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The Chest[redacted]n Transcript.

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STUPENDOUS

HARVEST SALE.

FOR BUYERS.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

$1 DOING THE WORK OF $2

MEN'S FINE DRESS SUITS—We are offering these suits in Prince Albert, and Three and Four-Button Cutaway styles, in Blue, Black, Brown Corkscrews, Plain, Diagonals and other beautiful weavings and colorings, made in the perfection of the tailor's art for $15 to $20, formerly $5 to $15 more.

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS—Sack and Frock Styles, 33 to 45, breast, $7 50, $10, $12, $15; formerly $15 to $25.

Pants formerly $7 50, $7 and $6, now $5. Pants formerly $5, now $3 85 and $4. Excellent values in strength and style for $2 50, $3 and $4.

BOYS' APPAREL!

The business of our Juvenile Department has outrun every expectation this season. Our closing out price is:

$2 87 for Suits from 4 to 14 years; Cheap at $4 to $4 50.
$5 for Suits from 4 to 14 years; Cheap at $7 to $7 50.
$6 75 for suits from 4 to 14 years; Superb bargains at $8 to $10.
Boys' Long-Pants Suits, $5, $7 and $10.
Shirt Waists and Hats one-third and one-quarter off.

FURNISHINGS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Superb Neckwear and Gauze Underwear 25c., just half price. Negligee Shirts in Flannels and Cheviots 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, finest silk $4 50.

Good Silk (Gloria) Umbrella, natural stick, paragon frame, will keep color and wear well $1 35, just half price. Gold Handle Umbrellas $1 75, worth $3.

Send for catalogue price list and rules. No charge.

OEHM'S ACME HALL

5 & 7 W. Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, - - - MARYLAND.

1 door from Charles.

July 19, 1888.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

Dealer in Grain,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

NEW WHEAT Wanted!

IN ANY QUANTITY,

Delivered at any point convenient to farmers. As I am buying direct for the manufacturers, I can pay more for Grain than those who buy on the market.

Yours truly,

July 5 1888. E. T. COMEGYS.

JACOB WOLF,

Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS.

OLD RYE FROM	$1.50 TO $2.00
" SHERWOOD,	2.50 TO 6.00
" MONTICELLO,	2.50 TO 6.00

CORNER OF LIGHT AND CONWAY,

opposite Chester River Steamboat Co.

May 19—6m.

DR. PHELP'S STATEMENT

Health. Teeth are a "Lifetime Joy!"

SINCE in practice here I have extracted diseased teeth for over 1,800 patients (case recorded) WITHOUT GIVING PAIN. The Safe administration of Ether and Chloroform my specialty.

N.B.—Mem. My services, for this purpose, at the call of physicians in surgical operations.

Why not have your decayed teeth filled?

W. G. PHELPS, D. D. S.,

Nov. 17, 1887. Galena, Md

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES

DON'T pay fancy prices for Shoes. We have a good, fresh stock for Ladies, for Misses, for Boys and for Babies, at prices that will sell them on sight. Call and see at

J. B. SAPPINGTON.

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.)

SNELL & HOWLAND,

April 19—2m. ROCHESTER, N. Y

SALESMEN WANTED—

To canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and Expenses paid. Apply at once, statingage. (Refer to this paper.)

CHASEBROTHERS COMPANY,

j115. ROCHESTER, N

WALL PAPERS

F. J. CARTER,

Under the Voshell House

HAS JUST IN,

New Designs in Wall Papers!

Many of the Paterns are Surprisingly Beautiful.

His Specialty is Paper Hanging!

ESTIMATES MADE FOR PAPERING ROOMS AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.

During the past year his trade has largely increased, and the work he has done has given satisfaction.

PAINTS! OILS! VARNISHES!

FULL LINE OF

CARRIAGE PAINTERS' MATERIALS!

Parties can have their Paper Trimmed while they wait. No extra charge for trimming.

A call will be appreciated.

F. J. CARTER.

March 1—10m.

FERTILIZERS!

—FOR—

PEACH TREES, CORN, OATS, POTATOES, GRASS, CLOVER.

Orchard Compound!

A PEACH TREE FERTILIZER.

