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COMMUNICATED.

OAKVILLE, Sept. 25, 1876.

Messrs. Editors.—Dear Sirs:—Having been educated in the democratic party, I have endeavored for the last nine years to harmonize the principles thereof with my own. I have watched and waited year after year to see that party do something whereby it might commend itself to the country. I have seen it resist wholesome and much needed reforms, and having been overcome, resist and retract—resist and retract and never at any time prove itself the author of any wise act. I have also learned that a party is what the people make it—that it is as much impossible for a party to form a good party as for the Devil to establish a Heaven. So all principles must succumb to the men who control them, and therefore if the democratic party ever possessed any good and wise principles they have all been discarded by the men who control it, so that a naked name is all that is left of it.

But there are now grave questions before the country. The two political parties have arrayed themselves in hostile attitude, each one standing upon its past record. Therefore it seems to be perfectly legitimate for any American citizen to eulogize the one or criticize the other.

It has been charged against Governor Hayes, the republican candidate for the Presidency, that while a member of Congress he voted against a bill concerning the national debt under democratic and republican administration is another subject that has been much talked of, and sometimes by men of some intellectual pretensions, who desire to disguise the truth, but chiefly by those who possess no such claim and who have no knowledge of the matter whatever. We frequently hear the remark that the glaring fraud have bankrupted the country, disgraced her at home and dishonored her abroad, and that the good old days of democratic supremacy was the only proud part of America's history. Now let us see how the facts coincide with these assertions. Under the last democratic administration, in the years 1858, 1859, 1860, the total excess of expenses over income was nearly \$38,000,000.

To meet these deficiencies and to protect its credit the Government authorized the issue of bonds and Treasury notes. These bonds were sold at a discount of from 6 to 12 per cent. Every year since the close of the war the Government under the republican administration has not only lived within its income, but has saved towards paying the national debt nearly \$57,000,000, annually, and reduced the interest on most of its bonds to 4 1/2 per cent, a striking contrast truly, and one that should commend itself to every thinking man.

Question. Who were the counsel that gave that advice?
Answer. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Charles Tracy and Judge Allan.
Q. All of New York?
A. All of New York.
Again, Mr. John B. Alley put upon the stand and examined.

Question. And further I understand you to say that you were instructed by eminent counsel, upon whose advice you relied, that the course you took was in compliance with law?
Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen or do you know whether that opinion of eminent counsel is in existence now in writing?
A. I do not know. I do not know whether it was given in writing.
Q. Was it given to you by those eminent counsel?
A. Mr. TILDEN I know told me that he regarded it as a compliance with the law.

Now, who was the real author, the eminent counsel who advised or the man without any legal attainments who allowed the advice? I think a disinterested public will decide that the former was particularly when he received the snug little sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for that advice.

Gov. Hayes has also been charged with fraudulently listing his property to defraud his county and State of the taxes due thereon. I can see no other motive his enemies can have in trumping up this charge than to offset a similar one which appears to be well founded against the illustrious Tilden.—Gov. Hayes meets the charge brought against him and effectually explodes it. But how is the charge met by Gov. Tilden? He has yet failed to make any reply to the direct charge of fraud and perjury brought against him in the matter of his income tax returns, and although every man may be branded as a "low-down politician of lying habits and spotted personal character" who dares to speak of what is present has every appearance of truth, "the facts" says the *New York Times*, are briefly these—that for the ten years from 1862 to 1872 the average annual income of

Gov. Tilden was certainly not less than \$50,000; and that the same making a liberal deduction for expenses, &c., he must owe the Government for the unpaid tax on at least a quarter of a million of dollars. The democratic party, or in other words, the party that is always barren of principles of its own and is forever opposing everything original, has raised now the standard of reform. Let us see what that reform is. In the North and East Tilden, their leader, is represented by the democracy as the advocate of hard money and as being a great Unionist; the democracy of the South wish to impress the people with the idea that he has always been a pro-slavery man and a secessionist. The democracy of the West persuade its masses that he is an inflationist. So it is impossible to conceive anything else than a terrible jostle when the various factions approach the centre. I think, however, that the views of the South are more correct and far cause more certain of success should Mr. Tilden succeed, for the South well know that Mr. Tilden's professions of loyalty in the past is a consummate sham and are made expressly to delude the ignorant masses of the North, for if the democracy of the South, yea, I will come nearer home, if the democracy of Maryland really thought that Mr. Tilden was an abolitionist or a supporter of the Union during the war, he would not receive half the votes that Greeley did, for I have heard many democrats say that Greeley was a "bitter pill to swallow," and that they would never vote for another Yankee. But they understand Mr. Tilden very well. They have been assured that he will truckle to them after the election and that any method by which the negro can be driven out of politics, whether by fraud, intimidation or even murder if the necessities of the case demand it will be approved by him.

