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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887. VOL. XXVIII-NO. 7

IMMENSE STOCK

Paints, Oil, Glass, Wall Paper!

And Everything in That Line.

IN PAINTS I HAVE A VERY VARIED ASSORTMENT.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL to begin with. Coach, Carriage, and Car Colors, ground in Japan. Carriage Varnishes of many kinds. Full line of House Painters' Paint and Supplies.

VERY BEST AND PUREST

LIQUID PAINT!

by half pint, pint, quart, half gallon, gallon and barrel. VERY LOW PRICES!

I HAVE A

LARGE STOCK OF WALL PAPER

on hand, and my stock is being constantly replenished with Very Latest Designs. Estimates cheerfully given and Paper Hanger furnished at reasonable rates, and all work guaranteed.

Remember, my Stock is the Largest, my Styles the Latest and Prices Low a ay.

LOUIS K. STAM,

June 2, 1887. PAINT, WALL PAPER AND FURNITURE STORE.

EATON & BURNETT'S COLLEGE.

North East Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE LEADING BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL.

ENDORSED BY PROMINENT

BUSINESS MEN, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, PATRONS, GRADUATES & STUDENTS.

Location, Halls, Class Rooms, Ventilation, Light and Heating Apparatus Unsurpassed in Baltimore. The Best Place for Obtaining a Knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,

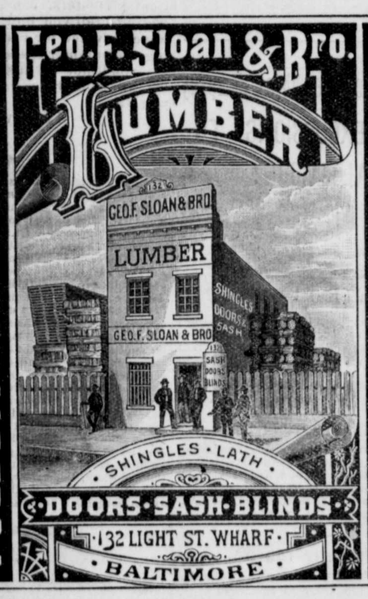
Correspondence, Commercial Law, Rapid Calculations, Spelling, Business Practice, Phonography, German Typewriting, Telegraphing, Etc.

The high reputation of the College will be sustained by increased advantages the present year. Please call or send for circular before deciding to go elsewhere. Address

EATON & BURNETT,

March 10—3m. N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Charles Sts., Baltimore, Md.

FULL STOCK LOW PRICES. Geo. F. Sloan & Bro. LUMBER. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



IMPORTANT!

FOR YOU TO KNOW THAT

Wroth & Aldridge

have just opened a Fine Stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS!

of all kinds kept in a FIRST-CLASS STORE.

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Gent's Neck Wear,

ON THE SHORE.

It gives us pleasure to show Goods and quote prices. Give us a call and be convinced that we stand up to our promises.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES

DON'T pay fancy prices for Shoes. We have a good, fresh stock for Ladies, for Misses, for Boys and for Babies, at prices that will sell them on sight. Call and see at

J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

Springtime!

SPRING TRADE!

The Springtime is due, and Spring Trade must begin

To Boom!

Spring Trade has opened, and we are prepared for it. We shall be able to show the ladies a line of

Stylish Dress Goods

OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

AND AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

The winter carpets must be taken up, and

OUR LINE OF MATTINGS

will be found first-rate in quality and variety.

SHOES

also, we shall have in full stock, from the Substantial Plow Shoe, and the Boys' and Misses' School Shoe to Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes.

We shall be prepared for the Spring Trade, and only ask a call from the public.

J. H. SIMPERS.

BEFORE purchasing your Underware, call and see what we have in that line. Gents' Undershirts from 25c. to $2.00; Ladies' and Children's Vests at popular prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SMALL FARM, suitable for Peach Growing. Address or apply to

JUDEFIND BROTHERS,

April 14—tf, Edesville, Md.

