The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881. VOL. XIX-NO. 52.

BUYERS OF CLOTHING
Should Not Neglect to Examine the
Stock Displayed on the Tables of the
LEADING AND POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Describe what You Want and send for Samples.
A. C. YATES & CO.,
Ledger Building, Chestnut & Sixth.

B. F. FLEMING,
Dealer in Grain.

SCHUYLKILL LIME, quick and slaked, delivered by cars or vessel. Frequently pays for itself in the first crop. I refer to a few who have used my Lime: Richard Hynson, Esq., J. A. Pearce, Esq., Joseph Fowler, Round Top; Isaac Parsons, George R. Reed, Major B. T. Biggs, Robert Nicholson, H. W. Vickers, Major T. B. Hynson, John T. Mier, Jas. Beck of Geo., Bartus P. Hatcherson, Samuel Hurlock, Rev. E. B. Newnam, Rev. S. W. Thomas, Thomas Gale, David Hurlock, William Hurlock.
BITUMINOUS and ANTHRACITE COAL.
OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and split if desired. Apr 14, 1881—y

NO BETTER FERTILIZERS
CAN BE USED THAN
BAUGH'S
DOUBLE EAGLE PHOSPHATE.
BAUGH'S
Economical Fertilizer for
POTATOES.
HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED.
For Circulars and Prices address
BAUGH & SONS,
20 South Del. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
103 South St., Baltimore.

YOU CAN DEPEND
ON THE ACTION OF
WARRANTED PURE
Dissolved Raw Bone
BUY IT!
of the Manufacturers, who warrant absolute purity and standard.
Lowest Prices.
BAUGH & SONS,
20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
103 South St., Baltimore.
Factory established over twenty five years.
April 14, 1881—2m.

LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT,
SYMMETRY OF PROPORTION,
STHENGTH AND BEAUTY
ARE ALL COMBINED IN THE
OHIO CHILLED PLOW.

Farmers, in the past year this plow has proven *ALL* we claimed for it. It is the *lightest* draft Plow, without a doubt, and the strongest. Take one home and try it in competition with any chilled or good plow made. We also sell the greatly celebrated
PERRY SPRING TOOTH HARROW.
This we claim, and are willing to prove, is the best Harrow made. Those that have tried them are delighted. We respectfully refer you to Robert Comly, Locust Grove; G. H. Leaverton, Lankford; Joseph Massey, Chestertown; George S. Biddle, Chestertown.
Kennard & Co., Chestertown.

SUPERIOR
SPRING PHOSPHATES
—FOR—
CORN and VEGETABLES,
MANUFACTURED BY
KENNARD & CO.
STERLING $25. P. P. GUANO $18. REDUCTION FOR CASH.
—:o:—
We are now prepared to furnish our Sterling and P. P. Brands of Phosphates for Spring use. Feeling confident that the past has fully demonstrated their value we do not deem it necessary to enlarge herein upon their merits, but can only say that having purchased our material of first hands, we can and do invite comparison of prices with any other goods on the market.
We have on hand a large lot of Kainit, which we imported direct and which, with any other chemicals we are prepared to furnish at reasonable prices.
The following parties can furnish any information relative to our goods:

W. O. SHALLCROSS,	WM. FORD,	W. W. STEPHENS,
ISAAC PARSONS,	I. C. TAYLOR,	R. HYNSON,
Rev. S. S. HEPBRON,	WM. VANNORT,	R. G. NICHOLSON,
G. H. LEAVERTON,	G. R. BECK,	W. B. PLUMMER,
DAN JEWELL,	G. T. WILLIAMS,	T. J. VICKERS,
B. F. CREW,	J. J. MASLIN,	B. F. BECK, Sr.,
Dr. S. BECK,	B. L. LEGG,	FRED. BARKMAN,
T. R. STRONG,	JAMES H. EDES,	T. R. HYNSON,
R. W. CALDER,	G. STARTT,	HYDE BROWN,
FRANK LAMB,	JOHN A. GROVES,	COMEGYS BROWN,

and many in all sections of the county.
Those in upper part of county can call on our Mr. Rivers at Galena, who has located there and to whom we have transferred our machinery business. [April 7—8t.

