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The Chestertown Transcript.

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1887. SPRING. 1887.

MABLEY & CAREW

Greet You Once More.

Our New and Mammoth Display of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear, is the largest, best and most attractive that it has ever been our privilege to offer since we commenced business in Baltimore. Just such a grand and perfect stock as everybody would expect to find in the

Leading Clothing Store of Maryland.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The variety of styles and materials in our MEN'S DEPARTMENT includes goods of every description, all new patterns manufactured expressly for our trade this season.

Men's Durable Suits, strongly made for rough wear and service ..... $4.50 and $5.00

A first-rate All-Wool Cassimere or Cheviot Suit for $7.50

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS in fine Cassimeres, Diagonals, Corkscrews, Worsteds, &c. ..... $10 to $15

Pantaloons at every price, from 90 cents to $7, all sizes.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have provided everything, from the pretty Kilt Suit for Children, 2½ years of age, to the finest Garments for Boys and Youths.

Norfolk Suits, made from fine Cheviots, Cassimeres, Plaids, Checks, Stripes, &c., from ..... $3 up

Three-Piece Suits (long or short pants), sizes 10 to 15 years ..... $5 up

Sailor Suits (new designs), from ..... $1 to $4

All-Wool Suits, for school wear $2.50

Stylishly made Suits, for Dress Wear, $4.40 and $5.

TEN THOUSAND SHIRT WAISTS,

Including all New and Pretty Styles in White Goods and French and American Percales. Prices commence as low as 15 cents. &c. The largest and best assortment of Shirt Waists in Baltimore. Lowest prices.

CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHINGS.

Our Large and Handsome Assortment of Children's Hats and Caps includes new and stylish shapes for spring wear. Prices 25 per cent. less than are charged at hat stores.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Umbrellas, and all articles necessary for gentlemen's wear, retailed at importer's prices.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Complete in all its Splendid Display of Choice Piece Goods. Prices moderate and first class work guaranteed. Visit this department when you come to Baltimore, and leave your measure. Prices 40 per cent. less than quotations of exclusive tailors.

Make Our Store Your Headquarters When You Come to the City.

STRANGERS AND VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME TO EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

MABLEY & CAREW.

NOTE.—Send us your name and address, and we will mail Fashion Review furnishing Goods price list, Rules for Self-Measurement, and set of Handsomely Frosted Cards. a14-3m.

FRUIT, CORN AND TRUCK PHOSPHATE

WE OFFER TO THE FARMERS AND FRUIT-GROWERS OF KENT COUNTY AND THE PENINSULA OUR TWO STANDARD BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS,

THE FRUIT GROWR & OLD KENT

These goods have been tested against the leading brands of Fertilizers, and in every instance

Have Given Perfect Satisfaction.

We have also on hand a large stock of

Dissolved Bone, South Carolina Bone,

BONE BLACK, MURIATE OF POTASH,

KAINIT, PLASTER, BLACK RESIDUUM, &c.

Which we offer at LOWEST PRICES. We solicit a share of your patronage.

Respectfully,

HINES & CACY,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

March 24, 1887.

FOR CORN

WE OFFER THE FARMERS THIS SPRING

TRADE MARK

Our Standard,

In which we guarantee to give 1550 lbs. of Pure Dissolved Animal Bone and Bone Tanking to the Ton and Muriate as the source of Actual Potash. In

OUR EXTANT

1250 lbs. of Pure Dissolved Animal Bone and Bone Tanking to the Ton.

☞ The Reason there are not more advocates for the use of Corn Fertilizers arises from the fact that a good many Fertilizer men put on the market a goods which they sell for $12 or $15 per ton. The Farmer buys, and applies as though they were Concentrated Goods, and the result is they are not pleased and condemn all. But they ought to think for themselves and know that there is nearly as much profit to the manufacturer in a cheap goods as there is in a Superphosphate. Therefore buy Concentrated Bone Fertilizers, and if you want to cheapen them a little you are the one to do it, without paying freights and profits on cheap and worthless materials.

