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The Chestertown Transcript.

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OEHM'S ACME HALL.

KEEP YOUR EYE

ON THE NEWS FROM OEHM'S ACME HALL THIS SEASON AND YOU WILL PROFIT BY IT.

FOR PRACTICAL ECONOMY IN THE PURCHASE OF *DEPENDABLE CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS* OUR GRAND ESTABLISHMENT OUT-STRIPS ALL COMPETITION. WE BEGIN WITH

Small Boy's Kilts. One and two piece Kilts, sizes from 2½ to 6 years, in very attractive patterns; all beauties. Some as low as $1.50—a large line at $2.50 and $3.50. Our Five-Dollar counters, however, are a main feature of our stock and you will find better Kilts *here* at that price than are sold for $2 and $3 more elsewhere. For $12 the greatest luxury imaginable in Kilts.

Shirt-Waists and Hats

for small and large boys up to 18 years old, fill one entire side of our extensive Boys' Department. Thousands of Waists in Linen, French and American Percales, fancy and plain color Flannels, newest effects. Prices from 12c. to $2.50. A gorgeous array of Straw Hats, Jockeys, Tam-o-Shanters, &c., as well as novelties from Paris and London in cloth and cassimere goods. Prices 15c. to $3.50.

Young Men and Youths

find Suits, &c., here that have been specially made up to please the fancy and ideas of young people. The very latest designs at very moderate prices. Suits from $5 to $25.

Furnishings.

Everything to complete a gentleman's outfit from a collar button to the richest novelties in finest fixings from at home and abroad. Lowest prices always.

To Order Department.

For those who prefer their Garments made to measure. All work high grade and guaranteed, and best talent only employed.

A Visit to the Great Store

will convince you that there is not in all Baltimore nor the South a stock of Men's fine Clothing that even begins to compare with ours.

The markets of the world have been searched to provide the "BEST" for our customers. Business, dress, and tourists' Garments 1 greatest variety.

Write for a Catalogue

and Price-List, and beautifully colored cards. Mention this paper. Our guarantee that prices shall be lower for same quality of material and workmanship amply protects all purchasers.

OEHM'S ACME HALL

5 & 7 W. Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, - - - MARYLAND.

1 door from Charles.

May 19, 1888.

FERTILIZERS!

—FOR—

PEACH TREES, CORN, OATS, POTATOES, GRASS, CLOVER.

Orchard Compound!

A PEACH TREE FERTILIZER.

Only the best material used in its manufacture. A strictly first-class article.

Corn Fertilizer!

THE HOME IMPROVED.

Has been used for years, giving its patrons entire satisfaction.

Chester Compound!

A COMPLETE MANURE of established reputation.

NO. 1 AMMO. SUPERPHOSPHATE!

ALSO A COMPLETE MANURE,

and one of the most popular on the market.

DISSOLVED BONES, RAW BONE DUST, MAGNESIA, PLASTER, &c., &c.

—For sale by—

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

March 22, 1888.

JUDEFIND BROS.

$8,000, $4,000, $3,000, $1,200 to loan on Farm property. Bargains in FARMS for sale. Printed list free.

JUDEFIND BROS., EDESVILLE, MD

m15-tf.

SHELL LIME.

have a Nice Lot of FRESH BURNT SHELL LIME at the lime kiln,

AT THE DEPOT, CHESTERTOWN.

This Lime is of the very best quality. Supplied by rail or vessel.

WM. PERKINS.

May 19, 1888.

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.)

SNELL & HOWLAND, ROCHESTER, N. Y

April 19—2m.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridle Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at WROTH & ALDRIDGE

Bargains In Clothing!

A Special Offer to the Public During the Next Three Months.

The season for Spring and Summer Clothing having been so backward, I find myself in possession of a great many Suits, etc., that I do not care to carry over, consequently I am determined to adopt some plan by which every suit must go.

THE PLAN.

During the next three months—JUNE, JULY, AUGUST—I will sell to any one, on an approved note, anything in the shape of Clothing or Gents' Furnishing Goods, at *Actual Cost.*

J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

THE TIME.

The time that these notes are to be drawn can be satisfactorily arranged at the time of purchase.

J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

THE STOCK.

The quality of stock kept in my store exceeds that of any other store in Chestertown, as I buy from only reliable houses, and among it will be found Handsome Cutaway Suits, $10 to $25; All Wool Frock and Sack suits, $5 to $20; Complete Line Suit Goods ranging in price from (Men's Suits) $5 to $20.

J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

PANTS.

An Endless Variety, comprising Hairlines of the Most Beautiful Quality; Fine Goods in light colors; Cheap Goods for working purposes; Cheap Summer Pants—all of which will be closed out Cheap at

J. W. BORDLEY'S.

—:0:—

THE PLACE.

