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A STALWART.

For a long time, "Stalwart" was an indefinite term often used in connection with the Republican party, that nobody knew the exact meaning of. It was supposed by most even-minded people, to indicate the sort of Republican that had married himself to that bloody shirt doctrine, and who had Republican "rule or ruin" for his foundation principle. That is probably what it did mean in the first place, and that is probably about what it does mean now. But Secretary Blaine has given the public an authoritative definition. When testifying as a witness in the Guiteau trial, he said that he invented the term "Stalwart" himself. But as he understood the term as used at present "Stalwart" means a Republican who leans to the support of Grant, and a "half breed" is a Republican who is not a supporter of Grant.

Blaine is no longer a "Stalwart," but has been forced to relinquish his own title and become a "half breed." The Garfield administration was a half breed administration,—the new administration is "Stalwart." Grant is king of the Stalwarts, and Conkling is prime minister. Grant's administration was of course an ideal Stalwart administration; so purely ideal indeed, that the strongest sort of an effort was made at the last Republican nominating convention to repeat it. In Arthur's administration there are already signs that the Grant ideal is to be followed. Keifer is a Stalwart Speaker, nominated by the Stalwart forces, and understood to be the choice of the Stalwart President. The Cabinet is yet a secret, save Judge Folger, who is a Stalwart after Senator Conkling's own heart.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Keifer, of Ohio, is the new Republican speaker of the house. He was not at first considered the most likely candidate, but the Stalwarts, under the direction of the Camerons, came to his rescue, and he is considered to be an out and out stalwart success. Here is what the Philadelphia *Press* a Republican organ says:

"Had Garfield lived, Frank Hiscock would have been Speaker of the House. Not because Garfield would have assumed to dictate the selection, but because Hiscock embodied the influences and tendencies triumphant in the Garfield administration. Garfield died; the ebbing tide of stalwartism advances again to its flood, and General Keifer rides again on the crest of the wave into the Speakership. It is the first conspicuous illustration and effect of the change. The struggle has not been determined by an intelligent and candid review of the qualifications of the several candidates. So long as it was molded by such considerations and by the individual judgement of the members it pointed one way. And then because the choice thus indicated was not acceptable to the senatorial junta, a false and unwarrantable issue was thrust in, and it was made to point to another. There was no justification for reviving differences which every patriotic republican desired to see buried and forgotten. Nobody in the preliminary canvass had set up any other standard than that of true republicanism, and nobody at the end was justified in raising the flag of stalwartism. It was an unprovoked crusade—an assertion of boss rule; an attempt to punish independent judgement; one of those arbitrary acts which the people have so often condemned. In this game the members from Pennsylvania seem to have been played like so many puppets. And, reviewing the field, neither the methods nor the end can pass without regret."

CRAZY PEOPLE.

It was an astounding statement made by the first learned expert upon mental diseases, called in the Guiteau trial, that five out of every twenty-five people in ordinary life, are, according to his observation and belief, insane. This makes, on an average, one man in every five a crazy man; and in a population of twenty-five hundred, there would be five hundred crazy people.

Accepting this learned doctor's statement as in anywise true, it may become reasonable for every man to inquire of himself if he be not a crazy man. There is, however, one difficulty in the way of this sort of determination. Crazy people are always most positive in their conviction of their own sanity.

If the expert had stated, that five men in twenty-five, or even twenty men in twenty-five are only sometimes crazy, his statement would be much easier to believe. Defining a crazy man as one who has false impressions, and to whom occurrences and facts appear in a distorted meaning, then most people are sometimes crazy. An angry man, according to this definition, is undoubtedly a crazy man. So too is a man who hates, a man who is jealous, and it may be that a man very much in love is in the same category, as he labors under many delusions, and occurrences often appear to him in a distorted meaning. A man with a bad spell of dyspepsia, is undoubtedly cranked. To him, the world is full of horrors. He feels that all the days to come are full of trouble. His mind is a constant prey to false impressions, and many things he interprets with a distorted meaning.

Indeed, people with minds that are never thrown off their balance; who always preserve the same equanimity; who always feel the same, think the same and act the same; who under certain given circumstances are always the same sort of people, are very rare.

But if this sort of people are to be called crazy, then the whole world is little else than a great lunatic asylum. And if this sort of craziness is to be held an excuse for crime, no criminal could be punished.

