THE EASTON STAR

T. MADISON ROBSON, Editor.

TERMS:

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The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1881. VOL. XVI.—NO 41

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1881

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We have also BUILDING HARDWARE and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

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January 14, 1879-1yr

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--AND--

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My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

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Chilled Plows,

Are the lightest running,
The most easily managed, and
The most satisfactory ever sold.
They run easy, they do good work, they give entire satisfaction to all. Try them and you will use no other.

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Agent for Talbot county.

mar8,81

Lamps, Lamps,
Cheap at HENRY'S Drug Store.

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A full line, both double and single, at J. G. HENRY'S Drug Store.

Agricultural Implements,

The Oliver Chilled Plow,

With Slip Point or Solid Shear,

PUMPS,

And everything a farmer needs on the farm.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

Give me a call.

N. TUTHILL.

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Bargains

EVER OFFERED.

A line of narrow waist Pants, formerly $3 and $5, now going at $1 50 and $2.50.

A line of beautiful mixed Cassimere Suits, formerly $9, $10, $12 and $15, now going at $7, $9, $10, $12.

Men's White Vests, 75c, $1, $1.50.

Men's Dusters, 75c, $1 $1.25, $1.50.

Boy's and Children's Suits in elegant variety at 25 per cent. reduction. Children's Pants 65c and upwards

☞ *We want to move our stock more rapidly. We want your trade, and if Low Prices and Quality is a consideration we mean to have it.*

We must clear out this year's manufacture. We have marked our whole stock to such low figures that it will sell on sight. Don't neglect to call. It will pay you.

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MR. G. LACY EATON, formerly of Easton, is connected with our House, and will be pleased to see his many friends and acquaintances.

F. H. NICKERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EASTERN SHORE DOMESTIC GUANO,

ENGLISH MIXTURE, ACID PHOSPHATE,

AND DEALERS IN

FERTILIZER CHEMICALS.

We have located a factory at Easton Point, and have machinery to prosecute our business. We grind and dissolve all of the bones used and sold by us and warrant them to be pure.

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combines all the elements that plants require, and is one of the most concentrated fertilizers manufactured, uniting the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the fertilizing qualities of bones, making as permanent an improver as raw bone can make a manure. It is carefully prepared for the drill, is fine and dry, and passes through the orifices with uniform regularity. After an experience of 9 years it has been approved and endorsed and is extensively used by the best Farmers of Talbot county as a superior wheat and corn manure.

THE ENGLISH MIXTURE

is similarly prepared for the drill, and contains the same plant food in a different combination.

PRICES.

Eastern Shore Domestic Guano	$38 per ton
English Mixture	$28 " "
Ground Bones	$30 and $35 " "
Dissolved Bones	$32 and $38 " "
South Carolina	$25 " "

☞ A discount for cash.

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Office, Brick Hotel Building; Factory, Easton Point;

mar29.81 EASTON, MD.

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Will make for the next 60 days only, a Grand Offer of

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rose wood case elegantly finished, 8 stringz, 7 1-3 Octaves full patent cautanic agraffe, Our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

☞ Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00

This Piano will be sent on trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly First-class and sold at Wholesale factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—*freight free if unsatisfactory.* Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest tone Reed organ ever offered to the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 2¾ Octaves each, and one of 3 Octaves. Thirteen Stops with Grand Organ—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute Forte, Tremolo, Grand Organ and Grand-Swell, Knee-Stops. Height, 74 in.; Length, 41 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 360 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price $285. Our *wholesale net cash price* to have it introduced, with stool and book, only $67—while one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 *days test trial* and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. *Fully warranted* for 5 years. Other styles—8 stop organ only $65; 9 stops, $85; 14 stops, $115. Over 22,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular *mailed free.* Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10th Ave.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. The Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety. musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

dec14,89tf

NEW ENTERPRISE.

GREEN GROCERY STORE

on *Dover* street.

