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The Chestertown Transcript.

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JOS. L. DOWNES. W. R. JENNINGS

Downes & Jennings,

Merchant Tailors

RIALTO BUILDING,

No. 407 Second Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1876

E. T. COMEGYS,

Dealer in Grain,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

NEW WHEAT Wanted!

IN ANY QUANTITY,

Delivered at any point convenient to farmers. As I am buying direct for the manufacturers, I can pay more for Grain than those who buy on the market.

Yours truly,

July 5, 1888. E. T. COMEGYS.

At Green Point

I KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK

FOLLOWING BRANDS OF FLOUR:

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE;
F. F. F.,
ORANGE GROVE.
KIRKWOOD.

Also, BACON, LARD,

GROCERIES

SALT, HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

☞ Have a New Style GUM BOOT, the Neatest and Best Made.

W. B. TURNER,
Dec. 1—tf. GREEN POINT.

STRAW WANTED

HAVING leased the Chestertown Straw-Board Mill, I am

READY TO BUY ALL THE STRAW

that farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up all the straw from stack-yards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 lbs. per ton for dry straw, only asking those wishing to see to take a little extra pains in stacking, and not put the chaff with their straw.

☞ Mr. James Brice is my authorized agent to buy.

WILBUR ELIASON.
Aug. 5, 1886.

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.

Agents Wanted

To canvass for one of the LARGEST, OLDEST ESTABLISHED, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1856.
W. & T. SMITH,
June 7—3t. GENEVA, N. Y.

J. H. HILL, M. D.,
Millington, - - - Maryland.

Office and Drug Store on Cypress street.
May be found at Mallalieu's Hotel at night.
A supply of Medicines carried for out-of-town patients. d15-tf.

Soda Water!

FRESH AND COLD.

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

TOULSON'S.

FINE ENGRAVED THIN TUMBLERS—$1.50 per dozen. SPARKS, Under News Office

WALL PAPERS

F. J. CARTER,

Under the Voshell House

HAS JUST IN,

New Designs in Wall Papers!

Many of the Paterns are Surprisingly Beautiful.

His Specialty is Paper Hanging!

☞ ESTIMATES MADE FOR PAPERING ROOMS AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES. ☜

During the past year his trade has largely increased, and the work he has done has given satisfaction.

PAINTS! OILS! VARNISHES!

FULL LINE OF

CARRIAGE PAINTERS' MATERIALS!

☞ Parties can have their Paper Trimmed while they wait. No extra charge for trimming. A call will be appreciated.

F. J. CARTER.
March 1—10m.

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.

COAL AND WOOD

WE will call the attention of the community to our stock of Coal and Wood. And we will just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the

LEA WHITE ASH COAL,

which is the best Coal for general use that we can buy, and will sell at a small margin for the Cash, but all bills which are not settled within 30 days, interest will be charged from day of sale. We also give

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.

Our office is on Cannon street, near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
May 24, 1888—tf.

TOLCHESTER LINE!

STEAMER LOUISE

☞ DAILY. ☜

LEAVES TOLCHESTER BEACH

At 10.15 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

LEAVES BALTIMORE

At 8.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.,
Office, Pier 16 Light Street, Baltimore
June 7, 1888.

PEACH BASKETS!

50,000 PEACH BASKETS

FOR SALE.

Buying direct from the manufacturers in large quantities, I am prepared to sell very LOW.

Binder Twine! Binder Twine!

STANDARD AND PURE MANILLA.

Quality and price guaranteed. Call and see me before purchasing.

J. H. IRELAND,
May 31, 1888. LOCUST GROVE, 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.

MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."

Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Lactated Food

Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.

THE MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS, and DIGESTIBLE FOOD. EASILY PREPARED.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD.

150 Meals for an Infant for $1.00.

☞ A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

There is probably going to be a very large crop of peaches, and while I do not advise my friends to buy boxes in preference to baskets, yet to those who prefer boxes, and will want

Peach Boxes!

—OR—

PEACH BOX PATTERNS,

I advise them to place their orders now—in June—for July and August delivery, to save both money and trouble.

I will keep a stock of both all the season, and am prepared to take orders for material for

1,000,000 Peach Boxes!

YES, ONE MILLION.

Address

JOSEPH TURNER.
June 14, 1888.

WANTED:

100,000 BUS. WHEAT!