Guiteau claims to have acted under what he calls Divine pressure. Leaving out the divinity of it, nobody will doubt the pressure. A man who acts under anger, is acting under mental pressure or impulse. A man driven by hate and resentment, is moved by strong mental pressure. A man possessed of jealously is actuated by an almost irresistable mental pressure. If Guiteau's mental pressure is to excuse him, murder must always be excused upon the same grounds, as it undoubtedly always comes from some sort or other of strong mental pressure.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

After a rigid cross examination, which was met with more discretion than three-fourths the sane men would exhibit under the same circumstances, Guiteau was dismissed as a witness, by both the defense and the prosecution. Expert testimony is now being taken. Each side presents to the expert a hypothetical case upon which the expert is to found an opinion as to sanity or insanity. The following is the hypothesis presented to the experts by the defense:

"Q.—Assuming it to be a fact that there was a strong hereditary taint of insanity in the blood of the prisoner at the bar; also, that at about the age of thirty-five years his own mind was so much deranged that he was a fit subject for an insane asylum; also, that at different times after that date, during the succeeding five years, he manifested such decided symptoms of insanity without simulation that many different persons conversing with him and observing his condition and conduct, believed him insane; also, that on or about the month of June, 1881, at or about the expiration of said term of five years, he became dominated by the idea that he was inspired of God to remove by death the President of the United States; also, that he acted on what he believed to be such inspiration, and on what he believed to be in accordance with the Divine will in the preparation for and the accomplishment of such a purpose; also, that he committed the act of shooting the President under what he believed to be a Divine command which he was not at liberty to disobey, and which belief made out a conviction which controlled his conscience and overpowered his will as to that act so that he could not resist the mental pressure upon him; also that immediately after the shooting he appeared calm and as if relieved by the performance of a great duty; also, that there was no adequate motive for the act other than the conviction that he was executing the Divine will for the good of his country, assuning all these propositions to be true, state whether, in your opinion, the prisoner was sane at the time of his shooting President Garfield?"

These conditions the defense have endeavored to establish by testimony, and will of course in argument before the jury, endeavor to enforce as proven. The prosecution will present the same facts to the experts differently worded, and bearing out a different motive of action on Guiteau's part.

GUITEAU'S VANITY was highly flattered by the opinion of Storrs, the Chicago lawyer. Recognizing the fact that President Arthur is a creature of his villiany, he throws out the suggestion that Arthur pay something of his obligation to him by appointing Storrs attorney general. In a speech before the court on last Monday, Guiteau said:

"Mr. Storrs, of Chicago, one of the most brilliant members of the American bar, says that I have got the true theory of this defence. He does not take any stock in Scoville's theory that I am a fool. He says, also, that I am the ablest lawyer in this case, and I do not quarrel with him for his opinion. I should be highly pleased if President Arthur would recognize Mr. Storrs' services in the contest for the attorney Generalship. He is a man of brains and a true-blooded Republican, and would do honor to the nation in that position. I make the suggestion publicly to President Arthur. I have not asked him for any favors, and probably shall not; but I feel authorized to make this suggestion about Mr. Storrs, and, unless the President has made other arrangements, I hope he will act on this suggestion."

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS met and organized on Monday. The lower house consumed the day in electing officers. The Senate proceeded to immediate business. A bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sherman, to refund three and a-half per cent. bonds at three per cent. Senator Logan took an early opportunity to introduce a bill looking to the placing of Grant on the retired list as a pensioner. Bills were also introduced providing for commissions to revise the tariff. The President's message was not sent in till Tuesday.

COL. MCCLURE, the head of the Philadelphia *Times*, is in Washington. He has his eyes open, and keeps his ears pricked. He says the new Administration will not spread the Stalwart sails till after the holidays. But then, leaders and followers will hear the old Grant tune with all the variations.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We acknowledge the receipt of the *American Register*, a new Democratic journal, published weekly in Washington, D. C. The *Register* aims to be not so much a newspaper, as a discusser of political matters. It is in the form of the Congressional Record, but with larger pages. It is under the editorial management of Thomas W. Bartley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Col. McCardle of Mississippi, and William Aydelotte, Esq., of Philadelphia, the two latter being old journalists. It is endorsed by nearly the whole body of Democratic U. S. Senators. Its subscription price is $3 per annum.

The *Children's Museum* is a child's magazine of considerable merit, published at 6 Bond St., New York, at the low price of $1 per annum. The holiday number is before us. It is profusely illustrated, and is quite handsome.

According to the Baltimore Sun of Saturday, the Baltimore Gazette has been again sold and transferred to new hands. The price is put at $28,000. No information has been given as to what changes are to be made.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE.