Only the best material used in its manufacture. A strictly first-class article.

Corn Fertilizer!

THE HOME IMPROVED.

Has been used for years, giving its patrons entire satisfaction.

Chester Compound!

A COMPLETE MANURE of established reputation.

NO. 1 AMMO. SUPERPHOSPHATE!

ALSO A COMPLETE MANURE,

and one of the most popular on the market.

DISSOLVED BONES, RAW BONE DUST, MAGNESIA, PLASTER, &c., &c.

—For sale by—

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

March 22, 1888.

COAL AND WOOD

WE will call the attention of the community to our stock of Coal and Wood. And we will just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the

LEA WHITE ASH COAL,

which is the best Coal for general use that we can buy, and will sell at a small margin for the Cash, but all bills which are not settled within 30 days, interest will be charged from day of sale. We also give

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.

Our office is on Cannon street, near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

May 24, 1888—tf.

TOLCHESTER LINE!

STEAMER LOUISE

DAILY.

LEAVES TOLCHESTER BEACH

At 10 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

LEAVES BALTIMORE

At 8.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO.,

Office, Pier 16 Light Street, Baltimore

June 7, 1888.

Agents Wanted

To canvass for one of the LARGEST, OLDEST ESTABLISHED, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1856.

W. & T. SMITH,

June 7—3t. GENEVA, N. Y.

J. H. HILL, M. D.,

Millington, - - - Maryland.

Office and Drug Store on Cypress street. May be found at Mallalieu's Hotel at night. A supply of Medicines carried for out-of-town patients. d15-tf.

Soda Water!

FRESH AND COLD.

Those who can appreciate a good glass o Soda give me a call.

TOULSON'S.

FINE ENGRAVED THIN TUMBLERS—$1.50 per dozen.

SPARKS,

Under News Office

JUDEFIND BROS.

$8,000, $4,000, $3,000, $1,200 to loan on Farm property. Bargains in FARMS for sale. Printed list free.

JUDEFIND BROS.,

m15-tf. EDESVILLE, MD

IRON Cultivators! Iron Cultivators!! and Extra Cultivator Points complete at

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

Paine's Celery Compound

THE CELEBRATED

NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous

You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

BURLINGTON, VT.

There is probably going to be a very large crop of peaches, and while I do not advise my friends to buy boxes in preference to baskets, yet to those who prefer boxes, and will want

Peach Boxes!

—OR—

PEACH BOX PATTERNS,

I advise them to *place their orders now*—in June—for July and August delivery, to save both money and trouble.

I will keep a stock of both all the season, and am prepared to take orders for material for

1,000,000 Peach Boxes!

YES, ONE MILLION.

Address

JOSEPH TURNER.

June 14, 1888.

WANTED:

100,000 BUS. WHEAT!

On line of Balt. & Del. Bay R. R.,

JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY.

for which I will pay

THE HIGHEST CASH MARKET PRICE.

HAVING made arrangements with Messrs. E. L. ROGERS & CO., 130 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., to handle all grain bought by me, I will settle for the same by giving the farmer an order on them or by having check sent direct, as may be preferred.

Also, Solicit Consignment

TO THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM.

A. T. BRADLEY,

GRAIN AND FRUIT DEALER,

June 21—6m. Chestertown, Md.

CHILLED PLOWS!

Chilled Plows!

As Good as the Best, Made in Baltimore, and No Trouble to Get Repairs.

The A3 ROLAND PLOW, light 1-horse,
" B3 " " medium 1-horse,
" D3 " " light 2-horse,
" 2 3 " " medium 2-horse,
" 4 3 " " medium 3-horse,
" 8 3½ NORRIS PLOW, 2 or 3-horse with reversible, self-sharpening share; and the No. 3 FURROW GANG PLOW, for Peach Orchards. Castings on hand for the above Plows, and can furnish Castings for the Oliver, Wiard Concave Wilkes, Minor & Horton, and Gang Plows. Plow Hames, Traces, Lines, Back Bands. The above bought at lowest cash prices and for sale at small advance by

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

March 8, 1888.

SHELL LIME.