LIME PAINT.
It is good for Frame Houses, outside being Water Proof
The attention of Housekeepers, Farmers and others is called to the above Useful and Valuable Preparation for Whitewashing and Sanitary Purposes. It costs less in comparison than Common Whitewash, or the unslacked lime, and its durability and beauty are two-fold greater. It never loses its strength. It can be kept for years. When applied, it forms a surface as smooth as calsomine, without glue or plaster. It can be used conveniently and economically in making Mortar, Finishing Insides, and for all purposes in which sand and lime are employed. We solicit a trial. We refer to the Knickerbocker Ice Co., and others. Sold at wholesale, by the barrel, and in smaller packages, at the Manufactory.
PRICES:

In Barrels, White,	$2.00	Colors, $3.00
" "	1.00	" 1.50
In Good Buckets (2½ Gallons,) White, 50 Cts.		Colors, 75 Cts.

CARLES & CO.,
LIME AND LUMBER MERCHANTS,
S. E. COR., FRONT & RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA
Advances made on consignments of Lumber, Ties and quick sales. Bill for Lumber sent to cut by if desired. March 17, 1881—3m.

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING.
We beg leave to ask your kind inspection of Our New Stock, completely assorted in all Departments. In no previous season have we shown such a Variety of Styles and Fabrics, which we offer at Lowest Prices, based upon our well known principles---"One Price" to all: garments cheerfully Exchanged or Money Refunded if goods do not suit.
B. R. Hillman & Co.
166 W. BALTIMORE Street, Baltimore.
March 31, 1881. Maryland

THE BEST RAT TRAP—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

KEEBLER'S Pound, Fruit, and Sponge Cake—at SPARKS'S.

NOT wishing to carry a stock of *LAMPS* through the summer, we are selling them very cheap. Call at SPARKS,
March 24, 1881 opposite Court House

WM. LEA & SONS and C. A. Gambrill & Co's. Best Grades of Flour.
For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

GENUINE Imported dLucca Cream Sald Oil, the finest bran manufactured—for sale by C. F. STAM.

FARMERS' HARDWARE—for sale by THOS. L. HINES & CO.

"MALARIA."

I found the loveliest spot on earth,
Where sweet and odorous blooms had birth;
I clapped my hands for very gladness:
"Good-bye," said I, "to ills and sadness,"
When lo, there sprung from out the green
A hideous imp upon the scene!
I cried, "Dread form, what is your name?"
In mocking tones, the answer came—
"Malaria!"

I fled unto the nearest town:
Here I resolved to settle down.
'Mid dirt and grime, 'mid dust and mortar—
Myself, my wife, my son and daughter.
The people crept about like snails,
Or lagging ships bereft of sails.
"What is the matter here?" I cried,
And many a trembling voice replied—
"Malaria!"

From out the fated town we sped;
We climbed the mountains; overhead,
Where the proud eagle builds her nest,
We pitched our tent to take our rest.
One morning, bright with eastern gold,
I woke, and cried, "I'm hot;" "I'm cold;"
"I burn;" "I freeze." What can it be?
The answer came from crag and tree—
"Malaria!"

The doctors, now, who lack the skill
To diagnose each pain and ill,
To this one thing they all agree,
No matter what their school may be:
With "Hem!" and "Haw!" and look profound,
Your tongue they scan, your lungs they sound,
And then exclaim, "My friend, tut! tut!
Your case, I find, is nothing but
"Malaria!"

I've chartered now a big balloon;
I hope to occupy it soon.
If "It" comes there to ache my bones
And waste my flesh, when 'neath the stones,
I hope my better part may soar
To some fair land, some golden shore,
Where I may never hear the cry,
That haunts me like a ghostly sigh—
"Malaria!"

"Im Traum Sah ich die Geliebte."