The public have heard a good deal about corruption, speculation and fraud in the republican party. In this connection I will simply remark, that from official showing there has been less speculation and fraud in proportion to the amounts collected and expended under the various republican administrations than under any administration since the formation of the government, and that exclusive of the expenses accruing from the war, which are justly chargeable to the democratic party, the expenses are less per capita than they were in *ante bellum* days. The difference between the national debt under democratic and republican administration is another subject that has been much talked of, and sometimes by men of some intellectual pretensions, who desire to disguise the truth, but chiefly by those who possess no such claim and who have no knowledge of the matter whatever. We frequently hear the remark that the glaring fraud have bankrupted the country, disgraced her at home and dishonored her abroad, and that the good old days of democratic supremacy was the only proud part of America's history. Now let us see how the facts coincide with these assertions. Under the last democratic administration, in the years 1858, 1859, 1860, the total excess of expenses over income was nearly \$38,000,000.

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FOR WHOEVER IT FITS.—There are nearly as many bad wives as bad husbands. Many men who work hard and try to do well in life are neglected and abused by improvident women. They are condemned to eat the poorest dinners, when they provide the best the market affords.

On heavy bread, soggy vegetables, muddy coffee and tough pie-crust, how can a woman expect her husband to be pleasant and loving?

Such men often drink whisky because their food distresses them—as it would any one who had not a cast-iron stomach—and the habits of intemperance are often in this way begun, through the fault of his wife.

It costs more to cook poorly than to make food good and palatable. If a woman runs some from a neighbor's just in time to throw a pie together, bake it, bring it on the dinner-table hot, she commits a great offense against her family.

If a man has only an hour to go home, get his dinner and return to business, it should be ready for him promptly on time, else he will eat very hot food in the greatest haste, and start off for a rapid walk, all of which is very bad, and will soon show its effects upon the strongest man.

When her husband gets peevish, low-spirited and forgetful of the little acts of love and kindness he taught her to expect in days ago, a woman who is such a house-keeper need not sit in the twilight and wonder at sad changes.

Dyspepsia is not conducive to tender thoughts or happiness. Had she acted her part with half the zeal and industry of her husband, all would have been well, and she could still sit in the sunshine of earlier days.—*Exchange.*

DEAD.

"She is dead!" they said to him. "Come away; kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay!" They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair; On her forehead of stone they laid it fair; Over the eyes which gazed too much, They drew the lids with a gentle touch;

With a tender touch they closed up well The sweet, thin lips that had secrets to tell; About her brows and beautiful face They tied her veil and her marriage lace. And drew on her white feet the white silk shoe— Which were the whitest, no eye could choose!

And over her bosom they crossed her hands—"Come away," they said, "God understands!" And there was silence, and nothing there But silence, and scents of eglantine, And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary, And they said, "As a lady should lie, lies she."

And they held their breath as they left the room With a shudder, to glance at stillness and gloom; But he who loved her too well to dread The sweet, the stately and beautiful dead; He lit his lamp and took his key And turned it. Alone again—he and she.

He and she; yet she would not speak, Though he kissed, in the cold place, the quiet cheek; He and she; but she would not smile, Though he called her the name she loved ere-while; He and she; still she did not move To any passionate whisper of love.

Then he said, "Cold lips and breast without breath, Is there no voice? no language of death?" "Dumb to the ear and still to the sense, But to the heart and soul distinct, intense?" "See now; I will listen with soul, not ear; What was the secret of dying, dear?"

"Was it the infinite wonder of all That you ever could let life's flower fall?" "Or was it the greater marvel to feel The perfect calm of the agony steel?" "Was the miracle greater to find how deep Beyond all dreams sank downward that sleep?" "Did life roll back its record, dear? And show, as they say it does, past things clear?"

