C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.

Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.
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.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

having enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advanced Dentistry in the most approved style.

EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

To prevent needless delays, patients may, in person or by mail, make engagements for any hour or date desired, if not already engaged.

I will be at Rock Hall, every Thursday and may be found at the residence of Mr. Bartus J. Wilkins, Jr. All persons desiring first-class work are invited to call.

DR. CHARLES R. TWILLEY,
Office on Main street, with Dr. J. T. Twilley.

HENRY W. CATLIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland
Office opposite Court House.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 506 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md., will attend the regular terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county.
All business intrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

C. H. B. MASSEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.

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

WILLIAM W. BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office with M. deK. Smith on Court Street.

NEWNAM & KIBLER,
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
318 LIGHT STREET,
Baltimore, - - - Maryland.
CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT.
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.
Established 1877.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Live Stock
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
30th & Market, Philadelphia.
We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced.
Jan. 16, 1896.

E. T. COMEGYS. W. M. VICKERS.
E. T. COMEGYS & CO.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
Commission Merchants,
No. 7 E. Camden St., Baltimore, Md.
Consignments Solicited.
Reference—Citizens' National Bank.

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
304 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
Having removed to No. 304 South Charles St., in the centre of the jobbing trade, and having ample room on the first floor to handle Produce of every description, we respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, and from shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT & CO.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 121 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA

Stewart Fruit Company.
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
REFERENCE, Merchants' National Bank.

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

IF YOU WANT
A HORSE SHOD RIGHT
HAVE ONE SHOD AT
Chapman & Lambert's
CROSS STREET, CHESTERTOWN.
CARRIAGES,
WAGONS
& DEARBORNS.
First-Class
Horse-Shoeing

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.

We have now on hand and for sale at PRICES UNHEARD OF our own make of Buggies and of other manufacture, Brewster Spring and End Spring Buggies, Phaetons, Dayton and Spindle Wagons. Our celebrated Low Down Dearborns at low prices. We have on hand a large stock of our own make of farm wagons, Twin Harrows, Double, Single and Three-horse Trees.

Come and get our prices before purchasing and we will do you good and save you money.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
m21-6m. Chestertown, Md.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1 00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, AUGUST 6, 1896. VOL. XXXVI—NO. 13.

Great Opportunities For This Week Only

Await those in need of

Men's, Boys' or Children's Suits,
HATS,
Neckwear, Underwear, Percale Shirts, Etc.,
—AT—
MOODY & LUSBY'S.

Our well-known reduction sales have begun. You know what this signifies.

Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Directly Opposite Court House, Square-Dealing Clothiers.

MELITOTA

—HAS THE—
Cheapest Cash Store
—IN KENT.—

300 RED CEDAR & LOCUST POSTS
THAT MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

PEACH GROWERS LOOK
—AT MY—
PEACH BASKETS
BEFORE YOU BUY.
I sell the C. S. Pennewill Basket, Dover, Del. Best in the market.

150 Test Water White Oil, at 12c. per gal.; the Best Brands of Salt at $1 per sack; the Blue Label Whitewash Lime, best on earth, $1.10 per barrel.

WE HAVE ON HAND
100 BARRELS OF THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR!
AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

Come and see us. I will take in exchange Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Hogs, Calves, Sheep and Cows.

M. M. RASIN.
June 25, 1896. MELITOTA, MD.

$6,500.00 Worth of Spring and Summer Clothing,

to be sacrificed BELOW COST from now till the end of season.

THOMAS S. BORDLEY

has thrown upon the market $6,500.00 worth of the Finest and Nobbiest Suits

For Men, Youths and Boys,

ever seen in Chestertown, and offers the entire lot far BELOW COST in order that he may clear the store by the 15th day of August, at which time he must move what stock he has left for the period of three weeks. It is impossible to give you a clear idea of the Bargains to be had at this sale. For instance, we have piled all our $6.00, $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50 suits for Men, and will sell them all, or your choice of all of them, for

ONLY $4.75.

In this lot you will find ALL WOOL Suits in solid Black and Blue, Mixed Chevoit in nobby and subdued style, and neat Chassimere effect, the style, fit and quality of which will surprise you.

