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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888. VOL. XXIX-NO. 11

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 OUTSTRIPS 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 in 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.

Public Local Law.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAPTER 61.

AN ACT to amend the chapter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county so as to change the manner of becoming a member of said company and of withdrawing therefrom, and the time of the annual meetings, and the manner of calling special meetings, and of providing for the payment of losses, and to extend the said charter as amended to the first day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and forty.

WHEREAS it is represented to this General Assembly that the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county, at a meeting duly called in accordance with the eighth section of its charter, determined that it is desirable for the company, and the community, to have the charter of the company extended to the first day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and forty, with the following amendments: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth sections of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Kent county," chapter one hundred and eighteen, passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at December session, A. D., 1845, be and the same are hereby repealed, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

2. Any person or persons, or corporation, which are at the present time, or may hereafter be insured by this company on any policy on which all proper charges under the charter, constitution and by-laws of the company are fully paid, shall, by virtue of such insurance, become members thereof, and be and remain members thereof and bound by all the rules and regulations of the company, as the same are contained in its charter, constitution and by-laws, or made in pursuance thereof, and be entitled to one vote in person or by proxy at all meetings of the members of the company so long as such insurance remains in force.

3. Any member of said company may withdraw therefrom at any time when he is not in arrears for interest on his premium note or notes, assessments or fees, nor liable for his proportion of any loss which has occurred but has not been adjusted and assessed, by application in writing, to be filed with the secretary of the company, and the surrender of his or her policy or policies, and the payment of one and one-fifth per cent. of the amount of his or her premium note or notes, and such cancellation fee to the secretary as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the company, when it shall be the duty of the secretary of the company to preserve the said application and surrender policy or policies endorsed by him, and the member surrendering the same as cancelled, or if the policy be lost, the withdrawing member shall sign the cancellation thereof on the books of the company, and in either case, the secretary shall make a record thereof, on the account with the policy, on the books of the company, and, pay to the member so withdrawing any balance standing to his or her credit on such surrendered policy of policies, and any previous dividends thereon remaining unpaid, and surrendered to the member so withdrawing the premium note or notes held by the company for the premium on such cancelled policy or policies, or if judgments have been entered therefor, then to give to the withdrawing member an order directing such judgment to be entered satisfied.

6. It shall be the duty of the president or secretary of the company annually to give at least twenty days' notice by advertisement in some newspaper published in Kent county—or if there be no such newspaper, then by notice posted at such public places as he may deem proper—of the annual meeting of the members of the company, to be held on the first Monday in May in each year, for the election of twelve directors of the company, who shall be members of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting; but in case such election shall from any cause not be held on said day, the company shall not in consequence thereof be dissolved, but such election may be held at such subsequent meeting of the members of the company as may be designated by the board of directors, or a majority of them, after notice of such meeting shall have been given in the same manner, and for the same time herinbefore named for the annual meeting.

7. The constitution and by-laws which have been adopted by the said company shall remain in full force until the same be altered or amended by the concurent vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the company present at any annual or special meeting of the same, convened as required in the preceding section for the annual meetings with notice that such alterations, amendments or additional by-laws as are named in the advertised call for such meeting, would be proposed for consideration; and any new by-laws or alterations, or amendments of the constitution or by-laws so adopted at such meeting or any adjournment thereof shall be binding on all the members of the company.

8. If the directors of said company at any regularly-called meeting held two months or more prior to the then ensuing annual meeting of the members of the company, decide to recommend to the said ensuing annual meeting any alteration or amendment of the constitution or by-laws (of the company, or any new by-laws) or if the president of the company be notified in writing by twenty or more members of the company, thirty days prior to any annual meeting of the members of the company, that any alteration or amendments of the constitution or by-laws, or any new by-law named in such notice, will be brought before the then ensuing annual meeting of the members of the company for their consideration, it shall be the duty of the president of the company to state in the notice of such annual meeting that such changes have been recommended and will be brought before the meeting for its consideration. And if the directors at any regular meeting, or if twenty or more members of the company at any time in writing shall require the president of the company to call a special meeting of the members of the company at any time to consider any alteration of the constitution or by-laws, or any new by-law, which shall be named in the proceedings of the directors or in the requisition of twenty or more members of the company, it shall be the duty of of the president to call such special meeting by giving twenty days' public notice thereof in the same manner required for calling the annual meetings, and to state in such notice the alteration, amendment or new by-law recommended by the directors or proposed by the twenty or more members for the consideration of the meeting.