FOR SALE.

GOOD FARM of 280 Acres, in 5th district, this county; Fine Peach Orchard, fair buildings; very low price, easy terms. Address or apply at once to

JUDEFIND BROTHERS,

April 14—tf, Edesville, Md.

J. W. BRYANT. HOWARD BRYANT.

J. W. & H. BRYANT,

Attorneys at Law,

303 ST. PAUL STREET,

COR. SARATOGA, - - - BALTIMORE.

April 7—3m.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE ADJOINING STORE OF T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties. sep16.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 10 A. M. till 12 M., Sundays excepted.

Special attention given to women and children. j.20, 1887—tf.

INTERESTING CARD

FROM DR. PHELPS, GALENA.

The demand is for GOOD DENTISTRY at REASONABLE CHARGES. I meet the demand!

NO PAIN in extracting teeth. Teeth inserted OVER OLD ROOTS by new method of BRIDGE WORK give GREAT SATISFACTION,

Thanks for increasing practice.

Sets for $5. j.20.

REMOVAL.

Dr. C. P. Gilpin has taken the dwelling house on High street adjoining the store of Mr. A. J. Cahall. He will be pleased to see his friends and patients at his new location, where, having more room, he will be able to afford many more comforts than in the past.

Jan. 6, 1887—tf.

RAG CARPETS.

Buy from the maker. Another big lot ready for inspection. Hundreds of yards to select from. Biggest Variety and lowest prices ever offered.

JOHN BARTLEY,

Apr. 7—3m. Cross St., near the jail.

NOTICE.

CHAS. B. SENART,

Practical Florist and Landscape Gardener, is prepared to do Garden Work by the day or job. He has had a long experience in trimming fruit trees of every description. He has trimmed peach trees for fifteen years in this State. For trimming and all other work put in his hands, satisfaction is guaranteed. Address at Chestertown, or call at green house, out High street near railroad depot. f24-3m.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

I MUST settle my levies, and therefore I must collect taxes that are due. Those who have not settled will please take notice and settle immediately. I shall regret if I am compelled to advertise. I will be at the Court House in Chestertown every Tuesday, and at Hanesville every Saturday, until further notice.

M. M. RASIN,

Jan. 20—tf. Collector Third District.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE who are yet owing me for taxes must settle. All levies are now due, and unless those owing pay promptly, I must proceed to advertise. Interest will in all cases be charged from the 1st day of January. I will be at the sheriff's office, Court House, Chestertown, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN LECATES.

Jan. 20. Collecter for 4th district.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS

AND THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING.

If you have a Farm or other Real Estate to sell, place it with us. Our facilities are such, if there are purchasers in the market, we can find them. We have some fine farms in Southern Maryland. Good soil and healthy locations that we can offer at from $10 to $30 per acre. These farms are in tracts of from 100 to 500 acres. All of them improved with good buildings, and near railroad or water transportation. If you wish to buy a farm or city property, or to exchange either, it will be to your interest to write to us.

JUDEFIND BROTHERS,

LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Feb. 17—3m. Edesville, Md.

T. H. MCGAW. A. E. DROMAN.

McGAW & DROMAN,

DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, WINES & LIQUORS

108 SOUTH CALVERT ST.,

Between Lombard and Pratt Streets.

BALTIMORE.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

The Demijohn and Medicinal trade a Specialty. f.10-6m.

TO ALL PERSONS

Interested in Coal.

WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interest to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

PEAS!

FOR EARLY SPRING PLANTING.

Landreth's Extra Early—Earliest Pea grown and very prolific; also American Wonder Alpha, Little Gem, Sunrise, Yaksher Hero, Marrowfat, and many other Choice Varieties, all lower in price than usual.

OLIN F. STAM.

March 10, 1887.

GARDEN SEED!

ALL FRESH

AND PERFECTLY RELIABLE

AND CHEAP!

VALUABLE GARDEN MANUAL FREE!

