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The Chestertown Transcript.

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LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game **Verba.**

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. **Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle.** Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

Manufactured by

The Academic Pharmaceutic Co.,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
532—536 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ROYAL VER ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.
Approved by the highest medical authorities.
In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

Prepared solely by

The Royal Pharmaceutic Co.
LONDON AND NEW YORK,
Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family.

NEW YORK BRANCH:
130, 132, 134 Charlton St.

ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, {delicious taste,} 50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses, 50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style, {pleasant taste,} $1.00
Vinegar Bitters, old style, bitter taste, $1.00

The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY CALIFORNIA DR. WALKER'S EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

Seasonable Goods

WHITE WASH BRUSHES—a nice assortment.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS—several styles and all sizes.
REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS—kept in stock.
DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS—made to fit all sizes.
DOOR AND WINDOW WIRE—all widths, very *Low.*
LAWN MOWERS—different sizes, the best makes
WATER COOLERS, FLY FANS, WIRE DISH COVERS.

Call on

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

For Bird Cages, Hanging Baskets and Flower Pots, see

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

OIL STOVES.

Now for the coming warm season, perhaps you need an Oil Stove.

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

have a *nice line.*

Field Kegs and Buckets at the Hardware Store of

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Call and examine the Patent Bush and Grass Scythe and Snathe, at

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO'S.

T. J. MANN

Has Enlarged His Store,

and keeps on hand a Larger and More Complete Stock of Goods than formerly. His stock embraces not only

DRY GOODS

of all kinds,

HARDWARE. NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, but New Orleans Molasses, the best Syrups, Broiling Beef Flour, Meal and Feed. Canned Goods a specialty. All goods will be sold at bottom prices for cash or trade.

T. J. MANN,
opposite Kent National Bank
Feb. 8. 1886. Chestertown, Md

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

CHARLES H. MOOR'S

Monumental Marble Works!

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and American Marble, Granite, Blue Stone,

IRON RAILINGS, MARBLE POSTS, GALVANIZED TUBING, &C.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. [June 3, 1886.]

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!

TO EQUAL THE NEW NO. 8 WHEELER & WILSON.

The only perfect family sewing machine. Accurate, simple, silent, swift, sure and strong. The only machine making a lock stitch without the use of a shuttle.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

THE NEW NO. 8

Has more points of excellence than all other machines combined; gives better satisfaction and less trouble; is never out of order, and out-wears them all; runs easier and faster; makes less noise and does better work than any other SEWING MACHINE in the world.

MOST DURABLE. SELF-SETTING NEEDLE.

It has a Positive Double Feed; no springs; is adjustable; positive take-up; *Perfect Tension;* no shuttle; lock stitch; will run either way without breaking either needle or thread; will sew from lace to full cloth without changing stitch or tension, and make a perfect stitch on both; it is adapted to all wants and is hailed by many

THE MAGIC SILENT SEWER.

New wood-work, elegant finish, loose pulley, and the finest, most complete set of attachments ever applied to a sewing machine. We also have a full line of button-hole machines, button-hole attachments and Needles for all machines. The public are warned against buying *Bogus Needles* and parts; they are dear at any price. Buy the genuine—for sale at our office.
☞ All kinds of machines exchanged or repaired by competent workmen.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO,
1312 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED. C. J. REICHE, Agent, Chestertown.

PRICES REDUCED TO GRAIN BASIS ON

FIRST CLASS WORK!

GUARANTEED BY THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM:

Chapman & Lambert.

We are manufacturing some of the best work that was ever built in this State. We sell First-Class Work. If you want a Good Carriage it will be to your interest to buy of us as we are now—after Twenty-Two years' experience—better able to suit you in every respect.

Call and see our

LIGHT PHAETONS, BREWSTER SPR. BUGGIES, DAYTON AND JUMP-SEAT

CARRIAGES.

We do not offer this work in competition with the common shoddy work, but sell it on its merits, and our reputation. All kinds of Repairing done neatly and with dispatch. We give special attention to painting up second-hand jobs. Those wanting a nice job of painting should give us a call.