I have a Nice Lot of FRESH BURNT SHELL LIME at the lime kiln,

AT THE DEPOT, CHESTERTOWN.

This Lime is of the very best quality.

Shipped by rail or vessel.

WM. PERKINS.

May 19, 1888.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridle Halters, Trace and Plow-Lines at

WROTH & ALDRIDG

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

[redacted]lers Accomplished in France on Small Lots of Ground.

[redacted]an naturally wants the earth, or at [redacted] that particular part of it which ad[redacted] his estate, but he makes a great mis[redacted] when he engages in farming on an [redacted]nsive scale.

[redacted]ince Krapotkine, who has made a [redacted]ful study of the subject in France, gives [redacted]mber of instances in the country dis[redacted]s around Paris, where comparatively [redacted]rant farmers have made s[redacted] all market [redacted]dens enormously productive. One farm [redacted]entioned by him of two and seven-tenths [redacted]s which produces annually 125 tons of [redacted]ket vegetables of all kinds. The own[redacted]f this farm by building walls to pro[redacted] his land from cold winds, by whiten[redacted] the walls to secure all possible radiat[redacted]eat, and by the constant and judicious [redacted] of fertilizers has his little farm in a [redacted]ductive condition from the 1st of Janu[redacted] to the last of December. By simple [redacted] inexpensive means he has practically [redacted]ted his farm in the tropics.

[redacted] French gardener does not care what [redacted]d of soil he starts with. He would be [redacted]sfied with an asphalt pavement, because [redacted]makes his soil, and so much of it that [redacted]has to sell it to keep his place from be[redacted] gradually raised above the level of the [redacted]rounding country. When a farmer [redacted]e understands the laws of chemistry he [redacted]s no difficulty in making soil that con[redacted]ns all the materials needed for plant life. [redacted]Prince Krapotkine speaks of one garden[redacted] who has covered half an acre with a [redacted]ss roof, and run steam pipes supplied [redacted] a small boiler under the ground shel[redacted]ed by this covering. The result has [redacted]en that he has cut every day for ten [redacted]onths from 1,000 to 1,200 large-bunches [redacted] asparagus, a product which under ordi[redacted]ry conditions would require sixty acres [redacted]land. But this result has been surpassed [redacted] an English farmer, who has made a 1-[redacted]re mushroom farm yield him an annual [redacted]come of $5,000.

[redacted]Under the French method of culture it [redacted]uld be possible to make one square mile [redacted]pport 1,000 human beings. On such a [redacted]le of productive capacity this country [redacted]uld support a population of 3,000,000,[redacted]0. Even when we knock off a fair per[redacted]ntage for mistakes, exaggerations and [redacted]favorable conditions, it will be seen that [redacted]e are in no danger of having an over[redacted]owded population for many centuries to [redacted]me. There is no reason why our East[redacted]n farmers should go West for more el[redacted]w room. Their great drawback is not [redacted]e want of more land; it is the possession [redacted] too much land.

[redacted]In some localities in Switzerland the [redacted]aveler on the plains or in the valleys [redacted]oks up to a towering precipice 2,000 feet [redacted]bove his head. When he laboriously [redacted]imbs to the summit, expecting to find [redacted]othing but a bare rock, he sees before [redacted]im the smiling expanse of productive [redacted]elds, with pretty cottages dotting the [redacted]ndscape. The peasant proprietors start[redacted]d with only the naked rock under them. [redacted]They carried the rich soil of the valleys in [redacted]baskets on their backs up the steep moun[redacted]ain side, and went to work with a will un[redacted]il they transformed their sterile patches [redacted]nto blooming gardens.

[redacted]The success of European farmers with [redacted]ll the forces of nature against them should [redacted]e an inspiring lesson to our tillers of the [redacted]oil. The American small farmer has only [redacted]o unite brain work with hand work to [redacted]make himself independent and comfortable [redacted]f not rich. But without this union of the [redacted]rain and hand there can be no great and [redacted]ermanent success.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

BIG MONEY FOR BAD SHIPS.

How the Government Has Been Swindled for a Useless Navy.

