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The Chestertown Transcript.

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1888. 18c

WM. H. CACY.

Standard, New Life, Reliance.

During the past three years the above Brands of Fertilizers have been used in this and neighboring counties. During that time my sales have doubled. This should be sufficient recommendation of their excellence For Uniformity in Quality and Mechanical Condition they Cannot be Surpassed. For farmers wishing Special Formulas prepared, or Materials to mix themselves, I have a large stock or

DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE, BONE MEAL, TANKAGE,
DRIED BLOOD, BONE BLACK, SOUTH CAROLINA BONE,
MURIATE OF POTASH, &C.

WM. H. CACY,
a30-8t. MANUFACTURER OF FERTILIZERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WE OFFER AGAIN

To the Farmers of Kent

OUR A. A.

BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE!

THE GREAT WHEAT AND CLOVER PRODUCER!

Notwithstanding the fact that all kinds of Fertilizer Materials have advanced we are enabled to offer our customers Fertilizers at last year's prices. Having laid our contracts early and before the advance, have determined to give our patrons the advantage of same. Being the pioneer manufacturers of the Shore, we have necessarily had large experience in manipulating Superposphates, and we are now thoroughly convinced that OUR A. A. is one of the finest combinations for wheat on the market without regard to price. As the whole 2,000 pounds is composed of Animal Bone, Nitrogen or Animal Matter, S. C. Floats and Potash—not one pound of Plaster, Sulphate of Soda, or any cheap or worthless materials entering into its composition—and his is not all theoretical but by reading these testimonials will be seen to be practical:

MR. WM. STEVENS, of Rock Hall, says he used Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate on his different farms, and as far as he has threshed, is pleased with the result, having got 22 bushels average from corn ground, and expects to use it again.

NEAR CRUMPTON, JULY 23, 1888.
T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—I used your A. A. Bone Superphosphate last fall and have in the years I have been farming used lots of high grade Fertilizers, but the yield of yours this season surpassed anything I ever used, having more wheat than I have ever threshed from the farm, and I will use it again this fall.
Respectfully, ROCHESTER WOODALL.

T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—We have for several years used your Fertilizers on our wheat with gratifying results. Last fall, as a test, we drilled it beside another high grade goods which cost me more money and could see a difference, and on both farms where your goods went we got an average of 25 bushels per acre from stalk ground and fallow, and the grain was more round and plump. Expect to use it again this fall. STEWART MATTHEWS, W. W. NEWCOMB.

MR. J. THOMAS PENNINGTON, of Galena, says: For two years he has used Our. A. A. Bone Superphosphate on several places in connection with other standard articles with satisfaction, and will buy more this fall.

—A FEW PATRONS WHO HAVE USED A. A.:—

Wilson,	J. Walter Skirven,	Jas. R. Jones,	Samuel Vannort,
Wood,	I. Clark Taylor,	T. A. Jacobs,	W. S. Melvin,
Wickes,	Joseph Rasin,	R. S. Griffith,	Wm. Bryan,
Bogle,	John Morris,	B. F. H. Caulk,	T. C. Parsons,
Camp,	R. S. Diehl,	Jas. W. Chapman,	O. B. Crisfield,
Wickes,	Jesse H. Usilton,	J. W. Lambert,	J. B. Harris.
Sanders.			

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Aug. 2, 1888. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,
AGENT FOR R. J. BAKER & Co.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

GROUND AND DISSOLVED RAW BONE,
DISSOLVED S C PHOSPHATES, CHEMICALS,

and all goods used for Fertilizing purposes. SPECIAL FORMULAS compounded for all crops. Write for prices. All goods free on board at Baltimore.
March 8, 1888—6m.

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.

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
April19—2m.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,
Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

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.

REMEMBER
Chapman & Lambert's
CARRIAGE
—AND—
WAGON WORKS

and call and look at their Fine, Solid Work, which they are SELLING LOW for the quality of work. We have in stock Bruster Side-Bar Buggies, Daytons, Phetons, Jump-Seats and Surrey Carriages. All kinds of Family Carriages made to order.

We shall give special attention to
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.
The Painting and Varnishing of old work will be done in the highest style of art, and all other repairs in workman-like manner.
We have had long experience in the business and only ask a trial to prove our ability to give satisfaction in work and prices.

—IN OUR—
BLACKSMITHING & WHEELWRIGHTING
Line, we consider that we have the best facilities of any shop on the Peninsula.