March 18, 1886. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

BENJ. F. FLEMING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Schuykill Quick and Slaked

LIME!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE

QUALITY AS GOOD IF NOT BETTER THAN EVER.

This Lime has Stood the Test for Years

It has been used by the best Farmers of Mayland and Delaware, and has Grown in Popularity every year. Delivered by rail to any station on the Peninsula. We have boats to fill orders not accessible by rail.

TERMS EASY.

Benj. F. Fleming,
March 18—1015. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Good News.

SEASONABLE GOODS

At Cost!

HAVING detrmined to make a change in part of my business next year, I shall sell from to-day the following goods at cost:

Cups and Saucers, Toilet Sets,

MOUSTACHE CUPS & MUGS,

PLUSH GOODS,

Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Fancy Goods, Glassware,

Toys of All Kinds!

and many other Goods.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

but a solid fact, as you can see by pricing these goods elsewhere. We shall have a full line of

Candies, Fruits and Nuts

all kinds, for the Holidays. Call on us.

H. A. SPARKS,
Dec. 17. Opp. Court House.

SKATING RINK.

The Still Pond Skating Rink is open this evening (Thursday evening) at 7 o'clock.

M. F. CLARK,
Jan. 28, 1886. Manager.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW, Nos. 43 33, 23, 13, 133 and ORIOLE PLOWS.
For sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

DO YOU WANT

YOUR CARRIAGES PAINTED & REPAIRED

If you do, go to Chapman & Lambert's. They will give you first-class work and at a low figure. They have in their employ one of the best painters who has ever been in the State.

DO YOU WANT

YOUR HORSE SHOD?

We have a First-Class professional Shoer. Mr. Lambert has recovered his health and will personally superintend the Shoeing Department.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward Allen Poe CIGARS.

M. A. TOULSON,
March 27 Druggis

Books for Children.

Choicest selections from English and American authors. The low prices will astonish you at

STAM'S DRUG STORE

HOW SHALL I MAKE A

Certain Provision for my Family

A POLICY WHICH ADDS

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

to your estate can be procured in the

WASHINGTON

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

At a Cost of from $100 to $150 per annum.

(Two to three per cent. on the amount secured.)

This is an investment on which you pay no taxes, and which cannot be burned, stolen or attached.

A policy in "THE WASHINGTON" cannot lapse by non-payment of premium so long as there is any dividend remaining to its credit.

"The WASHINGTON" pays claims by death occurring within the period protected by dividends, and holds its policies good, *in all respects,* during such period.

No Medical Examination will be Required

if the party fails to pay his premium when due, provided he pays it within the period for which the dividends declared and unused will pay the premium at the rate called for in the policy.

The reports of the New York insurance Department show the steady progress of "THE WASHINGTON," as follows:

Date.	*Assets.*	*Surplus.*
Jan. 1, 1864.	$267,740.62	$167,470.81
Jan. 1, 1870.	2,009,718.00	241,031.60
Jan. 1, 1876.	4,812,709.72	743,825.38
Jan. 1, 1882.	6,230,233.28	914,150.01
Jan. 1, 1886.	7,394,545.64	979,854.97

Letters of inquiry promptly answered by

L. H. BALDWIN,
General Agent for Maryland,
No. 8 Postoffice Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

Or to C. B. WARREN,
Agent for Kent County,
April 29, 1886—y. Kennedyville, Md.

THE GOODS

THAT SELL IN THE SUMMER

—OUR—

Specialties

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
STRAW HATS.
MATTING.
WHITE GOODS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS.
NECKWEAR.
PARASOLS.
FRUIT JARS
AND
JELLY GLASSES.

FAIR DEALING ONE PRICE.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

May 20, 1886.

PEOPLE'S

Transportation Line

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Tuesday, June 1st, 1886, the Stanuch FREIGHT PROPELLER

E. N. FAIRCHILD

Will leave Chestertown for Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M., stopping at Burchinal's, Quaker Neck 2 p.m., Emory's 2½, Centreville 4, Long Cove 5½, reaching Baltimore 10 p. m.

