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The Chestertown Transcript.

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G. ALLEN JARMAN, D.V.S.,

GRADUATE OF THE

AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE, N. Y.,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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., and from 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted Special attention given to women andchildren. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,

Chestertown Md.,

MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'S STORE.

OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.

Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

DAVID R. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART & CO.,

GENERAL

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Produce and Foreign Fruits,

118 E. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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 People's Bank of Baltimore. Jan 1-y

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.

STEVENS BROS.,

Grain, Fruit and Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

303 S. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,

(Late of Crew & Ireland)

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 309 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,

118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale **LIQUOR DEALERS,**

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Brandies, etc.

PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

C. WRIGHT SPRY,

—WITH—

WRIGHT & LONEY,

sccessors to Wright & Sparks,

FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

THE BEALL & BERRY FEED CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BEALL & BERRY,

General Commistion Merchants,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

Grain, Flour, Mill Feed, Baled Hay and Straw, Potatoes, Etc.

Office and warehouse, No. 4. Camden street (new number 15), Baltimore, Md.

Consignments solicited, upon which Liberal Cash Advances will be made. Telephone 965. May 19—y.

You all know the consternation a baking of Bad Bread creates in the family.

Why do you have it? Why not use

LEA'S

CLIFTON F. F. F., KIRKWOOD OR OCCIDENTAL FLOUR?

They are Always Reliable.

The Wm. Lea & Sons Co.,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Beautiful New Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, only $165. New Organs, only $31. Greatest Bargains Ever Offered. Est. 28 Years. GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. Washington, N. J., U. S. A.

Monarch! New Era!

BONE AND POTASH!

The advantage we now possess of greatly improved machinery, skilled workmen, better facilities for shipping, more storage room and less expense generally has proven to us how much better we can do business than heretofore, and the same view must be taken by the farmers, for never before have we sold such large bills and as many cash buyers. The people know our goods and believe in them. Those who have not tried them we request that they do so once, and they will again.

Please send orders in early.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.

FOR SALE BY

R. H. Corbaly, Masseys; Jas. Faulkner, Millington; Gus. Porter, Prices' Station, Q. A. Co.; C. C. Morgan, Kent; John McCloud, Kent.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

—AGENT FOR—

R. J. BAKER & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

High Grade Fertilizers,

BALTIMORE, MD.

We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We will sell separate, or will manipulate and mix to order according to any formula. We also offer to the farmers our old reliable brands of

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates, Special Wheat Fertilizers, Asparagus Phosphate, Peach Tree Phosphate, Fine Ground Raw Bone, Dissolved Raw Bone, Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate, Muriate Potash, Sulphate Potash and Kainit.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agent,

CHESTERTOWN, MD

WILLIAM H. CACY,

MANUFACTURER OF FERTILIZERS,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Standard, New Life, Reliance.

The Above Brands of WHEAT FERTILIZERS

Have been used now for several years in this and adjoining counties, and have proved equal to anything on the market, both as Grain and Grass Producers, and Improvers of the soil. On many occasions they have been tried in competition with other well-known brands, and in all cases have given perfect satisfaction. My sales having increased so rapidly, I found it imperatively necessary to have increased facilities for manufacturing, so bought the factory formerly occupied by Messrs. C. W. Kennard & Co., and having made considerable alterations and improvements therein, am now prepared to fill all orders promptly and in First-Class Drilling Condition. For those wishing Special Formulas Compounded, we have on hand

LARGE STOCK OF RAW MATERIALS,

and am prepared to mix any required Formula in lots of not less than five tons, at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Respectfully,

Aug. 1, 1889. WILLIAM H. CACY.

OUR A. A.

BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE

TRADE MARK

Great Wheat and Clover Producer.

We Still Offer at $27.00 per Ton Delivered on Time.

We, in reality, ought to have more money, but in view of the low price of grain, and seeing the need of the farmers, we determined to try and meet their requirements. Our Junior having visited the principal slaughtering houses in the West this season, and having bought our materials right, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH OR FIRST-CLASS PAPER. And, by the way, do you know that Fertilizers always act and give better satisfaction after they are *paid for?* Before giving your order, please see us concerning the same, and if we cannot do as good a part by you as anybody, don't buy of us.

