

forty gallons to each barrel or cask of liquor so rectified; and twenty-five dollars additional for each additional five hundred such barrels, or any fractional part thereof. Every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines spirituous liquors or wines by any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whisky, brandy, gin, or wine, with any other materials for sale under the name of whisky, rum, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, shall be regarded as a rectifier under this act.

9. Distillers shall pay fifty dollars for each license, and every person or copartnership who distills or manufactures spirituous liquors for sale shall be deemed a distiller under this act: Provided, That any person or copartnership distilling or manufacturing less than three hundred barrels per year shall pay twenty-five dollars for a license. And provided, further, That no license shall be required for any still, stills, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical purposes which has been used in those processes. And provided, further, That distillers of apples and peaches, distilling or manufacturing less than one hundred and fifty barrels per year from the same, shall pay twelve and one-half dollars for a license for that purpose, and for a greater quantity as other distillers.

10. Brewers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, shall be deemed a brewer under this act: Provided, That any person who manufactures less than five hundred barrels per year shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for a license.

11. Hotels, inns, and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the yearly rental, or, if not rented, according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said purposes, as follows, to wit: All cases where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of said house and property shall be ten thousand dollars or more shall constitute the first class, and shall pay two hundred dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be five thousand dollars and less than ten thousand dollars, the second class, and shall pay one hundred dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be twenty-five hundred dollars and less than five thousand dollars, the third class, and shall pay seventy-five dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be one thousand dollars and less than twenty-five hundred dollars, the fourth class, and shall pay fifty dollars for each license, where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be five hundred dollars and less than one thousand dollars, the fifth class, and shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be three hundred dollars and less than five hundred dollars, the sixth class, and shall pay fifteen dollars for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be one hundred dollars and less than three hundred dollars, the seventh class, and shall pay ten dollars for each license, where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be less than one hundred dollars, the eighth class, and shall pay five dollars for each license. Every place where food and lodgings are provided for and furnished to travelers and sojourners, in view of payment therefor, shall be regarded as a hotel, inn, or tavern under this act. All steamers and vessels upon waters of the United States, on board of which passengers or travelers are provided with food or lodging, shall be required to take out a license of the fifth class, as aforesaid, under this act. The rental or estimated rental shall be fixed and established by the assessor of the proper district as its proper value, but at not less than the actual rent agreed on by the parties: Provided, That if there be any fraud or collusion in the return of actual rent to the assessor, there shall be a penalty equal to double the amount of licenses required by this section, to be collected as other penalties under this act are collected.

12. Eating-houses shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every place where food or refreshments of any kind are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein shall be regarded as an eating-house under this act. But the keeper of any eating-house having taken out a license therefore shall not be required to take out a license as a confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

13. Brokers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Any person whose business is to purchase or sell stocks, coined money, bank notes, or other securities for themselves or others, or who deals in exchanges relating to money, shall be regarded a broker under this act.

14. Commercial brokers shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Any person or firm, except one holding a license as wholesale dealer or banker, whose business it is, as the agent of others, to purchase or sell goods, or seek orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages or produce, or to manage business matters for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors of freight carried by vessels, or whose business it is to purchase, rent, or sell real estate for others, shall be regarded a commercial broker under this act.

15. Land warrant brokers shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license. Any person shall be regarded as a land warrant broker within the meaning of this act who makes a business of buying and selling land warrants, and of furnishing them to settlers

or other persons under contracts to have liens upon the land procured by means of them according to the value agreed on for the warrants at the time they are furnished.

16. Tobacconists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person whose business it is to sell, at retail, cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, shall be regarded a tobacconist under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, and keepers of hotels, inns, taverns, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as tobacconists, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

17. Theatres shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every edifice erected for the purpose of dramatic or operatic representations, plays, or performances, and not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre under this act.

18. Circuses shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every building, tent, space, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, shall be regarded as a circus under this act.

19. Jugglers shall pay for each license twenty dollars. Every person who performs by sleight of hand shall be regarded as a juggler under this act. The proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, not enumerated in this section, shall pay for each license ten dollars: Provided, That no license procured in one State shall be held to authorize exhibitions in another State; and but one license shall be required under this act to authorize exhibitions within any one State.

20. Bowling-alleys and billiard rooms shall pay according to the number of alleys or tables belonging to or used in the building or place to be licensed. When not exceeding one alley or table, five dollars for each license; and when exceeding one alley or table, five dollars for each additional alley or table. Every place or building where bowls are thrown or billiards played, and open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling-alley or billiard room, respectively, under this act.

21. Confectioners shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who sells at retail confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confections, in any building, shall be regarded as a confectioner under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

22. Horse-dealers shall pay for each license the sum of ten dollars. Any person whose business it is to buy and sell horses or mules shall be regarded a horse-dealer under this act. Provided, That if such horse-dealer shall have taken out a license as a livery stable keeper no new license shall be required.