The citizens of Easton and vicinity are notified that I have opened a green grocery on Dover street, next door to Mr. Myers', where will be kept all kinds of fresh and salt meats, poultry, vegetables, cranberries, prunes, oranges Apples, &c., &c. Families supplied to order at all times, day or night. The best of fresh beef sold at moderate prices. A share of the town and country trade solicited. The highest market price paid for butter, eggs, poultry, and other country produce. R. A. BURNS.

jan11,81

Brooms! Brooms!

THOMAS J. WRIGHTSON informs his customers that he has changed his place of business to his residence, on August street, near Mr. Frank Smith's store, and continues to make corn brooms at 10 cents a piece, the customer furnishing the broom corn. Brooms retailed as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and of the very best make. 1anlly

Consolidated Subscription Agency.

Having perfected arrangements with various publishers, we will hereafter supply

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At greatly reduced prices, giving each subscriber the advantage of lowest club rates, postage free. G. W. MINNICK & SON, opposite the Bank.

Seasonable.

Harness of all kinds, Collars, Bridles, Hames, Traces, Singletrees, Rope, Buckbands, everything the farmer needs to pet him in trim for the coming season. Call and see me, it will profit you. T. C. ROOTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY

PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE DISREGARDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are concisely adapted to such cases, one dose effects a change of feeling so decidedly as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action the digestive organs are healthy, and the system regains vigor. Price 25 cents. 39 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GREY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 39 Murray St., New York.

(In every instance of failure, disappointment, or injury from use of this Dye, the Proprietor will be amply rewarded for any such result when the facts are made known to him. Sold by druggists everywhere.)

Direct from the Mills.

Large stock of Paper and Envelopes, Wholesale and Retail, at prices very low, and Paper 15c. You will be convinced by calling at the old "Land Mark," opposite the bank.

G. W. MINNICK & SON.

19

Iron Bitters

For sale at J. G. Henry's Drug Store.

Select Poetry.

When the Cows Come Home.

When the klingle, klingle, klingle,
Far down the dusty dingle,
The cows are coming home.
Now sweet and clear, now faint and low,
The airy tinklings come and go,
Like chimings from the far-off tower,
Or patterings of an April shower
That makes the daisies grow.
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolingle-jingle,
Way down the darkening dingle,
The cows come slowly home:
And old-time friends and twilight plays,
And starry nights and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways,
When the cows come home.

With jingle, jangle, jingle,
Soft tones that sweetly mingle,
The cows are coming home,
Malvine and Pearl and Florimel,
DeKamp, Redrose, and Gretchen Schell,
Queen Bess and Sylph, and Spangled Sue,
Across the fields I hear her "loo-oo,"
And clang her silver bell;
Go-ling, go-lang, golingle-dingle,
With faint, far sounds that mingle,
The cows come slowly home;
And the mother sings of long-gone years,
And baby joys and childish tears,
When the cows come home.

With ringle, rangle, ringle,
With twos and threes and single,
The cows are coming home
Through violet air we see the town,
And the summer sun a-slipping down,
And the maple in the hazel glade
Throws down the path a longer shade.
And the hills are growing brown;
To-ring, to-rang, toringle-ringle,
By threes and fours and single,
The cows come slowly home;
The same sweet sound of worldless psalm;
The same sweet June day rest and calm;
The same sweet smell of buds and balm,
When the cows come home.

With tinkle, tankle, tinkle,
Through fern and periwinkle,
The cows are coming home;
A-loitering in the checkered stream,
Where the sun rays glance and gleam.
Clarine, Peachbloom and Peebe Phillis,
Stand knee-deep in the creamy lilies,
In a drowsy dream:
To-link, to-lank, tolinkle-linkle,
O'er banks with butter cups a-twinkle.
The cows come slowly home;
And up through memory's deep ravine
Come the brook's old song and its old-time sheen,
And the crescent of the silver queen,
When the cows come home.

With klingle, klangle, klingle,
With lod-oo, and moo-oo and jingle,
The cows are coming home;
And over there on Merlin Hill,
Hear the plaintive crow of the whip-poor-will,
And the dew drops lie on the tangled vines,
And over the poplars Venus shines,
And over the silent mill!
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolingle-lingle,
With a ting-a-ling and a jingle,
The cows come slowly home,
Let down the bars; let in the train
Of long-gone songs, and flows, and rain;
For dear old times come back again,
When the cows come home.