M. A. TOULSON, Druggist.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Walter S. Hill,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

180 Reade and 206 Duane Sts.,

NEW YORK.

REFERENCE—Irving National Bank, N. Y.

June 2, 1887.

THE BEALL & BERRY FEED CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BEALL & BERRY,

General Commistion Merchants,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

Grain, Flour, Mill Feed, Baled Hay and Straw, Potatoes, Etc.

Office and Warehouse—No. 4 Camden St., (New Number 15) Baltimore, Md.

Consignments solicited, upon which Liberal Cash Advances will be made.

Telephone 965. May 19—y.

PHILIP E. CREW. WM. P. IRELAND.

CREW & IRELAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT, EGGS, POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, &c.,

324 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of Northern Liberties, and The Produce Trade of Philadelphia. m24, 1887-y.

J. E. HENDRICKSON. R. A. BRICE.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

328 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We respectfully solicit correspondence and shipments. Returns promptly made. Refer to Union and Produce Banks.

March 3-y.

A. P. CREW. W. H. LOANE.

CREW & LOANE,

Grain & Fruit

AND GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4 CAMDEN STREET,

New No. 15. BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN AND FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

March 17, 1887.

WM. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TILGHMAN.

WM. B. TILGHMAN & CO.,

(successors to Kenly & Tilghman.)

General Commission Merchants,

—for the sale of—

GRAIN, FRUIT, and All Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

219 (Old No. 18) Bowly's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Having secured the services of Mr. WALTER B. SIMPSON, a thoroughly competent salesman, we are now prepared to give special attention to the sale of

FRUIT, LIVE STOCK, WOOL AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

June 9, 1887.

DAVID E. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY

D. B. STEWART CO.,

—GENERAL—

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

150 W. Pratt St., Balto., Md.

Mr. Berry has an experience of fourteen years and Mr. Stewart four years as salesmen of different kinds of produce in the Baltimore market Shippers contemplating changing their commission merchants this season will do well to give us a trial. We report all sales daily and send checks every Monday. Oftener if desired.

We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also, The Peoples Bank, of baltimore. [June 24

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1886.

Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Clayton

On and after Monday, Dec. 20th, 1886, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH	Pass & Fr'e No. 1 daily	Passe'r & freigt No. 3 Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Chestertown	6 15	1 35
Worton	6 35	1 55
Lynch's	6 39	2 02
Still Pond	6 45	2 12
Kennedyville	6 57	2 27
Blacks	7 13	2 43
Lambson	7 28	2 58
Masseys	7 40	3 08
Delanys	7 55	3 22
*Bingham	7 59	3 26
arr Clayton	8 25	3 40
leave "	8 38	5 08
" Middletown	9 00	5 35
" Wilmington	9 42	6 35
arr Philadelphia	10 32	7 40
" Baltimore	11 10	8 32
	A.M.	P.M.

GOING SOUTH.	Pas'er & Fr'g't No. 2 daily	Passenger No 4, Th'r'd'ys only
LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Baltimore	6 40	2 30
Philadelphia	7 27	3 01
Wilmington	8 30	3 50
Middletown	9 33	4 37
arr Clayton.	10 00	4 58
leave "	11 05	5 10
" Binghams*	11 14	5 17
Delanys	11 19	5 22
Masseys	11 34	5 35
Lambson	11 46	5 44
Blacks	12 00	5 53
Kennedyville	12 16	6 03
Still Pond	12 31	6 09
Lynchs	12 37	6 14
Worton	12 47	6 19
arr Chestertown	1 15	6 37
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Bingham, Flatland and Nicholson's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with trains on Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Pasengers to and from Baltimore change at Porter's.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time in order to insure dispatch.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The above arrangements will give passengers four and a-half hours in Philadelphia, 3 hours and 20 minutes in Baltimore, and return home the same day.

FRED. GERKER.

Dec. 20. Lessee.

THREE-FURROWED Peach Tree Plow · a splendid plow for working Peach Orchards; for sale at

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

NO BAD EFFECT.