We would call attention to our
FARM AND PEACH WAGONS,
and our LIGHT PLATFORM DEARBORNS and EXPRESS WAGONS.

☞ We keep up our old standard and reputation, and our work is sold at a Lower figure to suit the times.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
April 5, 1888. Chestertown, Md

PEACH BASKETS!

50,000 PECAH 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

LIME! LIME!
No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,
—FOR—
BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING
LOWEST PRICES
J. B. SAPPNGTON.

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, GENEVA, N. Y
June 7—3t.

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.
BABIES CRY FOR IT.
INVALIDS RELISH IT.
Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.
Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Baby Portraits.
A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

It's Easy to Dye
WITH
DIAMOND DYES

Superior IN Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.
Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other. 36 colors; 10 cents each.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

W. N. E. WICKES
—HAS CONTROL OF—
LISTERS'
AND ALSO OF
H. S. MILLER & CO.'S
Phosphates!

These goods are prepared from Bone, and it would be insulting to the intelligence of this community to enlarge upon the efficiency of Bone as a crop producer and improver of land.

The products of these works are offered at prices greatly reduced from those of former years, while the standard is the same that has been maintained for thirty years.

BOWEN & CO.'S S. C. ROCK.

ALKALINE AND AMMONIATED BONE GOODS, which were used by many last year, with such results that the parties intend to apply them again, will be sold at prices that it would be well for purchasers to inform themselves of before giving their orders.

☞ Samples of these goods at the store of WICKES & BRO.

Inspection is solicited and orders left there will be promptly attended to. Goods delivered at any of the wharves or landings on the river or bay.

Aug. 23, 1888—8t.

READY FOR
SPRING TRADE

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Chain and Rope Traces, Plow Hames, Wagon Hames, Grub Hoes, Corn Hoes, Bush Hooks, Plow Lines, Cotton and Sisal Ropes, &c. For sale at Lowest Market Prices by W. A. WHEATLEY, adjoining the bank.

BARBED AND BUCKTHAWN
FENCE WIRES
For sale by WM. A. WHEATLEY, adjoining the bank.

MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED
GRINDSTONES!
For sale by WM. A. WHEATLEY, Adjoining the bank.

ALL KINDS OF
TINWARE, SMOKESTACKS, &c.
—Manufactured by—
WM. A. WHEATLEY,
N. B.—Roofing and Spouting a specialty, and old Tins Repaired at short notice.

The Modern Marvel!

THE SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW with Reversible Shares and Points, the most Durable and Economical Plow on the market. Jointer attached to standard and will not choke in grass or weeds. Below find names of some persons who have used them:

V. Hendrickson,	Samuel T. Rolph,
George Bell,	Dan'l R. Woodall, Jr.
Wm. J. Tarbutton,	W. B. Strong,
E. P. Janvier,	Wm. A. Hendricks.

Twenty-five of them just received, and we invite inspection. The old reliable REMINGTON CHILLED PLOW for sale and Repairs furnished for them.
WM. A. WHEATLEY,
March 22, 1888. adjoining the Bank

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.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

The character of the Tariff bill introduced in the Senate is sufficiently indicated by the estimate of the contemplated reductions of revenued to be effected:

On sugar	$27,759,000
On tobacco	24,500,000
On alcohol	7,000,000
On sundries	8,000,000
Free list	6,500,000
	$73,759,000

The whole bearing of the measure is to reduce the revenues with the least possible advantage to the tax-payer. The only important additions proposed to the free list are jute, potashes of certain kinds, and molasses testing not above 56°. Sugar, tobacco and whiskey are to bear the brunt of reduction. The rates on wool are to be advanced. Taxation for revenue, that costs the people only so much as it benefits the Government, finds no favor in this scheme of revision. But every duty that has in it the protective virtue of bringing more money to the pockets of individual beneficiaries than to the coffers of the Government has been retained. The dead-weight taxes on crude materials of manufacture—lumber, coal, salt, wool, hemp, flax, iron ore, copper—remain undisturbed. The only great necessary of living which the bill makes a pretense of cheapening is sugar, and the sugar rates have been so arranged as to perpetuate the undue advantage of the refiner.

