msa_sc3326_scm8208-0330 ©Maryland State Archives

Chestertown Transcript.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 PER ANNUM.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

LOCAL MATTERS.

—A small vessel loaded with 2500 heads of Anne Arundel cabbage, came up to Chestertown on Saturday last.

—The Chester river bridge is still agitating the minds of several correspondents of the *Centreville Observer*.

—This has been raspberry week, and the market has been abundantly stocked with the delicious summer delicacy, both red and black.

—The killing of worthless dogs by the town bailiff still goes on, and a number of worthless curs have been gotten rid of because their owners refuse to pay the tax of one dollar.

—Services will be held in Sacred Heart Catholic church, Chestertown, on Sunday next as follows: Mass and sermon, 7 o'clock A. M.; Vespers, sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, 7.30 P. M.

—The commencement exercises of Washington College, and the annual commencement ball of last night, have had the effect of bringing quite a number of strangers and old students of the college to town.

—The Catholics of Sacred Heart Church are making arrangements for the annual picnic, which will be held on the beautiful lawn of George S. Biddle, Esq., about the middle of July. A grand affair is anticipated.

—An elderly lady came down on the train on Saturday, who had never been in a railroad car before. She expected to be very much frightened, but got along nicely on her first trip behind the iron horse of civilization.

—During the severe thunder storm of Friday last, lightning struck a large tree in the yard of Dr. S. G. Fisher, who resides near Edesville. The doctor was in the yard at the time the bolt struck, and felt the shock very perceptibly.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of Visitors of Washington College, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the several vacancies: Charles T. Westcott, Marion deK. Smith, Dr. W. Frank Hines, William M. Slay and Harrison W. Vickers.

—Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration are progressing very satisfactorily, and everything now points to one of the most enjoyable occasions which Chestertown has known for a number of years. An elaborate and interesting program has already been arranged.

—Frank Colloson, Esq., of Piney Neck, and two other gentlemen, while on a marsh last week found three wild geese and succeeded in bringing one of the fine birds home with him. It is a thing of rare occurrence to find wild geese summering so far south.

—Sports on the river are constantly increasing in favor, and with the delightful breezes of the past ten days, tennis players have been enticed from their favorite sport to spend much of their time on the river. Hook and line fishing has also been much indulged in, and fair success enjoyed. The fish, however, are small.

—A majority of the corn fields throughout the county are grassy and in need of work. On account of excessive rains it was impossible to properly cultivate the crop before harvest, and when the season for wheat cutting came on, corn was of necessity laid aside. Corn is growing rapidly, however, and has good color.

—Friday last, June 21, was the longest as well as the hotest day of the year; between sunrise at 4.33 A. M. and sunset at 7.30 P. M. there being 14 hours and 57 minutes. The thermometer reached about 90°, but owing to the humidity of the atmosphere, it was apparently warmer than 90°. December 21 will be the shortest day of the year, and will have an interval of only 9 hours and 24 minutes between sunrise and sunset.

—Ralph Barnett, son of Mr. H. Barnett, met with a serious accident on Monday last. While playing base-ball with a number of small boys on the college campus, the amateur base-ballist made an effort to "slide in" on the second base, and fell with such force that his collar bone was broken. Medical aid was at once summoned and the little fellow is now doing as well as could be expected.

—Rt. Rev. W. F. Adams, Bishop of the Diocese of Easton, visited the several parishes of Kent county on Sunday last. In the morning the rite of confirmation was administered at St. Paul's parish to a class of —; in the afternoon a class of seven was confirmed at I. U., and on Sunday evening Emmanuel Church was visited and a class of seven confirmed. The Bishop was entertained by Rev. S. C. Roberts, and left Wednesday morning.

—Farmers during the present week have been in the midst of their harvest. Many have already finished and others are pushing their work with energy. In some cases we have heard that the damage to the wheat crop as calculated before harvest was over estimated. In every section of the county the injury from scab will be seriously felt at threshing time. Fultz seems to be more seriously hurt than is red or bearded wheat. Binders are said never to have given more trouble from breakage than during the present harvest.

—Capt. John Clarke, of the steamer B. S. Ford, was recently reported to the board of Steamboat Inspectors at Baltimore, by Capt. M. M. Larrimore, of the steamer Gratitude. The charge preferred by Capt. Larrimore is that Capt. Clarke, with his steamer, passed the Gratitude in Corsica river at a point where the stream is very narrow. Marine regulations upon this point of the laws, governing steam navigation, are extremely rigid. An accident occurred in Corsica river several years ago, caused by the steamers attempting to pass in a narrow channel.