My store is located in Bordley's Brick Corner, immediately opposite the old market house, and adjoins the drug store of M. A. Toulson. Don't make a mistake and get in the wrong place, if you do you will miss a bargain. Respectfully, &c.

J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

THE PRICE.

The price *shall be* Lower than any other house in the county, as I am determined to get rid of this large stock if Low Prices will do it.

J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

DON'T DELAY.

In order to secure the cream of this splendid stock of Clothing *come at once* and don't delay the purchase of a nice suit until others have selected the most desirable goods. *Come early and often*, to

J. W. BORDLEY,

June 14, 1888.

SHAFER & MEDDERS,

KENNEDYVILLE, MD.,

Would respectfully invite all in need of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

to call and examine their stock.

We are the only agents in Kent county for the

OLIVER CHILLED

Plows & Castings,

and we keep a supply constantly on hand. No Castings are genuine except those sold by us or our agents.

Our Twin & Spring-tooth

HARROWS

are not to be surpassed.

—OUR—

TWO-ROW

CORN PLANTER,

with or without check-row attachment, and with or without fertilizer attachment, has stood the test for years.

OUR IRON FRAME

CULTIVATORS,

stand upon their own merits. The quality and price have sold hundreds of them. We are also selling the Little Diamond Wheel Cultivator. The best in the market.

HAY RAKES AND TEDDERS

save time and trouble. WE SELL THEM.

Threshermen should get our prices on

ENGINES & THRESHERS

before buying elsewhere.

—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.

March 22, 1888.

SHAFER & MEDDERS.

COAL AND WOOD.

BUILDING LIME, CEMENT,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS will do well to get our Prices on Lime, Cement and Hair before buying elsewhere.

J. D. BACCHUS,

f2-tf. COAL AND WOOD DEALER

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,

—FOR—

BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING

LOWEST PRICES

J. B. SAPPINGTON.

Soda Water!

FRESH AND COLD.

Those who can appreciate a good glass of Soda give me a call.

TOULSON'S.

IRON Cultivators! Iron Cultivators!! and Extra Cultivator Points complete at

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

YOU MUST HAVE

SHOES!

You can't go barefooted, no matter how balmy the weather.

Starting from the foundation facts stated above, I wish to say a word or two about Shoes.

I have by long odds, the Largest and Finest Stock in the county.

My store is a

Shoe Store Exclusively,

and my stock will compare favorably with the stocks of the shoe stores in the large cities, and so will

My Prices.

My stock embraces everything in the Shoe line, from a Plow Shoe to the Finest Dress Shoes for ladies and gentlemen. My customers come from all parts of the county, and I shall be glad to see you, whether you come from the first or the fifth district.

M. T. GOSLEE

UNDER STAM'S HALL.

50,000 BUSHELS

CORN WANTED

HIGHEST NET CASH PRICE PAID!

To be delivered at any point on Worton Creek.

W. B. TURNER,

Dec. 1—tf.

SUNNYSIDE,

No. 2216 Charles-St. Avenue,

BALTIMORE, MD.

A PRIVATE HOME for the treatment of DISEASES OF WOMEN. Located in one of the most desirable parts of the city. Private rooms and trained nurses. Address for terms of board, &c., J. H. SCARFF, M. D., Cor. Charles and Centre Sts., BALTIMORE, MD

n3-6m.

Terrors of Civilization.

From the Yankee Blade.

The injuns never teched him,
Nor the b'ars;
An' the rattlers never bit him,
An' the train robber couldn't git him
On the cars.
'Twas a frigid day an' drizzly
When the Rocky Mountains griz 'y
Ever crep' within a rod of Jim' the Scout;
An' the catamount in' bison
Never teched him more than pizen,
Which they allus more prefer to do without.

But he moved into the city
Just for fun;
An' he sold his big six-shooter
An' he thought it would not do ter
Keep his gun.
But a muscular garroter,
Who was not a legal voter,
Robbed him of his watch and wallet like
a child;
Then a gaspipe overloaded
Bust, and Jim he got exploded,
An' came down considerable permiscuous
and riled.

An' the bunco steerers fleeced him
Left and right;
An' the gamins uster hoot him
An' a slugger tried to shoot him
T'other night.
An' a hoodlum tried to skin him,
An' an injine ran agin him,
An' a hedic an a hoss car an' a dray;
An' agin a little later,
In a rotten elevator
He fell down thirteen stories in one day.