Miscellaneous.

STATE FINANCES.

BALTIMORE, June 3, 1881.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE:

At a political meeting, held in Baltimore on May 26, Gov. Hamilton expressed his opinions in relation to the past management of the finances of the State. The burden of his complaint was that the General Assembly had violated its obligation to maintain sinking funds sufficient for the payment of the State debts maturing at various periods between 1883 and 1893, and that the officers of the treasury since 1863 had been derelict in duty in that connection.

One of the undersigned has been comptroller since 1878 and one has been treasurer since 1874. Since 1863 every circumstance connected with the administration of the sinking funds has been communicated to the public in official reports. No criticism has been made upon such administration of the sinking funds by Gov. Hamilton at any previous time. It is not for us to conjecture his motive in bringing the subject now into discussion. It is sufficient to say that he is mistaken in his statements and conclusions.

The total debt of the State on September 30, 1880, was $11,277,110 69. Of this sum $5,720,995 93 represents original debts, contracted for internal improvement before 1840. As an offset to this indebtedness thus incurred the State now holds the following valuable securities, which were the fruits of its internal improvement investments, and are to-day worth much more than the par value, at which they are here set down:

Preferred stock in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,	$968,615 70
Washington Branch railroad stock,	550,000 00
The mortgage, under the act of 1854, chapter 260, securing the annuity payable by the Northern Central Railway Company,	1,500,000 00
Bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	366,000 00
	$3,384,615 70

The State has in addition to the properties indicated:

In it sinking funds	$204,657 23
In productive stocks	59,170 07
	$263,827 30

These properties, part of which have largely increased in value, and the interest of the State in the Chesapeake and Ohio and Tide-Water Canals will form, if they are retained, as they should be, a fund which will suffice to protect the State against any considerable ultimate responsibility on account of the $5,720,995 93 of its debt contracted before 1840.

The remaining $5,556,114 76 of the existing debt of the State was contracted between 1870 and 1880, for the following purposes:

1868.—For the payment of war bounties,	$3,326,750 66
1870.—Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	100,000 00
1872.—Maryland Hospital for the Insane,	86,000 00
1872.—For the payment of overdue internal improvement debt,	1,089,364 10
1874.—Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	125,000 00
1876.—Maryland Hospital for the Insane,	135,000 00
1878.—Treasury relief loan, made necessary by by the non payment to the State of its portion of the receipts of the Washington Branch Railroad and by the failure of the Tide-Water Canal Company to pay the interest due by it,	500,000 00
	$5,556,114 76

No one can complain of the purpose for which any part of this debt was created. The inquiry remains why no adequate provision was made to pay off all the indebtedness created between 1837 and 1880 as it matured.

On September 30, 1860—

The total debt of the State was	$14,876,958 86
The total amount to the credit of the sinking fund was	4,828,387 03

On September 30, 1863—

The total debt of the State was	$14,807,646 29
The total amount to the credit of the sinking fund was	5,649,656 83

Of this amount $5,495,106 83, was invested in the bonds and certificates of the State. By the act of 1864, chapter 295, the bonds and certificates of the State, representing this $4,495,106 83, were directed to be canceled. The measure was passed by a House of Delegates almost exclusively republican, on Feb. 24, 1864, by a vote of 55 to 7, and was passed by a Senate almost exclusively republican, on March 7, 1864, by a vote of 17 to 2. The effect of this act was to leave in the sinking fund on September 30th, 1864, only $1,343,731 43. The act cutting down the sinking fund was passed on the express recommendation of Governor Bradford. It completely modified the provisions of all prior laws creating sinking funds for the payment of the debts of the State

On September 30, 1871—

The total debt of the State was	$12,436,718 68
Total amount to credit of the singing fund as modified.	1,858,737 23

Of the amount to the credit of the sinking fund $154,550 was invested in Baltimore city stock and the remaining $1,704,787 23 in State stock.

By the act of 1872, chapter 276, which was passed *with only one dissenting vote in the Senate and by the unanimous vote of the House of Delegates*, and approved by Gov. Whyte, the $1,708,787 23 belonging to the sinking fund was canceled.

