Kent News.

Vol. 49. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1888. No. 26

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 by accompanied by responsible names.

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.

SAM'L M. LAWDER. FRANK LAWDER

SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,

General Commission Merchants

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

88 South Charles Street,

jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

PERCY T. McFEELY,

—WITH—

WRIGHT & LONEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

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

No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

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

A. P. CREW. W. H. LOANE.

CREW & LOANE,

Grain and General Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Camden St., New Number 15,

ja29. BALTIMORE, MD

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.

J. 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.

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.

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.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. P. MOYER S. F. CREW.

J. P. MOYER CO.,

Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants

—IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, PRODUCE LIVE STOCK, &c.,

256 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

Returns sent promptly. my6-tf.

E. C. CROW,

No. 6 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Penn

FRUIT and PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PEACHES A SPECIALTY.

By quick sales, square dealing and prompt returns we hope to merit your patronage. Refer to the wholesale trade here, also prominent growers and shippers, for whom we sell, upon application.

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.

NEW YORK.

Established in 1871.

G. W. SHALLCROSS & CO.,

GENERAL FRUIT and PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

113 Warren Street, - - New York.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCE:—Account Sales and Check daily.

July 28, 1888—6m.

Professional Cards.

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.

DR. C. P. GILPIN, Dentist,

Office in the dwelling-house on High street, adjoining the store of Mr. A. J. Cahall. He will be pleased to see his friends and patients at his new location, where, having more room, he will be able to afford many more comforts than in the past. j8-tf.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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

Horse-Shoeing! Horse-Shoeing!

NEAR COURT HOUSE.

SAMUEL HICKS,

BLACKSMITH,

HAS HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS in the new Shop at the Head of Court street, in the rear of *Kent News* office, where he will be pleased to see his friends and all in need of work in his line.

He gives SPECIAL ATTENTION to HORSE-SHOEING and flatters himself that he CAN'T BE BEAT IN THIS SORT OF WORK.

PRICES LOW and Satisfaction GUARANTEED

Oct. 20, 1888. SAMUEL HICKS.

Seasonable Goods!

We have just got in stock for the coming season the following, in assortment:

Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Poultry Wire, Fly Wire, Door Screen Frames, Window Screen Frames. Call in and see our goods; always welcome. Resp'y,

may 5. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

IRON-FRAME CULTIVATORS.

Cheaper than ever.

may5, WM. A. WHEATLEY.

Our Fashion Review MAILED FREE to Any Address.

MABLEY & CAREW'S LEGAL GUARANTEE

READ

BETWEEN THE LINES.

WE GUARANTEE THAT THE GOODS BOUGHT OF US ARE AS REPRESENTED AND LOWER IN PRICE THAN THE SAME QUALITY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. SHOULD YOU BECOME DISSATISFIED AT ANY TIME WE SHALL EXCHANGE THE GOODS, REFUND YOUR MONEY OR GIVE YOU A REBATE IN HARD CASH. MABLEY & CAREW

THE MOST PROFITABLE AND INTERESTING REVIEW

For those who would wear fine, fashionable, serviceable clothes

EVER PUT BEFORE YOU AS TO FINE TAILOR-MADE

at very moderate prices, even very low prices, we earnestly

CLOTHING FOR MEN, FOR BOYS AND FOR CHILDREN:

recommend an inspection of our Fall and Winter Stock—

THE NEWEST, THE LARGEST, BEST-MADE AND BEST-

by far the largest, best and most correct we've ever handled.

FITTING, MOST STYLISH AND MOST NOVEL STOCK OF

MABLEY & CAREW.

Full dress suits, Clerical suits, Coachmen's suits, Prince Alberts

FOR PARTICULARS SEND FOR OUR FASHION REVIEW

Three and Four-Buttoned Cut-a-ways, Single and Double

CONTAINING ALL THE STYLES IN MEN'S SUITS AND

Breasted Sack Suits, Stout suits, Lean suits, Top Coats, Dress

OVERCOATS AND ALSO IN JUVENILE APPAREL WITH

Overcoats, English Cape Coats, Surtouts, Storm Coats, etc., etc.