Dreaming, I saw the beloved one,
A woman, careworn and pale,
Now withered away and faden
The form once blooming and hale.

One child she bore on her bosom,
By the hand another she led,
With misery writ in her features,
Her aspect, her garments and tread.

She tottered across the market,
And there we meet again;
She looks upon me and calmly
I say, in bitterest pain:

"Come in with me to my dwelling,
For thou art pale and ill;
And I will patiently labor,
But thou shalt have thy fill.

I also will tend and cherish
The babes thou hast with thee,
But thyself before any other,
Poor child of misery!

I never will think to upbraid thee,
With my love's early doom,
And will, whenever thou diest,
Bitterly weep at thy tomb." —*Heine.*

SENATOR BAYARD'S VIEWS.

A TALK WITH THE DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN UPON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Staff Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Nearly a decade has passed since the National Democratic Convention was held at Ford's Grand Opera House in Baltimore. Few people who were present upon the memorable second day of that convention will forget one incident of the morning session. The nomination of Horace Greely was known to be inevitable, but there was a small but earnest and able opposition to such a program, and when the excitement incident upon the introduction of the platform was at its highest pitch, a delegate who had been seated upon the right of the stage with folded arms, and with a most thoughtful but determined expression upon his face, arose and stood waiting for the recognition of the chair. As if by instinct the mass of people crowding the auditorium and the galleries almost to suffocation understood that a supreme moment had arrived.—The delegate whose tall form and commanding presence would have attracted attention in any assembly was known to be the leader of the anti-Greely sentiment in the convention, and the momentary quiet which spread through the building was presently swept away by a passionate storm of objection to his recognition. The spectators joined the great majority of the delegates in a clamorous outcry in opposition before he had opened his lips. For a time nothing could be heard above the storm. But the delegate stood there, calm, undisturbed, with such a spirit of unconquerable will breathing in every line and look that the passions which would have borne down a less dauntless determination were themselves quelled and finally subsided. He knew that the protest which followed would be unavailing, that the determination was irrevocable, but in the course of his speech, which for dignity, manliness and vigor was not surpassed, if equaled, by any other during the two days of the eventful session, he won the admiration and the profound respect of the most resolute and the most bitter of the opponents of his course, and he made a deep and lasting impression upon every delegate and spectator in the thronged hall. That delegate was the young Senator from Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard. Maryland has never forgotten that incident, and the man whom the Democratic Convention of 1872 attempted to cry down, has in the two subsequent conventions of his party been himself a prominent candidate for the Presidency, each time receiving the unwavering and solid support of Maryland's delegation, and at the last one, when even Delaware, his own State, had joined the victorious banners about the Hancock standard, a portion of Maryland's delegation nailed his colors to the mast and stood faithfully by them to the last. It is not surprising then that Senator Bayard should feel a deep interest in the State which has so steadily given him its encouragement and support. It was something of this conviction which led me with some confidence to seek from him a frank expression of his opinions upon current political questions through the columns of the *Gazette*, at this time when it is proposed to reorganize it upon a broad and enterprising basis. I found the Senator busy at his desk in the cool and pleasant room of the Committee on Private Land Claims. A personal acquaintance rendered an introduction unnecessary, and after a few moments' chat upon nothing in particular, I as soon as possible approached the purpose of my visit. It was plainly evident, as the Senator himself expressed it, he shrank "from *irregular* publicity." Finally, however, that objection was overcome and below is presented the substance of a discursive but highly interesting conversation.

BALTIMORE JOURNALISM.

"I am very glad to learn," said the Senator, when the *Gazette* was mentioned, "that the city of Baltimore is recognizing in a fuller sense the just powers of the press, and the necessity of having capital, ability and a high tone of public instruction represented by a first-class newspaper. The necessity of a strong press to make proper expression of public sentiment and to give Baltimore her just weight as one of the manufacturing and commercial centers of the country is apparent, and I may say that it is something in which heretofore she has been considered deficient. I cannot doubt that the energies and capacities of Baltimore will thoroughly support such a paper, and that it will do a great deal in making the energies and capacities of Baltimore better appreciated throughout the entire country."