READ WHAT THOSE SAY WHO HAVE USED THEM :

MR. J. WARD DAVIS, near Cecilton, Md., says the Extant Bone Superphosphate bought of us last Spring and used on his Corn certainly paid him handsomely and that he only regrets he did not fertilize his entire crop.

MR. RICHARD SMYTH, near Fairlee, Md., says he could tell by the looks of the Corn just as far as the Extant went and that it paid him.

MR. WM. L. BOWERS, near Still Pond, Md., says that for eleven consecutive years he has used our Fertilizer on his Corn with marked results and that upon one occasion by an application of two tons is sure that he had seven hundred bushels more than he would otherwise have grown.

MR. C. BROWN & BROTHERS, near Pomona, Md., say they have used our Extant with satisfaction and that is why they confine their purchases to our goods this spring.

MR. JESSE H. USILTON, near Fairlee, Md. says that for four years he has used our Extant Bone Superphosphate on his Corn and that he has grown with it more Corn on the same amount of ground than was ever known to be raised on the farm, and that he is going to use the Extant on his entire crop this Spring.

THE MESSRS. CHRISFIELD, near Galena, says, for eleven years in succession they have used our Fertilizers on their Corn with satisfactory results and that they are going to use it again this season.

MR. H. BOGLE, of Eastern Neck, Kent county, Md., says the Extant they bought of us last Spring certainly eclipsed anything he ever saw, as it started off nicely, held its own and that he cannot say too much in its favor and requests us to ship him Four Tons for his Orchard and Corn.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
April 7. MANUFACTURERS, Chestertown, Md.

EATON & BURNETT'S COLLEGE.

North East Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE LEADING BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL.

ENDORSED BY PROMINENT

BUSINESS MEN, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, PATRONS, GRADUATES & STUDENTS.

Location, Halls, Class Rooms, Ventilation, Light and Heating Apparatus Unsurpassed in Baltimore. The Best Place for Obtaining a Knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,

Correspondence, Commercial Law, Rapid Calculations, Spelling, Business Practice, Phonography, German Typewriting, Telegraphing, Etc.

The high reputation of the College will be sustained by increased advantages the present year. Please call or send for circular before deciding to go elsewhere. Address

EATON & BURNETT,
March 10—3m. N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Charles Sts., Baltimore, Md.

R. T. TURNER, (Senior),

BETTERTON. Office :—Chesapeake House.

Commercial Paper; Loans and Mortgages Negotiated; Surveyor for Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for Kent county; Agent for the Exchange of Agricultural Stock and Implements, and for the Purchase of Grain, Fruit, etc.

Address by mail as above, or Telephone No. 63.

☞ Farmers having excess of Stock or Implements to dispose of or Exchange would do well to communicate, apr14.

J. W. BRYANT. HOWARD BRYANT.

J. W. & H. BRYANT,
Attorneys at Law,
303 ST. PAUL STREET,

COR. SARATOGA, - - - BALTIMORE.

April 7—3m.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE ADJOINING STORE OF T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties. sep16.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 10 A. M. till 12 M., Sundays excepted.

Special attention given to women and children. j.20, 1887—tf.

INTERESTING CARD

FROM DR. PHELPS, GALENA.

The demand is for GOOD DENTISTRY at REASONABLE CHARGES. I meet the demand!

NO PAIN in extracting teeth. Teeth inserted OVER OLD ROOTS by new method of BRIDGE WORK give GREAT SATISFACTION,

Thanks for increasing practice.

Sets for $5. j.20.

REMOVAL.

Dr. C. P. Gilpin has taken 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.

Jan. 6, 1887—tf.

RAG CARPETS.

Buy from the maker. Another big lot ready for inspection. Hundreds of yards to select from. Biggest Variety and lowest prices ever offered.

JOHN BARTLEY,
Apr. 7—3m. Cross St., near the jail.

NOTICE.