"And was it the innermost heart of the bliss To find out so, what a wisdom love is?" "O perfect dead! O dead most dear! I hold the breath of my soul to your ear!" "I listen as deep as to horrible hell, As high as to heaven, and you do not tell!"

"There must be pleasure in dying, sweet, To make you so placid from heat to feed, I would tell you, darling, if I were dead, And 'twere your hot tears on my brow shed."

"I would say, though the angel of death had laid His sword on my lips to keep it unshared, 'You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes, Which of all death's was the chiefest surprise; 'Tis all stranger and sadder thing To all sorceries dying must bring!"

Ah, foolish world! Oh, most kind dead! Though he told me, who will believe it was said? Who will believe what he heard her say, With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way?" "The utmost wonder is this: I hear, And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear, And am your angel, who was your bride, And know that though dead I have never died!"

(From the *N. Y. Herald*, Sept. 26th.)
Taft's Defence of His Circular.

We printed, yesterday, a despatch from our regular correspondent at Washington conveying the complaint of Attorney General Taft that the *Herald* has done him injustice, and defending his circular against the criticisms which have been directed against it. We are constrained to say that Mr. Taft's arguments and citations fail to convince us, but we are not sorry that he has given an occasion for pointing out what we conceive to be his mistakes of law and facts of logic. We are aware that his position as the chief law adviser of the government creates a strong presumption that he is correct and we are in error. We ask no reader to accept our assertions, but only to examine our proofs.

We will first show, by evidence so clear as to forestall contradiction, that Attorney General Taft, in preparing his circular, proceeded with slovenly haste, which precipitated him into gross and glaring inaccuracies. In the very beginning of his circular he asserts that "elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen include by law elections at which electors of President and Vice President are appointed." There is no statute which gives the least countenance to his opinion, and it is in flagrant repugnance to the constitution. The authors of the act giving the federal government supervision of elections were too sound and well instructed as lawyers to make any allusion to the appointment of Presidential electors in the bill which they prepared. They were careful to limit it to an election for Representatives or Delegate to the Congress of the United States.

The reason of this limitation lies in that section of the constitution which declares that the electors shall be appointed by each State "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." The federal government has not the slightest right of interference. Any State that chooses may appoint its Presidential electors by its Legislature, and this method was actually adopted by several States at an earlier period and was continued by one of them down to the time of the civil war. Many States will choose no members of Congress next November,

but only Presidential electors. Vermont and Maine have also selected their Congressmen, Ohio, Indiana and several other States will elect theirs in October. New Hampshire, New Jersey in March and Connecticut hers in April. Does Attorney General Taft really think that the federal government has a right to interfere with a November election in those States when they are to choose Presidential electors? The choice of electors stands on the same footing as the choice of the officers and is subject to federal interference in no other way.

Then, does Mr. Taft, include therein the scope of the statute? Such admissions and inaccuracies show how low his regard and discrimination his circular was, and justifies us in inquiring whether other parts of it are not equally at variance with law.

The Attorney General asserts that the decisions of the Supreme Court last March declaring the Enforcement law unconstitutional referred only to State elections and not to federal elections. Now, it is true that the offence charged in both of those cases was committed in connection with a State election, but the reasoning of the Court was equally applicable to elections of every kind. Mr. Taft instructs the marshals in relation to "the peace of the United States, which you are to preserve, and whose violations you are to suppress."

The Supreme Court said—"Certain it will not be claimed that the United States have the power or are required to do mere police duty in the States. If a State cannot protect itself from domestic violence the United States may, upon the call of its Legislature or Executive, lend their assistance for that purpose." Mr. Taft's instruction to the marshals to preserve the peace and prevent its violation without any call from the State Executive or Legislature is in open defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court, which said, in another part of its opinion, that "the powers of internal police are not surrendered or restrained by the constitution of the United States." The Court recognized no exception to this principle in the case of federal elections, but applied it alike to all cases in which no application has been made by the State authorities or restore internal order had been exerted in vain.

On the subject of elections the Supreme Court was very explicit. It has decided that the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in States. "The right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right, on the ground of race, &c., is." From these principles the Court deduced the conclusion that federal interference for any other purpose than the single one of preventing discriminations on account of race or color is a plain violation of the constitution. But in the Attorney General's circular the instructions are not confined to protection on that single point. On the contrary they cover everything relating to elections in which members of Congress and Presidential electors are to be chosen. He instructs the marshals to "choose voters against whatever in general prevents or hinders them from a free exercise of the elective franchise."

