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The Chestertown Transcript.

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KIRK'S

FLOATING SOAP
IS
THE CHIEF
For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.
Snow White and Absolutely Pure.
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,
JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
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 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.

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 Keely & 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

SPRINGDALE PURE RYE,
(5 Years Old), 50 Cents a Bottle.
ROCKBRIDGE RYE WHISKEY, $2.00 A Gallon.
PURE MALT OLD WHISKEY, $3.00 A GALLON.
H. ROSENHEIM & SON
413 W. BALTIMORE ST.,
y 24-y

Machinery Oil!
for all purposes
AT TOULSON'S DRUG STORE.

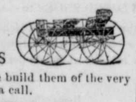
Soda Water!
FRESH AND COLD.
Those who can appreciate a good glass of Soda give me a call.
TOULSON'S.

LADIES' CORSETS—Lace Edge ones 30 cents a pair. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery. Very cheap at J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

SHAFER & MEDDERS,
KENNEDYVILLE MD,
Would respectfully invite all in need of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
to call and examine their stock.

Plows Plows
We are the only agents in Kent Co.
—FOR THE—
OLIVER CHILLED
Plows

And Plow Castings,
and we keep a supply constantly on hand. No Castings are genuine except those sold by us or our agents. These Plows have no superior for lightness of draft, strength and durability. The Oliver Combination, with reversible Share and Point, is perfect. For economy it takes the lead.
—OUR—
FARM WAGONS AND DEARBORNS



HAVE NO SUPERIORS. We build them of the very best material Give us a call.
OUR BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENTS
receive our personal attention. REPAIRING promptly attended to. Horse-Shoeing a specialty.

☞ All orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. m24-y.
SHAFER & MEDDERS.

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,
MELITOTA, MD.
Correspondence solicited.
Telephone Call 36.
PRICE, 50c. per Package; by Mail, 75c.
Oct. 27, 1887.

NOTICE! NOTIE!
The Rising Sun Saloon
IS now open for the Summer Trade. We are now making
THE BEST ICE CREAM
that the town or county can produce.
Frozen Custard, Water Ices, Cakes, &c., Beefsteak, Ham and Eggs, Coffee, Lobster, Canned Oysters, Turtle Soup, Ox-Tail Soup, Hard and Soft Crabs.
P. S.—We are also making a BOSTON CREAM that cannot be beaten. All lovers of good Ice Cream please give our Boston Cream a trial.
I have Harrison Jenkins, a very nice young man, who will receive all orders and act in my place when I am absent.
WILLIAM PERKINS,
May 19, 1887. Proprietor.

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'

Jos. E. Weer & Son
are prepared to do
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
WHEELWRIGHTING
In all its branches at their shops in Kennedyville. Special attention given to
HORSE-SHOEING.
Give us a call.
JOSEPH E. WEER & SON,
May 26—6m. Kennedyvill

JACOB WOLF,
Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS.

OLD RYE FROM	$1.50 TO $2.00
" SHERWOOD,	2.50 TO 6.00
" MONTICELLO,	2.50 TO 6.00

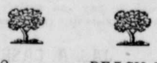
CORNER OF LIGHT AND CONWAY,
opposite Chester River Steamboat Co.
May 19—6m.

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

KASKINE
(THE NEW QUININE.)

Superior to QUININE in its Power to Cure one DISEASE Without Causing another.
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. W. T. Totten, Druggist, North Tenth St., Phila., writes: "Mr. J. Wonderly, cor. 29th St. and Montgomery Ave., has just been talking to me about Kaskine. He says he has regained his health by the use of it, and is free from all pain. Before that he could work only one or two days a week."
Other letters of similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, 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.,

FOR SALE.