CHAS. B. SENART,

Practical Florist and Landscape Gardener, is prepared to do Garden Work by the day or job. He has had a long experience in trimming fruit trees of every description. He has trimmed peach trees for fifteen years in this State. For trimming and all other work put in his hands, satisfaction is guaranteed. Address at Chestertown, or call at green house, out High street near railroad depot. f24-3m.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

I MUST settle my levies, and therefore I must collect taxes that are due. Those who have not settled will please take notice and settle immediately. I shall regret if I am compelled to advertise. I will be at the Court House in Chestertown every Tuesday, and at Hanesville every Saturday, until further notice.

M. M. RASIN,
Jan. 20—tf. Collector Third District.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE who are yet owing me for taxes must settle. All levies are now due, and unless those owing pay promptly, I must proceed to advertise. Interest will in all cases be charged from the 1st day of January. I will be at the sheriff's office, Court House, Chestertown, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN LECATES.
Jan. 20. Collecter for 4th district.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS

AND THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING.

If you have a Farm or other Real Estate to sell, place it with us. Our facilities are such, if there are purchasers in the market, we can find them. We have some fine farms in Southern Maryland. Good soil and healthy locations that we can offer at from $10 to $30 per acre. These farms are in tracts of from 100 to 500 acres. All of them improved with good buildings, and near railroad or water transportation. If you wish to buy a farm or city property, or to exchange either, it will be to your interest to write to us.

JUDEFIND BROTHERS,
LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Feb. 17—3m. Edesville, Md.

T. H. MCGAW. A. E. DROMAN.

McGAW & DROMAN,

DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, WINES & LIQUORS

108 SOUTH CALVERT ST.,

Between Lombard and Pratt Streets.

BALTIMORE.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

☞ The Demijohn and Medicinal trade a Specialty. f.10-6m.

TO ALL PERSONS

Interested in Coal.

WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interest to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

PEAS!

FOR EARLY SPRING PLANTING.

Landreth's Extra Early—Earliest Pea grown and very prolific; also American Wonder, Alpha, Little Gem, Sunrise, Yaksher Hero, Marrowfat, and many other Choice Varieties all lower in price than usual.

OLIN F. STAM.
March 10, 1887.

GARDEN SEED!

ALL FRESH

AND PERFECTLY RELIABLE

AND CHEAP!

VALUABLE GARDEN MANUAL FREE!

M. A. TOULSON, Druggist.

COMMISSION CARDS.

PHILIP E. CREW. WM. P. IRELAND.

CREW & IRELAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT, EGGS, POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, &c.,

324 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of Northern Liberties, and The Produce Trade of Philadelphia. m24, 1887-y.

J. E. HENDRICKSON. R. A. BRICE.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

328 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ We respectfully solicit correspondence and shipments. Returns promptly made. Refer to Union and Produce Banks.

March 3-y.

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

CREW & LOANE,
Grain & Fruit

AND GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4 CAMDEN STREET,

New No. 15. BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN AND FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

March 17, 1887.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY

D. B. STEWART CO.,
—GENERAL—
FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
150 W. Pratt St., Balto., Md.

Mr. Berry has an experience of fourteen years and Mr. Stewart four years as salesmen of different kinds of produce in the Baltimore market Shippers contemplating changing their commission merchants this season will do well to give us a trial. We report all sales daily and send checks every Monday. Oftener if desired.

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. [June 24

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Tolchester Line.

On and after Tuesday, March 8th, 1887, the

Steamer PILOT BOY

Leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M, and 2.30 P. M.

Leaves Tolchester at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

☞ Freight received in Baltimore daily.

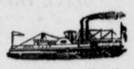
For further information apply to

TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.,
Office Pier 16 Light St., Baltimore.

March 10, 1887.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER SCHEDULE.



On and after Monday, April 4th, the steamers of this Company will run as follows:

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

will leave Chestertown for Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m., for the above landings.

Steamer CORSICA

will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 12 m., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and landings on Corsica river.

☞ Will leave Chestertown Tuesday and Thursday at 5 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 12 o'clock midnight, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD,
March 17, 1887. PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1886.

Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Clayton

On and after Monday, Dec. 20th, 1886, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH	Pass a Fr'e No. 1 daily	Passe'r & freigt No. 3 Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	6 15	1 35
Worton	6 35	1 55
Lynch's	6 39	2 02
Still Pond	6 45	2 12
Kennedyville	6 57	2 27
Blacks	7 13	2 43
Lambson	7 28	2 58
Masseys	7 40	3 08
Delanys	7 55	3 22
*Bingham	7 59	3 26
arr Clayton	8 25	3 40
leave "	8 38	5 08
" Middletown	9 00	5 35
" Wilmington	9 42	6 35
arr Philadelphia	10 32	7 40
" Baltimore	11 10	8 32
	A. M.	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.	Pas'er & Fr'g't No. 2 daily	Passenger No 4, Th'r'd'ys only
LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Baltimore	6 40	2 30
Philadelphia	7 27	3 01
Wilmington	8 30	3 50
Middletown	9 23	4 37
arr Clayton.	10 00	4 58
leave "	11 05	5 10
" Binghams*	11 14	5 17
Delanys	11 19	5 22
Masseys	11 34	5 35
Lambson	11 46	5 44
Blacks	12 00	5 53
Kennedyville	12 16	6 03
Still Pond	12 31	6 09
Lynchs	12 37	6 14
Worton	12 47	6 19
arr Chestertown	1 15	6 37
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Bingham, Flatland and Nicholson's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with trains on Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Pasengers to and from Baltimore change at Porter's.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time in order to insure dispatch.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The above arrangements will give passengers four and a-half hours in Philadelphia, 3 hours and 20 minutes in Baltimore, and return home the same day.

FRED GERKER,
Dec. 20, Lessee.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

Science emerging from Darkness.

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No Ringing Ears.
CURES QUICKLY
Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

FOR COLDS KASKINE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ALMOST A SPECIFIC. Superior to quinine.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y., 'Universally successful'

St. Francis Hospital, N.Y. 'Every patient treated with Kaskine has been discharged cur'd

Rev. Jas. L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife, after twenty years suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y.: "Its use is considered indispensable. It acts perfectly."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th St., N.Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO.,
Jan. 27. 54 Warren St., New York

FRAME HOTEL.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE

will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

SAMUEL MALLALIEU,
Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING leased the ARMSTRONG HOUSE in Chestertown I am prepared to accommodate the general public.

☞ **MY TABLE** ☜

will be supplied with the best the market affords, and I shall use every effort to insure the comfort of those favoring me with their patronage. On Tuesdays and Saturdays extra preparations will be made to secure our county friends a First Class Dinner.

FREE HACKS will connect with the Steamboats and Trains. First Class Livery attached.

TERMS—$1.50 per Day.

jan6-3m. ALBERT I. DUGAN.

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

[FORMERLY HALL'S HOTEL.]

HAVING Leased the House, which is fitted up in the very best manner, I am prepared to accommodate parties at very reasonable rates. I will leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort of my guests. I shall aim to have everything in season, and no effort will be spared to make this the BEST HOTEL ON THE SHORE. This House has a

FIRST CLASS LIVERY ATTACHED,

and parties will be conveyed from Boat or Cars free of charge, and to any part of the Peninsula at LOW RATES.

SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD,
Jan. 8, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS, FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN

A. C. YATES & Co.

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

RHEUAMTISM

USE

BLAIR'S PILLS

At TOULSON'S Drug gist.

SALESMEN

WANTED.

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper.

