The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892. VOL. XXX—NO. 49

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. GENESE.
Of Baltimore, will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 26, 1891.

DR. W. E. BARNARD,
—Dentist,—
has located permanently, and will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Howard, Still Pond, Md., for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.

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.

D. B. STEWART COMPANY,
INCORPORATED SEPT. 25, 1890.
(Succeeding D. B. Stewart & Co., established October, 1883.)
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
D. B. Stewart, Pres.; R. G. Nicholson, V-Pres.; G. W. Berry, Treas.; T. G. Newton, Jr., Secy.; H. P. Stewart, Att'y.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
118 E. Pratt, Street, Near Light.
We solicit consignments, and by prompt attention, perseverence and energy, hope to merit a liberal share of the future shipments of our friends and the public.
Reference, by permission, Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. R. NYCE & CO.,
—:PRODUCE:—
Commission Merchants,
123 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
SPECIALTIES:
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Green and Dried Fruits.
REFERENCES.—Third National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; National Valley Bank, Staunton, Va.; Commercial Agencies.
Correspondence Solicited. a9-6m.

WRIGHT & LONEY,
SUCCESSORS to Wright & Sparks,
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

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

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

E. T. COMEGYS,
—DEALER IN—
GRAIN,
—AND—
Agricultural Implements,
OFFICE AND STORE-ROOM UNDER THE "VOSHELL HOUSE,"
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Agent for the
SYRACUSE PLOWS & CASTINGS,
The Celebrated CHAMPION WAGONS,
BUCKEYE BINDERS AND MOWERS,
The T. T. Haydock Carriage Co.'s
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, ROAD WAGONS and SPRING WAGONS.
I am prepared to furnish the farmers with any implement they want at short notice. My aim will be to sell only such implements as I can recommend, and of the best material to be had. I have taken great pain and trouble to inquire into the merits of the above articles.
GRAIN BOUGHT, by either Railroad or Water, for strictly responsible parties.
I hope to secure a portion of your patronage by fair dealing and attention to business.
m24-tf. E. T. COMEGYS.

JOHN W. BORDLEY,
—WITH—
New York Clothing House
102 & 104 E. Baltimore St., Balto., Md.
HAVING connected myself as salesman with this, one of the largest and most reliable clothing houses of the South, I would be glad to show our Immense
Assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits
to my many friends of Kent. Assortment, Cheapness and Quality are our principal attractions.
Respectfully,
JOHN W. BORDLEY.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
10, 12 & 15-DOLLAR SUITS,
Latest Styles,
Latest Makes,
Newest Shades,
Newest Materials.
—ALL—
Our Own Manufacture
WORKMANSHIP, FIT AND WEAR GUARANTEED.
CHILDREN'S SUITS $5,
ALL WOOL (GUARANTEED).
LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST BALTIMORE-MADE CLOTHING,
Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles.

S. BECK. W. S. WALKER.
BECK & WALKER,
FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS.
HAVING BOUGHT THE FACTORY LATELY OWNED BY MR. W. H. CACY, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES,
Fertilizers of All Kinds
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR SPECIAL BRANDS FOR THE SPRING CROP OF 1892:
CORN, OATS,
Asparagus, Potatoes, Tomatoes
AND GENERAL TRUCK.
We are confident that a fair trial of these goods will give satisfactory results, as they are prepared under the personal supervison of MR. P. B. HOLLIS, who is well-known in this community as an experienced agricultural chemist.
BUSINESS OFFICE in the *Kent News* building, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and the public.
Chestertown, March 24, 1892.

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria kills Worms. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

WM. S. CULP,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
COAL and WOOD,
—ALSO—
LIME and BALED HAY.
COAL ALL SIZES.
WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.
Orders left at CHARLES S. SMITH'S promptly attended to.
WILLIAM S. CULP,
March 19, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

C. M. LUCAS,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, ETC.
Watch and Clock Repairing
A SPECIALTY.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
WEDDING PRESENTS
on hand or ordered at short notice.
C. M. LUCAS,
Next door to T. W. Ellason, Jr., High street.

ALWAYS GOOD COLOR.
LEA'S
FLOUR!
Always Good Strength.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One dollar

A RONDEAU OF EASTER.

BY WILL J. LAMPTON.

