THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 9. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1871. NO. 52.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, administrator of L. L. Rollison, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at URIEVILLE, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Personal Property:

Five Good Horses,
One Cow,
ELEVEN SHOATS,
500 Feet of Bridge Plank and Other Lumber,

TWO HORSE ENDLESS-CHAIN POWER, 1 LOG-WAGON AND CHAINS, 1 MILL DEARBORN, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, 1 A Harrow,

A LOT OF TIMOTHY, GROWING;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
2 FEATHER BEDS, 1 COOK STOVE AND FIXTURES.

Also, 1 Shot Gun, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Six Months, on note with approved security. Stamps at the expense of purchaser.

The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JOHN RAYMOND LUSBY,
May 13—ts. Adm'r. of L. L. Rollison.

TIME TABLE

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule.

ON AND AFTER *MONDAY*, the first day of *MAY*, 1871, Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Freight and Passengers, between Worton station and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Rail Road, and run as follows, until further notice.

GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Worton	6:45	
" Lynch's,	6:55	
" Still Pond,	7:05	
" Kennedyville,	7:20	
" Black's,	7:35	
" Lambson's,	7:50	
" Massey's,	8:05	1:25
" Morris',	8:15	1.40
" Vandyke's,	8:22	1:55
Arrive Townsend,	8:35	2:10
GOING WEST.	**A. M.**	**P. M.**
Leave Townsend,	11:40	8:00
" Vandyke's,	11:55	8:15
" Morris',	12:05 P.M.	8:25
" Massey's,	12;20	8:35
" Lambson's,	12:30	
" Black's,	12:40	
" Kennedyville,	1:00	
" Still Pond,	1:10	
" Lynch's,	1:15	
Arrive Worton,	1:25	

Q. A. R. R. train

☞ Passengers from Worton and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

A DAILY MAIL STAGE

will run in connection with the cars at Worton, as follows:

Leave Hall's Hotel, Chestertown, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Worton on the arrival of the train, say 1:25 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers, by registering their names at *Hall's Hotel* in the evening, will be called for.

FARE THROUGH from Chestertown to Philadelphia, $3.30.

J. K. HINES,
April 30, 1871. Superintendent.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

CHAS. B. BAYLY,
DEALER IN
SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,
Musical Instruments
AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of Every Description.

Read the following:

GUITARS from $4 to $60.
VIOLINS from $2 to $60.
ACCORDEONS $3 to $25.
FLUTES $2 to $30.

Violoncellos, Drums, Fifes, Cornets, Concertinas, Flageolets, Mouth Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS

For every Musical Instrument, at publishers prices—from thirty cents to six dollars.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL Music Books,

Glee, Opera and Sacred Chorus Books,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

Sheet Music

FOR EVERY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

☞ Music, Music Books, and small articles, mailed to any address, free of postage.

Excellent assortment of Piano Stools covered with Hair Cloth, Red and Green Rep and Plush—from $5 to $12.

A choice lot of German, French and Italian

GUITAR, VIOLIN, BANJO AND VIO- CELLO STRINGS

and information sent free, on application.

REMEMBER, it is no more trouble or expense to send Music one thousand miles than it is one mile: therefore, send directly to us, and save both trouble and expense.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,
No. 221 West Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
May 14, 1870—y.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

CORN STARCH,
FARINA,
RICE FLOUR,
TAPIOCA,
SAGO,
SEA MOSS FARINA.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

ATTENTION.

THURSTON'S
PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the breath, and is the most perfect Tooth Powder made. For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

BOOKS.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish any Book at publisher's price. Also, Catalogues furnished when selections are wanted to be made. Orders left at Mr. L. S. Fowler's store will receive prompt attention. WM. S. STAM,
April 8. Chestertown.

Natural Mineral Waters
For the Debilitated.

VICHY,
KISSENGEN,
CONGRESS,
AND OTHER WATERS.
For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Something Wonderful.

