great, they are great only in the grandeur of their depravity. When we have the record of a nation, which once manifested its love for justice, become so degenerate as they look not upon Justice as something venerable and holy; when its judges are detected in revolutionary schemes; when causes are determined by anything foreign to their merits, we may also read, that such a nation is tottering on its foundations and hastening to a swift and merited decay.

When Sherman left the naked chimneys as his sentinels on his way to the sea, with a blackened waste behind, and the South prostrate and destroyed, we were told we would have peace; we thought of the lying carcass of the barbarian, who said, "The Romans make us a solitude call it peace." Two days ago the

Military Reconstruction, bringing in its train corrupt and venal legislations, fabulous debts, and the utter prostration of public and private honor. Now follows the next phase of the pantomime—Judicial Reconstructions, to enact the scenes of villany again. Arkansas has not alone the heavy burdens to bear, which those shops of knavery and academies of vice called Legislatures have inflicted on the South. There are none of the States which have not felt the corroding touch of such men, that have not been contaminated. The science of politics has been so prostituted, that the good and welfare of the State has been left entirely out of the question. How can it be otherwise when the non-producing class, and non-tax-payers legislate only to filch from the producers and tax-payers burdensome taxes for their own emolument when the once servant has become greater than the master, and he who bears the mace, the symbol of authority, greater than he who administers justice?

But as we find in the history of usurping governments, time so changes anomaly into custom, and that custom soon ripens into law, that the doubtful precedent of one generation becomes the fundamental doctrine of the next; and when its unwritten constitution is composed of tyrannical edicts, until a time is reached when human endurance is at an end—the sentence of an offended Heaven is at hand. One mighty effort and the incubus is removed.

History is full of these examples. Truth stereotyped in blood lasts longer than when published by other means, and the profounder the revolution the more protracted the time required. The leaven may seem lost in the lump, but it will come forth at length to the outer edge, and will be all the mightier for the purification wrought within. If the fanatics will not moderate their creeds, and politicians curb their mania for sudden wealth, to be secured by promiscuous plunder from the Treasury of overburdened States, in timely preparations for the final advent, they must be content to read their doom in the glare of a remorseless retribution, if they refuse to recognize their warning through the light of reason. We ourselves believe that the usurper Brooks has well left his calling, since we are prepared to think that he whom he once served, never intended any of his disciples to assume the functions of Caiaphas to lord it over a flock, or to have a successor in the person, and wearing the purple of Tiberius, or using the scourge of Pilate (whether professedly in or out of the discipleship), to be the author of ruin and bloodshed.

WAR IN ARKANSAS—A BATTLE AT NEW GASCONY.

Little Rock, April 30.—General King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Bluff, hearing that a party of Brooks' men were assembled at New Gascony, committing depredations, moved a column of 200 men down to that point to day. A dispatch to night to General Newton, from Pine Bluff, says: General White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party and a regular battle ensued, in which nine of the Brooks party were killed and twenty wounded. Gen. White reports seven of his own command wounded, and three horses killed.

Little Rock, April 30.—Baxter was reinforced by one company this morning. Major General Churchhill, of Baxter's side, was surrounded last night by a party of fifty Brooksites and captured. He was released a short time afterwards and is now in command of his forces.

Beyond arrests on both sides, there are no active operations. A spirit of uneasiness pervades everything and news from Washington definitely settling the matter in favor of one or the other party is anxiously looked for.

SHOOTING AT RAY IN TALBOT COUNTY. The Eastern Journal says a difficulty occurred at the Paragon House, in that town, between Dr. G. G. Wilson and Mr. Geo. W. Mowbray. The doctor was disturbed by a noise made by Mr. Mowbray, and on the doctor's asking him to be quiet, some words ensued, and the doctor retired, saying an opprobrious epithet to Mr. M. The parties afterwards met in the passage down stairs, when it is said Mowbray called the doctor a liar, upon which the doctor raised his pistol, and fired, and his hand being in front of the pistol the ball entered between the thumb and fore finger, passing through it and coming out at the end of the little finger, lodging in the wall back of Mr. Mowbray. Mr. Mowbray then drew a large knife and advanced on the doctor, but the parties were separated. Dr. Wilson was arrested, and after a hearing gave bond for his appearance at court in the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Mowbray was arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

Near Crosson, twelve miles west of Altoona, Penn., yesterday, five infantry, walking on the track towards Crosson, were met by a freight train going east. They stepped on the other track when the Pacific express train going west struck them, killing four instantly and seriously injuring the fifth. The names of the killed are Edward Pardee, Amos Pardee, Jacob Bowdler, and P. S. Irwin injured.