After a thoughtful pause, in which he gazed intently out upon the green sward of the Capitol grounds, spread like velvet beneath the windows of the committee-room, Mr. Bayard continued: "Taking it for granted that editorial talent will be provided for the different departments of the *Gazette*, and that the highest grade of ability has been secured for each, so that that paper will become a reliable counselor among all its readers, I hope the important detail of seeing that it finds thorough distribution over the various railroad routes of the South and West will not be neglected by those who have its interests in charge. Upon my own experience, and I could safely refer to that of all others who have traveled through the Southern States, I can say that the channels of distribution of newspapers are monopolized almost wholly in the interests of one or two well-known enterprising New York papers who are anything but friends or good counselors to the Southern people. I really consider this suggestion worthy of the careful consideration of those who have the *Gazette* in charge. I am indeed glad to hear that the *Gazette* proposes to reinforce the true principles of constitutional liberty as upheld by the Democratic party, for I feel that they never needed proclamation and adherence more than now. The evils and destructive tendencies of sectionalism are too plainly apparent, and the avowed intention of the Republican leaders to keep the North solid as against the South makes it more than ever necessary for the friends of a true Union to exert themselves."

OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

At this point the talk fell naturally into a current which drifted into a broad and evidently familiar field of thought to the Senator, who became quite as interested as he was interesting. "It is plain," he continued, "that our system of taxation, external as well as internal, tariff and excise taxes, need reformation and re-establishment upon a broad and equitable principle of equal adjustment of public burdens upon all classes of population and all sections of this country. The power of taxation is the great sovereign power of a government and is controlled only by the discretion of those in authority. If it is exercised with a partiality, favoring certain classes or localities in the Union, discontent, alienation and the disorders that follow in their train must inevitably occur, and I know of no deeper or more far-seeing question than how, to what extent, and upon what subjects shall our national government exercise its powers of taxation. It is the Democratic doctrine that taxes should be imposed upon citizens only for public purposes and justifiable public ends, and not for the purposes of giving advantage to persons engaged in special classes of pursuits over others. The political doctrine that looks to subsidies drawn from the public treasury in aid of individual enterprises, or which gives undue advantages in any way to classes, corporations or associations of any kind, however meritorious, in the shape of high protective tariffs or grants of public lands, or unequal legislation in any form, are all anti-Democratic, and need the steady, unswerving opposition of those who believe the famous apothegm of Mr. Lincoln that this is a "government of the people, for the people, by the people." There are problems of our day filled with difficulty, and the solution of which is not easy to be stated. On the one hand we have the growing power of accumulated wealth, marvelous and beyond all precedent in history, and this capital, associating itself, and with the industrial activities of our people, encouraged by our free institutions of government, is developing the resources of our country with most magnificent results. All this is gratifying to the pride of the American people, and yet it is accompanied by facts well calculated to alarm those who believe that the great secret of maintaining a free government is to prevent the aggregation of power in dangerous proportions in single hands."

The Senator was by this time striding up and down the confines of the committee-room, with a glow of animation upon his fine face which spoke eloquently of the deep interest which the subject excited in his mind. I had as little opportunity as desire to break through the current of his thought.

THE AGGREGATION OF CAPITAL.