FINE ILLUSTRATIONS AND SAMPLE PRICES. WE'LL

in the finest fabrics woven in this country and Europe, made

MAIL YOU OUR FASHION REVIEW TO ANY ADDRESS

in the fashion by our own tailors under our own supervision.

MABLEY & CAREW'S LEGAL GUARANTEE

FREE!

WE GUARANTEE THAT THE GOODS BOUGHT OF US ARE AS REPRESENTED AND LOWER IN PRICE THAN THE SAME QUALITY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. SHOULD YOU BECOME DISSATISFIED AT ANY TIME WE SHALL EXCHANGE THE GOODS, REFUND YOUR MONEY OR GIVE YOU A REBATE IN HARD CASH. MABLEY & CAREW

Address—MABLEY & CAREW, Baltimore, Md.

REMEMBER THIS!

Goods Well Bought Are Half Sold!

EVEN though we do not deal exclusively in Dry Goods and Notions, Boots and Shoes, or Carpets and Oil-cloths, they are our leading specialties, and having purchased them this fall for CASH, at the closest cash prices, we are able to meet any legitimate competition.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

Our stock of Dry Goods, one of the main features of which is OUR BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS, embracing Henrietta Cloths, Sabastapools, Broadcloths, etc., is now being made replete. All wool Henriettas at 50 and 55 cents, the Best Black Henrietta at $1.00 per yard, on this or other market.

Notions, Underwear!

Our Notion Stock is second to none! The cheapest and best line of underwear for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children in town. A Child's Vest as low as 15 cents.

BOOTS and SHOES!

Our Boot and Shoe Stock is better than usual. The best $2 00, $2 50 and $2 75 Man's Boot on the market. Then our Old Reliable $4 00, Double Upper, Hand Bottomed Boot, that has stood the test for years, we still guarantee. A line of Ladies' and Misses Hand-Made Shoes second to none. Gum Boots and Shoes, all sizes. We are still handling a Man's Gum Boot that we guarantee in every case, NOT TO CRACK.

Carpets, Oil-Cloths!

In Carpets and Oil-Cloths we lead. The best All Wool Ingrain at 75 cents per yard, Wool Fillings down to 66 cents per yard, Union Filling at 50 cents, Rag Carpets from 35 to 60 cents per yard.

We now have a nice line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's COATS. Just arrived.

Give us a call. Very truly yours, &c.,

Oct. 20, 1888. R. F. PARKS.

CARPETS!

CRANE BROTHERS

No. 423 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

(Near Gay,)

Have enlarged their store and are now prepared to show one of the finest lines of

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Mattings,

Rugs, &c.,

ever exhibited in Baltimore city, in all the latest Shades and at Low Prices. Our goods are not surpassed in Baltimore. Remember, we always guarantee to more than meet competition, as our expenses are smaller than any other Carpet House in the city. We respectfully solicit an inspection of our goods before buying elsewhere.

CRANE BROTHERS,

No. 423 E. Balto. St., three doors above Gay.

Sept. 28-3m.

Funeral Director!

JAS. E. BLACKISTON,

EDESVILLE,

is prepared to attend funerals in any section of the county at the shortest notice, giving personal attention to every detail of the same.

COFFINS and CASKETS of the best and most modern styles, cloth-covered, metalic or polished, furnished at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Burial robes, shrouds and slippers furnished.

EMBALMING a specialty. Ice casket of the atest improved make. apr7-tf.

STRAW WANTED!

HAVING Leased the Chestertown STRAWBOARD MILL, I am ready to BUY ALL THE STRAW that Farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up ALL THE STRAW from the stackyards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 pounds per ton for dry straw; only asking those wishing to sell to take a little extra pains in Stacking and not put the chaff with their Straw.

MR. JAMES BRICE is my authorized agent to buy.

WILBUR ELIASON.

WAGON SPRINGS on sale at the Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

CANNING HOUSE

Steam Boilers and Kettles

A SPECIALTY.

