The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881. VOL. XX-NO. 20.

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

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES FROM

Samuel Burns & Co.,

104 LIGHT Street Wharf,

Baltimore, - - - Maryland.

SUMMER

Announcement

—OF—

Louis K. Stam.

Please Read Carefully.

In painting your buildings it is always to your advantage to select the Best and Purest of materials.

I have house and carriage Paint and Varnishes, all kinds, of the best quality that can be obtained, viz:—John W. Masury & Sons, and John Lucas & Co's. It is guaranteed neither to CRACK, PEEL nor BLISTER, and to last in any weather. It has stood the test here for eight years.

My Spring designs of WALL PAPER are most beautiful and have been selected with great care from the largest Houses of New York and Philadelphia.

Garnet, Cherry, Dark Brown, Light Brown Drab, Pearl, and many other colors of Window Shadings. Shades made to order to fit your window.

Protect your Barns and other Buildings by using Washes. I have all the different earth Paints for such work and will give directions to mix the wash.

Paint Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Kalsomine, &c. Full Stock. VERY LOW PRICES.

Full assortment of FURNITURE. Goods delivered to your houses free of charge, and satisfaction guaranteed. Don't fail to call when you visit town. You will be received politely.

Just below C. F. Stam's Drug Store, and adjoining Mrs. Ellen Melvin's.

Louis K. Stam,

April 28, 1881. Chestertown.

To Parents,

TEACHERS

And Scholars.

YOUR attention is now called to our very superior stock of

School Books and School Supplies

generally, which we have ready for the opening of the schools.

OUR PRICES ARE THE VERY LOWEST.

We know we can sell you these goods cheaper than you can get them elsewhere. We request a comparison of prices for the truth of this statement.

SLATES, STATIONERY, PENS, INK, CHALK, SPONGES, COMPOSITION BOOKS, PENCILS,

In fact everything required by the pupil, purchased by us in large quantities and sold very cheap.

Give us a call at THE CORNER DRUG STORE, and look over our stock.

Colin F. Stam

Aug. 25, 1881. DRUGGIST.

CALL AND EXAMINE

C. M. LUCAS'S

LOT OF KEY AND STEM-WINDING

WALTHAM WATCHES,

Just received from New York.

For correct time and beauty of finish these Watches have no superiors, and have in every case given perfect satisfaction.

Also, a new assortment of

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c.,

OF LATEST STYLE.

April 21, 1881.

WHITE GOODS.

NANSOOKS, Plaids, Lace Stripes, Figured Lace Stripes, Nain Lawns, Madras Lineus, Quilted Marseilles, Basket Goods.

For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, RAKES, Hoes, Spading Forks, Rope and Chain Traces, Plow Lines, Rope Halters, Back Bands and Hooks, &c., at

Mach 10 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

OARS AND OARLOCKS—for sale by T. L. HINES & CO

BLATCHLEY'S B. and G. PUMPS—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

C. F. STAM,

Druggist & Chemist,

PREPARES MEDICINES from the choicest

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRUGS

Physicians' Prescriptions

always a specialty, being prepared in the neatest and most scientific manner, with the assurance of perfect accuracy, at reasonable prices.

The preparations of the celebrated Dr. Squibb are always used in dispensing our medicines.

NOTICE!

Persons desiring medical advice must consult a Physician, as we will not assume the responsibility of prescribing for the sick, which is foreign to our profession.

Respectfully,

COLIN F. STAM

May 26, 1881. DRUGGIST.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS,

QUEENSWARE,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

WOULD call special attention to our stock of Plain and Fancy Groceries, which is full and complete, all at BOTTOM PRICES.

Flour by the sack or barrel.

BEST SUGAR CURED HAMS,

DRIED BEEF;

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

MASON'S IMPROVED FRUIT JARS,

As good as any in the market.

Don't fail to call and see us!

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

August 4 Chestertown.

THOMPSON'S

FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE

For BALTIMORE.



On and after June 27, 1881, the

STEAMER L. G. CANNON,

CAPT. WM. A. THOMPSON,

Will leave Chestertown every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.; Quaker Neck 4 p. m.; Hooper's Wharf, Centreville, 5.30 p. m.; Emory's Wharf 5.45 p. m.; arriving in Baltimore at 10 p. m.

Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 3 p. m. and Friday at 6 p. m., stopping at above landings.