On line of Balt. & Del. Bay R. R.,

JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY.

for which I will pay

THE HIGHEST CASH MARKET PRICE.

HAVING made arrangements with Messrs. E. L. ROGERS & CO., 130 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., to handle all grain bought by me, I will settle for the same by giving the farmer an order on them or by having check sent direct, as may be prefered.

Also, Solicit Consignment

TO THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM.

A. T. BRADLEY,
GRAIN AND FRUIT DEALER,
June 21—6m. Chestertown, Md.

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 3/4 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, Wiard 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, 1882.

SHELL LIME.

I 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.

Shipped by rail or vessel.

WM. PERKINS.
May 19, 1888.

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

Every Inch a Man.

She sat on the porch in the sunshine,
As I went down the street—
A woman whose hair was silver,
But whose face was blossom sweet,
Making me think of a garden,
When in spite of the frost and snow
Of bleak November weather,
Late, fragile lilies grow.

I heard a footstep behind me,
And the sound of a merry laugh,
And I knew the heart it came from,
Would be like a comforting staff
In the time and the hour of trouble,
Hopeful, and brave and strong;
One of the hearts to lean on
When we think all things go wrong.

I turned at the click of the gate latch
And met his manly look;
A face like his gives me pleasure,
Like the page of a pleasant book;
It told of steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will;
A face with a promise in it,
That, God grant, the years fulfil.

He went up the pathway singing—
I saw the woman's eyes;
Grow bright with a worldless welcome,
As sunshine warms the skies.
"Back again, sweet-heart mother,"
He cried, and bent to kiss
The loving face that was uplifted
For what some mothers miss.

That boy will do to depend on—
I hold that this is true:
From lads in love with their mothers
Our bravest heroes grew. (hearts
Earth's grandest hearts have been loving
Since time and earth began:
And the boy who kisses his mother
Is every inch a man!

CAMPAIGN STRAWS.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low's Reasons for Leaving the Republican Party.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low's letter of resignation as a member of the First Ward Republican Association, of Brooklyn, was read to the association on Tuesday evening. The members in attendance were not disappointed at the resignation of Mr. Low, but they were somewhat surprised when they learned that six other prominent Republicans—Messrs. Wm. G. Low, a half brother of ex-Mayor Low; R. P. Moffatt, John L. Moffatt, George B. Moffatt, Henry R. Averill and B. B. Coggershall—had also severed their connection with the association. Ex-Mayor Low's letter follows:

BROOKLYN, June 29th, 1888.—Channing Frothingham, Esq., Secretary—Dear Sir: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the First Ward Republican Association. I do so because I am unable to support the party upon the platform recently adopted at Chicago. I believe in protection for this country as a means to an end. I glory in the results achieved under it in the last twenty-five years, but to my mind the signs are many that in not a few directions protection here has done the perfect work and is now doing harm. Therefore I believe in a revision of the tariff upon principles directly opposed to the Chicago platform. I had hoped the Republican party would itself undertake to remodel the tariff upon lines that would gradually transfer the industries of the nation from an artificial to a rational basis. I believe that such a course is demanded by the true interests of labor. The policy actually outlined seems to me full of danger to the country. The higher and tighter the dam is made the greater will be the destruction when the flood breaks through, and I cannot believe that a country so large as the United States can be permanently held aloof from the great trade movements of the outside world. I remain in sympathy with the Republican party as to many points, and especially am I in line with them in their attitude toward State matters, but inasmuch as I feel compelled at the present time to be controlled by the foregoing considerations, I deem it proper to place my resignation at the disposal of the association.

Respectfully, SETH LOW.

Easy to Get Married.

Anybody can marry. A man may be so homely that the reflection of his face would dent a new milk pan, but he can marry. I know miserable creatures who have existed scores of years and all they have been able to get was to get married. Down through the flying years I have passed safe from Cupid's dart. I have met young ladies so eager to get married that it kept them up nights with male companions. I have been besieged by old maids, bombarded with widows and outflanked by book agents. "Age does not wither nor custom stale" a man of my build, and I have to change my boarding place often. What I do know about love, courtship and marriage you need not look in the case to find out. But I shall not lecture upon these themes. I have marked the ebb and flow of taste in these matters. There has been a run on coachmen until good drivers became so scarce that the canal boats of our distracted country were rotting at their wharves and gilded horseshoes were the fashion adornments of our homes. Then the drain of our foreign noblemen left our restaurants and barbers' shop without help. Afterwards the cockney dude was in demand until the ladies became attached to a cheaper kind of dog—with a string. "Pity is akin to love," and women marry some very pitiable objects. Weddings and funerals are re put aside in the papers; for they both settle a man's destiny for paradise or perdition.

