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The Chestertown Transcript.

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NOTE THIS!

We Don't Claim

to give you the whole earth and throw in the planet Jupiter as a kerosene lamp, but

We Do Claim

to show the Largest Assortment, Newest Styles and Lowest Prices in Staple Dry Goods, Fancy Notions, Boots and Shoes and Stylish Clothing, that are shown in this town, and

We Do Claim

(and comparison will prove our claim) that we can save you one dollar out of every five you spend. If you are tired of complaining of hard times, and are alive to your own interest, test our claim, and you will find it no idle boast, but a solid fact. Our trade is steadily increasing, and counts among it the most careful and closest buyers of this community who are alive to their interest and buy where they can do the best, regardless of the many impossibilities advertised by others.

WM. T. WRIGHT,

1-1-y. The Leader of Low Prices.

J. H. C. LEGG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
213 ST. PAUL Street, Baltimore, Md.

Prompt attention paid to all professional business. Nov. 21-tf.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'S STORE.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.

Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Produce and Foreign Fruits,
118 E. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

We report all sales daily and send checks every Monday; oftener if desired. We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The People's Bank of Baltimore. Jan 1-y

C. WRIGHT SPRY,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
seccessors to Wright & Sparks.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. [illegible] Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
303 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 309 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Wholesale LIQUOR DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Brandies, etc.
PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

THE VERDICT
—ON—
LEA'S
TABLE CORN MEAL,
HOMINY
AND
Hominy GRITS,
IS
"BEST."
AND THEIR USE SUSTAINS IT.
The Wm. Lea & Sons Co.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Have You Tested Them

If you have, we need not tell you of their sterling qualities. If not, to those we say the next time you want a

Good Dress Shoe,

a Shoe that has all the Appearance, Fit and Comfort of a hand-made Shoe. Try Goslee's $2.50 Good Year Welt, Whole Vamp Calf Bel., 'tis the best thing in the market for the money.

You Know
All About Our Reliable $3 Shoe.

NICE LINE OF
Men's Hand-Made Shoes

A variety of styles always in stock. Then, if we don't happen to have exactly what you want, we can make any conceivable style, at short notice, and a fit guaranteed.

FULL LINE OF LOW-PRICED GOODS!
Men's Solid Shoes for $1· an extra one for $1.25.

LADIES!

We have just the thing you have been looking for. A Shoe that in it is combined the three essential qualities—Appearance, Comfort and Durability. Then it only costs you $2.50 to wear this Shoe. We have it made and know exactly what we are talking about. You ask some of your lady friends about them, they are scattered around quite generally, and if this one is not nice enough, look at our

HAND-MADE SHOE FOR $3.50.

We can also make you any style you want for less mony than they will cost you in the city and guarantee a fit in every case.

SUBSTANTIAL LINE OF
Children's School Shoes

A Heavy Solar Tip from 11 to 2 for $1.25. This is a Shoe that will wear well. 5½ to 10½ 90 cents. Then we have them in better qualities in like proportion. Fine line of Children's and Misses' Hand-Made goods at popular prices.

INFANTS' SHOES C. D. AND E. WIDTH.

WE WILL CLOSE
WHAT BOOTS WE HAVE

on hand at a Reduction that will pay you to come and see. Come in while you can get the desired sizes. We will save you your money on any thing you want in the Shoe line. Come, see and be convinced.

M. T. GOSLEE,
UNDER SDAM'S HALL.

STIEFF PIANOS
GRAND, UPRIGHT & SQUARE
UNSURPASSED IN
TONE AND DURABILITY

1885—New Orleans Exposition—Two Gold Medals for Upright and Square.
1881—Boston (Mass.) Exposition—First Prize for Square Grand.
1878—Paris Exposition—For Square and Upright Pianos.
1876—Philadelphia Centennial—For Square, Upright and Grand.

AND ALSO OVER
200 FIRST PREMIUMS
At State and County Fair

Have the endorsement of over 100 different Colleges and Schools as to their durability.

A large assortment of SECOND-HAND PIANOS always on hand. General wholesale agents for Palace Organs.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

Pianos taken in Exchange, also thoroughly repaired. Send for Illustrated Piano and Organ Catalogue.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
9 N. Liberty Street.
BALTIMORE, MD.

