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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887. VOL. XXVIII-NO. 20

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN

The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very bes

SOAP.

June 30, 1887—y.

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 Commission 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 B. 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

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST TO CURE

Hog Cholera!

LIEBERMAN'S

HOG CHOLERA REMEDY

WILL POSITIVELY CURE & PREVENT

HOG CHOLERA.

It is not a new remedy, but has been tried and experimented with for two years, and found that if used when the hogs are first attacked, that it will cure the diseased hogs and prevent the contagion from spreading to the others in the same pen.

Manufactured and sold by

N. LIEBERMAN,

MILLTOWN, MD.

Correspondence Solicited. Telephone Call 36.

PRICE, 50c. per Package; by Mail, 75c.

Feb. 10, 1887.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

Science emerging from Darkness.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE, NEW STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

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.

Rev. Wm. Lucas, Rector Grace Church, Ravenna, O., writes: "I cordially endorse Kaskine as being just what you claim, an excellent substitute for quinine, with none of its bad effects. Mrs. Lucas had a severe form of malaria, and was confined to her bed for months. Kaskine had her up and around in a few days, and in a short time cured her."

Living in the malarial districts of Maryland I became a victim of worst forms of malarial fever. I drugged myself with quinine and other remedies without avail. I was greatly reduced when I heard of Kaskine. Its curative powers were a medical revelation to me. It cured me and I have not had a return of the troubles. (Prof.) J. D. Hird, B. A., Asst. Chemist, Maryland Agricultural College.

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

BEST MADE

CLOTHING

IN

PHILADELPHIA,

A. C. YATES & CO.

LEDGER BUILDING,

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

THE BIGGEST THING

ON EARTH!

JUMBO!

CHESTNUTS!

THE BIGGEST THING IN CHESTERTOWN

GOSLEE'S

Stock of Boots & Shoes

To make room for fall goods we will close out our stock of

SLIPPERS AT A SACRIFICE!

Our line of CHILDRN'S SHOES is Complete. We have a large assortment of John Mundell's Celebrated Solar Tips of all sizes, and will sell 8 to 10½

FOR $1.10!

OUR $3.00 SHOE

for Men cannot be equaled for the price.

OUR MEN'S B CALF SEAMLESS SHOE

AT $2.00

IS A DAISY.

594 Prs. of um Boots

JUST RECEIVED.

They are All New Goods, Latest Improvement and Every Pair Guaranteed.

Remember our store is full with

Nothing But Footwear

and we will always be found on top in style and quality, and at the Bottom in Prices.

CALL AND SEE US.

M. T. GOSLEE,

Aug. 18, 1887. UNDER STAR'S HALL.

NOTICE.

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

WM. PERKINS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1887.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at

WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

THE PLAN OF TAXATION.

The Farmers' Convention, which met in Baltimore on Wednesday, Sept. 14th, had submitted to them the following plan of taxation:

THE TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

Mr. Edward Stake, chairman of the special taxation committee, read an address and draft of a proposed law on taxation seven colums long, which the committee had prepared for the Farmers' Association to consider. It made an exhaustive review of the state of things in Maryland, and commented at length on the laws relating to taxation, and showed how much the State lost yearly by property which paid no taxes. The taxation of mortgages was treated at length. Among other things the address said were: "It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of exactness the growth from year to year of the capital and wealth of the State in mortgage investments. The amount now exceeds two hundred millions of dollars, and from the best information attainable by the committee, we may safely assume that during the seventeen years in which this exemption has existed an average sum of one hundred millions of dollars of property in the State belonging to the wealthy class has escaped taxation in this manner. If this sum had been on the tax list during this period and taxed as other personal property, at the rate of 18¾ cents for State purposes, over $3,000,000 would have been collected and could have been paid on the State's indebtedness, reducing it to one-half of its present amount, and the same amount, added to the tax lists for county purposes in the several counties at the respective rates of taxation therein, would have discharged all the indebtedness of the counties in the State. This character of investment represents to a large extent the surplus wealth of each investor, and is of all property the best able to bear taxation.

BURDENS THE FARMER HAS TO BEAR.