August 2d, 1889.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON—Gentlemen:—I have used your A. A. for several years, and am now thoroughly convinced that there is no better goods on the market. I used it last year alongside of Animal Bone and Peruvian Guano. A. A. was the best. Also made another test in connection with Bone Meal and Potash, in this test, too, A. A. excelled. I am so well pleased with your goods that I will get my entire supply of you this fall. Respectfully, J. B. HARRIS.

LANKFORD, Aug. 5th, 1889.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used A. A. for several years with entire satisfaction on part of my wheat. Where it was used my yield this year was 20 bushels per acre, and will use more this fall. Very truly yours, JOSEPH RASIN.

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 6th, 1889.

GENTS:—We tried 16 tons of your A. A. and Extant Phosphates on our wheat last fall, and the result was highly satisfactory, although it has been a poor wheat year, we had on a slightly increased acreage over 500 bushels more wheat than we had last year, when another make of fertilizer was used. To its action we attribute a heavy growth of clover and timothy. We expect to use it this fall, and do not hesitate to commend it. Very respt., HOPE H. BARROLL.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,

Aug. 8, 1889. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

EXPOSITION!

You are Coming to the Exposition?

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

Extend to you a hearty welcome and a most cordial invitation to make their store your headquarters during your visit.

All conveniences at your disposal. Our Factories will be in operation, and we will be pleased to show you through. In regard to Clothing for yourself and boys, we have made up our minds to make this a money-saving visit for all, and in consequence all our Suits and Overcoats are reduced in price for this special occasion. We start

Men's Suits at	$6.00
Youths' Suits at	$5.00
Boys' Suits at	$4.00
Children's Suits at	$2.00

Overcoats at Correspondingly Low Prices.

Likes, Berwanger & Co.,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

10 AND 12 E. BALTIMORE ST.

Baltimore, Maryland.

Bradley's High-Grade Fertilizers.

SUPER PHOSPHATE,

NEW METHOD PHOSPHATE!

DETRICK'S AMMONIATED BONE PHOSPHATE,

PURE ANIMAL BONE DISSOLVED, SOUTH CAROLINA BONE, BONE AND POTASH.

These goods are always in prime mechanical condtion, and many prominent farmers who have used these fertilizers continuously for the last eighteen or twenty years, find them superior to any other goods on the market. To those who have never used them, we only ask a trial, side by side, with any brands on the market.

SMITH & CLEMENTS, Agents,

Aug. 15-1889. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

PURE BONE PHOSPHATES!

The various preparations of Bones prepared by the "Listers" and H. S. Miller & Co., have stood the test of many years, and in all cases produced good results and proved as represented.

THESE GOODS are and always have been prepared in the most scientific manner. The Chemicals used are tested and proportions so adjusted as to form a complete manure. All the lands on which they have been continuously used show the best results, and prove beyond doubt that BONE PHOSPHATES are the proper kind to apply. All the brands are offered at the closest prices, and will be delivered at any of the wharves or lands on the bay or river.

Samples are at the store of WICKES & BROTHER. Orders left there will receive prompt attention. Orders solicited. BUY THE BEST.

W. N. E. WICKES.

Aug. 15, 1889—2m.

Stock Well Watered is Half Fed.

The I. X. L.

IS THE BEST

GOVERNED

MILL

Manufactured.

IT IS THE STRONGEST, MOST POWERFUL,

and will run in lighter wind than any Mill made.

Read the following and be convinced:

MR. J. H. IRELAND—SIR: The I. X. L. Wind Mill I bought from you last fall gives perfect satisfaction. It is put up out of First-Class material, and I have never been without water since it was erected. I can safely say it is the best Mill I ever saw, and do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL A. MERRITT, Near Locust Grove

THRESHERMEN,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

AND BUY THE

IMPERIAL STRAW STACKER,

Manufactured by the Newark Machine Co.

It is a complete success, and no machine should be without one. Do not fail to see our Improved Stacker. Please call on or address me before purchasing.

AGENT FOR THE

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co

J. H. IRELAND, LOCUST GROVE, MD.

Agent for Kent county.