NO HEADACHE.

NO NAUSEA.

No Ringing Ears.

CURES QUICKLY

Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PUERFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 630 East 157th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month, regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn. says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds.

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry, eleven years, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO.,

Jan. 27. 54 Warren St., New York

FRAME HOTEL.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE

will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

SAMUEL MALLALIEU,

Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING leased the ARMSTRONG HOUSE in Chestertown I am prepared to accommodate the general public.

MY TABLE

will be supplied with the best the market affords, and I shall use every effort to insure the comfort of those favoring me with their patronage. On Tuesdays and Saturdays extra preparations will be made to secure our county friends a First Class Dinner.

FREE HACKS will connect with the Steamboats and Trains. First Class Livery attached.

TERMS—$1.50 per Day.

jan6-3m. ALBERT I. DUGAN.

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

[FORMERLY HALL'S HOTEL.]

HAVING Leased the House, which is fitted up in the very best manner, I am prepared to accommodate parties at very reasonable rates. I will leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort of my guests. I shall aim to have everything in season, and no effort will be spared to make this the BEST HOTEL ON THE SHORE. This House has a

FIRST CLASS LIVERY ATTACHED,

and parties will be conveyed from Boat or Cars free of charge, and to any part of the Peninsula at LOW RATES.

SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD,

Jan. 8, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS, FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN

LEDGER BUILDING,

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

NOTICE.

THE RISING SUN SALOON is now prepared to accommodate the public with all the delicacies of the season, such as Spring Chickens, Soft, Develled and Hard Crabs, Beefsteak, Ham and Eggs, Turtle Soup, Terrapin Soup and Ox Tail Soup.

WM. PERKINS,

June 2, 1887. Proprietor.

SALESMEN

WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.

CHASE BROTHERS,

May 26—10t. Rochester, N.

The Randall Revenue Policy.

When it was intimated that Mr. Samuel J. Randall's pretenses of having a program of tariff revision were all fraudulent some of his partisans grew extremely red in the face. They were indignant that their champion should be accused of bad faith while he was delaying the appropriation bills in the last session of the Forty-ninth Congress and amusing the public with an elaborate scheme of tariff reduction. But our statesman once more finds it convenient to throw off the thin disguise of a revenue reformer under which he was masquerading last winter and to present himself in his old garb as an advocate of the most iniquitous system of tariff robbery ever tolerated by a free and civilized nation.

In an interview now before us, evidently prepared for publication, Mr. Randall boldly declares that he is opposed to any attempt at tariff legislation, since, in his opinion, the existing tariff is all right with the exception of the rates of duty on "two or three articles." He regards it as a "dangerous experiment, both economically and politically, to put wool, hemp, flax, jute, coal or any of the staple articles of use in the country on the free list." He does not even seem willing to make an exception in favor of free lumber or free hog's bristles, both of which figured in his sham Tariff bill of the late Congress.

The purpose of Mr. Randall, then, as plainly as words can define that purpose, is to oppose the efforts of the present Administration and of the Democratic majority in the next Congress to revise the tariff in accordance with oft-repeated political pledges. What shape this fresh act of treason to the Democratic party is to take does not yet appear. Does Mr. Randall intend to form a new coalition with the Republican minority to defeat the consideration of any tariff bill the Committee on Ways and Means may report? Or will he lead his score of apple-jack supporters to oppose the organization of the House with Mr. Carlisle as Speaker? The answers to these questions will doubtless depend on contingencies. The latter course would be less hurtful to the Democratic party, as it would relieve that party of all responsibility for the acts of Mr. Randall and his faction.