9. Whenever a loss shall occur which the said company are liable to pay, it shall be the duty of the directors at their first meeting after they shall have been notified of said loss, to cause an accurate statement to be made of the proportion or sum to be contributed by each member to make good the said loss to the person having sustained the same. When all members of the company who have not a sufficient balance to their credit on any policy—after providing for their part of the current expenses of the company—to pay their part of said loss, shall be notified by the secretary of their proportion of said loss, and the amount required to be paid in by them; and if, at the expiration of sixty days from the date of such notice, any such member of the company shall have failed to pay to the company his contribution aforesaid towards said loss, it shall then be lawful for the company to enforce the collection of the same in the manner provided in the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of its charters.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county, granted by the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and forty-five, "chapter one hundred and eighteen," as amended by this act, shall be extended and be and continue in full force until the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and forty.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall go into effect from the time of its passage.

Approved March 8, 1888.

July 5—3t.

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'

A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies, that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me."
Ontario Centre, N. Y. MRS. J. J. WATSON.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine."
CHAS. L. STEARNS,
Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

$1, six for $5. See that each bottle bears the Celery Trade Mark.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

For the Nervous, The Debilitated, The Aged.

Public Local Law.

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

CHAPTER 376.

AN ACT to authorize the county commissioners of Kent county and the county commissioners of Queen Anne's county to purchase the capital stock of the Chester River Bridge Company, and to provide for the payment thereof by levies on the taxable inhabitants of said counties, and to make said bridge a free public bridge or thoroughfare, and to appoint a keeper therefor, and to provide for the payment of the keeper's salary and keeping said bridge in repair, and to provide for taking the sense of the people of said counties preliminary to the exercise of the aforesaid powers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the county commissioners of Kent county and the county commissioners of Queen Anne's county, or a mrjority of them respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate with the stockholders of the Chester River Bridge Company, or their duly constituted agent, and purchase the capital stock of said bridge company at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, and provide for the payment thereof in one, two and three annual instalments, as may be agreed on, by levies on their respective counties in the proportions said respective boards of commissioners may agree upon between themselves as properly chargable to their respective counties; and, upon the purchase and payment thereof, said commissioners shall have prepared and executed a deed from said bridge company for all the property, rights and franchises of said company to said Kent and Queen Anne's counties in the proportion of ownership, as shall be agreed on and established by their several boards of county commissioners in the purchase thereof, to be taken, held and perpetuated as a free bridge and public thoroughfare between said counties.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That there shall be a keeper of said bridge, who shall be appointed for a term of two years by the joint action of the county commissioners of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, at a salary that may be agreed on between them; and the said bridge shall be kept in good repair, and the said keeper shall attend the draw thereof so as to admit the passage of steamboats, vessels and other watercraft through said draw-way at all proper hours, and said keeper may be appointed supervisor for the repair of said bridge or to superintend the repair thereof under the direction and authority of said county commissioners; and all the expenses of salary and repair as aforesaid shall be borne by said counties in the proportion of their respective ownerships in said bridge; and the amount necessary to keep said bridge in repair, and to pay the keeper's salary, shall be annually levied by said respective commissioners upon their respective counties in the proportions as aforesaid, and the liabilities of said respective counties for damages received shall be also in the proportions as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That as a preliminary and prerequisite to the exercise of the powers and authority hereby granted and conferred, the sense of the legal voters of the said respective counties shall be first taken and had thereto at an election to be held for the purpose in said respective counties on the day of the next ensuing presidential election in said counties, when the question shall be submitted to the legal voters of said respective counties as to whether or not the said bridge shall be made and become a free bridge under the provisions of this act; at said general election this question shall be submitted on separate ballots prepared for the purpose, endorsed "For a free bridge," or "Against a free bridge," and separate ballot-boxes shall be prepared for the purpose, which need not be of glass, and if a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be "For a free bridge," then, and not before, the county commissioners of Kent county shall be authorized to carry into effect the provisions of this law; and if a majority of all the legal votes cast at said election in Queen Anne's county shall be "For a free bridge," then, and not before, the county commissioners of Queen Anne's county shall be authorized to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and each board of county commissioners for said counties are hereby authorized, previous to said election, at the expense of their respective counties to appoint a civil engineer or other competent person, to inspect and examine into the condition of said bridge, and to make return thereof to said respective boards, with his opinion of the cost of putting the said bridge in thorough repair, and keeping the same in repair.