An' his house it cought afire
T'other night;
An' his gas meter exploded
(Jim didn't know 'twas loaded),
Awful sight!
An' his house was widely scattered,
O'er the country it was spattered,
In a shower of chunks and cinders so they
said.
Jim was so completely shivered,
He hain't never been diskivered,
But the Coroner concluded he was dead.

History of the Tariff.

Thomas G. Shearman, in the Standard.

1789—Abolition of all inter-State tariffs and reduction of State tariffs on foreign goods, followed by rapid increase of prosperity.

1808—Absolute prohibition of all importations, followed by universal disaster.

1809—Repeal of prohibition, followed by renewal of prosperity.

1812—The tariff doubled and all importations stopped by the war. Result, hard times over the whole country, general suspension of banks and such suffering in New England that secession was threatened.

1816—A protective tariff adopted—in some things higher than that of 1812, although in some things lower. This was the first tariff which was framed all through upon the principle of protection. The protectionists themselves always say that it was followed by great depression of trade.

1818—This tariff made still more protective; and the protectionists always refer to the year 1819 as one of great disaster.

1824—A higher tariff, followed by great depression in the protected manufactures, and certainly without one cent of increase in wages.

1828—A very high protective tariff, immediately followed by hard times in 1829, and low wages so long as the tariff existed.

1832—No "free trade" at all, but a slight reduction of the tariff, followed by improvement in business.

1833—A gradual reduction of the tariff, leaving it still so high that an enormous surplus accumulated in the Treasury, which was distributed among the States in 1837. This distribution was immediately followed by the famous panic of 1837, which was the direct result of wild land speculation all over the country, brought about largely by the surplus.

1842—Protective tariff restored, followed by one year (1843) of the greatest stagnation of business ever known, while during the whole existence of this tariff farm wages were cut down by about one-half from what they had been even after the panic of 1837, and wheat, corn and cotton sold at prices disastrous to farmers and planters. Good times and fat profits for iron, cotton and woolen mill-owners; bad times for every one else.

1846—The tariff cut down by about one-third to one-half. Result, an immense increase in commerce and shipping, a rapid increase in manufactures, unprecedented prosperity in agriculture, and the most rapid advance in wages ever known in the history of the country, before or since.

1857—Even under the low tariff of 1846 the revenue had become excessive and a surplus accumulated. In order to get rid of this surplus the tariff was reduced in July; but in September, before the new tariff could have the least effect, the short panic of 1857 occurred as the result of another wild land speculation, combined partially with the failure of crops. By 1858, however, almost the whole effect of the panic had passed away, and in 1859 and 1860 agriculture, commerce and manufactures were all more prosperous than they had ever been before.

1861—A protective tariff, constantly increasing until 1867. According to protectionist logic the result was our terrible civil war, because this, as a matter of fact, immediately followed the new tariff. For more than a year after the adoption of this protective tariff the business of the country was in a fearfully depressed condition.;

1864—Tariff raised fifty per cent. Manufacturers made fortunes for three years. Wages, in gold, lower than ever.

1867.—Great increase in tariff on wool. Result, immediate slaughter of 400,000 sheep, reduction of wool product, and ruin of many woolen factories. The years 1867, 1868 and 1869 were periods of great depression in business, and especially in manufactures. In 1868 the protectionists themselves declared that there were more unemployed workmen than had ever before been known.

1870—Slight reduction in the tariff and considerable reduction in taxation generally. As a result business improved considerably. But, the tariff being still maintained in all its protective features, the great panic of 1873 ensued, which was far worse than the panic of 1837, and which lasted for more than five times as long a period. From September, 1873, until January, 1879, the business of the country was more depressed, and more laborers were driven out of employment than in any previous period of the country's history. So far from there being "twenty-seven years of prosperity" under the last protective tariff, fully half of that time has been a period of extraordinary business depression, especially marked by falling wages and the wholesale discharge of laborers from employment. This was especially the case in 1861, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

1883—Pretended reduction, but real increase in tariff. Wages cut down everywhere in factories and mines. Great panic of May, 1884, leaving depression for two years.

The most extraordinary fact about this whole story is that men of sense who have lived through the fearful period of depression, extending from 1873 to 1879, when, for the first time, legislation against "tramps" was needed, should yet listen gravely to the assertion of protectionists that nothing is needed to secure prosperity except just such a high tariff as we have now and had then.

Your Voice as It Sounds to Others.

In the case of a person listening to his own voice and utterances from the graphophone, there is much for curiosity, if not wonderment. The person who never heard himself speak as he has heard others (outside of himself as it were), is astonished at its sound. "Can that be my voice as others hear it?" he mentally asks, for it sounds in his ear with an almost unfamilar ring and tones.

When the blood is loaded with impurities, the whole system becomes disordered. This condition of things cannot last long without serious results. In such cases, a powerful alterative is needed, such as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It never fails and has no equal.