The Senate has managed to accentuate the issue between the parties. The new Tariff bill is a specific declaration of the intent of the Republicans to reduce taxes to the extent of the surplus with the least possible advantage to the taxpayer and with the largest possible preservation of extraneous and incidental burdens. The object of the Mills bill is precisely the reverse: To reduce taxation with the largest measure of advantage to unprotected interests and to crippled industries. The choice of the people should not be doubtful.

Prince Bismarck at Home.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

M. Perivier of the *Figaro* has been paying a visit to Friedrichsruhe, and accident made him an eye-witness of the meeting between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

"I had just reached the station when the Chancellor drove up in a small open carriage, drawn by two horses. Two huge black Danish hounds careered in the dust alongside. The Chancellor alighted with a very brisk and springy step for an old man of 73. He went up to the station master and shook hands with him, raised his hat to the few people present, and stood leaning against one of the cast-iron pillars supporting the verandah. I thus had an opportunity of having a good look at him. The Bismarck now before me was very different from the Bismarck I used to see in Berlin six or seven years ago, before Dr. Schweninger took him in hand. The Bismarck of to-day is thin and bony, and the doctor has, it is well known, disencumbered him of his unhealthy fat merely by preventing his drinking with his meals. He is looking remarkably well, his gait is swift and automatic, but denotes real vigor; his complexion is clear, and almost pink, no doubt the result of the health-laden breezes from the German Ocean and the Baltic. I remark also that the features are softened down; you scan them in vain to discover that harshness, not to say ferocity, which are so apparent in his photographs. It may, however, be due to the fact of his being in civilian garb. His soft felt hat, very much the worse for wear, his long gray coat, and heavy stick give him the aspect of a plain country gentleman come to the station to meet a friend. When he dons his unform he is another man, and looks the surly trooper all over. The country folk have repeatedly noted this difference. The Chancellor's healthy appearance is not deceptive. All the people among whom he lives tell me that his health is better than it has been for years past; and a proof of this is that this year it has not been found necessary to send him to Kissingen. I am very glad of it, as I am one of those who believe that peace will not be disturbed so long as the Chancellor lives."

Stray Railroad Cars and How they are Recovered.

The way in which railroad officials keep track of their freight cars, which are run thousands of miles over other railroad lines, has, no doubt, excited the wonder of many, and were it not for the constant vigilance of the great railroad companies in keeping watch of their freight cars, the loss of rolling stock and damage resulting from delays and mistakes would prove a source of serious financial loss to all concerned.

Nearly all the great roads employ a corps of whart are known as "lost car searchers" or "tracers." Every freight car is numbered and used for a certain purpose, and whether is be a "gondola" or flat open car, it can be traced from one end of the country to the other. The "searchers" will follow a clew to San Francisco if necessary, and see that the car is returned to its proper station. The "car searcher" has been a most active agent of the railroads for many years past, but, as in every other business, improved methods are constantly introduced.

At last our great trunk line road, according to the *Evening Telegram*, has dispensed with the car searcher in favor of a large force of responsible clerks, with the telegraph and telephone as auxiliaries. So systematically is their work done that, if the conductor of a freight train were to make the slightest error in the numbers of the cars in his train or a description of them, it would be detected and the conductor called on to rectify it. If a car is reported missing in any part of the country, one of these clerks, by referring to his books, can tell at what point the particular car should be at the time and when it should be returned.

Convinced Himself that He Was Drunk.

From the Albany Argus.

Michael Fallon was arrested by Patrolman Walker yesterday afternoon, and arraigned before Justice Conway for public intoxication. "I ain't drunk, judge; look at yourself—you're drunk," and Michael leaned against the side of the bar and tried to look dignified. He was told that it would cost him $3 or ten days. "Bet you $5 I ain't drunk, and I can prove it," and the inebriate cast his bleared eyes about the room, apparently expecting to find a crack in the air. Finally one of the reporters pointed to a line on the oil-cloth.—Fallon toed it and started to show how sober he was. He took three steps, and succeeded in keeping his equilibrium, but the fourth was too much for him, and he would have fallen but for officer Walker, who stood by watching the fellow's movements, and caught him in time. Waving his arms about his head, and looking at the court, Michael shouted: "I give it up, judge; send me to jail!" Then everybody joined the court in a hearty laugh.

