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VOL. 42. DENTON, MARYLAND: SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1888. NO. 26.

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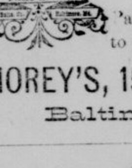

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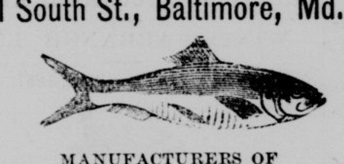

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On and after Sept. 26, 1887, the steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A.M. stopping at Rolph's Booker's, Quaker Neck Grey's Inn, Queenstown, Kent Island and all intermediate landings, arriving in Baltimore at 1 o'clock.

Returning will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., making the above landings.

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Will leave Centreville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at the wharves in Corsica River, Grey's Inn, Eastern Neck, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore about 1 o'clock.

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Will leave Crumpton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, stopping at Chestertown, Centreville and wharves on Chester and Corsica rivers.

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TIME SCHEDULE, taking effect Mar. 9, '87.

Leave Camden Station, Baltimore 8.20 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Annapolis 6.40 a. m., 12.00 noon 4.20 p. m.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE:

Leave Baltimore 9.35 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

Leave Annapolis, 8,00 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Quick time, and no change of cars.

THE WIND'S WAY.

The wind of God swept through a garden fair,
And stript the queenly rose of half its leaves.
The rose of roses and the gardener's care
The wind of God made bare,
And all the garden grieves.

O wind! why didst thou pass the pale wild rose,
That swings and suns against the outer wall,
To take the fairest of the flowery close,
The sweetest bud that blows,
The rose beloved of all?

Alas! the wind's way is a wild way,
And whence, or why, or whither, who can know?
Unseen, it wanders forth both night and day,
And who shall bid it stay
That God has bidden blow?

—James Buchanan in The Overland Monthly.

AUTOGRAPHS OF STATESMEN.

A Privilege of the Pages in the Capitol. Congressmen's Signatures.

For years it has been the privilege of the pages in the Capitol to make quite a lot of pocket money each session in collecting autographs. The pages of the senate, for instance, will collect the signatures of all the senators in an album, turn the book over to some youngster in the house, who gets the congressmen's names, then to one of the pages in the supreme court for the autographs of the justices, and finally to the riding pages of the senate who are constantly going between the Capitol, the White House, and the several departments and bureaus of the government. The latter get the names of the president, the cabinet and other prominent officials. For such a collection the boy who starts the book has received whatever he could out of his customer, trusting to his own sharpness and the latter's generosity. When he get's his money—and $10 is the usual price—he settles with the other pages who have assisted him, on such terms as they are willing to make. The ordinary terms of settlement have been $5 to the contractor, $2 to the house page, $2 to the boy who gets the president and cabinet, and $1 to the youth in the supreme court.

But the example of the trades unions has reached the Capitol, and an equal division of profits is now demanded by the boys. I took an album which had been sent me by a friend in the west to one of the senate pages the other day, and asked him to get the autographs of the statesmen for me, as he had done before. I had formerly paid him $10 for such a job, but he informed me that the boys had organized a union and had advanced the price to $15. He said that the "kids" in the house kicked because the senate boys were making more money than they, and had struck; so it became necessary to organize and have a stated card of rates.

"Don't you see," he said; "people who want autographs somehow always come to the senate first. We have got $5 for getting the names of seventy-six senators, and have given the 'kids' in the house only $2 for getting 325 names. When they happened to catch on to a job they got $5, of course, and gave us $2 for the senators' autographs, but for every one book they get we get a dozen, and they kicked about it. So we had to agree to pay them as much as we got ourselves. They won't touch a book less than $5. There was a kid in the house who cut under them and got some names not long ago for $3, but when the other boys found it out they got hold of the book and tore out the leaves. They boycotted him, don't you see?"—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Whisky for Jail Birds.

"It's a noteworthy fact," said a well known criminal lawyer, "that almost the first request a lawyer will receive when he comes to visit his client in the jail will be in the form of a demand for liquor. Crime and the drinking habit are twin brothers, and it is, I can assure you, a very rare thing in our experience to meet a jail bird who is not addicted to strong drink. But what are you going to do? Your man craves for his old stimulant, begs for it with more earnestness than he does for his freedom. He must have it, and, as a rule, he gets it, too. I'll tell you how. When he becomes annoyingly persistent we say to him: 'Get your liquor, if you must have it, in the regular way. No lawyer will take it to you. That isn't professional.'