A Kansas widow rode six miles during a cold snap last winter to put a mortgage on her place, and the first thing she bought was a celluoid toilet set in plush case.

THE GREATNESS OF TEXAS.

Also the Greatness of the New State House.

No man can travel through this great Lone Star State, as I have often done, without being impressed with its magnitude and present wealth and overawed at its prospective importance. We get but a vague idea of its size when we are told that its area is 294,000 square miles. It helps us to think of it as forty-one times as large as the State of Rhode Island, six times as large as the State of New York, and that it might have a lake in the centre of it so large that if the whole of France were anchored in the middle of the lake it could not be seen from the Texas shore.

Gov. Ross gave me this morning a few facts about the finances of the State that comport with its magnitude. Its bonded indebtedness, mostly held in the State, in round numbers, is $4,500,000. Like Uncle Sam, it is troubled with a surplus that it don't know what to do with. It has in the general State Treasury a surplus of over $2,000,000. Its school fund has a surplus of $16,000,000, more than half loaned out on county and railroad bonds, and they are seeking an investment for the balance.

The farmers to whom the State has been selling its lands on forty years's time, with only 5 per cent. interest, in the hope that they would be very dilatory about paying the principal, are piling in the money on the overburdened State Treasurer. The counties are doing the same. To add to its misery the State has 30,000,000 acres of land yet to sell, which are bringing every year higher and higher prices. Poor Texas! Let every nation and individual on the face of the earth that is sighing "for lack of a dollar or two" drop a tear over the lofty loneliness of this melancholy State.

The first State House of Texas was simply a double log cabin. Then came two or three larger ones, one after the other. But such was the obesity of the body politic that in 1875 a State convention offered anybody three million acres of land up in the Pan Handle that would build them a real big State House. These lands then were not supposed to be worth more than fifty cents an acre. Gov. Ross told me today that under Gen. Houston he commanded the frontier when he was 19 rears old, and was all over these lands, then in a particularly dry time. He says he has to confess with shame that as a member of that convention he told them how barren these lands were, and that he wouldn't accept them as a gracious gift. Well, in five or six years three men from Chicago came along that were fools enough to take up the offer—they said they would build them a big, fine State House for these worthless lands. These men were John V. Farwell, his brother, Charles B. Farwell, now United States Senator from Illinois, and a little man called Abner Taylor. Work was begun in 1884, and, to help along, some quarrymen in Belton gave all the red granite for the building, and the State sent its convicts to quarry it. Now the State has the largest State Capitol in the Union, if not the finest, and second in size only to the Capitol at Washington. It is 562 feet long, 287 feet wide, and its height, from base line to the silver star in the hand of the goddess of Liberty surmounting the dome, is 311 feet—four feet higher than the national goddess at Washington. It is grand, elaborate and massive in its exterior, and its 256 interior departments are light, airy, elegant, magnificent. I have been all through it to-day, and I don't wonder that Texans are tickled with it. Gov. Ross tells me it cost the syndicate $4,500,000 in cash. And what have they got to show for the pin money they have spent? A little farm that it takes 750 miles of fencing to surround, to say nothing of cross fences, watered, where lakes, rivers and springs are lacking, by flowing artesian wells only 150 feet deep—worth, says Gov. Ross, $9,000,000.—*C. M. Cady, in Atlanta Constitution.*

FRUIT ALONG THE HUDSON.

Not Half a Crop of Berries and Peaches, but a Large Yield of Grapes and Apples.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 16.—Many glowing and exaggerated reports have recently been published relative to the fruit crop along the Hudson. In reply to communications sent to leading fruit-growers by the *Sun's* correspondent upward of fifty points in the fruit growing districts have been heard from. These show that the strawberry crop, of which the first shipments have just been made, will not be up to the average in point of yield. The berries are ripening slowly. The fruit, however, is large and juicy. There will not be over one-third of a crop of raspberries, many of the vines having been killed by the severe weather during the winter. One of the oldest fruit-growers along the river writes that, in his opinion, the raspberry yield in the Hudson river districts will never be as large as in past years. Peaches will be scarce. Some of the growers think that, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and the appearance of the trees, there will be from one-third to one-half of the usual crop. In some large currant patches the currant worm has been doing its work with deadly effect. The indications now are that there will be good yields of only two varieties of fruit—apples and pears. For the former it is what is known as an off year, but reports from Columbia county, the great apple field of the Hudson, show the trees to be in fine bearing condition, with the probability of a large yield. The grape crop gives promise of being unusually large. Every year the vineyards are receiving better attention from the growers, and what has for years been known as the Hudson river peach district is fast giving way to the cultivation of grapes. Growers say there is much more money in them, and they require, as a whole, less attention. During the coming season hundreds of acres will come in bearing for the first time. From figures received from Orange, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Columbia, Albany and Ulster counties, it is safe to predict that the crop will exceed that of last season fully 30 per cent. The aggregate yield along the valley of the Hudson will be from eight to ten thousand tons heavier than last season. The principal variety is the Concord, and next season it will not be surprising if they are sold at from two to three cents a pound by the growers. Taken as a whole, it looks as if the fruit-growers will have no cause to complain, and that the small yield of one variety of fruit will be fully met by excessive yields of others.