150,000 - PEACH TREES,
25,000 - - APPLE TREES,
500,000 - Asparagus Crowns.
—AT—
Little Grove Nurseries,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
THE above Peach Trees are grown from Genuine Natural Tennessee Peach Seed and buds cut from Choice Bearing Trees. In every way these trees are grown for the best interest of the planter.
My Apples are grown from Seed Imported from France and budded with grafts from the Southern part of North Carolina and the Best Native Varieties, thereby obtaining long-lived, good-bearing and good-keeping Apples.
Asparagus Crowns are the Select Conover Colossal variety.
To meet the demands of the trade my stock will be graded.
Correspondence attended to promptly.
Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address
R. G. NICHOLSON,
Aug. 11—8m. Chestertown, Md

The Independent
The Largest, The Ablest, The Best
RELIGIOUS and LITERARY WEEKLY
IN THE WORLD.
"One of the ablest weeklies in existence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, London, England.
"The most influential religious organ in the States."—*The Spectator*, London, England.
"Clearly stands in the fore-front as a weekly religious magazine."—*Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prominent features of *The Independent* during the coming year will be promised
Religious and Theological Articles,
—BY—
Bishop Huntington, Bishop Coxe, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Howard Osgood, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost, and others;
Social and Political Articles,
—BY—
Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Pres. John Bascom, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, and others;
Monthly Literary Articles
—BY—
Thomas Wentworth Higginson and other critical and literary articles by Maurice Thompson, Charles Dudley Warner, Jas. Payn, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, R. H. Stoddard Mrs. Schuyler, Van Rensselaer, Louise Imogen Guiney, H. H. Boyesen, and others.
Poems and Stories
—BY—
E. C. Stedman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edward Everett Hale, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julia Schayer, Rose Terry Cooke, Edith M. Thomas, Andrew Lang, John Boyle O'Reilly and others, and
A SHORT SERIAL STORY.
By E. P. ROE.
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

Three months	$0 75	One year	$3 00
Four months	1 00	Two years	5 00
Six months	1 50	Five years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $2.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay
52 Dividends During the Year?
Every Intelligent Family Needs a GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.
A good way to make the acquaintanee of the INDEPENDENT is to send 50 cents for a "*Trial Trip*" of a month.
SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.
THE INDEPENDENT
AND
American Agriculturist
Will both be sent, one year each, to any person not a regular subscriber to *The Independent*, for $3.75. The regular price of both is $4 50.—Make remittance to *The Independent*, P. O. Box 2787, New York.
No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.
The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines in connection with *The Independent*, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address
The Independent,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A SMALL FARM, suitable for Peach Growing. Address or apply to
JUDEFIND BROHERS,
April 14—tf, Edesville, Md

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.

THE PEACH.

A Paper Read by James S. Harris before the Peninsula Horticultural Association at Dover, Del.

He said:

Forty years ago the peach interest of this Peninsula was of small importance. The cultivation of this fruit for market was confined to a few individuals who, with few exceptions, operated on a very limited scale, and then people depended on other crops and other interests, which have taken minor places in our experience. Previous to that time the timber business was a source of much profit. Our woods furnishing great quantities of shop material, ship timber and valuable bark, and giving employment to many men. In those days little was heard of the enemy of the peach, or the monopolies of railroad corporations; the first had little and the last no place in the minds of our people. The cereal crops ceasing to be a source of much profit, our forests gone, and the pasture lands of Texas, Wyoming and Kansas supplying our markets with beef so cheaply, we were thus compelled to turn our attention to something else.

Realizing the fact that kind Providence has blessed us with a climate, soil and surroundings suitable for the raising of nearly all the fruits of the temperate zone, particularly the peach, its culture was made a specialty, and has grown to such proportions that we must wisely consider the best manner of raising and disposing of the crop.