We refer, by permission, to Miss NETTIE O. CRANE, organist of St. Timothy's Church, Catonsville, Md. apr25-6m.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE
LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!
INSURE YOUR HOMES!
INSURE YOUR STOCK!
—AGAINST—
FIRE and LIGHTNING
—IN THE—
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Connecticut.
Assets, ... $10,071,509.65
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Connecticut.
Assets, ... $5,305,004.23

Losses paid on buildings damaged by lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

HARRY L. BOYD,
Fire Insurance Agent,
July 11—y. Chestertown, Md.

OPPORTUNITIES!

Offered to those intending the purchase of CLOTHING. No special sale, but our entire stock, embracing FOUR FLOORS, stacked with the Finest Clothing, all our own make, and marked down to the manufacturers' cost.

LIKES,
BERWANGER & CO.,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,
10 & 12 East Baltimore Street.

PIONEER PEACH TREE GUANO.

We inform our patrons and the public in general, that we are still manufacturing fertilizers, with better and greater facilities than we ever had before. Being pioneers in the manufacture and introduction of PEACH TREE GUANO, we can offer the farmer a fertilizer for peach trees which will also destroy the insects on roots, that is unsurpassed, both in quality and price, the many testimonials below confirming the same. A trial of our Peach Tree Guano will convince those who have never used any, that it pays well to fertilize peach trees with these goods, and more especially so, now that grain is so low.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS, CHEMICALS, Etc.
FACTORY—BALTIMORE, MD.
Eastern Shore Office—:VOSHELL HOUSE CORNER, Chestertown, Md.

—AGENTS—
MR. GUS. PORTER, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
MR. JOHN McCLOUD, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

CHURCH HILL, Q. A. Co., MD., Dec. 28th, 1889.
MESSRS. C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Gentlemen: In the spring of 1888 I used your Pioneer Peach Tree Guano in my old orchard, at the same time the trees were trimmed up close and the ground well worked. The result from the guano and working was excellent, as the trees bore a large and profitable crop. As they had never borne to any extent before, the crop was a surprising one. I am fully satisfied that it pays to fertilize your peach trees, and for that reason want more of your guano for them this spring.
Very respectfully, MRS. MIRIAM A. BARCUS.

PRICE'S STATION, Q. A. Co., MD., Dec. 13th, 1889.
MESSRS. C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Gentlemen: I can truly say it pays to use your Peach Tree Guano. I have used it for two years, and the results have been surprising. I notice that the fruit is better colored, finer size and the chances for a crop must be more certain. Stable manure makes the wood spongy, the phosphate matures the wood, making it stand the winter better. A neighbor's wonderful result for several seasons with your Peach Tree Fertilizer, induced me to use it, and I am glad to say that I do not regret having done so. E. B. WALLS.

CHURCH HILL, Q. A. Co., MD., Dec. 23d, 1889.
MESSRS. C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Gentlemen: I used your Peach Tree Guano the spring of this year, both on the "Home" farm and my own, near Barclay Station, and from the good results given me by the use of same, I am convinced *that it does pay to fertilize your peach trees.* It not only invigorates the trees, thereby increasing the prospects of a crop, also sizes up and colors the fruit, thus insuring a better price for the same.
Yours respectfully, J. FRANK TEMPLE.

MILLINGTON, Dec. 23d, 1889.
C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Dear Sirs: I used your Peach Tree Compound on my young peach orchard last spring. My peaches were superior to the majority of peaches shipped from this station. I attribute their superiority to the use of your fertilizer.
Yours respectfully, E. W. SPEAR.

I. WILLIAM HINES,
OF CHESTERTOWN,
is now located in Baltimore, Maryland, with the well-known firm of
I. HAMBERGER & SONS,
Fine Clothing and Tailoring,
122 East Baltimore St.,
ADJOINING B. & O. R. R. BUILDING,
and will be glad to see his friends and acquaintances. Sept. 26—tf

THOMPSON LINE CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS, GASOLENE AND BITUMINOUS COAL.
Kainit, Salts, Laths, Lime, Plastering Hair, Cement, Plaster and Seeds.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DAYTONS,
Road Carts, Buckboards & Wagons
of every description.
We also have the agency for THE REMINGTON and the "WORLD" TYPE-WRITERS. Every business man should have one.
FREIGHTING!
Our Schooners, the "ADAMS" and "REMITTANCE," are still running in our line, soliciting freight. Advancement made on grain to reliable parties.
JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
Feb. 28, 1889. MANAGER.