Mr. Wm. Coursey will convey freight and passengers to and from Centreville.

Fruit will be landed at Pier 9½ Light St.

☞ Freights received every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at foot of Commerce st., Baltimore.

☞ *Specialty—handling and caring for freight.* Charges moderate.

FARE 75c. Round Trip tickets $1.25. State-rooms extra.

Freight on grain 4c. per bushel.

JOS. W. THOMPSON,

June 30, 1881—tf. Manager.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

WE hereby notify our friends and the public generally, that we have opened a

NEW STORE

at the room recently occupied by Mr. S. Merritt, alongside of Mr. J. K. Aldridge's hardware store.

We hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

TRY OUR ROYAL 5ct. Cigar, as good as At SPARKS'S.

WE are still ahead in good cheap *CLOCKS* SPARKS.

WE keep as large and fine a stock of Cigar as there is in town. SPARK S

A FULL stock of Confectionery, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco, constantly on hand—at SPARKS'.

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

The finest assortment of Water Coolers and CREAM FREEZERS—for sale by THOS. L. HINES & CO.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grains of mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Make glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice;
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

—*Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.*

BY THE RIVER.

Oh, ever-changing river
That seekest the changeless sea,
Where are the forms and faces
That years have shown to thee?

Glitter of golden hauberk,
And silver of swinging sword,
Down by the shallow scurry,
And over the darkling ford.

And here in this ferny corner,
Where the shadows fall on the spray,
A vision of weeping woman's eyes,
As her true love gallops away.

Say, didst thou note them, O river,
And gather them up and flee
To waft them away and to hide them
In the soundless depths of the sea?

Sheen of a prince's armor,
And glint of a trusty sword,
And blood-stained faces of fearless men,
Dying to save their lord.

Soldiers and statesmen and courtiers
And cold-eyed priests and a group
Of dainty, delicate maidens,
In powder and patch and hoop.

Say, didst thou note them, O river,
And garner their smiles and tears?
Did their hearts beat high and falter
With the old world hopes and fears?

Did they look on thy deep, dark water
Where it mirrors the diamond spray,
And love and struggle and suffer
As we of this latter day?

* * * * * * *

Across the gulf of the ages
Where the secrets of silence sleep,
Comes a voice: "Ye are sisters and brothers
Who love and suffer and weep."

For the day goes by, and the morrow
Comes back as it did of yore;
And love is the same and the sorrow
Is the sorrow our fathers bore.

As the burden has been, so it shall be
Till the kind God bears us free
Down the stormy waves of the river
To the calm of the infinite sea.

—Boston Transcript.

THE LATE PRESIDNET.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE LND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JAMES A. GARFIELD.

James Abram Garfield was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abram Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in the summer and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio Canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the towpath and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of the boat. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms and to save a little money towards going to college. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. When Garfield returned to Ohio he became professor of Latin and Greek at Hiram College. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college. During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-failing sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

GOING INTO POLITICS.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the State Senate. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky and was soon put in command of a brigade. From Eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred to Louisville, and from that place hastened to join the army of General Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Cornith and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamaugo. He was promoted to a major generalship,

General Garfield was nominated for Congress while he was in the field, without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield concluded to accept and he was elected. On entering Congress, in December, 1863, General Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Schenck and Farnsworth who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the House and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow-members during his first term. His attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the Congressional Library and sitting up late nights to read them. Garfield was regularly returned to Congress at every election from 1862 till he became a candidate for President.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was by common consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January, 1880, General Garfield was elected to the Senate to the seat which was to be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never before given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio. After his election he was the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and Ohio. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 8, 1880, Garfield was nominated for President on the thirty-sixth ballot, receiving 399 votes, to 306 for Grant, 42 for Blaine and 3 for Sherman. He was elected President on November 2, 1880, and was inaugurated on March 4, 1881.

HIS ADMINISTRATION.

