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THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY MD.

OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON

PLUMMER & USILTON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 50. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1889. No. 22.

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.

SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,

General Commission Merchants

For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.

No. 206 South Charles Street,

jan3-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 20 East Camden Street, (Old Number, 3.

Near Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

WRIGHT & LONEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Fruit, Hay, Poultry, Live Stock Hides, and all kinds Country Produce.

No. 213 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCE.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette sts. ja29.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART & CO.,

General Fruit and Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

118 East Pratt St., Balto Md.

We refer to our present shippers among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The Peoples' Bank of Baltimore.

ANDREW W. WOODALL,

Successor to Greenwood & Woodall,

Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,

No. 53 West Pratt Street.

Special attention given to the sale of Grain Dried, Evaporated and Green Fruits.

F. K. B. EMORY. F. W. NEAVITT.

WM. H. RUTTER

—WITH—

EMORY & NEAVITT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—FOR THE SALE OF—

Grain, Seeds, Hay, Fruit, Live Stock, Wool and all kinds Country Produce.

No. 68 South St., Baltimore, Md.

Reference—Citizens' National Bank, Agents for Wheeler Line of Steamers. je12-y.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS.

ALONZO P. CREW

—WITH—

STEVENS BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.

Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.

No. 303 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA.

P. E. CREW & CO.,

(Successors to CREW & IRELAND.)

FRUIT, PRODUCE and LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants,

324 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Strict attention will be given to all consignments or communications. Check and account statement immediately on sales if desired. Berries and Peaches a specialty in their season. Reference National Bank of Northern Liberties, Third and Vine streets, Philadelphia; or, some of the large Fruit Growers of Kent county. (apr27-1y.) P. E. CREW.

R. E. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants

IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.

328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent on sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y.

J. P. MOYER. S. F. CREW.

J. P. MOYER & CO.,

Commisssion Merchants in Live Stock,

EGGS and POULTRY.

No. 256 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Returns sent promptly. tf.

E. C. CROW,

No. 316 N. Front St., Philadelphia,

(Old Number, 6 Vine Street).

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

FRUIT, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY & EGGS.

PEACHES A SPECIALTY.

Professional Cards.

DENTISTRY.

W. E. BARNARD.

HAVING opened an office at the residence of Norris Barnard's for the practice of Dentistry, I beg leave to say that I will be in attendance there to receive patients at any time with the exception of MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week. All modern appliances. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. First-class work and satisfaction guaranteed. A call solicited. jl5-2m.

DENTIST.

DR. C. P. GILPIN,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., MAIN ST., ADJ. CAHALL'S STORE.

Office Hours, 8:30 to 12 A. M., and 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. d1-tf.

G. ALLEN JARMAN, D. V. S.,

—GRADUATE OF—

The American Veterinary College, N. Y.,

CHESTERVILLE, MD.

DR. H. L. DODD,

Homeopathist,

CHESTERTOWN - - - MARYLAND.

OFFICE at his mother's residence.

DR. J. HORTON KELLEY,

(UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

fe2. *GALENA, KENT CO., MD.*

DR. JAMES W. URIE,

HOMEOPATHIST,

STILL POND, MD.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIST,

Chestertown, Maryland, opposite the Voshell House

Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office adjoining T. W. Ellason, Jr.'s Store, will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.

BENJ. B. OWENS,

Architect,

N. W. Corner Lexington and Charles Streets,

BALTIMORE.

Reference:—"KENT NEWS." n24-tf.

FOR a FINE 5c. or 10c. CIGAR go to J. L. MCFEELY'S

C. W. KENNARD & CO.

INVITE YOU TO READ THE FOLLOWING:

Expenses! Expenses! Expenses!