There will probably be an effort at the approaching session of Congress to admit Dakota to the family of States. This Territory has an area of about 150,000 square miles, ranking in size next to Texas and California, and exceeding France or Great Britain and Ireland together. Its population consists largely of gold-hunters attracted by the richness of the Black Hills. In 1870 it contained but 14,181 souls; in 1880, 135,180. With the exception of the Black Hills, Dakota contains no mountainous country, and its surface is compartively level and fertile. The amount of gold and silver obtained from 1878 to 1880, inclusive, was of value, $6,856,356. The great interest in the eastern part of the Territory is agriculture, and the wheat product of this section is rapidly increasing. The following table exhibits the cereal product for three decades:

	1860,	1870,	1880.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	945	170,662	265,298	2,830,289
Rye	700	.....	2,385	24,359
Oats	2,540	114,327	78,226	2,217,132
Indian corn	20,269	133,148	90,852	2,000,864
Buckwheat	115	177	321	2,521
Barley	.....	4,118	16,156	277,424

The Missouri river crosses the Territory diagonally from northwest to southeast, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It is the southern one of these divisions which, in the view of some persons, ought to be admitted into the Union as a State, since to take both would embrace too wide a stretch of country for one State. The river area of the Territory, as at present constituted, is 610 square miles; lakes and ponds 790; making altogether a water surface of 1,400 square miles. There are no forests this side of the Black Hills, prairies being the rule. The number of homesteads taken up in the last five years has been considerable:

Year ending June 30	No. of Entries.	No. of Acres.
1877	828	123,799
1878	4,885	739,606
1879	5,688	864,855
1880	8,613	1,326,945
1881	8,873	1,386,372

The numbers of entries in 1881 is said to be 21 per cent. of all in the United States for the period covered. Nearly 1,000 miles of railroad are in operation. The accounts given of this Territory, however, by the persons urging its admission into the Union will have to be received with some grains of allowance. Under the new apportionment it has not population sufficient to entitle a district to one Congressman, and, until the next census shall have shown it to have that many, even though the constitution does not require it, most persons will doubtless think it best to defer its admission. As to admit it would give the republican party two Senators and one Representative, great virtue will be required in leading politicians to abstain from an effort to confirm their majority by the rather questionable means of creating a State prematurely.

THE Australian colonies are discovering the importance of steps to preserve their forests from further destruction, not only on the ground that the timber should be protected but in order to prevent losses in the water supply. Evils which attend the destruction of trees are already felt in many provinces in an increased dryness of climate, longer droughts, and more numerous bush fires. During the thirty-eight years ending in 1868, the average annual destruction of the New Zealand forests was twenty-three per cent. and in the five succeeding years 20 per cent. It is proposed in South Australia that a block of 200,000 acres be reserved for systematic tree planting, and that in the first year $70,000 be expended on it, and in each of the eleven following years $52,500, a total expense of $650,000. After the first five years there would be, it is estimated, a revenue from periodical thinnings of $175,000, and in twenty-one years they would possess 310 square miles of forest.

THE coldest place on the earth is not, as has hitherto been believed by meteorologists, Yakutsk, in Siberia, but Verkoyansk, in the same region, lying in 67½ deg. N. lat. on the River Yana. Its lowest mean winter temperature is 48.6 degrees below centigrade. This is the cold pole of the earth in Asia, the corresponding pole in America being to the northwest of the Parry Islands, and the line joining these two places does not pass through the north pole itself, which is thus, in all probability, outside the line of greatest cold. It is well known that in the tropics, on the other hand, the greatest heat is not at the equator, but some distance north and south of it.

CAPT. GASKIN was making a personal canvass for the Mayoralty of Kingston, Canada. He asked J. W. Powell to vote for him. Powell declined to promise, and, being pressed for a reason, replied that he "wouldn't vote for a blackguard." The candidate then slapped the voter's face, and the voter knocked the candidate down with a fish that he chanced to be carrying.

HOW TO REFORM THE NAVY.

Mr. Hunt, who is called Secretary of the Navy, and who is really secretary of the navy bureaus, has, in obedience to their orders, recommended an investment of $30,000,000 in new ships. He appointed an Advisory Board months ago to prepare plans, and to submit a general scheme of reconstruction. That Board was divided in opinion as to the policy to be pursued. It was felt that majority and minority reports would not look well in Congress or before the country. The Board was reassembled, and the differences were reconciled by pressure from within. The discordant elements were harmonized for the common cause, and the result is that they all agree to dip deeply into the Treasury.

This estimate of $30,000,000 means at least $40,000,000, and perhaps $50,000,000, before the ships are built, if Congress can be persuaded or badgered into so reckless an appropriation of the people's money. There will be no difficulty, of course, in conquering the prejudices of patriotic members who may expect to get contracts for their special friends or benefits for themselves.