In attempting to raise the peach for profit we must first take into consideration the soil. With a proper regard to varieties we can successfully produce the peach on stiff or light land. Experience has taught us that the early varieties such as Waterloo, Amsdens, Early Rivers, Louise and Hale's Early are successfully grown on light, sandy and rolling land, but ripening at the beginning of hot weather, while the ground is usually moist; the trees still making a vigorous growth and covered with a dense foliage, shading the fruit. These tender varieties should never be planted on rich ground or bottom land, but on soil of moderate fertility, such as will produce from 15 to 25 bushels of corn to the acre; and if there are any varieties that should be raised without manure these are they, for while manuring increases the growth of the tree by so doing it increases the tendency of the fruit to rot.

The earlier varieties should be planted where there is least depth of soil, not alone from the fact that they are less liable to rot on such soil, but also because the shallow soil keeps the rootlets near the surface. High situations are recommended to insure certainty of crop and low land for large crops. Mr. Harris then went over the different varieties of peaches, explaining the soil each was best adapted to; the cultivation necessary; the time and manner of planting and pruning; the points to be noted in selecting trees; the cultivation of trees, etc., and then enumerated the insects and diseases which interfere with successful peach-cultivation.

Of the many insect enemies of the peach, aphis, borers and the curculio are the most damaging. The member of the aphis family, that has done and is doing so much injury to the peach-grower, is a small, black insect, varying in size from a pin-head to a pin-point, and is most commonly found in damaging numbers on young orchards in their second year, and trouble most on land where corn will fail to grow from what farmers call frenching.

Trees infested with them make very little growth, of slender branches of pale green leaves, sometimes slightly yellow. Usually the under side of the leaves have a whitish, mellowed appearance, which commonly manifests itself early the second season. Carefully taking up one of these trees and examining it the fine roots are apt to be found infested on the under side with these little black enemies, varying in numbers from dozens to scores, which do their greatest damage in the first half of the growing season. As a remedy refuse tobacco has been successfully used against these pests by putting a small quantity, early in the spring, around each tree so affected. But one having only an acre or so infested with them, can by a heavy application of stable manure make vigorous trees of them.

The peach borer is a white worm, from half to one inch long, hatched from the egg deposited by a perfect, or winged, insect in the soft bark at the surface of the ground, from where the newly hatched worm, or borer, has easy access to the sap vessels and soft newly forming wood at the inner side of the bark, where it feeds on the life of the tree. The surest and most economical remedy against the ravages of the borer is to keep the swelling or soft bark well covered by plowing to the trees, and depending on the harrow and cultivator to level the ground, unless the rows become so rigid as to be inconvenient and unsightly. By this mode of cultivation we find that borers do comparatively little harm as the dirt is raised above the point where the spreading of the trunk into roots usually keeps the bark so; and the mother finds difficulty in placing her eggs in the smooth hard surface and looks for some easier place to puncture.

When trees through neglect become infested with them, the most effectual remedy we have seen tried was to place about three shovelfuls of slaked shell lime around the trunk of each tree in the spring. It so effectually rid the tree of pests that by autumn they were looking vigorous, while a few rows not so treated could be plainly noticed from a distance.

But the great insect enemy of the peach at present time is undoubtedly the curculio, which of late years have become so numerous, particularly seasons following an excessive crop year as to almost destroy crops from the light bloom frequently following an excessive crop.

Their habits are so sly that general observers know so little of them that no sufficient remedy has been practised.

While pigs and sheep in orchards destroy millions of larva while eating the stung-fallen fruit, their destructiveness seems steadily to increase and we earnestly recommend this society to take such measures as may result in subduing this enemy that is causing greater loss than all other insect enemies combined, destroying annually hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of fruit on our Peninsula.

Yellows of late has been so much talked and written about that it seems useless to say more of its nature; but starting near Philadelphia over 80 years ago, it has been steadily on the march down this Peniusula until it is now over-running New Castle and Kent counties of Delaware, Cecil and the upper half Kent counties of Maryland, doing the greatest damage in the most productive localities and manifesting its self in its most alarming form during very hot summer.

While those living in unaffected districts may feel safe and careless as to this disease, it is surely on the march and peach trees on this Peninsula are in its line. Therefore we must earnestly recommend this society to use its influence with the lawmakers both of Delaware and Maryland to have vigorous measures adopted to stamp out this disease.