ARE what every practical farmer, mechanic, merchant and manufacturer should watch carefully, saving here and saving there by economy and system for the times are hard, and every dollar is needed. It should therefore be a study, especially to the farmer and manufacturer; each should try to lessen the cost of producing their articles for sale, so that at the end of the year they will come out even if not ahead. *This is the way we look at it. Don't you? And therefore we have made this year a* very decided change. We have parted with our mill in Chestertown. Why? Because it would not pay to run it. The extra hauling of goods, the trouble of labor, the taxes, insurance, lease, extra hauling, reshipments from an inconvenient place, interest on goods carried over, and waste in handling, besides the expense of a superintendent so many idle months in the year. All this is expense and a very unnecessary expense. How do we work it now? In this way. We have our goods made under our own supervision. On account of the Baltimore works large capacity (eleven hundred tons per day) it does not take long to manufacture what we require. The analysis of every article we know and we *guarantee* the analysis to you. We have the advantage of direct shipment, better labor, improved machinery, cheap freights, no lease, no interest on goods carried over, no superintendent's expenses, and less cost per ton for the manufacture. The greater the work the less the cost. We therefore can and will sell cheaper, dividing our advantages with you. Our goods are just the same as we have always sold you and will be kept at their high standard. We are determined to please you if low prices and a good, well-made fertilizer will do so. Our results this year, for the season, have been wonderful. *Read this over again*, think over it and call upon, or wait for us to call on you.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.

—FOR SALE BY—

R. H. CORBALLY, Esq., Massey's, Kent County, Maryland.

JAMES FAULKNER, Esq., Millington, Kent County, Maryland.

GUS. PORTER, Esq., Price's Station, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

August 10, 1889.

Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate,

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT WHEAT AND CLOVER PRODUCER,

We Still Offer at $27 per Ton, Delivered, on Time.

WE in reality ought to have more money, but in view of the low price of grain, and seeing the need of the farmers, we determined to try and meet their requirements. Our Junior having visited the principal slaughtering houses in the West this season, and having bought our materials right, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH or FIRST-CLASS PAPER. *And, by the way, do you know that Fertilizers always act and give better satisfaction after they are paid for?* Before giving your order, please see us concerning, and if we cannot do as good a part by you as anybody, don't buy of us.

August 2d, 1889.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON—Gentlemen:—I have used your A. A. for several years and am now thoroughly convinced that there is no better goods on the market. I used it last year alongside of Animal Bone and Peruvian Guano. A. A. was the best. I also made the following test in connection with Bone Meal and Potash, in this test too, A. A. excelled. I am so well pleased with your goods that I will get my entire supply of you this fall Respectfully, J. B. HARRIS.

LANKFORD, August 5th, 1889.

GENTLEMEN:—I have use A. A. for several years with entire satisfaction on part of my wheat. Where it was used my yield this year was 30 bushels per acre, and will use more this fall.

Very truly yours, JOSEPH RASIN.

CHESTERTOWN, August 6th, 1889.

GENTS:—We tried 16 tons of your A. A. and Extant Phosphate on our wheat last fall, and the result was highly satisfactory, although it has been a poor wheat year, we had on a slightly increased acreage over 500 bushels more wheat than we had last year when another make of fertilizer was used. To its action we attribute a heavy growth of clover and timothy. We expect to use it this fall, and do not hesitate to commend it. Very respectfully, HOPE H. BARROLL.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON, Manufacturers,

Aug. 10, 1889. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WILLIAMS & CLARK'S CO.'S

High Grade Bone Phosphate!

AMERICUS, ROYAL, PROLIFIC,

And the NICHOLSON MIXTURE.

These goods have been used in Kent county for the past five years and have given entire satisfaction. They are made of BLOOD, BONE and POTASH and every care is taken to make them as good crop producers as possible. Drilling condition guaranteed. All kinds Phosphate Marterials on hand.

Dissolved Animal Bone, Bone Meal,

Muriate Potash, Dried Blood, Bone Tankage,

Acid Phosphate and Kainit.

PRICES AS CLOSE AS THEY CAN BE MADE. GET MY FIGURES BEFORE BUYING.

For Sale by W. H. McFEELY,

August 17, 1889. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

WILLIAM H. CACY

Manufacturer of FERTILIZERS,

Chestertown, Maryland.

"STANDARD!" "NEW LIFE!" "RELIANCE!"

The above Brands of Wheat Fertilizers

Have been used now for several years in this and adjoining counties and have proved equal to anything on the market, both as **Grain and Grass Producers** and **Improvers of the Soil.** On many occasions they have been tried in competition with other well-known Brands, and in all cases have given perfect satisfaction.