There has been a steady effort in our progressive country to make divorce as easy as marriage, but the lawers will always be more expensive than the preachers. Young man, I have seen some happy marriages, but they are founded on respect and mutual fitness. They were undertaken with more calm thought and preparation than moonlight and gum drops. There will be the same moonlight after you are married, but a small house and lot will cost you coin of the realm. Buckle down to your studies an assured position in society, a pull in a political party or an account at the bank, and then I will guarantee there will be girls left and will be willing to marry.—*Presumably Bill Nye.*

Women in Dakota.

It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female "holding down a claim," as the Western phrase runs. The women of the East would look aghast at the prospect of living alone in a sod house for six months, miles from the nearest neighbor. Yet experience proves that the "unprotected" is much safer out on the lonely prairie than she would be in New York city. I never heard or read of a woman on a homestead receiving an insult at the hands of any body. To be sure, they are always armed, and know how to handle a pistol, but they rarely have a more deadly use for it than killing of a jack rabbit or a prairie dog. Such women complain more of loneliness than of fear. For whatever charms solitude may have for sage, it certainly has none for the fair sex, not even for our hardy Western representatives of it. Here is one of their ingenious ways of avoiding it: Two of them will locate on adjoining "quarters," and build their houses on the dividing line so that while each house is on its occupant's claim, the two structures are practically one, affording frequent opportunities for the ladies to call on each other and discuss social topics. They are all provided with ponies, and think nothing of a horseback ride of fifteen or twenty miles, either for business or pleasure.—*Harper's.*

HARD FACTS.—In every part of the union there is land upon which human food and the material for human clothing can be produced, an acre of which can be purchased for the price of 1 day's to 1 month's manual labor. Severe poverty is impossible in such a country, save by one's own fault or folly. Even feeble women who have realized this truth have made handsome livings for themselves by a practical application of it. No employer can long oppress any man in a country where land is so plenty and so cheap.

THE experience of Naomi, daughter of Enoch, should not be forgotten by girls. She declared that she would not marry any one who was not "just perfect," and she did not get a husband until she was five hundred and eighty years old.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Interesting Facts about Re-Elections and the Voting by Presidential Electors.

A Washington (D. C.) correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes: "The Presidents who have been honored with a second election are exactly one-third of the whole number, excluding from the reckoning President Cleveland, whose place with the minority or majority has yet to be determined. Of the seven chosen a second time—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, five belong to the first half century of the Government. Since in the next quarter of a century not a single incumbent of the office was re-elected, it seems not improbable that by this time we should have an unwritten law" making even second nominations inexpedient, had not the civil war and the slowly gaining custom in behalf of its two most distinguished figures, Lincoln and Grant. In the case of Lincoln, the argument, put in one of his own characteristic and telling popular phrases, "It isn't safe to swap horses while crossing a stream," would have been irresistible, independently of the other considerations.

Of the fourteen other incumbents of the office of President, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, each served four years or less, all but Polk served for the last sixty years of the Government. Still it must be observed that in nearly all these cases there was no second nomination, so that a second election was out of the question. The exceptions were those of President J. Q. Adams of Massachusetts, beaten in his second candidacy by General Jackson, and President Van Buren of New York, who on his second nomination was beaten by General Harrison.

From the outset no clearly defined idea had been established as to second elections, and it was Washington's refusal to accept a third term that prevented its being offered him. In spite of this positive refusal he received two votes in the Electoral College for a third term. On his first and second term he had had unanimous electoral votes, an honor which has fallen to no successor. North Carolina and Rhode Island were not in the Union at the electoral vote of 1789, but they chose electors four years later, and Vermont and Kentucky had meanwhile been admitted, making fifteen States. John Adams, at the first election, got 34 votes out of the 69, or one less than a majority, Jay, of New York, having nine, and the remainder going for no fewer than nine different persons; but, as the electors at that time voted for two persons each, the second highest thereby becoming Vice-President, not needing a majority, Adams became Vice-President without further voting.