—The State Teachers' Association of Maryland, will hold their annual meeting at the Blue Mountain House, on July 9, 10 and 11, and will be joined in the meeting by the Delaware Teacher's Association. The address of welcome will be delivered by president Wilmer of the school of Washington county, and will be responded to by Governor Biggs, of Delaware. J. E. Cohon, assistant superintendent of the public schools of Baltimore city, has been invited to deliver a lecture on his delightful trip of last year to California.

—The steamer B. S. Ford, of the Chester River Steamboat Co., made her first trip to Rock Hall on Monday last, and has been making her trips there regularly since. The new pier of the Chester River Company is about one hundred yards from the wharf of the steamer Gratitude. Work is being pushed forward to complete the necessary ware house accommodations. Feeling runs high with the friends of the respective boats, and the Ford finds a sturdy rival in her little opponent in the race for public favor.

Children's Day.

Wesley Chapel on Sunday last was crowded with an interested audience, which had met to celebrate the annual Childrens' Day anniversary. Great expectations and bright hopes were manifested by the parents and numerous friends of the little ones, who were to carry out the carefully selected and interesting program. The exercises consisted of music, recitations and addresses. Each little worker did nobly, and without injustice to any it is but justice to mention the manly and highly creditable address by Master Harry Rollison. All present were delighted with the interesting program as presented by the children of Wesley Chapel on their anniversary of 1889.

New Advertisements.

R. G. & W. T. Nicholson, state that their creamery is now in operation where milk is received. Farmers will do well to look up their advertisement.

Stevens Bros., commission merchants of Baltimore, are ready for all kinds of commission work. Special attention to fruit.

F. H. Boulden, in a card, announces that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty.

Richard D. Hynson, Esq., administrator of the late George W. Stewart, will offer at public sale, on the premises where the deceased resided, in the Second election district, on Monday next, July 1, a valuable lot of personal property.

Marion deK. Smith, Esq., as attorney, will offer at public sale on Tuesday, July 9, the phosphate factory and land of C. W. Kennard & Co. This is valuable property and finely located, being on Chester river.

Richard Hynson, Esq., will sell at mortgagee's sale this (Thursday) morning, at the hotel in Masseys, at twelve o'clock M., the valuable farm known as the "John F. Whittington Farm."

James A. Casey, sheriff, will offer for sale, on Saturday, July 13, the farm of Samuel C. LeCompe, in the Fifth election district. He will also offer for sale on the same day, the house and lot of John Munson, located in Chestertown. See advertisements for particulars.

William M. Slay, assignee, will offer at mortgagee's sale, on Tuesday, July 16, the Pearce or Smith farm, situated in the First election district.

Dr. W. Frank Hynes, secretary of the local board of health, published a card which should be closely read and observed.

A festival will be held by the ladies of the Worton Presbyterian church, on Saturday next June 29. See advertisement for particulars.

Personal Mention.

Miss Mamie Gemmill has been visiting Miss Carrie Jacobs, at Kennedyville.

Miss Helen Cobb, of Baltimore, spent several days of last week at the home of Miss Idel Baker.

Miss Viva Perkins is now at the home of her brother, after a year at Hannah Moore Academy.

Miss Mary Goodwin, of Governor's Island, New York, is visiting Miss Hallie Beck.

Miss Betty Goodwin, of Governor's Island, New York, is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Pearce.

Mr. Frederick Goodwin, of Governor's Island, is spending a short vacation with Hope H. Barroll, Esq.

Miss Wells, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Joseph Turner.

The Misses Katie and Nellie Davidson, of Baltimore, are spending a holiday with the Misses Fannie and Jennie Wilkins.

Miss Amanda Hancock and Mrs. Irone Sessions, of Washington, D. C., are visiting at the home of Mrs. H. W. Carvill.

At the commencement exercises at Western Maryland College, Westminster, last week, Miss Elizabeth Caulk, daughter of B. F. H. Caulk, Esq., of Sassafras, received honorable mention for proficiency in her studies.

Rev. Frank Benson, of Wilmington, Del., is spending a short holiday with his parents near Edesville.

J. Treichler and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of J. Frank Ernest, Esq., of Sassafras.

John Y. Todd, Esq., of the Easton *Democrat*, and Oscar M. Purnell, of the Snow Hill *Messenger*, paid the TRANSCRIPT a pleasant call during their visit to Chestertown. Both gentlemen were former students of Washington College.

Rev. George E. Wood, an old student of Washington College, but now of Virginia, was present at the commencement exercises.

Miss Idel Baker is visiting friends in Philadelphia, and will be away from home a greater portion of the summer.