By the act of 1872, chapter 383, which was passed by the unanimous vote of the House of Delegates, and received every vote but one in the Senate, the Baltimore city stock, to the amount of $154,550, standing to the credit of the sinking fund and other stock belonging to the State were directed to be sold.

The action of the General Assembly in 1864 and 1872 was taken by parties holding opposite opinions. It was taken on both occasions with complete unanimity. It certainly was approved by the people of the State, for no expression of contrary opinion has been heard until now. It is somewhat late to find fault with either proceeding. It is right to say, however, that the General Assembly of 1864 did not violate any provision of the constitution of 1851, which was in force when it dealt in this manner with the sinking fund, and that the General Assembly of 1872 did not violate any provision of the constitution of 1867 when it dealt in like manner with the same fund.

The sinking fund provided for by the act of 1868, chapter 235, though that act was passed when the constitution of 1867 was in force, was as subject to legislative control in 1872 as the sinking fund created under the eight-million-loan bill in 1836 was to legislative control in 1864.

The defense loans of 1864 and 1868 were created to pay debts contracted for the public defence. Debts contracted for this purpose were not within the limitations of article 3, section 22, of the constitution of 1851, nor of article 3, section 33, of the constitution of 1864, nor of article 3, section 34, of the constitution of 1867; and were not required to be provided for in the manner pointed out by article 3, section 34, of the constitution of 1867.

The acts of 1864, chapter 15; 1864, chapter 246; 1864, chapter 373; 1865, chapter 49, and 1867, chapter 169, passed for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the armed service of the United States during the civil war, entitled those who had thus enlisted as part of the quotas of the State to specified sums of money. Such claims were payable out of the general moneys of the State in the treasury.

To meet the demands thus arising, the General Assembly passed the laws of 1864, chapter 15, and 1868, chapter 235.

Under this legislation the money account of the State stood as follows:

The State paid from 1864 to September 30, 1880, on account of the claims of such enlisted soldiers		$6,058,368 16
For interest on its loans under acts of 1864, chapter 15, and 1868, chapter 235,		2,443,724 26
For commissions, &c., in negotiating loans,		20 445 63
		$8,522,538 05

It had to meet this expenture:

Proceeds of sales of bonds under acts of 1864, chapter 15		$526,185 00
Proceeds of sales of defence-loan bonds under act of 1868, chapter 235,		3,964,295 45
Proceeds of the bounty tax under act of 1868, chapter 235, from January, 1864, to September 30, 1880,	4,057,040 96	
From certain repayments,	136,537 68	
In all		$8,684,359 09

This plain statement shows that the whole fund derived from the defence loans of 1864 and 1868, and from the bounty taxes from 1864 to September 30, 1880, exceeded the amount paid by the State for bounties and for interest on the loans which it had created and the expenses paid for sales of the loans only by the sum of $161,821 04.

It is not, therefore, perfectly plain that the act of 1868, chapter 235, contained within itself so effective provision for the payment at maturity of the loan which it created? The loan authorized by the act, aided by the amount obtained under the act of 1864, chapter 15, and by all the bounty taxes imposed under the act of 1868, from that year until 1880, barely sufficient to pay the sums actually appropriated and directed to be paid to soldiers by the acts of 1864 and 1868, and the interest on the loans of 1864 and 1868, created for the purpose of making such payments.

How perfectly idle, therefore, is it to complain that the sinking fund, provided for by the act of 1868, chapter 235, was not so maintained as to extinguish the debt created by that act at its maturity; when, as has been seen, the amount of the whole tax provided by the act of 1868, chapter 235, was necessary to the payment of the bounty debt, chargeable upon the treasury which the General Assembly in 1864 and 1865 had contracted to pay. Is it supposed that it was in the power of the State treasury officers between 1868 and 1880 to protect the sinking fund created by the act of 1868, at the expense of those to whom the State was indebted, and to whom the acts of 1864 and 1865 and their supplements had actually appropriated the money so due?