Russian Proverbs.

The heart has ears.
In a still pool swarm devils.
Honor is better than wealth.
God waits long, but hits hard.
Pray to God, but row to shore.
Modesty is a maiden's necklace.
An old crow croaks not for nothing,
Poverty is not a sin, but twice as bad.
A bad peace is better than a good quarrel.
An untimely guest is worse than a Tartar.
Calumny is like a coal; if it does not burn it will soil.
A mother's prayer has power to save from the bottom of the sea.
It is not so much the dew of heaven as the sweat of man's brow which renders the soil fruitful.

PEAR CULTURE.

Paper Read Before the Peninsula Horticultural Association, at Its Meeting at Dover, by Dr. W. S. Maxwell, of Still Pond.

WILL PEAR RAISING PAY?

This depends upon the character of the soil, the varieties selected, and the manner in which they are treated. Failure has been the rule—success the exception. The pear requires more attention than any other fruit tree, but the profits derived from its successful culture amply repay the orchardist for all his labor. It is useless for any one to plant pear trees expecting to realize handsome profits unless they give them special attention. The pear orchard must be attended to at the proper time, if other crops have to be neglected. The specialist is more apt to succeed than the general farmer. The general farmer is busy with his corn, wheat and hay at the very time the pear orchard needs the most attention. If the pear trees are neglected during May, June and July, the result will be seen in the short crop the following year. One season, we neglected to destroy the slug on a block of Bartlett before harvesting our wheat, in two days the leaves were nearly all devoured, and there was a complete failure of pears on those trees the next year. The successful pear-growers on this Peninsula have been those who gave it special attention. While we do not wish to discourage any one from planting, we advise them to weigh the matter well and determine to give them every attention, otherwise they may be disappointed.

High land, rolling to the north or east, is the best. On southern exposures the buds may start too soon in the spring and be injured by late frosts.

The pear delights in a rich loam, with a red clay, porous subsoil.

Many failures have been due to careless planting. The pear requires a deep soil. We recommend subsoiling the land, then dig holes two or three feet square and deep and fill in with surface soil. Standards should be planted eighteen or twenty feet square; Dwarfs from twelve to fifteen feet square.

Clean culture should be the rule. Keep the pear orchard as clean as the cornfield, except during wet summers. Plough in the spring when the ground is dry, just deep enough not to cut the roots. Then cultivate young trees until October, bearing trees until August. It is impossible to get large crops of choice pears without the land is well cultivated. If the orchard is kept clean during the summer, new wood is made and fruit buds formed, so that the grass that grows during the autumn will do no harm; in fact it mulches the land during the winter, which is an advantage. If any one is unfortunate enough to plant on land that washes, it will be necessary to keep a strip of grass (clover is the best) between the rows to break the wash; then hoe under the tree, and, in addition to manuring, mulch with old hay or straw during the fall or winter.

Manures are as essential, or more so, to the pear than any other fruit tree. It is expected to grow and bear every year.—This it cannot do unless it is fed. We believe in an annual application of manure. Barnyard and stable manure, after it has been composted for six or nine months, is an excellent application. Bone and potash are good. Too much barnyard manure may cause the fruit to rust.

Judicious pruning is essential for the health and longevity of the tree. Standards should be branched low; two feet from the ground protects the trunk and prevents the sun scalds. Dwarfs should be branched about six inches from the ground. If branched high they become top-heavy, and the wind causes a great many to break off. Thinning the branches is necessary to give sun light.

The blight has been the great drawback to pear growing. We think it has been a good thing. It has kept the slouchy farmers out of the business. We may accept any one of the theories as to its cause—there is no remedy except the knife and axe.