"The tendency of railway traffic has been to destroy the industries and traffic of the towns and country, and carry the agricultural products and raw materials to the large cities to be handled, and returned to the farmers at an additional cost. The effect of this has been, and will continue, to concentrate all the wealth in the cities, where the opportunities for the accumulation of wealth and the enjoyment of large incomes will be found. The aggregation of people in large cities has likewise a tendency to increase the cost of government in the matter of police power, courts, sanitary and other necessary purposes. We are decidedly of the opinion that the agricultural interests demand a radical departure from existing methods. The last general assessment was made eleven years ago, and although authority was conferred upon the county commissioners of the several counties, and the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore city, to correct valuations between the general assessments, yet it is well known that such correction actually extends to but an inconsiderable portion of the property liable to taxation, and that almost all the increase in wealth between our general assessments remains undiscovered, and is not added to the tax lists. The farmer, whose lands are immovable, whose earnings and savings are spent in new buildings and improvements, erected in sight of the collectors, and whose horses and cattle are found in the field, is sure to find his tax bill increased from year to year with the value of the new improvements and the increase of live stock.

EXEMPTION OF FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

"As an encouragement to people to engage in agricultural pursuits—upon which, after all, the food supply of a civilized people must depend—it would seem wise to exempt all improvements upon farms that do not directly tend to increase their agricultural or commercial value. The exemption of improvements upon the dwelling houses and surroundings, which simply add to the personal comfort and gratify the taste of the residents, will induce the farming population to beautify and improve their homes, and not only make life on the farm more desirable, but its effect on the whole population beneficial. In addition to the traffic which commerce gets from the tillers of the soil, agricultural pursuits pay to society and to the State in this higher and better coin, of which the world has ever had too little. An enlightened system of taxation would encourage and protect, rather than discriminate against the farming interests.

"Notwithstanding the decrease in the value of our agricultural products, the purchasing power of the money has increased. While this is true to some extent, it is only measurably so, and only tends to delay, but does not prevent, decline. The large increase in the supply of agricultural products arising from the rapidly increasing area of land cultivated, has increased the prices more rapidly than the purchasing power of money has increased for the purchase of many articles required for the use of the farm. Unless a change is speedily made and our farmers be placed in a condition to compete with farmers in the States where no such discrimination exists, it does not need the spirit of prophecy to discern the result—our agricultural interests will continue to decline, and our farming population be compelled to emigrate to more favored sections. A decline in the agricultural interests of the State will inevitably carry with it a corresponding depression of most, if not all, her interests."

HOW TO CORRECT THE DEFECTS.

To correct the defect in the present method for the correction of the tax lists, the committee recommend a system of having blanks for yearly returns of all property and investments, and that every person owning property or securities of any kind be required to procure a blank from the tax collector and make a return, under oath or affirmation, on or before a stated day in every year, of all the property and securities held by them, with power to the county commissioners to examine under oath persons as to the correctness of their returns, and to assess and value the property of all persons failing or neglecting to make an annual return.

Under such a system, with proper regulations and limitations to prevent abuses, it is believed that all the property in the State can and will be made available, and equality of taxation produced. The knowledge that every taxpayer in the State is under the necessity to make a full and complete return of all his property will make each individual taxpayer satisfied to report correctly his property for taxation, and remove all inducement to concealment. Under the existing system the desire to avoid a full disclosure is to a large extent the result of an apprehension that the great mass of the taxpayers are not disclosing their property to the proper authorities. Each taxpayer justifies himself in concealment because he believes others are pursuing the same line of action. By removing the temptation to conceal, all disposition to do so will cease.

PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED LAW.

The proposed law provides that all property, real, personal or mixed, in this State, and all property belonging to persons or corporations in this State, and all moneys, credits, investments in stocks or otherwise, of persons residing in this State, or corporation in this State, shall be subject to taxation, except such as may be expressly exempted therefrom.

School-houses, churches, graveyards, property of the State and city, buildings, such as jails, court-houses, etc., charitable institutions, etc., are exempt. All property, real and personal, subject to mortgage or other lien for the payment of any bona fide debt due to any person residing in this State, shall be entitled to a credit on the amount of its valuation for taxable purposes to the amount of the mortgage or lien thereon, provided the holder or owner of said property shall set forth in the return of property the name or names of the holders of mortgages or other liens, the character or name of the lien, and the date thereof, and the sum due thereon. No person shall be entitled to be credited more than once for the same debt on the same return.

Each individual in this State may hold exempt from taxation all his or her property when the aggregate value thereof does not exceed two hundred dollars. The terms real and personal and the expression "investment in stocks and credits" are defined.

IMMIGRANTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS.

Interesting Comparisons in Statistics for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The report of the Bureau of Statistics on the imports and exports and immigration during the year ended June 30, 1887, shows some interesting contrasts and striking facts beyond the bare figures already published.

The immigration statistics are especially interesting just at this time when the subject is receiving so much careful and anxious attention. It appears that the total immigration during the past twelve months has been 483,116, against 328,895 during 1885-6, or an increase over last year of last year of about 50 per cent. This is a much greater increase even than was anticipated earlier in the season. The increase is most noticeable in the case of Italians, immigrants from Italy having been 21,503 in 1886 and 47,524 in 1887, a larger increase relatively, than is credited to any other nationality. The Germans proper show only a slight increase, while the Austrians have almost doubled. The immigrants from Ireland were 68,130, as against 49,166 in 1886. The increase in English and Welsh immigration is larger, amounting to nearly fifty per cent. The Scandinavian immigration is also increasing rapidly, the figures being for 1887, 58,741, and for 1886, 39,683.

Of the total immigration of 483;116, 376,005, or more than three-quarters, entered at the port of New York. Boston came next with 36,209. Baltimore received about the same number, and Philadelphia stood fourth with 31,048.

The exports of gold last year were only $9,701.187. against $42,952.191 in 18885-6, while the imports of gold were $42,908,-901, against $20,743.349 the year before.

The exports of silver were $26,296,504, or slightly less than the sum exported in 1885-6, while the imports of silver were $17,260,191, or almost precisely the sum imported in the previous year.

For the whole twelve months ended June 30, 1977, there is a very small excess of total exports of merchandise, coin and bullion over the total imports—namely, $273,932—this year, thus showing a violent contrast with the year before, when the excess of exports over imports was $77,959,449. It is also to be noticed that during the latter half of the fiscal year just ended the imports have exceeded the exports by about $20,000,000.

The imports at New York city this year were $456,699,631, against $419,359,932 in 1886, and the exports were $316,347,219, or only two millions more than in 1886.

The corresponding figures for Buffalo are: Imports, 1887, $6,043,022; 1886, $5,-875,187; exports, 1887, $387,390; 1886, $359,-158; and the other customs districts and ports in New York show abaut the same proportion.

The Mule Claimed the Right of Way.

Augusta Chronicle.

When the train coming from Savannah left Waynesboro last evening, an old, lank, buckskin mule got upon the track, and, notwithstanding the toot of the whistle, he continued to gambol along playfully just ahead of the engine. After chasing his muleship a mile or more the train was stopped and all hands dismounted and proceeded to stone the mule off the track and into a neighboring ditch. Once more the train got under way, and so did the mule. He scrambled upon the track, narrowly escaping being struck by the pilot, and again he amused himself by lightly tripping—as only a mule can—just ahead of the locomotive. The thing by this time was becoming monotonous and the train losing time. The engineer began to give her more steam, and the engine promptly responded to his touch, just as though she was not bent upon an errand of bloodshed.

The speed of the train rapidly increased; so did the mule. On he went over the cattle guards and culverts, the sparks flying from the mules shoes like meteors. But it could not continue thus forever. The mule looked back just once, to see where he stood; he never looked back again—he hadn't time. They struck him. Over and over he rolled down the embankment, slashing into a deep ditch and through a zigzag fence; but he was upon his feet in a moment, his equilibrium once more regained, and on he came through the ditch bent upon getting ahead of the train once more. But he was doomed to disappointment and a broken heart. He never again got the lead. As long as the passengers could see him, and until he become a mere speck dwarfed in the distance, he continued his noblest stride, determined that death alone should end the struggle for the supremacy of mule over steam.

Costly New York Hotel Life.

The amount of money spent in hotels in New York must be enormous. I was chatting with a well-informed hotel man to-night, who was telling me about the prices paid by some of the guests. "The Hoffman House," said he, "has a guest who pays $115 a week for his rooms, or over $16 a day—Admiral Maxse, of the English navy. His service and meals are extra, and must bring his bills well up to $200 a week for himself alone. John W. Mackay pays $100 a week for rooms at the Hoffman. When James McHenry, the London railroad man, was over here on New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio business, he paid $50 a day for a suite of rooms with private service and table at the Victoria Hotel. It was the same suite of rooms that President Cleveland occupied when he held his famous Victoria Hotel conference to get acquainted with the prominent Democrats of the country. There is Mr. Dean, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whose bills are about $80 a day. He is a retired Californian, and has a family and several servants. He has been there all winter. The Windsor frequently has guests who require service amounting to $50 or $60 a day. Mme. Barrios, the widow of the Central American warrior, was one of the heaviest paying guests a New York hotel has ever known. She stopped at the Langham, where her numerous family and large retinue of servants brought her daily expenses up to at least $200.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Shall We Plant Native or Foreign Trees?