At Easter time I feel the thrill
Responsive to a bonnet bill,
Which cometh in unasked, unsought—
The aftermath of bonnets bought,
And other things which lightly fill
The wish of women, and her will
To keep it up until—until
I rip and swear, because I'm caught
At Easter time.

The holy rest, the gladsome still,
Which gently as a purling rill
Should soothe my soul and calm my thought
Are busted as they hadn't ought
To be by this same bonnet bill
At Easter time.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

An Elaborate Review of Methods for the Distribution of School Books.

STILL POND, March 6, 1892.

STILL POND ALLIANCE No. 77—*Gentlemen:* Your committee on school books and methods of furnishing the same to the pupils, beg leave to offer the following report. We would preface it, however, by saying that we make no issue with the merchants of the county, as we have positive information that the school board has not in the past provided for their purchase of books on as favorable terms as it or its agent enjoys. Neither do we complain of Mr. Stam, who we esteem as an honorable gentleman, because of the lucrative position he occupies, as it is but human to accept favors when offered. We understand, however, that since the book question has been agitated, that our Examiner has instructed one publishing house at least to sell to a merchant who applied for books on better terms. How near the prices quoted him approach the contract price, your committee is not informed. Your committee, through its chairman, communicated with nearly all of the school examiners of the State, asking for information concerning the management of the public schools in their respective counties, and have received the following answers, which we submit for your information:

Examiner Caroline county writes: Our school board purchase and control the books, and the examiner distributes them to the teachers without compensation for such service. We add to cost price sufficient to cover cost of free books to indigent pupils.

Examiner Dorchester county writes: All books are purchased by the secretary of the school board and deposited in a room adjacent to the office. The teachers order books from the office. A few higher grade books are sold somewhat above actual cost, while quite a number are sold under actual cost.

Examiner St. Mary's county writes: Text-books are furnished our public schools at about publishers' prices; on a few works a small addition is made to cover cost of boxing and freight. Nearly all books are sold at the price paid by the board. No agents are enployed; books are furnished from this office upon order of the teachers, or sold direct to the patrons who apply, at the same price.

Examiner Queen Anne's county writes: The text-books used in the public schools of this county are furnished direct from the examiner's office at publishers' prices, plus the freight. We have no agents, therefore pay no percentage for handling them.

Examiner Talbot county writes: The school board of this county supply books and stationery to the schools from the office at this place upon orders of the teachers. The books are sold to the teachers, and are sold at publishers' prices.

Examiner Montgomery county writes: In this county all books are furnished to the public schools from this office through the teachers at wholesale prices The books are charged to the teachers and deducted from their salaries, and they collect the money from the pupils. The books are packed and shipped by the examiner and sent to the teachers upon their order free of expense.

In all of the above cases, where books are sent to the teachers they are charged with them, they sell them for cash, at the end of the term the amount sold is deducted from their salaries, and on final settlement the books unsold are returned to the school board. You will see from the foregoing that many of the counties have adopted the plan of furnishing the pupils with text-books at the lowest possible cost, and there seems to us no sufficient reason why the patrons of the schools of our own county should not be allowed the same privilege, as the school board of Kent county can contract for and purchase the books just as low as that of any other county.

Our school board has lately published a schedule of prices at which their authorized agent will furnish the books, but it is so far in excess of what they could furnish them themselves, that it is unjust and an onerous burden to the patrons, and besides to obtain even those prices the patron is obliged to go to Chestertown for his books or else pay about 25 per cent. more for them at the country stores. Just how far we are getting the books at cost the following tables will show:

TABLE No. 1.

	Contract price of Ginn & Co's Book Comp'y.	School Bo'd price 1st inst pub...	Price of books No. 1 bought at store	Price of books No. 2 bought at store	Price of books No. 3 bought at store
Sheldon 1st Read.	.12	.20	.23		.23
" 2d "	.24	.32	.40		.39
" 3d "	.34	.45	.55		.51
" 4th "	.40	.62	.80	.80	.71
" 5th "	.58	.87	1.10	1.12	.98
Harvey Ele. Gram Rev.	.34	.42		.45	.60
Harvey English Gram. Rev.	.52	.75	.80		.87
Egglest'n His U.S	.84	1.05			
Ecl'ctic Ge'g. No. 1	.44	.55			.70
" " No. 2	.96	1.00		1.40	1.35
Davies Ele. Algebra, new	.72	1.00	1.25		
" Geomery	.80	1.15			
Swinton's Word Anyl	.28	.45			
Swinton's Lang. Primer	.22	.35			
Swett's Method of Teaching	.80	1.00			
Appleton's Copy Books, 1 to 7	.5	.10	.10	.12	.12
Patterson's Sp'l'r		.18	.23	.23	.20
Raub's Complete Arithmetic		.60		.75	

TABLE No. 2.