IN July, 1870, fifty families just from Sweden reached the heart of the Aroostook wilderness in Maine, where, for their accommodation, were already erected twenty-five rough log houses, each standing in five acres of cleared land. They went to work in their new homes, and now, eighteen years after, New Sweden, as they call the colony, contains 700 inhabitants, seventy good log houses, thirty-two one-and-a-half story frame houses, and forty log houses. There are 130 farmers in the colony, owning on an average, thirty acres of land each. There are five shingle mills, cutting 65,000 shingles a week, two post-offices, three churches, three stores and six school houses. A starch factory is erecting, and on all hands are signs of thrift and prosperity.

THE gathering of buffalo bones has again become a business at Manitoba. Chicago recently ordered 350 carloads.

HOW THE TIGER EATS.

Information of Interest to Persons Who Expect to be Devoured by a Tiger.

A Hindoo expert on tigers has recently read before the Bombay Natural History Society a paper discussing the manner in which that animal seizes and eats its prey. Mr. Inverarity, the expert in question, had never been eaten by a tiger himself, but he had seen a good many other men and animals devoured, and seemed to be a competent critic of the table etiquette of the tiger. It may please persons who may contemplate being eaten by a tiger to know that the process is not a bloody one. The tiger, Mr. Inverarity says, always seizes its prey by the throat and kills it, probably by pressure on the windpipe. It is only by accident, or when in a great hurry, that the tiger, in killing, severs any important vein or artery, and no blood to speak of flows from the wounds. The tiger always begins his meal on the hind quarters, and eats his way along towards the head The stomach and accompanying organs it removes some little distance off, and leaves arranged in a neat pile.

An ordinery-sized tiger and tigress will finish a cow or such animal at one meal, leaving only the head. The tigress begins at the shoulders and eats downward. When their heads come together at the middle of the animal they know there is no more left, and quit eating. Before eating the tiger always drags its prey a short distance. After the meal the tiger sometimes lies down by the skeleton, but if there are hills in the neighborhood it will probably go off and find a cool spot for its nap. If anything has been left the tiger will return the next night to eat it, but it never makes the second meal on the same spot as the first, always dragging the body a short distance away.

The tiger can eat half a bullock in two hours. Once Mr. Inverarity sat in a tree two hours and forty-five minutes while a tiger was lunching off a cow beneath him. it was a small tiger, too. Tigers will also eat each other if it is more convenient than to hunt up other provisions. They are supposed to kill only once in five or six days, and, in fact, do probably sleep and doze for several days after they have gorged themselves, but they will kill whenever they get a chance, and it is on record that one tiger killed for fourteen consecutive nights. They will wander immense distances at night, always taking the easiest paths and frequently travelled roads on that account. They move about little in day time because the hot ground burns their feet.

Tigers can climb trees. Mr. Inverarity tells of one in Salsettee that climped after a certain man named Pandoo, but not reaching him, went away. Pandoo waited a while and then climbed down and started for home, but on the way the tiger came up with him and killed him. The native jury at the inquest reported "that Pandoo died of the tiger eating him." There was no other cause of death. Nothing was left of him except some fingers which probably belonged to the right or left hand.

On Marrying Dukes.

Chicago News.

American girls are contracting the habit of marrying dukes, and before this fell custom shall have spread further throughout the land it is well that at least one voice of warning be raised against it. Now, a duke may be a respectable member of society and decent husband, but the chances are against it. These relics of feudalism dazzle our girls with their coronets and their other properties, real and theatrical, but it is a safe proposition that the girl who marries one draws a matrimonial blank. It is a delightful and romantic thing to think about all the blood of all the Howards, or Hog-wards as the name should perhaps more correctly be spelled, but is that blood a wholesome and desireable current to have mixed with a pure, unpoisoned American strain? There is not—and we say it advisedly—within the broad metes and bounds of articulate-speaking men, any husband so thoroughly calculated by birth, breeding and training to make the American girl happy, and keep her so, as the American man. The young woman who gives Tom Brown, the Cornell stroke and the pushing broker, the mitten, that she may ally herself with the trappings and gauds of a diseased and dying order, is making a mistake which can bring upon her only regretting, lasting and helpless. The Duke of Wessex or the Prince of Spaghetti or the Furst von Weissnichtwo are shams and delusions in real life, whatever they may be in the society novel. They are pale, colorless echoes of the past, and she that weds with one of them must soon discover how vain a sacrifice she has made of her life. There is no more unhappy marriage than the one that our Daisy Miller arranges with the courtly and elegant Chevalier von Habennichts.