An editorial in the September *Century* closes as follows: "We feel justified in adding to these general statements a word of strong recommendation in favor of native as against foreign, or at least as against European, trees. At the best, the latter are uncertain in almost every case, while the former have an inborn and a well proved title to be trusted. The most successful ornamental planting that has ever been done in America shows its results in the streets of such towns as Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Salem and New Haven, and was the work of men who went to the forest and not to the nursery for their infant elms and maples. Certainly our more recently planted parks offer small promise of a like maturity of a like maturity of beauty with their European oaks and ashes, their Scotch and Austrian pines, in almost as deplorable a state as their Norway spruces. When not ornamental but economic plantations are in question, past experience tells very strongly against European trees, while the evidence of recent experiment with native trees—as in the plantations of indigenous conifers in Eastern Massachusetts—is of the most encouraging kind.

BLIND STAGGERS.

An Interesting Paper Written by an Experienced Horseman.

George A. Millington, proprietor of the Capital Hotel, Dover, and a gentleman of long experience in the breeding and management of thoroughbred horses and cattle, writes as follows to the Dover *Index* concerning the disease known as blind staggers, or spinal and cerebro-spinal meningitis:

Since 1875, at which time this plague was so prevalent and fatal in this locality, I have given considerable thought and study to this peculiar and fatal disease, and by request give the public my information and opinions. I think it has been clearly established that it is a malarious disease peculiar to lowlands and water courses, and in certain conditions of the atmosphere, especially observable in the fall and especially of the years when we have had a rank growth of vegetation. I see some veterinarians have claimed that it was the result of the horses eating the spider-webs, with a portion of the little black spiders, at pasture, which diagnosis cannot be correct, as it attacks animals under all conditions, whether well cared for in the barn or in the open field; horses that have not been on pasture at all. Still, I am satisfied that a horse well cared for and in perfect health, and not exposed to dews and night airs, or vicissitudes of temperature, has much greater immunity from the disease. The disease seems to occur in a series of isolated eruptions, rather than by general spreading, hence we conclude that it is not contagious, but that there is some special cause in operation making it epidemic. Perhaps there may be a blood-poison floating in the atmosphere, but what it really is remains for some Pasteur of the future to find out. There are undoubtedly secondary causes which thus co-operate in producing the disease. This disease, as its name implies, is an inflammation and congestion of the membranes which surround the brain and spinal cord, hence the seat of disease will be found, upon post-mortem examination, to be wholly within the nervous system, and therefore the symptoms must vary according to the severity of the individual cases, from the mildest forms to those where death in fact is your only premonition. The invasion of this malady is always sudden and extremely fatal. This disease in its inception usually attacks the head and spinal cord only, but afterwards in severe cases, the whole nervous system, when the symptoms, of course, though different at first, become very similar in the fatal termination of both these forms from the same cause. The cerebral mode of invasion is not of more frequent occurrence than the spinal, and in mild cases your attention may only be called to a general indisposition of the animal, while in others you will first notice an inability of the creature to swallow, and in attempting to drink will often drool as though something was the matter with the throat. At this stage of the disease, if the horse is continually masticating, as is often the case, you may be sure the power of deglutition is entirely lost, so that no particle of solid or liquid food can be swallowed. This symptom, though often taken for diphtheria, is but the consequence of the paralysis of the nerves which supply sensation and motor power to these parts, and serves to indicate the degree of disturbance which has already taken place.