FOR $8.50

we will sell you your choice of as fine a line of Handsome Worsted as you desire to wear, including Clay Weaves, in Sacks and Regent cut; also wide wale effect, all of which will please the most fastidious. The fit and finish of these garments are simply perfection, having been purchased this season from some of the finest houses in the country.

All Our Children's Suits,

age 4 to 16, will be sold regardless of what they cost. For example, we will sell you some beautiful effects, including a full line of BLUE CLOTH Sailor Suit

FOR ONLY 95 CENTS.

Think of such a price—only 95c. for a Child's Handsome Suit. But the goods must go, the store must absolutely be cleared of all stock by August 15th. Remember, I have had an experience of nineteen years in buying and selling clothing, and I flatter myself that no man can buy them cheaper, and I positively declare that no one shall sell them as cheap. Such an opportunity seldom occurs, especially in Chestertown, and it will pay you far better than you imagine to look over this vast array of suits good before you purchase.

N. B.—All Our Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, etc., will be sold in the same way.

We have left about 12 or 15 Gents' Fine $5.00 MACKINTOSHES which we sell for only $3 65. Remember, that the Cash must accompany every purchase, as we cannot afford to sell these goods for nearly one-half their value and charge them. You will find our advertisement frequently changed from now on, and if you will watch it carefully you will find something very much to your advantage. Don't fail to find the proper store—it is the only CORNER Clothing Store in Chestertown, and you will see in front of the store a large canvas sign announcing our entire stock Below Cost. Resp't,

Thomas S. Bordley.

BALTIMORE AWNING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sails, Awnings, Tents, Canopies,
CARPET, SPREAD, HORSE, WAGON, MACHINE COVERS, ETC.
FLAGS AND DECORATIONS.
CANVAS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. IRON FRAME WORK FOR AWNINGS A SPECIALTY.
Large Assortment of Patterns for Window and Veranda Awnings.
OLD CANVAS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CALL TELEPHONE 927.
Give us a trial. One order will convince you of the superior quality of our work and reasonable prices.
118 EAST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
June 11, 1896—3m. (UPSTAIRS.)

HORNER'S ABSOLUTELY Pure Animal Bone
FERTILIZERS, FOR
All Crops AND Permanent Grass.
WARRANTED IN THE FULL PRICE OF THE GOODS.
Higher in Essential Qualities than any other Goods on the Market.
WE WILL SELL EITHER BY ANALYSIS, OR WEIGHT.
PREFERABLY THE FORMER WAY. SEND FOR CIRCULAR
JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.,
26 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

WE WILL SELL

Arbuckle's Coffee 19c. pound.
Granulated Sugar 5c. pound.
Lion Coffee 18c. pound.
New York State Fine Cream Cheese 9c.
Sunlight Soap 4c. Bar.
Sea Gull Yeast Powder 5c. Bottle.

Messick & Co.,
Millington, Md.
"The only place in town to buy Paper-Wrapped Cigarettes."

Kennedyville's Leading Blacksmith & Wheelwright,

JOHN MEDDERS.

Say, Where Are You Going?
—TO—
A. J. HACKETT'S,
Still Pond,
Where I Can Get New Wheels, Tires and Axles
For $13.75.

You can also have your old wheels repaired cheaper than anywhere else—he will hoop your wheels for $1.50, and make no extra charge for bolts. He is still Painting Carriages from $5.00 up, and gives you a good job. If you want a top why look at his special for $9.50, full lined. It is a dandy. He has a few Dearborns on hand, and if you need one call and see him, his prices are right and way down. Prices reduced on all work.

Horse Shoeing 65 Cents Cash!
Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing Parlor, Still Pond.

A General Reduction!
Farmers Look to Your Interest.
Horse-Shoeing Reduced to 50 Cents.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,
AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD.
IS NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO DO ALL KINDS OF
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
WE KEEP FOR SALE THE GENUINE
OLIVER CHILLED Plows
AND CASTINGS
And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, NO-TOP BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS. DAYTONS, SULKIES, CARRIAGE TOPS, CARRIAGE POLES. CARRIAGE HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, FARM WAGONS, AND DEALERS IN ORNS.