ALWAYS have in Stock New and Second-Hand Boilers and Kettles of all kinds. Upright Boilers Kept in Stock for immediate shipment, up to 40 Horse Power. All Kinds of UPRIGHT BOILERS MADE TO ORDER.

JOHN T. COLEMAN, } Steam Boiler Works.

Holliday and Pleasant Streets, Balto., Md.

MONUMENTAL LABEL COM'PY.

JOHN T. COLEMAN, Holliday and Pleasants Sts., Baltimore Md., print only LABELS FOR CANNED GOODS PACKERS. Write for Samples and Prices. Orders for delivery next season received now at REDUCED PRICES. New Samples for inspection ready now.

apr28-y. JOHN T. COLEMAN, BALTIMORE.

Coal, Coal.

To Our Friends and the Buying Community.

WE are pleased to say that we are now ready to receive orders for Fall Delivery of our celebrated SCHUYLKILL WHITE ASH COAL, and the best evidence of its good quality that we can produce is its constant increase in patronage. We have tried other Coal, but we can find no other that gives us the satisfaction of selling as the

SCHUYLKILL COAL!

We think it would be advisable for all interested to call and inspect our stock, and compare our prices before giving your order. We would advise all to buy early as possible for the outlook to us is for higher prices. We have always and shall continue to give 2,240 pounds to each ton.

TERMS, CASH; interest on all unpaid bills from day of delivery if not paid within 30 days.

Jluy 14, 1888. J. D. BACCHUS.

ROLLER PROCESS KIRKWOOD 1896 WILLIAM LEA & SONS

THE FINEST --FAMILY-- FLOUR TRY IT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

Your Mutual Wants Supplied at

J. LLOYD McFEELY'S

Confectionery, Tobacco & Fruit Store

opposite Court House, and adjoining J. K. Aldridge & Co.'s Hardware Store. The taste of ladies and children will be gratified by all sorts and kinds of Confectionery and Fruits. I have just opened a Fresh Stock and as Fine a line of Confectionery as the season will allow. Give me a call. Prices as low as the lowest.

GENTLEMEN,

if you are fond of a Nice Cigar for a Small Price try those 2 for 5 cents of mine. Long Havana Filled Cigar for 5 cents, a still better one for 10 cents.

For Chewing Tobacco I can't be beat in Kent county for pieces, Quantity and Quality. Good Natural Tobacco for 25 cents per pound. B. F. Gravely's Superior is my leading brand. Remember

J. L. McFEELY'S

Tobacco Emporium of Kent county, opposite Court House and adjoining J. K. Aldridge & Co.'s Hardware Store. jy14.

Special Notice to the Public!

I hereby inform the public that I have taken the sole agency of

PROF. STRAUSS' ERADICATOR

for removing Grease and Oil Spots from Silks, Satins, Woollen Goods and Carpets, without injury. You cannot be convinced of the quality of this compound until you come to my establishment and convince yourself free of charge. Price, 25 cents per box. It will be sent by mail to any one desiring it. Orders will be promptly filled.

I am still supplying the well known "VANDEGRIFT HAIR INVIGORATOR." Ask your druggist; if he can't supply you address the proprietor,

JOHN S. VANDEGRIFT,

s15-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FOR the Larges and Best Assortment of Tobacco and Cigars go to J. L. McFEELY'S.

FOR BREAKFAST,

LEA'S HOMINY GRITS.

FOR DINNER,

LEA'S FARINA.

YOU WILL NOT REGRET

A TRIAL.

Farmers, Read This!

I HAVE contracted with P. P. MAST & CO., of Philadelphia, Northwest corner 13th and Willow streets, to work for them, thereby giving you an opportunity of dealing with the manufacturers direct. For the next thirty days we will make a specialty of the

BUCKEYE

GLASS FORCE-FEED

Grain and Phosphate Drill,

known to be the BEST DRILL on the market.

Also, offer you

Feed Mills, Power and Hand Feed Cutters, Force Pumps, Wood Pumps, Wind Mills, Lubin Pulverizing Harrow and Clod Crushers, Gas and Pipe Fittings, &c.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

I can be seen in Chestertown Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mr. Samuel Shuster will be at warehouse at all times to fill orders, &c.