In the spinal mode of attack the animal at first appears unstead in action, and there is great tenderness on pressure along the spine, which is not the case in the early symptoms of the other form. Very soon the horse loses all power of co-ordination, and thus falls prostrate from the inability to use the posterior extremities, which in many cases are completely paralyzed from the congestion and effusion that has taken place in the spinal cord within the lumbar region. Not unfrequently, as the inflammation extends forward, the muscles of the anterior portion of the body and of the neck become rigidly contracted for awhile, similar to that of lockjaw, but as the head becomes involved the paralysis is apparently complete, when death soon follows. Thus we see the difference in these two forms of attack, but in certain cases the symptoms occur so instantaneously that there is no apparent interval between the time of one portion of the nervous system being attacked and the other. I am satisfied that when the brain is involved, when it is the cerebral form, the animal is doomed, and treatment is useless; in the spinal, or lighter form, if the patient should not be prostrated and be able to swallow food or a bolus, though it cannot swallow water, the prospects are more favorable, and treatment should be undertaken and persevered in while there is a reasonable hope of recovery.

Chawners' treatment and suggestions, being to my mind the most professional and practical, I will proceed to give them. He says, having inflammation of a very important and grave character to deal with all our treatment must be brought to bear on it, to subdue it if possible, or endeavor, if we can, to diminish its intensity, to limit it to a part of the spinal track, and prevent it spreading to others. Blood-letting is a powerful anti-phlogistic agent, but in a large majority of these cases there are no indications by the pulse for its use. It must, therefore, be dispensed with. We must resort to cathartics, such as aloes as the depletive agent, and, besides, make use of those sedatives whose action is directed principally to the nervous system and that exercise an influence on the capillary vessels and limit the supply of blood going through them to a part. The agents we have used for this purpose are: tincture of aconite and extract of belladona alternately, commencing their administration soon after giving the cathartic, not waiting for its action, as time is very precious. In fact we frequently combine the sedative with the laxative as follows: from one to two teaspoonfuls of extract of belladona with six drachms of aloes, for an adult horse, then administer tincture of aconite root in half-teaspoonful doses in part of a tumbler of water every three hours, alternating every dose with a medium dose of the extract. Local applications, such as stimulants, or counter-irritants, in the form of blisters, to produce a revulsive action, should be applied to the spine and throat. These should be applied from time to time till relief is afforded. Finally, should the cases be so protracted that failure of the vital forces or great exhaustion is apparent, all agents of a depletive or sedative nature must be abandoned and stimulants and tonics be administered in their stead to sustain the system. When the patients respond to the treatment, it will be found that the muscles regain their power in a short time, so that, if it is the throat that is affected, in the course of a few days the patient will be able to swallow well, though some time will be required for a complete restoration to health. Other measures of treatment will have reference to hygiene and diet.

Keep the animal in apartments that are clean, airy and free from draught. Let them have fresh water by them constantly. Even if they cannot swallow much of it, it will be grateful to them to wash their mouths, and they manage to get a little down. With regard to food, let them have small quantities of nutritive food, of small bulk, nicely prepared, and moderately thick gruel. The surface of the body and extremities should be watched as regards temperature. If cool, thin, light, warm clothing, and bandages to the limbs will, by equalizing the circulation, materially assist the treatment. In addition to these valuable suggestions our plan in the course of treatment should be to stay, if possible, the progress of the malady and restore the vital powers. Hence tonics are indicated from the first. Quinine, administered with the tincture of iron, will be of great service in keeping up the strength of the animal. Digitalis has an important action on the heart, and should never be lost sight of in the treatment of all such nervous diseases. It may be combined with alcoholic stimulants and thus used to good advantage in sustaining the action of that vital and all-important organ. The permanganate of potash has been used on account of its supposed antiseptic property in thus nullifying the effects of this blood-poisoning. Counter-irritants and blisters along the spine are of great benefit if applied early. The applicat on of ice to the head and along the spinal track has furnished by far the most satisfactory results of all direct treatment, but if there is much prostration from its use the creature should be kept warm by blankets. When the extremities become cold and there is much shivering, friction with chloroform, hartshorn or turpentine should be resorted to. Where the vital powers seem to be failing give large or repeated doses of gin or brandy. They should not, of course, be used too soon after recovery.

So much for the disease and its treatment in the few milder cases that you think worthy of an effort to treat. Now I feel satisfied that there is a specific antidote for this dread disease if given in time as a preventive, and that is five grains of arsenic, every other day for two weeks, administered in the feed. I was one of a club in 1875 to raise a purse to send for Prof. McClure, of Philadelphia, to diagnose some cases in Smyrna, as the disease was new to us then, and he seemed to possess more knowledge of the disease than any one I have ever met, and he said he would stake his professional reputation on the efficacy of the above prescription as a preventive. We advertised the prescription at the time and I have advertised its use since, and have known of its use in hundreds of cases and never have heard of a horse having the disease after its use, with one exception, and that was nine days after the commencement of the remedy, evincing that his system was already inoculated with the disease.