In his inaugural address President Garfield reviewed briefly the progress of the nation and expressed high hopes of its future. He was outspoken in the matter of negro citizenship, declaring that the negro must enjoy the free and equal protection of the laws. He recognized the dangers arising from ignorance in the voter, and said that the nation is under obligation to educate the people. He favored such an adjustment between gold and silver currency as would keep both in circulation, advocated a refunding measure which should not compel the withdrawal of national bank notes, spoke briefly of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, took strong grounds on the Monroe question, and advocated the regulation of the civil service by law. Senator Blaine was called to the Secretaryship of State in the new Cabinet, and the other members elected and confirmed were as follows; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Hunt, of Louisiana; Postmaster General, Thomas L. James, of New York, and Attorney General, Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.—Throughout the week following the inauguration the prevailing topic was the advisability of an extra session of Congress. The President's decision that an extra session was not necessary apparently met with the approval of the people. Public attention was then turned for several weeks to a dead-lock in the Senate over the re-organization.

Meanwhile in making nominations to fill government offices in New York the President gave places to several supporters of Senator Conkling. But to placate the "anti-machine," or anti-Conkling faction of New York Republicans, as was said at the time, Judge Robertson, the leader of the anti-Conkling wing, was nominated for the important position of Collector of the port of New York. This caused a political sensation. Mr. Conkling resolved to antagonize the administration at every point and especially to prevent the confirmation of his political enemy. Apparently for several days Mr. Conkling was succeeding in his purpose, but the President again obtained the upper hand by withdrawing what were known as the "Conkling nominations." This was regarded as a heavy blow at the faction led by the senior New York Senator and it caused another sensation in New York politics. A third sensation then quickly followed, for on the 16th of May both the New York Senators resigned their seats in the Senate. The avowed motive of the resignations was that an important issue having been raised between the administration and Messrs. Conkling and Platt, the people should decide upon the merits of the case. In other words, Mr. Conkling wanted "vindication." On the 18th of May Judge Robertson's nomination was confirmed by the Senate and the withdrawn nominations were returned to that body. Going to Albany Mr. Conkling and his supporters, including the Vice-President, began a long struggle with the anti-machine men, which grew stronger every day. The preliminary ballot of May 31 showed that Mr. Conkling had mistaken the will of the people. After a deadlock of six weeks on the 16th of July Warner Miller was chosen Senator for the long term to succeed Platt, and on July 22 Elbridge G. Lapham was elected to succeed Conkling. In the fight the people of New York sustained the President.

Shortly after Postmaster General James took hold of the Post Office Department General Thomas J. Brady was obliged to resign from the department and there followed certain disclosures fraud in connection with the "Star route" branch of the service. At the end of June the President, having passed through what perhaps would have been the most trying period of his administration, made preparations to take a few week's rest.

On the morning of Saturday, July 2, President Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guitean in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot as he was leaving Washington for a trip to New England. He then received the wound which has brought about his death.

There are five Garfield children living, two having died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, have been at school in New Hampshire. Mary or Molly as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about 13. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The President's mother is still living and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise. In person the late President was six feet high, broad-shouldered and strongly built. He had an unusually large head, that seemed to be three-fourths forehead, light brown hair and beard, large, light-blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dressed plainly, was found of broad brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, cared nothing for luxurious living, was thoroughly temperate in all respects and was devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he was genial, approachable, companionable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

The New President.

SKETCH OF CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, WHO NOW BECOMES PRESIDENT.

The Vice President of the United States becomes the President on the death of General Garfield, the Constitution providing that the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Vice President in the event of the removal of the President by death, resignation or inability to perform the duties of his office. The man who was thought worthy of this high office, with all its possibilities, is Chester Allan Arthur.

Mr. Arthur is by birth a Vermonter and of Irish parentage. William Arthur, his father, came from Ballymena County, Antrim. He was educated at Belfast College and when he was eighteen years of age he came to this country and became a Baptist clergyman. He was a man of learning and distinction. The mother of Mr. Arthur, Malvina Stone, was a native of this country. Mr. Arthur was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830. His education was principally acquired at the grammar school of Schenectady and Union College, from which institution he graduated in 1848. His father was no richer than other members of his profession, and Mr. Arthur was obliged to earn much of the money necessary to pay his expenses by teaching school. After graduating he studied law in that home of great lawyers, Ballston Springs. During this studentship also he taught school. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and became the law partner of Judge E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, New York, who in his day was a man of considerable note, having served for a time as Minister to one of the South American States. The firm lasted five years, when Mr. Arthur formed a partnership with a friend, Henry D. Gardner, the new firm starting out together to find a place to practice in the West. This was an unsuccessful attempt and the firm finally went back to New York where Mr. Arthur has lived ever since, known to the community somewhat as a lawyer, but chiefly as a local leader of the Republican party.