CHASE BROTHERS,
March 10—2m. Rochester, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The Address of Prof. A. N. Ebaugh, of the Baltimore Manual Training School, Before the Kent County Teachers' Association.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—After an interval of six years I am glad indeed to be with you on this occasion. Eight years ago I came into your midst a stranger, little knowing that my coming among you would have such an influence on my after life. But so it was, and I am sure I shall never regret the two years spent as teacher of your school in this place. I went away a wiser and a happier man. I find myself recalling many pleasant reminiscences, one of which is your quarterly association. Since that time I have visited both country and city associations and I am prepared to say that yours are the most profitable I have ever attended. Your topics are more progressive and practical, your discussions more general and your attendance far better. I congratulate you upon being so fortunate—not only in having such successful associations but also upon the honest, fair and efficient manner in which your school affairs in general are conducted. So free from political jobbery, religious bigotry, personal feelings and animosities—I am sure a more pure and accurate record cannot be found in the State of Maryland. In looking about over this audience I see a number of familiar faces—especially among the gentlemen, who still hold their places among the changing ranks of your teachery—but when I look among the other sex there are very few whom I recognize. Many fair ladies who responded "Present" to their names when I as your secretary called them will answer to those names no longer, and I for one am glad it is so. I will not stop to say how much surprised I was when asked to address you to-day, but will proceed at once to my subject for time is passing and I know many of you are indulging longing anticipations of the dinner hour, so I hasten.

"MANUAL TRAINING IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

As most of you probably know, I am connected with what is called the Baltimore Manual Training School and as the subject of industrial education is receiving some attention in your county I have thought that probably a short talk on manual training would not be uninteresting to you.

First, let us clearly draw the line between manual training and other forms of industrial education. There exist throughout Europe technical schools, government and private, for the purpose of teaching various trades connected with the industries of the several countries. That these schools have exerted a powerful influence in the development of skilled artisans is abundantly shown in the superior character of all those articles, the production of which demands a high degree of skill. These are trade schools and have done much for many of the European countries by placing them in the front rank in the production of all that pertains to high art. But this is not manual training. By manual training we mean instruction in the care and use of certain tools for the purpose of hand culture, just as other training is intended for the cultivation of the intellect. Indeed, this kind of training is so closely connected with what is purely intellectual as to leave this matter incomplete without it. No man can be said to be thoroughly educated without he has received some form of hand culture. Every one knows how important a part the hand plays in the acquisition of knowledge during the first years of our life. Through it we gain our first impressions of the world without us and indeed I may say of our own little world within. It is nature's method of imparting instruction. The trade school is entirely too narrow for intellectual purposes. The culture of the hand should be broad and liberal and the exact counterpart of intellectual training. The result aimed at in all training should not be the finished product, but the intellectual and physical growth which comes from exercise. In this as in intellectual training we should proceed from the simple to the more complex, advancing as fast as the pupil is able thoroughly to master any given lesson; keeping in mind always the necessity of grading the course to suit the average boy. Extra work can be found for the expert and the slow ones will always be stimulated to finish the course in the required time.

Before, however, the pupil goes to the shop to execute any given lesson he should have acquired much valuable information in the drawing room. The importance of this auxiliary cannot be overestimated. A manual training school without a draughting room is as inconceivable as mental activity without mind. Each pupil before commencing any lesson in the shop should have previously prepared a working drawing and on no occasion should he be allowed to do work a drawing of which he has not previously prepared. One of the most general complaints in large manufacturing establishments is that so few workmen can read mechanical drawings. Will not such instruction as this if made general go far to remove this complaint? So widespread has become this want that some of our railroads and large manufacturing establishments have started schools in connection with their shops for the purpose of giving instruction in drawing and mechanics. But whether a man be a mechanic or doctor, minister or lawyer, farmer or merchant, a knowledge of drawing will always be useful to him. The lawyer will often find it necessary to read diagrams and plats of property, the doctor to illustrate the position and shape of the organs of the body, the farmer to make plans and designs for his buildings, the merchant to enable him to read the countless designs in his fabrics and to select the beautiful.