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
My prices for JULY will be $5.25 for Egg and Nut and $5.50 for Stove.
J. T TWILLEY.
July 18, 1889.—tf

Beautiful New Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, only $165. New Organs, only $31. Greatest Bargains Ever Offered. Est. 28 Years. GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. Washington, N. J., U. S. A.

LITTLE JOE'S CRADLE.

BY IRA C. EDWARDS.

Yer meen it all rite, Mr. Preechir,
An' I thank yer fur what ye have sed;
An' I s'pose you air right, but a creetur
Can't smile when his heart is like led.
Yer say the Lord knows what He's doin',
An' maybe He does, but it's quare
That He'd bring to our home grief 'n ruin
By robbin that crib over thar'.

Yer say little Joe is with Jesus,
That it's wicked 'n rash to rebel,
An' I know that yer say just t' ease us
That he might a growed up jist fur hell.
Yer words don't give much conserlashun,
Tho' yer meen it ter lighten our woe,
But yer can't lift this black deserlashun
As long as the boy has ter go.

I thank yer fer comin' ter see us
But we can't see the thing in your way;
An' yer don't say a word that'll free us
From the grief that is on us to-day.
Es fer me, I kon bare up agin it,
'Coz I am a man, tuff an' strong,
But jist look at Jinny a minit,
An' say if yer think she'll last long.

Her poor heart is br'akin' with sorrer,
She has sot there all day 'n all nite,
An' she won't come away, coz to-morrer
She knows he'll be put out o' sight.
I've tried to pick up all his trinkets,
His stockin's 'n shoes 'n his bib,
An' hide 'em away in the closets,
But I can't find a place fur the crib.

I don't seet no good in yer talkin',
Nor see what's the use fer ter pray,
When all that is left o' the baby
Is only a lump o' cold clay.
He's dead, sir; but God never done it,
He wouldn't go back on us so.
If we've sinned we must 'a' begun it
By worshipin' poor little Joe.

If yer can't chirk up little Jinny,
An' git her away from her dead,
An' start the hot tears from her eyelids,
What's almost burnt out o' her hed:
If yer only cood git her to cryin'
'Twould help her to bare it tha say,
But I don't think 'twill help her a bit, sir,
Jist now if a hundred would pray.

Now stop, sir! she air not rebellious,
That kind o' harrangin' won't do;
She allus been meek 'n forgivin',
An' God knows her better than you.
An' if you would do most ter help us,
Don't stop fur preech or ter pray,
But jist make a sneek kinder quiet
'N take little Joe's cradle away.

MONEY.

An Epitome from Perry's Introduction to Political Economy.

T. D. BOWERS, OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

Of all the great forces which exercise their power over the character and life of an individual, there is none which prove so potent a factor in this direction as does money. An offspring of the mind of man, its influence over his being is twofold; it brings out in their true light all the good qualities in his heart, and it makes manifest the opposite of those good qualities, thus showing all the attributes of the man. It is a something over which he apparently exercises great control; but still it is a force which often proves his master. When rightly *used*, such grand and enobling qualities as honesty, generosity and integrity are excited. How beautiful and good it is to see a man honestly endeavoring to lay by for his future welfare means which neither stealth nor lust have helped to gain. How grand and noble it is to look upon that man when wealth has been secured, generously bestowing upon his country and upon his fellowmen institutions and conveniences, which, when his head shall have been laid under earth, will stand as witnesses of the joys and comforts which his benevolence engendered. Comfort, say one, in worldly circumstances, is a condition which every man is justified in striving to obtain by all worthy means. He that has money and expends it frugally and intelligently will not be lacking in any human comfort. It enables him to make his once humble hut the gaudy palace, and enables him to provide, in a bountiful manner, for those who are near and dear to him. Contrast it, if you please, that home where pleasure reigns supreme, where the voices of prattling children make glad the hearts of their parents, where conveniences and educational facilities are not wanting; to the lowly hut where poverty wields the sceptre of oppression, where wranglings among the members of the family are not unfrequent and where no sign of healthful amusement and education doth appear, and we cannot fail to observe the blessings which money bestows. By the wrong use of money such degrading and debasing qualities as avarice, vice, intemperance and fraud are aroused. How sad it is to see *man*, the grandest of God's creations, lowering himself to the level of a brute by grinding and wrenching from others their just and honest savings. How heartrending is it to behold a man, once loved by all, the victim of that awful curse, intemperance. Yet too often wealth encourages vice. What a contrast between that embodiment of integrity, godliness and truth, in whom the community trusts, and that image of depravity and fallen dignity, whom we once admired, but now scorn. Here we cannot fail to observe the curses which the use of money bring.