STEALING A MINERAL SPRING.

A Practical Joke that Astonished a Crowd at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Oct. 6.—A huge practical joke was recently played here. It grew out of competition between certain of the spring proprietors. The recent discovery of several new mineral springs created a flutter lest they should supercede the old ones. One of the new springs, somewhat tauntingly named the "Favorite," had been developed at great expense. This spring and all its elegant surroundings were kept carefully closed from visitors until the season was at its height, and all the appointments of the new mineral candidate for popular favor were made perfect. Finally it was announced that the spring would be opened to the public on a certain morning.

The morning came, and brought a great many to see and taste the waters of the new spring. It was flowing splendidly, both of gas and water. It boiled up into the glas globes beautifully and in overflowing abundance, emitting a pleasant gurgling sound.

Presently, while hundreds were gathered about it, the musical murmer of the spring ceased; then the bubbles disappeared; then the water sank out of sight. Was the spring lost? Oh, no, it had only been stolen. Over at the Hathorn Spring the suction power of a ten-horse engine had been secretly applied to that hole in the ground, and just as the new spring was about to establish its claim of being the "Favorite," it was made to appear like an ignominious failure by being pumped almost dry.

Lifelike Remains.

"It is not generally known," said Stephen A. Douglas, "that the remains of my father, reposing there in that vault at the base of the Doughas monument, are as well preserved to-day as ever. He died in 18861, just a month before the first battle of Bull Run. His body was embalmed at that time, put in an air-tight casket, which again was enclosed in an iron coffin. When the monument was erected in his honor in 1866 the iron case on top of the glass cover over his face was removed, and his features were as lifelike and unchanged as ever. In 1880, nineteen years after the death, the air-tight casket was inclosed in a zinc coffin, which in turn was put into a marple sarcophagus, in which it still rests. On that occasion again the face was exposed to view. It had not changed a particle. There was not the slightest indication of decay, and a physician residing in the neighborhood of the monument tells me that the body, if not unduly disturbed, will remain as it is for many, many years to come."

AT Potsdown Hill, England, an extremely curious graveyard relic was recently found. It was a human skeleton in a good state of preservation, which was burried in the chalky soil of the locality in the second century. The skeleton was six feet in length, and in its left hand were found twenty-two Roman coins.

The Reason to Expect the Re-election of Mr. Cleveland.

What reason is there to expect the re-election of Cleveland?

The American people have seldom refused a re-election to a Presidential candidate, and then under peculiar circumstances not now existing. John Quincy Adams was beaten in 1828 because of the popular belief that he had formed an unholly allegiance with Henry Clay in 1824 whereby Jackson was defrauded. Martin Van Buren was defeated because the misery and distress of 1837 was attributed to his Administration and because the impression prevailed that he was devoid of popular sympathies. Mr. Cleveland's Administration has been industrious, honorable, and successful. The closing months find business prosperous, crops large, and the expectation of continued prosperity general. Take Maine's election as indicate of the popular feeling. In that State the Republicans increased their vote 2 per cent., the Democrats increased theirs 5 per cent. Mr. Cleveland is supported by substantially a united party, to whose voting strength, something more than half the electors of the country, is added that large silent, but potent factor, the conservative class. The campaign disclosses negitively one significant fact. To be succeeful a minority must be active, energetic, militant. The laboring oar is on the minority. Yet beyond expectant politicans in the Republican party the campaign of Harrison stirs no enthusiasm, brings out no great masses of people. Eliminate Blaine from the canvass and the demonstrations would be lifeless. We need not look beyond Chicago for conformation of assertion. No great meetings have been held here or in the vicinage having for their purpose the defeat of Cleveland. And the commerce of the city has been practically uninterupted during the whole canvass, a situation unprecedent in Presidential years.

All this aside, however, there is one excellent reason for holding the view that Mr. Cleveland will be re-elected. The people of the United States are alive to their own interest, and a majority of them will support and sustain an Executive who has proposed and defends against all sophistries that tariff taxes shall be reduced and that the Government, which is sustained only by levies upon the people, shall have no money than its honest and economical administration costs. Becloud it as one may, this is all there is of the one proposition that ought to be, and that in all probability will be approved.

M'CULLOCH FOR CLEVELAND.