My sales having increased so rapidly I found it imperatively necessary to have *increased facilities for manufacturing, so bought the factory formerly occupied by* Messrs C. W. Kennard & Co., and, having made considerable alterations and improvements therein, *am now prepared to fill all orders promptly and in* **First-Class Drilling Condition.** For those wishing SPECIAL FORMULAS compounded, we have on hand a

LARGE STOCK OF RAW MATERIALS,

and am prepared to mix any required Formula in lots of not less than five tons, at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. CACY.

PURE BONE PHOSPHATES!

The various preparations of Bones prepared by the "Listers" and H. S. Miller & Co., have stood the test of many years, and in all cases produced good results and proved as represented.

THESE GOODS are and always have been prepared in the most scientific manner. The Chemicals used are tested and proportions so adjusted as to form a complete manure. All the lands on which they have been continuously used show the best results, and prove beyond doubt that BONE PHOSPHATES are the proper kind to apply. All the brands are offered at the closest prices, and will be delivered at any of the wharves or landings on the bay or river.

Samples are at the store of WICKES & BROTHER. Orders left there will receive prompt attention. Orders solicited. BUY THE BEST.

W. N. E. WICKES.

August 10, 1889—2m.

A NEWSPAPER BLUNDER.

A Pretty Romance by Will S. Power.

It was the opening night of the Burchville Church Fair. The booths, on which so much time and energy had been expended, were looking their prettiest. The young lady managers were bustling about hither and thither doing their best to make everybody happy, and the great crowd of townspeople that had gathered to enjoy the fun was laughing and talking the elbowing its way about through the big hall in the most contented manner possible.

Over in one corner, on a little platform slightly raised above the rest of the people, a young man stood leaning against a pillar. His eyes had been fixed in a single direction for fully ten minutes, and so interested was he in the object on which they rested that he forgot for an instant his surroundings. The merry voice of a friend called him back from dreamland and placed him again on footing with ordinary mortals.

"I say, 'Harry," the voice said, "for a fellow that has been away from home as long as you have, you are taking things mighty cool and easy. You've been standing in that one place now for a quarter of an hour, and there are dozens of people here who want to shake hands with you. Come down, old man, and let your friends have a look at you."

Harry Allison had been born and raised in Burchville, but for ten years he had been away to school and one place or another, so that the friends of his childhood had almost grown out of his recollection. And as he stood there, looking out over the crowded hall, very few, indeed, were the people who recognized in his big, sturdy form and handsome countenance the dirty-faced youngster whom a decade or so before they had seen running about the streets of the village; for, aside from the members of his family and one or two intimate friends, no one knew of his home-coming.

But down in one corner of the hall, where the flower booth was located, the very spot on which his eyes had rested so intently, there was a little body who recognized him instantly, and whose excited little heart would almost have fluttered out of her mouth if she hadn't kept her pretty lips closed very tightly. Her first impulse was to run up and speak to him, but her feet refused to act on the impulse, and the more she hesitated the more she felt herself tied down to the spot on which she was standing.

"He would never remember me, after all these years," she sighed, as she turned again to her flowers and tried to interest herself in the work that was before her. But her thoughts would not be confined by the green barriers of that little booth. They would insist on wandering back over the years that had passed to the hill, where she had shed so many tears over punishments all too justly inflicted on her little scapegrace lover, and where that same little lover had so often made her childish heart beat joyously by the vows of never-dying love which he had poured into her ear. Then she thought of the parting down by the old oak tree the night before he was to be sent away to school, when he had kissed her, and had promised to come back some day and make her his little wife. And she thought, too, of the long years that had passed since he had written to her or sent her any word of any kind, and another deep drawn sigh escaped her as she thought. Then the people commenced to crowd about her booth again, and all her time was taken up with selling flowers and trying to look happy.

When Harry Allison stepped down from the platform on which he had been standing, he was surrounded immediately by a gay company of friends, and it was an hour later when he again found an opportunity to look in the direction of the flower booth. The booth was still there, but the one particular occupant for whom he looked was missing. His face showed the disappointment that he felt so plainly that an old-time chum who stood at his side exclaimed: "Why, old fellow, what's the matter? You look as glum as a whole funeral procession."