But we will treat of money from an economic, not a moral point of view. As far back as the date of creation, nations and tribes have been known to trade with one another. Although these exchanges were not so numerous and complicated as they now seem to be, they were exchanges nevertheless, and involved the changing hands of various articles of value. Cattle were exchanged for cattle, lands for lands and articles of rare value for other precious articles. Yet, with all such exchanges, we have never heard of an exchange of anything for actual money until Abraham bought of Ephron a burial place for his family, and even then it was not real money. At that period a man's wealth was not calculated by the coined money he possessed. Had it been so I don't suppose there would been a man on the face of the globe but would have been as poor as the mendicant who roams our streets to-day seeking alms from those who have to give. But when men were spoken of with regard to their wealth, the number of cattle or other like property that he possessed was always meant. Whenever we see the word riches as applied to a man's condition mentioned in the Bible, not ever do we see the word or thing dollar mentioned; but always and invariably the number of cattle that one has. For instance, Abraham was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. Likewise with Isaac, his son and many others; so that we see that in ancient times the people were not blessed with that commodity which serves as the best medium of exchanges as *money*. Thus as the ages progressed the minds of men become more and more awake to the necessity of having some more convenient and suitable instrument to further their exchanges, consequently they invented the wonderful yet simple thing—money. The first money coined of which we have any record was that choined by Pheidon, King of Argos, in Greece. This word *money* is derived from the name of a temple dedicated to Juno *moneta* to which the Roman merit was attached. The name went first to the mint and then to that which was coined there. The Romans first coined *silver* in the year 269 B. C., but bronze money was in vogue centuries previous, and according to Phiny an image was stamped thereon showing that this money was a representative value of cattle. [Note 1.—Our word pecuniary comes from the Latin word pecus, meaning a herod.] The earliest recorded mention of purchase and sale was about 2,000 B. C., and throws much light upon the conditions of trade in those early times, and gives a glimpse of the money then used. But how different is the money now used. Money is a standard of comparison in values. All values of every kind rest back for their basis on a comparison; and all articles must of necesity have a standard from which to reckon their value, just as the inch is the standard of length, because it of itself possesses length; and just as the pint is the standard of capacity, because it has capacity; so is the dollar the standard of value because it of itself possesses value. The value of money is precisely the same as the value of anything else; it fluctuates much in the same way, yet there is a difference, and that difference is that money is a standard by which all values of all other things are compared. As an illustration of this point, a case of value only where money plays no part whatever. I have a horse for which I have no immediate use, and my neighbor has a cow with which he is willing to part. I want the cow and John wants the horse, and both of us, after preliminary examination, agree to exchange the one for the other. We do so without ever thinking of a third thing as a standard with which to compare the value of the respective properties. This is a case of exchange known as barter. But here comes along a drover who has a horse worth in *money* sixty dollars, and a cow worth twenty dollars. I pay him twenty dollars for the cow and John pays him $60 for the horse. Immediately money steps in as a means of determining the real value of the respective goods. Some things are sold at a value estimated in money and not for money itself. Suppose in the above example John and I have reciprocal dealings with the drover, we giving him things and he giving us equivolents other than money; there is no need that we pay him the money for the goods; but it is necessary that we know what value will be reckoned against us on account of these two articles in the final settlement, and this can be through the use of the *denominations* of money only. "Illustrations of this kind," says Perry, "display the important fact that money as a denomination is used in thousands of cases, as in estimates, bargainings, etc., in which money as a commodity is not used at all, or if at all only to pay off small balances. Whether the thing dollar or only the denomination dollar be used, the nature of money as involving a comparison and as involving a standard is equally illustrated. Money as a standard has, strictly speaking, but one function—to serve as a standard of comparison and to serve as a measure of values. The