The circular thus strikes at the very foundation of the Supreme Court decision. It is the very gist of that decision that the United States cannot interfere "in general," but only for the one specific object of preventing discrimination on the ground of race. In the face of the emphatic declaration of the Court that the United States have not conferred the right of suffrage, Mr. Taft insists on their authority "to enforce the right to vote which they have given."

But the most surprising thing of all is the list of references to the Revised Statutes which Mr. Taft gave to our correspondent to be communicated to us. In that list he refers for authority to sections which the Supreme Court has explicitly declared to be void in whole and in every part! The position maintained by the Supreme Court is that the Enforcement law is unconstitutional because it mixes up provisions giving protection to voters in general with provisions relating to race and color. The Court declared that it had no power to disentangle and separate the constitutional from the unconstitutional features of the law and that the whole is made null and void by the unconstitutional parts. And yet Mr. Taft cites these nullities in defence of his circular! If a law is void in toto it is, of course, void in its application to federal as well as to State elections.—After deciding that Congress has no power to interfere at all except for the one purpose of preventing discriminations founded on race or color the Court concludes by saying: "We must, therefore, decide that Congress has not, as yet, provided by appropriate legislation for the punishment of the offence charged in the indictment." As the only thing it has a right to punish in connection with the suffrage is its denial on the ground of color it is clear that there is at present no constitutional law on the subject. The principle applies equally to all elections, whether members of Congress are to be chosen or not.

In conclusion we will subjoin some pertinent excerpts from the Supreme Court decision:—"It remains now to consider whether a statute so general as this in its provisions can be made available for the punishment of those who may be guilty of unlawful discrimination against citizens of the United States while exercising the elective franchise, on account of their race, &c." There is no attempt in the sections under consideration to provide specially for such an offence. If the case is provided for at all it is because it comes under the general prohibition against any wrongful act or the obstruction in this particular. It is, therefore, directly called upon to decide whether a penal statute enacted by Congress in general language, broad enough to cover wrongful acts without as well as within the constitutional jurisdiction, can be limited by judicial construction, so as to make it operate only on that which Congress may rightfully prohibit and punish. For this purpose we must take these sections of the statute as they are. We are not able to reject a part which is unconstitutional and retain the remainder, if there be such, from that which is not."

"The question then is whether we can introduce words of limitation into a penal statute so as to make it specific, when, as expressed, it is general only." "This would to some extent substitute the judicial for the legislative department of the government. Within its legitimate sphere Congress is supreme and beyond the control of the courts; but if it steps out of its constitutional limitations and attempts that which is beyond its reach the courts are authorized to, and when called upon in the course of legal proceeding must, annul its encroachments upon the reserved power of the States and the people. To limit this statute in the manner now asked for would be to make a new law, not to enforce an old one." The whole was therefore declared void by reason of repugnance to the constitution. We wish Attorney General Taft would tell us how it can be read for all purposes and yet alive for controlling federal elections. It is true that the decision was not pronounced in a case growing out of a federal election, but the reasoning of the Court is fatal to the annulled act in every application.

Fritz has had more trouble with his neighbor. This time he determined to appeal to the majesty of the law and accordingly consulted a legal gentleman.

"How vos dose ting," he said, "vell a 'sava' got a garden und der o'valer's got some chickens eat um up. Don't you got some law for dot?" "Some one's chickens been destroying your garden?" asked the lawyer. "Straw in mine garden! Nine it vos vegetables."

"And the chickens committed depredations on them?" "Ish dot?" asked Fritz in astonishment. "And you want to sue him for damages?" continued the lawyer. "Yaas. Gott for damages, und der gabbages, und der letenges."

"Did you not notify him to keep his chickens up?" "Yaas, I did notify him." "And what did he say?" "He notify me to go to haal, und to wipe mine shin down of mine vest."

"And he refused to comply with your just demand?" "Hey!" "He allowed his chickens to run at large?" "Yaas. Some vos large und some vos leedle valeres; but dey bos scratch mine garden more as der seven dimes reach."

"Well, you want to sue him?" said the lawyer. "Yaas, I want to sue him to make vone blank fence up sixteen feet high all around, vot der dam shickens don't got over."