At the second election, in 1793, the electors scattered their votes less, Washington having the whole 132, and for the second place Adams having 77; George Clinton, of New York, 50; Jefferson 4 and Burr 1. At the third election the scattering was more noticeable, John Adams having 71; Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney, 59; Burr, 30; Samuel Adams, 15; Ellsworth, 11; Jay, 5; Clinton, 7; Iredell, 3; Washington, Johnston and John Henry, 2 each; C. C. Pinckney, 1. The votes for Washington were 1 each from Virginia and North Carolina.

In the fourth election Jefferson and Burr were tied at 73 votes each, while Adams had 65 and C. C. Pinckney 64, with 1 for Jay; whereupon the House of Representatives elected Jefferson, and Burr, as a matter of course, became Vice-President. As a consequence, the twelfth amendment of the Constitution was adopted, giving us our present system of electoral voting for President and Vice-President separately, and at the next election the vote was for Jefferson and George Clinton 162 each, against Pinckney and King 14 each.

There was a curious division, however, in the sixth election. Madison received 122 votes for President and 3 for Vice-President, while Clinton received 113 votes for President and 6 for Vice-President. Vermont, throwing her 6 votes for Madison, had given the 6 for Vice-President to Langdon, while New York gave 13 to Madison and 6 to Clinton for President, but for Vice-President gave 13 to Clinton, 5 to Madison and 3 to Monroe. The concentrated opposition ticket was that of Pinckney and King again, who received 47 votes each.

In Madison's second election Elbridge Gerry for Vice-President got 131 votes, or three times more than Madison for President. Hence in the opposition Jared Ingersoll for Vice-President got only 86 votes, while De Witt Clinton for President had 89.

Monroe in 1817 got 181 votes for President, against Rufus King's 34; while D. D. Tompkins was chosen Vice-President by 183 votes, against four candidates, John E. Howard leading with 22. At his re-election Monroe made the great sweep of 231 votes, against 1 for John Q. Adams, while Tompkins had 218, against 14 scattering.

The succeeding election was among the most singular in the record. Calhoun was chosen Vice-President by 182 votes, against 78 divided among five candidates; yet for President Jackson had but 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. The House then elected Adams. Of the votes for Vice-President, 13, contributed by four different States, had been for Jackson. In the next election, however, while Jackson got 178 votes against J. Q. Adams' 83, Calhoun only got 181, against Rush's 83, Georgia giving her 7 votes for Vice-President to William Smith, of South Carolina.

In 1833 an electoral vote more like those of our day was cast. Six States gave their 49 votes to the ticket of Clay and Sergeant, South Carolina gave 11 to Floyd and Lee; Vermont gave 7 to Wirt and Ellmaker. Jackson and Van Buren were elected, but while the former had 219 votes, Pennsylvania's thirty were diverted to Wilkins of that State for Vice-President, so that Van Buren got only 189.

There was a general breaking up again on the next election, in which Van Buren got 170 votes for President; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14; Managum, 11. For Vice-President, R. M. Johnson had 147; Granger, 77; Tyler, 47; William Smith, 23. Harrison turned the tables on Van Buren with 234 to 60 in the next election, and Tyler, also, had 234 votes for Vice-President, with 48 for Johnson, 11 for Tazewell and 1 for Polk.

In 1844 the vote was 170 for Polk and Dallas, against 105 for Clay and Frelinghuysen; and thereafter went on habitually in the Electoral College a like concentration of votes on two tickets, with the well-known exceptions of the stormy years preceding the civil war.

ENGLISH SOCIABILITY.

The Bluff and Beery Stranger on the Train, Who is Very Changeable.

Scene—Interior of third-class smoking compartment. First passenger, apparently a small suburban tradesman, of a full and comfortable habit, seated by window. Enters a burly stranger, in a state of muzzy affability, with an under-suggestion of quarrelsomeness.

The Stranger (mysteriously)—Yer saw that gentleman I was a' torkin' to as I got in? Did yer know 'oo he was?

First Passenger (without hauteur, but with the air of a person who sets a certain value on his conversation)—Well, he didn't look like the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The S.—He's a better man than 'im! That was Brasher, the middling weight! he giv me the orfice straight about Killivan and Smifton, he did!