"Then he cries: 'But what is the regular way? It is not allowed; how can I get it?' We ask him: 'Haven't you some relative or acquaintance of the other sex? Let her bring it in. She can carry it easily under a shawl or cloak, and while standing up close to the wire talking to you she can smuggle the stuff in without any trouble.' Now, to make myself understood. I'll tell you there is more than one rubber tube in the jail, carefully stored away in cells occupied by the experienced boarders, and that those tubes are pretty regularly made to do syphon duty from one whisky flask to another. The prisoner gets hold of an empty flask—that is easily done; he is visited by his female relative, who carries under her shawl a flask full of liquor. The tube is put out through the wire netting and the other end is inserted in the bottle. The other end the prisoner takes in his mouth and proceeds at once to establish a suction on it that causes the whisky to leave the first bottle and flow steadily into the other bottle, which is conveniently hid under the fellow's coat. Well, that is one way of getting in contraband goods."—Chicago News.

Hints Concerning Etiquette.

"For reasons which must be perfectly obvious," Aunt Ruth continues, "introductions to young women ought to be made with great caution. He who introduces a young man should first know his character and habits to be irreproachable; if there is missionary work to be done let it be by those having more judgment and experience than a girl of 18. If an undesirable acquaintance persists in calling, 'not at home' is the proper message to send him—she is not at home to him, and to call this form a falsehood, is prudish. It might be preferable to send word that she was engaged, which would be the same thing. Not to recognize him upon the street would be the cut direct and can be necessary only in extreme cases. To fail to return a call where there is no family affliction and no explanation offered, is sufficient to show to a lady that the acquaintance is to drop, and is not often misunderstood. On this subject an English writer has well said: 'This etiquette, which may appear trivial and over punctilious, is in reality a power which society places in the hands of ladies to govern and determine their acquaintanceship and their intimacies, to regulate and decide whom they will admit into their friendship, and whom they will keep on the most distant footing. As such it is to be commended.' It is a dissipation to have too long a visiting list, we cannot know every one intimately and must make our selection according to taste and natural affinity.

"However much custom differs in different places, it is usual to call only between the hours of 3 and 6. Formal calls need not last longer than fifteen minutes; the more social should not be extended until the caller becomes a bore. You remember Mrs. Brown whom we used to dread to see. Often making her appearance before lunch, and generally on those days when your mother was making a carpet or hanging some curtains or when there was only enough 'left over' to go round, she stayed till night. If she came after lunch and Mrs. Strong or Miss Granger appeared, Mrs. Brown was sure to monopolize the conversation and to out stay them. The genus bore is ubiquitous and there will be the usual number among your neighbors. Your way is not to let them get a foothold; keep on your dignity till you have made your selection of friends and unbend only to them.

Christmas Cheer.

Rich Man (to poor relation)—And now, James, what part of the turkey shall I send you?

Poor Relation (the last to be served)—Any part, sir, but the head and feet.—New York Sun.

THE CHANCES WHICH THEY HAVE IN THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Thousands of These Children in the Dry Goods Houses—Hard Rules to be Observed—A Vocation Which Has Escaped the Notice of Reformers.

Rat a tat tat!

The origin of this sound was the blunt end of a lead pencil in the hands of a young lady in an up town dry goods store. She was a saleswoman, or, begging the young person's pardon, a saleslady, if she will consent to use the word salesgentleman when speaking of her male vis a vis who dances attendance on customers on the opposite side of the room. The taps on the counter were the modern substitue for the exclamation "cash!" formerly uttered to call the attention of the salesman's devil. They were hardly given in this case before several urchins materialized from among the wilderness of skirts that filled the passageway, and, shouting certain talismanic numbers, they stood before the conjuring witch. What followed it will be necessary to tell to no feminine reader who has seen her money disappear over a dry goods counter.

There must be several thousands of these interesting children, male and female, known under the generic name of Cash, in the city of New York at this time. Reflecting on the number of dry goods houses on Broadway, Twenty-third street, Sixth avenue, Fourteenth street and Grand street, and the number employed by all the leading firms, it is even possible to estimate the total at 4,000 or 5,000. They represent a great industry, of which the object is chiefly consumption. They stand, also, on the lowest round of the mercantile ladder, and some are destined to mount until they become clerks, superintendents and proprietors. Others, again, will be fated to fall by the way, or, belonging to the gentler sex, they will float off and perform matter of fact roles in domestic dramas. They are now leading lives of considerable hardship. They look bright and cheerful in the morning, heavy at noonday, and sometimes jaded in the evening. To persons familiar with the habits of children, and who reflect on their ability to play fifteen hours on the stretch without any apparent sense of fatigue, this declaration may sound like a waste of sympathy. But somehow there is a world of difference between work and even the kind of recreation which taxes the muscles more severely than work.