Mr. Samuel Usilton and wife, of Wilmington, Del., formerly of Chestertown, are visiting friends in Kent.

At two o'clock on Wednesday evening following the commencement at the hall, T. Waters Russell, Esq., clerk to the board of county commissioners, entertained the graduating class in elegant style at his home. The table fairly groaned beneath its load of delicacies, and reveled in its wealth of beauty. The members of the class of 1889, never spent a more delightful hour together and under most auspicious circumstances, bade farewell to each other to take their various ways in the great and stern requirements of busy manhood.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

Interesting Commencement Exercises and a Number of Visitors Present.

The commencement exercises of Washington College opened on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, with an address by Rev. J. S. Willis, of Milford, Del., before the Mt. Vernon Literary Society.

Stam's Opera House was crowded, and after prayer by Rev. Walter R. Graham, and music, the speaker for the evening was introduced. The subject, "Some Principles of Good Government," was treated from its various relations, political, moral and religious. The address was a practical and interesting discourse upon a highly practical subject, but in view of the fact that next week's TRANSCRIPT will contain the address in full, no extracts will be made for this issue.

The music which was in attendance upon all of the exercises of Tuesday and Wednesday, consisted of ten pieces from Baltimore, and was a treat to all lovers of good music who were present.

Commencement exercises proper were held in Stam's Hall on Wednesday morning, commencing at 10.30 o'clock A. M. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. S. C. Roberts, after which followed the program.

ADDRESSES BY GRADUATES:

Latin Salutatory, Mr. J. S. Wm. Jones; No Sense Like Common Sense, Mr. Wm. F. Russell, Kent county; Music; The Influence of Chance Upon the Destiny of Men, Mr. Irving L. Twilley, Wicomico co.; Music; Republican, the True and Ultimate Form of Government, Mr. B F. Flounders, Cecil county; Music; The Influence of Science Upon the Progress and Well-Being of Society, Mr. J. S. Wm. Jones, Somerset county; Valedictory, Mr. W. F. Russell; Music. Baccalaureate degree conferred; Announcement of distinctions conferred on under-graduates. Presentation of a Gold Medal from the Visitors and Governors to the student in the Junior Class most distinguished for industry and progress; Awarding Prizes by the principal; Benediction.

Extracts from the addresses of the graduates will be found in another column.

A Novel Entertainment.

The enjoyable farce of Hercules was given at Stam's Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 19 and 20, under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. of Chestertown. The thoroughly laughable play was rendered by home talent, which added to its appreciation of Wednesday evening by the large audience. On Thursday evening the house was rather poor, though the play moved on as smoothly and pleasantly as on the previous evening. The introductory remarks of Mr. E. C. Reiche, the oldest member of the I. O. O. F. of Chestertown, were highly appropriate and interesting. Each character in the great farce was well sustained, and as the curious revelations of the ancient order were gradually made known, it became more and more apparent that to enlist in his magisty's secret order was far from desirable. Capt. Joseph Thompson, the Grand Hiankadink of the occasion, reveled in all the pride and pomposity of the veritable original; Wm. A. Wheatley, Laird of Walhalla, in dignity, was all that the occasion required; Just and Conscientious Knight, was well sustained by the just and conscientious W. W. Chapman; the Grand and Mighty Executioner was admirably impersonated by John McCloud; W. T. Matthews was in every respect the august Pre-eminent Prime Counsellor; H. Rickey, as Custodian of Dispatches, exercised an amusing amount of care in sending dispatches to the world of shadows or Hades, to prepare for the future arrival of himself and numerous friends; C. J. Reiche, Particular Distinguished Quartermaster, bore their respective parts in good style; Assiduous Marshall, F. J. Carter, with a severe adherence to duty, is especially worthy of mention; Principal Musician Hudgins was in his natural element upon the stage and his tooting was far better than that of an amateur. Messrs. Blakeney, Miller, Pippin, Duyer, Fleetwood, Hamilton and Hodgkins as Royal Guards bore their several roles well. J. W. Vandegrift, the unfortunate applicant for admission to the rights and privileges of the sacred order of secrecy, endured his trying ordeal with a sad fortitude and resignation.

Prof. Schofield's orchestra was not less a success than the entire program, which was most happily rendered.

EDUCATIONAL HAPPENNINGS.

Interesting Programs, Orations, Essays and Music.