For years people who have been interested in public affairs have compared the appropriations for the navy with the reiterated statement that we have no navy, and wondered what it could all mean. How could we spend so much money on a navy and yet have no navy? It is officially stated that we have spent $70,000,000 upon war vessels since the close of the war, and yet it is still asserted that we have no navy. What has become of the money?

In the last report of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, there is a scrap of history which will suggest an answer to this question. One of the vessels dropped from the navy register during the fiscal year 1887 was the Tennessee. This vessel was built and equipped in the New York Navy Yard. Her machinery was designed and built under contract by John Ericsson of Monitor fame at a cost to the Government of $700,000. Her total original cost was $1,856,075.81. She made her trial trip in January, 1867, running about 1,000 miles. The test was a severe one and the results were satisfactory. The vessel attained a speed of eighteen knots an hour and made a run of fifteen knots per hour for four hours. She encountered a storm, described as a hurricane, which lasted twenty-four hours. Her commander reported: "The engines moved off finely and worked perfectly during the storm. * * * Her machinery is as perfect as it need to be. It has undergone the severest test and not once found wanting. She is the fastest ship I have ever seen." The chief engineer reported: "If the strength and workmanship of the machinery cannot be depended on then no reliance is to be placed upon the performance of any steam machinery with which I am acquainted."

That is chapter I. of this short but peculiarly eventful history. Now comes

Chapter II.—Two years later the Tennessee underwent "repairs," and the sum of $576,790.61 was spent upon her. All but $73,000 of this was spent on hull and equipment. The Secretary says: "It was the full price of a new wooden hull at that time." This "repairing" was in progress from 1869 to 1871. That completed—

Chapter III.—She went on a cruise for three months and then was turned over to John Roach whose mission it was to take out the machinery and boilers of John Ericsson and introduce others of superior character. One of the things this superior machinery was to do was to give the ship a speed of fourteen and one-half knots an hour for twenty-four hours. The trial of this machinery was made in 1875, when the maximum speed of ten and three-quarters knots was attained. Mr. Roach took the Ericsson machinery in trade at $65,000 and the Government paid him $801,713.60 besides for this improved machinery, which reduced the maximum speed from sixteen knots to ten and three-quarters knots. The Ericsson machinery, which, be it remembered, cost $700,000, had not been in actual service six months; it had never been surveyed and condemned by a board of public officers; its value had not been fixed by any public board, and yet it was sold to Mr. Roach as old iron. Between 1869 and 1875 the Tennessee had shown three months actual service, and cost in repairs and improvements $1,443,513.21, or much more than a new ship of the same character.

Chapter IV.—Twelve years later, on April 4, 1887, the Tennessee is "condemned by the statutory board as unseaworthy and not worth repairing, and ordered sold, having had put upon her, between 1875 and 1887, the additional sum of $577,716.17. She brought $34,525 at the auction sale. She had cost the Government $3,800,000 in round numbers, and had done about ten years of active service outside of repair shops and navy yards. The years of her life were twenty, and though she never was within sound of a battle, she was in hospital just about one-half of the time.—Finis.

It would not take more than about seventeen more such historical sketches to account for the $70,000,000 and no navy.—*Chicago Times.*

A MINNESOTA farmer near Clearwater, while digging a cellar, came upon seven skeletons in good condition. They were found in a sort of mound, and the bodies had been buried head downward. The skeletons were from seven to eight feet in height, and the shape of the skulls indicated a low order of intelligence. It is thought that the bodies were buried 200 years ago.

The Inequalities of Men.

M. Lapouge, of Montpellier, has recently delivered before the Faculty of Natural Sciences in that town a series of lectures on inequalities among men, in the course of which he said that the political dogma of equality rests on hypotheses which are utterly false. He distinguished four social types among mankind:

1. The initiators, who show mankind the way into the region of the unknown, and who go in front. Restless and daring, with an intelligence which is at least equal to the average, men of this type do not travel readily along beaten tracks. New ideas are the breath of life to them. They spend their lives in new creations, they are often wrecked, but the true genius represents the most perfect form of this type. 2. Men of spirit, of intelligence, who, possessing no creative power themselves, yet carry out and perfect the ideas and discoveries of the first type, to which they are really the complement. 3. Men who, with much or little intelligence, can work only with others, who mistrust every new idea not accepted by all the others, but who seize it with avidity when their neighbors adopt it. If intelligent, these men are docile, but they dislike every change in routine, and they represent the dullness of the mass in the face of every reform. 4. Men of this type are not fit to attain even the smallest step in culture.