Cash girls and boys are usually the children of parents who are not able to live without turning all their resources into the market. These children do not seek the situation of their own free will, and they often hold it very much against their will. Ask them how they like their employment, and they will not always give a cheerful answer. They speak of the hard rules which they are obliged to observe, and of the fines which merchants think it necessary to impose to maintain discipline. In the largest stores the pay of a cash girl is only $1.50 per week, a sum that may be increased to $2.50 per week by closer attention and greater activity. But even this small amount is liable to a considerable reduction through the infliction of penalties. Perhaps the cash girls exaggerate; perhaps, in the innocence of souls inherently truthful, they sometimes tell fibs. They are occasionally sent home, they say, at the end of a week with no more than fifty cents in their pockets. The poor dears think, too, that they are often imposed upon, and even made the scapegoats for their elders, who have reached the age of feminine perfection, and can do no wrong. It is convenient to have a cash girl at hand to charge with the loss of articles which have disappeared from the counter without having been sold.

But these are only the girls. The cash boy is a more demonstrative and aggressive creature than the cash girl, and it is to be presumed that he fares better. The place to see him at his best is at a store where he is paid according to the service rendered. Here he is like a high officer—a deputy sheriff, for example—who draws his salary in fees, and whose profits depend on his activity. The cash boys in one store of this sort number up to a maximum company of infantry, 100 strong, and a champion club of football players could not be more active. We are told that at this store cash boys earn as much as $7 a week, and that none earns less than $5, a fact which speaks well for the liberality of the firm. They make a boast, too, at this store of the number of faithful boys who have been promoted to the various departments of the house. Some of the employes who began in this humble sphere have been as many as thirteen years in service.

The qualifications demanded for the service are not necessarily of a very high order. As for personal recommendations, it is to be presumed that only sufficiently good looking boys and girls need apply. Looking at some of the dry goods warehouses fronting on several streets, with exits everywhere, and packed with customers, one would suppose that it might be necessary to give bonds before being permitted to enter the service. It looks entirely feasible for any discontented Cash to indemnify himself for unjust fines by slipping away with money enough in his hands to buy an outfit for an Indian hunting campaign at the west. But since no attempt of the kind was ever reported, we have to conclude that cash boys and girls all come from the stock which is proverbially honest because it is poor.

This is one of the few vocations which have not yet attracted the attention of the social agitators. Neither has it come under the surveillance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Yet it cannot be denied that it is capable of furnishing topics for all sorts of reformers. Cash is exactly of the age when he ought to be at school nine months in the year. But in lieu of walking in the paths of instruction he must run only in the ways that lead from the counter to the cashier's desk, and there is not much of knowledge to be gathered by the way. Hours before the time when other rosy cheeked children are to be met in frolicsome groups, wending their way to the school room, he may be discovered standing in line before the closed doors of the warehouse, waiting for the opening; and, though he may look cheerful and contented enough in childish thoughtlessness, we know that he is preparing the way for future regret and humiliation. True, there is the night school; but at the end of a long day of intense activity, at something which is not play but very hard work, we are not to presume that he will take kindly to study, or drink very deeply of the light draught, chiefly composed of reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, which will be offered for his mental nurture. We all remember the old proverb about all work and no play, and the consequences. But Cash, like the street messenger boy, competes with no one, and he is, therefore, left unmolested. He fills a niche, which would be empty but for his childish figure, and so he is allowed to stand, while his fellows of a corresponding age are expelled from the factories where they are thought to be in the way of persons of mature years.—New York Sun.

Norvin Green estimates Jay Gould's fortune at $60,000,000. This is considered moderate.

Public Librarian Bain has now in his possession the original deed by which six chiefs of the Pottawotamies in 1780 conveyed to the Baby family a tract of land on the Detroit river, near the present city of Detroit, 12 "arpents" long by 120 deep, an "arpent" being a French measure of land of an area of about eleven-twelfths of an acre. The document is in French, bears the tokens of the six chiefs, and is witnessed by one Williams as judge of the peace. It bears the indorsement of Gen. De Peyster, who was in command of the British force at Detroit. This curious old document was found among the records at the Baby homestead on the Humber, near this city. A frame is being prepared for it, in which it will be inclosed and exhibited in the library of the Canadian Institute.—Toronto Globe.

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