Grass Seeders, Power Feed Cutters and Crushers, Power Grinding Mills, Root Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Fence Wire, Belting of all kinds.

Also Fire Insurance Agent.

Assortment!

The stock of goods we have just placed is complete and gratifying in variety. We have all the lines, and all these lines full to overflowing, so that a customer cannot leave the store without being able to find anything and everything that a progressive merchant should carry. We do not dust over and sort up old goods, and try to make them pass for new ones, when a season comes in. We carefully select and order the best and newest the market affords, secure enough to meet all requirements, and look to it that every class and grade is represented. You will find what you want here, if anywhere, in all its variations of mode finish and price.

WE SELL ALL STYLES AND ALL GRADES OF
Fine, Medium and Heavy Shoes,
For Men, Boys, Youths, Ladies and Misses.
THOMAS G. WROTH,
The Shoe Man,
UNDER STAM'S HALL, CHESTERTOWN, MD.
FINEST LINE OF RUSSET AND PATENT LEATHER GOODS EVER SHOWN.
ALL KINDS OF SHOE DRESSINGS.

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK
BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE
DIDN'T USE
SAPOLIO

A LITTLE DOG.

Little dog, what brings you forth,
So early in the morning,
Sitting at your master's door,
The cold of winter scorning?
No shoes upon your tiny feet,
No cap your head to cover,
Yet happy as a swarm of bees
A-banqueting in clover.

Barking at each passer-by
From nightfall until morning;
Should danger near your master's home
You're sure to give the warning.
And yet it is no thirst for fame,
Nor greed for gold or booty,
That stimulates you, little dog,
To act so well your duty.

Little guardian of the peace,
While all the world is sleeping,
Faithful round your master's home,
Your vigil you are keeping.
Your sole reward a scanty meal,
Your home the winter weather,
Yet ill-rewarded, little dog,
Your heart is like a feather.

M. C. S.

FATHER LAMBERT ON THE "CRIME OF '73."

In the last issue of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, a weekly Catholic publication, the editor, Rev. L. A. Lambert, L. L. D., has an exhaustive article on the "Crime of '73." The reverend editor in summing up, says:

"According to the statement of Judge Kelly, who was chairman of the committee on coinage, the silver bill, when it left the hands of the committee on coinage, did not demonetize the silver dollar. On the contrary, it made provision for its continued coinage. After the bill passed it was discovered that the provision for the silver dollar was omitted—had been surreptitiously obliterated from the document! Here we have the crime of '73. Who did this nefarious work! By whose request or suggestion was it that this doctored substitute for the original printed bill was not read in the House? Who shut off debate by a demand for the previous question?

"To bring a crime home to its perpetrators, the first question asked is, Who benefited by it? The foreign and Wall Street bondholders made millions by it. This fact in itself is not enough to convict, but it affords a clue. With this clue in hand we introduce Mr. Earnest Seyd into the conspiracy. A writer, quoted by Samuel Leavitt in his book, 'Our Money Wars,' says:

"'The English capitalists raised $500,000 and sent one Ernest Seyd to America to have silver demonetized. He came. In the bill was skillfully inserted a clause demonetizing silver. Before the bill passed, a member of the committee, which had the bill in charge, stated that Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, who is now here, has given great attention to the subject of mine coinage. After having examined the first draft of this bill he has made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in the bill. (*Congressional Record*, April 9th, 1872.)

"As Ernest Seyd is an interesting and important character in this conspiracy, we will follow him to London and see what he has to say about his missionary work in America.

"In 1892 Frederick A. Luckenbach, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, made an affidavit in which the following statements occur:

"In 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties in which I was interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentlemen in London, among them one to Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Faust, ex-treasurer of Philadelphia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd and with his brother, Richard Seyd, who, I understand, is yet living. I visited London thereafter every year, and with each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd. In February, 1874, while on one of these visits, and, while his guest at dinner, I, among other things, alluded to rumors afloat of Parliamentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this he told me he could relate facts about the corruption of the American Congress that would place it far ahead of the English Parliament in that line. After dinner he invited me into another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: 'If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge what I am about to tell you while I live, I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American Congress is true. I gave him my promise, and he then continued: 'I went to America in 1872–3 authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those whom I represented—the governors of the Bank of England—to have it done. I took with me $500,000, with instructions if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object, to draw for another $500,000, or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committees of the House and Senate, and paid the money and stayed in American until I knew the measure was safe. Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English Parliament, I assure you I would not have dared to make such an attempt here as I did in your country."