Evidently every man cannot be classed under one or other of these divisions. In human societies clear lines of demarkation do not exist, but for general purposes the distinction is sufficiently evident. The superiority of a race or nation depends on the greater or smaller number of men of the first two classes. The race which is richest in the first type is the blond dolichocephalic, and this has been the case even when the people among whom they lived were not of this kind. In Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Persia, India and even in China men of this type ruled. In the Greek and Roman world it was the same, and it is so still. In our own day the rank of a nation corresponds with the strength of the blond dolichocephalic element. The Gallic and Frank elements which made France great were of this type, and it plays the same part in England, Germany and America. Near these come the Semitic and Mediterranean races, who had reached a high grade of civilization when the blond dolichocephalic peoples were still savages. The remainder of mankind must be reckoned the passive races. The brachycephalic races of Europe, the Celto-Slavs, rarely produce men of the first intellectual type. In the social changes of recent years brachycephalic men, who form the lower classes, have been elevated and brought forward, and herein, the lecturer thought, lies the great danger of the future deterioration of the French nation.

A BONAPARTE ON AMERICA.

Chat With the Democratic Prince Who Lately Came Hither.

In the New York *Herald* of recent date appeared a Paris letter, of which these are the picked paragraphs:

Prince Roland Bonaparte has just returned. I had a pleasant chat with the Prince yesterday at his handsome hotel in the Cours la Reine. The Prince is simple and unaffected. "Let me show you my American library," said he, leading the way through a richly furnished apartment into a room lined with book shelves. "This entire wall is covered with literature concerning the American continent. There are books there in four or five languages, but all on the same subject. So you see how fond I am of your country. I was much pleased with my interview with President Cleveland and his wife. The President did not seem very well posted on general French politics, but, like most Americans, very much interested in the prospects of General Boulanger. Mrs. Cleveland struck me as remarkably attractive. She is very fond of Paris and talked enthusiastically about her last visit there and about things she had bought and others she wanted to buy.

"In general, I thought American ladies very much like their French sisters, which is the very highest compliment I can pay them. I was delighted with the American railway system, particularly with the dining-room cars. As a new country, America must, in various respects, be more or less unformed and undeveloped; but there are two great blessings enjoyed by the United States which France envies her—first, your form of government established beyond all chance or question of change; secondly, your isolation from Europe, which insures your immunity from the dread of war."

Why She Gave Him Up.

It was at Harvard class day, and as she had a ravishing gown she was in a blissful frame of mind. Besides, she was almost engaged to Tom Burns, to whose spread she merrily wended her way, properly attended by a chaperone, who knew how to keep discreetly out of sight.

But fate was unkind to her. She had hardly set her foot inside of Tom's chambers than the host was introducing her to a man whose face gave her a dreadful shock.

"You ought to know my cousin, Jack Harmes," Tom said, cordially.

And what punishment could be too severe for that wretch of a Jack Harmes, who had the cruelty to rejoin:

"Oh, we know each other. We were engaged five years ago while we were in college; weren't we, Miss Blank?"

But she was a clever girl and a plucky one. She rallied and answered with no appearance of confusion:

"Oh, no, Mr. Harmes, not engaged. You know mamma said that the idea of my being engaged before I was 15 was absurd, and I said I didn't mind giving you up if I could have a new sunshade. It was really as funny as anything I ever knew."

And so she saved herself, and if she is not by this time betrothed to Tom she certainly deserves to be.—*Boston Courier.*

Chills and Fevers.

The sovereign remedy in the treatment of intermittent fever is quinine, and the most common forms in which it is employed are sulphate and bisulphate, and the *Journal of Health* says that, owing to its greater solubility, the latter is preferable. Several methods are employed in giving quinine. Some advocate the use of a single large dose, to ward off an expected attack, other prefer to give the remedy in small doses, repeated at intervals of two or three hours. The weight of evidence is in favor of the latter method, still in some cases, the former will be more effective. If the disease has existed but for a short time, five grains of quinine should be taken during the sweating stage, or as near as possible to the psroxysm which has passed, and repeated every four hours until ringing noises in the ear are experienced. Even if by this method the second occurrence of a paroxysm is prevented, the use of the drug should for several weeks be persisted in, and given three or four times daily in decreasing doses.