TWO NOTABLE CAUSES.

Two of the most notable causes in which Mr. Arthur participated in a professional way had connection with the colored race. The first was the celebrated Lemmon suit. The Lemmons, it will be recollected, were Virginia slave-holders. In 1852 they went to New York with eight slaves, intending to take steamer for Texas. On a writ of habeas corpus Judge Paine liberated their slaves, and the Attorney General of Virginia and Charles O'Conor, paid their counsel fees by the State of Virginia, took an appeal. Opposed to them were Wm. M. Evarts, assisted by Chester A. Arthur. The slave-holders were again beaten and the eight slaves were set free. The second case arose in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was ejected from a car on the Fourth Avenue Street Railroad. Suit was brought for damages and Mr. Arthur appeared for the colored woman and won the case, and his victory opened all the cars of New York city to the colored people.

During the war Mr. Arthur served on the staff of Governor E. D. Morgan, for the most of the time as quartermaster general. It was this connection which introduced Mr. Arthur into politics. After the war his law practice was of that peculiar kind which consists largely in looking after matters of legislation. This work made him more and more familiar with the habits of politicians. He soon had a wide acquaintance, mainly, however, among the public men of New York.

AN ACTIVE POLITICIAN.

He was very young when he became a power in New York city. He was always a friend of the men who now compose what is known as the stalwart wing of the Republican party. "Tom" Murphy was his constant political associate while the Tweed ring was in its glory, and he has always been and is now one of the chief adherents of Ex-Senator Conkling. He has always been among those in power in his party, an infatigable, shrewd worker, a skillful organizer of the party machine.

It was some time after he had become one of the most reliable conductors of the "machine" that he was called to his first Federal office. His appointment as Collector of the Port of New York was a grievous disappointment to the commercial community, although he was pretty generally accepted as an improvement on his predecessor, Mr. Murphy. Mr. Arthur, outside of political circles, was an unknown man. His law practice had not taken him into the courts and in politics he had remained out of sight as a manipulator of the puppets. His appointment was made as all appointments were made at that time, in strict accordance with the rules of the "spoils system." Roscoe Conkling was the favorite Senator from New York, and General Grant appointed to the chief political office of the State the man whom Roscoe Conkling relied upon as the captain of the hosts that upheld him in power. The assertion was made at the time that he was an able lawyer and a man of remarkable executive ability.

ARTHUR AS COLLECTOR.

He took his office December 21, 1871. The abuses in the New York Custom House were so gross under his predecessor, Murphy, and the consequent outcry against him so great that he was actually forced to resign. Something better and purer was asked for and General Grant and Roscoe Conkling gave the merchants Mr. Arthur. Did Mr. Arthur fulfill the implied promises of those who appointed him and the absolute needs of the service he was called upon to administer? The records will sufficiently show. His first term having expired, he was appointed for a second time. But in the meantime the clamors against the management of the Custom House had not ceased. It was charged by leading importers of the city which pays seventy per centum of the customs dues of the country that the great office was merely a political machine, and that its affairs were administered not for the benefit of the Treasury but for the advancement of the faction of which Mr. Arthur was one of the leaders.

It was during Mr. Arthur's term of office that the infamous moiety laws reached their climax in the case against Phelps, Dodge & Co. The informer, Jayne, who, for his share in the proceedings, was made forever odious, by tampering with a confidential clerk secured what he considered grounds for a claim against this respectable firm for $1,750,000. Although the actual undervaluation of goods imported was only a little over six thousand dollars and the loss of duty to the government only $1,664, and although it was shown that, so far from there being an intention to defraud the Treasury, the firm had in the course of its existence paid $50,000,000 of duties, and had frequently overvalued goods, the customs officers pursued them vigorously and compelled them to pay $271,009. This testimony showed that this money was actually wrung by threats from the merchants, and that Arthur, Cornell and Conkling persistently advised their pursuit. Half of the sum was divided under the law between the Collector, District Attorney, the informer and Laflin, the Surveyor. The exposure of this proceeding led to the repeal of the moiety law and to the investigation of the Custom House by the Jay Commission.

ARTHUR'S REFUSAL TO OBEY MR. HAYES.