"That man must be blind who does not see, and obtuse who does not feel, grave apprehensions for the safety and welfare of the masses—the great body of the working people—under our institutions of government arising out of those consolidations of capital which overshadow personal independence and individual liberty, and render the competition by individuals almost hopeless in those fields of enterprise in which corporate power has already obtained a virtual monopoly by crushing its unassociated rivals. I see in this growth of wealth and its consolidation great danger to our institutions of government, which were intended to secure personal liberty and independence by distributing power, and create a *democratic* and not a *plutocratic* republic. The abolition of the rule of primogeniture; the destruction of entails; the equal division of intestate estates without regard to sex; the prevention of perpetuities; the subjection of land to the payment of debts, were all intended to secure, as far as laws could, free opportunities for the decentralization of wealth and to prevent its consolidation in the hands of a few; yet it grows every day more obvious that by an almost universal system of corporation all this has been defeated and set at naught. Corporations never die, nor are their estates ever distributed, but in a single and never-dying grasp they can hold the aggregated property of hundreds of thousands of men and wield their influences under a single, unrelenting, unsympathizing, selfish intent—an intent upon which the milder and more beneficent impulses of human nature are permitted to have But little effect. It is in my judgment the great mission of the Democratic party to uphold the laws that create and protect property and encourage its accumulation, but to prevent this power through the forms of legislation from gaining undue influence over the liberties of the individual citizen, by keeping before the American people the great idea, the constantly elevating thought, that the MAN is always to be considered above the productions of his labor, and that government should consist in checks upon power and protection for weakness. It is the true mission of the Democratic party to see that all classes and all grades of men are duly protected in their legal rights, and that under no pretext should individual rights be invaded by legislation, whether it be the hollow cry of "a priceless ballot and a fair count," or the interference with men's personal habits by sumptuary laws invented for political ends."

THE DANGER OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

"Would you be disposed to attempt the control of this vast corporate power through the agencies of the national government?"

"No; I think it would tend toward centralization, which would destroy all powers of local self-government—that great school of the American citizen. It would transfer the powers that can now be used for self-protection in the localities that experience the evils, and have it in their power to apply the remedy when forbearance shall have been exhausted, and place them under the control of the single legislature at Washington, which would become the focus of all of those influences unfavorable to liberty. I have seen too often the alarming powers of one or two corporations over the action of Congress not to make me dread the combination of influences that would be brought to bear upon the national legislature when they were supposed to be solely invested with power over the subject, and undertook to control these enormous and highly varied interests."

"Suppose the government should become the owner and operator of these corporations?"

"Then our present government would disappear; its whole form and the individual liberties it was designed to secure would be absolutely destroyed. The power of official patronage engendered by such a scheme would be too strong for the government itself, and the country would pass hopelessly under the permanent control of the party once in the possession of such a power. It would work an absolute revolution under the forms of law."

MAHONEISM AND THE SOUTH.

"What do you think of the issues of the present session of the Senate as affecting the South and the welfare of the Democratic party?"

"It has already proven that they have greatly benefited the Democratic party throughout the whole country, and tended to place it in an attitude better calculated to secure success, by gaining public confidence and respect, than anything that has happened for a long time. That which was intended for their destruction has in reality proved to be healthy medicine. It has purged the Democratic party in Virginia and other States and logically led the conservative Democracy of the entire country to their former traditions and to their manifest interests.

The 'entering wedge' of 'Mahoneism' which was expected to split the Democratic organization in Virginia, will only have the effect of harmonizing local discontents and combining the better elements of society in that State and in the other Southern States in favor of a strict and honorable performance of all public obligations. The action of Tennessee in funding her full debt without scaling a dollar, and at rates of interest acceptable to her creditors, is the best answer that the Southern States and people can make to the Republican managers who charge them with dishonesty, and yet seek to disintegrate them by prostituting public offices in aid of State repudiation. The rapid appreciation of the State credit in the money market will be followed by an enhancement in the value of property all over that State, and will invigorate private enterprises by creating a confidence in the performance of all contracts.

"The Republican managers who have arranged at the dictation of Mr. Mahone to bring forward Riddleberger as sergeant-at-arms of the Senate have, in my judgment, greatly underrated the moral sense of the American people. In the inveteracy of their prejudices against the Southern people they have done them great injustice in supposing that they were ready to sell their birthrights for such a remarkably poor mess of pottage. The Southern people have traditions of honor and honesty, and they love and appreciate them both in public and private as highly as any other portion of their countrymen. Since the passionate debate in the Senate commenced, in which Mr. Sherman and others openly avowed the object of their arrangement with Mr. Mahone, there has not been a speech (with the exception of Mr. Mahone's) by any Southern Senator which has not indignantly denounced the idea of any enforced adjustment of their debts by the Southern States and people. With one voice the Southern Senators have denounced any attempt to evade a just public obligation, and avowed themselves and their people to be in favor of just, lawful and voluntary settlements with their public creditors.