READ'S Sore Throat and Catarrh Powder is the most wonderful article I ever heard of, for sore throat almost vanishes at its touch.—Rev. J. Foley, Balt For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

GENUINE EXTRACTS
FOR FLAVORING.
VANILLA,
LEMON,
ALMOND,
AND OTHER EXTRACTS.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

To Mothers.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—This valuable and popular food for infants is now so firmly established that it is unnecessary to make any remarks upon its efficacy. Further information can be obtained at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

Medical Card.

DR. T. S. HOLTON having located in Chestertown, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

He may be found during business hours, (when not professionally engaged,) at Mr. T. S. Wickes' Drug Store.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

Selected Poetry.

A PICTURE.

The following sweet poem is from the pen of Shillaber—"Mrs. Partington"—and is a perfect picture of his childhood home. It is touchingly beautiful, and our readers will thank us for publishing it. A friend and townsman of Shillaber attests to the beauty and truthfulness of the picture, and they will thank him also for the pleasure this gem affords them:

There's a little low hut by the river's side,
Within the sound of the rippling tide;
Its walls are grey with the mosses of years,
And its roof all crumbled and old appears;
But fairer to me than castle's pride,
Is the little low hut by the river's side.

The little low hut was my natal nest,
Where my childhood passed—Life's Spring-time blest;
Where the hopes of ardent youth were formed,
And the sun of promise my young heart warmed,
Ere I threw myself on life's sweet tide,
And left the dear hut by the river's side.

That little low hut, in lowly guise,
Was soft and grand to my youthful eyes,
And fairer trees were ne'er known before
Than the apple trees by the humble door,
That my father loved for their thrifty pride,
Which shadowed the hut by the river's side

That little low hut had a glad hearthstone,
That echoed of old with a pleasant tone,
And brothers and sisters, a merry crew,
Filled the hours with pleasure as on they flew;
But one by one the loved ones died,
That dwelt in the hut by the river's side.

The father revered and the children gay
The graves of the world have called away;
But quietly all alone there sits
By the pleasant window in summer and knits,
An aged woman, long years allied
With the little low hut by the river's side.

That little low hut to the lonely wife
Is the cherished stage of her active life;
Each scene is recalled in memory's beam
As she sits by the window in pensive dream;
And joys and woes roll back like a tide
In that little low hut by the river's side.

My mother—alone by the river's side
She waits for the flood of the heavenly tide,
And the voice that shall thrill her heart with its call,
To meet once more with the dear ones all,
And form in a region beautified,
The band that once met by the river's side.

That dear old hut by the river's side,
With the warmest pulse of my heart is allied,
And a glory is over its dark wall thrown,
That statelier fabrics have never known,
And I shall love with a fonder pride
That little low hut by the river's side.

The Religion of Business.

The sentiment that religion is something essentially distinct and separate from life's every-day pursuits, although scarcely now declared or taught, still maintains a strong hold upon the minds of many. It is commonly felt that while it is possible to attain a virtuous character, and live a religious life in the midst of life's toils and pleasures, it must be rather in spite of them than by means of them; that they have nothing in their own nature calculated to inspire the heart to spiritual good, but that their tendency on the contrary leads rather in an opposite direction. It is assumed that daily occupations, excepting a very few, such as those of the religious teacher or author, must bring into exercise a set of powers and faculties wholly distinct from those by which we cultivate the religions principles; and that we thus live, as it were, two lives, one of business and one of religion, each of which prospers best by being kept apart from the other. It is admitted that the practical pursuits of life are not only necessary and useful, but are the natural results of the laws by which the world is governed, and yet with singular inconsistency they are thought to have no bearing upon the noblest designs of Providence.