"Oh, nothing's the matter, I was thinking and thoughts, you know, are sometimes melancholy companions. But I say Charlie, I thought I saw Mrs. —— Oh, what is her name, now? I can never remember who people marry. I mean she who used to be little Tiny Norris. Didn't I see her over there in the flower booth an hour ago?"

"She who used to be Tiny Norris! Why man, she's Tiny Norris yet, or rather Ella Norris; for she has never allowed any one to call her Tiny since you went away. You had a sort of first mortgage on that name, I guess. But Great Scott, Harry, you don't need to get so excited about it. What made you think she was married, anyhow?"

"Charlie, I've been a fool, the biggest fool that ever lived, I guess, but I'll make up for it all now if I can only find her."

His friend tried to detain him, but he would not stop, and a moment later he had elbowed his way through the crowd to where the flower booth stood. No body there knew where Ella Norris was. She had complained of a headache, and had gone off somewhere by herself, the girl who was in charge said in answer to his questions. Up and down through the big hall he hunted for her, but she was not to be found. She had probably gone home, her mother said.

"I'll go after her" the young man muttered to himself, as he picked up his hat and quietly left the building by a side door to escape making explanations to his friends. He had scarcely reached the street when he suddenly stopped. It was a delightful cool moonlight evening and it was early yet; suppose she has not gone home at all, he thought, but had merely come out to get some fresh air. Only a couple of hundred yards away was the old oak tree where they had started ten years before, and just beyond was the little old school-house; might she not have gone up there for rest. It was worth investigating any way, he thought, and a few minutes later, almost before he knew it, he was standing by her side as she sat all in a mournful little heap at the foot of the oak tree.

"Tiny," he said, as she arose quickly from the undignified position in which she had been surprised, "have you forgotten me?"

"No, Mr. Allison, I have not forgotten you," she answered without noticing his outstretched hand and speaking just as coldly as the memory of the letter which he had never written could make her.

He came a step nearer and placed his hand on her shoulder. "Tiny," he said, "I deserve your coldness, I've been a fool, but I couldn't help it. I—I thought you were married, Tiny. Won't you forgive me and be friends again?"

"You thought I was married!" she exclaimed, forgetting all her dignity and dropping again in a helpless little bundle at his feet.

"Yes, Tiny; why I saw a notice of the wedding in the newspapers not more than a year after I went away."

"And is that why you didn't write?" she asked as he sat down beside her and took her hand in his. "Why Harry, that was all a newspaper blunder; it was my sister who was married. I was only bridesmaid."

"Which all goes to show what a decided fool I've been. Tiny, my darling, can you forgive me? It was ten long years ago when as children we stood under this old tree and vowed eternal love to each other; and do you remember, dear, I said I would come back some day, to claim you as my bride? I have come now, Tiny; come with a love that is a thousand times stronger, a thousand times more ardent, a thousand times more enduring than the boyish love which I pledged to you; a love which through all these years, when I thought you lost to me forever, has not been conquered, but has grown stronger until it has come to be part of my life. I have come, my darling, to claim you. Will you be my little wife?"

She did not reply in words. Her soul was so full of happiness that she couldn't speak; but as his strong arm slipped about her waist her head dropped restfully on his shoulder and her answer came—a kiss.

FIERCE AND FICKLE.

When John Snowden was a boy he always had a hobby. One winter it was coins, and he daily tormented every shopkeeper in the village for odd specimens; in the spring it was pigeons; he sold all his coins, begged and borrowed money from all the family to buy fantails and rear breeds for his dove-cotes.

Then he suddenly took a fancy to collect autographs. The pigeons were neglected, and were soon all gone. John was busy in mailing piteous appeals to every man or woman of distinction in Europe or America to write their names on blank cards for him.

He was succeeding very well when the pursuit lost all interest for him. He bought a printing-press. Now he besieged all his friends for orders "Bill-heads, labels and cards, executed with neatness and dispatch." Before he had executed the orders, however, the delight of type-setting palled upon him, and he gave it up.