Approved April 5, 1888.

July 5—3t.

CHILLED PLOWS!

Chilled Plows!

As Good as the Best, Made in Baltimore, and No Trouble to Get Repairs.

The A3 ROLAND PLOW, light 1-horse,
" B3 " " medium 1-horse,
" D3 " " light 2-horse,
" 2 3 " " medium 2-horse,
" 4 3 " " medium 3-horse,
" 8 3½ NORRIS PLOW, 2 or 3-horse with reversible, self-sharpening share; and the No. 3 FURROW GANG PLOW, for Peach Orchards. Castings on hand for the above Plows, and can furnish Castings for the Oliver, Ward Concave Wiley, Minor & Horton, and Gang Plows. Plow Hames, Traces, Lines, Back Bands. The above bought at lowest cash prices and for sale at small advance by

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

March 8, 1889.

SONGS OF THE DAY.

He Gets There.

There is pathos in the patter of the rain,
There is sadness in the sobbing of the sea,
There is sorrow and distress
In the *Tribune* and the *Press*,
For they know not who shall lead the G. O. P.

For victory is not a certain thing.
And politics require watchful care.
It must be openly owned
At the risk of getting stoned
That Grover has a way of getting there.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

Time to Grow.

"Oh, Harrison's got time to grow,"
You say, "before election's over?"
Well, Ben will have to grow a lot
Before he grows as big as Grover.
—*Exchange.*

Over the Sad Sea.

Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,
Ye hills o' Scottish nation,
How can ye look so fresh when I
Have lost the nomination?
—*Free Press.*

A Greek Tragedy.

The Protectionist party place Harrison
On their platform commanding the garrison;
But is this Knight of Labor,
With his Chinaman's sabor,
To revive the old Greek Horse comparison?
—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Democrats' War Song.

We're bound to win,
And right in
We've got it on our banner;
Oh, blow your nose on the American flag—
Hurrah for the red bandana!

We've come to stay
For many a day,
And we sing a loud hosanna;
Oh, blow your nose on the bloody shirt—
Hurrah for the red bandana!

Our ticket's great
In every State,
New York and Indiana;
Oh, blow your nose on the Fourth of July—
Hurrah for the red bandana!

Now hear us shout,
We've got it out,
And we'll keep you in that manner;
Oh, blow your nose on the eagle's scream—
Hurrah for the red bandana!
—*Washington Critic.*

Bandana.

Where the mighty Mississippi
Rolls his dark and muddy tide,
There the "red bandana" waveth,
In all confidence and pride.
—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

The horseshoe, it is Cleveland's fad,
The plug hat, it is Randall's,
But when the red bandanas waves
Let loose your Roman candles.
—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

Far better are bandanas and red roses
Than bloody shirts and sanguine-tinted noses.
—*Ex.*

A Bit of Advice.

O, Ben, don't be a fool! Just put
Those ancestors upon the shelf,
The only thing that counts to-day
Is what a man has made himself.

Our Grover C. don't travel on
His grandsire or great-grandsire's name;
He runs on his own record, but
You see he get's there all the same.
—*Boston Globe.*

That Great Bill.

That famous bill of Mr. Mills
Is not so long as other bills,
But then 'tis not so short as some,
And tells of fibers, grains and gum,
Of barks, beams, berries, balsams, fluds,
And herbs which cows chew into cuds.
It has a lot of things to say
Of jute and beeswax, tar and clay.
You think that it will never cease
Before it gets to bricks and grease.
On grindstones, too, awhile it prates,
On bristles, soap, and figs and dates.
It bears you on in cadence slow
To hides, borax, indigo.
Be sure the list is long that fills
The famous bill of Mr. Mills.

Who He Is.

"If you ask us what his claims are,
Our reply shall be, Hurroo!
He is his grandfather's grandson,
Two removes from Tippecanoe."
—*Alta California.*

The Turkey-Red Bandana.