Battle with the Moths.

"Well," said the careless young person, resignedly, as she looked yesterday at her sealskin jacket and her otter-trimmed suit, "I suppose the moths will play the mischief with all my winter things before next season."

"What makes you think that?" demanded the good housekeeper.

"They always do," replied the careless young person, in tones that indicated a certain sad pride in being singled out by fate as a victim.

"That is nonsense, perfect nonsense," said the good housekeeper, in most unsympathetic tones. "If you lived in a properly regulated house you wouldn't know what a moth looks like. I never have them in my house. How do I keep them out? By symply not giving them anything to live in or on. I don't make nests of woolen rags around on purpose for their accommodation. I don't have anything woolen around in summer except things in daily use. I take up the carpets of the rooms not in use, or sometimes I put down mattings all over the house and put away the carpets, or if they are down I keep some good moth powder and put it around in the less frequented corners.

"How do I keep them out of the carpets after I have taken them up?

"I don't know how I'd get them in unless I took particular pains to. There is no sense in the world in any one having anything moth-eaten. There are forty ways of preventing it, each easier than the last. To begin with, you can have a cedar chest or a cedar-lined closet if you live in your own house. It costs something in the beginning, but nothing so oppressive as people generally imagine, and there it is for the accommodation of your children's children."

"I'm afraid they'll never arrive to get the good of my cedar chests," interrupted the young person, pertly.

"If you haven't a chest," went on the good housekeeper, ignoring this side issue, "you can put them in an ordinary trunk, and put in 10 cents' worth of camphor, and defy all the moths in Christendom."

"I don't like my things smelling of camphor," objected the young person.

"I like my things smelling of camphor better than having no things to smell of anything," was the satirical response; "but you don't need to have camphor. If you'll just do up your furs and winter woolens in cotton cloth, wrap them all up in one big sheet, you'll be perfectly safe—or you would be if you had some one with a grain of common sense to do up the bundle for you. It won't do to roll a sheet around the middle and leave it open at both ends. The sheet must thoroughly enwrap your things, with no loose corners or cracks. Moths won't go through cotton, and if they have no other way to get at your sealskins they'll go without it."

"I haven't any sheet," objected the young person, mischievously. She wanted to exhaust the resources as well as the patience of the good housekeeper, but that lady was equal to the occasion.

"Very well," said she, "paper will do just as well. If you'll save the big sheets of wrapping-paper that your new spring things are coming home in you can do up all your winter ones in a way that will baffle the most enterprising moth that ever wiggled."

"But I think they have already got in this jacket."

"They haven't gone far if they have; all you need to do is to shake and beat it out well and then sprinkle it well with powder before you put it away. The moth powders are very generally good things."

"But they are poisonous, aren't, they?"

"As harmless as arrowroot. They don't poison the moths; they suffocate them."

And the young person saw no way out of being obliged to take care of her things for once.—*New York Graphic.*

For and About Women.

McGregor, Ia., has a young ladies' boat club, duly officered and uniformed.

A circular fan into which sweet-scented grass is bound by tiny ribbons wafts perfumed breezes upon beauty's cheek.

At Ordway, Dak., a wedding was postponed because the bridegroom was engaged in a game of base-ball, and would not quit the game.

A young woman at Beloit, Kan., was recently paid the bounty on the scalps of 9 young wolves which she captured while herding cattle.

The largest flower known is the Rafflesia a native of Sumatra. It measures 3 feet in diameter, weighs fifteen pounds and has a calyx holding 6 quarts. The odor is offensive.

Delicious jelly is made at the South at this time of the year from the May haw, the small fruit of which is said to produce a jelly second only to the guava in excellent qualities.

Isabella, the ex-Queen of Spain, has grown so stout that she has had to have a carriage made with an opening at the back that falls and forms a doorway to allow her to enter. It cost $5,000.

A Canadian woman who was digging roots in the woods saw what she thought was a dog, and whistled to it. The creature was a catamount, and it attacked her so furiously that her life is despaired of.