The lawyer informed him he could not compel the man to build such a fence, and Fritz left in a rage exclaiming: "Next summer time I raise shickens—go, you vater. I raise fighting shickens, py tam! Vipe off yours vest down."

LANGUAGE OF FINGER RINGS.—In case of a gentleman wishing to marry literally "in the market," with his heart—he wears a plain or chased gold ring upon the first finger of the left hand.

When success attends his suit and he is actually engaged, the ring passes to the second finger.

After marriage it passes to the third finger. If, however, the gentleman desires to tell the fair ones that he not only is not in market, but that he does not design to marry at all, he wears the signet upon his little finger, and all ladies may understand that he is out of their reach.

With the fair sex the "laws of the ring" are: A plain or chased gold ring on the little finger of the right hand implies "not engaged;" or, in plain words, "ready for proposals, sealed or otherwise." When engaged, the ring passes to the first finger of the left hand. When married, the third finger receives it. If the fair one proposes to defy all siege to her heart, she places the rings on her first and fourth fingers—one on each, like two charms to keep away the tempter. It is somewhat singular that this disposition of rings is rare!

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CONSUMPTION.

Probably there is no disease which effects and destroys human life better understood than that commonly called consumption; and yet, amongst all men's ailments, it is the most fatal.—Indeed, it has almost been conceded by the best writers to be an incurable disease. There are two varieties of consumption, one vulgarly called the "galloping" (usually fatal) and the other the "slow decline;" but, as it is not our intention, in this article at least, to go into details, we shall speak of the complaint as a unit.

We cannot agree with the idea advanced by some eminent men—that consumption is always incurable—on the contrary, we know it can be cured if treated properly in its early stage, but not by those of whom unfortunately, the world is full, empirical men (and women) who, for the sake of pecuniary success, flood the land with what they term "positive cures;" and into the arms, as it were, of these bad, unscrupulous people consumptive sufferers usually fling themselves, cheerfully paying high fees and taking harmless, if not actually injurious no-trusts in quantities sufficient to injure the constitution of a horse.

We did not intend, when we commenced this article, to say a word as to how hundreds of thousands of people are thus duped out of their money, and in numberless instances of their lives, but, like all others who desire to help instead of injuring the suffering our duty impels us to invite a caution and at the same time condemn the vile business of fleecing poor and helpless people by promising them a condition of health not in the power of man to bestow.

But to our text: Consumption of the lungs is a disease which, in a majority of cases, develops itself slowly, almost imperceptibly. The first symptom is a slight dry cough, in a short time, however, becoming more marked and accompanied with some expectoration of a purulent mucus secretion. Sometimes there is a spitting of blood prior to the dry cough spoken of and a time when there is apparently a condition of perfect health. This early spitting of blood is not always, as supposed, an evidence that the horrible disease is making headway; on the contrary, experience has shown it is a sure prognostic that the malady is making a slow but a fast progress. There is little or no pain experienced by a consumptive patient, except when there is a pleuritic inflammation. When this is the case the pain is short and stitch-like, and is felt in the upper part of the chest or behind the shoulder-blade. A shortness of breath, on taking exercise, is a sure indication that the disease is making its steady advance as is also the rise of a hectic fever daily; generally in the afternoon.—As the affection goes on there is a progressive lessening of strength and body, a wasting of the flesh, in the end amounting to complete emaciation.—What are known as "night sweats," and largely in bringing about this heart-grieving, wearing away of life.

There are many other symptoms—enough, if recapitulated, to fill a small volume—but those noted—and we have given them free from technicalities—are sufficient.

It has been estimated 3,000,000 of the world's people die every year from consumption, some of them carried off in a few weeks after being attacked and others lasting from one to forty years. There are no known specific remedies for the cure of consumption; but there are medicines, when properly prepared and administered, which will either check, or much mitigate the disease and prolong life. Cod-liver oil, (so called) has been used with some benefit, but this is rather a food than a medicine; so, also, has been given with good results the various vegetable and mineral tonics, hypophosphites, &c., but the *great and only* cure, when a cure is possible, will be found in supplying the wasted body with as much or more carbon than the exhausting disease demands. This is to be done by dieting the patient, giving the most nourishing food, with as much fatty matter in it as the stomach can digest. Living in the open air as much as possible aids in recovery, as does occasionally a change of climate; but, in making a change of climate, various matters must be considered, such as the resources for occupation of mind and body; absence from home, separation from friends, &c. Going to a place where consumptives congregate is unfavorable, hence we do not recommend Florida, the graveyard of northern consumptives, beautiful country though it be. The use of fresh meat, chopped fine and chemically cooked, is highly beneficial, and has done more to save life than all other remedies combined; and, when saturated with alcoholic spirits, in proper proportion, far exceeds everything else. In Europe it is the only medicine now prescribed for the disease. A proper use of this alone, with attention to the wants of the system in other ways, exercise, bathing, &c., will not only save the lives of many consumptives but prolong the existence for years of many others.