No doubt he's old, as we are told,
But not a man is fitter;
His heart is young, his mind is strong,
And still his bright eyes glitter.
Then let the cry ring loud and high,
From Maine to Louisiana!
Three cheers for the grand old Roman,
And the turkey-red bandana!

As good as gold, this man must hold
First place in our affection;
As true as steel, we all must feel
Impelled in this direction.
Then let the shout ring loudly out,
And raise the flaming banner!
Three cheers for the grand old Roman!
Hurrah for the red bandana!

Right at the front he bore the brunt
Of many a hard-fought battle,
And stood when shals of weaker souls
Ran off like frightened cattle.
Let every voice applaud our choice,
And sing a strong hosanna!
Three cheers for the grand old Roman!
Hurrah for the red bandana!

This man would grace the highest place
To which he might be beckoned;
Therefore, you see, good cause that he
Should rightly fill the second.
Then let the cry ring loud and high,
From York to Indiana!
Three cheers for the noble Roman!
And the turkey-red bandana!
—*San Jose Herald.*

A Girl of Nerve.

The way a Vassar student with limited means helps herself through college is thus told by a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser:* Some of the girls who come to Vassar are as helpless as babies. They are the daughters of millionaires, and never brushed their own hair or sewed a button on their boots in their lives. They are only too glad to have some one to do these things for them, and that is how the poorer girls make their money. Last year a blue-eyed girl came to college and stated during the first week that her tuition and board were paid by a kind relative, but every penny for dress, car fare and the thousand and one little incidentals she must earn herself. Soon after her arrival the following announcement appeared on her door:

Gloves and shoes neatly mended for 10 cents each.

Breakfast brought up for 10 cents each.

Hair brushed each night for 25 cents a week.

Beds made up at 10 cents a week.

That little freshman made $150 the first year, and that paid all of her expenses and a good part of her tuition fees.

WHEN, by reason of a cold or from other cause, the stomach, liver and kidneys become disordered, no time should be lost in stimulating them to action. Ayer's Pills act quickly, safely, and surely. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

DEERING (Me.) people were amazed at seeing what appeared a luminous cloud floating high up over their heads about 10 o'clock in the evening recently. Investigation made from a roof showed that the cloud was composed of fire flies.

BODILY health and vigor may be maintained as easily in the heat of summer, as in the winter months, if the blood is purified and vitalized with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has used this remedy has been greatly benefited. Take it this month.

A Methodist church, at Augusta, held a "hard boiled egg festival" for the purpose of raising money. Each lady attending was expected to bring a hard boiled egg, the proceeds to go to the purchase of an organ.

A MAINE clergyman's donation party recently, netted $6. The stuff that the guests devoured cost the poor clergyman $28. Now he prays to be delivered from his friends.

ROSCOE CONKLING managed to satisfactorily dispose of $200,000 worth of property in a will of seven lines. It is safe to say there will be no fat pickings for lawyers in a contest of that document.

Its Delicacy of Flavor

And the efficacy of its action have rendered the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, immensely popular. It cleanses and tones up the clogged and feverish System, and dispels Headaches, Colds and fevers. July 5-4t.

TARIFF REFORM.

The American people are to-day confronted with the presence of an accumulation in the Federal Treasury of an immense surplus not needed for public purposes. Out of the channels of trade large sums have been gathered, to rest unused in the receptacle of Federal taxes. At the rate of $140,000,000 a year, taxation takes out of the earnings and the toil and the income of the people more money than the Government requires, to be poured into an already overflowing treasury. I read the other day a statement of the condition of the public Treasury, which showed, that day, over $600,000,000 locked up in the public vaults, $350,000 gathered from the internal revenue system, and more than a million of dollars collected from customs duties. Is this not enough to set every American citizen to inquiring: Must we continue forever to amass $140,000,000 a year more than is required by the Government, and pour the same into the Federal Treasury? If it shall be so, then it is only a question of years when all the money is locked up at Washington, and none left for the business of the people. Shall this enormous sum remain there as a temptation to the extravagant and dishonest? Where the carrion is, there the crows will be; and in and about Washington are gathered the adepts of the wildest and most dishonest schemes. They are the lobbyists proposing to take out of this public fund that which they have no right to receive, in order to promote their personal and individual advancement through the success of their cunning employers. The is a demoralization of the public conscience, a destruction of the public honor, and legislation made, not for the public interest, but for the benefit of the few who seek to live upon the labor of the many.