There were not as many teachers present on Saturday, June 22, as are usually present at the last meeting of the scholastic year. But 35 out of 60 teachers answered to their names when the secretary called the roll, notwithstanding it was a better day for teachers to turn out than the day of the meeting in April. It is supposed that teachers were unable to obtain teams as farmers were busy harvesting and horses were needed in their work. Being the meeting for the annual election of officers, the president appointed Messrs. Nowland and Smith tellers. The present incumbents, Messrs. Perkins, Tonkin, Fallowfield and Miss Gooding were re-elected to the respective positions of president, vice-president, rec. secretary and cor. secretary for the ensuing year.

The president suggested that since the two questions concerning examinations were correlative that they be combined and discussed as one. "What should be done with pupils who passed in a large majority of the studies, but failed in a few?" "Is a written examination a proper basis for the promotion of pupils?" The discussion of the two questions was participated in by quite a number of the teachers, who seemed to be of the general opinion that written examinations were necessary and a proper basis for promotions. In reference to a failure in a few of the studies it was stated that if the studies were important ones, such as arithmetic, grammar and reading, a pupil failing in these important studies should not be promoted. At times a pupil would pass a very creditable examination, and on account of being young there would be a risk of the breaking down mentally, those pupils should be held back. On the other hand, those who having had ample time and were unable to reach a very great degree of proficiency in a study, it would be encouraging to advance them to the next grade. Combining recitations and examination was thought advisable, and all seemed to think that in some cases the judgment of the teacher and not the examination, was the proper criterion for making promotions. It was stated that examinations were an excellent drill in which pupils could be trained to express themselves, and trial examinations, reviews, etc., would be a means of accustoming them to such work and rid them of nervousness to a great extent. It was suggested that when pupils failed in one or a few studies that they be re-examined in September. This would be an inducement for pupils to begin school on the first school day of the fall term, a matter of much importance.

The question about advising pupils to continue their studies during vacation was discussed by the association, and while many were of the opinion that pupils should be advised to read good books and papers, only a few were of the opinion that pupils should be advised to study, and it was belived that advice of that kind would be unheeded by many. Some thought that if pupils could be induced to keep a daily journal during vacation, or at any time, it would be a very profitable undertaking. One teacher stated that if children were diligent in study ten months of the year, they had discharged their duty in that respect, and there was no need of study during the vacation months. The examiner recommended reading aloud from a newspaper or book, as one thing to advise pupils to pursue during vacation, and that the pupils be requested to write their teacher a letter. The examiner read a notice from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association, stating that the meeting was appointed for July 9, 10 and 11. Those who wished to attend could secure reduced rates by obtaining card orders from the examiner. The fare on Western Maryland railroad from Baltimore to Blue Mountain House would be $2.15, and board, where two roomed together, would be $2 per day. He thought the School Board would pay part of the salary of those who would attend the association, and the board would be ready to pay all the teachers after the 15th of July. He requested that teachers send him their address that he may know where to mail their check. A discussion of Sweets' Method's of Teaching was taken up. The first subject was "The Scholarship of Teachers," and among many statements under this head was this, that teachers who would stand high in public opinion must read, study, think, observe and take an active part in the affairs of society outside of school lessons. "Teachers' Associations" came next, and the writer showed very clearly the pleasures and benefits derived from association. "Educational Power," as exerted by teachers and schools was read. The importance of physical training in conjunction with mental training, with a discussion of the ways and means, and also practical directions occupied the space of eight or ten pages. The examiner requested the teachers to give the matter of "Reading Circles" some reflection. In reply to a question he said that the reports of the annual examination should contain those numbers upon which promotions were made.

THE KINDER-GARTEN COMMENCEMENT.

Among the numerous school exercises of the week, one of the most interesting, and for Chestertown just a little novel, was the program as arranged for the closing day of the kinder-garten school, under the care of Miss Idel Baker.

The closing exercises of the kinder-garten class took place on Tuesday morning, the 25th inst., and were attended by the parents and a number of the friends of the "little ones." The program was excellently arranged and admirably executed. At the appointed time the opening march summoned five pretty, winsome little girls, Mary Flemming, Anna Smith, Maud Ringgold, Bertie Burchinal and Eunice Westcott, into the presence of the assembled guests. They marched into the room, keeping step with the music, and took their places for the welcome song, which they sang and acted in a most engaging manner. That was followed by a song entitled "God Sees," a "Scripture Lesson on Character Building," "God is Ever Good," a very pretty song; "Stick Laying" by means of which the class showed their knowledge of perpendicular, horizontal and parallel lines, and subtracted by twos from twenty down; "Marching," which was charmingly done; "Sapphire, Cube Cylinder," description of and difference between; "Butterfly," a song; "Shoemaker," a song in which the class sat on a bench in the attitude of shoemakers and sang and stitched to the accompanying music; "Seeing," each little girl selected some object in the room—a vase, a picture, etc.—and gave a description of it; "Calisthenics," which were well done; "Look Before You Leap," a recitation with a moral; "Little Waiters," a very charming song accompanied by acting, each little girl wearing a spotless apron and carrying a towel with which she polished a cup and saucer to the time of the music, and offering all a steaming cup of tea; "Good Bye" song.