SCOTT'S POINT,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Aug. 20th, 1889.

Notwithstanding the floods in the swamps and the difficulty of getting

SHINGLES and FENCING

we have the past week unloaded a *cargo* of the best, and have more to follow direct from the *swamps.*

We have a dry, seasoned stock of 1x6 Cypress and White Pine, and 1x12 White Pine and Yellow Pine 12 feet, 14 feet and 16 feet long. This we can shape into plain dressed or

Novelty Worked Siding

FOR HOUSES AND BARNS,

to suit the taste of the purchasers.

Large Stock of Georgia Timber, Long Lengths of Yellow Pine Logs to cut special bills from.

Besides keeping the largest and most varied assortment of

BUILDING LUMBER!

(outside the city of Baltimore) in the State. My Saw Mill, Planing Mill, Scroll Saw, Lath, Sash, Door and Blind Machinery enable me to furnish everything, not only from first hands, but with promptness unequaled.

All orders and correspondence directed to me will receive attention in my absence by my efficient assistants.

Orders by mail and telephone ought to allow for some delay in obtaining cars long enough to load lumber.

We have a great many daily inquiries for prices that are answered in my Printed Book. We guarantee the printed prices to be the maximum, and only reserve the privilege of charging less whenever the orders are large, the expense light and we can afford a lower figure.

Cash, prompt customers are always given the lowest figures without time wasted in parleying.

I try to make the establishment deserving of patronage and the good will of the public, and every transaction to the interest of the purchaser as well as myself.

JOSEPH TURNER.

LIFE'S JOURNEY.

BY PORTE STROTHER.

"All my trust in Thee is stayed," as she tripped along the way,
Sung a merry-hearted maid, on a happy summer day;
Then, the world seemed glad and bright to her frank and beaming eyes;
All the branches moved in light—blue and cloudless were the skies;
On she sped with careless tread, and the robins heard her sing:
"All my trust in Thee is stayed, all my help from Thee I bring."

Once in after years a bride waited for her lover's feet;
They had wandered deserts wide, they had roamed through storm and sleet.
By the sea she knelt and prayed, while the night wind heard ner sing:
"Cover my defenseless head with the shadow of Thy wing."

Toiling for her daily bread in yon narrow cheerless room,
Weary, and with aching head, sits a woman in the gloom.
Day by day her needle goes, goes through days and weeks and years,
Summer's suns and winter's snows, moistened oft-times with her tears.
Now and then in dreams she sees shining meadows far away,
When she played beneath the trees on some bygone summer day,
When the sunlight shed its glow on each bush and shrub and limb,
When her heart was free from woe, and she sang a simple hymn;
Now she sings it in a tone not from tears and sorrow free—
"Other refuge have I none, hangs my helpless soul on Thee.',

In that hut a woman lies, old and weary, worn and gray,
And she waits with smiling eyes for her life to ebb away,
There are none to cheer her now; no one at her bedside stands;
None to dry the death-damped brow, none to fold the weary hands,
But she has a Friend, she knows, though she sees Him not, nor hears
When she trusted in her woes, who has marked her falling tears;
And with dying voice she sings, happy in the midst of woe,
And the song in Heaven rings, as the angels look below;
Husky, dying, though the tone, 'tis from pain and sadness free;
"Leave, Oh! leave me not alone, still support and comfort me."

A SANITARY PRECAUTION.

There is no sanitary precaution which is of greater importance than that the home surroundings should in every case be kept clean and dry; nor is there any more prolific source of disease germs than the pigpen which is in many cases found in town as well as near the dwelling of nearly every farmer. Being thus applicable to town and country alike, we take the following from the lengthy and valuable report of Dr. C. W. Chancellor, secretary of the State Board of Health. The doctor says:

"One of the principal things which makes a pig-pen a nuisance is the feeding of pigs on garbage or house offal. It would be very much better to convert such refuse into manure, than to store it in barrels or tubs about the house to feed pigs with, and, incidentally, to produce disease. But the chief cause of the nuisance of pig-keeping in towns is that the floor and adjacent soil are never kept clean. The straw or other litter in the pen hold together all the filth, which soon becomes a putrid mass, and continues to lie in the pen for an indefinite period, however foul it may be. The remedy for this is to pave the floor with asphalt or some material impervious to water, remove the accumulations at least once in twenty-four hours, and wash the floor thoroughly after each removal. But nothing can be done in this, nor in any other sanitary requirement, without an ample supply of water, and to secure this, would, in most instances, require in money or time, twice the value of the pig.

