The Port Tobacco Times.

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Maryland State Affairs.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Twenty-one Senators answered roll call.

A message was received from the House transmitting Senate bills passed by the House, and also House bills, which were read a first time and appropriately referred to committees.

Mr. Earle, from committee on Finance, reported Senate bill for support of indigent patients in the Baltimore Eye and Ear Infirmary and Eye and Ear Institute of Maayland, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill read a second time and ordered engrossed. Mr. Walsh, from Joint Committee to Visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick, submitted their report, speaking most favorably of the Institution and its management, and that the appropriation asked for its completion ($125,000) was just and proper; the report was adopted. Mr. Stevens, from committee on Judicial Proceedings, reported favorably Senate bill to amend article 45, Public General Laws, relative to husband and wife, with amendments, which was adopted, and the bill read a second time, and ordered engrossed.

The special order of the day, the bill relasing the Johns Hopkins Hospital from collateral inheritance tax was then taken up on its second reading, the question being on ordering it engrossed, when—

The President of the Senate (Hon. John Lee Carroll) gave up his seat to Senator Earle, in order to take an active part in the debate himself. Mr. Carroll then delivered an earnest, forcible, and eloquent speech in favor of exempting the Hopkins bequests from the collateral ineritance tax. Mr. Carrell said that nothing but the honor and interests of the State of Maryland made him feel any interest in the subject. The power to impose a tax gave the power to release, and that the question of relieving the Johns Hopkins bequest from the collateral inheritance tax was one of policy and not of right. The great duty of the State was to provide for its helpless and that it was not right for the State to impose a tax upon the munificent charity of Mr. Hopkins, which would in effect relieve the jails and poorhouses of the State, and consequently relieve the citizens of the State from additional burdens of taxation. Mr. Carroll spoke for nearly an half hour.

The Hon. T. Sturgiss Davis, from Baltimore county, opposed the exemption from the collateral inheritance tax upon the general principle of equalization of taxes. He contended that the agricultural interests of the State were already overburdened with taxes, and that in the past ten years there had been nearly 90,000 acres of land withdrawn from cultivation in the State of Maryland. The production being less, the agricultural interests of the State were less able to bear any additional burden of taxation, especially for the benefit of a richly endowed institution which was well able to pay the paltry sum of $75,000. He believed in and had always advocated strongly the equalization of taxes. Already $2,500,000 of the sum which had been munificently bequeathed by Mr. Hopkins to the State was exempt from taxes owing to previous legislative enactments. Before the present Legislature there were numerous applications for State appropriations for worthy and needy State institutions, and should such small though deserving institutions be deprived of essential State assistance because Mr. Hopkins' endowments were unjustly relieved from a just collateral inheritance tax? Mr. Hopkins had given evidence of foresight and good judgment in the guarded provisions of his will, and had he desired that his charities should be exempt from taxation, he would certainly have specified it in his will.—Mr. Davis was far from throwing any obstacles in the way of these noble institutions of charity, but he did feel personally interested for himself and his constituents in the equalization of taxation.

Mr. Blake, of Baltimore city, entertained the same views as those expressed by Mr. Davis, and protested against the passage of any bill which would exempt from taxation a richly-endowed estate, well able to bear any legal restrictions. There was already too much property in the State which was exempt from taxation, consequently the burden fell all the heavier upon the few, and he hoped the Senate would not order the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Senators Fields and Blake also made short speeches in opposition to the exemption of the bequests from the collateral inheritance tax, and when the vote was called for its engrossment for a third reading it was lost by a vote of 11 to 10 as follows: Messrs. President, Claggett, Denson, Earle, Longwell, Lloyd, McCulloh, Stevens, Steiner and Walsh voting in the affimative; Messrs. Aydelotte, Clake, Brewer, Crawford, Davis, Fields, Getty, Knight, Mudd, Phelps and Spencer voting in the negative.—Senators Billingsley, Brattan, Suit and Tuck were absent.

On motion of Mr. Earle, the Senate at 2.30 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.

Favorable reports: From the Ways and Means committee on the bill to repeal and re-enact the Act of 1812, chapter 355, authorizing the issue of licenses to telegraph and express companies; also on the bill to repeal and re-enact the Act of 1872, chapter 274, regulating the taxation of coal mining companies; also upon the bill to re-enact the Act of 1872, chapter 234, entitled an Act to tax the gross receipts of railroad companies; also upon the bill repealing and re-enacting the Act of 1870, chapter 262, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes on the property of railroad corporations.