All present were delighted with the exercises and with the progress that the children have made under kinder-garten methods, and the little ones showed by their smiling faces that they were equally delighted to be the source of so much pleasure. Miss Baker, who has charge of the kinder-garten school, is to be congratulated on her great success in training those committed to her care, and the prospects are that the work which has progressed so successfully at its opening, will meet with that success which it so much deserves.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

To-morrow marks the cessasion of the trials and tribulations of the public school children of Kent county. It will matter but little whether the day be one of sunshine or shadow, there will be joy enough for one day in store for the pupils of every public school of the county. At the schools of Chestertown the program will be particularly interesting. On Friday evening, June 28, at Stam's Hall, the following graduating exercises will be given, to which all are cordially invited:

Music, Miss Hurtt; prayer, Rev. S. C. Roberts; music, Miss Hurtt; salutatory, Miss Cora Hynson; honorary essay—"The Mission of Dew Drops," Miss Grace Turner; essay—"Advantage of Good Manners," Miss Marian Lusby; music, Miss Hurtt; essay—"Man a Progressive Being," Frank Fowler; essay—"Footprints on the Sands of Time," Miss Gussie Cannan; essay—"Memory," Miss Annie Russell; music, Miss Hurtt; essay—"Does Poverty Help to Make the Man," Alfred Hall; essay—"Yesterdays," Cora Hynson; essay—Benevolence," Miss Coe Thompson; valedictory essay—"Room Enough, and Work Enough for All," Miss Daisy Carvill; music, Miss Hurtt; address to the graduates and presentation of certificates, Rev. W. R. Graham; music, Miss Hurtt; benediction, Rev. S. C. Roberts.

READY FOR LIFE'S BATTLES.

Young Graduates Prepared for the Stern Realities of Life—Extracts from their Graduating Orations.

No Sense Like Common Sense.

BY WM. F. RUSSELL.

It is not my intention even to endeavor to investigate the several specific faculties of the intellect, or to consider any important phenomena concerning sense.

The words, there is no sense like common sense, are ever being uttered, and though every man expects an exhibition of it in every one else, and while all of us think that we, at all times, exhibit it ourselves, common sense is by no means universally the heritage of the sons of Adam. It is generally looked upon as sound judgment, correct reasoning and solid thought.

If the principal material of common sense is innate, if most of its elements are the gifts of nature still alike all the members of the body and the faculties of mind it will readily recieve strength and undoubtedly is susceptible of improvement.

While it is impossible even for the greatest of men to know everything, yet all of us are under obligations as far as circumstances allow, as far as ability permits to improve our understanding. Error and prejudice have a great influence over the mind of men, and it is only in proportion to the light conveyed by general information and an extensive view of things that this influence is weakened or annihilated.

If nature has endowed some more benevolently than she has others, allow them to enlarge and develop those faculties they have, and make the best possible substitutions for their dificiencies. Original power and true cultivation are, or at least, should be companions; let them like friends therefore walk hand in hand. With propriety we may say this is sense, and common sense.

There are many who allow a little learning to turn their heads, and owing to their actions afford much amuse ment. Well, among the other egregious follies of man we find this, he is sometimes proud of his kowledge; and the possibility of such a state of feeling in the breast of man could hardly be made credible to any being less degraded than himself. Such foolishness as this becomes apparent when the superstructure and foundation are not properly related to each other, are not of proportion, the one is a little too heavy for the other; consequently the whole building is in a very bad way.

There are some, nevertheless, and principally those engaged in scientific investigations, who think all things are possible with them, and owing to the lack of common sense try to comprehend the incomprehensible, penetrate the impenetrable, reach the unattainable and fathom the unfathomable.

The Influence of Chance upon the Destiny of Men

BY IRVING LAURENCE TWILLEY.

Man confronted by insurmountable obstacles has, from the earliest ages, recognized some subtile mysterious power beyond the conception of the mind, and against which all his efforts are futile. A local poet, of some promise, has represented the Nineteenth Century as having all the powers of nature chained to her triumphal car, but Samoa and Johnson, to say nothing of the various natural phenomena of terrible power, dispute the proud boast.

When brought *tete-a-tete* with the Infinite, man dwindles into comparative insignificance. True it is, that history chronicles, and perpetuates the name and fame of illustrious men, but while a few thus illumine the undying page, countless millions live only by the faintly traced epitaph upon the fast crumbling marble.