Returnig, leave Baltimore, Pier 12, Light Street, every Tuesday and Friday night, at 9 o'clock p. m., landing freight on river wharves and Chestertown, every Wednesday and Saturday, reaching Centreville 4 a. m.

This arrangement will give ample time to receive freights along shore on the river and tributaries having two days at this end of the route. Freights received in Baltimore daily at Pier 12. Freights handled carefully and carried at moderate charges. By strict attention to business we solicit public patronage. For information apply to Dr. J. T. TWILLEY, Pres.
M. M. LARRIMORE, Capt. [June 19.

STATIONERY.

SOMETHING NEW!

May Blossom

PAPETERIE!

EXT. HEAVY PAPER,
FULL QUIRE,
Ruled and with ENVELOPES to Match.
NEAT, DESIRABLE, ATTRACTIVE.

25 Cents Per Box.

Mail Orders Promptly attended to.

Colin F. Stam,
May 6, 1886. Druggist.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

We have just received our very Large Supply of School Books and School Requisites. I extend to all Parents, Teachers and Scholars a cordial invitation to call and examine our stock.

Very respectfully

M. A. TOULSON.

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,

—FOR—

BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING
LOWEST PRICES

by J. B. SAPPINGTON

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD FARM WAGON OR DEARBORN

Either Eleptic Springs or Platform? If you do call at CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S and be surprised at the reduction in price before buying.

THE STORY OF A HIRED GIRL.

How a Beardless Young Man Made a Living in Swanston.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—A young man who, under various aliases, has figured in several Western cities of late, and who has just served a term in the Bridewell in Chicago on conviction of theft, related a few of his adventures here last night. He now calls himself Henry Jackson, and at first glance he might be taken for a young man who, perhaps, was old enough to vote. A closer scrutiny, however, would convince the observer that he was not much under 30. His slight figure, small hands and feet, smooth face and fair complexion, gave him an appearance of youth, which was belied by the few wrinkles on his forehead and about his eyes.

"When I came West six years ago," he said, "I stopped in Milwaukee for a time and looked for work. I knew nobody, and the kind of employment that I thought myself fitted for was not open to me. As my necessities became greater I sought work as a laborer, but, owing to my size, I was either refused by bosses in search of men, or as soon as they could find a heavier man they laid me off. I was about discouraged when a cheap restaurant here, where I had boarded, lost one of its waiters, and I applied for and got the job. I did not like the business, but as it promised to keep body and soul together through the winter I concluded to keep at it. At the end of a month the owner of the place sold out and I lost my job. After looking around a little and seeing no prospect of getting work here, I concluded to go to Chicago and try. I could at least get a job there as a waiter, I thought, and to that I bent my energies. At the end of a week I found myself installed in a beer hall and restaurant at half a dollar a day. While there I noticed that it was comparatively easy to get men, but that steady and efficient girls for the kitchen were scarce. One day I read an article in the paper about the scarcity of house servants and explaining how good girls could easily get $5 a week and a comfortable home. That set me to thinking, and in the course of a short time I had decided to try my luck as a girl. I always had a smooth face, and I knew that I could get myself up so as to look as well as the average house servant. One of the girls at the restaurant was a friend of mine, and between us the job was fixed up. I left the restaurant one night in woman's clothes, and as a man I was never seen there again.

"The next day, with a list of people who were advertising for girls, I started out. As Wisconsin servant girls are at a premium in Chicago, I told everybody that I was the daughter of a farmer who lived near Milwaukee. Three or four ladies did not want me because I could not say that I was a good cook. One said she liked my looks and wanted me to call again the next day. Toward evening I called at a house where the lady informed me that she had got a girl, but that she had a friend living in Swanston, a suburban town, who wanted one, and that if I would call again in the evening I could see her. As she held out a prospect of big pay I thought I would try it any way, and so in the evening I put in an appearance. The Swanston lady was there waiting for me, and the upshot of it was that I hired out to her for $5 a week with half a day off each week. I was to do general housework and she volunteered to teach me the things I didn't know. The next day I moved out there and was duly installed as maid of all work. There was another girl in the house, but as she was a nurse I did not see much of her.

