

Business Locals, &c.

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A Positive Cure for Diarrhoea, &c. STONBRACKER'S INDIAN GUM SYRUP will positively cure any and every case of Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

The Cumberland Allegiance and Tones gives the following account of the mass meeting held in that city in relation to the present difference between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Canal Company.

The Academy of Music last night was crowded with a large and appreciative audience in support of the canal interest.

Wm. M. Price, Esq., called the meeting to order, in a few appropriate remarks, and nominated the following as officers of the meeting, who were unanimously elected:

Lloyd Lowndes, President; Secretaries, S. J. McHenry, Col. W. H. Lowdermilk; Vice Presidents, D. C. Bruce, John Humbird, T. B. Taylor, Wm. Hall, P. Martins, Wm. Flint, A. J. Edwards, B. M. Sinclair, Jacob Brengle, W. A. Withers, R. D. Johnson, H. Hall, H. J. Johnson.

Mr. Lowndes, in taking the chair, addressed the people in an eloquent manner. He compared the position of the railroad and canal in their effort upon the interests of Allegany. This war upon the canal commenced before the completion of either the railroad or canal, and has been continued ever since.

The State of Maryland had invested twenty millions of dollars to complete these works, and the shipment of millions of coal had given labor to multitudes of poor men. He would not detain the audience with a speech, but would introduce the Hon. A. P. Gorman, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Gorman said he wished to open up routine business for the company upon which he presided. He found the people of Cumberland aroused to great feeling in favor of the canal. This effort to crush it had been in progress for two years, but had been developed only recently. He was surprised to observe the zeal of the people for the canal, thinking them to be coming forward to protect not only the State's interests in this great work, but for the canal, your coal lands would not be worth two hundred per cent, except to grand corporations.

Take from Allegany county the canal, and it would be like Pennsylvania. The canal has been the great source wherein profit has been derived to the people of this section. It has supported 2,500 people whose wages came from the canal or were dependent on the success of that route.

The crisis has now come. It originated when Dam No. 5 was completed, and from that hour down to the present it has increased. The canal grew in favor; its shipments grew; it became an efficient route to tide water. Last year it carried within 500 tons of the Baltimore road freighted. The latter saw that they were no longer an institution for the carrying of surplus freight, but that the canal was a competitor for the trade of this region. Three years ago we saw that the canal must become a great power in the carrying trade. The railroad also saw it, and began to undercut us in the rates.

We then reduced the cost of transportation, and our motives were misapprehended. But we continued to carry out the general policy, with good conscience. We proceeded with our work, and every interest upon which it was asserted we encroached afterwards recognized the justice of our policy and admitted it to be the best.

But the Baltimore road has compelled us to act. They have begun a war upon us. As a citizen of Maryland he had no objection to the Baltimore road, and made no war upon it; but when it came he was not the man to quietly submit. In its legitimate business and in fair competition, he was a friend to the Baltimore road. It helped to build up Maryland and Baltimore, and make the State great, and no act of injustice towards it should be laid to his hands. But it should do none to the canal, or the State, and when it did he would use the power of the State to make it behave itself.

The boatmen felt the oppression last year for the first time, as in that season the Baltimore road commenced a system which they thought prudent, yet was condemned by outsiders. They offered a drawback in the form of a season's still the canal hesitated to accept the gage and enter upon a war, and the year closed with almost equal shipments over the two routes.

We saw that manufactures in the East were depressed, and that the coal trade was crippled. We saw that Northern coal companies were going into the hands of receivers, that they were putting coal on the market at prices far below what it cost to transport our coal to market. It became necessary to reduce freights to a minimum, so that coal could be placed in Georgetown at \$3 per ton. We were ready to do it, and the Baltimore road should do it, but neither should undercut the other. We found, however, that the latter had made overtures to win security over our trade. This movement, to protect our trade if necessary, I will throw our canal at 10 cents per ton before I will yield in this matter.

To the honor of the coal companies they recognize our necessities and admit that we must have enough for repairs. They have met us in the true spirit and will stand by the canal. The bondholder says make the fight though no revenue be derived.

The large audience by its appreciation encouraged the canal company. We know the canal will not close, and we know we have your support. In the past two years the boatmen have received \$1,350,000 from the canal, which has mainly been spent here; and what did you get from the railroad?

The action of the railroad has created this war, and the power of the State must be invoked to quell it. The result of this year will be no balance for the boatmen, nothing for the builder and nothing for the canal, and the people here will receive \$600,000 less than last year. And all the result of the war?

The railroad through the Consolidation company may control the greater portion of the big vein of coal, but there are other fields on the other side of the basin equally as good.