	Store No. 1	Store No. 2	Store No. 3	School bo'd price list.
Per cent. higher than contract price	.56	.65	.56¾	.34¾
Per cent. higher than School bo'd price	.21½	.30¼	.22	

In addition to this, your committee find that patrons can buy books in New York and have them mailed to them at a price considerably under the school-board rates. For instance, one of the members of your committee sent to New York and purchased one single book, and had it sent post-paid twenty-two per cent. lower than it is offered on the school-board price list.

The prices named in these tables are based on actual purchases of books, and are therefore indisputable. We have not been able to give prices of all the books used in the county, because we have only been able to secure the contract price list of one publishing house, the American Book Company. This company, on its printed circular, says: We take pleasure in calling your attention to the accompanying list of school and college text-books, which we are desirous of selling direct to boards of education at the lowest net cash rates. These books are in the most general use in all parts of the country and their adoption and purchase by contract direct from the publishers is the most economical way of supplying text-books to pupils. On condition of the adoption of the books named in this list or any part of them by any board of education or other school officers for the term of years provided by law, we agree to furnish the adopted books at the prices named on this list to the board or its authorized agent or to any responsible and reliable dealer designated by the board, who will act as its agent in selling the books at the reduced retail prices fixed by the board of education. These contract prices are for cash, and are not subject to any commission or reduction of any kind. We guarantee that there shall be no advance upon these prices during the term of their adoption and use. We also guarantee the maintainance of the present quality of material, workmanship, style of binding, etc.

Now, it strikes your committee that if our school board would adopt the plan in vogue in several of our counties, they could purchase the books and furnish them to the pupils at about thirty-four per cent. less than they can be bought in Chestertown, and about sixty per cent. less than they can be bought at the average county store. We, your committee, would therefore recommend that the school commissioners of Kent county be requested to give the matter their earnest consideration, and if possible, devise some plan by which the pupils of our public schools may be able to purchase their text-books at a more reasonable price.

Respectfully submitted,
N. BARNARD, Chair.;
HENRY KRUSEN,
W. D. PENNINGTON,
E. M. BONWILL,
H. L. CREW,
Committee.

The report was adopted, and the secretary ordered to offer it to one or both county papers for publication. The following resolutions were adopted, and also ordered to be sent to the county papers:

Resolved. That by the death of Norris Barnard we have lost a brother whose untiring efforts in our cause and unselfish sacrifices for the good of all, had endeared himself to us in a manner that causes his loss to be a matter of the deepest regret and sorrow.

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing widow and family our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved. That the secretary shall present a copy of these resolutions to the family of our late brother.

W. S. MAXWELL,
A. J. HACKETT,
J. P. SUTTON, } Committee.

What Women Like in Men.

Women like honesty of purpose and consideration. They like a man who is interested in their new dresses, who can give an opinion on the fit and who is properly indignant at any article written against women. They like a man who likes them, who doesn't scorn their opinion, who believes in their good taste, who has confidence in them, and who, best of all, knows that the love promised is given him. They like a man who can be strong as a lion when trouble comes, and yet, if one is nervous and tired, can button up a shoe with an amount of consideration that is a mental and physical bracer-up. They like a man who is master of the situation—that is, who has brains enough to help a woman decide what is the best thing to do under the circumstances, and who has wit enough to help a woman to realize, when one of the fairer sex is slightly stubborn, that persuasion is more powerful than all the arguments in the world.

IT WAS Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied, "That depends on the *liver.*" And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point to the pun. The liver active—quick—life rosy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, molehills of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Cure permanently, or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and get well. Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild' pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the mild means. They work effectively, without pain, and leave the system strong. One, little, sugar-coated pellet is enough, although a whole vial costs but 25 cents

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents; by druggists.

Just Like a Man.