"Now, I knew considerable about cooking and housework or I never should have thought of trying it. At home I had as a boy helped my mother a great deal, and there were plenty of things I could do as well as anybody. The lady appeared to like my style, and as she was an experienced housekeeper she was not only willing but able to give me such instruction as I needed. I swept, cooked and washed and ironed, and as soon as I got well settled in my place I came to the conclusion that it was a great deal better than starving as a man. I had just made up my mind that the girls who refuse to do housework and prefer to struggle along in shops and stores in the cities were making fools of themselves, when one day, after I had been at my place about three months, the butcher boy, a lubberly fellow, who used to make himself quite fresh around the house, grabbed me when I was off my guard and planted a kiss on my mouth. I came within an ace of planting my fist in his nose, but it suddenly occurred to me that this was probably what servant girls had to expect, and I could feel my cheeks burning with the confusion which came upon me. Then he twitted me about blushing, and finally wound up by inviting me to go sleighing, which I finally agreed to do. From that time on the butcher and I were great friends. I tried to keep the cuss at arms' length, but the more distant and dignified I became the more he seemed to think of me. Finally he wanted me to marry him, and I put him off on the plea that I had promised my mother on her death bed that I would not marry until all my little brothers and sisters had become able to support themselves. He became so much of a nuisance at length that I had to leave that place, much against my will, and find another in the city.

"By that time I was reasonably competent in all branches of housework, and I had no trouble in getting work in Chicago. I found the conditions the same as they had been. While there were plenty of men out of work and plenty of women who were trying to get work at starvation wages down town, it was as easy as rolling off a log to get good situations as house servants. I think if I had seen any chance of getting something to do as a man I would have let off my dresses, but I didn't, and I then set out with the idea that I would try and save enough money to make the necessary deposit and become a street car conductor. My new place was harder than the old one, but I got along all right, and stayed there for two years, when the family broke up. My acquaintances were nearly all among the girls, and the only way that I could find out how the labor market was was by asking market men what show there was for a brother of mine. I got a job in this way as the driver of a delivery wagon for a grocer, and for a year or so I dressed as a man; but as another chap finally cut under me in wages and secured the place I became disgusted with my sex, and after looking in vain for work donned my dresses again and got a place as cook in a big family where they had a house full of servants. I stayed there a good while, and might have been there yet, only one of the girls got mad at me and, communicating her suspicions to the lady, the latter cornered me and made me admit that I was not a girl. Then, to get even with me, she had me arrested for stealing, and the worst of it was she swore so stiffly against me that she convicted me.

"I'm just out of that scrape, and I don't think I shall ever try the servant girl scheme again. Still, I am of the opinion that it is a great opening for young men who can't make their living in any other way. If the girls themselves would try to get work at hard labor for a while, and find themselves thrown out every time that a bigger fellow came along, they would soon discover the advantage of having a bed to go to and something to eat, rain or shine."

YALE'S CLASS OF '86.

Some Interesting Statistics Concerning 140 Young Men About to Graduate.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—In less than two weeks Yale will have graduated another class, which, like its predecessors, is the best that ever went through Yale College. The class of 1886 now numbers 140 men, all of whom are expected to pass the examinations and buy sheepskins. Forty-nine have been dropped from the roll during the four years' pilgrimage. The class book has just been published and contains highly interesting statistics.

Fifty-seven will become lawyers, eleven doctors, six ministers, five civil engineers, fourteen teachers and twenty-seven business men. Ninety-six are Republicans, fifty-nine of whom are protectionists, twenty free traders, two neither, fifteen undecided. Twenty-five are Democrats, one of whom is a protectionist; nineteen are free traders, five undecided. One member of the class has made $1,000 by tutoring during the course; another $1,400 by correspondence and other work. Several others have made over $500. Eighteen wear glasses and sixty-five plug hats. One has had eighty-three letters sent home for marks.