"When we consider that the pen is usually in the immediate neighborhood of the dwelling houses, we see that families must necessarily be subjected to great annoyance where pigs are kept on adjoining premises, and especially so when these are fed on household wastes or the offal from a slaughter-house. Notwithstanding it may be considered a harsh law which would prevent a poor person keeping a pig, when he believes it to be profitable to him, yet there are certain situations in which pigs ought not to be kept at all, viz.: First, adjoining or near a dwelling-house, for in such situation the windows cannot be opened without admitting the foul emanations of the pig-sty, however well it be kept; second, immediately adjoining a public road, street or highway.

"It is a frequent question asked by those who wish to conform to sanitary regulations: 'At what distace from a dwelling-house they must keep a pig?' This would seem to depend upon the state in which the sty is kept. If it should be kept in a filthy condition, it should be, unhesitatingly, removed at least one mile beyond the town limits; if the floor be such that the filth can be easily removed from it, and if a sufficient supply of water be at hand, and the sty be kept in such a condition as not to be a nuisance, the minimum distance which should be insisted on in all such cases is one hundred and fifty feet from any dwelling house and fifty feet from any public highway or street, and then the solid or liquid filth should be removed and buried at least once in every twenty-four hours, in order to prevent the formation of injurious gases, or at least to lessen this quantity. The paramount necessity of cleanliness and dryness in and about a pig-pen cannot be too frequently reiterated. The floor should be swept and washed clean every day, and subsequently sprinkled with fresh sawdust. There is no better absorbent, no cleaner material than this, and it is both cheap and easily obtained. The pen should also be frequently lime-washed."

SHE CAN OUTRIDE A COMANCHE.—Miss Johanna Kemler, a belle of Paradise Valley, Nev., has set out for Paris. She rides any animal that wears hair and hoofs, and cares no more for a saddle than does a wild Indian. She is as much at home on the side of a galloping steed as on his back. With her horse at full speed she can pass under neck and come up on the other side, a feat that few Comanches care to undertake.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

A JERSEY CITY policeman having offered his hand to a young lady, which was refused, he arrested her. "What is the charge?" asked the sergeant at the station house. "Resisting an offer, sir," was the reply."

THROUGHOUT Italy the principal towns are providing buildings for the treatment of hydrophobia according to Pasteur's system.

WANDERINGS IN PLEASANT PLACES.

The Great Naval Battle in Hampton Roads—Its Effect Upon the Destinies of the Confederacy.

It is a fact, that is as true as it may seem strange, that beyond a few of the most prominent incidents of the naval and military history of Norfolk and its immediate vicinity, a majority of the people know nothing. The thrilling experiences of those who are now one by one passing away, are handed down from father to son in crude and detached portions, and after the lapse of a half century much of an interesting local history will to some extent be stamped with the impress of a romantic mysticism and a mythological importance. With the aged sire and the widowed wife who lived during the horrowing experiences of "war times," the bits of war-time adventure which have been told and retold a hundred times, have a sacredness and fascination about them which time can never efface and the lapse of centuries can never dim. It might seem an unnecessary pause to stop and try to realize the startling grandeur and importance of the grea drama which was enacted upon the stage lying off here between the busy town of Norfolk and the angry old Fortress Monroe, but its magnitude will warrant the delay. Two continents, and, indeed, the world stood in breathless suspense awaiting the issue, and here was witnessed a conflict as novel in its character as it was far-reaching in its results, and so great was its influence upon the future, that we may stop for a moment without fear of loss. Yet, we will not recall the events which gave it importance. In 1836, Commodore James Barron conceived the idea of the "Marine Catapulta," a model of which was exhibted before the committee of navel affairs, from which model says Gov. Henry A. Wise was suggested to General Lee by letter, the plan of an invulnerable floating battery, from which suggestion the Merrimack was converted into the Virginia.