Design enters into everything. Every article of furniture; every piece of carpet, oilcloth or matting; all wall paper and ornaments show the work of the designer. Indeed to describe the simplest object often requires the use of diagrams. Apart, therefore, from manual training proper, drawing should occupy a prominent place in any school curriculum. A pupil who has previously had systematic instruction in drawing will, when he enters the shop, be able much more readily to apply the theory he has elsewhere gained and will have a much clearer insight into mechanical operations. To go into the shop without being armed with a drawing is to work by the rule of thumb and leaves intellect out with all the pleasure that comes from consciousness of its power. The intellect having formed a conception of what is to be done, the hand becomes its executive. How few are they who have experienced the delight of guiding the fingers by the conscious and planning will! The vast majority are content to enjoy the products of others' toil and know nothing of the pleasure of producing. (Specimens exhibited.)

In our own school we endeavor to carry out the suggestions I have just made. You will see by the drawings that our shop work is discussed before the pupil enters the shop and each pupil has previously made a drawing of what it is proposed he shall do. I have brought with me specimens of our work in the shops. I have all our lessons in wood joinery and forging, which constitute our first year's course; I have also part of our second year's course, which in the wood-shop embraces wood turning and pattern making and in the metal-shop chipping and filing. The pupils of the third year expect to graduate and their shopwork consists of constructing a machine of some kind as a graduating piece. This year's class is building a fifteen horse-power engine. Each student has previously made a drawing of every part of the engine, even to the bolts, and it has been discussed in all its details. Besides this we give instruction in molding, soldering and brazing. One-third of our school day is spent by the students in the shops where instruction is given to half classes; one-third in the drawing room and laboratory, and one-third in purely intellectual pursuits. Besides doing the work of these courses a detail of two boys from each of the higher classes is made to the engine and boiler for a period of two weeks, where they receive practical instruction in steam-engineering. Two boys are also detailed to the type-writer, where they remain just long enough to become familiar with its workings, and two others make the blue prints for a period of two weeks. Besides this all our work in the intellectual department and laboratory is reduced to as practical a basis as possible.

We recognize the twinship of mind and hand and endeavor to cultivate each by means of the other. It is the want of something more than mere intellectual endowments that has given rise to these schools. Our schools have been giving to the youth of this country a training which fits them to discharge but few of the practical duties of life. When a boy leaves school very often he is brought face to face with the stern reality of life, and he enters the struggle without the consciousness of the power to overcome. How often he goes down a hopeless wreck! It is a terrible thing for a youth to realize that he must do something and at the same time feel that he is not able to follow any useful vocation. There has been a tendency to look upon all manual industry as ignoble and unworthy the one of gentle blood. Will not these schools tend powerfully to obliterate this feeling? The youth who go out from them go forth conscious of the power to do something and well equipped in what goes to make up a good citizen. The trained hand backed up by a well developed mind offers that for which there will always be a demand; while illiteracy joined with untutored hands furnishes a type of humanity more dangerous than the uncivilized subjects of barbarous tribes. The moral effects of manual training, therefore, are considerable. Instruction in manual training, even though elementary, would have changed the condition of tens of thousands in all our large cities who neither have the skill nor the ability to work and consequently become the very parasites of society. A careful examination of statistics shows that idleness and crime are very closely connected. A large percentage of our criminal classes have never had any form of industrial training. Unable to offer any valuable service, many are forced to idleness and finally drift into crime. Give the people lucrative employment and you will do as much for their morals as for their comfort. But you must first give them the skill to do the kind of work in demand or they will find no employment. Probably this labor problem is the most abstruse of any now agitating society. The apprenticeship system has been abolished, and the number who are allowed to learn a trade in any given shop is limited. Skilled mechanics are scarce and are mostly foreigners. We open our bosoms and take in the thousands of foreign workmen who come to our shores, while our American youth are content to be second-rate clerks on starvation wages. Many of our workmen, therefore, are men who have learned their trades in foreign countries. Why? Simply because our unions prefer this to letting the doors be thrown open to our American youth. Why can we not have sufficient skilled mechanics of American birth to supply our demand? Is it because Americans have not the same degree of intelligence or the same nimbleness of fingers as our foreign brethren? Surely not. Is it not because all avenues leading to the learning of trades are closed—hedged in on all sides by the restrictive measures of the unions? And even when a boy is once admitted within the cloistered precincts of a shop, how much instruction does he receive in the principles of his art? Absolutely none. If he is fortunate enough to be given work even bearing on his trade during the first year all he learns is through his own endeavors. Instead of being given a tool and instructed in its use he is put to running errands or is given some other work equally unlike that of his trade. Again, what does a boy see in his surroundings to stimulate him to become first in his calling? He sees the poor mechanic and the good one receiving the same pay although giving different degrees of service; he is taught that all men are equal no matter what their endowments, and soon indolence takes the place of energy and sloth that of industry. In such a nest as this, how long will it take to hatch socialists, anarchists or revolutionists? Happily with us this danger is to a large extent averted by previous training. Our American youth imbibe too much of patriotism and the love of order ever to make good socialists or anarchists. These are not indigenous but are transplanted from the dregs of Europe. Men who are totally unacquainted with our system of government and not at all in sympathy with our institutions presume to dictate to us what is best for our happiness and therefore for the good of society. How is this to be remedied? I answer, By giving to our youth of all classes thorough instruction, not only in what is purely intellectual, but also in those principles which underlie all mechanical pursuits. This is now demanded as part of a liberal education and it is the foundation on which the whole superstructure of skilled labor depends.