The class has found Prof. Richards' assistant professor in mathematics the hardest man to recite to, but the squarest man in marking. Favorite professors: President Porter, Sumner, Dana. Fifty-four of the men don't swear or bet, 74 don't gamble or drink, 69 play whist; except two or three, all attend theatres when they wish to and have the wherewithal; Booth, Irving and Salvini, Mary Anderson, Modieska and Ellen Terry are the favorite actors and actresses; 29 don't dance; 85 prefer the waltz because "it exhibits the best combination of poetry, time and motion" and "because of the thrill of pleasure that darts through the whole frame;" 20 play piano, 4 organ, 16 banjo, 11 guitar, 7 violin, 4 flute; 66 like to play tennis "because girls can play it;" 39 play football, 34 base ball, 26 row, 12 are track athletes, 3 have traveled in all the States in the United States, 31 have been abroad.

The youngest man is 19 years old, the oldest 54. The class favors hazing "because it knocks conceit out of the freshmen and promotes class feeling." Twenty-two have written poetry and 52 prose for publication; 1 has contributed an article to the *North American Review;* 71 wear moustaches, 16 siders and 1 full beard.

SEE THE PITCHERS.

How They Pitch—The Jerks, Kicks, Turns, Twists and Twirls of the Nation's Twirlers.

From the Courier Journal.

The peculiar manner in which some of the crack pitchers deliver the ball is well worthy of note. Every twirler possesses a style of pitching which belongs to himself only, and, what is more, he uses the same old tricks over and over again. Of course the batters soon become accustomed to the peculiarities of pitchers, and are seldom fooled, but every twirler is confident that his tricks are puzzling, and so the affect is just the same after all.

Ramsay, the greatest pitcher in the country, has a rather attractive style. He spreads out his legs, and looks like an inverted "Y." While in this position he wipes the ball on his hip, and the terrible left hand describes a peculiar gyration through the air, the ball twists and hums, travels a most erratic course through the space, and finally whizzes like greased lightning over the plate just where and when the batter does not want it.

Hecker has a pretty and lively style. He holds the ball idly in his hand for a moment, then suddenly turns around on one heel, and, if a man is on first base, he frightens him back to the bag by several lightning motions, when the ball leaves his hand and speeds over the batters' square. Sometimes Hecker glances significantly at the umpire, then makes a hop, skip and a jump, winding his arm beautifully about his head, and throwing the ball swiftly but accurately just where he has signalled to the catcher. His style is a great favorite.

Morris is a left-hand puzzle, who keeps base runners constantly hugging the bags. Usually he stands to the front, throws out his chest, advances the ball out to the level of his chin with one hand, then plants his right foot forward and sends the spere like a thunder-bolt over the plate. He is always quick, and his movements are graceful in the extreme. Basemen all like his fairness, but find him hard to hit.

Caruthers first advances his right leg, fumbles the ball on his hip a second, and then with a sour look throws to the batter. He pitches without effort, and seemingly does not care whether the batter hits the ball or not. His delivery looks like it would be easy to bat, but the reverse is the case.

"His Needles" Foutz doubles himself up in a knot, and suddenly straightens out his tall form and fires the ball sharply at the batter. He usually wipes the dirt off on his hips, deliberately fixes his fingers on the ball, then exchanges winks and nods with the catcher, when he throws. Foutz always smiles when he does well, and closely watches the course of the ball as it leaves his hand.

Tony Mullane has the jumping-jack style. He pauses, then throws both arms aloft, and, taking a short run, delivers the ball hot as a cannon shot to the batter. Tony never smiles. Variety is the marked feature of his delivery.

McKeon, the tragic pitcher, is slow and ostentatious. He first thrusts out his left foot, with which he occupies several seconds in pounding and scraping the ground, then he glances at the audience as if to say, 'Watch me closely, now,' and, after turning his face in all directions without shifting his position, he bangs the ball over the plate. McKeon takes a good deal of time in pulling his fine moustache.