An officer of an American war vessel fell in love with a dusky maiden at Honolulu. The girl's father objected, and a secret marriage was the result. The officer is still with his ship and the bride is at her home.

At the last Queen's drawing-room the costumes of the American ladies were much more sober than those of the English. Yellow and pink seemed to be the London fashion, while chiefly white or black were chosen by the Americans who were presented.

As two young women walked along an Indianapolis street the other day, one of them stepped upon and ignited a parlor match. Instantly the dresses of both were blazing, and only the very prompt action of their escort prevented the young women from being seriously burned.

"John," said the wife, tenderly, "promise me that if I should be taken away you will never marry Nance Tarbox." "Certainly, Maria," replied the husband, reassuringly; "I can promise you that. She refused me three times when I was a much handsomer man than I am now."—*Chicago Tribune.*

An old lady on a train in Alabama the other day who was evidently taking her first ride in the cars was greatly alarmed while the train was passing over a high trestle. She grasped the seat and held her breath until the opposite side of the chasm was reached, when she gave a deep sigh of relief and exclaimed: "Thank God, she's lit!"

Some one has got up an alphabet of precious stones as follows: "Amethyst, beryl, chrysoberyl, diamond, emerald, fieldspar, garnet, hyacinth, idocrase, Kyanite, (more commonly cyanite, a blue mineral), lynx-sapphire, milk-opal, notrolite, opal, pyrope, quartz, ruby, sapphire, topaz, uranite, vesuvianite (a species of garnet), water-sapphire, xanthite, zircon (a Cingalese stone).

Conkling and Thurman—A Scene in the Senate.

Judge Thurman and Mr. Conkling were great friends, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun.* They used to go up to the Hot Springs, in Virginia, for their rheumatism when both were in the Senate and enjoy themselves hugely. Judge Thurman would often say: "Conkling is mighty good company when he chooses." A scene once occurred between them in the Senate that is perhaps the most graphic and graceful instance of the retort courteous on record. It isn't a new story by any means, but it is true; and it is a first-rate story, too. Mr. Conkling was one day making a speech, during which he repeatedly turned to Judge Thurman and addressed remarks to him. They were not always of a very gratifying nature, and Judge Thurman, who is a peppery old gentleman, at last lost his temper.

"Does the Senator from New York," he roared, "expect me to answer him every time he turns to me?"

For a moment Mr. Conkling hesitated, and everybody expected a terrific explosion. Then, with an air of exquisite courtesy, he replied:

"When I speak of the law I turn to the Senator from Ohio as the Mussulman turns toward Mecca. I turn to him as I do to the English common law, as the world's most copious fountain of human jurisprudence."

The Democrats gave a rousing cheer, and Judge Thurman walked over on the Republican side and shook hands with Conkling.

The rabbit pest in New Zealand is said to be constantly increasing in seriousness in spite of the persistent efforts made by the government and the farmers to eradicate it. They reduce, it is said, the feeding capacity of the land one-third, while the fleeces of the sheep have decreased by one pound to one and one-half pounds each, the number of lambs decreased from 30 to 40 per cent., and the death rate increased from 3 to 13 per cent. It is hoped that the increase in population and the cultivation of the country will drive out the pests in time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.

Foibles of Fashion.

Jack roses are in demand.

Red is the color of the passing moment.

Black lace toilets are as popular as ever.

Red bandana handkerchiefs have risen in price.

Both high and low dress collars are fashionably worn.

The red bandana boom is spreading all over the country.

Sleeves are more frequently puffed above than below the elbow.

Gray, blue and red is the fashionable combination in dress just now.

Red, white and blue is the favorite color combination for lawn tennis suits.

Oddity in sleeves is a feature in summer frocks for both tall and little people.

Old-fashioned sprigged muslins, soft, sheer and cool in effect in coloring, are again in vogue.

Black horsehair bonnets embroidered in gold are among late imported Parisian novelties.

The Kerry or Irish peasant cloak, in light-weight flannel serge, is an excellent steamer wrap.

Accordion plaited blouses and skirts in light wool fabrics are both very popular for summer wear.

Gowns of Turkey-red cotton, trimmed with ficelle gray or ecru laces, make pretty country suits for morning wear.

Smocked or tucked blouses of light surah or China silk and of wash fabrics are popular and pretty for housewear.

The prettiest bandanas are of blood-red China silk, dotted with white in square blocks that run diagonally across the square.

The latest bridal robe is made with a low neck, but it is worn over a high guimpe or inside kerchief of rich lace or fine cut-work embroidery.

The knitted Tam O'Shanter cap in red, white or blue, or the three colors combined, is the most correct and becoming wear for the head at sea.

Jersey blouse waists in black, white and all colors are just the thing for yachting and seaside wear, as they can be worn with any kind of a skirt one chooses.