By his own admission this eminent statesman's policy of revenue reduction begins and ends with a proposition for the repeal of the internal tax on tobacco. He naively says that this is "a war tax, and is paid at home;" and as reduction of revenue is what is wanted a repeal of the tobacco tax would accomplish the object. Is Mr. Randall making a demagogue's appeal to ignorance and stupidity, or does he really believe that the producers of tobacco, not those who chew and smoke, pay the tax? Not one of the school boys who have been invited by the Tariff League to write prize essays on protection would be guilty of so childish an assertion as the pretense of this veteran politician that the planters pay the tax on tobacco. It is on a level with the credulity evidenced in the faith that the foreign manufacturers, not the American consumers, pay the tax on imports.

But the internal revenue on tobacco is less than $30,000,000, while the Treasury surplus in the next fiscal year, according to official estimates, will reach $100,000,000. How is the remainder of this surplus to be disposed of? By another Indigent Pension bill, such as that Mr. Randall endeavored to have passed over Mr. Cleveland's veto in the Forty-ninth Congress? Or does he propose to follow up a repeal of the tobacco tax by a repeal of the tax on whiskey? If these constitute his political stock in trade he should take his wares where they will be appreciated. If the Republicans can be persuaded to adopt this policy, Mr. Randall and his tariff tail should not hesitate to join them in the organization of the next House. That a conspiracy is hatching to defeat Mr. Carlisle for Speaker of the next House there are some indications, not the least of which is the newspaper interview now before us. There is no need, however, of doing this thing in the dark. Let the opponents of tariff reform and the supporters of extravagant schemes of bestowing hundreds of millions in indigent pensions to the undeserving betake themselves, bag and baggage, to the Republican party, where they belong. The Democratic party would be greatly the gainer in its relief from this incubus.—*Phila. Record.*

Coffee and Tea Adulteration.

An enterprising daily paper, anxious to learn something of the extent and nature of that general adulteration of tea and coffee which has so often been alleged, recently caused several hundred samples of these to be gathered from retail stores throughout the city of New York, and turned the same over to a chemist for analysis. The results as published would indicate that sophistication of these products is so rare as to scarcely deserve mention, and might, as a natural consequence, be looked to to prove that the charges so frequently made may not be sustained.

This particular examination is valuable in its way, but it does not go far enough. It has not by any means proved that tea and coffee do not suffer very generally from adulteration. It only proves that pure coffee and tea may readily be had, if only one asks for and shows a disposition to pay for them, and perhaps it is not too much to add that all this was generally known before.

Those who collected the samples for the recent test were instructed to ask for *pure* coffee and *pure* tea, and were supplied with money to pay for these articles. But let us suppose that they contented themselves with purchasing samples of these articles which were placarded before their eyes, "Pure Java Coffee" and "Pure Tea," at ridiculously low prices. How would they have stood the test?

It is a custom, now become quite general in New York and elsewhere, to give away china and other wares to the purchaser of a certain specified number of pounds of tea or coffee, some stores giving tickets with each pound sold, which tickets, when enough are in hand, entitle the owner to various descriptions of presents. Now, any one who has the time and the inclination to look (and he needn't go very far) may find the brands of teas and coffees which fetch, say, 40 and 80 cents a pound at wholesale marked at 30 and 70 cents respectively, with the promise of an ultimate present thrown in to tempt the buyer. It doesn't require the services of a chemtst to discover how this is done. The coffee is adulterated, and the tea blended with those of inferior quality. It would be interesting to know just how much chiccory the purchaser of low price ground coffee gets, and how much roasted hard tack and rye and peas. Chiccory is generally thought to to improve the flavor of coffee, and the average consumer is willing to have his coffee thus "improved" to the extent of, say, 5 per cent.; but there is reason to believe that when he pays a very low figure, and gets a share in a set of crockery besides, that 40 per cent. of chiccory, at least, is added to his coffee. Even then the per cent. of chiccory is not greater than that which the French and Germans are wont to use.

The Living Earth.