The simple fact is that the General Assembly in 1868, while intending to fulfill the obligations of the State, miscalculated their amount. The debt which it created was nevertheless a debt incurred in the defense of the State. It was a debt not affected in the smallest particular by any limitations contained in article 3, section 34, of the constitution of 1867. It was and is a debt which may be properly extinguished by the creation of a new debt, before or at its maturity, without the violation of any constitutional or other obligation.

In order to illustrate the management of the finances of the State under the party by which we were selected to fill our respective offices, we present the record of what was done between 1870 and 1880:

Debt of State on Sept. 30, 1870		$13,317,475 77
1870, chapter 422, and 1874, chapter 42, for Deaf and Dumb Asylum		225,000 00
1872, chapter 236, and 1876, chapter 203, for Maryland Hospital for Insane		465,000 00
1874, chapter 369, Normal School building		100,000 00
1874, chapter 233, State House of Correction		250,000 00
1878, chapter 238, Treasury relief loan		500,000 00
Part of defense loan issued under act of 1868, chapter 235, between 1870 and September 30, 1880		428,097 06
Under article 3, section 34, of constitution of 1867, and 1868, chapter 454, for Southern Maryland Railroads		91,520 00
		$15,377,092 83
Debt of State of Sept. 30, 1880		11,277,110 69
Amount of reduction of State debt in ten years		$4,099,982 14
The assets of the State used in making this reduction were as follows:		
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad stock sold under act of 1870, chapter 275	$500,000 00	
Baltimore city stock sold under act of 1872, chapter 383	154,550 00	
Baltimore & Ohio preferred stock exchanged for State sterling debt under article 12, section 3 of constitution of 1867	925,385 30	
Amount of State tax collected for redemption of the several loans after payment of interest on said loans	2,226,198 99	
		3,806,184 29
Amount of State debt paid in excess of taxes collected for the purpose and assets of the State used therefor		$293,847 85

The argument of the Governor implies that the State has properly a choice between only two methods in the future management of its financial affairs.—First—A great increase in its rates of taxation, in order to provide for the rapid extinction of its remaining debt in this generation. Second—Or the payment of that debt, as far as it can be so paid, by the sale of the valuable internal improvement properties which the State possesses.

Upon this theory the rate of State taxation, making every reduction of expenses, whether practicable or not, which he suggests, must be increased from eighteen and three-quarter cents to twenty eight cents on the one hundred dollars.

It is only needful to say that no material change in the rate of State taxation is necessary, and that it would be unwise and improper to sell the interest of the State in its internal improvements.

The abundance of money in the markets of the world shows that the time is at hand when our State ought to pursue the policy adopted by the United States and by all governments in like propitious seasons. Provision for such action was made by the act of 1880, chapter 223. Under that act the loan of $3,326,750 66, due in 1883, can be funded at 4 per cent., and in fifteen years the saving in interest alone thus effected would be an amount greater than one-third of the whole debt.

The reason why the treasury officers have not invested annually the sum of $100,000 in the stock or bonds of the State in augmentation of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the act of 1872, chapter 276, was simply that, when there was money in the treasury available for the purpose, such bonds or stocks were at a price too high to permit a proper exercise of the discretion lodged by the act in the treasury officers. It became, therefore, their duty to apply the designated fund as the same became available out of moneys, not otherwise appropriated to the payment of other existing debts of the State in the manner and to the extent already shown.

We will take up the thread of this discussion again whenever it may appear proper to do so. We think, however, that enough has been said to inform you fully as to those State matters which are within our province, and concerning which it behooved us to speak in our turn.

THOS. J. KEATING,
Comptroller of the Treasury.
HARMON COMPTON,
Treasurer.

An Instructive Description of Science.

A few days ago a Boston girl arrived in Brooklyn on a visit to a seminary chum. After convesing thoroughly the fun that made up their education in the art of learning at which their early scholastic efforts were made, the Brooklyn girl began to inquire into the present.

"And so you are taking lessons in philosophy. How do you like it?"

"Oh! it's perfectly lovely. It's about science, you know, and we all just dote on science."

"It must be nice. What is it about?"

"It's about molecules as much as anything else, and molecules are just too awfully nice for anything. If there's anything I really enjoy, it's molecules."