The iron steamship Mediator, of the Lorillard line, New York and Philadelphia, took fire between decks at the latter place last evening, and it is believed the interior and cargo of general merchandise are entirely destroyed. The Mediator was built six months ago by Jacob Lorillard, and this was her first trip from New York. She was worth \$150,000, and the cargo a like amount. The fire broke out in the engine room.

COMMUNICATED.

Written for the Advertiser.

PHILA., April 30th 1874. Mr. Editor:—I left your Town yesterday, and in company with several others, I am paying a visit to the city of Brotherly Love. On arriving at the Commercial Hotel, I found a card hanging in the office announcing the fact that Ann Eliza Young, the 19th wife of the celebrated Mormon chief, was to deliver an address at Concert Hall, delineating a true picture of the life of a plural wife of a Mormon.

Mrs. Young is a woman of about 28 years of age, rather pretty, a little above medium height, of fair complexion, light brown hair, with dark eyes. She is a fine reader, or speaker, for she scarcely saw her manuscript, although it was by her side. She articulated beautifully, and uttered her words in a clear and distinct voice, well modulated, not loud but sufficiently so as to be heard all over the Hall, which at that time contained about four hundred persons. After the lecture was concluded, your correspondent had the pleasure of quite a lengthy conversation with the lecturer, in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were officers of the U. S. Government who had been stationed at Salt Lake City, and who attested to the truth of many of her historic allusions. Your correspondent remarked while shaking hands with the lecturer, that he thought she would be able to do some good in the world, and that he hoped her mission might be prosperous. She replied, with tears in her eyes, that she was entirely content to do the work she had taken, and that she hoped to be able to save some other deluded persons from taking a step which she once thought was her duty, but now regarded as worse than death. Her mother, Mrs. Eliza J. Webb, was still a Mormon, she said, and she showed me a letter written by her desiring her return to the fold. Yet the old lady frankly admitted that the treatment of Brigham to his 19th was a justification of the course she had taken. Mrs. Y. also showed me another letter written by the wife of a Presbyterian clergyman, in which she expressed her regret that she had taken, and that she hoped to be able to save some other deluded persons from taking a step which she once thought was her duty, but now regarded as worse than death.

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But as the mail will soon close I must conclude, promising to say more anon. BETA.

During a thunder storm in Yuba county, California, a large number of wild geese were killed. The storm came up late in the afternoon. First a little snow, then hail and rain and thunder and lightning; the birds rose from the marsh when the hail began to fall; then it was dark; but the next morning the country about Yuba was covered with the carcasses of the birds, which had been blown to the shore by their heads badly torn and their backs split, and with the feathers on their backs crisp and singed, and their bodies burst open.

GENERAL CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

Louisville, April 29.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South meets in this city on Friday next. Delegates are arriving on every train. Consideration will be given to the Northern General Conference will be present with a view of making arrangements for a union between the two branches if proposed. The Conference, it is expected, will continue in session at least three weeks.

A PERPLEXED TEAMSTER.—On Monday morning Roderick Arnold, living on the Washington turnpike, near the first tollgate, visited Baltimore for the purpose of purchasing two mattresses. After attending to other business he started for home. Passing the city limits, he was engaged in a cigar and thoughtlessly threw the stump upon one of the mattresses. When near the tollgate he became aware of the fact that the beds were on fire, and in his excitement put whip to his horses, and in a few seconds thereafter the strong current of air produced had fanned the flames to such an extent that both mattresses were in a blaze. By this time he had regained his presence of mind, and with the assistance of Coxwell Bullock succeeded in drawing the beds out of the way of the fire, preventing the vehicle from sharing the fate of the beds.—*Balto. Sun.*