Such is Ernest Seyd's confession; such the history of the "Crime of 1873;" such the way in which the standard dollar was dropped from our coinage.

Strange and incredible as it may seem, the platform of the St. Louis convention maintains as a party principle that the law thus passed by the intrigue of English capitalists must not be abolished without the consent of those same conspirators against the welfare of the American people! Our national honor, we are told, requires that we must continue indefinitely to suffer the evil results of that criminal conspiracy. Every effort to free ourselves from the iniquitous burden is called repudiation. In view of these things, it is not difficult to understand the intense earnestness and enthusiasm of the common people at the Chicago convention, and the brusque manner in which they treated the professional politicians, the political hacks, the pliant tools of the organized and conspiring wealth that caused the evils of which the laboring people are the victims.

Works Both Ways.

Repp—"Yes, sir, the bible's a great book."

Demmo—"Well, what's that got to do with the election?"

Repp—"Don't you remember the text, 'The wicked flourisheth for a day and is cut down?'"

Demmo—"Sure! That's just what I told you in '92. Works both ways. See?"

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

The Ratio Between Gold and Silver. The Meaning of Free Coinage.

Mint Director Preston has made the following simple and comprehensive statement in regard to the coinage ratio between gold and silver in response to frequent inquiries on that point:

All standard silver dollars coined by the mints of the U. S. since the passage of the act of Jan. 18, 1837, have been coined in the ratio of 1 to 15 one amount, 9884, generally called the ratio of 1 to 16—15.9884 being very nearly 15. Still, to reach accurate results, the former and not the latter figure must be used in calculation. The ratio is obtained in this way:

The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold. If you divide 271.25 by 23.22 you will get the ratio of weight between a gold dollar and a silver dollar—that is, 15.9884. It is true that to be on a par with gold silver would (at our ratio) be worth $1.2929. The reason is this, a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. In an ounce, or 480 grains of gold, there are as many dollars as 23.22 is contained times in 480, or one ounce. If you divide 480 by 23.22 you get $20.67, the number of dollars that can be coined out of an ounce of pure gold, in other words, the money equivalent of one ounce of gold or of 15.9884 ounces of silver at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884. Now, if 15.9884 ounces of silver be worth $20.67, one ounce will be worth $1.2929, as you can prove by simple division. The same result is obtained by dividing 480 grains or one ounce of silver by 371.25, the number of grains of pure silver in a standard silver dollar, at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, which gives $1.2929.

Sixteen ounces of pure silver will coin a little more than one ounce of gold; 15.9884 ounces of silver will coin exactly the same amount of money as one ounce of gold—that is, $20.67. You can prove this by dividing 15.9884 ounces by 371.25 grains. The operation is as follows: 15.9884, multiplied by 480, divided by 371.25, equals 20,674.

It is not true that sixteen ounces of silver will coin only $16.80 at the ratio of 1 to 16.

As will be seen above, one ounce of silver will coin $1.2929. Multiplying $1.2929 by 16 gives $20.68. You can make the same result in another way; 16 ounces troy, or 7680 grains, divided by 371.25, gives the number of silver dollars that can be coined out of 16 ounces of silver; 7680, divided by 371.25, equals 20.68.

Mr. Preston has also furnished answers to the following important questions:

First—What is meant by the free coinage of silver?

Answer—The right of individuals to deposit standard silver in any amount at the mints and have it coined into full legal tender coins.

Second—What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1?

Answer—The ratio in coinage of 16 to 1 means that sixteen ounces of pure silver coined shall have the same value as one ounce of pure gold coined, namely, $20.67.

Third—What is meant by bimetallism?

Answer—The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, on private account, into full legal-tender coins.

Fourth—What is meant by single standard, gold or silver?

Answer—That only one metal shall be coined on private account into full legal-tender coins, and that only the favored metal shall be coined without limit.

GORMAN AND THE SILVER CAMPAIGN.