The orthodoxy that every man has an equal potentiality of will, is unwarrantable. The fact is, that the will is simply the executor of the mind's faculties. Man is master of his fate only so far as heredity and environment of circumstances will permit. Men's will differ just as they differ in other respects. Then in the struggle of life will is in constant clash with other wills, perhaps more potent—at any rate possessing power to effect its exercise. Man's will is also necessarily circumscribed by the defects of the body and of the mind against which it must contend. The water lily seems to float freely upon the stream, but does so only as permitted by its anchor of stem and roots below the smooth surface.

There is no greater fallacy extant than that "all men are created equal." If they are, certain it is, they do not remain so. All are parts of one stupendous whole. Each is necessary, each important. None can be separated from the great economy of nature, but as stars differ in glory, and are not permitted to ramble, at will, through infinite space, but are governed, and unavoidably influenced by his fellow man, lives differ because the individualities and environments differ.

Man is somewhat like a bubble upon a great stream. We exclaim how beautifully the bubble dances along, while it is really the deep, dark current beneath, that moves it.

Many of our most famous American men or letters started in life as lawyers, or docters, and drifted, rather than struggled, into the sea of letters. Had Louis XVI not been born a king, he would, doubtless, have been a locksmith; and had not some of the English monarchs been born kings, they would, doubtless, have been *fools*. Napoleon, "the Great Man of Destiny," as he loved to call himself, divorced the loving Josephine, the real jewel of his heart, and married another that he might have an heir to all of his greatness. His son never wielded the scepter of power, while Napoleon chafed out his life like a caged eagle upon the Island of St. Helena. Little did he think that his grandson would die in the service of the English in the petty Zulu War.

We simply want to dispute the often repeated assertion that man by simply willing, accomplishes great things. Archimedes could have lifted the world, had he a fulcrum for lever, but he had no fulcrum. Will is all right and proper, but there must be brain and muscle, and these are not attainable by the simple act of the will.

We do not believe that man is merely an inanimate chessman upon the great chessboard of life, moved and countermoved by a great omnipotent hand, that allows no volition upon the part of creation. But that man is given a will and intelligence—inferior only to the infinite wisdom of that great cause, answerable only to the Author of All Being for the proper use of the opportunities that may be his. Man is required to use his will, and to choose for himself always what path to pursue. But he must remember that he is, after all, only working out his part in one great comprehensive plan. In our particular place, we have our allotted work. We can do it, or we can slight it, but the world goes on forever.

We cannot go on regardless of that omnipotent power that has formed, and can crush us. It does no good, Sardanapalus like, to curse the nature that will not restore the youthfulness spent or wasted in debauchery. There is a fixed immutable code of laws laid down by the omnipotent, and no human will can go contrary to them and escape. Punishment is sure to follow transgression of God's law. Man's will must be subservient. There are thousands of respectable members of society who are such, because of environment, while amid other surroundings, they would not have been so, and there are many on the road to ruin who under more favorable circumstances would have been respectable citizens.

Man can deserve, but not command, success. We know that many who desire it, do not attain it, while many who do not deserve it, succeed. We cannot solve the riddle. One fact is, we think, indisputable—one cannot have success unless he has talent, or genius to help to cope with unfavorable environments for mediocrity.

It is often the merest chance that makes a man great, and seldom the mere force of the will. Cæsar, nor Napoleon could never have been a Dante, nor a Milton. Nor could a Washington, or a Grant have been a Henry or a Blaine. Yet these individual peculiarities were due to the accident, or chance of organism, rather than will. Then how noticeable it is that the great man always accompanies the great occasion. The countries need common place men, because great were they, under other circumstances they would have gone beyond mediocrity. However much we may be convinced that man is the creature of fate over which he has little control, it does not remove the fact that man is accountable for the best possible use of all his time and talent, and that will and energy, properly directed in that field of operation for which our nature fits us, can accomplish much. Nor does it remove the responsibility upon every one to use his best endeavors in every undertaking in life. "He who does the best he can under all circumstances, acts nobly; Angels could do no more."

Republican—the True and Ultimate Form of Government.

BY B. F. FLOUNDERS.

The evolution of government for thousands of years has tended in form toward the republic. The material progress made in the world has shown that the republic is the true form of government. Everything that has been done for the world has been accomplished by reason of the struggle of humanity for liberty—for a larger measure of freedom.

We see in old Argos some brilliant attempts to form and perpetuate democracy, but liberty made no firm progress; it was more a speculation of the philosopher than the actual condition of society. Yet because the ancient republics failed, the advocates of monarchies, the decriers of freedom pronounced a republican form of government visionary.