Manual Training, therefore, instead of being antagonistic to the mechanic is his best friend. Of two boys of otherwise equal ability the one having received instruction in manual training will invariably excel the other in whatever pertains to the practical affairs of life. This has been abundantly shown in the case of our own school. Many of the boys who have once attended our school are now doing good work and the school is beginning to be appreciated not only for its educational advantages but also as tending powerfully to discover to a boy his special adaptability and thus enable him to choose that calling best suited to his taste and capacity. When a boy has once found out what he takes pleasure in doing, that he will do well. This is the only way to become skilled, and if we are ever so successful to compete with skilled but cheap foreign labor it is by means of these schools. We must offer something better than they can, and then the market is ours.

The people are waking up to the fact that our youth of to-day need a different training from that required a century ago.—They have to meet sharp competition and must be able to satisfy the increased demand for the beautiful which always accompanies advancing civilization. There there is a widespread and daily increasing conviction that our public schools, though doing much, are not doing all they should do. Founded as they are upon the axiom that the existence of ignorance to any large extent among the citizens of a republic means suicide, they have saved us from many of the storms which have agitated other governments, such as nihilism and other isms which have for their object the leveling downward of social strata, not upward—the bringing of the upper stratum down to the lower not the lifting up of the lower to the higher.

Statistics prove to us that criminals are not necessarily among the ignorant but on the contrary no such association of crime and ignorance has been established. But, as I have previously stated, statistics show that idleness and crime are boon companions. Then if ignorant minds be dangerous how much more dangerous are ignorant hands—hands forced to idleness simply because they know only idleness. What our public schools do, is well done, but I would go further and give to our youth not only mind culture but hand culture, so that they might successfully compete with others in the race for existence and feel strong in the power to succeed. It is this consciousness of strength that the State should seek to give, for when the people are successful they are content, and when the citizens of any nation are content, that nation's safety is assured. It seems to me that the right of the State to give this training can hardly be questioned. Certainly if the people demand it and are willing to pay for it, the State has not only the right to give it but it is in duty bound to give it—for are not the people the State?

The question arises—is it practical? So far as large cities are concerned its practicability has been demonstrated. The question being settled as to large cities, let us consider if it can be made practical in country neighborhoods. That this kind of training could be given in every public school in the country of course I will not attempt to argue, but every school in every country district could give more systematic and more extended instruction in drawing which bears so important a relation to Manual Training as I understand it, and is so useful in every station in life. The general government has recognized the importance of this kind of training in the establishment of agricultural colleges. These colleges all receive their support in whole or in part from the general government by virtue of the land grant act, and one provision of the law is that they must give instruction in the principles of the mechanic arts. Some of them do this in the full spirit of the law while others do just enough of it to come within its provisions. I have heard that our own agricultural colleges belong to this latter class. I believe they have one forge and one carpenter's bench.