Repairs on hand, Pumps repaired, Wind Mills Erected, and all work in our line given special attention. Correspondence solicited.

W. A. ELLIOTT,

Sept. 15, 1888. Chestertown, Md.

CHESTERTOWN

Brick Yards!

BARNETT & McILVAINE.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS BRICKS.

Prices of Bricks in Yards:

Paving Bricks per Thousand		$8.50
Dark Red	"	8.50
Red	"	8.00
Arch	"	7.50
Light Red	"	7.00
Salmon	"	6.00
Run of Kiln in yard	"	7.50

Fifty cents per thousand to deliver to cars or boat landing in Chestertown. Parties wishing to purchase from a distance by letter will be promptly attended to. Bricks shipped at all points, either on railroad or river.

Respectfully, BARNETT & McILVAINE,

je30-6m. Manufacturers, Chestertown, Md.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON

IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in

Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.

Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

I have had considerable experience and will not undertake to do anything that I cannot do in a first-class manner. I only ask a trial, and that my work may speak for itself. I shall not only do good work but will also aim to make my charges as low as possible for a living profit.

Hose, Traps, Spigots, Sprinklers, kept on hand, at shop on Court street. REPAIRING done in the best manner at short notice.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. T. SUTTON,

July 28, 1888—tf. Chestertown.

J. W. PURUCKER & CO.,

No. 40 East Pratt St., Baltimore, Maryland,

Between Maltby House and Light Street,

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle

—AND A—

FULL LINE of SPORTING GOODS.

We have the most Practical Gun Smiths in the city, and guarantee Alterations and Repairs on Gun, with neatness and dispatch. e29-y.

LOW ESTIMATES will be furnished on our Building Lime and Hair to large orders at

J. D. BACCHUS'

m15-tf. Coal and Woodyard.

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

NEW

Clothing House!

Low Prices

—AND—

Square Dealing.

We have just opened one of the Largest and Most Complete Stocks of

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods

—which will be—

Sold at Prices to Defy Competition!

Come everybody and examine our Stock and Prices and be convinced that we do as we say.

E. KLEIN,

Next door to Postoffice, Chestertown.

Oct. 6, 1888—tf.

COMPLETE and SEASONED

Stock of Lumber

GEORGIA SILLS, JOISTS and PORTICO FLOORING,

Virginia Bill Stuff, Posts, Ties,

Plates, Joists and Scantling,

Stock Boards, 12, 14 and 16 ft. long,

Cypress Fencing, 1x6 16, 2x4 16 and 2x3 16,

White Pine Stock Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet long,

ALSO DRESSED 6-4, 5-4, 4-4 SELECT PICKS and COMMON WIDE, SELECT YELLOW POPLAR. Oak, Walnut, Ash, &c.

JOSEPH TURNER,

Oct. 13, 1888. SCOTT'S POINT, CHESTERTOWN.

CLIFTON MILLS DELAWARE FFF Choice Patent No 1196 WILLIAM LEA

HIGHEST GRADE --PATENT-- FLOUR MADE.

Lumber! Lumber!

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Shingles, Laths, Pickets,

WHITE PINE, GEORGIA PINE,

NORTH CAROLINA PINE,

VIRGINIA PINE,

CYPRESS and POPLAR LUMBER

in Kent county and other large lots to arrive, all purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES direct from the manufacturers and are for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Also, a stock of

Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames,

SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.

Do not buy without giving me an opportunity to figure on your bills.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

June 9, 1888.

WM. T. HICKS,

Undertaker and Funeral Director,

GALENA, MARYLAND.

I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now prepared for the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. Caskets, Coffins, Shrouds, Burial Robes &c., kept constantly on hand and furnished upon short notice at prices to suit the times.

With three years' experience I can guarantee to execute all orders in a satisfactory manner.

Bodies kept without ice.

apr7-tf Respectfully, WM. T. HICKS.

Oysters! Oysters!