A WOMAN'S FORTY-ONE BOTTLES OF WHISKY.—Mrs. Anna Ingraham, who has interested herself in the crusade on rum, appeared before the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners, with forty-one complaints against liquor sellers from whom she had bought whisky. She said that she was employed by the temperance women, and a week ago she filled her pockets with empty bottles, and with her little son sallied forth. She sent him into different liquor saloons, and in each he bought twenty cents worth of liquor and gave it to his mother. When the weight of the bottles became oppressive she went home, and returned with new bottles. She labeled each bottle with the name and number of the saloon in which she bought the liquor, and Monday gave the list of names to the Excise Board. The paper was labelled inventory of forty-one law-abiding citizens of Brooklyn. She offered the forty-one bottles of whisky to the Commissioners, but they declined to receive them.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. D. SPENCE WITH

TITUS BROS., Commission Merchants

154 WEST STREET, New York.

Chartered cars will be run daily. During the season Mr. Spence will give his entire attention to the trade. N. B. All empty cars not returned to the R. R. Road company will be paid for. (1000.)

Order Nisi.

John M. Taylor, vs Sallie L. Taylor, et al.

In the Circuit Court for Wicomico County In Equity No. 189, March Term 1874.

April 29, 1874 to wit: O R D E R E D that the sale of the real estate of John M. Taylor deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first day of June next, provided copies of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Wicomico County, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$775.00.

True Copy, Test: S. P. TOADVINE, C. K.

1874.

HENRY BRINKER & CO. Commission Merchants. In all kinds of Country Produce, 376, 377 & 378 West Washington Market N. Y.

REFERENCE: President, National Bank, State of New York N. Y. 37-18-1.

G. FURMAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

Fruit & Produce, Of all kinds in their Season.

19, 50 & 52 West Washington Market New York.

REFERENCE: Samuel B. White, President Grocers Bank N. Y. William G. Remington, Bankers, Canal Street, N. Y. 48-18-0.

A. Loomis, Established 1869 C. F. W. R.

M. A. LOOMIS & CO., Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fruit, Market Produce of all kinds.

Berries, Peaches and Grapes, Specialities. 56 BROAD AVE., West Washington Market, New York.

REFERENCE: President and Cashier North River Bank, N. Y.

BROWN & ALLINGHAM, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

PRODUCE & FRUIT, ALSO

Oysters & Fish in Season. 303 South Front st. & 6 Dock st. Wharf Del. Ave. Mar. Phila.

Particular attention paid to consignments. 48-18-1.

W. S. PHILLIPS & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers IN ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Fish, Oysters, &c.

NO. 308 SOUTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. Reference, Sixth National Bank. 48-18-1.

J. W. HUSTON. W. E. COLLINS.

HUSTON & COLLINS, (Late J. W. Huston & Co.)

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS, COUNTRY PRODUCE OF ALL

DESCRIPTIONS, ALSO, Fish and Oysters of Every Kind.

No. 313 South Front Street, Also, Nos. 29 and 30 Del. Ave. Fish Market Philadelphia. Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns Made. 48-18-1.

WM. CONNOLLY. C. H. RINGGOLD.

CONNOLLY & RINGGOLD, Commission Merchants,

318 South Front St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Consignments solicited and orders promptly attended to. Apr. 11, 1874.

L. BENEDICT & SON, FRUIT & VEGETABLE PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 97 BARCLAY STREET, New York.

PRODUCE BANK, New York. Wm. S. Parsons, Esq., New York, 30. George L. Westcott, 30. 48-18-1.

WATSON MALONE & SONS, LUMBER

Commission Merchant, Laurel Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.

W. T. MALONE, J. T. MALONE, 48-18-1.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Saml A. Graham, No. 188, chancery. In the Circuit Court for Wicomico County.

Ex parte. The undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons interested in the sales of the property of Wm. Layton, made and reported by Samuel A. Graham, Trustee, in the above entitled cause, to file their claims with the southern thereof, with him on or before the 5th day of May next or they will be deemed from all benefit of said estate. H. L. TODD, April 18-31. Auditor.