"Tell me about them, my dear. What are molecules?"

"Oh! molecules! They are little wee things, and it takes ever so many of them. They are splendid things! Do you know there ain't anything but what's got molecules in it. And Mr. Cook is just as sweet as he can be, and Mr. Emerson too. They explain everything so beautifully."

"How I'd like to go there," said the Brooklyn girl enviously.

"You'd enjoy it ever so much. They teach protoplasm, too, and if there's one thing perfectly heavenly it's protoplasm. I really don't know which I like best, protoplasm or molecules."

"Tell me about protoplasm, I know I should adore it."

"Dead you would. It's just too sweet to live. You know it's about how things get started, or something of that kind. You ought to hear Mr. Emerson tell about it. It would stir your very soul. We named our tats after him. This is an Emerson hat. You see the ribbon is drawn over the crown and caught with a buckle and bunch of flowers. Then you turn up the side with a spray of forget-me-nots. Ain't it just too sweet? All the girls in school have them."

"How exquisitely lovely! Tell me some more science."

"Oh! I almost forgot about differentiation. I am really and truly positively in love with differentiation. It is different from molecules and protoplasms, but it's every bit as nice. And Mr. Cook! You should hear him go on about it. I really believe he is perfectly bound up in it."

"What is it, anyway?"

"This is mull trimmed with Languedoc lace—"

"I don't mean that—that other."

"Oh! differentiation! ain't it sweet?—It's got something to do with species.—It's the way we tell one hat from another so you'll know which is becoming. And we learn all about ascidians, too. They are the divinest things! If I only had an ascidian of my own, I wouldn't ask anything else in the world."

What do they look like, dear? Did you ever see one? asked the Brooklyn girl, deeply interested."

"Oh! no; nobody ever saw one except Mr. Cook and Mr. Emerson, but they are something like an oyster with a reticule hung on its belt. I think they are just heavenly."

And the Brooklyn girl went to bed that night in the dumps, because fortune had not vouchsafed her the advantages enjoyed by her friend, while the Boston girl dreamed of seeing an ascidian chasing a molecule over a differentiated tack fence with a club, for telling a protoplasm that his youngest sister had so many freckles on her nose that they made her cross-eyed.

Forgetting Friendship.

There are men and women in public life whose pathway is marked by the "remains" of whilom friends whom they have squeezed dry and dropped like so many sucked oranges. In politics it is said of such a man that he has kicked down the ladder by which he climbed. In literary or other walks the human sponge often swells up with the thought that he has "outgrown" his humble friends of other days. In private life the self conscious soul contents itself with becoming more and more the centre of its little circumference, taking none within its orbit who will not consent to revolve around it and emit light and warmth for its enjoyment. There have been many and noble definitions of what a friend is. People of real individuality, strength and sensitiveness doubtless have fewer real friends than they are apt to think, unless they have been cherishing, unconsciously, low ideals. But whatever a friend may not be, certainly that sweet and noble term is not unmerited by one who, however generous he may be in other directions, is selfish as himself.

The American really goes beyond the limits of legitimate journalism in the following paragraph in yesterday's issue:—"Now wouldn't it be curious if it should turn out that Governor Hamilton's two assistant foremen in the reform movement had been specially engaged by the ring to serve in that capacity in the present campaign, in order to prevent real reformers from doing the work? It would be just like those wicked managers to play such a trick upon an unsuspecting agriculturalist." The American has scoffed at Governor Hamilton's "reform," but to call him "an unsuspecting agriculturalist" is going a little too far.—Baltimore Gazette.

Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.

Pride is a vice which inclines men to find it in others, and overlook it in themselves.

Too much sensibility creates unhappiness; and too much insensibility creates crime.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

He who puts a bad construction on a good act reveals his own wickedness of heart.

A noble part of every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.

Drunkenness turns a man out of himself and leaves a beast in his room.

Genuine politeness is the first-born offspring of generosity and modesty.

Base natures pay to the fortune some to those who seem happy.

The mother of vinegar is sour Attention.

A green widow is anything but green.

"Long on stalks"—Sunflower.

"Sold short"—Pea-jackets.

A "stop order"—Whoa!