CAPT. GEORGE T. SEWELL,

UNDER PYTHIAN HALL, AT ROCK HALL,

IS now prepared to serve the public with OYSTERS fresh from the bars of the Chesapeake, in all styles, Stewed, Fried or Raw. Also, by the Bushel, Gallon or in any quantity desired, at short notice.

Thankful for past favors he now asks a continuance of the same. oc20-tjt'89.

VOTE—FOR WHAT?

To Reduce The War Taxes.

The battle for tariff revision and tax reduction is a battle for the emancipation of of the industrial people of the nation.

Never in the past history of the country, except when war demanded taxes on everything, were the people so highly taxed as they are now taxed on the common necessaries of life.

The farmer is taxed on everything he buys or uses for home or farm, and he is practically unprotected in his labor, as his products are cheaper here than abroad. He is not only taxed by needless tariff taxes, but arbitrarily taxed by the greed of trusts.

The workingman is extortionately taxed on nearly everything but his bread, and a gambling combine is now taxing him on that. He could have cheaper clothes, cheaper lumber, cheaper salt, cheaper tinware, cheaper furniture, cheaper carpets, cheaper goods for his wife and children, and yet have more employment and better pay.

Our present war tariff taxes have taxed many of our mills into idleness, by refusing our mills and labor free raw materials. We tax consumers of woolens over 60 per cent. ostensibly to protect our labor, and then tax wool and raw materials until our taxes protect only English mills and labor.

American labor is denied everything without taxes except the cheap pauper labor of Europe. That is free; in that we have free trade, and our workingmen are oppressively taxed on the necessaries of life, while between foreign mills and labor supplying our markets because of taxes on raw materials, and free trade pauper labor crowding American labor at home, industrial people have only high taxes and reduced wages before them.

Let labor emancipate itself. It is the sovereign power of the nation. It can impose taxes or repeal taxes at will, and it needs only one honest effort of labor in behalf of labor, to emancipate itself from the greed of monopolists and the extortion of oppressive taxes.

A PAWNBROKER'S CLERK.

What He Says About Business at Various Seasons—Incidents.

In a long conversation with a pawnbroker's clerk the reporter gleaned much information as to his business. As the clerk himself said, there was no other calling in which a man could view so many phases of human nature. While almost every article that is manufactured, even to the most inconceivable things, is pawned, there is also, a certain regularity in the business at the various seasons.

For instance, in the spring the winter overcoat is taken to "uncle's," and there it remains until the chilly winds of November arrive, when it is redeemed and the summer clothing takes its place. One peculiarity was learned about winter clothing that is pawned, and that is that the pawnbrokers' stores in the more fashionable portion of the city have a lively custom in sealskin sack, which are pledged in early spring and by people who do not need the money.

"How do you account for this?" was asked the clerk.

"Well, many of these women who own sealskins seem to prefer bringing them to us instead of taking them to a regular furrier's. We handle them and keep them with as much care as they do in those stores, and we give good value on a sealskin, as a good article is always marketable. The women, and I think they imagine that if anything should happen that the store should be burnt, or so on, that their loss would not be so great."

It is in the poorer districts of the city, however, where poverty flourishes, that the pawnbrokers do a thriving trade. There are numerous families whose Sunday clothes are taken out of pawn regularly on Saturday night and pledged again on Monday. "It is always the women who bring the bundle," continued the clerk, "and I am so well acquainted with dozens of them that I never open the bundle. They get the same amount with unfailing regularity. For such pawn bundles the loan averages from $1 to $10, rarely more. The poor people bring everything to us—clocks, irons, washboards, rolling pins, dustpans—almost every article you could imagine of utility in a house. Sometimes they are in the most battered state, and is only because they bring a number of them that they can get any money at all on them. Banjos, violins, accordions, cornets and all kinds of musical instruments are brought to us. Jewelry, watches and chains are also objects which are pawned with the greatest frequency. Do we loan fair value on them? Well, hardly. After all, jewelery and gems and diamonds are harder to sell than most people imagine, so that we have to have a tolerably big margin on the safe side. Now, on solid gold ornaments or chains you can get nearer the intrinsic value than on anything else you take to a pawnbroker's. You see, the carat or quality of the gold is known, and then it is simply a question of the weight, and we can venture to loan more on this class of goods than others because the gold can always be turned into money.