When John grew to be a man he was a violent Abolitionist for a few years. Then he lost all interest in the slaves and became an ardent vegetarian, who tormented all his friends and acquaintance by appealing to them to give up meat and live with him on fruits and vegetables. This hobby lasted but a year, when he took up the cause of woman suffrage, and quarrelled with every one who didn't agree with him. Since that he has been, by turns, a leader among the Spiritualists and the Theosophists, and now for the moment—a vehement Ritualist.

He is a good, sincere, well-meaning man, anxious to find the truth and to draw all men with him to find it. But he draws them with such vehemence that his friends avoid him in terror.

A rational man does not object to be pulled in one direction and that the right one. But he will not consent to be jerked hither and thither as by the vagaries of a restless wind.

John Snowden's temperament and habit of thought are very common in the world. The life and usefulness of many a strong, conscientious man have been paralyzed by them.

If any of our boy-readers find they are already inclined to mount a hobby and ride it rough-shod over other people, let them take warning. It will not be possible, perhaps, for them to curb or cool their zeal. Let them indulge it, remembering, however, that their brothers and class-mates have a right to hobbies of their own, and should not be forced to mount behind theirs.

When their zeal begins to flag, too, let them spur it and force it to continue in the same path. The man who is ardent in the pursuit of one object is successful. The man who is zealous in the pursuit of a dozen soon ranks as a feather-headed fool among other men.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Musical Family.

BY H. C. DODGE.

Of all the inflictions and punishments sore
We suffer for Adam the first,
A musical family living next door
Is certainly one of the worst.

Of course they imagine their victims enjoy
The noises they make with a rest,
Because, if they didn't, they wouldn't destroy
A neighborhood's comfort and rest.

One plays on a fiddle the dismalest tones,
Another one tortures a flute,
And one on a cornet belabors and groans
Till people get ready to shoot.

And—yes, on a banjo—now coming in style,
A maiden (alas! for her taste)
Goes "pinety-pank," with as happy a smile
As if she was being embraced.

A tin-pan piano is pounded with might
By somebody screeching away,
And all through the day and way into the night
These amateurs crazily play.

Their discords are more than a mortal can stand
When practising one at a time,
But when they're a Wagner grand orchestra band
The nuisance is simply sublime.

A musical (?) family certainly should
An island have all to themselves,
Or torture their instruments out in the wood
To frighten mosquitoes and elves.

Time at Which Money Doubles at Interest.

Per cent.	*Simple Interest.*	*Compound Int.*
10	10 years.	7 yrs. 100 das.
9	11 years 40 days.	8 yrs. 16 das.
8	12½ years.	9 yrs. 2 das.
7	14 years 103 days.	10 yrs. 89 das.
6	16 years 8 months.	11 yrs. 327 das.
5	20 years.	15 yrs. 75 das.
4½	22 years 81 days.	15 yrs. 283 das.
4	25 years.	17 yrs. 246 das.
3½	28 years 208 days.	20 yrs. 54 das.
3	33 years 4 months.	23 yrs. 164 das.
2½	40 years.	28 yrs. 26 das.
2	50 years.	35 yrs. 1 day.

AN AMERICAN CATECHISM.

Why We Are Shut Out from One of the Greatest Markets in the World.

If the men who make the "geography-books" for our children were to tell the truth about the great continent of South America, they would set down for their pupils a few facts like these, using their own inimitable interrogative and responsive method:

Q. What is the political and commercial composition of South America?

A. South America is composed of a number of States and nations, under varying forms of government, many of them rich, and some powerful. All the civilized nations are engaged in agriculture, trade, stock raising and similar employments.

Q. Are there any manufacturing countries in South America?

A. There are no manufacturing countries in South America.

Q. What are the Exports of South America?

A. Hides, skins, wool, coffee, rubber, dyestuffs, drugs, guano, and numerous other articles.

Q. What are the imports of South America?

A. Machinery, tools, linen, cotton and woolen cloth, furniture, medicines, wines—in fact, nearly all manufactured articles used in civilized life.