THE Le Moyne school for colored children at Memphis, Tenn., is a model one, apparently. A visitor describing it says: "Imagine 125 white children up North remaining quiet without a teacher in sight. In the Le Moyne school that number of children are left in charge of a monitor, who is responsible for their safe and orderly conduct to their recitation rooms. A girl sits at the piano, and at the word from the monitor strikes into a march, and the children file out. How the children are made to behave so nicely is a mystery."

CALLER (to Bobby)—Your mamma tells me, Bobby, you are all going to Saratoga for the summer.

Bobby (enthusiastically)—Yes; and Uncle James writes that I can feed the ducks and chickens, and ride old Dobbin to water, and hunt hens' eggs, and play in the barn all I want to!

THE WISCONSIN EDITORS.

Mr. Dana Addresses Them on Their Great Calling.

MILWAUKEE, July 24—Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the *New York Sun*, delivered an address this evening at the Academy of Music to the Wisconsin Editorial Association. The hall was crowded, and the veteran editor's discourse was warmly applauded.

Mr. Dana began by saying that he had a great desire to come Milwaukee aside from his wish to meet the Wisconsin editors. The body before him represented all shades of religion and politics, and he was glad to meet them. He had seen Wisconsin soldiers on the battlefield and they never flinched. The speaker said he began newspaper work on a weekly literary paper, which meant that it was issued once in every week. [Laughter.] The weekly edition of that sheet was 500 copies, which would not compare very favorably with the present daily paper which literally runs a mile a minute. [Applause] In modern newspaper the intellectual and the mechanical departments join to produce the daily paper of to-day, which is one of the wonders of the world.

Mr. Dana paid a tribute to the reporters, who, he said, could see at once through a deception, and could on occasion set up one for themselves. [Laughter.] A good word was said also for the editorial writers and the correspondents, the latter of whom cover the earth in search of facts. The modern paper is possible only in a thickly settled, civilized country, which demands it. It is a mark of high intellectual development that a country demands such a publication. As compared with Europe, America is far in advance. In the whole of the British islands there are not more than a half dozen newspapers which can compare with those of this country. The same criticism holds good in regard to the newspapers of Germany. There the papers are remote from the people; here the press is close to the people.

The atmosphere of freedom is essential to the production of great newspapers. A distinction should be made between American and European definitions of freedom. In France the daily paper has a well written essay, but the remainder of the sheet is filled with matter which in America would be considered immaterial. The newspaper must furnish the information the people desire or it will be a failure. The first thing looked for is news, and by that word the speaker meant anything which interests the people. Mr. Dana said that whatever Divine Providence permitted to occur he was not too proud to report. [Applause and laughter.]

So important is the function of the newspaper that colleges are establishing classes for instruction in journalism. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Dana had heard an old newspaper editor say that such classes were useless, because the only place to learn the business is in a newspaper office. The old division of learned men was clergymen, doctors, and lawyers; but now newspaper men must also be educated men. A remarkable thing about their education is that it should be universal. He must know a great many things, and the better he knows them the better he will be in his profession. There is no chance for an ignoramus in that profession. [Applause.] Everybody had heard of the family where the smartest boy was made a lawyer, the next smartest a doctor, and the one who was not good for much was made a minister. [Laughter.] In the judgment of the speaker that was a very much mistaken application of the third man, "because," said he impressively, "if there is any occupation which ought to command the highest talents of men, it is that occupation which teaches us how to live in this life and how to hope for another." [Applause.]

The newspaper man must know whether the theology of the preacher is sound, whether the physiology of the doctor is correct, and whether the logic of the lawyer is good for anything. [Applause and laughter.] If possible, he should be sent to college. But what is more important, he should be sent to the school of practical life. A man who was to be a teacher and adviser of men must learn to teach as well as learn. The college is of high value, but the actual contact with business, he thought, is still more valuable. How is a professor of journalism going to help an ambitious young man to draw a prize in the intellectual lottery. The speaker did not think a college course in journalism would be of much value. The one school is the newspaper office, and without it no man could become a thorough journalist. [Applause and voices: "That's so."]