"I am disposed to believe that the attempt of Mr. Mahone and his new allies will prove a boomerang to the originators, and so far from being 'an entering wedge' to split the Democratic party in the Southern States will only consolidate its efforts for success upon a platform that must commend itself to the confidence of the people of the Northern States and to the entire country."

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

"What the North and South both need just now is that the real condition of society, the feelings, necessities and intentions of the people, should be clearly perceived on both sides; that misconceptions and suspicions should end and that misrepresentation mutually should be discouraged and discredited. The identity and inevitable unity of their interests is too plain to need demonstration, and the wise and extensive investment of Northern capital in trunk lines of railway communication with the Southern States which are binding the people of Georgia with those of Kentucky and Ohio, and Mobile and Pensacola with the people of New York and Pennsylvania, of Texas and Massachusetts, constitute strong proofs of the confidence and amicable relations which exist in the hearts of the people, and seem to be so little understood or desired by Republican partisans. The marvelous capacities of the Mississippi river for transportation of the grain crops of the great Northwestern States at such nominal cost are proving more and more the indivisibility and necessity of our Union. Society contains many forces, and clamor, and acrid and malicious misrepresentation for party purposes, will find themselves confronted and overthrown by benefaction and human confidence, which, though less noisy, will prove to be the ultimate conquerors. I think nine out of ten respectable men of the Republican party in the North would readily admit the superiority in eloquence and influence of the ten words and one line of Col. Thomas A. Scott, as contained in his check for $50,000 to the Washington and Lee University to add higher education in the South, over the vindictive and elaborate assault so wantonly made by Mr. Frye, of Maine, the other day in the Senate.

"I do not think I can be mistaken in the benefit that will accrue to the South and to the whole country from this insulting and corrupt assault upon the voters of Virginia by the Republican managers in the Senate. It has been universally resented by all good men of the South everywhere, and I do not think its wholesome stimulus in bringing them more actively to the support of public honor and financial wisdom is overrated by me. It is the one object of my public life to see this Union before I die a Union of equal and amicable States. I do not wish to see the power of the South assume control of the Union until it is upon principles thoroughly consistent with the safety and welfare of the whole. I shall never advise or contribute to a recognition of sectional power as a legitimate method of conducting the government of this country, but I long to see the spirit of mutual confidence spreading throughout the land, ignoring the lines of States and still more of sectional boundaries. If your paper shall disseminate doctrines of sound finance, of just and equitable taxation, of constitutional checks upon power in all its shapes, and bring our fellow-countrymen into a Union where sectional spirit shall be denounced until it is suppressed or unknown, it will have done a great and good work, and I feel confident that if it can be made and is understood to be the true exponent of such principles and such objects, that not only will personal honor and high position be awarded to the men who shall associate their names with its management, but that it will have a large pecuniary success."

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND GARFIELD.

"With parties equally balanced as they are in the Senate, what do you think should be the attitude of the Democrats?"