The idea of defensive armor for naval vessels is almost co-existent with navigation itself. With the advancement of military armor, both offensive and defensive, the theory assumed definite form, and from it was evolved the ironclad ram Virginia and her formidable adversary the Monitor, both representing the same principle, differing only in the degree of perfection. The Monitor system was conceived by Theodore R. Timby, of Duchess county, New York. But it awaited the masterly genius of Erickson, to give it a practical application. The Confederates shortly after the commencement of the civil conflict between the States, took possession of the Navy Yard at Norfolk. In the harbor the Merrimack had been sunk, but was raised by the Conferates, her sikes cut down and the scuttled wreck was transformed into a giant of naval prowess, who on March 8, 1862, sunk the proudest of the Union fleet, the Cumberland. As the Cumberland settled beneath the waters, the men continued to work her guns, and when the waves gathered over her each man was found at his post. Her flag was never furled but floated from her masthead after every soul had perished. The Congress and Minesota were also destroyed. The great day's work of destruction over, the Merrimack retired to Norfolk only to meet a more formidable adversary on the following day in the Hercules of modern naval warfare, the terreted ironclad Monitor. In the conflict it is claimed that while the superior points of the Monitor turreted system were evident, neither gained an advantage over the other. The effect of this contest between the iron ships was of vital importance to the future of the American Union, for says Barnes in his history, "had the Merrimack triumphed, aided by other iron vessels then preparing by the Confederacy, she might have destroyed the rest of the Union fleet in Hampton Roads, reduced Fort Monroe, prevented the Peninsula campaign, sailed along the coast and broken up the blockade, swept through the shipping at New York, opened the way for foreign supplies, made egress for cotton, and perhaps secured the acknowledgement of the Confederacy by European nations." On this battle hinged the fate of the war. The encounter marks one of the most notable periods in naval warfare and influenced the course of naval armament throughout the world. As the memorable battle of the giants proceeded, Newport News, with its bristling batteries sat on its military promontory a silent spectator of the sublimely awful scene. It is recorded as a matter of historic interest that many persons had crowded to the shore to witness the battle, but the successive wreathes of smoke with the lurid flash of the discharges of the heavy guns only could be seen, while the strong wind bore off the sound, and the battle looked indeed more like a picture than a stern reality. Within sight of the sombre clouds of war which marked the place of conflict sat Norfolk and Portsmouth, twin sisters of the Elizabeth, one on either bank of the river, each alike helpless in the midst of the storm-burst of civil discord which marked the vast destruction of property on April 20, 1861. It is surely wandering in Pleasant Places to live with and in close association with these people. As genial as the sunshine, they are as gallant and sincere as their nature is impetuous and warm. BUZ.

AN INCUMBRANCE.—Masher—"Gad! what a lovely young bather. Who is she?"

Big Stranger (quietly)—"Mrs. X."

"Any incumbrances?"

"Yes, one."

"Ah! how old?"

(Courteously)—"Coming 26—don't look it, do I?"—*Epoch.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Colin F. Stam.

OREIDE—Gilpin, why is a clock like a baseball player?

Gilpin—I give it up.

Oreide—Because it can't strike when it's run down.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

A WOMAN who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Cartet's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

A Brief Sketch of Maryland's First College.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

These are the three interesting topics that arrest our attention in glancing over the early history of the college, namely, the first commencement exercises, the laying of the foundation of the college structure, and the presence of General Washington at the college in 1784, when he subscribed his name as one of the visitors and governors. His familiar signature may be seen upon the record book of the board of visitors and governors.