23. Livery stable keepers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person whose occupation or business is to keep horses for hire or to let shall be regarded as a livery stable keeper under this act.

24. Cattle brokers shall pay for each license the sum of ten dollars. Any person whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs, or sheep, shall be considered as a cattle broker.

25. Tallow-candlers and soap-makers shall pay for each license the sum of ten dollars. Any person whose business it is to make or manufacture candles or soap shall be regarded a tallow-chandler and soap-maker under this act.

26. Coal-oil distillers shall pay for each license the sum of fifty dollars. Any person who shall refine, produce, or distill crude petroleum or rock oil, or crude coal oil, or crude oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat, or other bituminous substances, shall be regarded a coal-oil distiller under this act.

27. Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows, to wit: when traveling with more than two horses, the first class, and shall pay twenty dollars for each license; when traveling with two horses, the second class, and shall pay fifteen dollars for each license; when traveling with one horse, the third class, and shall pay ten dollars for each license; when traveling on foot, the fourth class, and shall pay five dollars for each license. Any person, except persons peddling newspapers, Bibles, or religious tract, who sells or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, traveling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, shall be regarded a peddler under this act: Provided, That any peddler who sells, or offers to sell, dry goods, foreign and domestic, by one or more original packages or pieces, at one time, to the same person or persons, as aforesaid, shall pay fifty dollars for each license. And any person who peddles jewelry shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license: Provided, That manufacturers and producers of agricultural tools and implements, garden seeds, stoves, and hollow ware, brooms, wooden ware, and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents at places other than the place of manufacture, shall not be required, for any sale thus made, to take out any additional license therefor.

28. Apothecaries shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, and sold, shall be regarded an apothecary under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, who have taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take

out a license as apothecary, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

29. Manufacturers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person or persons firms, companies, or corporations, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be regarded a manufacturer under this act.

30. Photographers shall pay ten dollars for each license when the receipts do not exceed five hundred dollars; when over five hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; when over one thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars. Any person or persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerotypes, or pictures on glass, metal, or paper, by the action of light, shall be regarded a photographer under this act.

31. Lawyers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prosecute or defend causes in any court of record or other judicial tribunal of the United States or of any of the States, or give advice in relation to causes or matters pending therein, shall be deemed to be a lawyer within the meaning of this act.

32. Physicians, surgeons, and dentists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fee and reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailment, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon, or dentist, as the case may be, within the meaning of this act.

33. Claim agents and agents for procuring patents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the executive departments of the federal government, or procure patents, shall be deemed a claim or patent agent, as the case may be, under this act.

Sec. 65. And be it further enacted, That where the annual gross receipts or sales of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobacconists, or retail dealers, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, such apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, and retail dealers shall not be required to take out or pay for license, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; the amount or estimated amount of such annual sales to be ascertained or estimated in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and so of all other annual sales or receipts, where the rate of the license is graduated by the amount of sales or receipts.

Sec. 66. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the preceding sections of this act, laying duties on licenses, shall be construed to require a license for the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise made or produced and sold by the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the same is made or made, wine of their own growth nor to apothecaries, as to wines or spirituous liquors which they use exclusively in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame, or diseased persons; nor shall the provisions of paragraph number twenty-seven extend to physicians who keep on hand medicines solely for the purpose of making up their own prescriptions for their own patients.

Sec. 67. And be it further enacted, That no license hereinbefore provided for, if granted, shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation, or employment therein mentioned, within any State or Territory of the United States in which it is or shall be especially prohibited by the laws thereof, or in violation of the laws of any State or Territory: Provided, Nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States, within the limits thereof, from placing a duty, tax, or license, for State purposes, on any business matter or thing on which a duty, tax, or license is required to be paid by this act.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

The following extract is copied from "Recollections of a Country Parson:"—

"I have said that almost every human being has some intellectual peculiarity; some moral twist, away from the moral standard of righteousness. Let it be added, that it is little wonder that the fact should be as it is. I do not think merely of a certain unhappy warping of an old original wrench, which human nature long ago received, and from which it never has recovered. I am not writing as a theologian, and so I do not suggest the grave consideration that human nature, being fallen, need not be expected to be the right working machinery that it might have been before it fell. But I may at least say, look how most people are educated; consider the kind of training they get and the incompetent hands that train them? What chance have they of being anything but screws? Ah, my reader, if horses were broken by the people as unfit for their work as most of the people who form human minds, there would not be a horse in the world that would not be dead lame. You do not trust your thorough-bred colt, hitherto unhandled, to any one who is not understood to have a thorough knowledge of the characteristics and education of horses. But in numberless instances, even in the better classes of society, a thing which needs to be guarded against a thousand wrong tendencies, and trained up to a thousand right things from which it is ready to shrink, the most sensitive and complicated thing in nature, the human soul, is left to have its character formed by hands as hopelessly unfit for

the task as the Lord Chancellor is to prepare the winner of the next St. Leger. You find parents and guardians systematically following a course of treatment calculated to bring out the very worst tendencies of the mind and heart that are latent in the little things given to their care.