The slug makes it appearance in June and August. If they are destroyed in June there will be very few of them in August. They are easily doctored. When about one-third grown, spray the tree with a solution of "Powdered White Hellebore." We use about two pounds to one hundred gallons of water, applying it by means of a fountain pump. One application is sufficient, and we seldom have to repeat it that year.

The scab fungus is an enemy that leaves the blight and slug in the shade. It does its work generally during wet summers. Last summer it ruined hundreds of baskets of Bartlett and Howell in my orchards, while Duchess, D'Augouleme, LeCompte and Kieffer, in the same orchard, were not affected. It must be destroyed when it makes its appearance, for pears attacked by it are worthless as market fruit. We advise spraying the trees five or six times (between the setting of the fruit and the first of July) with a solution of the "Hypossulphite of Soda," half pound to ten gallons of water, as recommended by Prof. Goff, of the New York Experimental Station.

Dr. Maxwell then enumerated the varieties which experience had proven were the best adapted to the soil and climate of different parts of the Peninsula. The profits made by leading growers on the Eastern Shore. Samuel T. Earle, of Queen Anne's county, Md., had found pears always to pay well. In 1886 he marketed 4,512 bushels of Bartlett's from 1,500 trees, which netted him $4,000. James S. Harris, of Kent county, has netted from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre from Duchess pears for the last twelve years. Thomas J. Vickers, of Kent county, Md., has averaged, during the past ten years, from eighteen acres, $1200 annually.

His Reformation.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

There is in Kentucky an inebriate asylum where everything the patient eats or drinks is seasoned with whiskey. This method, it was thought, would inspire such disgust for liquor that the patient, when discharged, would be only too glad to drink unpolluted spring water. Some time ago old Jethro Mills, a drunkard of well-known thirst and capacity, was sent to that asylum. Some of his friends remonstrated with Mrs. Mills. "Such treatment will almost kill him," they declared. "Ab Wilson, who was there awhile, says he came within one of dying. No matter which way he turned there was the scent of whiskey to gag him. Don't, we beg of you, inflict such a cruel punishment on your husband. Madam, we speak from experience, when we say that after the human system begins to rebel against whiskey there is no greater punishment than its retching fumes."

Mrs. Mills, being a strong-minded woman, did not yield to the entreaty, but sent the old man to the asylum. Several months afterward the old man returned, and some one who was anxious of testing the strength of his enforced reformation asked him if he felt like going over to the station and taking a little something.

"Wall," said old Mills, "b'l'eve I'll jine you. Ain't sich a powful hand fur licker, but I giner'ly take a little this time o' day."

They went over to the saloon, and while the barkeeper was "mixin' the nominated pizen" one of the boys asked him how he liked the asylum.

"Wall, Jimmie," said he, "takin it all in all, it is a putty good sorter place."

"Put whiskey in everything, didn't they?"

"Yas; they made a stagger in that direction. I only found fault with one thing."

"What was that?"

"They didn't put quite enough liker in the soup. Wy, boys, I had to drink about a dozen platefuls b fore I gunter feel it, which, you know, was imposin' mightily on a ole man."

"How was the coffee?"

"Done putty well. I reckon thar was about a tablespoonful o' licker to each cup. Not enough, you know, but it showed that the superintendent was disposed to act squar'. Wall, here's a-hopin'."

TARIFF TAXATION OR TARIFF REFORM.

Views of the Hon. Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Ex-Congressman Frank H. Hurd, of Toledo, was in a state of considerable jubilation when he arrived yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific. He drew from his pocket a letter which he viewed with triumph. It ran thus:

REFORM CLUB CHAMBER,
105 Pall Mall, Dec. 25, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR: In January, 1885, I asked for subscriptions to a special publication fund which the Cobden Club Committee decided to raise.

The fund, which amounted to £2,500, is now exhausted. It has enabled the club to circulate about 12,000,000 leaflets and a large number of books and pamphlets.

In the present unsettled state of public opinion and the restless efforts of protectionists, who have now thrown off all disguise, it would now be unwise to relax the exertions of the Cobden Club.