Why this surplus? Whence did it come? Have you paid any taxes, good reader, in support of the town, township, county or State in which you live? This amount may be ascertained by looking at the tax receipts which you obtained on the day that you paid. But how much did you pay to the support of the United States Government last year? Can any one answer? Do you suppose it was put in the public Treasury without somebody paying it? If you didn't pay any of it, the man who lives in the next town or the next city didn't pay any of it, and so on clear to the seas on either side; and then it must have come into the public Treasury by an earthquake or convulsion of nature, or have dropped from the clouds. But it did not; it came out of your incomes, out of your toil and your earnings, in a way which I shall indicate as I proceed.

Is it to be supposed that it would have been possible to have enacted a law by the present Congress, or the last Congress, to produce the result of so vast a surplus without criticism and condemnation on your part? Where is the Congressman who would dare to vote to raise $140,000,000 more than the people require for the expenses of the Government? This result happens, and the money is in the Treasury, because the people have lost hold of the subject-matter of taxation. It is there because they do not know how much each has contributed to it; and this is because law to put a duty on foreign goods is satisfied with that?" And then I gave him the illustration which I now give to you. Supposing all the sugar of the world came to America free of duty, and as a result of the unlimited competition every hogshead sold for $100. The sugar-producer, wanting the assistance of the Government as I have suggested, goes to Congress and asks for a 100-per-cent. duty, so that foreign sugar shall not come here to annoy him. Well, Congress passes such a law. It goes into operation, and what is the result? It increases the price of the imported sugar 100 per cent. The importer has to pay 100 per cent. on every hogshead as it enters the port of New York, and the man who purchases it has to pay $200 because he must reimburse the importer. Do you suppose the American sugar-producer keeps his price at the original figure of $100 a hogshead? Certainly not! He raises it to $195 or $196, a price just under that at which the foreign sugar can be profitably imported. That is the result of the tariff as regards domestic goods. The American purchaser of foreign sugar has to pay $200 for every hogshead which before he got for $100, and the consumer of American sugar has to pay $195 or $196 for that which, before, he was able to buy for $100. In other words, the operation of the tariff is to increase the price of the foreign article to the full extent of the duty levied, and on all similar domestic articles to an extent just under that at which the foreign article can be brought profitably into this country. Of course there are many considerations which will vary this. It will be more or less than the amount I have suggested, but substantially it is an increase always in the price of the domestic article to a point very near that at which the foreign goods can come in here. Because, if not, the foreign goods would soon come into competition with the home article. Now do you see what the tariff means? It means increased prices for all manufactured articles. Protection means increased prices of all articles of home consumption.

I have heard protectionists say that there had been no increase in prices since the tariff had gone into effect; that, in fact, the prices on articles had got less. So they have, and yet they have not grown less because of the tariff, but in spite of the tariff. The English policy of free trade has developed the same conditions of production which have been developed here, and the prices of articles in England are always, or nearly always, as much less than they are here as is the rate of our duty. There has been a decrease in prices all the world over. From what? From improvements in machinery, from the developments of invention and genius, from steam and electricity. The world at large has received this diminution in prices, and it has been experience I more in countries having free trade than in the countries which have protection. And I would not have you permit any man who advocates protection to escape you when you say "increase of prices." Increase of prices is the beginning and the end of the tariff system. It is its alpha and omega, its foundation and turret-stone; without that it has not any reason to exist.

Is it of any importance or consequence to the people of this country that prices are increased by the tariff? Let me tell you. The tariff touches 5,000 articles. While not so many are named in the tariff list, the reports of those who gather the duties will show that 5,000 articles, or more than that, come into this country each year and are affected by the tariff. And how much are they increased in price by this tariff law? Forty-three per cent., nearly fifty per cent.; and on those articles which enter into general consumption, into the life of the poor who are least able to pay, it amounts to over sixty per cent. Is that of any consequence?