"As a constitutional Democrat I answer that we should never forget that Mr. Garfield is the President of the United States, and that to his office are attached functions and responsibilities, duties and prerogatives that we are bound to see are protected from invasion or embarrassment so far as our sense of public duty shall dictate. I am not disposed to permit the chief magistracy of the nation to be kicked and buffeted out of a fair and reasonable exercise of its just prerogatives. No American should be willing to see this done. It is the admitted Democratic rule that the powers delegated to the several departments of the government should be by them mutually respected, and that one and all should be executed in a spirit of comity, which is just as essential to good government as the letter of the constitution itself. The Democrats of the Senate comprehend perfectly their party relations to Mr. Garfield, and they propose to ask no more party favor from him than they did from his predecessor. They propose to maintain the same attitude toward Mr. Garfield as they did toward Mr. Hayes, which I think will now be admitted by candid men everywhere to have been in all respects dignified and worthy, although I cannot help saying that fact never seemed to be appreciated by Mr. Hayes, and was characteristically ignored by the Republican press. For the first two years of his term Mr. Hayes was bound hand and foot by a cabal of his own party in the Senate and was utterly unable to remove any official, however obnoxious or incompetent, unless the leaders of his party assented, and not until a Democratic majority came into the Senate in March, 1879, was he able to effect any reformation in his official corps, although I admit his efforts in that direction were but feeble. The aid of the Democratic majority in the Senate was given to Mr. Hayes generously and thoroughly, and no whisper was ever heard of the slightest attempt to make any bargain or impose conditions upon his nominating power, save only that the nominees should be competent and worthy. This course of action ought to be, and I believe will be, continued toward Mr. Garfield, and the Democratic half of the Senate will act upon his nominations with a self-respecting judgment, confirming such as they believe to be good and rejecting such as they believe to be unworthy, and at the same time steadily refusing to aid in any attempts to deprive the executive of his just powers and prerogatives, or to degrade him or his office in the eyes of the American people. This is not only right in itself, but I believe it will prove highly expedient. I believe it will gain for those who follow it and for their party the confidence of patriotic men everywhere, and it will do something to check the shocking and corrupt system of 'spoils' which is so rapidly subordinating public interests to personal ambitions and destroying the self-respect and independence of public servants into whose hands the powers of government are intrusted, and whose honesty is our sole security for their administration."

"Suppose President Garfield should become a party to the alleged bargains by which a political change is to be made in the South by means of Federal patronage?"

"Mr. Garfield has been in office too short a time to have his policy of administration outlined by action. All we know of him since he has been President are his public and private declarations, and as I understand them they have been in favor of a recognition of the absolute and just equality of the States of the Union and of the citizens as citizens of the whole country. He has signified his intention to exercise his powers in a friendly spirit to the Southern people according to honor and justice, and until he has proven false we may take him at his word. If it be true that he shall prostitute the powers of his great office to carry out any corrupt political bargain, and send before the Senate the names of men ticketed with the price of their political tergiversation, he will need the vote of the Vice President superadded to that of Mr. Mahone and his Republican allies to procure their confirmation. All that we of the Democratic party ask of Mr. Garfield is that he shall execute his duties with an eye single to the public honor and welfare, and so long as we believe he is acting upon that line I do not believe he will have cause to complain of embarrassment or opposition from Democratic sources."

THE CAUSE OF HER GRIEF.—Some time ago, on the Norman coast, a bather was drowned. Up to a few days ago his body had not been recovered. Every morning the young and disconsolate widow of the drowned man comes and seats herself on the beach, questioning the unreplying ocean with eyes red with weeping. It is in vain that her friends try to dissuade her from this painful practice.

"No," says she; "the sea has taken him from me, and the sea must bring him back to me."

They began to fear at last that the woman would lose her reason, and a distant relative was appointed to bring her around to thoughts of resignation.

"Come, come, Henrietta," said he, "you must give a reason for this."

"A reason!" exclaimed the widow, between her sobs. It is very easy for you to demand a reason, but—boo-hoo-hoo!—if they don't find his body I can never get married again!"

FASHION FLASHES.—The white pansey is a great favorite for corsage bouquets.

When halls or rooms are large there are grouped near the entrance large thickets of ferns.

Camellias, though not so fashionable as roses, are occasionally seen in the hand bouquets.

If wine is used on the table the decanters are surrounded with wreaths of small flowers.

A bunch of simple heather—the language of which is solitude—is much worn at the corsage.

Floral fans are very pretty made of roses and fringed with lily-of-the-velley and teabuds and violets—a rare combination.

Hampers and brackets are now used to hold the small bouquets at dinner tables, instead of the pockets and baskets which have grown commonplace.

All Sorts of Clippings

Silver wear—gray hairs.