There are no set maxims and rules for journalists. The doctor and the lawyer may have rules, but there are very few rules that can be used by newspaper men. Mr. Dana, however, submitted the following:

"First—Get the news and get all the news, and nothing but the news.

"Second—Copy nothing from another publication without perfect credit.

"Third—Never print an interview without the knowledge and consent of the person interviewed. [Laughter and applause.]

"Fourth—Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. [Laughter.] Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement. No sailing under false colors. [Applause.]

"Fifth—Never attack the weak or defenceless, either by argument, by invictive or by ridicule, unless there is some absolute public necessity for so doing.

"Sixth—Fight for your opinions, but don't believe they contain the whole truth, or the only truth.

"Seventh—Support your party, if you have one [loud laughter and applause], but don't think all the good men are in it, and all the bad ones outside of it. [Laughter.]

"Eighth—Above all, know and believe that humanity is advancing, and that there is progress in human life and human affairs [applause], and that, as sure as God lives, the future will be greater and better than the present or the past. [Applause.]

"That," said Mr. Dana, "is a pretty general code, but it seems to me it covers the case very well." Continuing, he said:

"There is one other point I would like to touch upon, and that is the question of the power of the press. We know that the press is a very powerful agent. It takes men when their information is complete, when their reasoning has not yet been worked out, and their opinions have not yet been fixed, and it suggests and intimates and insinuates an opinion and a judgment which oftentimes a man, unless he is a man of very great force of character and intelligence, adopts as something established and concluded. That is a part of the power of the press. It is a power, an influence, which is exercised over the minds of people, often without the knowledge of any criticism on the part of the person who is subjected to its power. This is in the nature of things. I do not see how it can be changed, except as the individual becomes more intelligent and more able to form and guide his own judgment, and emancipates himself from this sort of suggestive information and control; but that does not happen to everybody. In that way their is a considerable power in the press, and it is a power that inspires me with a very solemn sense of responsibility.

"Here you take the mind of a man, and, without his knowing it, you shape it, you direct it, you send him along on the road which he doesn't know, and which very often you don't know. [Laughter.] That, however, is not what I mean by the real power of the press. The power I am now referring to is something much more substantial and much more important. The press often takes up a great cause. I remember when, a few years ago, we had in this country an immense and tremendous controversy, which took hold of the hearts and lives of the whole people, over the question of slavery. There the press was divided, some on one side and some on the other, except that those who were on the other side are not so proud of it now. [Applause.] There was a great power, and for the most part it was exercised for the good of the people, and we rejoice now, as we look back upon that glorious controversy—we whose fortune it was to bear some part in it—at the great results that were finally achieved—achieved as it was through blood and fire and tears, that have left upon this country and upon the history of the world a mark that will never be obliterated. [Applause.] That is what I mean by the power of the press—the power of speaking out the sentiment of the people, the voice of justice, the aspiration of wisdom, the determination of patriotism, and the hope of the whole people. The judgment, the effort, the power of those who were on the other side is wiped out. You look for it, and it is there no longer. All the efforts have disappeared as the dew disappears when the sun rises.

"There is another function of the press, which is perhaps even more important. In this free country our Constitution puts into the hands of the executive officers of the Government an immense authority. There is no king, no emperor, no autocrat in the world who wields such power, for instance, as the President of the United States. Well, suppose a time should come—God forbid that it ever should come—but if it should come that there should be in the post of the President a man who has gained such influence over the hearts of the whole people that they become deaf to the suggestions of wisdom and give to his ambition a free sway and an open field; suppose that he sets aside, little by little, the restraints of the Constitution; suppose that he tramples upon that great principle of personal liberty, which is the noblest inheritance that our fathers have left us, because it is the very life of the republic; suppose that he tramples down that principle—the executive power is in his hands, the army follows and obeys him—where, then, is the safeguard of the public liberty against his ambition? [Tremendous Applause.] It is in a free press. And when every other bulwark is gone the free press will remain to preserve the liberties which we shall hand down to our children and to maintain the republic in all its glory, let us hope, forever and forever."