The order of the day, the bill designating Oakland as the county seat for Garrett county, was then taken up on the third reading.

The previous question being called for and sustained, a vote was taken upon the bill, with the result of 44 yeas, 22 nays.

Unfavorable reports: From the committee on Agriculture on the House bill to procure uniformity in the sale of fruits and vegetables. The bill provides that such articles shall be sold by weight, and not by measurement. The unfavorable report was adopted. Also on the Senate bill to repeal and re-enact section 1, of article 45, of the Code, so that the property of a married woman may be protected against the debts of her husband; also upon the House bill to repeal and reenact section 1, article 35, of the General Laws, title "Elections."

A communication was received from the Governor returning the House bill to provide for the defense of certain officers of registration, &c., without his signature, for reasons assigned.—The veto was sustained by a vote of 54 to 1 (Mr. Gordy.)

Mr. Turner's bill to provide for the adjudication and payment of all claims against Calvert county; also on his bill fixing the compensation of the County Commissioners of Calvert county at $2 per day for each day's attendance, and exempting them from serving as jurors; were passed to a second reading.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. Keech in place of Mr. Fowler, who is ill and unable to attend upon the Special Committee on the Extension of the Limits of Baltimore City.

At 2.15 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Twenty Senators answered roll-call.

A petition was presented by Mr. Tuck from tax-payers of Pr. George's county, that the County Treasurer may be elected by the people.

The followieg reports of bills were made: By Mr. Earle, from the Committee on Finance, Senate bill to establish a Commission of Fisheries in the State, with an amendment, that the commission be appointed "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," which was adopted; the bill read a second time and ordered engrossed. By Mr. Tuck, from committee on Judicial Proceedings, to amened chapter 441, 1870, relating to "Fees of Officers:" read first time.

The Senate then took up the special order for 12 o'clock, the bill making an additional appropriation ($5,000) to the Washington Cemetery, in Washington county, which wrs read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following bills were passed:—To amend section 5, article 93, Public General Laws, "Testamentary Law," relating to statements to be filed in court by executors and administrators, funeral expenses, &c,—yeas 17, nays 4. To establish a Board of State Charities. [The bill provides for a commission to be appointed by the Governor, to visit and inspect all reformatory institutions and insane asylums in the State, and correct abuses]—yeas 19, nays 1—Mr. Fields. The bill appropriating, annually, $1,500 to the Baltimore Eye and Ear Institute and the Maryland Eye and Ear Institute each, for the support and treatment of indigent patients, was, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Tuck, amended so as to limit the appropriation to two years, and then ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then, at 2.45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

A favorable report was made from the committee on Agriculture, upon the House bill for the protection of sheep.

At the request of Major Stewart the Senate bill to repeal and re-enact section 1, of article 73, of the General Law regulating the appointment of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, was taken up out of the order and passed. The bill provides for the biennial appointment of directors—six in number; two for six years, two for four and two for two years; and after the expiration of their terms of office the directors then appointed shall be for six years each.

Mr. Fenton's bill, amending the attachment laws of the State being upon its second reading.

Mr. Park moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Fenton hoped the motion would be treated in the manner that it deserved. The act was simple justice to the workingmen of the State, whom he represented here, being one of them himself, and was asked by them to relieve them of a burden and hardship that they must otherwise bear.

Mr. Park said he could appreciate the motive of Mr. Fenton, but he could not appreciate the inauguration of communism that this bill will bring about.

Mr. Johnson opposed the motion and favored the bill.

Mr. McColgan said that the measure purported to be in the interest of the poor people and for their benefit, while in reality it was commenced and is now pushed by one of the richest corporations of the State. The working people of Baltimore have told me that they do not want the passage of the bill. The manner of getting up all these lengthy petitions from the workingmen on the subject, is by the foreman taking them the petition and requesting their signatures, and they dare not refuse.

Mr. Fenton denied that the petitions handed in by him were any but bona fide, and they were gotten up by himself, and were for the express purpose that their face evidenced.