When a man slips on a banana peel or anything else his face lights up with astonishment rarely shown on any other occasion. He invarably stops, turns and mentally marks the location of the article, as if he might come that way again some day and it would be just as well to be posted; then looks at his foot quite as curiously, probably dropping a casual observation or two concerning a possible future state of existence. None of these things tend to modify the fact that he slipped, and that he is no more likely to slip again on the same thing than he is to be struck by lightning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Why Leap-Year.

To the inquiry why the leap-years are so called, there appears to be no satisfactory answer. What connection, it may be asked and has been asked, was the year or the added day supposed to have with a leap or with leaping? Were these years regarded as coming with leaps or bounds, as contrasted with the steps or paces of other years? Did days or years leap over something, or were themselves somehow leaped over? All this seems matter for conjecture; and there is nothing left for us but to fall back on "The Century Dictionary's" statement, "The exact reason of the name is unknown."

THE SONG OF THE SHAD.

With donkey weary and worn,
With garments scaly and grim,
The huckster sits in his creaking cart
Venting his vernal hymn.
Yawp! Yawp! Yawp!
Till the neighborhood goes mad.
With a voice of a broken calliope
He sings the song of the shad.

Bawl! Bawl! Bawl!
Thro' the winding village streets
This fiend with the cracked sheet-iron lungs
His echoing cry repeats.
Tho' weary women and men
Do their ears with cotton pad
To the aural drums yet wildly come
The vender's song of the shad.

O man of metal mouth!
O chap with exhaustless wind!
'Tis not yourself you're wearing out
But the patience of mankind!
Yell! Yell! Yell!
'Till the whole town prays, egad!
That a thunder bolt would bore clean through
This shouting, snorting, brawling Sioux
That sings the song of the shad.

—*Boston Courier.*

ALL FOR CLEVELAND AND REFORM.

JAMES A. PEARCE'S SPEECH.

"Is the Democratic Party the Property of the Politicians?

At the meeting of Cleveland Democrats, held at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last, under the auspices of the Maryland Tariff Reform Club, Tariff Reform and its greatest living exponent, Grover Cleveland, received an endorsement, which can give no uncertain impression relative to the presidential preferences of those who were present. Mr. A. Leo Knott presided and made the opening address. Vigorous and interesting speeches were made by Wm. Pinkney Whyte, James Alfred Pearce, Philip D. Laird, James E. Ellegood, John B. Brown and J. Clarence Lane. The resolutions declared "That duty requires that the State Convention be composed of men who understand, and will under all conditions represent the wishes of the people, and that the delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention should be men not only instructed as to the wishes of their constituents, but whose character will guarantee fidelity to the trust reposed in them by the people.

James Alfred Pearce, Kent's most prominent citizen, and one of Maryland's most unwavering advocates of a higher standard political life, and a reform of present methods, clearly set forth the position of the citizens of his county, relative to men and measures in the approaching presidential contest.

Mr. Pearce said: "It is not the custom to hold political mass-meetings until party platforms have been laid down and party candidates have been nominated, but the circumstances which surround the Democratic party to-day in Maryland and elsewhere are not ordinary circumstances, and it is due to those who are to be charged primarily in county and State conventions, and ultimately in the national convention, with the framing of our platform and the selection of our standard-bearer that they should know beforehand from the people themselves what are their wishes and commands in a matter which so vitally concerns their welfare and happiness. Looking into the faces of those who are here to-night, and listening to the echoes of the shouts with which you have greeted the utterances of those who have preceded me, it is plain that the Democrats of Maryland know what commands they will lay upon their representatives to the Chicago convention, upon whose fidelity to the principles of true Democracy and obedience to the popular will may depend the possession and policy of the government and the prosperity of the country for many years. The Hon. Wm. L. Wilson has well said that the first principles of the Democratic party fix its position on all fundamental questions, and that it was more habitual strategy born of long exclusion from power than any necessary uncertainty that held it back from taking the unmistakable position on the tariff question, which was no less sound policy for itself than frank dealing with the people.

DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLES.