In so brief a sketch as this we must necessarily content ourselves with but a few particulars of each occasion. At the first commencement, on the 14th of May, 1783, the procession led by Governor Paca, who was then one of the board of visitors and governors, entered the church in inverted order. The exercises were held in the Protestant Episcopal Church. This church was built in 1768, and, though I suppose it has been repaired some, is still a fine looking church, both externally and internally. Dr. Smith presided, and the Baccalaureate was conferred upon Mr. Chas. Smith, son of the president, and the valedictory orator of the class on Mr. John Scott, who delivered the Latin salutatory, on Mr. James Scott, who spoke an oration in French, and on Mr. Wm. Barroll and Mr. Wm. Bordley, who were opponents in a Latin syllogistic dispute, "*Num asternitas poenarum contradicit divinis attributis.*" An English-French dispute followed on the question, "Whether the state of nature be a state of war?" in which all of the graduates participated. The honorary degree of B. A. was conferred on Mr. Samuel Kerr, one of the instructors in the Grammar School, and that of M. A. upon Mr. Colin Furguson and Mr. Samuel Armor, professor in the college. On the evening of the same day, the graduating class, assisted by some of the other students, performed Young's "Tragedy of the Brethers," to a large and appreciative audience.

On the day following, May 15, 1783, the visitors and governors, professors, masters, students and Grammer School students, accompanied by a great concourse of people, went in procession to the beautiful eminence upon which the college edifice was to be erected. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremony by His Excellency, Governor Paca. A salute of 13 guns greeted the performance of this rite. After this impressive ceremony was concluded the students entertained the multitude (variously estimated at from 3 to 6 thousand) by orations in French and the performance of a pastoral dialogue.

The college was honored in May 1784, by a visit from General Washington. On this occasion the students acted before him and the great number of people who had convened to do him honor, the tragedy of "Gustavus Vasa," the great deliverer of Sweden and Danish oppression. At the close of the performance the president of the college, Rev. Dr. Smith complimented the young men upon their performance, and, it is said, remarked, "Young men you have just performed a play illustrative of the life and actions of Gustavus Vasa. Behold" says he, pointing to Washington, "the Gustavus Vasa of America." Afterward, some verses, composed by Dr. Smith in honor of their distinguished guest were introduced and received by the audience with bursts of applause. A portion of the verses follow:

"For this, to-night with trembling hope and fear,
We humbly dared to greet your candid ear,
To bid heroic ages roll anew,
And call the great Gustavus back to view;
How late did fell oppression o'er this land,
With more than Danish fury raise her hand;
When lo! a Hero of immortal name,
From where Potomac rolls his mighty stream,
Arose the champion of his country's cause,
The friend of mankind, liberty and laws."

The scheme of studies prepared for the college by Dr. Smith was such an excellent one that it was adopted at the college of Philadelphia. The annual expense for a student were £32, 10s.

The main building was a handsome one, one hundred and sixty feet in length, with center and wing; with three stories above a suit of spacious basement rooms. A high and tasteful cupola surmounted the center of the building. A pen drawing of the old college may be seen at the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore.

This auspicious inauguration of Washington College was followed by the foundation of St. John's College at Annapolis, in 1784, which was joined to Washington College with the idea to carry out the original design of constituting a university with the name, "University of Maryland."

On the 11th of July, 1789, Rev. Dr. Smith, D. D., the Hon. John Henry, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. Joshua Seney, of the House of Representatives, were appointed as a committee to wait upon General Washington just after his election as President of the United States, and present him with an address and the degree of Doctor of Laws, in the name of the college. A very interesting correspondence between the committee and Washington upon this subject may be seen in Scharf's History of Maryland, Vol. 2, pp. 515-517.

The junction formed between the colleges did not subsist long, for the political party coming in power about 1798 or 9 being inimical to public education, withheld the aid heretofore given to the colleges, or reduced it to such an insignificant sum that they were unable to maintain themselves as a university. This unwise, not to say dishonest, legislation against the schools, the legal deserving wards of the State, born of the far-seeing wisdom and patriotism of the men who fought our battles and shaped our government, continued until 1805, when all appropriation was withheld and the law constituting the colleges the "University of Maryland" was repealed. However unwise and impracticable this plan was for a university, no one can successfully controvert the fact that to remove the appropriation from these schools was both unwise and dishonest, for the appropriation was, especially in the case of Washington College, as I have shown, the result of a contract between the people of a certain section on the one part and the State upon the other part. The representatives of Washington College, and I suppose the same can be truthfully said of St. John's, had, and have never violated the contract. States have no right, in justice, to violate a contract with the individual, unless the best interests of the majority of the citizens lead them to request or demand such renouncement of contract.—*Easton Democrat.*