Mr. Keech could not understand that there was any hardship in a man being required to pay his just debts, and he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Keech continued his remarks until 3 o'clock, when he concluded, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.—Mr. Blake, from the Joint Committee to visit and inspect the condition of the House of Refuge and the Maryland Penitentiary, submitted a report highly commendatory of the condition, discipline and management of these institutions, and recommending an appropriation of $15,000 to the former, and to the Penitentiary the continuance of the annual appropriation of $8,000, and also the additional appropriation asked for by the Directors and Warden in their annual report ($8,000.)

The bill to amend article 29, Public General Laws, relating to Courts and Judgments, allowing a verdict for plaintiff or defendant in certain cases was read a second time and ordered engrossed.

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it stand adjourned until Monday at noon.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from J. H. B. Latrobe, chairman of the committee of citizens appointed at the Concordia Hall mass meeting, relative to the Centennial, and suggesting a meeting at Annapolis, at which members of the Legislature could be present, to be addressed by General Hawley and others.

On motion of Mr. Earle the President was requested to reply to the communication, informing Mr. Latrobe that the hall would be at their services on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, when they would be glad to hear an address from Gen. Hawley.

HOUSE.

Unfavorable report from the committee on Agriculture on the General Stock bill. Mr. Merryman, the chairman, said that while the committee would favor and recommend the passage of local bills on the subject, they were opposed to a general law; report adopted.

Favorable report from the Judiciary committee on a House bill providing for the defense of certain State officers indicted in the United States Court under the Enforcement act. The bill differs from the one on the same subject vetoed a few days since by Governor Whyte, in that its provisions only apply to State officers, and the money for the expenses of the trials is to come out of an appropriation, not to exceed $10,000, especially made, while extra counsel fees are to be procured from the next Legislature. Mr. Freaner moved for the suspension of the rules, so that the bill should be read a second time, and the motion prevailed and the bill was read.

Mr. Hawkins moved to amend by inserting $3,000 for $10,000; lost, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Brace moved to substitute the bill to regulate the taxation of coal mining companies for the unfavorable report of the Ways and Means committee.

Mr. Watkins said that the bill had been ignored by the committee because it repealed a law, the constitutionality of which is now a subject of controversy before the Court of Appeals.

The motion was carried, and the bill substituted and read a first time.

A favorable report was made on the Senate bill regulating the inspection of tobacco.

Mr. Fenton's bill repealing and amending the attachment law came up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore city, obtained the floor and argued in favor of the bill, and elaborately reviewed the attachment laws, and forcibly argued that the wages in the hands of a private employee should as well be exempt from attachment as those in the hands of the State or Court officers, and was especially severe upon the section that warrants the issue of an attachment upon two *non est* returns, the which, he contended, made Maryland a kind of junk shop. The law of 1854 had some semblance to equity in its provisions in regard to attachments and exemptions, but since that time the most disgraceful and onerous distinctions to the disadvantage of the poor man have been made, for while but $10 of his wages are free from execution, the large property owner may hold $100.

Mr. Hawkins also advocated the bill because of its justness, and thought it was but another means to sweep from our statute books the ignominious and blackening laws that were inaugurated when the law imprisoning for debt was repealed, and the same Shylocks that howled against the repeal of that act are now, under the pretense of being the poor man's friends, crying down this, and well might the poor man say, "Oh, save me from such friends!" He reverted to the speech of Mr. Keech of yesterday, in which he quoted some passages from Scripture in arguing against the bill, and created great laughter by charging Mr. Keech with drawing upon his imagination for the passages.

Mr. Keech interrupted him, and said he could furnish the page and place of the Bible referred to, if necessary.

Mr. Hawkins—Well, you can't show me anything that prohibits the exemption of $100 of a poor man's wages from attachments. [Laughter.] He then related some personal experience as to the disadvantage of the present attachment law, and concluded by saying that his heart and soul were for the bill. We live in the high noon of the nineteenth century, in an age when mild and humane laws should supersede those that are stringent upon the unfortunate debtor—which had their origin in the barbarity of the age that is passed. This age is now "When captives should lead captivity captive." [Great applause.]

Mr. Freaner said that the Judiciary committee had considered the bill fully, and there was but a single member of the committee that desired any but an unfavorable report. There are two sides to the question. Not a single petition had been sent to this House on the subject until after it became apparent that the sense of the House was against the bill, and then only one; and does this argue, does this advise us that the working class of our people ask for this measure? Is it not more apparent to us all that the wealthy corporations who are troubled by the exercise of the law are those who are most interested in its repeal and who, in point of fact, are urging this measure? It has a tendency to disturb the equality of all people before the law, and is a species of "class" legislation that is obnoxious to the constitutional articles of our State. The speaker, in answer to Mr. Stewart's argument concerning the discriminations of the law, claimed that the operation of the present law would exempt $200 of his property. One hundred dollars in wages and one hundred dollars in goods, &c.