"This long exclusion from power was the logical result of the war between the States. The work of reconstruction naturally devolved upon the party which had triumphed in battle, and history but repeats itself when the successful military leaders of that party were made the political idols of the hour; but the swing of the pendulum, where the people rule, brings them back sooner or later to the supremacy of civil law and to the rule of the statesman rather than the soldier. Throughout the long period of its long exclusion, the Democratic party maintained its organization and kept its flag flying throughout the land. McClellan, the gallant soldier and patriot, and Seymour, the sage and statesman, both true Democrats, led our forlorn hope in 1864 and 1868. In 1872 the party yielded its judgment and consistency to fancied expediency in the nomination of Horace Greeley, and we suffered the defeat which was inevitable. In 1876 Tilden was elected upon his record as a Jeffersonian Democrat and the reform Governor of the Empire State. That he did not take his seat, or that the country did not again run red with blood was due to his magnanimity and to the deep and universal sense of a danger which a contest over that high office would have brought upon the country. Let a later generation than ours—one farther removed from personal recollection and resentment—judge whether we did wisely and well in submitting that controversy to an extra constitutional tribunal rather than to the cruel arbitrament of the sword.

A POLITICAL CONTRAST.

"If the Republican party can remember with complacency its usurpation of the government for four years by legalized fraud, the Democratic party can confess without shame its abdication for the sake of the country's peace. In 1880 our choice fell upon General Hancock, an able, pure and gallant man, but in taking a soldier we invited the revival of war issues, and the election of General Garfield was the natural result. In 1884 we elected Cleveland as we had elected Tilden, upon his record as a Jeffersonian Democrat and the second reform Governor of New York, and he, true to the instincts of genuine Democracy and to the sense of official responsibility in his famous message of December, 1887, irrevocably committed the party to the cause of Tariff Reform and gave to it an issue inseparably connected with its past honorable history and with the present and future welfare and happiness of the people. Yet, in 1888, we failed to re-elect Cleveland upon that issue because the vicious tariff policy of the Republican party, threatened with death at the hands of Cleveland, yielded a corruption fund which betrayed us. But

"'Freedoms fight when once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

NO EVADING THE ISSUE.

"Tariff Reform is still the issue of the day, and Cleveland is still the man of whom the tariff lords do go into mortal fear. To quote again from Mr. Wilson, 'Every intelligent man who knows the traditional principles of the party, knows that it must take up the fight for Tariff Reform sooner or later and carry that fight to final and permanent victory.' The question cannot be avoided, nor can its great exponent be set aside without a degree of cowardice and folly which the people will not sanction, whatever delusion may blind the politicians. The Republicans know they cannot win again upon that issue without a replenished and redoubled corruption fund, and the McKinley bill has heated the furnace seven times hotter than before in order that the necessary fat may again be fried out of the protected industries. But money cannot permanently control the ballot-box in this country, unless the masses of the people have sunk their sense of shame in political prostitution, and no man has yet been found to charge them with this depth of degradation. If we lose our confidence in the ultimate virtue of the people, of what avail is honest effort against the arts of political traders, and where shall we anchor our faith in the future of the country? Mr. Burke said one hundred years ago, that 'when the people do wrong it is their error and not their crime, though with their leaders it was far otherwise,' and our own greatest statesmen have always held this view. Benton, at the close of his long public career, said, with the deliberation of one summing up the evidence at the close of a trial, that he had seen the capacity of the people for self-government at many points, and always found it equal to the demands of the occasion.

VIRTUE OF THE PEOPLE.

"I am an humble disciple of Burke and Benton in their confidence in the ultimate capacity and virtue of the people. I fear the aristocracy of plutocracy, of untaught and undisciplined wealth, created not by power of mind nor by honorable industry, but by the usurpation of legislative enactment, prostituted to the service of public plunder. It is this usurpation of legislation, this perversion of the function of taxation which has kept the Republican party in power through all these year, and which has built up within that party the aristocracy of millionaires which constitutes to-day the great menace to our institutions. It is against that dangerous and fatal system that the Democratic party has taken its stand. Our creed on that point can be formulated in a single line—that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and that submission to unjust taxation is unworthy of freemen. The people of the United States won their independence from a foreign power in resistance to unjust taxation, a paltry tax on tea, the burden of which was as a feather's weight compared to that under which they now stagger, imposed by their own government. But a new declaration of independence has bee proclaimed, and they will win it again from their self-constituted task-masters at home under the leadership of the man who forced the issue to-day, as Otis and Charles Carroll forced it in 1774. Three months ago the free and unlimited coinage of silver, under the provisions of the Bland bill, was made to appear the one great question at issue, but to-day the sober second thought of the people has found expression—the silver bill is dead or sleeping, and Tariff Reform has come to the front again, to stay until the verdict of the people shall be passed thereon next November.