As a finality to this brief notice of a disease which it would take columns to fully discuss, we recommend the afflicted to live in hope and to avoid becoming the victims of shark-like quacks and empirics, who but fatten upon the spoils cruelly drawn in too many instances from poor and needy people who are but a step from their graves.

A QUAIN STORY OF "BLUE JEANS."

—A Washington letter says: A good story not in print is told by Congressman Sam Burchard, in regard to "Blue Jeans" Williams, member of Congress from Indiana and Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. The event occurred on some vote of the House ordering fans or lemons or some other luxury which the members ought to have bought for themselves. Congressman Foster, of Ohio, was champion of the measure, and it was carried by an almost unanimous "aye," but Williams wanted a more decisive test, and so he called for a division and the appointment of tellers.

The vote was equally large in favor of the lemonade, or whatever it was, and Williams demanded that a record be made of the "ayes" and "nays," which was seconded. The list was called, as far down as the name of Foster who had led the vote in favor of the expenditure. When he was called he winked and dodged, and made himself mightily uncomfortable for a moment, and then voted "No."

"Blue Jeans" said, just loud enough for everybody to hear him: "An old dog broke of sucking eggs!" which brought down the House with screams and shouts of laughter and a tornado of applause.

THE FIGHTING TRICK.—Soon after a benevolent-looking red-headed man had taken a seat in a Monroe avenue saloon yesterday, a little, withered old man came in and asked him to take something. They both drank, the cigars were called for, and the little man suddenly turned to the other and said: "For thirty long years I have followed your trail night and day! You broke up my happy family, villain that you are, but now come out here and fight me like a man!"

"I will fight you to the death!" was the determined reply, and both rushed into the back yard, talking about bow-knives, unhonored graves, and so forth. The saloonist ran to the front door, whistled for a policeman, and then hurried to the back door to protest. He saw a coat-tail going over the fence, realized the situation and went in and solemnly wiped off his bar with his elbow, while a sad smile lurked around the corners of his mouth.

THE TRUE CODE OF HONOR.—A man cannot afford to be unfaithful under any circumstances; a man cannot afford to be mean at any time; a man cannot afford to do less than his best at all times, and under all circumstances.—No matter how unjustly you are treated, you cannot afford for your own sake, to use anything but your better self, nor render anything but your best services. You cannot afford to lie to a liar; you cannot afford to do other than uprightly with any man, no matter what exigencies exist between him and you. No man can afford to be any but a true man, living in his higher nature and acting with the highest consideration.

SAFE POSITIONS IN SLEEPING.—It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operonoff of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the main, no matter what exigencies exist between him and you. No man can afford to be any but a true man, living in his higher nature and acting with the highest consideration.

HOW TO CURE A BAD MEMORY.—Your memory is bad, perhaps; but I can tell you two secrets that will cure the worst memory. One I mentioned above; to read a subject when strongly interested. The other is, to not only read, but think. When you have read a paragraph or a page, stop, close the book, and try to remember the ideas on that page, and not only recall them vaguely in your mind but put them into words, speak them out. Faithfully follow these two rules, and you have the golden keys of knowledge.

Some persons have a nice way of putting things. They forget to give a stranger a napkin, who entered a restaurant yesterday to get his dinner, and beckoning the waiter to him, he said: "I've forgotten my handkerchief; I make it a rule never to get grease on my coat tail, and I positively can't wipe my mouth with this garble slab."

"Wherever you find many men, you find many minds," exclaimed a public speaker. "Tain't so, by jingo!" responded one of the auditors. "If you'd only ask this whole crowd out to take a drink, you'd find 'em all of one mind."

The richest man, whatever his lot, is the one who's content with what he has got.

Who loves his work and knows to spare may live and do rich anywhere.