Considerable humor was originated by Mr. Keech stating, in reply to Mr. Hawkins, that he had quoted from Exodus, 23d chapter, 3d verse; Deuteronomy 1st chapter, 17th verse, and Leviticus 19th chapter, 15th verse; and had the gentleman a better idea of holy writ, he would not have charged him with drawing upon his imagination for a scriptural quotation. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hawkins—The gentleman may stand upon the Jewish dispensation if he chooses, but I stand upon that of the Christian. [Increased laughter.]

Facts for Thinking People.

There are a few, perhaps half a dozen sewing machines of real excellence, differing from one another more or less in principle, construction and adaptation; one being suitable for tailoring, another for bootwork, another for family use, &c., &c., the rest are inferior, and by far the greater number *comparatively worthless.*

It is noteworthy that the sewing machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair in New York in 1853, long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous machines, with high sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple and vanish. So will it be while credulity lasts. *Time* tries all things.—*Use* only furnishes the final test. As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is, or may be, the act of a life-time, care should be taken to get what *time* and *use* have approved.

During the past six years the Howe Machine Co. have made and sold over 400,000 Machines, and to-day, though manufacturing at the rate of one per minute can hardly supply the demand. What better evidence is needed to prove that the public have decided that they are THE BEST.

An embryo poet, who is certainly a close observer of human nature, remarks: "Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."

Judge Jeffreys, pointing with his cane at a prisoner before him, observed, "There is a great rogue at the end of this stick." The man replied, "At which end, my lord?"

An Iowa editor wrote: "During the past week we have been visiting the Solons of the country;" and his constant subscribers think that is a funny way to spell "saloons."

Andrew Jackson was accused of bad spelling, but John Randolph defended him by declaring that "a man must be a fool who could not spell words more ways than one."

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association to the General Assembly of Maryland, on the subjects of Labor, Immigration, Sheep Husbandry, Vagrant Stock, and County Roads.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, a Body incorporated by the State of Maryland for the promotion of Agricultural knowledge and improvement, representing in its membership the agricultural interest of the State, respectfully represent to your Honorable Body that they were unanimously instructed, by the said Association, at a meeting held at its Rooms in the City of Baltimore, on the 15th day of January 1874, to memorialize your Honorable Body, for immediate legislation on the following subjects, viz:—LABOR, IMMIGRATION, SHEEP HUSBANDRY, VAGRANT STOCK, AND COUNTY ROADS.

Labor and Immigration.

Agricultural labor has been for a number of years entirely inefficient and unreliable, both in quantity and quality, and that too without regard to rate of wages. Laborers are hard to get at any price, and generally worthless when gotten. Their contracts are habitually violated with impunity, so that the farmer can never know, if he sows, whether he can cultivate or reap. It appears highly important then that some means be devised to enforce the obligation of labor contracts, and to that end your memorialists would suggest that your Honorable Body consider the expediency of giving both parties to such contracts the right to recover for violation thereof, by proceedings in the nature of Attachments, from the effect of which, after regular judgment, neither wages or any other species of property or credit shall be exempt. Your memorialists believe that legislation of this character will tend to correct the evil, and in the absence of anything better may be wisely adopted. Your memorialists, however, see the surest remedy for inefficient agricultural labor in Immigration of farmers, and farm laborers and their permanent location in the State. The statement of this proposition is the statement of the unanimous opinion of all who have given the subject a thought, and the pre-eminent importance therefore of securing such immigration admits of no question. The chief, and perhaps only requisite, is to bring fairly to the knowledge of immigrants the advantages which we can offer them. This can not be done except in accidental instances, after the immigrant has arrived in this country. The immigrant, unless a fugitive from justice, does not leave his old home unless his new home is fixed, consequently, his choice of location can be influenced only before the old home is abandoned.

To place before the foreigner in his own country, proper information as to the resources and attractions of our State, is obviously the duty of the State itself. No individual or associated effort can avail, because owing to past experience of immigrants, such effort can not be freed from suspicion of foul and heartless speculation. But the State, through her constituted authorities, can stamp her invitation with such dignity and truth as will secure confidence.