A considerable number of publications are delayed for want of funds. I therefore venture to ask you to contribute to a new publication fund. Yours most truly,

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER.

"To this letter," said Mr. Hurd, "I shall reply by sending $50. But you will see its significance. Instead of 'flooding the United States with British gold,' the Cobden Club is asking us for contributions."

"Will the same letter be sent to other countries?"

"Unquestionably. The club comprises all peoples and all tongues. It is in the widest sense an international club."

"Will it take any part in the coming campaign?"

"Why should it? We have no need of allies since the President sent his message to Congress. I shall never be able to describe the joy with which I read the message. I was in New York. I was standing at the corner of Wall street and Broadway. I took the paper mechanically from a newsboy, expecting nothing but a repetition of former messages. When my eyes fell on the pages I grew suddenly intent. The great crowd swept by me, but I did not feel them. All I felt was that the issue of free trade was now decisively brought before the American people, and that its cause was more than half won."

"How do you suppose the President arrived at his present views?"

"He came to Washington predisposed to free trade. There he met Carlisle; he met Morrison; he was in daily intercourse with the opponents of protection. He saw his duty clearly ahead of him, and when duty beckons to President Cleveland no power on earth can turn him aside from it."

"Do you feel certain that he has raised the issue of the coming campaign?"

"Absolutely certain. Congress will do nothing about the matter. We shall enter into the Presidential contest with the issue precisely as it stands to-day. And when the Presidential contest is ended the issue will be definitely closed."

"You believe in its success?"

"How can it fail? It has never failed. As long ago as 1844, even before the Corn laws were repealed in England, it gave James K. Polk the victory over Henry Clay. It will repeat that triumph whenever it is put to the test. If it could win in 1844, what must be its strength today?"

"Who will be the Republican candidate?"

"Blaine."

"Why do you think so?"

"His friends want this revenge."

"Will they get it?"

"They will find that the issue of the tariff will settle the fate of the Republican party."

"Forever?"

"Forever."

"Can they avoid the issue?"

"No; it is set plainly before them. It is not the issue of free trade in the abstract. It is the American system that is on trial—the system of what Bastiat calls 'reciprocal rapine.'"

"What is 'reciprocal rapine?'"

"'You steal from me and I steal from you.' The strength of protection lies simply in the combination of plunderers. If they could be attacked singly the end would not be distant. For instance, when the duty on quinine was removed, the quinine men in Philadelphia began by clamoring. When this clamor subsided they demanded the removal of the tax on chemicals from which quinine was made. They withdrew their support from the protection hobby and were transformed into ardent free traders."

"Why must the Republicans be necessarily high tariff men?"

"Because it is their last stronghold.—They have fortified themselves in it since the war. And while in every other civilized country—in every civilized country without exception—the Minister of Finance presents his budget annually, and annual measures are passed to provide for the national expenses, our revenues are regulated by a law passed for a special purpose 25 years ago."

"What did you think of Mr. Blaine's letter?"

"I thought it showed an imperfect knowledge of the subject."

"Wherein?"

"Firstly, in regard to tobacco. Who can pretend that tobacco is a necessary, or pretending it, believe it? And of what benefit to the consumer will be the abolition of an internal revenue duty? It is the tariff which regulates prices. The domestic producer raises his price to a point just below the price of imported goods. He will only lower it as the latter comes down.—And note that for every dollar which the tariff gives to the government it takes seven dollars from the consumer."

"Do you agree with Mr. Blaine's views on woollen goods?"

"Least of all. There is no duty more indefensible than that on wool. There are three classes mainly interested in wool."

"Which are?"

"The consumer, the woollen manufacturer, and the sheep owner. The consumer is, of course, interested in getting the product as cheaply as possible. So is the manufacturer. There are about 3,500,000 pounds of wool raised annually in the United States. There is power in the mills for 6,000,000 pounds. How is the difference to be supplied?"

"From abroad?"