Where these schools are doing what was contemplated in the act creating them, as notably in the case of the one in Iowa, their usefulness and therefore their practicability have been abundantly shown. But these schools do not reach the masses. I think we might go further and give such training in at least one school in every county. It might be limited to wood-joinery and a course in forging or be as extended as the resources will permit. The most difficult problem in the way of this plan would probably be the cost, and this need not be as great as some of you perhaps think. In our own school where all books and tools are furnished free, the actual cost per capita is less than that of the city college where the instruction is purely intellectual. This under all the circumstances which might surround such a school should not be and probably would not be in any other than our. We would reasonably expect the cost per capita to be something more in such schools. In a country or town school after this feature had been introduced the only extra cost would be for an instructor in the shops. That such instruction would be valuable to the farmer seems to me scarcely to need argument. The saving of time and money that such training in the use of tools would bring him would alone be sufficient to recommend it.

This training would also make farmers better able to judge of the value of machinery as they could see if it were constructed according to the principles of mechanics. In many other ways such training would be valuable to the agriculturist. In fact so far as utility goes no other class would be so directly benefitted.

Besides all this the monotony and drudgery of school life would be almost entirely removed by the introduction of this physical feature into our schools. School life then becomes a happy one, and what before was to the pupil a burden, now becomes a pleasure.

So far my remarks apply principally to training for boys.

What I said in regard to the importance of drawing applies equally well in the case of girls. But to arrange a course of industrial training for girls which will serve as a foundation for every and any useful occupation a girl may subsequently adopt, I admit is more difficult.

A course of instruction in sewing should be given in every school. In the chemical and physical laboratories the instruction should be the same as for boys. The broadest and most remunerative field, however, for girls lies in the direction of industrial designing. Designers are in demand, and are for the most part foreigners. Immense sums are yearly paid by manufacturers of carpets, wall-papers, cloths, book-covers, &c., on designs for their several industries. Every fall and spring these designs change. A new line of patterns must be brought out entirely original and wholly unlike anything that has gone before. The course in drawing for girls, then, should embrace the principles of design. In fact this whole subject of drawing seems to me to require of us much more attention than it receives in our schools at present. The mayor of our city in his last message to the city council, referring to the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, remarked, that it is now almost as necessary to know how to draw as to be able to read and write.

Justly proud as we are of our public school system, yet it seems to me that we have but to look around us to see that the work of saving the young has just begun. The good of society demands that each child of to-day shall receive such training as will fit him to become a useful citizen. The safety of the State requires this, and our public schools must give it. Why should we longer hesitate? When we find our jails and almshouses crowded with idle consumers sapping our moral life, is it not time to inquire how much of this is due to defective training? What is the proper training to avert this moral catastrophe? And when the remedy has once been found should we not apply it? Let us as teachers see to it that we do not clog the wheels of progress, but let us advance, keeping abreast of the times, for be assured that, failing to do this, we will soon be made to exclaim, "Othello's occupation's gone."

Jogging Her Husband's Memory.

Savannah News.

A husband was sitting in his store at Marietta when a letter in a familiar handwriting was handed to him. It was from his wife, whom he had left at home that morning with every assurance of affection and devotion. But the very first sentence startled him, and as he read on the most horrible suspicion seized him: "I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know it, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that this trial was coming, but kept it to myself until to-day, when it has reached a crisis and I can keep it no longer. You must not censure me too harshly, for you must reap the reward as well as myself. I do hope it won't crush you. The flour is all out. Please send me some this afternoon. I thought by this method you would not forget it." She was right. He didn't.

Worse Than the Inquisition.

Omaha World.

Omaha Man—"I understand, Mr. Most, that you have determined on a lecture tour now that you have been released from prison." Her Most—"Dot is so; I will make ze whole country shudder mit terror ven I tole dem peoples off de cruelty and inhumanity off Americans." "I was not aware that you had been abused particularly." "Not by de peoples, but by de Governments; I vill speak off de outrages off ze pris