An act to carry out this proposed policy would be worth at least half a dozen new members of Congress to the party having the patronage to bestow, under the methods that now control our elections. Mr. John Roach, in the absence of Secor Robeson, could give all the necessary instructions. He has had a large experience in shipbuilding of various kinds, in legislation, and in elections.

The real question to be considered by Congress is not whether ships shall be built merely to accommodate a top-heavy establishment, but whether the enormous body of active and retired officers, constantly recruited from Annapolis, and entirely disproportioned to the wants of the service, shall be diminished.

The whole theory of Mr. Hunt's bureaucratic report is false, because it proceeds upon the absurd idea that a navy must be created without regard to cost, and without regard to public needs, to provide commands and comforts for this favored branch of the public service.

Without reckoning the regular outlay for the support of the Annapolis Academy, the personal part of the navy costs nearly $7,750,000 every year. Including the incidentals which might easily be traced out, $8,000,000 per annum would hardly foot the bills.

The pay of the active list of officers aggregates $3,901,100, while the pay for 8,250 seamen sums up only $2,490,000. It takes $1,500,000 more every year to pay these pampered officers than it does to pay the whole body of seamen.

Then the retired list cost $687,550 per annum, for which the Government receives no consideration whatever. Young and old, they are one and all idlers, who receive 75 per cent. of full pay for doing nothing at all. Many of them are in excellent condition, physically and mentally, but they find it very pleasant to walk the streets and to visit the Paymaster with punctuality.

Will anybody say that a system which permits these things ought to be tolerated? It is legalized robbery in a most oboxious form. The appropriations were cut down under Democratic rule in the House, but the framework of the corruption was allowed to stand. That is to say, the operations and the margin of expenditure were restricted, but the roots from which the extravagance and the plunder grew up were not cut out as they should have been, and as The Sun frequently urged the majority to do, in order to bring about a thorough and efficient reform in the navy.

Now that an attempt will be made by the republicans to revive their old practices, and to squander the surplus in the Treasury with a free hand, it is to be hoped that the Democrats of the present House of Representatives will refuse to countenance the projected job of building ships that are not wanted, until steps have been taken to reduce the naval establishment to its proper level. First, ascertain precisely what force may be actually required for a nucleus; call home the yachting squadrons, and then in a business way submit an honest estimate which will challenge inquiry and command attention. This is the way to reform the navy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE LIMIT OF RAILROAD BUILDING.—Mr. Edward Atkinson has been engaged in sketching the future of railroad development in the United States. He concludes, after allowing for one commercial crisis and one railroad panic within the next seven years, that 117,500 miles of new railroad will be built before the beginning of 1900. There were 91,000 in operation at the first of 1881, and he expects this figure to be swelled to about 209,000 by the close of the century. His theory is that we shall then have railroads enough, assuming, as he does, that what Massachusetts has, or will have on the completion of the Massachusetts Central, is to be taken as the measure of enough for the rest of the country. He finds that the State of Massachusetts had on the 1st of January, 1881, one mile of road to each 4.12 square mile of surface, and the rest of the world followed in this order: Belgium, England and Wales, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Indiana, New Hampshire, Switzerland, ending with New York, which has one mile of road to each 9.8 square miles. He concludes that some sections of the country will never need more than one mile of road to 64 square miles, while others will have it for 32, 16 and 8, since the presence of navigable streams and wide mountain ranges will affect the need and adaptability of a country for railroads.

ONE great advantage in manufacturing which England possesses over Continental countries is that her artisans are free from military service, whereas French and Germans oftentimes are taken from their work just when their hands are getting their cunning.

THE Rev. Thomas Baskerville of Bloomfield, pastor of a Congregational church, clerk of a Congregational minister's association, and agent of the Congregational missionary society, has eloped with a servant girl taking along all the money he could borrow, and leaving his sick wife and three children without a dollar.

ATLANTA, ITS EXPOSITON, AND THE NEW SOUTH.

From A. K. McClure's letter in Phila. Times.

Sherman left the old Atlanta a scene of wild destruction, but war was the author of the new Atlanta that is now rapidly leaving the whole South and Sherman was the builder of its grandeur and Southern omnipotence. The hard necessities of desperate civil conflict left nothing of Atlanta for Southern pride and poverty to feed upon and linger out a generation or more in starving regrets and fruitless hate. Although only the charred walls and pillars of once plentiful homes remained, Atlanta was still the Gate City of the South; the centre of attraction for the fresh energy and progress which had to come, and the foundation of the strange Empire that is slowly but surely creating the New South that may one day again dominate in the redeemed Republic. It was a hard struggle to establish a great fountain of enlightened advancement in the very heart of the old South; but Atlanta had the undisputed position; had the least impoverished and most progressive State around it, and Georgia had the brave men to welcome capital and thrift, and to march in the front rank of those who offered deliverance. And grandly have they been vindicated, as the beautiful and prosperous Gate City now testifies, with its thousands of daily guests summoned as witnesses to the achievements of the New South.