Republican Rome colonized the world; Republican Greece spread its light of civilization along the shores of the Mediterrean. Imperial Rome could never maintain the number of its own provinces, and the Grecian empire slumbered on with a declining population for eleven hundred years. History furnishes no instance of the fall of a well constituted and of a well organized republic, as the republic is understood today. The great characteristic of republics has been energy, progress and advancement; energy not rousing merely a portion of society, but awakening the dormant strength of millions; not producing merely the chivalrous valor of the high bred cavalier, but calling forth the might, that slumbered in the peasant's arm. The greatest achievments of genius, the noblest efforts of heroism that have illustrated the history of humanity have arisen from this principle of Democratic energy.

What gave Rome the empire of the world and brought the venerable ensign *Senatus populusque Romanus* to the walls of Antonius and the foot of the Alps, to the waters of the Euphrates and the Atlantic ocean? Democratic vigor. What spread Anglo-Saxon customs and institutions over the whole globe and converted the raging ocean into a peaceful lake, and made the winds the instruments of blessing to mankind, and spread its race in the vast multitudes through the new world? Democratic ambition.

The cry of plutocracy may be raised, but America with her school upon every hill-top, and her church in every vale, with the knowledge of the fact that in education of her citizens lies the true bases of liberty will grow stronger and more powerful in spite of growing tendencies to the contrary.

We thus see from the history of the world the republican form of government is and has been the government of energy, prosperity and progress, and is today the only rational form of government of an advanced civilization.

Engiand, most liberal of all monarchies, has for centuries been gradually advancing toward a republican form of government, today the most important of her law making bodies are elected by the people. It is not only possible, but probable, that within the next decade what are now the most powerful monarchies of Europe will have passed away. The torch of freedom lighted by the hand of an intelligent and educated people is already penetrating the dismal land of the Czar and extending to Siberia's wilds.

It may not be for centuries, or it may be sooner, but as Christianity and education, the concomitants of civilization and progress go hand in hand, as the land of the Orient is christianized and educated, it will follow as sure as night follows day, that with aptitude and keen intellect they will adopt the republican form of government, the government of advanced civilization, and unless there happens from some unforeseen cause a relapse, the time will come when man will be man's equal the world over.

The Influence of Science upon the Progress and Well-being of Society.

BY J. S. W. JONES.

Living in this age of advanced civilization, the latter half of the 19th century—an age when rapidity is the predominant characteristic, when a year sometimes brings about the work of a century—we are inclined to look with pity and contempt upon the ages gone by.

What great lever has been applied to human affairs to bring about the giant strides of progress? What influence has been at work upon society, dispelling those superstitious ideas which were so universally entertained a few centuries ago—ideas, which were detrimental to society, opposed to everything which tended toward advancement and improvement.

Not one has had greater weight than that of science. When I say science, I mean science which is in harmony and not at variance with Christianity.

Notwithstanding the most bitter persecutions of the church, there were found those men, who with mighty efforts surmounted commonplace traditions, and had strength enough to carry their researches a step farther into chaos, to snatch from the formless, and void such thoughts as were destined to revolutionize society in coming generations. We, of today, should regard such heroes (for such indeed they were) with becoming admiration. They were heroes in a strife, in which science and popular belief were the contending hosts—the supporters of doctrines or beliefs not as against Christianity, but as against the narrow and bigoted views of the times.

But truth triumphed, and science "the attempt of the individual to make intelligible to some other the vision of the perfect which suffuses his being" was not doomed to languish always. Prejudices, which formerly existed have been outgrown to a great extent. Occasionally we meet a man who, if not prejudiced, is ready to comfort us with the question, "What is the use of spending, wasting so much time and labor upon that which cannot be of any service?"

But this is not the true science—for true science is the patient ascertaining of actual things and actual events. The spread of scientific knowledge of this character should be encouraged, for it is noticeable that from the want of diffusion of like knowledge among practical men, great evils result, both to practice and science. For centuries investigations were carried on in seclusion, principally by monks who took the greatest care to keep the results of their investigations to themselves.

One truth suggests another—a continual sequence ensues—like an endless chain, it stretches out into infinity.

Geology, astronomy, chemistry and many other sciences command our attention and admiration. As we endeavor to contemplate the vastness of science, we are lost, as it were amid the boundless domain of thought. To use the simile of Sir Isaac Newton, "we are like children playing upon the seashore, picking up here and there a smoth or prettier shell, while beyond stretches out an expanse over which hangs clouds and impenetrable darkness."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that claimed. is Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Maliria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at Colin F. Stam,s Drugstore.