Camp-Meeting Methods to Be Observed in the Canvas.

Senator Gorman denies the report that he had agreed to serve as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. He said he might serve as a member of the Executive Committee, but he did not want any directing place, having had all of that sort of work he wanted in former campaigns. He was willing to aid his friend, Chairman Jones, in an advisory capacity and if the committee headquarters were in Washington he would be able to perform considerable work in this way.

Senator Gorman received a letter a few days ago from a prominent member of the free silver party, stating that one of the features of the pending campaign will be the unique methods of appealing directly to the voters in all parts of the country.

It is proposed to establish a regular camp-meeting style of campaign. Tents are to be pitched in various localities, where town halls are inaccessible, and daily and evening meetings are to be held. These meetings will last for a week or ten days, and during that period there will be reading of the scripture, hymn singing and lectures on the money question.

ECONOMY TO BE OBSERVED.

These meetings are to be conducted on the most economical plan, and those who participate in them will be requested to observe the strictest simplicity in the matter of accommodations and provisions. In many instances the Campaign Committees will provide the refreshments for those who do not feel able to bring their own provisions, the main object being to impress upon those in attendance the benefits to be derived from a change in the national system of the government.

Senator Gorman says such a plan of campaigning ought to be popular with those who believe in free silver, free eating, free music, and free oratory, but as a practical man, he realizes that it will require a substantial fund to conduct such a campaign on a general scale throughout all the States of the Union.

Weather for August.

Hicks forecasts the weather for August as follows. The first of August will be, in most parts, fair and more pleasant. A storm period is central on the 5th, bringing warmer weather and falling barometer—ending in bluster, thunder-clouds and rain in many places on and next to the 5th and 6th. Warm weather will predominate, growing in heat until past the New Moon on the 8th, it culminates in more storms about the 10th and 11th. A breath of cooler air from the polar regions is likely to come over most parts from these reactionary movements. About the 15th a warm wave will originate in the west, low and falling barometer will be observed, and during the 16th to 19 storms will touch all sections in their progress to the last. Great summer heat will prevail in all sections east of the actual storm areas, but this will break down as the storms pass east, leaving more pleasant weather behind. Rain will fall in many places. The 22nd and 23rd bring reactionary perturbations.

"WHAT IS HONEST MONEY?"

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When referring to obligations to pay money, an honest dollar is the dollar of the contract. In general, that is an honest dollar which maintains "parity" with the things it measures in daily transactions and that preserves stable relations to commodities. That is manifestly the best dollar and the best kind of money. The term "honest money" is usually hypocritically used to mean "gold," or the dearest money. By "honest money" is usually meant that which will purchase the most, and, of course, in that view of it, the dearer it becomes the honester it grows. The honest way to increase the value of money would be to increase the value of the coins, for then everybody could understand how it was done and what it really meant. There are two ways to double the value of metallic money. One is to double the weight of the coins, the other to destroy or demonetize half the metal out of which money can be made. The latter way was the way taken to make money "honest" in 1873—by *destroying, demonetizing, depriving of the right to free coinage* one-half the world's money they doubled the value of the other half.

The effect of this may be illustrated by a single fact:

It is now everywhere admitted that the price level of things generally has fallen fully 50 per cent. since the demonetization of silver in 1873, which is the same thing as an increase of 100 per cent. in the value of money, for when a dollar will buy in general twice what it would formerly buy, it has increased in purchasing power (value, and the only value money has,) 100 per cent. The total debts of the people of the United States of every kind aggregate not much under $25,000,000,000 (twenty-five thousand millions). It takes the same number of dollars to pay the annual interest on this debt that it took ten or fifteen years ago, but with a scale of prices indicated by wheat at $1.00 a bushel, wool at 25 cents and cotton at 10 cents a pound and other things in proportion, which would be the bimetallic scale, it would take some 2,500,000 men, working every day, to pay this interest; but by a scale of prices indicated by wheat at 50 cents a bushel, wool at 15 cents and cotton at 5 cents a pound, on the single gold standard scale, it will take at least 5,000,000 men, working every day in the year, to pay the interest on this debt, and if a bushel of wheat and ten pounds of cotton on the average yields a day's labor, it will take much more labor, if expended in raising wheat and cotton, to meet the interest on this enormous debt. And generally, a money that is itself constantly increasing in value, must necessarily produce widespread and incalculable injustice. No one would undertake to justify the "scaling down" of the dollar, but *common honesty* ought to prompt the equal consideration of a so-called standard of value that by constantly increasing, works always to the advantage of the money-loaning class and against the debtor and producing class. Such money is not honest, and no amount of pious cant about it can make it so.