The chief lessons of the Atlanta Exposition are eminently practical, and they are so regarded by the Southern people. They will give not only immediate but lasting and incalculable fruits of the grandest character. The Cotton Exposition will silence the hum of many spindles in the North and it will make the South much more the legitimate field for both invention and capital than it has ever been in the past. It will teach to the great mass of the Southern people what only the theorists have until now—that the greatest boon to the South after the cotton gin is the cotton spindle; and I hazard nothing in saying that in another decade Georgia will spin all her cotton, have looms for most of it, and make the music of the cotton factory heard in every cotton centre of the South. Of all civilizations of the nineteenth century, the Old South was the only one that would have paid more than two hundred millions of dollars annually to a hated North to spin its cotton. With the cost of a thousand miles of transportation; the cost of baling; the injury to the fibre by pressing and separating it again for the spindle, and the increased cost of labor in the North, all pleading for the spindle in the South, the North gathered the chief profits of Southern prducts by receiving the raw material and returning it in web to be sold largely to those who should have made it. But the New South has studied simple arithmetic and its Cotton Exposition is merely a huge blackboard on which is presented to the whole South the plain lesson that the three hundred millions worth of cotton, produced this year, will be worth three hundred millions more when the ample and iceless water powers of the South shall be employed to whirl the merry spindles at home. This is the great lesson of the Atlanta Exposition, and the preliminary progress that has made the grand Exposition possible, has developed a measure of invention and advancement in the South that is truly wonderful. No one can carefully note the cotton machinery at the Exposition without accepting the conviction that even the old spindle will soon become integral parts of the same cunning implement, and that the raw cotton from the field-sack will be ginned and spun by a single process. That once attained, or even the spinning of the cotton, with its two or three hundred millions of annual compensation, assured to the South, its progress will outstrip the wildest calculations, and every channel of industry will share the impetus. It was a hard up-hill struggle even for Atlanta and Georgia to lay the solid foundations for Southern progress, but it has been done, and the active men of to day will live to rejoice in the enlightened advancement and wealth and grandeur of the New South.

THE EARTH DRYING UP.

From the New York Times.

There is abundant evidence that the amount of water on the surface of the earth has been steadily diminishing for many thousands of years. No one doubts that there was a time when the Caspian Sea communicated with the Black Sea, and when the Mediterranean covered the greater part of the Desert of Sahara. In fact, geologists tell us that at one period the whole of the earth was covered by water, and the fact that continents of dry land now exist is proof that there is less water on our globe now than there was in its infancy. This diminution of our supply of water is going on at the present day at a rate so rapid as to be clearly appreciable. The rivers and smaller streams of our Atlantic States are visibly smaller than they were thenty-five years ago. Country brooks in which men now living were accustomed to fish and bathe in their boyhood have in many cases totally disappeared, not through any act of man, but solely in consequence of the failure of the springs and rains which once fed them. The level of the great lakes is falling year by year. There are many piers on the shores of lake side cities which vessels once approached with ease, but which now hardly reach to the edge of the water. Harbors are everywhere growing shallower. This is not due to the gradual deposit of earth brought down by the rivers or of refuse from city sewers. The harbor of Toronto has grown shallow in spite of the fact that it has been dredged out so that the bottom rock has been reached, and all the dredging which can be done to the harbor of New York will not permanently deepen it. The growing shallowness of the Hudson is more evident above Albany than it is in the tide-water region, and, like the outlet of Lake Champlain, which was navigable by indian canoes at all seasons, the upper Hudson is now almost bare of water in many places during the summer. In all other parts of the world there is the same steady decrease of water in rivers and lakes, and the rainfall in Europe, where scientific observations are made, is manifestly less than it was at a period within man's memory:

What is becoming of our water? Obviously it is not disappearing through evaporation, for in that case rains would give back whatever water the atmosphere might absorb. We must accept the theory that, like the water of the moon, our water is sinking into the earth's interior.

CHARLES H. FAIRCHILD, a native of Columbia county, New York, went to sea at the age of seventeen.