Q. To what countries does South America send exports?

A. To England, Germany, Spain, France and to the United States.

Q. Who is her principal customer?

A. The United States.

Q. From whom does she purchase her imports?

A. From the same countries.

Q. From whom does she purchase the most?

A. From England.

Q. From whom does she purchase the least?

A. From the United States.

Q. Why does not South America deal more largely with the United States?

A. Because there is no regular communication by steamship.

Q. Why is there no regular communication by steamship?

A. Because it does not pay to run a steamship line that can carry cargoes only one way.

Q. Why could not steamship lines carry cargoes both ways between South America and the United States?

A. Because South America will not buy the manufactures of the United States.

Q. Are the South Americans ill-disposed towards the United States?

A. No, they are very friendly towards the United States.

Q. Then why will they not buy the manufactures of the United States?

A. Because the prices are too high.

Q. Why are the prices too high?

A. Because the people of the United States have to pay a heavy tariff tax on all raw materials which they import, and so cannot compete with countries that get their raw materials free.

From such a catechism the American child might learn why his country is shut out from one of the greatest markets of the world, and forbidden to win its share of the money that pours, year after year, into the coffers of England, France and Germany. And the further the catechism extended the more he would learn of the imposition which is practised on the whole country for the benefit of a small number of American handlers of raw materials who are able to exert influence over the Senate of the United States. And what he would learn in the case of South America would be equally applicable to almost any other foreign country with which we deal.

We have spoken of South America because our dealings with that country afford a flagrant example of our unbusiness-like dealings with foreign nations. It has been notorious for years that England, Germany, Spain, and, in a small way, Portugal, have snatched away from this country the South American trade that fairly belongs to us. Our exports to South America are a little lumber, some railroad engines and street cars, a few agricultural implements, a large assortment of patent medicines: and, for the rest, plenty of bilge-water, and free space between decks. The South Americans, from Brazil clear around to Chili, have sold their goods to us and bought their goods of England, Germany, France, and other European nations. It is senseless to assert that the lack of regular communication has been the reason of this extraordinary onesidedness of international trade. We have communication enough with South America to import all we want. That the vessels which make the communication go back empty or half full is owing to our extravagant tariff, and to nothing else.

As a matter of fact, we have had steamship communication with Brazil, supported by a Government subsidy, and the scheme failed to work more than fifteen years ago. Of course it is possible to run regular lines of steamships from New York to Rio Janeiro and to the Rio Plata, and from San Francisco to Valparaiso, by paying a heavy Government subsidy. But why should such a subsidy be paid? If there is trade enough to make the lines profitable, they will be established. We Americans are forbidden by law to buy and forbidden by tariff to build ships. But the English, who do all our carrying trade, and make all the profits—they will run lines of steamships from the United States to South America if there is any money in it. The fact that neither England or any other country runs such lines (with hundreds of "tramp" steamers idle) is proof positive that they do not pay and cannot pay, as things are at present. Of course, as we have said, a subsidy could make them pay. But a subsidy is an allowance which the national Government makes out of the taxes which the people pay. And the people of the United States paid last year in taxes to the national Government $343,389,612—three hundred and forty-three million three hundred and eighty-nine thousadd six hundred and twelve dollars! Is not that enough for them to pay? Is it fair to ask them for still more to run steamship lines that can not pay for themselves in the natural course of trade?

Anybody who cares to figure it out for himself can see that, so far as our dealings with South America are concerned, we are cutting our own commercial throat with our own tariff laws. But what is true of our commercial policy with South America is true of our policy with all the world. It is not only in Valparaiso that we offer rails at $27 per ton which England can offer for $22. In all the markets of the world we cut the same pitiable figure. We have, it is true, the home market, and we control it. It pays our protected manufacturers well—their customers have no other. And when it is supplied, and needs no more goods for six months or so our manufacturers "shut down" or "lock out," and the American workman has to shift for himself without wages. He has the home market. Perhaps he might be better off if he had a chance to supply the foreign market that is filling English purses with money that ought to go into American pockets.

BUSINESS MORALITY.

Among the rubbish in the store-room of the late William I. Hilton a little old faded note-book containing some odd suggestions to his boys as to how they should proceed in life after he had passed to his reward was picked up by a reporter a few days since, and is now, for the first time, given to the public:

Search the bible to find the bottom of the deceitful human heart, and say your prayers at night. Think out every day's business at night.