Your memorialists are fully convinced that a fair and practical presentation of our resources and advantages to foreigners in their own homes, by honest and capable State agents, duly accredited, will secure to our people all that can be desired in the way of immigration, and that without such action on the part of the State, immigration will be of little benefit to us for years to come.

Your memorialists respectfully press this most important subject upon the attention of your Honorable Body, and ask that proper action may be taken without delay, in view of the unprecedented organizations, especially in England, lately made for immigration to this country.

Sheep Husbandry vs. Dogs.

Of scarcely less importance is the matter of Sheep Husbandry. It has been said that "sheep are the sheet anchor of English agriculture." The statement is applicable to, and eminently true of agriculture everywhere. Certainly, no Maryland farmer would question it, whether sheep be considered as a source of profit or a means of improving land.

Nevertheless, in many parts of our State, sheep raising, owing to the ravages of dogs, is impossible, and even where it survives is encumbered with such trouble, expense and loss, as to greatly impair its profits. It will be generally found that sheep killing dogs are without responsible owners, who can be made to pay damages, and as sheep raising is otherwise unprotected by law, it can only be prosecuted under dangers and disadvantages almost prohibitory.

Your memorialists believe that this evil can be remedied, by a capitation tax on dogs, if sufficiently heavy and rigidly collected, and that such taxation, besides adding largely to the wealth of the people, by the consequent development of Sheep Husbandry, will directly increase the public revenue to a considerable amount.—Your memorialists are happy in the assurance that this measure of simple justice, resting as it does on the fundamental principle of civilized society, "that every man must so enjoy his own rights as not to destroy those of his neighbor," will injure no one, and will provoke no justifiable opposition.—Surely all good citizens, (whether raising sheep or not,) who keep dogs, will be as willing to be taxed for them as for any other useful animal, and will be as willing to be taxed for abating the destructive nuisance of worthless dogs as for abating any other evil hurtful to large public interests and private rights.

Should your memorialists be mistaken however, and dog owners be averse to such taxation, it will be for your Honorable Body, legislating for the public good, to decide between protection of dogs and protection of sheep, and whether dogs paying no tax and adding nothing to the general wealth shall destroy sheep, which largely do both.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray the enactment of some stringent and effective law for taxing, per capita, such dogs as their owners may desire to keep and for the killing of all dogs upon which taxes are unpaid, within some short period after each annual levy.

Vagrant Stock.

Our next subject is that twin curse of agriculture, Vagrant Stock and Defective Enclosures. The old and salutary doctrine, "that every man must keep his stock within his own bounds," is everywhere received as sound law and pure justice. Is it not strange that a doctrine so self-commending and universally approved in theory, meets with contempt in practice only?

Existing laws on this subject are notoriously inadequate, yet that the necessity for effective legislation is both potent and pressing, appears from the single fact, that if every farmer was required to fence against his own stock only, not his neighbors, to fence one field, not his whole farm—the expense saved to each individual, would frequently equal, and sometimes exceed the value of his farm.

Besides, your memorialists are well assured that vagrant stock compared with that carefully kept at home is as unprofitable to the owner as it is hurtful to his neighbor, and that therefore the present system of fencing, (costing in many cases the full difference between competency and insolvency,) is without a single redeeming feature or advantage.

Under existing laws a farmer keeping little stock, and that in his barn, must fence in his entire farm or see his crops destroyed without possibility of redress. Your memorialists are unable to see reason or justice in such a state of affairs, which, in very many communities, (notably in those where agriculture is best appreciated and most successfully followed,) would be regarded as the grossest violation of private right.

Believing these evils can be remedied here as elsewhere, by compelling owners to keep their stock within their own bounds, under penalty of fines, and impounding and sale of vagrant stock, your memorialists respectfully ask the enactment of laws imposing such penalties.

County Roads.

To devise a really good system of County Roads, would confer inestimable benefit, not only upon agriculture, but every interest and industry of the State: but it involves a problem difficult of solution, and so far productive chiefly of contrariety of opinion and legislation. However easy it may be to point out defects in past or existing road laws, practical remedies are hard to find. Perhaps one of the chief difficulties, is to secure sufficient agreement as to any one plan to give it a fair trial. If the suggestions here offered are unsatisfactory, it can be safely said that the systems heretofore adopted are not less so. Whatever may be its value, however, the opinion of your memorialists is that road making is exclusively a question of civil engineering, and as such clearly beyond the capacity and province of unscientific farmers to whom it is now entrusted.