The truth is, that every pursuit which is rightful and honest is also calculated to develope the best human qualities, and its tendencies is rather to strengthen and expand the spirit of religion than to weaken or contract it. That this is not always the case is due not to the nature of the tasks themselves, but to the violation of the laws which should govern their exercise, and the spirit which should enter them. All toil has its grand meaning, though it may be hidden below the surface. We see the laborious effort, the monotonous process, the weary frame, but we cannot see the spirit of love that animates the toiler, as he thinks of the wife and children that will be sustained and gladdened by the result of his patient labor; we cannot discern those sweet home affections which, though they may be mingled with much imperfection, are yet sacred and dear to every heart, and are at once the mainspring and the reward of much that might otherwise be unmeaning drudgery.

Other occupations, united with this element, add additional sources of improvement to the higher nature of man. The scientific discoverer, who is costantly exploring new wonders of nature, the physician who studies the intricacies of the human frame, the philosopher who deals with the profoundest depths of the mind—those and many others, from the special nature of their employments, as far as they appreciate and obey the true spirits of their vocations, will be led by them to the cultivation of those principles which lie at the foundation of a religious character. The business of the lawyer is often considered especially calculated to dull his moral sense, and to mar the purity of his mind. But rightly considered, the great duty of the legal profession is the establishment of justice in the world, and the maintenance of right between man and man. If the lawyer does this, he is contributing to the righteousness of mankind and developing his own, and while sifting evidence, and aiding the law to form just conclusions, if his heart be on the side of equity and truth, he is so far leading a religious life as surely as justice and rectitude are a part of religion. The same is true of politics. That many lawyers and many politicians become corrupt, is not the fault of their vocations, but because they fail to recognize the high and noble duties which their positions require, and fall below the true spirit of their labors. It is they who degrade their callings, not their callings that debase them. Literature and art, the channels through which much of the world is revealed, are in their own nature pure and ennobling. The highest spiritual idea of excellence that any age possesses is embodied in its paintings, its sculpture, its books. Even in their lighter forms, where only innocent recreation is sought, there is nothing irreligious, but much that draws men away from coarse pleasures to those more pure and refining. The moral defects that we lament are foreign elements introduced, not native to the soil. Whatever teaches the beauty of goodness, or touches the heart with pure emotion, is religious in its tendency, and only needs embracing in its true spirit to be religious in its results.

Such views will not lead us to revere religion less, but rather to appreciate its expansiveness, and welcome agencies in its development perhaps hitherto unknown.—Whatever in any pursuit we find hostile to religion, that let us purge out, and thus purify and ennoble it. But there is so much that is good and inspiring and elevating in every honest calling, that it is our own fault if we do not find it out, and let it improve and develop our characters. It matters less the employment we are engaged in than the spirit we carry into it. If we each study our own vocation we shall find in it elements of moral good, of spiritual benefit, of religious tendency, which, if we but recognize and are loyal to, will ennoble our own characters, and enable us to benefit others. But no career, however noble or exalted it may seem in itself, will truly bless him who follows it, unless he carry into it the spirit of truth, justice and love. Then, all business is sacred and all life is religion.—*Public Ledger.*

Carl Schurz in Missouri---His Reception and Speech in St. Louis---His Views in Opposition to Radicalism Ably Defended.

We publish full below the text of the recent speech delivered by Senator Schurz, of Missouri, on his return to and reception in St. Louis on the 1st instant. Much importance must necessarily be attached to all the utterances of the distinguished Senator. His admitted influence with the German population of the country would of itself render his views significan. But Senator Schurz also represents that great conservative element which has hitherto voted with the Republican party, but which has, like the Senator, become dissatisfied with the course of the Radical leaders and seeks a political alliance beneficial to the Republic.