First P. (interested as a lover of the Noble Art of Self Defense)—Ah! did he, though?

The S.—He did; I wen up to him, and I sez: "Excuse me," I says, like that, I sez, "but you are an American, or a German?"

First P. (with superiority)—He wouldn't like that—being taken for a German.

The S. (solemnly)—Those were my very words! And he says, "No, I'm a Yank," and then I knoo 'oo 'e was, d'ye see? and so (hazily) one word brought up another, and we got a' torkin'. If I was to tell you I'd seen Killivan, I should be telling yer a lie.

First P.—Well, I won't ask you to do that.

The S. (firmly)—Nor I wouldn't. But you've only to look at Smifton to see 'e's never 'ad a smack on the 'ed. Now, there's Sulton—'e's a good man, 'e is—'e is a good man. Look 'ow that fellow knocks 'isself about! But if I was to pass my opinion, it 'ud be this: Killivan's in it for science, he ain't in it to take anything; you may take that from me!

First P. (objecting to be treated as an ingenu)—It's not the first time I've heard of it, by a long way.

The S.—Ah! and it's the truth, the Bible truth (putting his hand on First P.'s knee. Now, you b'leeve what I'm going to tell yer?

First P. (his dignity a little ruffled)—I will, if it's anything in reason.

The S.—It's this: My opinion of Killivan and Sulton's this—Sulton brought Killivan out. I'm on'y tellin' yer from 'earsay like; but I know this myself—one lived in 'Oxton and the other down Bermondsey way. 'E's got a nice little butcher's business there at this present moment, and 'e's a mug if he turns it up.

First P. (axiomatically)—Every man's a mug who turns a good business up.

The S.—Yer right! And (moralizing) it ain't all 'oney with that sort o' people, neither, I can tell yer! I dessay now, when all's put to the test, you're not a moneyed man—no more than I am myself.

First P. (not flattered)—Well, that's as may be.

The S.—But I b'leeve yer to be a man o' the world, although I don't know yer.

First P. (modestly)—I used to be in it at one time.

The S. (confidentially)—I'm in it now. I don't get my livin' by it, though, mind yer; I'm a mechanic, I am—to a certain extent. I've been in America. There's a country, now—they don't overtax like they do 'ere!

First P. (sympathetically)—There you 'ave touched a point—we're all taxed past all common sense. Why, this very tobacco I'm smoking now is charged—

The S.—Talkin' of terbaccer, I don't mind 'aving a pipe along with yer myself.

First P. (handing his pouch with a happy mixture of cordiality and condescension)—There you are, then.

The S. (afflicted by sudden compunction as he fills his pipe)—I 'ope I'm not takin' a libaty in askin' yer?

First P.—Liberty? rubbish! I'm not one to make distinctions where I go. I'd as soon talk to one man as I would to another—you are setting your coat alight.

The S.—I set fire to myself once, and I never live in 'hopes of doin' so agen? It's a funny thing with me, I can smoke a cigar just as well as I could a short pipe. I'm no lover of a cigar, if you understand me; but I can go into company where they are, d'ye see?

First P. (shortly)—I see.

The S. (with fresh misgivings)—You'll excuse me if I've taken a libaty with yer?

First P. (with a stately air)—We settled all that.

The S. (after a scrutiny)—I tell yer what my idear of you is—that you're a toff!

First P. (disclaiming this distinction a little uneasily)—No, no, there's nothing of the toff about me!

The S. (defiantly)—Well, you're a gentleman, anyway.

First P. (aphoristic, but uncomfortable)—We can all of us be that as long as we behave ourselves.

The S. (much pleased with this sentiment)—Right agen! give us yer 'and—if it's not takin' a libaty. I'm one o' them as can't bear to take a libbaty with no matter 'oo. Yer know it's a real pleasure to me to be settin' 'ere torkin' comfortably to you, without no thought of ither of us fallin' out. There's people as wouldn't feel 'appy without they was 'aving a row. Now you and me ain't like that!

First P. (shifting about)—Quite so—quite so, of course.

The S.—Not but what if it was to come to a row between us I could take my part!

First P. (wishing there was somebody else in the compartment)—I—I hope we'll keep off that.

The S. (devoutly)—So do I! I 'ope we 'll keep on that. But yer never know what may bring it on—and there it is, d'ye see! You and me might fall out without intending it. I've bin a bit of a boxer in my day. Do you doubt my word? If so, say it to my face!