His mother, in an attempt to dissuade him from leading so perilous a life as that of a sailor, led him to believe that should he follow the sea he would be drowned. Young Fairchild kept the idea in his mind for year after year. Nevertheless, he did not permit his superstitious feeling to influence his life. Once he was shipwrecked and with fifteen other sailors floated on a raft for the period of two weeks. During five days of that time the men were without water and some of them died. A few years afterwards he was swept overboard from a ship in a storm. He swam until he was exhausted, and then thinking of his mother's prediction, he gave up. When he recovered consciousness he found himself surrounded by savages on a wild coast. He was presented to the King, who had him placed in a room and fed on fruit. Evidences of Cannibalism were roundabout, and the thought that he was being fattened to furnish morsels for a royal feast filled Fairchild with horror. His terror preyed upon his flesh as well as mind, and instead of fattening he became thinner every day. He noticed that thunder frightened his guards. One night during a terrific storm he managed to escape. Making his way to the coast he found a ship and returned to America. Having acquired considerable property, Fairchild came to Philadelphia. He lived there for some years, and then concluded to move to Auburn, N. Y. On the day before his proposed removal he drew all his money $9,000, from a bank and packed his goods. That night his house caught fire and and his child, a girl of ten years, was burned to death. His money and goods were also lost. He was a member of the Anthracite Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the order helped him to a fresh start in life. He went to Auburn and began to prosper. A few days ago he met with a tragic death, not from water as he expected, but by fire.

"OLD MAN BASSICK" came to America from the mining districts of Australia several years ago. He was very poor and upon reaching Rosita, Colorado, found it necessary to seek immediate employment at the livery stables. He did odd jobs, earning a few dimes a day, and his wife and daughters helped at the washtub to support the family. Everyone who knew him regarded "Old Man Bassick" as one of the world's unfortunates. He had been a miner since his youth and yet his hat was as full of holes as a sieve. But, at Rosita, Bassick continued to search for silver. One day he wandered off among the hills. He walked for hours, looking for a point to touch with his pick. When he sat down on a hillside to rest he scraped the earth mechanically. At the grass roots he struck mineral. Surprised at his unexpected luck he began to dig. The result was entirely satisfactory. Returning to Rosita, he told a merchant the story and offered half of his claim for $25. The merchant pooh-poohed the idea. A few days afterwards people talked of the Bassick mine. In less than a week the "old man" was admitted to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. At the spot where Bassick idly dropped his pick is the town of Querida, named by Mrs. Francklyn, in whose Long Branch cottage the late President died. The population of the town is five hundred and it is about as prosperous as the majority of places of the kind. Some time ago Mrs. Bassick was at Canon. It was noticed that she frequently walked out upon the hotel porch as if looking for some one. "Do you expect friends?" asked the obsequious Boniface. "No, indeedy," she replied; "I'm expecting my phantom." Her pretty phaeton, for which she paid $3,000, shortly afterwards appeared around the corner.

THE Kansas plan of bringing delinquent bank officers to account is suffering just now from too much competition in the use of it. Besides his banks at Hunnewell and Caldwell, Danford had a bank at Osage City. His depositors there feel that the hanging arrangements by which the Caldwell depositors are making Danford settle with them do not provide for their interests. So when two lawyers came to Osage City to attach Danford's property there for the creditors of the Caldwell bank they were promptly captured by the Osage City bank's creditor's, and a message has been sent to the Caldwell people, telling them that if they send a corpse to Osage City, Osage City is in a position to return the compliment with interest. The workings of the Kansas plan have been watched with great interest all over the country, and it is now safe to say that there are two lawyers devoting their whole time to the study of it. Meanwhile, Gov. St. John, the temperence Governor of Kansas, seems to prefer the position of a quiet spectator.

A SPARTAN BRIDE.—A young man and his sister were hired to teach a school in Clay County, Kentucky, in partnership, the young lady to teach the first half of the school and her brother the other. Very soon after the young lady began teaching, one of her largest male students became her "fellow," and in a very short time they were married. Not long, however, after they were marrid the young groom and another one of the bride's students engaged in a little "knockdown." Each of the offenders was brought before the fair disciple of the rod, was given an impartial trial, and the young groom was proven to be equally guilty with the other, and was given his choice of leaving the school or taking a whipping. He chose the latter; so his newly-made bride did herself fair justice in the use of the rod, gave her husband not a few stripes, and cutting the blood out in not a few places. Since then everything has passed off smoothly.—*Chicago Times.*

A SON of the late Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams of Boston, a highly orthodox divine, has become a speaker and writer against Christianity. On the other hand, it is said one of Col. Ingersoll's daughters has become a convert to Prsbyterianism.