Soon after Mr. Hayes entered upon his office he issued his "Civil Service Order No. 1." In that order it was required that "no officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns." At that time Collector Arthur was chairman of the State Republican executive committee and Naval officer Cornell was chairman of the regular State committee. It was insisted on that they should resign those positions, but they refused, and in the fall of 1877, after the report of the Jay Commission, Mr. Arthur was requested to resign and Theodore Roosevelt was appointed Collector in his place. Mr. Conkling succeeded in defeating this nomination, and in July, 1878, Mr. Arthur was suspended and Mr. E. A. Merritt was appointed to succeed him.

Then began a struggle between Mr. Conkling and the Administration, which was represented principally by Secretary Sherman, which has rarely been equaled in bitterness in the annals of political warfare. It was Mr. Sherman who, after an adverse report on the nomination by Mr. Conkling's commerce committee in 1879, put on record the opinion of the administration on Mr. Arthur's performance of the duties of the Collectorship. The letter was addressed to Vice President Wheeler and was based on the report of the Jay Commission. It showed that the receipts from customs had gradually diminished from 1872 to 1877 from $148,381,446 to 891,056,968; that the employes were bribe-takers and guilty of gross irregularities, and that "persons were borne on the pay-rolls as laborers as a reward for political services who performed no service except to sign their names to the rolls and receive their pay. * * * These evils were known to Collector Arthur, yet he made no attempt during his term of office to remedy them." He stated also that although Arthur's compensation amounted to $155,860 he did not attend to the duties of his office; that, in short, his office was a sinecure and that the public interest demanded his and Cornell's removal. In another letter addressed to the Senate Mr. Hayes said: "I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question (Arthur and Cornell) and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered." Mr. Sherman, in another letter, this time to the President, said that gross abuses of administration continued and increased during Arthur's administration.

ARTHUR'S FIGHT FOR CONKLING.

The result of the struggle was the confirmation of Merritt and Burt, and Conkling, Arthur and Cornell went out of power and began to fight the Hayes administration. In this game of party politics the champions of the spoils system won. Cornell was made Governor of New York and Arthur Vice President of the United States. The stalwarts retained their power over the machine notwithstanding the loss of patronage. When the new administration came into power it was announced that its second officer, who had been put upon the ticket as a concession to the Grant element, and in obedience to the wishes of Roscoe Conkling, would not be the figurehead that his predecessors had been. He proposed, it was said, to have something to say in the management of government affairs. It soon turned out that this something was only in connection with the appointment of officers. It was the machine idea of the functions of government. He still remained the friend and follower of Senator Conkling, and lent his aid in endeavoring to secure again the patronage that had been lost under Mr. Hayes. When that effort was unsuccessful and Mr. Conkling resigned his seat in the Senate Mr. Arthur followed him to Albany, where he labored for what his friend and leader called a "vindication" against the administration of which Mr. Arthur himself was the second member.

During the week following the shooting of the President Vice President Arthur was summoned to Washington by the Cabinet. During the time that he remained at the capital and all through the illness of the President Mr. Arthur has shown a keen appreciation of the delicacy of his own position. His conduct and expressions have been in good taste, and he will assume the position of Chief Magistrate with a better popular feeling toward him than existed previous to the fatal 2d of July.

GOOD SIMPLE LOGIC.—The untutored mind has often a short way of taking hold of great truths which men of culture might covet. Here is an illustration touching the order of nature. A minister asked an old negro his reasons for believing in the existence of God.

"Sir," said he, "I have been here going hard upon seventy years. Every day since I have been in this world I see the sun rise in the East and set in the West. The north star stands where it did the first time I saw it; the seven stars of Job's coffin keep on the same path in the sky, and never turn out. It isn't so with man's work. He makes the clocks and watches; they may run well for a while, but they get out of fix and stand stock still. But the sun, and moon, and stars, keep on the same way all the while."

"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work."

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR was indulgently treated in comparison with a Chinese woman who turned up her nose at a man whom the family authorities recommended as a husband. In most countries the consoling feature of widowhood is its delightful freedom. Not so in China. Thus, last June, Mr. Morgan of the Custom House, Hankow, while enjoying his evening cheroot on a steamship, saw two Chinese men actively engaged in drowning a woman, whom he proceeded to rescue. She deprecated his benevolent energy, and explained that her fate was sealed, and that she might as well die then as at any other time. Next day the men succeeded in drowning her effectually. Her offence was refusal—she being a young and blooming widow—to marry an old man. Her brothers-in-law were the drowners, and they mildly remonstrated with Mr. Morgan on his interference.