"I knew a swell," said the clerk, "or rather a would be swell—he was a clerk with a town firm—who pawned his signet ring and watch and chain with me every Tuesday for two years. On Saturday afternoons he would redeem them. Sundays he would disport himself in them, and, curiously enough, also on Monday, but on Tuesdays they would go to 'uncle's.' He would also redeem them to wear on general holidays, such as the Fourth of July, Christmas and so on. That fellow, in the two years, I am almost certain, nearly paid us the full value of his ring, watch and chain in interest.

"It is also a mistake to imagine that it is the poor people who are the most frequent patrons of pawnshops. People who are all well to do, who would be shocked at the suggestion of their 'uncle,' visit us, I assure you, quite often. They always enter the office stealthily and glance around furtively as if afraid they might be recognized. Even people who are reported extremely wealthy resort to the pawnbroker's on more occasions than you imagine. Sports are good customers. They always indulge lavishly in diamonds and jewelry, and, strange as it may seem, they never part with them. They will not sell them outright, but if they get 'broke' they put them in 'soak.' They are good customers of the pawnbrokers, are sporting men. Yes, sir."—*N. Y. Press.*

'BLESSED be nothing.' This is evidently the motto of Mrs. Catherine Gaffney, an aged inmate in the New York almshouse, who a few days since was notified that she was heir to a portion of $120,000 left by her brother in Chicago. She wrote back that she is quite comfortable where she is and doesn't want any of the property.

IT WAS BIG.

And so It Must be Right?

The New York *Sun* has a tremendous thermometer attached to an iron post in front of the office. It cut some queer capers one day last week. The clerk had been noticing the queer expressions and conduct of passersby. Presently a bright-eyed little fellow with mischief beaming from every feature that was not obscured by the evidence of last night's lodging in an ash barrel, poked his head in at the office door and piped:

"Say, Mister, hadn't you better chain der termomyter?"

Then he dodged away for the young man smiled in a superior way. He knew the facetious character of the average newsboy, and was in too good a humor himself to resent the youngster's remark as an impertinence.

Pretty soon another little fellow came in and stepped briskly up to the counter. His bundle of *Suns* were exhausted, and he wanted a dozen more. As he laid down the money in payment, he said with a twinkle in his eye:

"Dere's sumthin' de matter wid yer one-armed clock."

But the young man only smiled again. Probably some envious rival had bribed the youngster to annoy him. Then he sat down to resume his contemplation of the scene outside. An old gentleman with white mutton-chop whiskers stood peering through his gold-rimmed glasses at the disk. There was a look of blank amazement on his countenance for a moment, then he removed his glasses, tipped back his head, drew forth his handkerchief and mopped his forehead. He set his hat squarely on his head again, readjusted his glasses and took another look at the thermometer. With an exclamation that sounded somewhat like "Bless my soul!" to the observer in the window, the old gentleman took off his heavy top coat, folded it neatly over one arm and walked on up Broadway looking immensely relieved.

The next man who happened along acted very differently. He was a seedy chap, and he smiled incredulously as he looked up at the instrument and then walked into the office, leaned over the counter, and inquired in a confidential tone:

"Feel all right?"

"Rather."

"Not a bit uncomfortable?"

"Guess not."

"Ain't burnin' up or nothin'?"

"Not that we know of."

Then the seedy chap unwound his legs, wound them up again in reverse order, and shifted the weight of his body to the other elbow.

"Say, is that post out there hollow?"

"Yes."

"Is it connected with the steam company's pipes?"

"No."

"Then I'll tell you sumin'."

"Fire away."

The seedy man lowered his voice to a stage whisper.

"That machine o' yours out there says the temperatoor's 92 degrees."

"What!"

"An' the misguided populace is removin' its overcoats, an' probably catchin' its death of cold."

"You don't mean——" exclaimed the young man, as he rose and moved rapidly towards the door.