"Of course; and, though it is supplied from abroad, there is no competition with native wool. Every country has wool of its own. As weathers differ, so sheep differ. Look at the cross-breeding of Nebraska sheep and Vermont sheep. To make good cloth, wool must be mixed, and all the wool that comes here supplies the deficiences of our own."

"How is there no competition?"

"Because there are three grades of wool—the superfine or Silesian, the coarse carpet wool, and the combing wool. America furnishes none but the third. The first cannot be grown here. In Silesia a flock receives the attention of an entire family, and its wool has a delicacy of texture unknown to our farmers. And the second grade cannot be grown here. It is grown in Thibet and semi-barbarous countries from long-legged sheep; and unless we lapse into semi-barbarism we can never produce it. Yet both the first grade and the second grade are essential to the making of good cloth; and so are Australian wools and Spanish wools. How, then, can a duty on these be of use to the manufacturer?"

"How is the sheep owner benefitted by reducing the tariff on wool?"

"On enhancing the price. The making of good cloth instead of bad cloth increases the demand. The consumer is pleased; the manufacturer is pleased, and the price rises. This was proved in France under the Second Empire. Wool was almost placed on the free list, and the Minister of Finance reported that prices immediately increased all over the country. They never, I believe, went back to the original figure. This, indeed, is God's argument for free trade—that every land produces something which no other land can produce. In the mixture of all lies commercial prosperity."

"What did you think of Sherman's speech?"

"It surpassed Blaine. It out-Heroded Herod. I have no faith in the remedies by which he would reduce the surplus. I believe that they would violate the Constitution. And I loudly applaud what the *Tribune* says to-day about the Western farmer. Nobody suffers more from the present system than the Western farmer. He sells in a free trade market; he buys in a protectionist market. The price of grain is fixed in Liverpool. Suppose your Western farmer goes to Liverpool with 1,000 bushels of grain? He sells them for 1,000 yards of cloth and returns. At the Custom House the officer says: 'Pardon me, but the duty on cloth is 50 per cent.,' and he cuts off 500 yards of the farmer's cloth. The purchasing power of the farmer's bushel of wheat is reduced to the extent of the tax upon the article which he brought back in exchange."

"And do you not share Senator Sherman's views on wages?"

"Most certainly not. The rate of wages depends on three things—the steadiness of the employment, the productive power of the labor, and the purchasing power of the wages. Take all these three into consideration, and I affirm that the American laborer is no better paid than the European laborer."

LITTLE FORTUNES IN SMELTS.

Colonies of Maine Fishermen Fishing Through the Ice Night and Day.

From the Lewiston Journal.

Not the least important of the winter industries of Bath is the business of catching smelts. Every man with a trade, temporarily unemployed, rigs out three or four smelt lines and crosses the river in quest of the mighty dollar through the shining little six-inch smelt. Thus it is that to-day not less than 150 men and boys, occupying not more than two acres of ice in "Back River" are making money. One little fellow, about 13 or 14 years of age, has for the past week realized $5 per day; but there are men on the ice who fished before he was born who are not doing so well. The men enter into partnership and construct a little cabin over their hole in the ice. These cabins defy description. A stout frame is made, and this is covered with anything obtainable, no matter what it is, provided it will keep out the cold.

There are about seventy-five of these cabins, and each has a crew of two men, one of whom fishes all day and the other fishes all night. Besides these there are many who fish unprotected by any shelter, and frozen fingers, &c., often result. The catch this season has been very fair. Good fishermen have thus far averaged about fifty pounds per day.

What becomes of them? Well, that depends largely upon the condition of the catcher's finances. If he can wait a few days for his money he will send them to Boston or New York and get ten or fifteen cents a pound, but if he is in need of ready money, then there is no other resort than to sell them to the local markets at four or five cents per pound, or to speculators on the ice at three cents per pound. These speculators are rather shrewd fellows. They enter the settlement with baskets and scales, buy the fish on the spot at 3 cents, and send them to Bostom and receive ten for them. There are three or four of these fellows, and as one of them told me that he sent away over 600 pounds every day last week, it can easily be seen that he can afford to take a long vacation next summer.