Mr. Schurz was welcomed by an immense crowd of citizens, both Democrats and Conservative Republicans, and on appearing was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Addresses of welcome and congratulation were made by Mr. Samuel T. Glover and Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, and after the applause which followed had subsided, Senator Schurz stepped to the front of the balcony and spoke as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens—I have been told by the gentlemen who addressed me in your name, that this demonstration of your kindness and confidence with which you honor me to-night, is an expression of sentiment by the people irrespective of party. I see before me, I think, thousands of Republicans with whom I have faithfully co-operated for many years in the advocacy of the true Republican cause, and who now manifest their approval of my course with regard to questions on which the Republican party is agreed, as well as to others which form the subject of difference of opinion. I look also into the faces of thousands of Democrats, I think, who have not come here with the expectation that I had gone over to their party; but as their distinguished spokesman informs me, to show their appreciation of the spirit with which, in obedience to my honest convictions, I have endeavored to serve what I believe to be the common interest of the whole American people. [Cheers.] And thus my fellow-citizens, I return to you, one and all, my heartfelt thanks—thanks which I can but feebly express—for the great honor you are to-night conferring upon me. This demonstration is, in point of character and composition, so peculiar, so unusal, as to be apt to become embarrassing to a public man under ordinary circumstances—embarrassing for the simple reason that, in the presence of two parties, the approval of one side might make him appear undeserving of the confidence and approval of the other. It is by no means embarrassing to me, as it will never be embarrassing to me, to see the whole people of Missouri before me. [Cheers.] Indeed, I see in it one of the hopeful signs of the times. I will state to you how our present situation presents itself to my mind. We are not surrounded by the ordinary circumstances and exigencies of political warfare. The country has passed through a terrible conflict. It must be the supreme object of solicitude to every patriotic man in the land not to reopen and continue that conflict for party advantage, but to close it finally and forever. Were we to continue it, then, indeed, the separate and sharply antagonistic action of political parties would be in ord er. But if we mean to close it, it can be well done only by a certain union of sentiment and co-operation between them, and, therefore, I am glad to see the two parties united before me to-night. [Cheers.]—Yes, strange as it may sound to the ear of the strict partisan, I do not hesitate to declare my conviction that there is a central object of paramount importance to which, in spite of all other differances of opinion, the patriotic men of both parties must devote their efforts, and the accomplishment of which must stand to them above all selfish considerations. The new order of things which has sprung from the civil war has, in its main features, become an accomplished fact, which can neither be subverted nor can it be peaceably sustained by one-sided party action. All efforts to overthrow it will be utterly in vain, for it is the outgrowth of the very logic of things. But to secure it peaceably there is one thing infinitely more potent and more needed than the pressure of force, and that is the restoration of fraternal feeling among all the people.—[Cheers.] That cannot be brought about by the action of one party alone; it requires the co-operation of both, and the party that refuses that co-operation will load upon itself a grave, if not fatal, responsibility. [Renewed cheers.] It may appear chimerical to speak of the return of fraternal feeling in the face of the violent disorders and acrimonious struggles going on in other States; and, indeed, I am not unmindful of the greater difficulties standing in the way of a happy development there. I indulge no delusions about that; but I cannot forget that only a few years ago, in Missouri, too, bloody deeds and fierce animosities were the order of the day, and it seemed impossible that those who were then so bitterly fighting one another would once more shake hands as friends. But now, looking at this vast assembly, can anybody doubt that here just that has actually come to pass?—There are certainly great differences of opinion represented here, but, fellow-citizens, you will permit me to see in this significant demonstration, which is so boldly overleaping party restraints, an evidence that here in Missouri at least, in spite of such differences of opinion, a new era of good feeling has actually commenced; of that fraternal feeling which alone can make secure and render fruitful the new order of things, which can alone turn the minds of the whole people upon the great political, social and economical problems which this generation has to solve. Yes, in Missouri it has actually commenced, and I congratulate the people of both parties upon the fact. [Cheers.]—Last summer when I, in conjunction with many of my Republican friends, resolved to relieve this State of the unrepublican, odious and demoralizing system of arbitrary disfranchisement—a system which no party could sustain without disgrace and ruin, the prediction was made that those who were to be reinvested with the ballet would at once use their power to oppress and persecute the Union people of the State, and that evil days would again be upon us. What has become of that prediction? I did indeed not expect that the re-enfranchised would vote as I would; but that was no reason to me why they should not vote at all; neither did I expect that partisan spirit would die out at once, and that its performances would please me. But having tendered to them the franchise cordially as we tendered it, I did expect that the re-enfranchised would feel themselves once more as children of this our common Republic.—[Cheers.] That in this State we would once more have an open field for a free, peaceable and friendly contest of opinions, and that thenceforward no party would be able to rule by oppressing and persecuting its opponents, or any class of people. [Cheers.] Certainly, so far, this expectation has not been disappointed. While the continuation of disfranchisement the denial of equal rights might have led to renewed trouble, we have now at least profound and serene peace reigning throughout this State, where but a few years ago, neighbor was arrayed against neighbor in bloody warfare, and the torch of devastation was desolating the land. Every citizen, even the lowliest, is securely enjoying his rights, and this peace and security is not precariously maintained by force, but it is every day receiving a stronger guarantee by the revival of the long lost cordiality of feeling. Indeed, unless I greatly deceive myself, there is more of the cordiality of feeling in Missouri now than there ever was, even before the war. And when I look at the social condition of this State, as it, after all the terrible things that have passed over us, now presents itself to our contemplation, at our people united not only in name, but united in heart, at the protection of individual rights equally enjoyed by all, at the spirit of good citizenship which unites those who but recently fought against the republic, with the rest in promoting the general welfare; then I see in all this a result that was well worth the sacrifice of selfish interests and aspirations; I read it in the vindication of our watchword, that love is indeed stronger than hate. I find in it, in fact, a practical triumph of those true Republican principles which have guided me throughout my public life.