AN advertisement in a Berlin paper announces that "a young noble-woman, having a large fortune and holding a distinguished position, who is as lovely as Helen, as good a housekeeper as Penelope, as economical as the Electress Marianne of Bradenburg, and as *Spirituelle* as Mme. de Stael, who sings like Jenny Lind, and dances like Cerito, plays the piano like Rosa Kastner, and the harp like Bertrand, but who is as austere as Lucretia, having no masculine acquaintances, seeks a husband."

MR. HENRY IRVING, in his recent speech at Edinburgh, related this story to the glory of two religions journals: "Talking to a very eminent bishop one day, I said to him, 'Now, my lord, why is it, with your love and knowledge of the drama, with your deep interest in the stage and all its belongings, and your wide sympathy with all that ennobles and refines our natures—why is it you never go to the theatre? 'Why, my dear Irving' said he. 'I'll tell you. I am afraid of the Rock and the Record.'"

KING HUMBERT, anxious to pay his father's extraordinary debts, practices an economy unparalleled by a crowned head. Besides reducing the royal stud to a minimum, and diminishing the officials, he has tried to sell several of the royal palaces.

THE DEATH-RATE OF

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 sold last year without a single failure known.

MARRIAGES.

McKEOWN—SPRY.—At the M. E. Parsonage, December 6th, by Rev. Mr. Haynes, JAMES McKEOWN and Miss VERMIDELLA SPRY, all of Kent county, Md.

BROCK—PENDALL.—On Tuesday evening, December 6th, at the Rectory of the Episcopal Church, by Rev. S. C. Roberts, Mr. JOHN A. BROCK to Miss NELLIE PENDALL, both of this county.

LOWE—BRUFF.—On Wednesday, Nov'r. 30, at the residence of G. H. Leaverton, Jr., by Rev. Wm. B. Walton, JOHN LOWE, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss CARRIE E. BRUFF, of Kent county.

LOUD—BRUFF.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 1, 1881, at the M. E. Parsonage in Chestertown, by Rev. T. H. Haynes, JOHN W. LOUD to Miss JULIA A. BRUFF, daughter of the late John K. Bruff, Esq., all of this county.

KENDALL—ROTHE.—On the 24th of November, at the pastor's residence, by Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., LUTHER H. KENDALL, of Kent county, and Miss LUCY W. ROTHE, of Baltimore city.

THOMPSON—HOPPER.—On the 24th of November, at the M. P. Church, Centreville, by Rev. C. M. Thompson, assisted by Rev. D. L. Greenfield, Rev. WILLIAM E. THOMPSON and Miss MARY N. HOPPER, daughter of the late P. B. Hopper, all of Centreville, Md.

DIED.

HURLOCK.—At his residence, near Buck Neck wharf, suddently, on Saturday morning last, ABRAHAM HURLOCK, aged 57 years.

REGISTER.—Departed this life, December 3d, 1881, MRS. MARY A. REGISTER, aged 69.

SANDERS.—Nov. 4th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Sanders, near Chesterville, EMILY SANDERS, in her 72d year.

MONEY.—At the Overend Farm, Fairlee, on the 26th of November, SAMUEL B., second son of John C. and Sarah A. Money, aged 14 years, 10 months and 20 days.

SPARKS.—In Chestertown, on the 2d instant, suddenly, SOLOMON SPARKS, aged 71 years.

WANTED—
AN OLD CORNER CLOCK.
Dec. 8—3t. LOUIS K. STAM.

C. M. LUCAS

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of the latest and most fashionable designs in Jewelry, consisting of—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
EAR RINGS,
BREAST PINS,
LACE PINS,
PLAIN RINGS,
SET RINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
STUDS,
BRACELETS,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS, &c., &c. Also,
ROGERS & BROS. SILVER WARE,

Embracing many beautiful and useful articles, suitable for

Wedding and Christmas Presents.

Chestertown, Dec. 8, 1881.

"OUR MOTTO."

GOOD GOODS. LOW PRICES.

E. W. F. Simpers.

Choice Family Groceries
A SPECIALTY.

AS full Stock as can be found in town, consisting in part as follows:

SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES
SYRUP, CHEESE, HOMINY,
BEANS, GRITS, OAT MEAL, RICE, PRUNES,
RAISINS, CURRENTS, CITRON,
MINCE MEAT,
'HECKER'S' SELF-RAISING BUCK WHEAT.

A full line of

Canned Goods,
PRESSED CORN BEEF,
FLOUR BY THE BARREL OR SACK,
TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Would also call attention to our stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
Chestertown.