DEFEAT OF MR. MILLS.

"The politicians accomplished the defeat of Mr. Mills for Speaker in December in order to send Tariff Reform and Cleveland to the rear, and in March the Legislature of the great State of Texas, in obedience to popular demand, promoted Mr. Mills to the Senate in order to aid in bringing Tariff Reform and Cleveland to the front again. Two months ago Senator Hill was swinging through the circle of the Southern States in search of political sponsors at the Chicago convention, but he has discovered that this is a bad year among Democrats for political managers, and he has returned to Washington, or to Albany, a sadder and a wiser man. For four years Cleveland, as the first citizen of the republic, has been pursuing the even tenor of his way, seeking no notoriety, but taking his part as a citizen on such public occasions as demanded his presence. He has won his way to the popular heart, not by personal magnetism, not by the charm of eloquence or the graces of oratory, nor by any of the arts of political ambition, but by the simple power of a sturdy manhood, which never fails him by the exhibition of a spirit of patriotism which is absolutely unconscious of self-interest, and by a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence and virtue of the people which has stimulated their self-respect and patriotism as nothing else can do.

BREAKING THE SHACKLES.

"It has been well and plainly stated that the question we have to ask ourselves is whether the Democratic party owns itself or whether it is the property of the politicians within the party. If it owns itself, the victory is assured. if it is the mere slave of the politicians, it is doomed, and its doom is a righteous one. But if I do not read the signs of the times amiss, the plaintiff will prove title against the world. When the people understand, as I believe they now do, that the Philistines are upon them they will burst the shackles of political bondage as Samson burst the seven green withes with which Delilah had bound him when he fell under the spell of her blandishments. The people who constitute the Democratic party demand Cleveland as their standard bearer in the struggle which is before them. The conscience and the brains of the party have long been in accord with the people in this demand, and now even those politicians 'who lead public opinion only by finding it out and following it' have caught the roar of the breakers and are falling into line.

THE COMING CONTEST.

In the approaching struggle the people must choose between a tariff policy, which is breeding both millionaires and paupers with fearless rapidity, and one which causes the blessings of goverment, like the dews of heaven, to descend upon rich and poor alike. They are to choose between home rule, which has given Russell to Massachusetts, Patterson to Pennsylvania and Boies to Iowa, and which has sent Palmer to the Senate from Illinois, Vilas from Wisconsin, and Daniels from Virginia, and a force bill which is not dead, but only sleeping, and which, under the stimulus of a Republican victory, would be rushed through Congress—a bill which would relegate Louisiana to the mercy of another Wells, and South Carolina to the shame of another Moses; which would retire the Pattisons and Russells of the North to private life, while it would revive the days of Dorsey, Spencer and Kellogg in the Senate.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON.

"As the representative of one of these policies stands President Harrison, committed not only by personal opinions and party allegiance to the iniquitous McKinley tariff, but, by recent official declaration, to the revival of the infamous force bill. As the representative of the other policy stands ex-President Cleveland, committed alike by the time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party and by the example and guarantee of his previous administration to Tariff Reform, local self-government and elections free from the shadow of the bayonet and the menace of the federal government. I cannot doubt the choice of the people in such a crisis, and when the final struggle comes—as soon it will come—for the test of our institutions I shall rest with entire confidence in the belief that victory will be ours."

CLEVELAND ENDORSERS.

The Members of the Chestertown Cleveland Club.

The following are the members of the Cleveland and Tariff Reform Club of the fourth district, and still more are to follow:

Wm. M. Slay,
Lewin W. Wickes,
Chas. L. Dodd,
W. Frank Hines,
T. V. Simpson,
R. D. Hynson,
Wm. S. Walker,
Benj. F. Beck,
James A. Pearce,
T. S. Dodd,
H. C. Chase,
J. C. Loud,
W. H. McFeely,
D. A. Bacchus,
Fred G. Usilton,
G. W. T. Perkins,
W. W. Newcomb,
C. C. Morgan,
S. Beck,
Daniel McKee,
Jervis Spencer,
Jos. E. Gilpen,
T. D. France,
W. W. Rose,
J. Henry Thompson,
Chas. Estes,
F. H. Greenwood,
J. F. Copper,
M. deK. Smith,
J. Thos. Kelley,
J. F. B. Connelly,
J. W. Startt,
R. H. Wright,
J. W. Duyer,
S. Hicks,
G. H. Cannon,
W. W. Hubbard,
J. T. Dixon,
J. H. Hurtt,
T. S. Storks,
Jas. T. Marsden,
W. S. Pennell,
G. B. Westcott,
A. I. Dugan,
H. T. Massey,
W. S. Scone,
R. H. Collins,
A. C. Loud,
W. O. B. Knight,
G. H. Thomas,
J. G. Duyer,
F. E. Duyer,
W. M. Culp,
Geo. Brynes,
C. W. Whaland,
J. D. Welch,
Wm. Morris,
H. Reed,
J. A. Catlin,
L. S. Fowler,
Geo. Brice,
W. B. Usilton, Jr.,
J. G. Roland,
C. C. Perkins,
M. E. Baker
Wm. H. McKee,
A. H. Perkins,
J. W. Silcox,
Fred Humbert,
W. B. Copper,
Chas. McKee,
J. Evan Thomas,
W. R. Aldridge,
J. L. McFeely,
W. F. Wroth,
T. J. Joiner,
W. B. Usilton,
W. O. Dugan,
R. N. Boston,
H. S. Barnett,
Wm. A. Smith,
L. B. Russell,
E. F. Perkins,
Willard Melvin,
C. C. Hopper,
E. F. Perkins, Jr.,
T. G. Wroth,
T. H. Topping,
Enoch N. Roland
John Brice,
F. M. Baker,
F. B. Jester,
C. B. C. Senart,
HONORARY.
E. W. Hepbron,
Wm. Houston,
Cyrus Howard.

"GOD'S GREAT ANGEL, PAIN."

With whatever ill we are afflicted, we are apt to think it is the worst there is, and be quite ready to exchange it and fly to ills we know not of. Have we a headache, so much better is a toothache, where we can have the tooth extracted and the pain done away with; but we have a toothache, then all other ails dwindle into insignificance besides that piercing pain. If our pain is physical, we would rather it were moral or mental, then the fiercest bodily pang seems to us slight in comparison. Let our ail be what it will, it appears to us, for the time being, that we would rather have our neighbor's ail, be that what it may.

The fact is, we are impatient of any ill; we have a fancy that it is not intended for us; if we seldom or never have been ill, the exception is our right, if we have already had illness, then we have had our share. Submission is not the first and easiest step in pain, nor any consideration of the value of pain as discipline, or as a method of development; we would rather be undisciplined and undeveloped, and be at ease and free from suffering.

Why there should be pain in the world is one of the chief mysteries that will perhaps always remain a mystery. All that we can do is to accept it and use it, and try to rid ourselves of it by the means provided, and rest content with the knowledge that we are not governing the world. When we, of our own will and deed, can send a sphere floating through space, and relate it to the movements of suns and moons and stars, so that the seasons shall come in their time, and flowers, fruit and life appear, we can begin to question the wisdom that has made the earth and those upon it what they are. Till we can govern ourselves, are we going to talk about governing the world?

Physical pain is, after all, only an undue excitement of the nerve affected—an over-action of it. Any one who has ever been able to command the calmness, and has had the curiosity, can see for himself that the beginning of the sensation of pain is not unpleasant: to a certain extent it is indeed a pleasurable sensation; and only when carried on degree by degree does it become disagreeable, then annoying, and at last agonizing. The degrees are swift, perhaps—too swift in many instances for analysis—but with any merely common and gentle pain, so to speak, they can be recognized.

We have said that the existence of pain in the world is a mystery. Yet when we see the work that is sometimes wrought by it on those who have endured it in full measure, its reason appears less dark, for often it has not only made saints of them that were not saints before, but it has even given people who had only a little of it a deep sympathy with suffering, and so with humanity, that is not only beneficial in itself and enriching to the possessor, but is of vast use and service to that person's fellow-mortals. Anything which puts us into closer, more intimate, and dearer relations with our fellow-beings is not an evil but a boon: anything that enables us who are carrying out the divine purposes; and all this, pain, well suffered, patiently accepted, does—sometimes—does when not patiently accepted but only undergone

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