MARRIED.

WHEATLEY—RUSSELL.—At the M. P. Church, Chestertown, June 19, by the Rev. W. R. Graham, Miss Fannie Russell and Joseph N. Wheatley.

A Pleasing Sense.

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

CULTIVATORS! CULTIVATORS!

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO., Glass Front Hardware Stor

m10

SYRUP of FIGS

Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE —OF THE— FIGS OF CALIFORNIA, Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY When one is Bilious or Constipated —SO THAT— PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH and STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.

Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

This space will be reserved for A. Friedman's great reduction sales of Clothing, which will appear in our next issue.

LOOK SHARP

AND REMEMBER THAT

Chapman & Lambert

Have Reduced Their Prices to grain bases and are selling their own make of

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

at Reduced Rates to meet the depressed times We are also selling a good Carriage in a cheaper grade which we guarantee to give satisfaction, at prices that will astonish you all in want of Carriages. We keep a full stock of Carriages always on hand.

We shall give special attention to

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

The Painting and Varnishing of old work will be done in the highest style of art, and all other repairs in workman-like manner.

We have had long experience in the business and only ask a trial to prove our ability to give satisfaction in work and prices.

—IN OUR—

BLACKSMITHING & WHEELWRIGHTING

Line, we consider that we have the best facilities of any shop on the Peninsula.

We would call attention to our

FARM AND PEACH WAGONS,

and our LIGHT PLATFORM DEARBORNS and EXPRESS WAGONS.

☞ We keep up our old standard and reputation, and our work is sold at a Lower figure to suit the times.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT, April 25, 1889. Chestertown, Md

HOT WEATHER!

Has come, and here we are with just the

GOODS TO SUIT THE SEASON.

REFRIGERATORS

And Ice Chests!

The Biggest Stock ever seen in Chestertown.

WATER COOLERS,

Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Picks and Awls, Ice Hooks, Lemon Squeezers—full stock.

Fly AND Mosquito Screens

TO FIT ANY DOOR OR WINDOW.

Fly Wire, Fly Traps, Fly Fans, Wire Dish Covers,

Gasoline and Coal Oil Stoves!

Lots of 'em. Our stock is too full to enter into details just here, but call and see it.

Respectfully, J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

WHEAT CRADLES,

Also, Extra Fingers and Blades. Bush, Weed and Grass Scythes and Snaths, Straw, Hay and Manure Forks in abundance.

PRESERVING KETTLES—all sizes.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Yours, &c.,

J. K. Aldridge & Co.

Leads Them All

—IN—

LOW PRICES!

WE wish to announce to the general public that owing to the great depression in business and low prices of the products of the farm, we have reduced our prices to compare with the hard times, therefore it will be to your interest, when in need of a good

CARRIAGE, ROADCART

—OR—

DEARBORN

one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit

ORRELL'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

where they will find a full line of the above named articles always on hand. We make a specialty of

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS,

which will receive prompt and special attention. We have a skillful and thoroughly competent workman at the head of this department, and can safely guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We give our personal attention to our

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENTS, and guarantee all work to be satisfactory.

We Take Orders for Farm Wagons

which will be promptly furnished.

W. C. ORRELL

Cor. Cross & Cannon Sts., Chestertown, Md.

STOVES:

Of every variety, for parlor, kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room, office. Fire-place Heaters—the handsomest made. We have a line of Stoves from which no purchaser can fail in being pleased. We have in all sizes, the best and most modern designs in Cook Stoves. Stoves for sitting-room and parlor of beautiful designs and splendid heaters

Guns:

You need not go to the city to buy a good Gun. We can sell you one just as cheap, and just as good for the same money. If you want a really good gun at moderate cost, call and see us. We are selling a good many Guns this season.

General Hardware:

Space is too limited to mention our entire stock. We keep, however, in all seasons, a full line of General Hardware, suitable to the season. Tinware, Cutlery, Farming Implements, Cooking Utensils, Stove Fixtures, Stoves, &c. Give us a call.

MEAT CUTTERS, LARD PRESSES, LARD CANS, &c.

WM. A. WHEATLEY, Just Below the Bank.

THE FINEST

PEACH BASKET!

Ever offered the peach growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties. These Baskets are standard size, wooden stave and very carefully made. Both buyers and growers have pronounced them the best, which an examination will prove. Call and see sample and get prices. Delivered at any R. R. station in Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Corn and Wheat Wanted

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CORN AND WHEAT.

HIRAM M. BROWN, Office, Court Street. Chestertown, Md.

FRAME HOTEL.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in