reason that money is so acceptable is not because it is pretty, but because of its value. What we mean by value is that it is so convenient. Having been paid for a service in money, we can in turn use the money for purchasing another service, without, as did the ancients, driving a cow, mule or sheep to market when a suit of clothes or a ton of hay was wanted. The fact that money is used as a standard of values does not constitute its value. An ounce of gold is worth within a very little as much as an ounce of gold money. But as has been said before, it makes money a more convenient instrument to be used in payment for services. Some people, and indeed, great thinkers, have fallen into the error of supposing that money is a representative of debt. Macleod says: "The quantity of money in any country represents the amount of debt there would be if there was no money; and hence, where there is no money there can be no debt." Now, indeed, this can be proved to be a wrong idea. Some countries, particularly the United States, have in circulation paper-money which merely represents debt, and because of this there may be some ground for Mr. Macleod's supposition; and again because money is frequently used to pay debts previously contracted, and debts are usually contracted in terms of money, gives another seeming proof of his statement. But Mr. Macleod himself admits that "no substance possesses so many advantages for money as a metal; and all civilized nations have agreed therefore, to adopt a metal as money." Gold and silver are an independent merchandise, because their coinage makes them a measure of the value of all other merchandise. Paper-money is nothing but a promise to pay, so that money is either an equivalent for merchandise or a promise to pay it. What is a Dollar? Since 1834 it has been a metal compound consisting of nine parts pure gold and one part a hardening alloy, and weighing 25⅘ grains troy. Having been made by law a dollar it established a standard of values, Congress endeavored from the beginning, and again in 1878 to make a different kind of dollar out of silver, but it finally stopped in 1883, so that with one small exception the gold dollar was, from 1834 to 1880, the standard dollar of the United States. What is a dollar bill? It is nothing but a a promise to pay a dollar. It makes no difference by whom issued, whether by a government or by a bank, it is nothing but a promissory note. It represents that the issuer of the said note is indebted to the holder thereof to the amount mentioned; and any time he desires, unless otherwise prescribed, to present the note at the bank or treasury of the United States, he can secure in payment the standard gold dollar. This is where some have erroneously gotten the idea that money is a representative of debt. Different nations and tribes formerly used different things to represent their money. Indians used belts of beads as their money, of which 360 of the beads made what they called a string of wampum. These they exchanged with the colonists for different articles. The white string being worth 5 shillings and the black one 10 shillings. The Cathaginians had a kind of a leather money. Even in Europe kings have resorted to the issuing of leather money. China had in the 13th century a money made from the middle bark of a mulberry tree, cut in round pieces and stamped with the image of the sovereign. In 1834 our gold dollar was reduced 4.45 per cent. in weight and 1.81 per cent. fineness, but still it was called a dollar. The new dollar was now the standard and was considered less valuable than the old one. This made prices a little higher and the denomination dollar meant a little less. An important inference from this is that the only way to keep the measure of values steady is to keep the thing itself steady, whose denomination furnishes the measure. Mr. Carey has called money the instrument of association, and its denomination should accordingly mean the same from one year to another. Legislation has always proved itself a formidable foe to exchanges, but in the way of changing the measure of the value it proves itself a greater foe. In 1862 Congress enacted a law that its own paper promises to pay gold dollars should pass in lien of the dollars themselves, and should be a legal tender for all debts, public or private, except tariff duties and public debt interest. This consequently brought in a new medium and also a new measure if it can be called such. The gold dollar was the standard with which the variations in the greenbacks were compared. This continued for more than sixteen years. The variations from day to day were small in comparison to those from year to year. The first greenbacks were worth only seventy-two cents in gold before the end of the year in which they were coined, 1862. They waned and waxed until the year 1875 when Gen. Grant signed the bill to provide for the resumption of *specie* money. This became operative in 1879. Gold has been found by experience to be the steadiest in purchasing power, therefore it is the best money.