In a paper published in the *Indian Engineer*, an illustration is given of the life that dwells in nature, the phenomenon of earthquakes being cited. The peculiar terror of an earthquake lies mainly in the suddenness of its approach. Volcanic eruptions are usually preceded by vast rumblings, or jets of steam, or other unmistakable tokens. Hurricanes and cyclones, in like manner, have heralds that announce their coming. But with an earthquake there are no premonitory symptoms. The great earthquake which took place at Lisbon in the year 1755 found the people engaged in their ordinary occupations. All the shocks were over in about five minutes. The first shock lasted about six seconds. In that brief space of time most of the houses had been thrown down, and thousands of men, women and children crushed beneath the ruins. At times the ocean lends fresh terrors to the scene. Thus at Lisbon a wave of water over 50 feet high rushed in among the houses, and covered what still remained. In the island of Jamaica on a similar occasion two thousand five hundred houses were buried in three minutes under 30 feet of water. Recent delicate scientific experiments have disclosed the fact that the surface of the land is never absolutely at rest for more than thirty hours at a time. Thus those great earthquakes that make epochs in history are merely extreme cases of forces that seldom sleep.

Whom Does the Tariff Benefit?

John Sherman sawed the tariff limb on which he had been perched close off at the trunk when he confessed that the tariff laws could not control the price of labor or of anything else. It has been the staple argument of the protectionists that the tariff maintains the wages of labor, and that it alone prevents American workingmen from descending to the level of the pauper laborers of Europe. But John Sherman takes the chief prop of protection away when he admits that the tariff cannot control the prices of anything, and that wages of labor, with all other prices, are regulated by the laws of supply and demand.

If the tariff cannot maintain the wages of labor in the protected industries, whom, then, does it benefit? Not the farmers, who must sell their products in the world's market, and could obtain no protection from the tariff were the rates of duty never so high. Not the manufacturers, for, according to a favorite theory of protection, prices of commodities are lowered by the competition which the tariff stimulates. Certainly not the skilled mechanics in the building occupations, nor the bakers, blacksmiths, printers, tailors, tanners and shoemakers. These have to protect themselves as best they can, and know the tariff only by its exactions. Whom then? Not the multitudes of workers engaged in transportation, nor the merchants, nor the lawyers, doctors and teachers.

If these be not protected by the tariff there remain the fortunate few who are employed in the textile industries, in the iron works and in the mines. In woolen, cotton and silk factories the workers are enabled only by the strictest organization to maintain wages of from $6 to $10 a week, the purchasing power of which is below the average of wages in the same industries in free-trade England. Go to the iron and coal mining regions of Pennsylvania if you would witness the results of the protective policy in its fullest development. There the miners, with their meagre wages and precarious employment, are subject not only to the rapacity of the company-store system but to the fierce competition of imported Huns, Poles and Bohemians, who are eager to snatch what corporate monopoly may offer them, and who have become the most turbulent element of the country's population. In witnessing these results from twenty-five years of protection, it is not strange that John Sherman should be constrained to admit that his tariff divinity is impotent to control the price of labor or of anything else. It cannot do this, but it is breeding in the United States as dangerous a proletariat as any that exists in Europe.—*Phila. Record.*

HINTS ON COURTING.

Some Things a Lover Should, and Others He Should Not, Do or Say.

Select the girl. Agree with the girl's father in politics and the mother in religion. If you have a rival keep an eye on him. Don't swear to the girl that you never heard yourself snore in your sleep.—Don't put too much sweet stuff on paper. If you do you will hear it read in after years, when your wife has an especial purpose in inflicting upon you the severest punishment known to a married man. Go home at a reasonable hour in the evening. Don't wait until the girl has to throw her whole soul into a yawn that she can't cover with both hands. A little thing like that may cause a coolness at the very beginning of the game. In cold weather finish saying good night in the house. Don't stretch it all the way to the front gate and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia and chronic catarrh to help you worry the girl to death after she has married you. Don't lie about your financial condition. It is very annoying for a bride who has pictured for herself a life of luxury in your ancestral halls to learn too late that you expect her to ask a bald-headed parent to take you in out of the cold. Don't be too soft. "These little hands shall never do a stroke of work when they are mine, and you shall sit all day long and chirp to the canaries," as if any sensible woman could be happy fooling away time in that sort of style, and a girl has a fine retentive memory for soft things and silly promises of courtship. Occasionally, in after years, when she is washing the dinner dishes or patching the west end of your trousers, she will remind you of them in a cold, sarcastic tone. Don't be a chump.