Never marry until you are thirty years old.

Think three times before you speak once.

Never court any girl unless you intend to marry her. There is danger in fooling young girls. Never give them any advantage in a letter.

Never buy a small place with a fine building on it.

Never buy white, sprouty, crawfishy land at any price expecting to make money by cultivating it.

Never sell the products of the farm you work to any man on time at any price.

There is nothing in this world but death that is certain.

Never loan money to your neighbor, for if you should have to sue them they would be no longer neighbors.

Never let any man know anything about your business, except when you may have some difference and need to advise with a lawyer.

Never keep all your money in one channel.

Watch all men, as there are but few who are honest; in fact there are none honest from the heart in everything.

Never let any person on earth know your business and especially how much money you have, not even your family.

Never buy land of any person without first having a good lawyer investigate and pronounce the title clear. Ascertain if the land has passed through the hands of any insane person, to prevent his heirs from suing you on the title. Never pay more than one-half down on the land unless you know you are dealing with responsible parties. Be sure to go ask all the parties that join the land you are buying to show you the corners of the land they own.

If you ever sell goods or groceries be sure to get a house on the square, and on the inside corner if you can, and live on the same lot and in the building that you do business in. Be certain to never sleep away from the store-house. It is best to have yourself and family live up-stairs with kitchen below.

Never employ a clerk at any price; be content with what business you can do yourself. Trust no man further than you are compelled to. Smart thieves always steal about the hours of 10, 11, 12, and 1 o'clock.

Weigh all you buy and all you sell, if possibly convenient.

If you ever loan money to any person take security if you can get it. If you loan money to a firm be sure to take each of the firm's names to the note then no one of the firm can slip out and say that the money never came into the firm.

You may sell to irresponsible men anything that you have, but never buy claims, notes, etc., from men that are not responsible, unless you investigate and find that the parties have no offsets against them.

Never buy any kind of stocks, it doesn't matter how low or how high they are. Never, never, never, from the fact that stocks are too uncertain; the risk is too great; rings are formed and they can raise or lower the price just as they see fit, so they can make money.

Never deposit money unless you take a receipt for it.

Under the present law when you loan money to any person take a mortgage on the real estate and include both man and wife.

If you have a surplus of money never loan it out to the people at any per cent., but put it in good bonds; the United States bonds are preferable, from the fact that the whole United States is bound for it.

Four per cent. when certain is better than 8 per cent. when uncertain.

Never buy inferior articles of any kind to make money on.

If you live in town never invite any company and you will always have plenty of money.

Buy goods on time only in small quantities, whether wholesale or retail.

If you have land for sale have it fenced to cardinal points, so it will take the fewest rails possible to fence the ground. That keeps your land in a square shape.

Never work in wells or at any other work that endangers your life it matters not how much you can make. Never endanger your life for money.

Never stay in the house confined to business close, except you work in the morning and evening.

ORIGINAL REFORM MOVE.—One of the most original programs of reform comes from southwestern Indiana, where rolls the Patoka. At the recent meeting of the Dubois County Teachers' Institute the following was passed: "Resolved, That we are in favor of and ask that a thorough course of instruction on the effects of tight lacing and painting the face with injurious cosmetics be introduced in the public school and that we, as teachers, denounce the custom of tight lacing, of chewing gum, of using wire, cotton and sawdust pads to deceive in regard to beauty of form, and of bustles to occupy unnecessary room in every conveyance, and render necessary the use of much expensive material for dresses, and the habit as not worthy of imitation by the children of Eve, believing that nature unadorned is most beautiful."

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00

Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25

Six lines of Nonpareil or less constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or at longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:

—SUCH AS—

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.,

executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

The Platform Upon Which Democrats Ask Support at the Election.

The following platform, reported to the recent State convention by the committee on resolutions, was adopted: "The representatives of the Democratic party of Maryland, in State convention assembled, heartily reaffirm the platform adopted by the national Democratic convention, of 1888, at St. Louis, and with unabated confidence in the truth and final triumph of the political principles announced in the admirable document, pledge the party to renewed and vigorous efforts in their support.