Victor Sewing Machine. THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD. Irresistible every use and always attachment and every delicate and complicated contrivance SELF SETTING NEEDLE.

MOVEMENTS ALL POSITIVE. THE MOST PERFECT SHUTTLE. NO UNUSUAL REACTION. FROM SPRINGS. Agents Wanted.

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO., 54 10th St., 4 Doors W. of Broadway, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE & MANUFACTORY AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Jan. 21-17.

RIDGWAY HOUSE. N. W. Corner

Market St., and Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES B. LIPSETT, J. E. BUTTERORTH, Prop't. April 18-17.

Subscribe.

A. J. McCOLLEY, WITH MALCOLM & STEVENSON, SUCCESSORS TO **STRETCH, BENNETT & CO.,** Wholesale Druggists, No. 24 SOUTH FOURTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

J. D. ROSENBERGER & LOVETT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fruit and Country Produce, No. 304, Front Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments and orders for shipping promptly attended to. Dec-4-12m.

WM. E. HARPUR, No. 407 CHESTNUT STREET, Nearly Opposite the Custom House, PHILADELPHIA.

POCKET & MARINE CHRONOMETERS American and Swiss Watches of all Grades. Ship Chronometers For Sale & Hire.

A full line of the celebrated perfected spectacles and Eye Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber and Shell Frames.

Time Taken by a four feet Transit Instrument.

C. M. EVLETH, Opposite

INDEPENDENCE HALL PHILADELPHIA.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. NOVELTIES IN NECK WEAR. UNDER CLOTHING. GLOVES. HANDKERCHIEFS. SHIRTS. READY-MADE. GUARANTEED TO FIT. MADE TO ORDER. (Next door to American Hotel, 321 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Feb-7-17)

WINTER SCHEDULE!

On and after TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, the EASTERN SHIPSTEAMING COMPANY, will run one boat only, until further notice (weather permitting), as follows:

"MAIDEN," Capt. S. H. Wilson, will leave South St. Wharf, Baltimore, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. For Philadelphia, Chester, and New York, via the Delaware River.

"HUNTER," Capt. S. H. Wilson, will leave South St. Wharf, Baltimore, EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. For Philadelphia, Chester, and New York, via the Delaware River.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. 502 Chestnut St., Phila.

FARMERS COLUMN.

FODDER CORN.—We return to our advertisement to try a small lot. If to be cured for winter feed, it is best sown early; that to eat green may be put in at intervals up to the last of July. The ground must be rich. On poor this soil, the crop is of little value; on good land it is excellent by no other foreign crop in quantity or quality. Of the kind of seed, we would say, we generally use the corn known as "Wesley" mixed, though the sugar corn is recommended, but we doubt whether there is enough growth to make this a desirable sort to plant for this purpose. Sow about three bushels to the acre, in drills about 2 1/2 feet apart; this will let the stalks stand away from ten to twelve to the foot. If at when the pollen falls freely it will be at its most nutritious period of growth. That point exceeded, the corn forming takes the substance and saccharine matters from the stalks and blades. Here is what one of our editors of the National Live Stock Journal says of the value of fodder corn, and of his way of sowing it:

"We wish to impress upon our readers especially those who keep cattle, the great value, convenience and economy of growing corn to be used for fodder. Last year we planted it in hills about 18 inches apart and aimed to get 8 or 10 grains in a hill; (rows) 3 feet apart. The object of planting in hills was for convenience in cutting. It was the most profitable crop on the place. The corn was cut up before frost, and shocked in the ordinary way. The stalks being small, there was no difficulty in cutting all up in the straw cutter, though we fed most of it in the ordinary way. One of our neighbors, however, who had a cutter driven by horse power, fed his cattle all winter on drilled corn chop, with a little straw, and we think his cattle were never whittled so well nor so cheaply."