If a young horse has a tendency to shy, how carefully the trainer seeks to win him away from the habit. But if a poor little boy has a hasty temper, you may find his mother taking the greatest pains to irritate that temper. If the little fellow has some physical or mental defects, you have seen parents who never miss an opportunity of throwing it in the boy's face; parents who seem to exult in the thought that they know a place where a touch will always cause to wince—the sensitive, unprotected point where the dart of malignity will never fail to get home.

If a child has said or done some wrong or foolish thing, you will find parents who are constantly raking up the remembrance of it for the pure pleasure of giving pain. Would any kindly man, who knows that his horse has just fallen down and cut himself, take pains, whenever he came to a bit of freshly macadamized road, to bring down the poor horse on the sharp stones again with his bleeding knees? And even where you do not find positive malignity in those entrusted with the training of human minds, you find hopeless incompetency exhibited in many other ways; outrageous silliness, and vanity, want of honesty, and utter want of sense.

I say it deliberately, instead of wondering, that most minds are such screws, I wonder with indescribable surprise that they are not a thousand times worse; for they are like trees, pruned and trained into ugliness and barrenness. They are like horses carefully tutored to shy, kick, rear and bite. It says something hopeful as to what may yet be made of human beings, that most of them are no worse than they are. Some parents, fancying, too, that they are educating their children on Christian principles, educate them in such a fashion that the only wonder is that the children do not end at the gallows."

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO SCALE THE MATTERHORN.

The Alpine climbers who went forth, early in June, to scale the Matterhorn—and add the last triumph of skill and daring to be won in the Swiss mountains—have been again defeated. The peak defies all attempts. Mr. Whimper, one of the Alpine Club, reached a higher point than had hitherto been reached; but an accidental fall, which may be truly described as one of the most miraculous escapes from instant death on record, caused him to abandon, for the present, and perhaps for ever, all further assaults on the virgin summit. In ascending the mass of ice and snow Mr. Whimper, who was alone, was compelled in one place to cut a series of steps in the ice. Knowing there was no difficulty of that kind to be feared, he left his hatchet behind him, and on returning from his baffled attempt to mount, he found to his horror that his steps were gone. The sun had melted them away! As his hatchet could not be recovered, he leaned over the precipice and began to prod at the ice with his alpen-stock. Some snow gave way, and he rolled over the ledge, brazing his face and body on the rocks and ridges, crash, crash, down the sides of a chasm eight hundred feet deep. By happy chance he was caught in a rough bed of rock on the crest of a precipice scarcely equaled in the Alps, and there remained for an instant stunned and bleeding, though not seriously hurt. He is slowly recovering from the shock and from his wounds. A few days later Professor Tyndal reappeared on the scene of his last year's adventures. Mr. Whimper's tools and experience were placed at his disposal, and the conqueror of the Riffel set off full of confidence and courage. But his courage and endurance were taxed in vain. Again and again he risked his life. Higher than any one has ever been up the peak he crept and clomb; higher than Mr. Whimper; but the steepness of the highest peak repulsed him, and the undaunted but unsuccessful mountaineer left the Matterhorn unscaled.—[London Athenæum.

THE RULING PASSION.—A story is told of Washington Allston, that he once had an old Jew to sit for a portrait, a very beaky child of Israel, in whom angelic attributes were not commonly supposed to reside; yet at a certain stage, when the work was nearly completed, his Hebrew countenance suddenly grew so radiant as to challenge not only the admiration but the curiosity of the artist. "Your expression was uncommonly fine," said Mr. Allston, as the Jew rose to depart; "if you will not think it impertinent, I should like to ask what you were thinking of?" "Well, sir, I shall tell you. I was thinking how much monish you would get for this picture, when it is finished."

DRUNKENNESS CURED BY ITSELF.—A physician at one of the Paris hospitals has just cured a case of delirium tremens, brought on by excessive drinking, by the singular remedy of subjecting the patient to the constant influence of the vapour of spirits. The plan is not new, having been long used in Sweden to radically cure drunkenness. The persons addicted to drink are shut up in a cell, and all the food supplied them is impregnated with brandy. At the end of four or five days they become completely disgusted with the taste and smell, and they come out radically cured. The slightest smell of spirit at last makes them shudder.