—[Cheers.] And you will permit me, fellow-citizens, Democrats and Republicans, to construe your presence here to-night as a pledge that if any adverse tendency should again show itself among us, every one of you will exert, to the utmost of his power and influence, wherever it reaches, to rebuke and repress the mischief. If I have done anything that you think is deserving of your approbation, I consider it as giving me a right to make to Democrats as well as Republicans this appeal for so great an end. [Cheers.] Thus, in inaugurating a new era of good feeling, the people of Missouri, who are always on great occasions a little ahead of the rest of mankind—[great cheering]—have set an example to the people of other States, and I fervently hope it will be followed there, and no selfish partisan spirit on either side will mar it here. Let me take this demonstration as a good omen for the future. This occasion has brought you and me in such cordial contact that I feel I ought to state to you, my constituents, who give me so much honor with the whole candor and frankness of my nature, what I conceive to be my public duties. I have no concealment from either friend or opponent. Many of you have had sufficient experience in political life to know that it is not pleasant to have differences of opinion with party friends. In this respect I form no exception to the rule. I should have been sincerely happy could I have quietly followed the lead of those we had put into power. But while I highly respect the opinions and advice of my associates, I have always been in the habit of finding my convictions of duty in my own conscience, and these conscientious convictions are or never will be at the disposal of a President or of a caucus. [Tremendous cheering.] I am certainly willing to yield up minor points to secure the possibility of co-operation for greater ends. But there are certain fundamental principles which form the very life of my political creed, and with regard to which I desire my constituents to understand that they are not in the market and know no surrender. [Cheers.] Let me state them to you: In the first place, I have always been an anti-slavery man, believing as I do and did, and always will, that true republican government can stand only on the basis of the equal rights of men, and that the Government can have no security as long as there is any class of society upon whom duties are imposed without the recognition of corresponding rights. This great principle has been incorporated in the fundamental law of the Republic, and we behold now in the Constitution of the United States as it is, the great charter of equal rights. By the amendments that made it so I mean to stand with unflinching firmness to the last, not only because they are there in point of fact, but because if they were not they ought to be. [Cheers.] They form the very basis of the new order of society which issued from our great Revolution; they embody the only possible settlement of our past conflicts—so much the only possible settlement that the people would always have to return to it if they tried any other. And it is my firm conviction that this Republic will have no enduring repose until that settlement is universally accepted and carried into effect, not grudgingly and with mental reservation looking to a chance to overthrow it, but fairly, fully and in good faith as a finality. To this end my earnest efforts will always be devoted, and I shall hold it to be my duty to oppose any movement or combination working in the opposite direction as highly dangerous to the peace of the country. [Renewed cheers.] Upon the same ground I am in favor of general amnesty. [Cheers.] As I have worked for the equal rights of men, be they white or black, so I stand up for the equal rights of men, be they Democrats or Republicans. [Cheers.] It is time that those political disabilities should disappear which were imposed upon certain classes of those connected with the rebellion.—Political disabilities, instead of protecting the rights and security of anybody, serve only to nourish a spirit of sullen discord and stand in the way of all efforts at the restoration of fraternal feeling. But not only with regard to the new amendments do I mean to uphold the Constitution. I consider it one of the most pressing needs of our days that we should return to the sound practices of constitutional government. Times of war and great national peril have naturally engendered a looseness of constitutional notions which, in times of peace, cannot be permitted to go farther without serious danger to the integrity of our Republican institutions. In the constitutional limitation of political powers we find, as our ancestors have found, the main safe-guards of popular liberty. And when those constitutional limitations are disregarded, even for the protection of some, those rights will be put in jeopardy by the danger brought upon the rights of all. The safe-guards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are too sacred and valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. For reasons like these I found myself compelled to oppose the so-called Ku-Klux bill, even against a majority of my party friends in Congress. [Cheers.] But a still more striking instance of that looseness of constitutional notions revealed itself in that most flagrant usurpation of the war-making power by the Executive in St. Domingo case, an attempt not only utterly without parallel in the history of the country, but without the shadow of a constitutional argument to palliate it.—Startling as the attempt was, more startling is it that such an act should so far have passed without a declaration of sentiment in Congress, preventing it from becoming a most dangerous precedent in our history. But worse still is it that such an act can be committed without at least arousing public opinion to a commanding demonstration of disapproval.—It is, indeed, time that the American people should open their eyes to the dangerous character of this tendency, and that neither a great name nor an object appearing to our sympathies should be permitted to disguise it. As for me, I have seen the working of irresponsible power and personal government in other countries, and I may assure my constituents that while I am a citizen of this Republic I shall struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here. [Great cheering.] I shall, as heretofore, give my earnest efforts to the subject of civil service reform, not only with a view to raise the standard of working efficiently in the service of the Government, but to the abolition of the patronage, or more properly the spoils system, which surrounds the Executive with sycophants, and as I once expressed it in another place, makes the atmosphere of the White House so thick with flattery that the sound wave of public opinion cannot penetrate it. [Great cheering.] A system which is transforming into office-mongers the representatives of the people, is most seriously endangering the independence of the legislative branch of the Government, and is gradually demoralizing our whole political life. Finally, you will find my voice and my vote in opposition to that most unjust system of taxation, which, by means of a high protective tariff, under the pretence of developing certain industrial interests, takes money out of the pockets of the many and puts it into the pockets of the few—[cheers]—instead of the treasury of the people, and in favor of such an adjustment of our taxes as will distribute most equally the common burden, reducing taxation to as low a point as will be compatible with the conscientious discharge of our national obligations and economical administration of the Government.