First P.—I've no wish to offend you, I'm sure.

The S.—I never take a lie straight from any man, and there you 'ave me in a word! If you're bent on a row, you'll find me a glutton, that's all I can tell you.

First P. (giving himself up for lost)—But I'm not bent on having a row—qu—quite otherwise!

The S.—You should ha' said so afore—because, when my back's once up, I'm-t 'ello! we're stopping. I get out 'ere, don' I?

First P. (eagerly)—Yes—make haste; they don't stay long anywhere on this line!

The S. (completely mollified)—Then I'll say good-bye to yer. (Tenderly.) P'raps we meet agen some day.

First P.—We—we'll hope so—good-day to you; wish you luck!

The S. (solemnly)—Lord love yer! (Pausing at the door.) I 'ope you don't think me the man to fall out with nobody. I never fall out——

(Falls out into the arms of a porter, whom he pommels as the train moves on, and the first passenger settles into a corner with a sigh of relief.)

Organization First, Discussion Afterward.

Mr. Henry Watterson was interviewed in New York on Friday by a representative of the "Star." In reply to the inquiry "What do you think is most needed to insure the re-election of President Cleveland?" he said: "The education of the masses of the people in the East out of the school of lying in which they have been taught and into the school of truth, whose doors have been shut against them, as, indeed, against those of us who, because we demand the fulfilment by the Republicans of their own pledges, are ceaselessly denounced as free traders bent on the ruin of the country. The Democratic party can only lose in this campaign by still-hunting. All it gains must be made by turning on the light and beating every bush that conceals a traitor. There is hardly a dark corner in which some knave may not be found with a knife, a grievance, or his hook in the tariff. Through these, losses are bound to be sustained. But these losses can be made good, and more than good, by taking the money devil by the horns and exhibiting him as he is to the people. Organization first, discussion always, and we shall drive the horde of subsidized rascals and liars into their holes so fast that they will tumble over one another. Without these, which are truth's only potent weapons, falsehood will gain yet another battle, and the people's day be put off a little longer."

The Folly of Haste to be Rich.

Chancellor Howard Crosby, one of the best preachers and best thinkers in New York city, has an article in the *Forum* for May, in which he says:

"The greatest need of our land to-day is an education away from the fearful danger of a haste to be rich, a cultivation of the quiet and improving arts, an encouragement of genial and benevolent lives, a preservation of home virtues, a teaching of the truth that moderation best serves the cause of happiness, and a demonstration that in helpfulness to others man best helps himself.

"While wise laws can do much to suppress some of the worst features of the gold hunt, it is to the press, the school and the church that we must look for the inculcation of the purer and loftier ideas that will meet and overcome the materialism which the peculiar conditions of our country have fostered, and which the thoughtless minds of our youths so readily accept." Contented minds are more conducive to happiness than riches, glory or fame. In our life work let us remember that it will profit us but little if we gain a world of wealth and lose contentment and happiness.

The Unprotected.

From the New York Times, July 9th.

The theory of the protectionists is that their system makes for the prosperity of the whole country. No one, if we are to believe the disciples of Judge Kelley, Mr. McKinley and Senator Frye, can escape the blessings of this peculiar tax, which was intended, not only to increase the profits of the manufacturers and the wages of the operatives, but to build up a home market. In other words, it was to create general prosperity. The theory that protection will add to the wealth of the country is as old as the Government. The First Congress had been in session only two days before its attention was called to the subject, and, in the debate which followed, a Pennsylvania Representative laid down the principle of the tax as follows: "I take it to be the policy of every enlightened nation to give to their manufacturers that degree of encouragement necessary to perfect them, without opposing the other parts of the community."

The question is now to be seriously considered by "the other parts of the community." Whatever else may be said of the protective tariff, the people who are not protected have been greatly injured. The principle for which the Republican party is now contending has existed in the country for nearly a hundred years. It has had its ups and downs. At first the demands of its beneficiaries were modest. They were content with a little. But their avarice grew with what it fed on, until now they demand that the tariff tax shall be large enough entirely to exclude foreign products. The grasping selfishness of this demand appears in its true light when it is recollected that in the low-tariff decade, from 1850 to 1860, the whole people and all interests were prosperous and contented.