The present system of making and mending roads directly violates every principle of science, and the money expended is therefore almost a total loss. The economy, in this connection, is found in good, substantial roads only, and these can be constructed by engineers only. Your memorialists respectfully recommend that county roads be put in charge of competent engineers, and that to secure such, liberal salaries be paid, and satisfactory evidence of capacity required, that fidelity to duty be secured by bond and careful regulations, and that the present inefficient and wasteful system of Road Supervisors be abolished. One important engineering duty might be found in a revision, under direction of the Commissioners of the several counties, or of a State Board, of the location of public roads, so that they shall be in conformity with public needs.—Many roads now paid for out of the public purse, are justly private roads. Many other roads are inconveniently located, and by slight and inexpensive changes which would at once suggest themselves to a competent engineer, can be vastly improved. Your memorialists further suggest that the present system of repairs of roads is radically defective. Under this system, while the aggregate expenditure is enormous, the roads are often impassable, and never really improve, as annual repairs never go beyond restoration to former condition, and often fall short of it. These annual expenditures for repairs would doubtless pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for payment of principal, of such a sum as would suffice to make and maintain good roads.

It would be far better then for the several counties to borrow on their bonds, sufficient money to make good roads and raise, by taxation, the means required for interest, and a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds. In case of roads of large, general importance, State aid might be properly extended.

Such bonds, if not forced on the market but sold gradually as their proceeds might be needed to make roads, (care being taken not to undertake too much in any one year) would at once command good local market, and in time be sought as a general investment.

The appreciation of property resulting from good roads, would much more than pay within a reasonable period, the bonds issued and thus the tax for redemption would never be felt as a burden, even if an increase of taxation over that required by the present system, should be found necessary at first.

But it would be true economy to secure good roads even at the expense of a very large increase of taxation.

The true test of judicious taxation is the advantage returned to the taxpayer, and measured by this rule taxation for our common road repairs are extremely injudicious and wasteful each year, only restoring—if it does restore—what the preceding year expended without real improvement.—Good roads, well made, might cost more in the beginning, but would pay for the outlay; bad roads repaired in perpetuity, without permanent betterment, must always remain a loss.

Your memorialists think these suggestions, however crude, may be made useful by careful and detailed consideration of this subject of County Roads, which, in view of its exceeding importance to the State at large, they do not hesitate to press most earnestly upon the consideration of every member of your Honorable Body.

GEO. H. STEUART, *Chairman.*

Samuel Jones, Lemuel Malone, Edw'd Wilkins, Dr. M. Merryman, C. Irving Ditty, C. K. Harrison, Dickinson Gorsuch, R. F. Maynard, Clement D. Hill, Dawson Lawrence, John R. Clark, Jos. H. Rieman, Geo. M. Williams, S. Sands Mills.

DON'T BE TOO CRITICAL.—Whatever you do, never set up for a critic. We don't mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle, in society. It will not do any one any good, and it will do you harm—if you mind being called disagreeable. If you don't like any one's nose, or object to any one's chin, don't put your feelings into words. If any one's manners don't please you, remember your own. People are not all made to suit one taste; recollect that. Take things as you find them, unless you can alter them. Even a dinner after it is swallowed cannot be made any better, continual fault finding, continual criticism of the conduct of this one, and the speech of that one, the dress of the other and the opinions of t'other, will make home the unhappiest place under the sun. If you are never pleased with any one, no one will ever be pleased with you. And if it is known that you are hard to suit, few will take pains to suit you.

☞In Peoria, a lady teacher in one of the public schools was amazed the other day by seeing a perfect forests of juvenile hands fly up in the air and shake and gesticulate with violent agitation. "What do you want?" queried the puzzled instructor. Chorus: "Yer hair's falling off."

A Detroit female of just twenty-five was married to her fifth husband lately. All the gentlemen are alive, and the first four are doing well.

A Western paper is dead. In its last gasp it faintly whispered, "Two hundred subscribers, and only thirty-one of them paid up."

When a bit of ostrich feather is found by a wife in her husband's beard no one can blame her for being down on him.

An English wag asserts that machinery is the most modest of all things, since it almost always travels in cog.

Johnny assures us that a railroad conductor punches a hole in your ticket to let you pass through.