TRUSTS CONDEMNED.

"They unite with their Democratic brethren in our sister States in pointed condemnation of the vast combinations of capital in many of the most important and necessary branches of industry and business, which, under the misleading name of 'trusts,' have inflicted such serious injury upon the people, and which, unless arrested in their powerful organizations, will create great and alarming distress by limiting the supply and ruinously enhancing the price of many articles of prime necessity at the mere pleasure of the managers of these illegal combinations. Vigorous measures should be taken to check this great and growing evil.

A PLEDGE OF ECONOMY.

"In the management of our State affairs they pledge the party to a continuance of strict economy in every department of the government and to a close and careful scrutiny of all receipts and expenditures, so that no abuses in the collection and disbursement of the public money may be permited to exist. They congratulate the State that under Democratic rule for twenty-two years its credit has been so admirably and highly maintained, and that under the provisions of an act of the last legislature more than four millions of dollars of the public debt have been refunded by the Governor, comptroller and treasurer upon favorable terms, and with a saving of $100,000 in annual sinterest.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

"Bearing in mind that in the thirteen years that have elapsed since the last general assessment of property in this State many and great changes in values have taken place, and that much of the property of individuals and corporation which ought to contribute its fair proportion to the proper administration of the government of the State and of the several counties and of the city of Baltimore now wholly or in large part escapes assessment and taxation, they declare that a new assessment is now demanded in order that the burdens of taxation may be equally distributed in accordance with the plain article of the bill of rights.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

"In dealing with the important question of taxation for State and local purposes they declare that power should be conferred by appropriate legislation upon the city of Baltimore and other municipalities to raise revenue for local purposes by additional licenses to carry on such branches of business or trade or to conduct such occupations as are now required to be licensed for purposes of State revenue, but shall in no way deprive the State treasury of the revenue derived from licenses as are now or may hereafter be provided by the Legislature of this State. By such an enlargement of municipal power the rate of local taxation in the city of Baltimore and in some of our other cities and chartered towns may be materially reduced without lessening the revenue of the State and without injustice or oppression to individuals. By a judicious adjustment of licenses to sell liquor, with the superadded restrictive features which experience elsewhere has proved to be salutary and effectual, such legislation should be made to subserve the double purpose of reducing the rate of taxation on property, to the great relief of the people, and at the same time of largely removing from our midst the degrading and destructive vice of intemperance.

PURE ELECTIONS WANTED.

"Recalling with just pride the reforms in the laws relating to the registration of voters and to the elective franchise which Democratic Legislatures have enacted, the faith of the party is now distinctly pledged to a further and more careful review of this fundamental and most vital subject, so that at the coming session of the General Assembly, following the good example set by many of our sister States, stringent provisions may be adopted for the purpose of preserving more thoroughly the purity of the ballot-box by preventing bribery, fraudulent colonization of voters, repeating and all other offenses against the elective franchise, and also that such amendments of our existing registration law may be made as will materially reduce the cost, while not impairing the efficiency of its execution. In this connection they favor the passage of a thorough primary election law, so drawn to secure absolute fairness at all primary elections, and containing adequate and effectual provisions against violence, fraud and all corrupt practices by which the will of the majority may be falsified, thwarted or ignored.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE.

"They declare their sincere and determined purpose to recognize and enforce all the civil and political rights of the colored people of this State, but while thus earnestly resolved to see to it that in their persons and property they shall be thoroughly protected, and that the present liberal provisions for the education of their children shall be kept separate and distinct, and they will vigorously resist any and all attempts to change the existing law so as to introduce mixed schools for both white and colored children."

The Oldest Banker is a Woman.

Deborah Powers, the senior partner in the bank of D. Powers & Sons, Lansingburg, New York, is the oldest banker in the country. This venerable but active woman is 99 years old. She is in full possession of her faculties and her business shrewdness is as remarkable as it was a generation back. She established and maintains "The Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies" in Lansingburg. She has been engaged in the banking business over a dozen years. Mrs. Powers is a native of New Hampshire and seemed to have gained some of the strength and vigor of the granite hills amid which she was born.—*New York World.*