The latest mantles sent over from Paris are round capes of black net completely covered with ruffles of black lace. Three wide ones or many narrow may be used for the same.

For a long sea voyage a couple of Jersey blouse waists made sailor style with a deep collar and a breast pocket are now the most convenient of garments, for they can be worn with all sorts of skirts.

The promised return of favor to white neck lingerie is postponed. The elaborately plaited collar bands of colored tulle, silk, ribbon and etamine with beaded edge remain the popular neckwear of the woman of fashion when she dresses her neck high.

When the neck is not encircled with a high standing collar and plaited, beaded band, it is uncovered, and around the V-shaped opening is placed a fall of rich plaited lace. This plaiting is frequently continued in a diagonal line down the front of the corsage to the waist.—*Culled from the New York Sun.*

The Department of Labor.

The bill creating a National Department of Labor has become a law. The head of the department will be known as the Commissioner of Labor, and his salary will be $5,000 a year. He is to hold office for four years. The duties of the commissioner are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States information connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and especially in relation to capital, the hours of labor, earnings of working men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. It is especially charged to ascertain, whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States in leading countries where such articles are produced, under a classification showing the different elements of cost of such articles of production, to establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can tell the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. He is also to investigate all controversies and disputes between employers and employes which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people, and report thereon to Congress. The law virtually expands the present Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is a branch of the interior Department, into a division of the government.

Mighty Ruins in Mexico.

Surveyors who are examining the route proposed for a railroad from Deming, in New Mexico, to Janos, in the State of Chihuahua, and from there to some point on the Pacific coast have gone already as far as the old Spanish presidio of Janos, which is in the midst of the wild Sierra Madre of Mexico, one of the least known districts of North America, but evidently the seat of an ancient civilization of which no authentic record has come down to the present day. In a canyon which was passed through by the surveying party a succession of dwellings were encountered stretching along for miles, and being built up in terrace form, one above another, with solid masonry unlike the crude and pigmy-like cliff-dwellers of Arizona and New Mexico. These dwellings had more the appearance of regular streets, being built above each other on the shelving declivity of the canyon, and being difficult of access, as if it had been done for purposes of defense against powerful enemies. The buildings have their front walls constructed of hewn stones carefully cemented, while the rear portions are built into the sides of the canyon. All of these ruins are in a remarkable state of preservation, so much so that they deserve more the name of abandoned dwellings than of ruins.

After this canyon is passed and the open country reached an isolated mountain of symmetrical proportions is reached, on the summit of which the ruins of a gigantic stone structure are encountered, the appearance of which indicates that it was either a temple or the palace of a king. A portion of these ruins consist of a very hard concrete. At the foot of this mountain are substantially constructed terraced structures, plainly showing the existence in former times of an extensive system of irrigation and storage of water. The country for many miles in all directions contains some relics, such as metates or stone tables, with appropriate pestles for the grinding of maize, stone hammers, various household utensils, and, in some instances, bronze toots of such extraordinary hardness and temper that they are equal to modern steel tools. Wherever the ground is turned up these relics are found in unfailing abundance. The neighboring Indians know of these evidences of a former civilization. The belief is that the king of all the Montezumas lived on the top of that mountain but at what time and what his name was they did not know.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Waldo F. Brown, a practical Ohio farmer, claims that seed corn smoked brown as bacon grows stronger than that unsmoked. He would have seed corn cured in a smoke-house, on the lathe racks, and the room made uncomfortably hot to stay in. He thinks corn cured by fire heat will not rot nearly so soon, when planted during cold, wet weather, as corn less thoroughly heated.

Being More Pleasant

To the taste, more acceptable to the stomach, and more truly beneficial in its action, the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is rapidly superseding all others. Try it. One bottle will prove its merits.

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BRIDES AND WIVES.

Some Vinegarish Skirts—"Beautifully Rare"—Light Gossip.

During the first six months of his married life his wife always watched for him and tripped down the street half a block to meet him when he left the car; for three months more she met him at the gate; then for six months she opened the front door for him, and I know always kissed him when he came in. Last week I went home with him for dinner and we found her reading a novel in the library. I don't believe she would have left her chair had he been alone. Does he care? Bless you, no! He has cooled off, too, and yet they get along well, and I don't think have yet had any serious quarrels. They give good dinners, too.—*Detroit Free Press.*

More than once I have referred to the timidity of a bride as something rarely beautiful. I find, however, by personal observation, that timidity in a bride is beautifully rare. Of course, I found an exception or two, but I can truthfully say that most of the brides I have seen recently did not show any lack of assurance. They seemed to be able to take a calm view of the situation, and coming down from the altar in several cases I have observed that the brides were apparently taking careful note of the impression they were making. Their voices, when I could hear them, seemed to be void of that tremulous quality traditionally ascribed to them on such occasions.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