Upon the close of Mr. Dana's address the audience broke out into loud cheering.

The exercises concluded with readings by James Whitcomb Riley, which were warmly applauded.

Don't Marry a Drunkard.

Girls, whatever else you may do, do not marry a drunkard. No matter how deeply in love you may fancy yourself to be, do not marry a man who drinks intoxicating liquors. Young men addicted to taking a glass now and then will laugh at you if you call their habits a vice, or hint that it is anywise dangerous. They assure you in a lordly way that they know what they are about! They wonder what you take them for! Haven't they control enough over themselves to take a social glass now and then, and stop there? Why you talk as though they were common drunkards! and so they are liable to become. There is no safety playing with poison. He who touches pitch must be defiled. The first glass makes room for the second. The appetite for strong drink grows with what it is fed upon. The man who drinks a glass of brandy or whiskey to-day will want another to-morrow. If he is not strong enough to abstain from the first glass, how is he to put away the second? Young women, beware of him! Shun him as you would one infected with the plague! Think of the moral contamination, the miserable degradation which hangs around the druhkard, and forswear the young man who drinks! Smile no more upon the deadly sin of wine drinking! Scorn it! Never give practice your sanction in ever so remote a degree.

They Like Their Own Looks.

"There's a pretty girl out side who seems to be trying to attract your attention," remarked a reporter to a clerk in a large store recently.

The young man glanced carelessly out of the window. A good-looking young lady stood there smiling.

"That smile isn't intended for me," said the clerk. "She is merely using the window for a mirror, as dozens of women do every day. There, did you see her give her bangs a touch and settle her hat little on her head? There are some dark goods in the window, which, in conjunction with the plate glass, serve to make a very fair sort of looking glass. Men have a habit of looking at their reflections in the same way, only they go about it more cautiously than the women. They pretend to be looking at something in the window, but in reality they want to see if their collars are wilting or if their neckties are in proper shape.

"In furniture stores, the mirrors standing near the window, are especially favored by the fair one and the dudes. I'll venture to say there are not five minutes in the day that somebody isn't to be seen in front of such establishment complacently surveying his or her own likeness. Merely an illustration of the truth uttered by Solomon thousands of years ago—'All is vanity,'" philosophically remarked the young man as he turned to wait on a customer.

Edward Payson Roe.

Rev. Edward Payson Roe, the well known author, died suddenly on Thursday night, July 19, at his home in Cornwall, on the Hudson, of neuralgia of the heart. He was one of the most successful of contemporary American novelists, and had written much that was really meritorious in a literary sense. His seventeenth story, "Miss Lou," the last of his completed works, is now in press and will be issued next September. It was the great success of his second published work, "Opening a Chestnut Burr," that proved the decisive cause of his retirement from the pulpit in order that he might devote his entire time to literary work.

THOMAS STEVENS, a Bangor law[illegible], had for a client a widow livin[illegible], Me. She refused to pay him [illegible] handed, and he had her arrested a[illegible] down into jail for debt, a thing that [illegible]ot occurred there for years. He pays her board in jail, and she says she will make him pay it for years before she gives in.

An Elegant Substitute

For oils, salts, pills and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Aug. 2—5t.

AN English spirit medium claims to have paid a visit to the planet Mars. She says that the inhabitants of that planet are great engineers, that they are of large, powerful physique, and that the men are very handsome. Being a woman, she does not appear to have noticed what kind of women there are in Mars.

THE tonic and alterative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are too well known to require the spacious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of the marvelous cures effected by this preparation are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land.

MICHIGAN highwaymen will probably let Theodore Castor, of Kingston, alone hereafter. Three of them held him up as he was driving from the village to his farm the other night, and he shot one dead, fatally wounded another, and thinks that he hit the third, who got away.

AYER'S Ague Cure never fails to neutralize the poisons of malaria, and eradicate them from the system. This preparation is purely vegetable, contains no harmful ingredients, and, if taken according to directions, is warranted to cure fever and ague. Try it.