In conclusion I would advise all persons interested in horses to give this remedy a trial, and they will find it anyhow a fine tonic for spring and early fall.

GEORGE A. MILLINGTON.

The First Draft of the Constitution.

J. B. McMaster in Century Magazine.

On the committee to draft a Constitution were Gorham, Ellsworth, James Wilson, Randolph and John Rutledge. Of their doings nothing is known save that, when the convention assembled on the morning of Monday, Aug. 6, each member was given a copy of the draft of the Constitution, neatly printed on a broadside. The type was large. The spaces between the lines were wide, that interlineations might be made, and the margin broad for noting amendments. A few of these broadsides have been preserved, and, when compared with the Constitution, show that the amendments were many and important. The draft provided that the President should be chosen by Congress, should hold office during seven years, and should never, in the whole course of his life, have more than one term; the Constitution intends the President shall be chosen by a body of electors, and puts no limit to the number of his terms. By the draft he was given a title and was to be called "His Excellency;" the Constitution provides for nothing of the kind. By the draft he could be impeached by the House of Representatives, but must be tried before the Supreme Court; by the Constitution he must, when impeached, be tried before the Senate. By the one he need not be a native of the United States; by the other he must. The one made no provision for a Vice-President, the other does. The one provided that members of Congress should be paid by the States that sent them; the other provides that they shall be paid out of the national treasury. In the draft, Senators were forbidden to hold office under the authority of the United States till they had been one year out of the Senate; the Constitution makes no such requirement. By the draft, Congress was to have power to emit bills of credit, to elect a Treasurer of the United States by ballot, to fix the property qualifications of its members, to pass navigation acts and to admit new States if two-thirds of the members present in each House were willing; none of these powers are known to the Constitution. The draft provided but one way of making amendments; the Constitution provides two. Nothing was said in the draft about the passage of ex post facto laws, about the suspension of the habeas corpus, about granting patents to inventors and copyrights to authors, about Presidential electors or about exclusive jurisdiction over an area of ten miles square. Provision was made for a clumsy way of settling quarrels between States concerning jurisdiction and domain.

Do Inventions Decrease Wages?

Among the men who are prominent agitators in industrial lines are many who explicitly assert that inventions and improvements in machinery are responsible for the decrease in wages so much talked about nowadays. The assertion is of course easily disproved by the fact that in comparison with wages in the old days before machinery came into general use, the wages of mechanics are higher in these days of machines of the highest excellence. The Illinois Central Railroad publishes a record of locomotive service for thirty years which has a strong bearing on this point. According to that record, which is given in the *Milling World*, the running cost for a mile has fallen from 26·52 cents in 1857 to 13·93 cents in 1886. This reduction has been effected wholly by inventions and improvements in machinery. But the figures show that the progress of invention has been even more remarkable than these figures imply, because the wages of engineers and firemen have risen in the same period from 4·51 cents to 5·52 cents per mile run. In 1857 the engineers and firemen received 17·201 per cent. of total cost. In 1865 the engineers and firemen received 15·091 per cent. of total cost. In 1867 the engineers and firemen received 20·865 per cent. of total cost. In 1886 the engineers and firemen received 39·627 per cent. of total cost. Demagogues may dispute these figures, adds our contemporary, but it is nevertheless true that improvements in machinery, not only in railroads, but in other important lines as well, are a benefit in every way to everybody concerned. The general public are better served at cheaper rates, and the mechanic receives increased wages. Those peculiar individuals who advocate a return to "good old times," who prefer hard work to machinery, and who preach that invention is really a curse to labor, should try to understand the situation. Cases like the one quoted will open their eyes.—*Scientific American.*

Wages in 1800.