The great reason that gold and silver constitutes the best money is that these metals have been found by experience to be less subject to fluctuation in their value than any known articles. For since money is the standard of value, it is plainly seen, that that which is to serve as money must be very valuable and as little liable to fluctuation as possible. Gold and silver have or are the only two metals found to meet this requirement, and consequently wise thinking nations have selected them as their standards.

Silver has experienced since 1876 a decline in value, has been subject to some variations owing to the discovery of the mines of the new world by the Spaniards.

In 1797 when the mint was first established the legal rate of exchange on the two metals was fixed at 1 to 15, which was an under value in gold, and had a decided tendency to drive the gold coins abroad; this was a neglect to be remedied in 1834 when the valuation was fixed at 1 to 16, and this made an under valuation in silver and sent that metal abroad—there fore in 1853, the double standard was abandoned by the United States.

Since 1876 silver has been standing much of the time at 1 to 18. Notwithstanding these variations the metals, gold and silver, have been in the past, the steadiest in their value of any articles known, and Mr. Perry assigns five reasons, and excellent ones too, why they will continue to be so.

1st. The demand for these metals is very steady. One only needs to consider the two uses to which they may be put in order to be convinced of this fact. They are in demand as money. They are in demand for use in the arts. It is the great demand for any article that gives to it its value, and the continued uses to which an article can be put makes it all the more valuable. Perry says since the value does not depend on one use but on many, an ounce of bullion of standard fineness destined for the smelting pot is worth within a trifle as much as an ounce of coined money.

2nd. The cost of production of these metals is very uniform. Under a heavy demand there is a steady supply of these metals. Nature has scattered these precious metals all over the earth, and by so doing has made manifest her intention that these metals should be the money of the nations. The great quanity of these metals is favorable to their steady value; accumulating from time to time so rapidly, they receive the annual tribute from the mines, just as the ocean receives her supply from rivers, and parts with the annual loss by abrasion and shipwreck as the sea yields its waters to evaporation, without sensible loss in volume. The yearly supply and waste are so small in comparison to the whole mass; and therefore the relation of the whole mass to the uses of this world, as well as the purchasing power of any given portion, remain comparatively steady.

4. The fluency of these metals is favorable to a steady value.

5. The durability of the precious metals is favorable to a steady value of the money made from them, because they may pass around very rapidly, and without much loss from abrasion. Another reason why gold and silver constitute the best money is that governments have little to say or do about the value, quantity, or mode of circulation of such money. The difference between gold and silver money and paper money is that the former is wholly self-regulating, while the other is the creature of some government which determines the creditors of its issue, and secures the reality of its redemption. The fact that coinage adds nothing, or very little, to the value of the metals we have proved above, but it simply attests the quantity and quality of the metal in the coin. Of the value governments say nothing. That depends on man's judgment and not on edists. No law of this land can make the value of gold more. The law says a dollar shall consist of 25⅘ grains troy of gold, nine-tenths fine. The mint stamps it as of that weight and fineness, and it does not look to the government for its value.

BROWN—Just think of it! Even our silver dollar has a woman's face on it. Smith—That may be: but every one I take home has a woman's hands on it too quick. —*Yankee Blade.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELP.

SHAD ROE WITH MASHED POTATOES.—After a shad roe has been washed in cold water wipe it dry, put it into a frying-pan containing two tablespoons of lard, butter or drpipings, season it with salt and pepper, cover the pan to prevent the spattering of the fat while the roes are being cooked, and fry it for about twenty minutes, turning it several times to insure its complete browning; as soon as a roe is put over the fire peel and slice a quart of potatoes, put them over the fire in plenty of salted boiling water, and boil them until they are tender enough to press through a colander with a potato masher; when the potatoes are soft drain them by pouring them into a colander; when all the water has run off put with them a heaping tablespoon of butter and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper, and mash them through the colander, letting them fall lightly upen a hot platter; lay the shad roe upon the mashed potato and serve the dish hot. Pickle or fresh cucumbers, or any fresh salad, served with the dish, is a great addition to it.