FALL POTATOES.—Many persons prefer in this portion of the country to delay planting until June, whilst others always aim to have their crop in the middle of this month. The soil should be well pulverized; unless made mellow you will fail of a crop. Deep and thorough preparation is essential, since this crop must withstand the drought of summer, and no crop is more benefited by soil sowing. Opinions differ as to whether planting in hills or drills is most advantageous, though in working with plow and cultivator hills are of course more convenient. We have here-tofore alluded to the usefulness of the Thomas harrow in growing potatoes. In hill culture do not make the hills too high; let them be rather flat or even hollow; that the falling rains may not run off.

The manure best suited to potatoes are those rich in the mineral elements, phosphorus, potash and magnesia, though Peruvian guano is usually found an excellent application. Well-rotted manure from the barn yard also succeeds well but rough green manures tend to disease, and injuriously affect the quality of the product.

An occasional dusting of plaster over the vines is beneficial, and this material mixed with ashes, salt and bone dust, or either of them, makes a good fertilizer for this crop.

PRESERVING CUT FLOWERS.—Cut flowers in vases will keep much longer if the vases are filled with white sand, and with water enough barely to cover it, or rather to fill it thoroughly wet. Water by itself rots the stems so that they lose the power of drawing up moisture; but this does not occur so readily where they are thrust into the wet sand. The sand should be washed by having water poured on it and drained off before use; otherwise, the salt which all sea sand contains will prove injurious. As wet sand is an unhandy thing to put into vases, it is well to have it washed and dry before-hand.

A French chemist recommends putting salt ammoniac to the water in which cut flowers are placed, say 5 grains to a pint and a half of water, to preserve them. They will retain their freshness by this means, it is said, for a fortnight.

REMOVE THE FLOWERS.—The Garden says: "All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature or to seed injures the plant more than a dozen buds. Cut your flowers, then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your room with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature."

BAUCE FOR ASPARAGUS.—To make sauce for asparagus, take equal parts of flour and butter; a tablespoonful of each; mix thoroughly; add water and a little salt. Cook in a stew pan. When done remove from the fire, and stir in the beaten yolk of an egg. Dish the asparagus, and pour it over.

SIX VARIETIES OF HARDY ROSES.—At New York the Horticultural Society's meeting the following were recommended: Bales (Mass.) Madam Planter, General Washington, La France, Prairie Queen, Coquette des Alpes.

WORKING ANIMALS.—See that those now have extra care. A little personal attention will conduce greatly to secure for their comfort and health.

SALE YOUR STOCK once or twice a week. A mixture of equal parts salt, soda and lime is also good occasionally.

"Money is very tight," said a chief who is trying to break open a bank vault.

GEO. W. HUGHES, COMMISSIONER DEALER IN FRUIT BUTTER, FISH EGGS, AND POULTRY PRODUCE, OYSTERS.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the low ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, and the system is vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the summer and autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify your system against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Distress, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merit than a lengthy advertisement. Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, rheumatic Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In cases, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Itch, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scrofula, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally shut up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, which are so common in children, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintic will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California. Beware of cheap imitations. The name is on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Wanamaker's Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms. No. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET, (Above Chestnut St.) PHILADELPHIA.

Good Meals, Prices Reasonable. No. 42-44.

BUILDING FELT (No. 74 used) for outside work and inside, instead of plaster. V. H. Carpenter, No. 242 N. 3rd St. and Temple. C. F. FAY, Camden, N. J.

Railroad and Steamboat Notices.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

DELAWARE DIVISION TIME TABLE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 28th, 1873, (Sundays excepted) trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWESTWARD.		NORTHEASTWARD.	
Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.
3:30 P.M. Philadelphia.	10:10 P.M. Baltimore.	7:30 A.M. Baltimore.	1:10 P.M. Philadelphia.
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1:30 P.M. Philadelphia.	8:10 A.M. Baltimore.	5:30 A.M. Baltimore.	11:10 A

\$1 Per Annum in Advance.

NUMBER 35.

PLATFORM OF THE GRANGER

"We heartily endorse the motto: **Is** essentials, unity; is non-essentials, liberty; is all things, charity." We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

1. To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.
2. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our houses, and strengthen our attachments to our parents.

3. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.
4. To maintain inviolate our law and to emulate each other in labor.
5. To reduce our expenses both in individual and corporate.
6. To buy less and produce more,

7. To diversify our crops, and crop more than we can cultivate.

8. To systemise our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

9. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion

An American traveler desiring, while in Paris, to take a bath, his physician recommended a wine bath. In the employment of the establishment was a colored man whom he had known in America, and

"Why massa," said the negro, "th' wine has been in the bath room one week and you are the thirty-eighth person th' has bathed in it."

"Oh! no, massa, they send it down stairs for the poor people. The bath is for twenty-five cents."

"And then what do the

"Bottle it up and send —
for French wine."

Mr. Henderson, of Danbury, appointed constable on Thursday. In the evening he officially entered a fight in the saddle-factory and within the space of three was knocked down, dragged over a

floor on the back of his head, down two flights of stairs, bitten on back of the neck, lost two teeth, and shoved through a fence in his shirttail. He resigned the next morning. He was afraid he was too unobtrusive his nature for the office.

THE latest thing in dolls is a young lady of tinted wax, who, when wound up and given a high chair at the table, reaches out her arms, seizes a bit of bread and slowly puts it in her mouth. When she has done this a cork

When she has done this a certain number of times, it is necessary open her back, remove the food wind her up again. Would that man beings could be relieved indigestion in this manner.

"Well, friend Jim, how did you
it down South?"

"First rate—made plenty of money."

"What did you do with it?"

"Laid it out in houses and lots."

"Where?"

"Every place I have been where

"What kind of houses and lots?"
"Coffee-ouses and lots of whiskey."

A Kentucky farmer refused to let
a sample sewing machine not long
ago because he always "sows wheat by hand."—
related to a man who did not want

turning
wheels and
will an-
swer to his
everybody's
and de-
shov-

was or- over estimate his own import-
denied let him remember that man-
young along very well before his birth-
again that in all probability they will
considerable along very well after his death.
some the
e of the
"I've helped to bury every man

doesn't
out the

ever sold me liquor, except one,
an after him night and day," was
cleery, good-natured remark of a
perence orator at Springfield, Mass.
other day.

a high-
a good
crossed

It took two persons to marry a
in Clarke county a short time ago.

Justice of the Peace and his wife. He performed the ceremony she held the baby.

George Washington Crawford
ster Harrington Hunt hung him
Ohio the other day. His

A GENTLEMAN inquired of us whether a certain doctor had any tics. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "he is laying out one of his tics on the other."

A New York establishment advertises "Perfumed milk baths for the occasion."

C. O. D. now means "Crash Drinking."

FARMERS COLUMN.

GRAFTING POTATOES.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker advises the grafting of potatoes, in order to combine the good qualities of two sorts. There are two difficulties in the way of success; first the pieces of potato stock together will not unite, for the reason decay as the germs spring forth and secondly, if they did unite, the quality of the produce from this so-called grafting would not be influenced, except as the roots from this eye pierced the other section of potato, and then simply as in the case of any sap taken up. Nevertheless, for the benefit of the curious we give the method of operation.

Select the potato which has your preference and the very best and soundest specimen; cut out in a careful way, with a pen-knife, the buds, or eyes; cut them out about 1 inch deep and one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, in the form of a pyramid, i. e., that the hole in the potato runs in to a point on the end on the inside; then take of the other potato a piece of about 1 inch from one to three eyes; it is in good and tight as you possibly can and tie up with a (hemp) string in the quickest possible manner. To fasten more effectively, a hair pin may be put in from each side. Potatoes grafted in this manner should be, as soon as this operation is perfected placed in damp ground and well covered up. If the cuts grow out—that is, if the two different pieces join—the operation is a success.

FIVE WAYS TO DESTROY ANTS.

1. Pour copiously, hot water, as near the boiling point as possible, down their burrows, and repeat the operation several times.
2. Entrap ants by the means of narrow sheets of stiff paper, or strips of board, covered, with some sweet sticky substance. The ants are attracted by the sweets, and sticking fast, can be destroyed as often as a sufficient number are entrapped.
3. Lay fresh bones around their haunts. They will leave everything else to stick there, when thus accumulated, can be tipped in hot water.
4. Pour two or three spoonfuls of coal oil into their holes and they will abandon the nest.
5. Bury a few slices of onions in their nests, and they will abandon them.