The condition of the wage class of that day may be well examined; it is full of instruction for social agitators. In the great cities unskilled workmen were hired by the day, bought their own food and found their own lodgings. But in the country, on the farms, or wherever a hand was employed on some public work, they were fed and lodged by the employer and given a few dollars a month. On the Pennsylvania canals diggers ate the coarsest diet, housed in the rudest sheds, and paid $6 a month from May to November, and $5 a month from November to May. Hod carriers and mortar-mixers, diggers and choppers, who, from 1793 to 1800, labored on the public meetings and cut the streets and avenues of Washington city, received $70 a year, or, if they wished, $60 for all the work they could perform from March 1 to December 20. The hours of work were invariably from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were 3 shillings, or, as money then went, 40 cts. a day; at Lancaster, $8 to $10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvania workmen were content with $6 in summer and $5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at 18 pence a day. None, by the month, asked more than $6. At Fredricksburg the price of labor was from $5 to $7. In Virginia white men employed by the year were given £16 currency; slaves, when hired, were clothed and their masters paid £1 a month. A pound Virginia money was, in Federal money, $3,30. The average rate of wages the land over was, therefore, $65 a year, with food and, perhaps, lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, maintain his family.—*McMaster's History.*

Improvement of Maryland Towns.

We are glad to note that the *Sun's* oft-reiterated advice to the residents of the various towns and villages scattered throughout the State to take concerted action for the improvement and development of their natural advantages continues to bear fruit. In most of the larger towns a spirit of thrift and enterprise has replaced the old slip-shod methods, and increasing regard is exhibited for changes, which, while not, strictly speaking, a matter of necessity or utility, add much to the attractiveness of the town for strangers, as well as for its own inhabitants; and help to draw attention to it as a desirable place of residence. Many of our Maryland towns are most picturesquely situated, and with a comparatively small expenditure of money and effort, directed by intelligence and good taste, their natural attractions could be greatly enhanced. Much has already been accomplished in this direction, and from time to time there are indications of the general growth of this spirit of improvement throughout the State. The *Transcript*, of Chestertown, for instance, urges the formation of a local association for the improvement of that quaintly picturesque old town. Much has been done in recent years, the *Transcript* justly adds, to enhance the beauty and attractiveness of the town, as well as to conduce to its healthfulness and comfort as a place of residence, but it thinks there is yet great room for improvement, and suggests a number of things which might be undertaken with advantage. Chestertown has great advantages of location, along the margin of one of the finest rivers in the State, and over a hundred yrars ago was an important seat of trade and the abode of a refined and cultured hospitality. Kent county, of which it is the principal town, is one of the most prosperous and enterprising counties of Maryland, and Chestertown has shared in the general growth of the county in recent years. With organized effort on the part of its citizens such as the *Transcript* suggests, it could readily be transformed into one of the model towns of the State.—*Balto. Sun.*

The Society Girl.

Many people believe that the society girl is synonymous with "the tailor-made girl," that she who can lay claim to the most elaborate wardrobe, to the most ambitious tournure, to the latest Parisian wrinkle, to the services of the most extortionate *modiste*, may call herself a society girl; but while they are right in a degree, they leave out the essential elements. She is not merely a society girl by virtue of her clothes any more than she is a student on account of her library. Good clothes are very excellent so far as they go, and sometimes they do not go as far as they ought, and the society girl should take care not to follow this style too closely. She must have a rare fund of health to endure the wear and tear of the season—late hours, standing on her feet, thin garments, draughts, unwholesome food at unseasonable hours; she must attract, not on account of her toilettes—although there is no denying that a pretty and becoming costume shows art and enhances the peculiar charms of the wearer, if she happens to have any—and not always, by any means, on account of her beauty, since some of the most successful have been plain belles. But she must have tact and taste, and especially discretion; she must discover art and culture, and know how to keep the ball rolling under the most depressing circumstances; she must not only know how to talk, but how to listen eloquently; she must not be disputatious, nor seem to show too much earnestness in the vital questions of the day. Society is not the place in which to preach woman's rights or temperance, and she who should undertake to set a dinner-table by the ears, so to speak, with an expression of her deepest convictions, would be pretty certain to receive no second invitation. There are those who go so far as to say that the society girl should have no convictions but the conviction of her own acceptability. She may have interests but no hobbies; at the same time she must not be shallow.—Still, the girl who ignorantly aspires to society puts clothes first and culture last, has more or less contempt for everything but her fallals. It is manner that carries the day, and good-nature and kindliness, even in society—the art of making others happy, of amusing without apparent effort, of being invariably agreeable. Moods should not belong to a society girl if she would be a success; she must allow herself to be bored with a smile, she must submit to disappointments with a *bonmot*, for society has it price like other worldly things.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Tragedy of the Crater.