OYSTER SAUCE.—Boil half pint of small oysters with their liquor in one pint of water until the flavor is well extracted, then strain, pressing the juice well from the oysters, put in a yint of small oysters and stew until puffed; take them out, skim well, and make drawn butter by adding flour and butter; put back the oysters, and when thoroughly heated, serve.

ASPARAGUS.—Large full grown asparagus is the best. Before you begin to prepare it for cooking, set on the fire a pot with plenty of water, and sprinkle into it a spoonful of salt. The asparagus should be all of the same size, reject the woody or lower portions, and scraping the white part which remains. Throw it into cold water as you scrape them. Then tie them up in small bundles with bass or tape, as twine will cut them to pieces. If very young and fresh, it is well to tie them in a piece of coarse net to protect the top. When the water is boiling fast put in the asparagus for twenty or forty minutes according to age. When it is nearly done boiling, toast two or three slices of bread, cutting off the crust, and dip it in the asparagus water in the pot, butter and lay in a hot dish. When you take up the asparagus, drain, unbind the bundle, and heap it upon the toast, the stocks all one way, with bits of butter between. Serve with drawn butter.

SHIRRED EGGS.—Butter as many small dishes, which come for the purpose, as you wish to serve, one for each person; into each dish break two eggs, taking care that each is whole, and does not encroach upon the other enough to disturb the yolk. Sprinkle sparingly with pepper and salt, and put a bit of butter on each. Put them in an oven and bake until the whites are well set. Serve immediately in the same dish in which they are cooked. Each person shirs or mixes them together according to taste. Or the eggs may be shirred altogether in one large earthen or silver dish.

ASPARAGUS OMELETTE.—Prepare same as plain omelet. When ready to fold, place a cup of asparagus, points cooked, hot and seasoned, in the middle of the omelette, double it, and finish the same as jelly omelette.

WHAT is sweeter than roses
That bloom in the beauty of June?
Or the stately and fragrant lilies
Whose bells ring a summer tune?
Ah, sweeter the roses blowing
On the cheeks of those we love,
And the lily of health that's glowing
The cheeks' red rose above.

But how soon the lily and the rose wither in the faces of our American women. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are victims of weaknesses, irregularities fuctional derangements incidental to the sex. If they would use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all these beauty and health-destroying ailments might be warded off and we would hear less about women "growing old before their time."

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

THE EASTERN SHORE of Maryland is confessedly the garden spot of the world; in fact we are inclined to think that Eden was situated here rather than on the other side of Jordan, a supposition which becomes more probable when we recall the story of Adam's fall, which was far more likely to have been due to a luscious Eastern Shore peach than to an ordinary apple. Baltimore is the natural market for the varied products of this section, and the efforts which have been made by the Baltimore SUN to advance the interests of the Eastern Shore and to develop its manifold resources deserve hearty recognition. The SUN knows a good thing when it sees it, and is fond of the Eastern Shore, and the Eastern Shore is no less fond of the SUN, which gives us all the news at home or abroad, and never fails to defend and promote Maryland interests.

The Flight of Ducks.

The redhead can fly all day at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

The blue wing and green wing teals can do 100 miles an hour and take it easy.

The gadwall can do 90 miles. The flight of the wild goose is 100 miles per hour.

A canvasback duck flies at an habitual rate of 80 miles per hour, which is increased in an emergency to 120.

The mallard has a flight of 48 miles an hour; the black duck, pintail, widgeon and wood duck cannot do much better.

TEACAER, examining class in object lesson, pointing to a print "The Angelus"—Now, James, tell me what you see in this picture.

James, promptly—A man and a woman.

Teacher—What are they doing?

James, hesitatingly—Looking for potata bugs, sir.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Miss Hysee—I was encored three times, wasn't I?

Mme Logee—Yes, the company seemed to recognize that you needed practice.—*Puck*

THE alleged poet and the drunken man might often lament together the tendency of their feet to go astray and make bad worse.

Pallette—Has young Dauber any artistic ability?

Mahlstick—Well, I've seen him draw a cork with great success.—*Life.*

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