Shaw of the League is the most peculiar pitcher in the profession. According to a count he has thirty-two different ways of delivering the ball. He is called the 'Wizard,' because it is thought that his style is very puzzling. No one knows how or when he is going to throw the ball. One method he has is first to exchange the ball from hand to hand, then throw his arms above his head, as the batter thinks, to deliver the ball, but in reality to fix his sleeve. A moment later he turns and rubs the ball on his hip, and puts himself in a position to throw, when suddenly he straightens up as if to ask the catcher a question, but in reality to deliver the ball, just at the moment when the batter is watching for him to finish his business with the man who wears the mask.

Welch of the New Yorks is always smiling. He plants his right foot forward, and scrapes a pile of dirt, then expectorates, and a moment later wipes the perspiration from his brow, when suddenly he doubles himself up and throws with all his might. Batters say that he is the best pitcher in the League.

Baldwin of Detroit is as gentle as a lamb when in the box. He pitches steadily and without any delay or waiting. Usually he throws his arm in a circle about his head, then raises one leg, and a moment later comes down hard with both feet on the ground, when the ball leaves his left hand like a flash.

Clarkson of Chicago faces second base first, then quickly whirls around and throws the ball over the plate, startling the batter. He is a swift thrower.

Henry Boyle of the St. Louis Maroons indulges in a great deal of preparation, and is as slow as an ox. He is always in a good humor, and has a habit of rolling the ball in his left palm before throwing it. Boyle always leans to one side, places the ball behind him, and fixes it in his hand, then delivers it to the batter. He works hard, and employs few tricks. His forte is his terrific speed.

Bobby Matthews is the trickiest and Bobby Matthews the slowest and most aggravating pitcher in the American Association.

A FIFTY-MILLIONAIRE.

His Name is George Smith, and he Hates to Pay Taxes.

From the Chicago Mail.

There was a tall and exceedingly graceful-looking man of about 45 years in the party of directors of the St. Paul which recently went over the road. He was Peter Geddes, a director in the St. Paul and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads; a splendid man of business, the almost absolute controller of a vast sum of money, clever as a talker, elegant in manners, an all-around man of the world; but famous not in his own right, but as the agent of George Smith. Peter Geddes has $36,000,000 of his chief's money in two of the granger roads—the St. Paul and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He has $50,000,000 of his chief's money invested on this side the water. Whenever Peter Geddes goes to the other side of the water and meets old George Smith the two chuckle over the fact that not a penny for taxes is paid to the United States or any other government on all that $50,000,000. Smith's is one of the big secreted fortunes of the world. The public has had no knowledge of it, yet his wealth is so great that not a hundred men in the world, probably not fifty, rank in money strength above him. He made his fortune here at Chicago. How many knew that? Who ever saw his name in any of the popular lists of millionaires? Yet the books of the St. Paul and the Burlington Railroads shows that he owns $20,0000,000 bonds and stocks of the former, and $16,000,000 bonds and stock of the latter. Smith began banking on Clark street in 1855 with $3,000.—He is now 71 years old and a bachelor. It is said that he even lives at a London club instead of at a house of his own, so as to avoid taxes. Peter Geddes was a clerk in the Clark street bank. Afterward he became its manager. He is not a voter, either. Like his chief, he doesn't want any citizenship. At New York now he has a big office and a score of bookkeepers. They are all busy taking care of George Smith's fortune. They have plenty to do, too.

Most men who were in Chicago in the early war days know very well what George Smith's bank notes were, and remember how they were prized above the other 'stumptail.' Fernando Jones tells how he stood in Smith's bank when a prominent furniture man of that day came in with a note for renewal. Old George Smith looked at it and refused to renew it. The customer afterward told Mr. Jones that he skurried around forty-eight hours, and got the money and paid the note. As he was leaving the bank, George Smith, as unconcerned as if he didn't known that the fellow had been breaking his back to raise money, said:

'By the by, Mr. ——, couldn't you use a little money in your business?'