We can construct a railroad up the river and one over the hills for feeders, and then no road in the world can compete with the canal. The citizens should raise their voices for the future depends on the new roads to the coal fields. It is a good investment as a road, and is the best for our interests. Start the movement, take

the lead. Go to our legislature and demand help, and we of the lowlands will come forward and aid you with all our force. Send no enemy to the canal to Annapolis. From whatever party and as to politics, let him be a friend to the canal and to canal interests.

Mr. Gorman concluded by again appealing to the audience to lend their cooperation to the canal in its fight with the railroad. While he wanted no war, he would not hesitate to fight when it is forced upon him.

Hon. H. W. Hoffman next addressed the meeting in his usual lucid style, a synopsis of which we would give but for the lateness of the hour at which the meeting adjourned. He sustained Mr. Gorman's position in his views, and appealed to the people to hold up their hands.

Judge Hamill, of Garrett county, one of the Board of Directors, was next introduced, and made a short and laughable speech, interspersed with some telling points, and fully sustaining President Gorman in his determination to resist the encroachments of the Baltimore road, and as speedily as possible to construct another line to tide water.

Gen. T. I. McKaig was next called on. He would not engage their attention long. The principal object is to maintain your canal and sustain its officers. The destruction of our canal means the destruction of our interests. See that you send men to the Legislature who will be true to your interests.

The President then announced Hon. Wm. Walsh as the last speaker for the evening. Mr. Walsh stated that he bore no hostility to the railroad. It was a Maryland enterprise, performing transcontinental functions, and he would say no word to its injury. He had a high regard for its officers, and regretted that any differences should arise.

But we cannot do without the canal. It is a great highway open to all. Upon it the boatman may place his vehicle for transportation, and it is his own. The canal is a local institution, constructed through State aid, and deserves its protection. We cannot do without it. Its interests are in good hands, and he had no fear that it would be crushed out.

To stop the competition he would abolish and open the gates free, and go to the legislature for an appropriation of \$150,000 to keep up the canal. He did not believe it could be crushed out, for there were too many dependent interests to permit of such a casualty. The Consolidation company may turn its trade to the Baltimore road, but there are still inexhaustible supplies, and there is money and open the gates free, and go to the legislature for an appropriation of \$150,000 to keep up the canal.

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In conclusion, he said the State, the county of Allegany, the city of Cumberland, the coal companies, with all their great interests, would subscribe liberally to new roads to the coal fields rather than see the canal fall in its purposes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Walsh's address the following resolutions were read and unanimously approved, when the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That the citizens of the city of Cumberland have learned with regret that serious and unfortunate complications have arisen in regard to the transportation of coal from the Cumberland fields to tide water, which if not adjusted will materially affect the prosperity of the people of the State of Maryland and particularly those of Allegany county, and, inasmuch as we are anxious to see our offices to adjust the differences, therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the recommendations of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to make some satisfactory arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., whereby Cumberland coal may be placed on board of vessels at tide water, and inasmuch as will enable the coal producers of the State to retain their accustomed trade.

Resolved, That any attempt on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to take such action as may tend to obstruct or to carry out the foregoing resolutions, and to make a call for another meeting whenever they may deem it necessary.

Resolved, That it is in our judgment essential to the future prosperity of the canal, that that company shall have an independent connection with the coal fields of this State, so as to enable it to maintain its tonnage; and that we will do all in our power to aid that enterprise.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of seven, who shall be authorized to take such action as they may deem best to carry out the foregoing resolutions, and to make a call for another meeting whenever they may deem it necessary.

The War that is Begun. The nominal cause of an Eastern war do not demand much attention, as they are likely to receive it outside of a publication so conscientious and cautious as Kingslake's synopsis of the Crimea, in which about three hundred years of European history and which is still unfinished, nearly a quarter of a century after it was begun. The briefest of notes to be made here is that the introduction to the drama on which the curtain is expected soon to rise. About July 20, 1875, broke out a rebellion in the Herzegovina, the most important of the provinces of the Turkish officials to enforce payment of taxes and arrears by the Slav Christians. The revolt spread rapidly to Bosnia, and was so formidable by the 25th of August that the Russian, French, Austrian and English governments invited the Porte by a collective note to restrain its subjects. The Serbians immediately afterwards placed 90,000 men in the field, a menace promptly followed by Russia. The Turkish population had become calling to the Vizership of Mahmud Pasha, a recognized champion of absolutism. The Sultan declined any mediation by foreign powers. He refused to receive any offers, though he guaranteed reforms which they were not willing to accept as a sufficient pretext for disarmament. The foreign powers then presented the Andriana memorandum prepared in the name of the three Emperors, and submitted to and approved by England, France and Italy. It was a compromise between customs reform, and a mixed commission to carry out reforms in the discontented provinces. The Sultan accepted it February 19, 1876, but the Turkish population had become excited, and their rage found vent in the massacre of foreign consuls at Salonica, May 10, and in the Bulgarian atrocities. 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