Besides the injustice caused directly by money that is constantly increasing in value as gold is, the indirect effect upon trade and industry is benumbing and deadening. As money rises in value, prices correspondingly fall, trade becomes hazardous, production is checked and labor is forced into idleness. Hence the truth of the observation made by Hume long ago, that an increasing volume of money is always attended by activity of business and the increase of wealth, while a contracting volume of money is attended always by stagnant trade and restricted production.

It is, therefore, perfectly safe to conclude when one is heard prating about "honest money" that he is either insincere or does not know what he is talking about.—A FARMER, in Baltimore *Sun*.

Death Rather Than Whisky.

New Orleans, La., July 30.—John Fohley, a native of Ireland, living in Venice, about seventy miles below New Orleans, died at his home, the victim of fidelity to principles. Fohley was a zealous apostle of temperance, and head of the prohibition movement in that parish. A week ago he was severely bitten by a rattlesnake. There is no physician at or near Venice, and it required so much time to send to the nearest physician, who lived a considerable distance away, that all idea of medical relief was abandoned. The usual remedy for snake bite, whisky, was suggested and pressed upon Fohley, but he refused it, declaring that he would much rather die than allow a drop of the accursed liquor to pass his lips. He died after three days of excruciating agony.

THIS STORY is told of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, as illustrating very clearly the characteristics of the vigorous English boy who was afterward to achieve such widespread fame with his pen. When a boy of twelve, he went on a voyage with his father, who, becoming desperately seasick, retired to his berth, leaving young Rudyard to his own devices. Presently the poor father heard a tremendous commotion over his head, and down the companion way dashed the boatswain, three steps at a time, shouting excitedly, "Mr. Kipling, your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm, if he ever lets go he'll drown sure." "Yes," said Mr. Kipling, falling back on his pillow with a sigh of relief, "but he wont let go."

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened, Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and fully nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Bullum of Friendsville Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

On all well regulated farms the manure heap receives more care than anything else produced. It is a proverb that a farmer can be judged by the manner in which he keeps his manure heap.

HEADS I WIN; TAILS YOU LOSE.—A woman's idea of an election bet is to have the man who bets with her give her a box of candy if he loses, and if she loses, two boxes.

HE—If we were not in a canoe, I would kiss you. She—Take me ashore instantly

THE QUEEN ANNE RAILROAD.

Trains to be Running Thereon Within Sixty Days.

The Line From Queenstown to Greenwood Nearly Finished, and the Route From the Latter Place to Rehoboth to be Completed Soon—Peninsula People Delighted.

Wilmer Emory, of Centreville, one of the directors of the Queen Anne railroad, the new line from Queenstown, Md., to Rehoboth, which is now in course of construction, was in Wilmington last week on business connected with the new road. In an interview Mr. Emory said:

"Well, our pier at Queenstown is about completed, and we expect to be in shape and have trains running within 60 days; that is, between Queenstown and Greenwood, on the line of the Delaware Railroad. As soon as that portion of the road is finished work will be pushed on the line from Greenwood to Rehoboth. We have just placed a contract with a Wilmington firm for the equipment, which to start with will include two locomotives and six passenger cars. Freight cars will come afterward."

Mr. Emory is quite enthusiastic and is anxious to see the whole road in running order. He stated that the people living along the line feel the same as he does. All will welcome the opening of the entire line, and judging from their encouragement they will supply all the business at their command.

Many Baltimoreans will also be delighted to see the road running, as it will be almost an air line from the Monumental City to Rehoboth, Delaware's famous ocean resort. The length of the line will be 60 miles, and with 30 miles on the Chesapeake bay will make but a 90 miles' ride from Baltimore to Rehoboth, in which so many Baltimore and Washington people are interested.