Old George Smith wanted the paper in his bank paid when it came due. Each transaction with him was a new one. He wanted no renewals, wouldn't have anything to do with extensions.

Allan Pinkerton, now dead and gone, was a farmer until somebody, inspired by the credit of George Smith's bank notes, was led into counterfeiting them. Allan Pinkerton sat at work ferreting out the criminal. He was successful, and, backed by a rich Scotchman, started his new business of detecting crime. He made himself, as everybody knows, rich, and won a reputation as the cleverest catcher of crooked people in the world.

Alexander Mitchell represented George Smith at Milwaukee. At first the former went to Milwaukee to help get out Smith's notes, which, when he came here, were regarded with suspicion. A great many farmers brought grain into Milwaukee. At one time a good many more traded there than at Chicago. Mitchell used to go up from here with the money in a small satchell, and to bring back receipts for grain. The business finally grew very large. The bank established by George Smith as the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's Bank, a lumbering title, which became 'Smith's bank' in the mouths of everybody, is now 'Mitchell's bank,' the richest in the West. I suppose that every other institution in this country might break and yet Mitchell's bank is sound. It is Mitchell's; and Mitchell is worth $20,000,000. Smith and Mitchell, although both Scotch, although both made their money together, although both were partners, and although both for years lived and slept together over their bank, were very unlike each other. When the younger man married his handsome wife and the elder decided to leave business and go back to the other side of the water, they had an accounting. There were millions of dollars of stocks and bonds and cash to divide. Smith stopped and said thoughtfully: 'By the by, Aleck, there are the bedclothes upstairs.' So Mitchell, who had never thought of the old quilts which they had both slept under in the room above the bank, inventoried them at $3 and put them down and divided them. That was characteristic of George Smith, who to-day has $50,000,000 invested in this country, $36,000,000 in two great Western roads, and who does not pay a penny taxes.

Putting a Case.

A teacher putting a question in mental arithmetic said, by way of illustration:

'If there were three peaches on the table, Johnny, and your little sister should eat one of them, how many would be left?'

'We ain't had a peach in the house this year, let alone three.'

'We are only supposing the peaches to be on the table, Johnny.'

'Then they won't be real peaches?'

'No.'

'Would they be preserved peaches?'

'Certainly not.'

'Pickled peaches?'

'No, no. There wouldn't be any peaches at all, as I told you, Johnny; we only suppose the three peaches to be there.'

'Then there wouldn't be any peaches left, of course.'

'No, Johnny, put that knife in your pocket, or I will take it away from you, and pay attention to what I am saying. We imagine three peaches to be on the table.'

'Yes.'

'And your little sister eats one of them, and then goes away.'

'Yes, but she wouldn't go away until she had finished the three. You don't know my little sister!' said Johnny.

'But suppose your mother was there and wouldn't let her eat but one?'

'Mother's out of town and won't be back till next week.'

'Now, Johnny,' said the teacher, sternly, 'I will put the question once more, and if you do not answer it correctly I shall keep you after school. If three peaches were on the table, and your little sister were to eat one of them, how many would be left?'

'There would not be any peaches left,' said Johnny, straightening up. 'I would grab the other two.'

'The scholars are now dismissed,' said the teacher, touching the bell. 'Johnny White will remain where he is.'—*Anon.*

Landlady—"The coffee, I am sorry to say, is exhausted, Mr. Smith." Boarder Smith—"Ah, yes, poor thing. I was expecting that; I've noticed that for some time it hasn't been strong."—*Anon.*

Ladies, it will cost you but fifty cents to get a bottle of Vinegar Bitters Cordial. This Cordial is a clear, dark red color, and has a delicious taste. It is a most invigorating tonic, and is a gentle, painless, but thorough cathartic. It helps digestion, cures headache, bilious attacks, constipation, piles, hives and strengthens the whole system.