"Yes, I do," interrupted the seedy man, "and if you don't mind stranger, I ain't had nuthin' this mornin'——"

But the *Sun's* young man was already out on the sidewalk staring dumbfounded at the great white disk. The seedy man was undeniably right. The thermometer did indicate 92 degrees, and the hand slowly glided over the dist until it pointed to 94 degrees. That was too much. The young man rushed back into the office and dispatched a messenger in haste for the agent of the company that had made the thermometer. Then he went out and looked at the instrument again. Great Cæsar! it recorded 96 degrees, and all the other thermometors in the neighborhood agreed that the correct temperature was about 60 degrees. The young man looked at the disk in despair, and the crowd made remarks of tenderly sympathetic character, such as crowds always make critical times. Then he leaned against the iron pillar that supports the big thermometer, and started back suddenly with an exclamation. He put his hand against the post. It was hot—very hot. The cause was instantly apparent. There was John Ferrerrar's Chestnut roaster right against it, and the fire in the little furnace was red-hot, too. That explained the mystery of the thermometer's strange performance. The air inside the hollow disk had become heated and risen to the disk. Naturally the delicate steel and brass ribbons expanded with the increased heat until the hand on the disk indicated a temperature that was surprising indeed until the cause was ascertained.

The chestnut vender and his apparatus was hustled away in short order.

The One-Horse Farmer,

The one-horse farmer has a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day and then sit around and not go to work until after the sun is up.

He will ride around a week looking for a two dollar hog.

He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing over a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will pay three dollars for a new bridle and then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all his neighbors to help in getting a cow out of the bog, then let her die for want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crops at a place in his fence that he has been putting off fixing for six months.

He will strain his back lifting something to show how strong he is.

He will talk all day Sunday on what he knows of farming, then ride around the neighborhood Monday hunting for seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, and then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fireplace till bedtime.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a corn planter, then go out and smash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cents' worth of coffee, a paper of pins and a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco.

He is economical. Economy is his forte. He will save ten cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a seventy dollar wagon.

He won't subscribe for a newspaper but will borrow from his friend and forget to return it.

The New British Rifle.

Experimental firing with the new British military rifle at ranges beyond 2,000 yards has given the following results. The targets were small field fortifications ten yards long. The firing, volleys by about thirty men, was almost wholly from direction, sighting being impossible, owing to the hazy weather; yet at 2,000 yards out of 370 shots there were 159 hits; from 367 shots at 3,400 yards there were 96 hits; and from 629 shots at 2,800 yards there were 104 hits. Penetration at the extreme ranges had been thought doubtful, but some bullets at 2,800 yards struck an iron target and were broken to pieces.

OLD MR. SOAPFAT (to daughter): 'Do you realize, my dear, that if you marry this young Mr. Tutti-Frutti Van Dyke your money will have to support him?' Miss Soapfat: 'Oh, yes, papa; but that sort of thing is all the style just now, you know.'

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 a longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:

—SUCH AS—

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

TRUTHS FOR THE HOUR.

Some Facts That May Be Easily Kept In Mind.

When a man tells you your wages are due to the tariff, ask him if he takes you for a fool.

The present system of taxation is burdensome—it is excessive. The surplus in the Treasury is over $100,000,000, and with an economical government the surplus every year would be $100,000,000, and no bonds to redeem.

We must reduce taxation, and this is the laboring man's great opportunity.

Very few factories run fifty-two weeks in the year. If all could run regularly your savings would increase.

They shut down because the market is supplied.

Anything that enlarges our markets helps the workingman.

Major Coen, in an interview a few days ago, said if the plow manufacturers had free raw materials American plows would undersell English plows in every competitive market.

That is what the workingman wants; he wants to supply foreign markets with American goods.

A proper revision of the tariff can aid us in this work. This is what Mr. Cleveland means when, in his letter of acceptance, he says: "We propose, too, by extending the market of our manufactures to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages, and add to the comforts of his home."