OUR BELIEF.

Much has been written and published about farming, but we do not recollect to have so much embraced in anti-shell to believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe the soil loves to eat as well as to grow, and ought, therefore, to be well manured.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if it be a sub-soil plow.

We believe in large crops, which leave land better than they found it making both the farm and farmer rich.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that fertilizers of any soil is a sign of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without these, lime, gypsum and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good farm houses, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat yard, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clean conscience.

HOW TO DRENCH A HORSE.

Take a piece of lath about three feet long, bore a hole one inch from the end, take a strong cord, put it through the hole and tie the ends together. Now you can put it on the nose as a twist or into the mouth and push his head right up. I prefer putting the cord into his mouth, then you can dench him without trouble. Never drench through the nose, common sense teaches better than this for a horse never drinks through the nostril.

Every one who keeps a horse should have medicines on hand for immediate use. If a horse is attacked with the colic give him one ounce of laudanum ounce either of opium or nitre in one pint of warm water. If you have none of the remedies at hand, give half a pint of lard in one pint of warm sweet milk. Half a pint of flax seed oil is also a good remedy.

"An Old Farmer" in Ohio Farmer.

PLOW HARNESS.

This should be devised of every unnecessary appendage. A horse, like his master, does not work easily in hot weather if his clothing is cumbersome. A harness that is suited to a wagon is not fit for the plow. The plow harness should be simply strong in parts where needed, and cheap. The head all is simple and should be made of plain straps attached in place to add strength. No blinde is essential. Besides these, only the harness (legs and rollers) are requisite. There is no use for billy-bands, saddles and cruppers.

We prefer short legs and chains—Rings (any shape) will support the reins sufficiently. This is the style of harness used on the street car horses of cities, and it is well adapted to the plow. If some manufacturer would put in market a plain harness of this description, made of good material, manufactured on a large scale and sell at reasonable profit, he might realize a fortune.

The foreigners have caught this idea, and the very peaks of the Alps are being clothed in the mammoth lettered advertisement of Parisian shop-keepers.

GEO. W. HUGHES, COMMISSION DEALER IN FRUIT BUTTER, FISH EGGS, AND POULTRY PRODUCE, OYSTERS.

314 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

January 15-17.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable Preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the low ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. This question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded, possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are aperient, Diuretic, Cathartic, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great river throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored bilious matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Braines, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sores, Etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases, such as Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Furuncles, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintic will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

At H. K. & CO., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and at all Druggists and Chemists, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Wanamaker's Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms.

No. 42 South Second Street, (Above Chestnut St.), PHILADELPHIA.

Good Meals, Prices Reasonable.

November 22-24.

Subscribe.

Railroad and Steamboat Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROADS.

DELAWARE DIVISION TIME TABLE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 20th, 1873, (Sundays excepted), trains will run as follows:

12 01	8 27	Brenford	8 121	2 389	7 06
12 09	8 35	Mooruton	8 21	2 313	6 54
12 24	8 44	000	8 26	2 313	6 54
12 34	8 50	121 Wyke	8 26	2 313	6 54
12 40	9 00	Woodside	7 49	2 009	6 02
12 45	9 10	Canterbury	7 43	1 53	5 52
12 50	9 15	44 Filton	7 38	1 46	5 40
12 55	9 20	5001	7 33	1 39	5 28
1 15	9 38	317 Farmington	6 58	1 15	4 53
1 26	9 49	532 Greenwood	6 58	1 08	4 40
1 37	10 00	500 Bridgeville	6 40	1 27	4 31
1 48	10 18	617 Seaford	6 30	1 24	4 23
2 02	10 40	640 Delaware	6 20	1 20	4 15
2 25		700 Delmar		12 03	2 45
		Arrive		Leave	
P. M.	A. M.				P. M.

The mixed train will be run subject to delays incident to freight business, and will stop only at stations where there is business.

H. E. KENNY, Superintendent.