Here my friends, you have, in a few words, my political programme touching the most important questions now before the people: Firm and uncompromising maintenance of equal rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution as it is; amnesty and a policy calculated to restore fraternal feeling; strict fidelity to the essential principles of constitutional government; reform of the civil service; revenue reform and a reduction of taxes. In these things I honestly believe, and in working for their realization I am profoundly in earnest. This course I have followed so far, and I shall continue to, without regard to my personal fortune. [Great cheering.] The gentleman who addressed me did me the honor of speaking in terms of praise of the independence of my conduct and the frankness with which I uttered my convictions. My friends, I consider that one of the first duties of a representative of the people. It is a sad thing, indeed, if independence of spirit, fidelity to conciencious conviction and frankness of utterance are so uncommon as to deserve honorable distinction. But my experience in political life teaches me that they are indeed not so common as they ought to be for the good of the country. We are now in a period of transitions. Old institutions and habits have gone down,' and we are to adjust our ways of thinking and acting to a new order of things. New problems are rising up before us, and what we most need just now is the development of a healthy public opinion, bold enough to rise above political traditions and a narrow conception of party interest. If every man were ready to express his true opinion, without fear and favor, Presidents as well as political organizations would be kept from many a sad blunder and the true interests of the country from many a grieveous injury. As for myself, I am one of those who cannot and will not call that good which is bad, and I hope to see their number grow from day to day, and I am free to tell you my sentiments. Dear as your approval is to my heart, yet I would buy that approval just as little as I would buy the favor of the President at the expense of my honest convictions. [Cheers.] Whether a man following that course can be personally successful I do not know. But whether he can or not, for the great honor which you have done me to-night, and which I shall ever remember without the highest appreciation, I can thank you in no better way than by recording here the solemn promise that when I shall ruturn to the people of Missouri the representative trust so generously bestowed upon me, I shall at least have honestly tried as far as my ability went, to render myself worthy of your confidence and to do some service to our great common republic. [Prolonged cheering.]