The unprotected producers of the country constitute a very large majority of the workers. In this State, when the census of 1880 was taken, they were three-fourths of those engaged in industrial pursuits.—They are the farmers, the traders, the vast army employed in the business of transportation, professional men and women, those who render personal services, and most mechanics. All these are taxed by the tariff law, and it was to these that the promise was made when the country started upon its career of false economy that they should not be oppressed by the encouragement that was to be given to the manufacturers. Three-fourths of the people of New York are paying a tax for the benefit of the one-fourth who are protected. The only good that could come to the three-fourths would be through the creation of a larger demand for their products. The home market, however, has not been furnished. The promise has been broken. The crops of the farms are exported, and even manufactured goods go abroad. There are not enough consumers in the country to absorb the articles which are made under the benign influence of our tax law. These not only go abroad, but they are sold to foreigners at much lower prices than are demanded by our manufacturers of their fellow-citizens. In the mean time the indirect tax that is paid for the maintenance of the protected establishment is enormous. For every $4 that go into the Treasury as duty on imported goods, about $10 go into the pockets of private citizens to enable them to carry on what are confessedly unprofitable enterprises.

This is an oppression which the rest of the community has now an opportunity to remedy. The Democratic Party proposes to lower rates of duty so that the support of the home market shall be less burdensome. The unprotected have been paying a good deal and receiving very little. When they consider the question of profit and loss, they will find that they are out of pocket; that whatever may have been the result of the protective system to those who have directly participated in its supposed benefits, the general prosperity that was promised at the beginning has not been obtained; that the home market is a snare and a delusion; that it will grow more and more mythical, and that the time when the country will be sufficient unto itself, making and growing what it consumes, and consuming what it makes and grows, is farther off than it was in the early days when the Pennsylvania Congressmen expressed such humane intentions toward "the other parts of the community." In solving their problem the unprotected three-fourths of the people of New York must consider themselves as apart, and in a measure opposed, to the protected one-fourth. They must ask: "What are these people giving in return for the tax we pay in common with them?" and the answer must be that the cost is too much. The proposition, in view of former admission of the protected manufactures, is simple. It has been admitted that the average rate is too high by from 20 to 25 per cent. If that is so, the manufacturing interest, so far as the number of establishments and persons are concerned, will remain unchanged. The home market will be the same as it is to-day, but it will cost less to the unprotected. If, in a word, the proposition of reformers is accepted, the unprotected will pay less for what they are now receiving. This is a simple problem, and there is hardly any doubt as to how it will be solved.

Polygamy in Utah.

"The prettiest bather in the lake," said a returned Utah tourist to a Denver *Tribune* reporter, "was a sweet blonde, daughter of historic Hiram Clawson, who came to Utah with Brigham Young and built the first house in Salt Lake and Utah Territory. Mr. Clawson married two of Brigham Young's daughters, and has thirty-two living children." Is polygamy dying out in Utah?" asked the reporter. "Very fast. The rich and intelligent young Mormon girls won't go into it. I saw at the theatre Miss Clawson accompanied by a handsome young Mormon beau, to whom she is engaged. When I asked her if she allowed her beau to have another sweetheart she looked solemnly down at her solitaire ring and said, half bitterly: 'No, unless he is smooth enough to fool me.'"

AYER'S Hair Vigor has no equal, in merit and efficiency, as a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness. It eradicates dandruff, keeps and scalp moist, clean and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded, and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

IT has been discovered in France that glass bottles in which wine is kept affect its quality. Peligot, a chemist, says that the changes which wine kept long in bottles undergoes, is due to the action of the ingredients used in the preparation of the glass. An undue admixture of lime and magnesia which are often substituted for soda and potash, being cheaper, acts injuriously upon the wine. In those bottles in which the wine actually improves, the proportion of lime is found not to exceed 18 or 20 per cent.

IF you wish to restore the bloom to your wasted cheek, and so improve your health that plumpness and strength will succeed emaciation and debility, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy will benefit you more surely and speedily than any other.

GEORGIA produces vigorous old men, and 75-year-old Mace Newman of Wilkes county, is a sample. The old man was sitting in his shop the other evening, reading, when a fox ran in and lay down by the side of his chair. Mr. Newman struck the animal with a square, and, when it jumped out of the window, followed in hot pursuit, and after a short chase caught and killed it.

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 5-2t.