The ex-Secretary of the Treasury Favors Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury under three Republican administrations, will vote for Cleveland and Thurman next month, if the weather shall permit him to go to the polls, at his summer home and legal residence in Montgomery county, Md. Mr. McCulloch has high regard for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurman personally, but his chief reason for supporting them is that they stand for a liberal and progressing reform of the tariff.

Mr. McCulloch refers to his letter to the Philadelphia Academy of Music meeting, which indorsed the President's message in January last, and to the following recommendations from his own annual report as Secretary of the Treasury, in December, 1883:

First, that the existing duties upon raw materials, which are to be used in manufactures, should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade.

Second, that the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are the least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced. This also can be effected without prejudice to our export trade.

Mr. McCulloch had hoped that the Republican National Convention would this year adopt similar declarations. On the contrary, it made economic declarations which render it impossible for him to stand upon its platform or support its candidate. He had hoped to see the Republican party take a liberal and progressive position on the tariff, but as it had abandoned this position to the Democrats and taken a reactionary course he has been compelled to turn away from it for a time. He still hopes that the Republican party, may be brought to its senses, so that men of liberal ideas can once more affiliate with it.

English, American Workmen.

Wages average somewhat lower in England than they do here, but there is compensation for this in low prices that prevail. The English workmen, instead of occupying a room in tenement or a floor in one of those ugly, bare, brick rows peculiar to American mill town, generally has his own cottage, a small one, but sufficient for his needs, and attached to a little garden where he may swallow a mouthful of fresh air occasionally and indulge the national taste for flowers. He pays less for his bread and less for his beer than he does in America. While we may pay from $5 to $7 a ton for coal, he is supplied at $3. His rents are much lower than ours. His clothes, hats, shoes, carpets, window glass, nails, tinware and ordinary household fittings are from 25 to 50 per cent. less in price than the same article here. An English tailor will fit him with an overcoat for $8 that he will not be able to duplicate here for $20. When he wants to read he buys books—not shabby reprints, but good soundly printed volumes, for a third less than in New York. He pays 24 cents for *Harper's* and the *Century*, while we pay 30. He can buy a piano for half the price charged by American manufacturers. He can travel more cheaply on railroad, buses and boat, live more reasonably at restaurants and hotels when he has occasion, see plays and hear concerts for less than is charged in our city, and experience many other advantages that comport with and result from a system of low prices. The protectionist who pictures him a wretched creature clothed in rags and lean with hunger puts him in a false aspect.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Disparaging the Horse.

A writer in one of our contemporaries thinks the intelligence of the horse is greatly overated, and submits the result of his observations as evidence: I have seen horses walk around a post until they had wound up the bridle and then stand there with their heads bound down to the post, because they didn't have sense enough to walk the other way and unwind the bridle. I have seen them get a foot over the bridle when tied to a ring in the pavement, and then go into fits because they didn't have sense enough left to lift their feet over the bridle again. I have seen them prance around in a burning barn, with their tails and manes on fire, and burn to death, because they did not have sense enough to run out. Anybody can steal a horse without any objection from the horse. A horse will stand and starve and freeze to death with nothing between him and a comfortable stall and plenty of oats except an old door that he could kick down with one foot, or that could be opened by removing the pin with the teeth. If this is a high degree of intelligence even in a brute, then I am lacking in that article myself. Compared with the dog, the elephant, or even the parrot, the horse seems to me to be a perfect fool.

What Could He Tell "Pa?"

Clara (shyly)—"You will have to gain papa's consent first, Mr. Sampson ere I give you my answer." Mr. Sampson (heart throbbing with hope)—"Can I see him at once, dear Clara?" "I think so, Mr. Sampson; and papa is so absurdly practical, he may ask some foolish questions." "What will he ask?" "He may want to know how much you are worth, and oh, Mr. Sampson—George (and the name drooped so sweetly from her lips)—what will you tell him?"—*Texas Siftings.*

The Number of the Stars.

The total number of stars that one can see, says Prof. E. S. Holden, in the August number of the *Century*, will depend very largely upon the clearness of the sky and the keenness of the sight. In the whole celestial sphere, there are about six thousand stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3,000, would be visible on any clear night. But the stars near the horizizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest one can there be seen. As a result of this observation, it is not likely that more than 2,000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by any ordinary eye. About 2,000 other stars are so near the south pole that they never rise in our latitude. Hence, out of 6,000 supposed to be visible, 4,000 only ever come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey toward the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find stars of fainter and fainter light; but the number cannot go on increasing forever in the same ratio as with the brighter magnitudes, because, if it did, the whole sky would be a blaze of starligt. If telescopes with powers far exceeding our present ones were made, they would no doubt show new stars of twentieth, twenty first, etc., magnitudes; but it is highly probable that the number of such successive orders of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eighth, ninth, and tenth magnitudes, for example.