The Government's Southern Pine Lands.

The sale of 46,000 acres of Government lands at the United States Land Office in Natchitoches to Western lumbermen takes the last of the Government pine lands south of Red river. In other words, that magnificent domain of which we boasted a few years ago as containing one of the largest bodies of timber in the world is swallowed up—all purchased by the shrewd, far-seeing lumbermen of the West. They came down on us some six or seven years ago, looked around and commenced making their purchases, picking out the best timber lands they could find. They have since kept this up steadily, buying from time to time, until they have finally secured all the land in the Natchitoches district south of the Red river. There is, of course, some Government land in Louisiana, with timber standing on it, north of Red river, and in the New Orleans district; but we must frankly confess that the public domain in this State has been considerably culled, and most of the best wood lands have passed into private hands, and, almost without exception, into the hands of Northern capitalists. Our home people did not appreciate their full worth, and let this magnificent investment escape them.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THE sale of the French Crown jewels suggests the fact that the costliest necklace of diamonds ever owned in this country was worn by the late Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan. She had a real passion for diamonds, and wore them in hair pins, brooches, bracelets and rings as well, but her special pet was a necklace, a riviere, of diamonds, which cost her originally perhaps $30,000, and to which she had made various additions until its total value was $200,000. One day she astonished a clerk at Tiffany's by buying a diamond for $48,000 and ordering it to be set in her riviere as the centre stone. Diamonds that once glistened in her brooches, hair pins or bracelets were transferred to this necklace, and diamonds that no longer pleased her in the necklace were reset in the brooches, hair pins or bracelets. To her it was a perpetual pleasure to see the magnificent necklace increasing its magnificence. When she died, the largest of the stones were sold singly; but the necklace without them was so valuable that the Messrs. Tiffany bought it for $60,000. Soon afterward they broke it up, and for many months it has ceased to exist.

A NEW reporter had joined the staff. He was writing up his first assignment, which was the resuscitation of a half-drowned woman. The city editor looked over the scribbler's shoulder, and this is what he read: "The fair form lay on the dock, and her short pants——" "Put, tut, young man," said the city editor, "none of your Zola realism [illegible] great religious daily; dr[illegible]." The new reporter [illegible]: "And her short [illegible] that conscious[illegible] *Transcript* (Pa.) [illegible]

FUNNY BUSINESS.

O, the drums were heard and the piccolo note, as the circus up town paraded, and the shorn off mule and the whiskered goat and the elephant umber shaded. I followed it calmly at early morn, my work and my labors spurning, and I harked to the sound of a rusty horn, with a wild and unhallowed yearning. Few and short were the tunes they played, and they paused not at all to monkey, so I slowly followed the route they made at the heels of the lop-eared donkey. I bought up a seat at the show that night, and looked at the limber woman who tied herself in a knot so tight she seemed more like hemp than human. And I eagerly looked at the wondrous bloke who swallowed some cotton blazing, and blew from his nostrils a cloud of smoke till I thought he was sheol raising. And I watched the clown as he ran and rolled and stood in a dozen poses, and worked off a string of jokes so old, they came from the time of Moses.—*Atchison Globe.*

"Out of the Mouths of Babies."

Chicago Herald.

Rev. S. R. Calthrop, Unitarian minister in Syracuse, speaking of getting encouragement recently, told how he got some when he preached down in Marblehead. His wife had come to him and said there was a dear little girl who had just injured herself. She had been such a regular attendant at church. She had such a great admiration for Mr. Calthrop, she had never missed hearing him, even wading through the snow—that he ought to visit his young parishioner. He went. He was met by the little girl's mother, who began a repetition of the story that the minister's wife had told, as they walked along to the sick-room. There the child lay, propped up, and overheard the last statements from her mother of her own delight in the pastor's preaching. "Yes, sir," chimed in the girl, as the minister stood by her bedside; "it's beautiful to hear you preach; you holler so!"