In the September *Century* are several accounts by participants and eye-witnesses of the Petersburg fight and the Tragedy of the Crater. From Major W. H. Powell's paper we quote as follows: "Just as I arrived in rear of the First Division the mine was sprung. It was a magnificent spectacle, and as the mass of earth went up into the air, carrying with it men, guns, carriages and timber, and spread out like an immense cloud when it reached its altitude, so close were the Union lines that the mass appeared as if it would descend immediately upon the troops waiting to make the charge. This caused them to break and scatter to the rear, and about ten minutes was consumed in re-forming for the attack. Not much was lost by this delay, however, as it took nearly that time for the cloud of dust to pass off. The order was then given for the advance. As no part of the Union line of breastworks had been removed (which would have been an arduous as well as a hazardous undertaking), the troops clambered over them as best they could. This in itself broke the ranks, and they did not stop to re-form, but pushed ahead towards the crater, about one hundred and thirty yards distant, debris from the explosion having covered up the abatis and the *cheveaux-de-frise* in front of the enemy's works.

"Little did those men anticipate what they would see upon arriving there; an enormous hole in the ground about 30 feet deep, 60 feet wide and 170 feet long, filled with dust, great blocks of clay, guns, broken carriages, projecting timbers, and men buried in various ways—some up to their necks, others to their waists, and some with only their feet and legs protruding from the earth. One of these near me was pulled out, and he proved to be a second lieutenant of the battery which had been blown up. The fresh air revived him, and he was soon able to walk and talk. He was very grateful, and said that he was asleep when the explosion took place, and only awoke to find himself wriggling in the air; then a few seconds afterwards he felt himself descending, and soon lost consciousness."

Which?

There is not a human being who cannot live without whiskey and tobacco. They are unnecessaries—luxuries. On the contrary, men, women and children must be fed, clothed, housed and warmed. These are necessities to living.

The so-called protectionists want free whiskey and cheap tobacco in order that they may keep up the prices of clothing, food, coal and lumber.

The revenue reformers wish to retain the tax on whiskey and tobacco, knowing that only those who use them pay the taxes upon them. At the same time they desire to put an end to overtaxation by reducing the tax on necessaries, the most important of which are the taxes on the raw materials—wool, hemp, jute, iron ore, coal, salt, lumber and dye stuffs.

The tax dispute in a nut-shell is: Is it best to have free whiskey or free wool?—*Philadelphia Record.*

THEY make a wine of tomatoes in Florida which is said to be superior to orange wine.

FUNNY BUSINESS.

"Is that family that has moved in next door neighborly?" saked one Sioux Falls woman of another.

"Yes, they appear to be. They've borrowed flour of me twice, tea once and sugar three times. Then they have got our tub and the hatchet and two lengths of stove-pipe and the baby carriage, and the woman empties all the slops over the fence in our yard and I see her coming across now to hang her clothes on our line."

"I shouldn't think you would like to have them borrow things so much and act quite so free."

"Oh, I don't worry much about it.—We've got their mop and about half of their dishes and their rolling pin and washing machine and the other day I borrowed ten sticks of wood from them, and each afternoon our hired girl puts on better clothes than the woman has to her back and walks up and down on the sidewalk, and to-night I'm going to put out poison for their dog. Oh, we're getting along very nicely, and I think they are going to be very pleasant neighbors. This always was a pleasant neighborhood."—*Dakota Bell.*

A lady who is famous among her friends for the correctness with which all her social duties are performed, and who is particular in attending to all the details of intercourse with her acquaintances and friends, was recently put in an amusingly awkward position by the stupidity of a servant. A neighbor being dangerously ill, this lady one morning sent her maid over to inquire concerning her condition. "Go over," she said, "and inquire how Mrs. X. is this morning. And if she is dead," she added, as the girl started, "ask when the funeral is to be." The messenger went as directed, and soon returned with the air of one who had done her whole duty. "Mrs. X. is better this morning," was her report, "and they cannot tell when the funeral will be."—*Boston Courier.*

LITTLE Ethel has a bachelor uncle, and she had noticed that when he wanted to be very emphatic he used a certain monosyllable word of four letters. Not long ago Ethel was afflicted with quite a severe pain under her little apron, the result of too free an indulgence in the toothsome cucumber. When Uncle Jack came home at supper time he was informed of the grievous plight of his