It is predicted that with the completion and opening of the new line, Rehoboth will experience such a boom as it has never seen, and in a short time thereafter it will assume proportions of a veritable summer city; in fact, some enthusiasts expect to see it rival Atlantic City in a few years. Baltimore and Washington have no ocean resort within easy reach, but with the new facilities at hand the Delaware resort will be but a short distance, comparatively, from Baltimore and not much further from the capital of the country, a fact which will undoubtedly be appreciated by thousands of people in the two great cities, who will annually avail themselves of the opportunity offered to breath the salt air and get a dip in Old Ocean.

One of the features of Rehoboth is its fine beach, which is safe and well adapted for bathing. There are many people who are now cognizant of this condition, but many more have been deterred from ascertaining the advantages of Delaware's resort on account of the unhandy way of reaching it from Baltimore and Washington. But as there is plenty of room for development, Rehoboth people will be able to take care of all visitors for many years.

The new road will be operated all the year, as it is thought there will be sufficient freight and passenger business in winter to warrant doing so. It will be independent of all other lines, as it will not parallel any of them, and, passing through a fertile territory, will open up a new market for many of the farmers of Queen Anne and Caroline counties, Maryland, and Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware. At first their markets will be the South by way of the new line, or the North by the Delaware railroad connections, but it is likely that at a day not very far distant a line of boats between Lewes and Philadelphia and New York will be established.

Mr. Emory, who has been engaged for the past six months in securing rights of way, stated that nearly everything had been granted.—*Wilmington Every Evening.*

BICYCLE BEATS AN ENGINE.

Race Between the Sextuplet and the Empire State Express.

A bicycle has beaten the fastest express train in the United States. How have the mighty fallen! It is true that the bicycle was a sextuplet, which means that it was propelled by six pairs of stout legs, but the mighty engine, which propels the flier known as the Empire State Express over the tracks of the New York Central railroad, was beaten so badly that the contest hardly assumed the proportions of a race.

Preparations and training for the race had lasted since last spring. The machine was ridden in a four-foot trench between the tracks, which was somewhat prepared for the contest, but was still very rough and unsuited for rapid riding. The riders had, however, been practising over plank roads in order to accustom themselves to the bumping that they knew they must get when the real trial of speed came off. It is said that William H. Bex, who steered the sextuplet, had become so expert that he could guide it over almost any kind of a road that would permit a passage.

The officials of the New York Central and Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroads were much interested in the contest, and had put their section hands for some hours at the work of clearing the trench of obstacles for the passage of the wheel. The stretch for the trial was not as long as the men would have liked, and its abrupt ending made the trial a particularly hazardous one. It was stopped by a culvert six feet wide at a pump house. Men had to be stationed at this point of the track to catch the machine as it came by, the men tumbling off as best they could. Several times in practice the team had come very near plunging into this trench. On one occasion nearly all of the pedals on one side of the machine had been smashed.

The sextuplet had a start ahead of the engine, but before the team was under full headway the engine, as was designed, came abreast of them, and the race started. Then they let out at full headway and slowly forged to the front. The passengers in the train had been informed that a race was in progress and a head was out of every window watching the interesting trial. Hundreds of spectators along the track also cheered the bicyclists on to victory. At the finish, the sextuplet was so far ahead of the train that a good photograph of the wind-up could not be obtained.

Engine 999 is the one that has made the record for railroad travel in the United States. It makes 75 miles in nearly 60 minutes nearly every day, and on the famous trial from Chicago to New York at one time struck a clip of over 90 miles an hour. It can now be said that a bicycle has beaten the fastest engine in the world, although the railroad officials claim that No. 999 was not under full headway at the time the trial was made. This is probably correct, although no accurate time was taken of the race.

Running on Time.

As illustrating the degree of efficiency to which the present management of the B. & O. R. R. has brought its motive power equipment and esprit de corps of the operating staff, we call attention to the fact that during the months of April, May and June the passenger trains and fast freight trains have almost invariably arrived at their respective destination on schedule time. The very few exceptions to the general rule were due to causes inseparable from railway operation, and against which no forethought can wholly guard. It may be safely said that during the period named no road in America, comparable in magnitude to the B. & O., can surpass its record for punctuality in train movement,

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