But some of the fishermen are sharp, too, and send their fish away on the co-operation plan, and so make a good thing. But they fear lest the markets should be flooded, and so keep the destination of the fish as quiet as possible. I heard one man growling away at a great rate Tuesday morning. He said: "I'm not going to sell me fish at three cents a pound to these men, and let them trible their money. I'll throw them overboard first." "Why don't you send them away yourself?" I asked. "That's it, it's because I don't know where to send them." The season will continue for about six weeks longer. At present many of the men are making from $3 to $5 per day, and are, consequently, well satisfied with their lot.

Mr. Burleigh of Whitehall Lost the Bet.

From the Albany Express.

A story is told in the corridors of the Delavan which is "on" the Hon. Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall. He was seated on a sofa not long ago talking with Railroad Commissioner Baker when a well-dressed young man stepped up to the telegraph desk and began writing a despatch.

"See here, Burleigh," remarked Mr. Baker suddenly, "I want to make a little bet with you."

The surrounding politicians pricked up their ears.

"What about?" asked the Whitehall wizard, curiously.

"About a sure thing, of course," was the reply. "Do you see that young man at the telegraph desk and the nice sealskin gloves beside him? I want to bet you he walks off when he has finished his business and forgets to take those gloves."

"Nonsense," was the sage rejoinder. "He wouldn't forget anything so valuable."

After a few minutes chaffing the bet was made and the surrounding group drew near to watch the result. Mr. Burleigh looked skeptical and Mr. Baker contented.

Finally the stranger buttoned his coat and turned to go, but he left his gloves.

"Hold on," shouted Mr. Burleigh after the retreating stranger, "you have forgotten——"

"Sit down, Burleigh," said Mr. Baker, calmly, "sit down. Those are my gloves."

Then the watching multitude smiled a moist, courtous smile, and the bet was paid.

How Many Mormons There Are.

The Mormon Establishment or Church in this country comprises 162,383 persons, classed as follows:

First Presidents	3
Apostles	12
Patriarchs	65
Seventies	6,444
High Priests	3,723
Elders	12,441
Priests	2,423
Teachers	2,497
Deacons	6,854
Members	81,283
Children under 8 years	46,684
Total	162,383

Of these 132,297 are in Utah, the remainder in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico—a number large enough in two or three of the Territories to control public affairs by clinging together and adding through immigration. It is the policy of the Mormons to Mormonize other Territories as Utah has been Mormonized.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but two well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

A NUMBER of Ohio men in Kansas have organized an Ohio Club, the motto of which is "The sun of Ohio never shone on the face of an ugly woman." Ohio women all carry sun umbrellas when the sun shines.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

FUNNY BUSINESS.

A Prospect avenue father was reading aloud from the paper at breakfast the other morning about the musical prodigy, Josef Hofmann. When he had finished he remarked to his little daughter who had been demurely eating her hash and johnny-cake: "There, Ethel, that boy is a bright boy. Now why are you not as brilliant as he?" "I ought not to be," said Ethel. "Ought not to be? Pray, why not?" asked her father. "Well, in the first place," said the little girl with an air of much seriousness, "that boy probably had intelligent parents." The father did not pursue the subject further.—*Exchange.*

The congregation of a church at Elk Rock were much shocked upon learning that their preacher had departed under most discreditable circumstances. On the following Sunday it seemed to be the aim of nearly every one to hush up the scandal, and under great restraint many uninteresting conversations were had, merely to prove that the members of the church could arise above sensation gossip. Just before the services were closed Brother Elijah P. Brookrod arose and said:

"Brethren and sisters, since we last met in this house something which seems to have cast a gloom over this congregation has occurred. We were all much attached to our minister;