☞ A movement has been set on foot to erect a monument to Victor Hugo at Guernsey, and a considerable sum has been subscribed with this object by the inhabitants of the island.

THE Duchess of Edinburg has returned to England from Russia.

Australia is gazing at a comet supposed to be that of 1861.

General Moltke sleeps only three hours out of the twenty-four.

All Sorts of Clippings

The President was just 49 years and 10 months old to a day.

The Father of the cereals is Pop Corn.

Guiteau was 40 years old on the 8th of September.

Over 3,000 new buildings are going up in Philadelphia.

A man's best wealth ought to be himself.

Pharaoh is believed to be one of the Ancient Nile-ists.

More people are overcome by vanity than by summer heat.

The income of the ex-Empress Eugenie is $250,000 a year.

The roar of Niagara is pitched in a Falls key.

Facility is not talent, but there is no real talent without facility.

Everybody does not talk slander, but everybody lets it be talked.

He that pelts every barking dog must pick up a good many stones.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

Oregon reports her surplus of wheat for export at 300,000 tons.

32,500 persons are on the pay roll of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The population of Alsace-Lorraine has increased over 34,000 in five years.

"Why, certainly," is to an American what "you know" is to his cousin John.

An economical wife is one who saves most of what her husband can't spend.

Speaking of belles, says a confirmed bachelor, give, oh! give me the dinner bell.

It is more honorable to acknowledge our faults than to boast of our merits.

Fortune is like a market, where many times if you will wait a little the price will fall.

It is said that Pere Hyacinthe will visit the United States in the spring.

Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, announces that he will run for Congress.

Gen. Arthur, like Gen. Garfield, began his career as teacher in a public school.

If you like cyclones, go West, young man, and blow up with the country.

The ancients always harnessed their horses abreast, never lengthwise.

The present style of ladies' evening dress is the low and behold style.

What the baggage-master really says is: "Have your trunk checked?"

Many a woman who turns up her nose at imitation butter wears oleomargarine jewelry.

It is to be presumed that the man who plays the cornet was educated at an institoot.

There are 32 circuses in the United States, and each one is the biggest show on earth.

Between crying over spilt milk and laughing at a funeral, there ought to be a happy medium.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

Sleep is a generous thief, who bestows upon strength all that he steals from time.

The ancient British used buckets without hoops, cut out of solid timber.

Some of the Egyptian mummies are encased in bandages more than 1,000 yards long.

The little city of Tyler, Texas, has invested $50,000 in an elegant public school building.

Marriage, says a quaint writer, is a flourishing tree, and cradles are the fruit baskets.

A strip of land one inch wide and 300 feet long was sold in Milwaukee for $1,500.

The late Asa Packer, it has just been discovered, left an estate of $6,413,849.74.

It is proposed to tunnel the Thames between London and Poplar at a cost of $1,000,000.

In 1779 the British peerage contained 21 dukes, and in 1879 precisely the same number.

The Orkney Islands have exported during the last 12 months more than 11,000,000 eggs.

Texas will soon have a school fund of $100,000,000, derived from the sale of public lands.

A European lady in Japan has collected 700 teapots of different varieties and kinds.

The average man measures about 5 feet and ½ inch, and weighs 140 pounds.

It is a mistake to judge of the excellence of your work by the trouble it has cost you.

Bonner pays his horse doctor a salary more than double that received by any college professor.

Christianity is the regeneration of our whole nature, not the destruction of one atom of it.

The mind has more room in it than one would imagine, if you would furnish the apartments.

A good man's life, however humble it may be, has more eloquence in it than a thousand sermons.

He submits himself to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a passion.

Modesty and humility are the sobriety of the mind; temperance and chastity are the sobriety of the body.

"That puts a different face on it," said the swindler, when he raised a check from $20 to $200.

The man who sits down on the road to success and waits for a free ride, will get left.

[Danville (Ill.) News.]

John Stein, Esq., City Brewer, referring to its valuable qualities said to a *News* representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family and recommend it to my acquaintances. It has always given the best satisfaction, and is truly a wonderful remedy.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8205-0400