What is the average wage in this country in the year? It is less that $400 a year; but I will say $400 for the purposes of my argument; and the man who has a wife and family is obliged to pay out that $400 for the support of his wife and family. And I will say that the duty on necessities is 33 and 1-3 per cent. Now, the man who earns $400 a year and is obliged to pay it out for the support of his wife and family pays $133 a year *by the force of the law.* I will demonstrate to you before I conclude that the tariff has not given him one cent of that $400. He has earned it by the laws and under the operation of principles of trade which the tariff cannot by any possibility affect; and yet the tariff, pretending to have been his friend, comes and takes from him $133 of his $400. Does that mean nothing? It means, my laboring friends, one-third of your time owned and controlled by other men; it means one-third of your wages worse than lost, one-third of your labor, and your life, not your own. If you could save that $133 a year, how much more of comfort it would mean for your home; how much better dresses for your wives; how much more comfortable clothing for your caildren; how much better food at the table; how much more satisfactory medicines in the hour of sickness! And then to me the cruellest thing of this robbery is that it takes away from the man his power to save. All that he earns must go; year after year goes, and all is gone, and perhaps he is in debt. As the result of years of toil he has nothing saved, and then comes the day of weariness, the hour when the arm falls helpless at his side, and the night settles down when no man can work. And then, what is there for the old man and the old woman but public or private charity, or the generosity of kinsmen to whom they must go for what they get in their declining years—because protection stole from them in their hour of strength their power to save?—*Frank H. Hurd in Belford's Magazine.*

The Ways of Womankind.

At Bluffton, Ind., a Ladies' Republican Club has been formed.

The dresses of engaged young ladies wear out soonest at the waist. Yes, and the pockets of married old men wear out quickest at the pockets.—*Boston Record.*

A Chattanooga girl dreamed that her lover asked her to go and eat ice cream, and she sprung out of bed and out of her chamber window in her eagerness to accept.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Irishman has a heart of gold, and it melts in sympathy and kindness over the stranger and wayfarer as a mother does over her children. She loves her country and her people; she works and prays for both.—*N. Y. Press.*

Is it "pretty" in a girl to quaff a large tumbler of campagne in one draught? Is it nice to see her grow pinker and pinker, louder and louder, as the lunch on the sward goes on, and after it to subside into a semi-dozing condition with glazed eyes and a hard-red color on either cheek? Alas, that such things be! But, unfortunately, they are.—*London Truth.*

"Talking of trying on ladies' shoes," said a clerk in a prominent shoes store in this city, "it is one of the most delicate and arduous duties that fall to the lot of a salesman. Why, the most innocent remark may be construed into an affront and the clerk finds himself called to account. Have you ever noticed that a boot and shoe man does very little talking?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

At Britton the ladies have organized a Do-as-you-please Club. The members will accept invitations from young gentlemen to picnics, festivals, etc., but under no condition will they accompany them home. They run the chance of catching on to another escort and failing in this go home alone. That sort of an organization in a well-regulated community would last about one evening.—*Kansas City Star.*

Judge Thurman's daughter, who lives at Richmond Hill, Long Island, built her own house, and had it made to suit her own ideas. The entire lower floor, except the kitchen, is one immense room, which is divided into small ones by large screens. These screens may be rolled aside or used for partition purposes at the wish of the owner. The house stands high, and commands a fine view of the village of Jamaica and the surrounding country.

What a clever man wants is a clear-headed, sensible wife, who will forget his vagaries in remembering his brilliancy, and remain a constant shield between his sensitiveness and disagreeable things; something, in fact, like one of those cushions that sailors put down the side of the vessel to keep it from jarring too roughly against the dock. Look at me, for instance. I never wrote a word for publication, painted a picture, composed music, or did anything clever in all my life. But I make my husband just the sort of wife he needs. —*Irish Times.*

The First Dinner.

From the Detroit Free Press.

They had just returned from their wedding tour, and were to have their first dinner in their own home.

"Well, Percy, dear" she said sweetly after breakfast, "what shall we have for dinner?"

"Oh! anything you like."

"No, dear anything you like."

"But I shall like anything you like, my little rosebud."

"And I shall like anything you like, my precious old boy."

"Well, then, what shall we have, dear?"

"Whatever you want, darling."

"But I want to please you, lovey."

"And I want to please you, precious."

"You old darling!"

"You blessed old precious!"

"But what shall we have?

That's for you to say."

"No, for you!"

"But I'm so afraid I'll order something you don't like."

"I'll like anything you like, darling."

"Truly Percy!"

"Truly, my darling."

"Because I feel so badly I'd just cry if I had anything you didn't like. Do you like roast beef?