I sometimes look at a pretty boy and think what a pity it is that he's bound to grow up and become a man and get married and drunk and wicked and do all sorts of horrid things. And when you look at the blue-eyed, fair-haired little female child and think that some day she is going to be a pretty woman with a tight-laced waist, a tailor-made suit, false hair and a touch of paint on her face; that she is going to fib and flirt, and deceive and marry the wrong man and have lots of trouble—well, you can't help asking: "What is the use of it all?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A few years ago it cost $7.50 to get married in Manitoba, but the Government has recently reduced the fee to $2.50, and there is much rejoicing thereby. But is not most every girl a little dear, whatever the marriage fee may be?—*Boston Record.*

A Matter of Business.

Judge—"It appears from the evidence that you swindled this man out of $23.30."

Prisoner—"I admit it, your Honor, but I beg to call your Honors' attention to the fact that it was simply in the way of business."

Judge—"In the way of business?"

Prisoner—"Yes, your Honor. We have formed a Swindling Trust."

Judge—"A Swindling Trust?"

Prisoner—"Yes, your Honor. I will explain to you. Formerly we used to swindle a man out of $500. Now we swindle ten men out of $50 a piece. Our profits are the same, but we relieve the individual and distribute the burden, putting it lightly upon the shoulders of ten instead of heavily upon one."

Judge—"I perceive."

Prisoner—"So, you see, by forming a 'Swindling Trust' we are really benefactors of our fellow-man; the many come to the rescue of the one. it is harder work, of course, to find ten men with $50 than one with $500, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have put the burden of the one upon the many. Moreover, we have broken up all other combinations of swindlers and the community is safe from every one excepting ourselves. I therefore ask your Honor to look upon the matter in a business light. We are a trust, and as such we look not for interference, but protection from the law."

Judge—"Of course, if you call yourselves a trust."

Prisoner—"We are, your Honor."

Judge—"Organized for the benefit—"

Prisoner—"Of the individual, your Honor."

Judge—"Yes, and as you are the individual and society is the many-six months in the House of Correction. Mr. Clerk, call the next case."—*Boston Courier.*

Mr. Edison's Baby and his Phonograph.

According to the New York *Herald*, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has been interesting himself with his new baby and a phonograph at his home. When the baby crowed with glee, the crow was registered on the phonograph; when it got mad and yelled, its piercing screams were irrevocably recorded on the same machine. That phonograph is now a receptacle of every known noise peculiar to babyhood. It is Mr. Edison's intention to take a record of the strength of the baby's lungs every three months. "I will preserve the record," said he, "until the child becomes a young lady. Then the phonograph can be operated for her benefit, and she can see for herself just what kind of a baby she was, and won't have to take her mother's and the nurse's words for it."

Dr. Payson, of Portland, Me., used to tell this good story: One very rainy Sunday he went to his church as usual, but no one appeared except an old negro, who came in and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach. The doctor said "Yes," and went into the pulpit and preached to the choir and the old negro. Some months afterward he met the negro and asked him if he enjoyed the sermon. "Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, Doctor, I nebber heerd a better one. Yo' see I had a seat pretty well up front an' whenebbar you'd say somethin's pretty hard like 'gin de sins ob men, I'd jess look all roun' ter see who you's a hittin', and I wouldn't see nobody on'y jess me. An' I says to m'self, he muss mean you, Pomp, you's sech a drefful sinner. Well, Doctor, dat ar sermon set me a thinking what a big sinner I war, an' I went an' jined de church down home. I'se a deacon now."

The Mexican Government has contracted with an English firm for the completion of the Tehuantepec Railway from a point on the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. For one-third of the distance the projected road has been partially constructed. The whole length of it will be a little more than 200 miles. The Mexican Government is to pay the contractors $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds secured by a first mortgage on the entire property. This railway would afford a shorter route between points on the Atlantic and Pacific coast lying north of Mexico than either the Nicaraguan or the Isthmus Canal projects, and might be completed long before either of them. But the utility of this enterprise, so far as the interest of the United States is concerned, would be chiefly in furnishing another competitor to the Pacific railroads and a shorter route for trade to the Pacific coast of South America.

Something to Ponder Over.

How women evn manage to sit bolt upright and not change a position, looking neither to the right nor left, during a sermon in church passes the understanding. A man will set on the picket fence all the afternoon to see a ball match, but put him in a church pew for three-quarters of an hour and he will wobble all over the seat.

She had promised to be a sister to him. He than