Do not be alarmed by any fear that in trying to get into foreign markets we shall allow English manufactures in at the back door. Take plows for instance. What have we to fear from English plows in the American market, when with cheap raw material we undersell the English manufacturers in Australia and South America.

If, with cheaper raw material, we can sell plows in Australia cheaper than the English, can we not sell them cheaper in Illinois or Kentucky?

We also have an advantage at home that we cannot have abroad. When we can export an article at any kind of profit the home market is perfectly safe.

The way to keep the English out of the American market is to drive them out of other markets.

So the workingman may dismiss all fear so far as the home market is concerned. Labor comes into the home market free.

The average number of immigrants for each year the past six years is 600,000. They come into the home market without restriction, and all your labor organizations cannot keep them out.

What do you propose to do about it, workingmen?

The only remedy is to find work for these workers.

By enlarging your markets; by getting more customers.

How can this be done?

By taking the tax off raw materials.

Read what Mr. Cleveland says: "But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and the price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw materials. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid very uncertain."

You know this is true as gospel, workingmen. You know the demand for your labor is irregular, and wages paid are uncertain.

For better times, for more regular employment, for more certain markets, we must have the tariff revised.

A vote for Cleveland is a vote for all these things.

The Longest Speech on Record.

Long speeches are common. A Philadelphia lawyer will frequently extend his remarks through three or four days. In the Georgia Legislature, when the question of expelling the negro members was up, Aron Alpeori Bradley spoke four days. The Tichborne trial brought Dr. Knealey to the front with a speech running through 140 days. But these speakers did not talk continuously. Adjournments for dinner and over night and for Sunday made their work easy.

The longest speech on record is probably the one by Mr. De Cosmos, a member of the Legislature of British Columbia, some time ago. A bill was pending which, if passed, would deprive many settlers of their lands, and the temper of the majority made it certain that it would pass. The Legislature was within a day and a half of the hour of its adjournment and the vote was about to be taken.

At this juncture, De Cosmos rose to address the body. It was 10 o'clock in the morning, and the members thought that he would finish in an hour or two. The clock struck eleven, twelve and one, but the man kept right on.

How long would he speak? The members in a spirit of fun omitted to adjourn for dinner, but De Cosmos spoke on without a break. At 6 o'clock he was on the floor. He was forced by the Speaker to stick to the question, and was not allowed to pause except to take a drink of water. The majority decided to continue the session through the night, slipping out in small parties to eat and sleep. Still, without faltering, the orator poured forth his torrent of words. This was the situation at midnight; and also when the morning sun flooded the hall with the light of day.

As the hour hand of the clock pointed to 12, the limit prescribed by law for the session had arrived, and the Legislature stood adjourned sine die. At the last stroke of 12 the brave De Cosmos stopped in the middle of a sentence and fell fainting in his seat.

He had spoken standing on his feet 26 hours. His eyes were bleared and red and his parched lips were cracked and running blood. He was nearly dead, but he had prevented the bill from becoming a law and had saved the settlers their homes.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Chances of Life.

A writer in one of our leading magazines recently gave some curious statistics referring to the chances of being hit by bullet or shell in modern warfare.

He quotes an old saying to the effect that "it takes a man's weight in lead to kill him," and he shows by the returns from more than one battle field that the axiom is literally true. As a case in point, he alludes to the battle of Stone's River, one of the greatest during the late war.

In the official report of this battle it is stated that the artillery fired 20,307 rounds of ammunition, representing a weight of 225,000 pounds. The infantry fired two million rounds, being a weight of lead exceeding 150,000 pounds. These two weights combined are fully equal to the weight of the men killed or mortally wounded—who numbered 2,319.

Another calculation with regard to this battle takes note of the wounded, and is given in another form. Here it is stated that 20,000 rounds of artillery hit 728 men, and that the two million infantry rounds hit 13,832, men averaging 274 cannon shots to hit one man, and 145 musket shots to hit one man.

The old adage which states that "every bullet has its billet" would seem, therefore, to require some qualification. It is at any rate a comfort to consider that the modern soldier has so many chances against being shot, for, according to these figures, for every bullet which finds its billet, exactly one gross go astray.

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