"Do you?"

"I asked first, dearie,"

"What if I don't care for it?"

"Then we'll never have a pound of it in the house."

"You little darling!"

"But do you like it?"

"Do you?"

"O, Percy, you naughty old boy!" How am I ever to get what you like if you go on like this? And I do want to please you."

"Please yourself and you'll be sure to please me."

"Then we'll have the beef?"

"If you say so lovey,"

"But I don't say so."

"It shall be just as my own little loveydovey, lifey-wifey says."

"No. Just as my treasure boy says."

"What if I say beef?"

"Then I shall say beef, too?"

"Well. then, we'll have roast beef"

"I love roast beef."

"So do I."

"Oh! I am so glad."

"So am I."

"You old darling!"

"You precious!"

He Never Spoke.

"Have lost your way, ma'am?" queried a Jefferson avenue policeman of a woman who was acting as if bewildered.

"Lost my way? Naw!" she exclaimed, as she came to a halt. "I'm looking for the old man."

"Yours?"

"Of course; I'm not looking for anybody else's; he is short, bends over and—"

"I saw him a few minutes ago with a piece of watermelon in his hand."

"You did, eh? That's his game, is it? He was in a rush to get off alone, and I suspected something."

"I think you'll find him in that hallway, ma'am," said the officer, indicating a spot a few doors below.

"Thanks," she said, as she tip-toed off. The watching officer saw her take a few sly observations, and then she suddenly sprang into the door-way. There was a yell of terror, followed by a thump and bump, but before he could reach the spot the woman appeared, clutching the old man by the collar with one hand and holding the half-devoured slice of watermelon in the other.

"Didn't expect me, did you?" she said, as she wobbled him around. "Sneaked off when my back was turned and the first thing you did was to go for watermelon! Hid away and gnawed it clean down to the rind, you old shoat, you! Come along back to the depot, and if you try to break away I'll make it the worse for you!"

He didn't try. She wobbled him back and forth, but he licked his chops and made no protest. She had caught him red-handed and red-eared.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"IT is so sudden, Mr. Peduncle," said the young lady softly; "give me time to think of it."

"Certainly," replied the business-like commercial traveller; "I'll be around again in thirty days."

"I only wanted a moment, Harry," she said sweetly.

IN A JAPANESE INN.

Bath Regulations that Result in Confusion on the Part of the Stranger.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SHIDZNOKA, May 26.—There is no general dining room and no set hour for meals at a Japanese inn. The guest claps his hands and orders his food at any hour of the day or night, and it is brought to his room on a lacquer tray, and set on the floor before him, or, at most, elevated on a table, or ozen, about four inches high. In a small room opening from the office and entrance room of the tea house, two girls were sorting the landlord's new tea, just brought in from the country. They sat before a large table, raised only a few inches from the floor, and from a heap of tea at one end scattered little handfuls of tea leaves out thinly over the lacquer top. With their deft fingers they slid off to one side the smallest and finest leaves from the tips of the new shoots of the tea plant; and the larger and coarser leaves were slipped to the other side into a box by themselves. They did it so quickly and with such a sure, quick touch that it was a pleasure to watch them, and to judge by their coy giggling that it was a pleasure to the two pretty maids to be watched so attentively. In another corner of the vestibule place two other little maids were at work at what corresponds to putting on clean pillow cases in other countries. The Japanese pillow is a wooden box with a little padded roll on top, and at inns the pad is covered with a fresh bit of soft, white mulberry paper each day.

The bath room of a Japanese inn is as public and open to the world as the kitchen, generally without any door, and with glass walls or screens at the most. In passing through to the rooms back or going up stairs one always has the bath in view; often a large tank, where three or four can socially dip together. From the late afternoon until midnight, or later, there is always a splashing in the bath room and steam issuing from its open door, as the natives stand immersion in boiling water with the greatest glee, and always have it at geyser temperature. Often the tub is a small one, and then several people take turns in the same bath water. Foreigners being known to be queer on the subject of bathing, preferring to bathe alone and unseen, and to have fresh water each time, are generally invited in first.