The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question; but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky that have been searchingly examined by various telescopes of successively increasing apertures, the number of new stars found is by no means in proportion to the increased instrumental power. If this be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be that after all, the stellar system can be experimentally shown to be the finite extent, and to contain only a finite number of stars.

In the whole sky, and eye of average power will, as above stated, see about 6,000 stars. With a telescope, this number is greatly increase, and the most powerful instrument of modern times will show 100,000,000. Of this number, not one out 100 has ever been catalogued at all.

In all, 314,926 stars, from the first to the ninth and one-half magnitudes, are contained in the northern sky, or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with a three-inch object glass.

The Growth of Luxury.

Prosperity encourages luxury; luxury is enervating, and encourages sloth; luxury tends to produce, and in the world's history has often produced, national decay. Now, the growth of luxury for the last half centuary has been very great and very general. We do not merely mean that the rate of living has advanced. This of itself is not necessarily to be deplored in any class, and in some classes is a matter for serious congratulation. That an agricultural laborer, for instance, should be able to procure more food, better clothing, better housing, and better education for his children than he could fifty years ago is a matter to rejoice over, and a state of things to secure by every proper means. What we mean is, that the scale of comfort deemed necessary by every class has enormously grown. And the tendency is ever upward. Young men beginning life try to start where fathers leave off. Some quarter of a centuay ago there was a discussion in the newspapers as to the prudence or otherwise of young persons in the upper classes marrying on an income of three hundred a year. Three times that amount would be considered inadequate by the critics who conducted the discussion.—*Quarterly Review.*

A REMARKABLE funeral took place at Binghampton. Dr. Wheaton, an old and influential citizen, a believer in the dogma of "good cheer," died, after having directed that no outward signs of morning be assumed at his funeral. Accordingly the friends of the family, when they met at the appointed hour, were astonished to find the widow and her daughters of the deceased attired in the purest white and wearing boquets of flowers. The corpse lay on a sofa covered by a many colored robe, and was not removed to the coffin until the last minute.

"PA, do you know that this is my eighteenth birthday?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Pa, I want you to do me a great favor on my birthday," and the beautiful girl buried her glowing face on the paternal bosom.

"And what is the favor my little girl wants?"

"Pa, you have influence with the city council, have't you?"

"Well, yes, my dear."

"Then have them move that gas lamp away from right in front of our gate."

Thus it was that the fond father discovered that a daughter isn't a little girl always. She had a beau.

THE kicker is a developer; the croaker is an incubus. The kicker incites to improvement; the croaker to indignation and resentment. The kicker is only heard when he is given one-dollar accommodations at three-dollar rates; the croaker would be just as noisy if he was getting three-dollar accommodations and paying nothing. The kicker is a lively, jovial, progressive fellow; the croaker is a dismal nuisance who lags superfluous on stage.

BROKER—"I'm sorry, Uncle Rastus, that I can't do anything for you this morning, but charity, you know, begins at home."

Uncle Rastus—"All right, sar, I'll call around at yo' house this ebenin' 'bout 7, sah."

BETWEEN disease and the many cheap preparations which are palmed off under the name of blood purifiers, take your chances with disease, until you procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the only blood purifier. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

A PHILADELPHIA boy, who was anxious to follow in the foot-steps of Buffalo Bill, lassoed a lady in the street the other day and was held in $500 bail for his future good behavior. The little fellow had practiced on the hydrant for several days before he tried his hand as a public performer.

EVERY wife and mother in the country should know the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier. It gives tone, health, and strength, to the vital organs, corrects all irregularities, and xpels impurities from the system. Young and old use it. Price $1.

THE very old custom has grown up of leaving visiting cards on poets' and at other places of resort tourists in Europe. Several prett ces are said to have grown out of ances formed through these visi during the past summer.

Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their cleansing their systems, Livers, Kidneys, Stomach a healthy activity. Such the famous California li Syrup of Figs.

A "corn crusher" ed agricultural impl a man who weighs liable a corn crush country call for.