P. S.—WANTED—50 Cans Lard.

PRINTERS The PROGRESSIVE PRINTER is a new book, full of information, by an old printer. It is a beautifully illustrated **BOOK** and gives samples of fine Job Printing. The colored plate is a fine feature, and worth the price of the book, 75 cents. Send for it at once.
S. WHYBREW, PUB., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRINTERS, NOT AMATEURS, send your name and address to S. WHYBREW, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF THE M. P. CHURCH, Chestertown, will hold a Fair and Festival at the Town Hall, beginning TUESDAY, DEC'R. 13, and continuing several evenings. The friends of the Church and public generally are invited. Dec. 1—3t.

PAINTS.

We offer to the people of Kent

The Girard Ready Mixed Paints,

acknowledged, by all who have used them, to be the best. These Paints are put up in pint, quart, and gallon cans, ready for use. Every can fully guaranteed. Should any one find them other than as represented we will furnish, free of charge, any other paint desired.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 1. THOS. L. HINES & CO.

Public Sale.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

Dec. 10, 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M.

at the Town Hall, Chestertown, the following named property:

1 Good No. 9 Diamond State Cook Stove with fixtures, 2 good Parlor Coal Stoves, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Long Bench, 3 Kitchen Stools, 1 Walnut Extension Table, 6 Cane Seat Chairs, 3 Cottage Bedsteads, 1 Trundle Bedstead, 6 Walnut Cane Seat Chairs, 1 Walnut Table, 1 Walnut Sewing Chair, 1 Large Walnut Rocking Chair, 1 Walnut Marble Top Bureau with looking glass, 2 Mattresses, 1 Walnut Green Rep Bed Lounge;

1 good bay horse

SET OF SINGLE HARNESS;

1 Good Light Germantown Carriage,

and a lot of other things not mentioned.

TERMS OF SALE:—All purchases under ten dollars, cash; all purchases amounting to ten dollars and over payable in notes of nine months from day of sale, with approved security, made payable at Kent National Bank at Chestertown.

T. N. FRAISER.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct. [Dec. 8.

1881. Christmas Goods. 1881.

WE are now opening one of the finest assortments of goods, suitable for the Holidays, ever brought to Chestertown. In our

CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT

we have everything you may call for, and in quality second to none, and we intend to sell as *cheap* as any house on the Eastern Shore.

FOREIGN FRUITS we make a specialty.

Nuts, Pickles, Chow-Chow, Jellies, Chocolates, Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

We know that we have the largest and best selection we have ever had, and we intend to sell them, and don't want 100 per ct. profit, either.

Dolls! Dolls!! Dolls!!!—We have over 200, ranging from 5c. to $4. Call early and get one.

Beautiful, Useful, Ornamental Presents

suitable for old, middle aged or young.

Toilet Sets, Vases, Jewel Cases, Celluloid Combs and Brushes, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, Writing Desks, and many other goods too numerous to name.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!—Don't forget we are still in the clock business and selling very cheap.

Handsome China and Tea Sets and Chamber Sets.

Lamps! Lamps!! Lamps!!! of every kind and description, and all we ask of you is to call and we will convince you that we are selling lower than any house in town.

We offer no baits, but if you will call in we will sell you a bill of goods (if you want them) on which you can save from 5 to 10 per cent. at least.

SPARKS', opp. Court House.

Dec. 8.

Eclectic Magazine

OF

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

1882—38th YEAR.

The ELECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and the tastes of all classes of readers are consulted in the articles presented. Its plan includes *Science, Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Travels, Poetry, Novels, Short Stories, etc., etc.*

The following lists comprise the principal periodicals from which selections are made and the names of some of the leading writers who contribute to them:

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Quarterly Review.	Rt. Hon. Gladstone.
Brit. Quarterly Review	Alfred Tennyson.
Edingburg Review.	Professor Huxley.
Westminister Review.	Rich. A. Proctor, B.A.
Contemporary Review.	Professor Tyndall.
Fortnightly Review.	J. N. Lockyer, F.R.S.
The Nineteenth Cent'y.	Dr. W. B. Carpenter.
Popular Science Review	E. B. Tylor.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Prof. Max Muller.
Cornhill Magazine.	Professor Owen.
Macmillan's Magazine.	Matthew Arnold.
Fraser's Magazine.	E. A. Freeman, D.C.L.
New Quart. Magazine.	Jas. Anthony Froude.
Temple Bar.	Thomas Hughes.
Belgravia.	Anthony Trollope.
Good Words.	William Black.
London Society.	Mrs. Oliphant.
Saturday Review.	Turgenieff.
The Spectator, etc., etc.	Miss Thackeray, etc.

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