The master, as they call the masculine head of our party, was invited to the bath room at Mishima at 5 o'clock the first afternoon. He found it doorless, glass-sided apartment, but the landlord quieted him by bringing in a folding screen about three feet high and sitting it between the tub and general view of the office, corridor, garden and main steet. A too vigorous sweep of the bather's arm knocked the screen down, and the foreigner had to drop to his chin in the water and call for help. The two girls who were sorting tea ran in and set the screen up, as cooly and as much without thought as a home servant would go in to put up the blower on the parlor grate. There are harrowing stories still handed down of the experiences of early travellers in the interior, who had the whole tea house and crowd to the bath room of an inn, and filled the air with their admiration of the beautiful white skin of the foreign bather.

In the old times the bath tub used quite as often to be beside the door step, and he who travelled the country roads might see the inhabitants in the act of nearing godliness as he rode by at sundown, and the people lost nothing that passed by.

Things to be Avoided.

An argument in "company."

Fault-finding, though gentle criticism is in good taste.

Avoid beginning a conversation by an allusion to the weather.

Avoid talking to any one person in the presence of others in a language only understood by the two persons using it unless addressing a foreigner in his own tongue, and then others should be made aware of the topics of conversation.

Avoid using the word "she" or "he," accompanied by a nod of the head or a jerk of the thumb in the direction of the person spoken of, but speak the name of the lady or gentleman.

Avoid all remarks intended to have a double meaning.

Do not betray egotism.

Do not be satirical save in defense of yourself against impertinence.

Never show that you notice any error in language, either of pronunciation or grammar, on the part of those with whom you are conversing.

Do not whistle, loll about, scratch your head or fidget with any portion of your apparel while in conversation.

Be alert to avoid absence of mind.

Do not ask to have a sentence repeated unless you actually failed to hear it. Many persons have contracted the habit of saying "What?" "Eh?" and the like.

Never interrupt the person who is speaking.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Marvels in Women's Attire.

It was an assemblage of the most brilliant people in the cosmopolitan society of Paris, in the residence of M. Cernuschi, the most splendid private mansion in the world. Such costumes were never seen before, and the value of the jewels was to be reckoned by millions of dollars. A conspicuous figure was Mme. Gauthereau, the noted Creole beauty. She was dressed as Cupid, and, of course, her raiment was exceedingly scanty. But she was literally incrusted with gold and gems. The abbreviated skirts of her costume were actually made of pure gold, spun and woven into gauze so delicate that it was not much heavier than silk. Another much admired costume was that of the famous beauty, Mme. Bernardaki. She was a Diana. Her bodice was of blue velvet and her skirt of white satin, and every stitch in the seams of these was marked by a diamond or a sapphire. Hanging over her shoulder was a panther's skin, and her hair was powdered, not with diamond dust, but with diamonds and sapphires as big as peas, all held in place by a network of gold thread. She had on her person more than $250,000 worth of precious stones. Mme. Pasta, the actress, wore a set of real imperial Russian sables, one of less than a dozen sets in the world owned by persons outside of royalty. She had also a marvelous coronet of pearls and diamonds, said to be worth more than $100,000.—*Paris cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A Thoughtful Young Man's Reward.

Miss Ada Newport (at Mrs. Rusher's reception)—Oh! my, Charley; what a stampede for supper. It will be impossible for us to get a bite!"

Charlie—"I knew how it would be and am prepared." (Takes from his pockets a napkin, a plate, two forks, two rolls, a *pate de foie gras,* a glass and half a bottle of champagne, and makes a spread on her dress.)

Miss Ada Newport—"Oh you dear thing Be my husband—will you?"

Charlie—"Certainly."

REGARDED AS A GOOD OMEN—Among superstitious actors the accident of a person tripping before coming on the stage is considered very lucky. Mrs. Harrison made a misstep in coming down the stairs of her house to meet the Republican notification committee, and already some consider it a good omen for future success.

Prospects of Passing the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Mills puts the majority in the House on the vote to pass the pending tariff bill at from 7 to 10. In conversation with a New York *World* correspondent on Friday night Mr. Mills said: "I suppose Mr. Randall himself will vote against the bill. Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, will also oppose it, and perhaps Mr. Merriman, of New York. I do not know of any one else. I believe we shall have with us such men as McAdoo, of New Jersey; Cummings and Bliss, of New York, and Vance, of Connecticut, who have been looked upon as doubtful. When the time comes they will all swing into line. You see it is not necessary to figure