"Two new railroads coming here, I understand," said a Dakota man to another resident of the same place.

"Yes, and there came mighty near being three."

"How's that?"

"Why, five of us organized a new company yesterday with the intention of running tracks out of this town like spokes out of a bicycle wheel, but we tried all day and couldn't raise the $3 necessary to get incorporated. We hope to make it up this afternoon. Look out for three columns in to-morrow morning's paper."—*Dakota Bell.*

THE following definitions were found in the examination papers of a private school in one of our large Southern cities:

Sophister—One who sophies.

Evangelist—One who speaks from his stomach.

Siren—Pertaining to Syria.

Stably—Stables in general.

Muse—To cry as an infant.

Famine—Pertaining to the female sex.

Doxology—Dropsy in the head.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Long-Headed Politician.

Tid-Bits.

Aspiring Politician—Seems to me you are not paying as much attention to public affairs as you might. Able Editor—How so? "You don't write on the great political issues or the labor question or things like that any more." "Well, I've got an editorial to-morrow characterizing you a blatant demagogue and plodding political dead-beat." "Thank you, my dear friend, thank you; I wouldn't like to be lost sight of."

AN Eye for Effect—"You've a beautiful country seat, Mr. Bascomb. The landscape charms me." "I'm pleased to hear you say that, Mr. Darringer. There isn't a finer lawn in the whole country." "Ah, and what would it be without that cow grazing there? It shows you have an eye for effect. Outlined there against the blue horizon——" "A cow? I've no cow. Blame me if it isn't Smith's cow! Here, Rover! here Carlo!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

JOHN, I wish you would rock the baby." "What'll I rock the baby for?" "Because he is not very well. And what's more, half of him belongs to you and you should not object to rock him." "Well, don't half belong to you?" "Yes." "Well, you can rock your half and let my half holler."—*Judge.*

The Right Nationality.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

Reporter (to Teutonic citizen)—Are you in favor of Sherman for next President? Teutonic Citizen—I shust vas dot. Dis country needs von Sherman vor Bresident. It's had too many Americans alretty, don't it."

Captain Flukes, of Caroline county, says the stingiest people in the world live in Dorchester. "There's a man down there," says the gay and festive captain, "who is so stingy that he uses a wart on the back of his neck as a collar button."—*Easton Gazette.*

MRS. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, it is said, runs her thoroughbreds this season in her own name. Heretofore the Lorillards have been very touchy on the subject of the family name, and have steadfastly refused to allow it to appear on anything but plug tobacco.—*Omaha World.*

A JUDGE, joking a young lawyer, said: "If you and I were to be turned into a horse or an ass, which would you prefer to be?" "The ass, to be sure!" replied the lawyer; "I've heard of an ass being made a judge, but a horse—never!"—*Exchange.*

"GEORGE," asked the teacher of a Sunday school class, "whom, above all others, shall you wish to see when you get to heaven?" With a face brightening up with anticipation, the little fellow shouted, "Gerliah."—*Exchange.*

ADAM never lost much sleep wondering if Eve had got her spring bonnet on the installment plan.—*Wallkill Valley Times.*

DENNIS KEARNEY'S "sand lots" have been seeded down to clover. And the Chinese have not gone.—*Hartford Post.*

PATTI has returned to Europe, and the United States Treasury at Washington still lives.—*Puck.*

A MAN may not increase his own value by insuring his life for a handsome sum, but he is certain to make his widow more popular.—*Somerville Journal.*

AN exchange says: "Biting the lips is a bad habit.,, So 'tis. The man who will bite a girl's lips is no gentleman.—*Lowell Times.*

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and Lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to reccommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 60,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.