"The Wheelbarrow Business."

BY THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

"It is related of Girard, that when a young tradesman having bought of him and paid for a bag of coffee, proceeded to wheel it home himself, the shrewd old merchant immediately offered to trust his customer for as many bags as he might desire. The trait of character revealed by the young man in being his own porter, had given the millionaire confidence in him at once. His reputation was made with Girard. He became a favored dealer with the enterprising merchant, throve rapidly, and in the end made a fortune."
—*Exchange.*

That sort of thing might have worked well enough with old Girard, but it don't fool anybody now. I have tried it. I bought half a pound of tea at Penderry's the other day after reading the above paragraph, and wheeled it home in the most ostentatious manner, to see if Penderry, who was looking on, wouldn't offer to trust me for all the tea that I wanted, but he didn't. On the contrary, I heard him speak up sharp to a clerk as I went around the corner, asking him if that tea was paid for?

I afterwards took a wheelbarrow and went to a flour store on Central avenue. Bought a small bag of flour, twenty-five pounds, I think, and loaded it on, the head of the concern looking at me with apparent interest.

"Now," I thought, "is my opportunity. This is a Girard feller. He will tell me to come and get all the flour I can wheel away, and pay when I get ready. Perhaps he will offer me a partnership in his store."

Then I spat on my hands and whipped them over my shoulders to encourage a vigorous circulation, rubbed them together smartly, and clutching the handles of the barrow started off at a brisk trot. I had proceeded about a square when I heard some one shouting after me. I looked around and saw the flour man coming on a dead run.

"Ha, ha!" thought I, "the thing works admirably. The example of Steve Girard is not lost. I have revealed a trait of character in being my own perter, to say nothing of my beer, and my fortune is made! The flour and feed man recognizes my merits, and comes to offer me a partnership!"

As he approached, I saw he had some money in his hand. "He is at least," I said, "going to return me my money." There was a severe look on his face as he came up to me which did not accord at all with what I had pictured Girard's countenance to have worn when he gave the *carte blanche* for coffee.

While reflecting that it might be "his way," he said: "Sir, I want you to go right back to my store."

"It is coming now," though I did not quite like his tone. "Wheelbarrows are about to receive their reward. He is coming to offer me a partnership; perhaps to turn over his entire business to me." I was consequently elated.

Then I said to the flour and feed man (just as though I didn't know, you know, the clever things he meant to do for me,)

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