A model buy-word—cash.

Luck is the dream of a simpleton.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance.

Common sense is not a common thing.

Nebraska has been scourged with floods.

Mark Twain has made $125,000 out of his books.

There are 23,000 female farmers in Great Britain.

The Detroit House of Correction cleared $50,000 last year.

Mississippi has had 26 governors, of whom 22 were lawyers.

Mary L. Booth, of Harper's Bazar, receives a salary of $4,000.

In five years a New Hampshire judge has divorced 227 couples.

One of the Rothschilds owns $500,000 for every pound he weighs.

A grave wherever found preaches a short and pithy sermon to the soul.

Justice is the bread of nations. They are always famishing for it.

To select well among old things is almost equal to inventing new ones.

Diversity of opinion proves that things are only what we think them.

Rev. Simon Parmlee, of Oswego, N. Y., is in the 100th year of his age.

Burnishers of bloodstone are used for putting gold-leaf on china ware.

True merit is like a river—the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

A single game of ecarte for $40,000 was lately played in a club at Nice.

Men are not judged by their intentions, but by the result of their actions.

A Dakota farmer has a single wheat field covering thirty-six quare miles.

There are 200 students at the south Georgia Agricultural College, at Thomasville.

It is said the English Government has practically dcided to abandon Cyprus.

The completion of the Mississippi river improvements will require $4,200,000.

In the Cherokee Nation there are 107 schools where the English language is taught.

Canada has 6,459 sailing vessels and 918 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 190,159 tons.

The national debt of England is held by about 23,000 people; that of France by about $4,000,000.

It is estimated that the estate of the late Senator Carpenter is from 130,000 to $150,000.

The net earnings of the Oneida Community, New York, last year were a trifle over $97,000.

Oscar De Lafayette, Senator of France and grandson of Gen'l. Lafayette, died in Paris recently.

Experts think Gen. Gilmore's estimate of $50,000,000 for the Florida ship canal altogether too much.

Out in the world men show us two sides to their characters; by the fireside only one.

The world is filling up with educated fools; mankind read too much and learn too little.

Every man has his follies, and oftentimes they are the most interesting things he has got.

Learning is well enough, but it hardly pays to give a $5,000 education to a $5 boy.

If it took coffee as long to settle as it does men, a great many of us would drink water.

Handle her gently; lift her with care; she swallowed a hairpin while banging her hair.

The latest rumor is that Edison is perfecting an electric shirt bosom pin for the cheap hotel clerk.

Marriage, says Blackstone, is a civil contract. Very civil before marriage—but afterward?

Sorrows humanize our race.—Tears are the showers that fertilize the world.

Truth shines the brighter, the longer we view it in contrast with its natural foil, fiction.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead he would draw his hat over his eyes.

There are 1,506 convicts in Sing Sing, New York, and a call of the roll the other day showed only four sick.

From March 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881, 7,000,000 of hogs entered Chicago, and not one of them left the city alive.

The truly illustrious are they who do not court the praise of the world, but perform the actions which deserve it.

True friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without an invitation.

James Russell Lowell is regarded by many of his readers as a young man. He is sixty-two, and as bright as a man of thirty-five.

Sitting Bull's daughter, "Sleeping Water," has added to the old man's woes by eloping with an objectionable young brave.

Fifty-nine national banks were organized in 1880, eleven passed into voluntary liquidation, and three failed.

Gold medals are only two-fifths gold and are very cheap. They were invented to give heroes, who had much rather have a $10 note.

Never address your conversation to a person engaged in footing up a column of figures. There is nothing so deaf as an adder.

It is estimated that the insurance companies of this country are now carrying risks to the amount of $7,000,000.

The receipts of the Patent Office for the year ending December 31, 1880, were 749,685, and the expenditures 538,865.

[Troy, (N. Y.) Press.]
EDITORIAL APPROVAL.
Mr. W. J. Melvin, Editor of Warren, Mass., *Herald*, was cured of severe Neuralgia by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

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