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The Chestertown Transcript.

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J. H. C. LEGG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
213 ST. PAUL Street, Baltimore, Md.

Prompt attention paid to all professional business. Nov. 21-tf.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. 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 B. 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

C. WRIGHT SPRY,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
secessors 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.

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 PODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
MERCHANT,
whill Street,
PHIA.

ROUGH,
more, Md.

EALERS,

es, etc.
PECIALTY

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n Watches.

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J. PALMER GOLDSBOROUGH
—IS WITH—
I. HAMBERGER & SONS,
Fine Clothing and Tailoring,
122 East Baltimore St.,
ADJOINING B. & O. R. R. BUILDING,

PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHING
FROM THE
MANUFACTURERS!

It Is the Only Method of Saving the Middleman's Profit.

IT ALSO ASSURES YOU THE
Best Goods for the Lowest Prices.

Likes, Berwanger & Co.,
ARE EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE RETAIL TRADE, AND OFFER

Children's Suits from	- - -	$2 to $10
Boys' " "	- - -	$4 to $14
Youths' " "	- - -	$5 to $18
Men's " "	- - -	$9 to $25

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,
LEADING ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles,

KENNARD'S
FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT & GRASS.
STAND AT THE HEAD.

Ten years ago we began the manufacture of Fertilizers in Kent county, and during that time we have always endeavored to produce a good, honest, reliable and well-made article. We state with pleasure that a majority of our early customers still deal with us, and although yearly requested by makers and agents of other fertilizers to use their brands, they still buy and use Kennard's, because it does for them what many do not—gives entire satisfaction—and they tell us that for price and results our goods cannot be surpassed by any on the market. Why is this, is what we have often been asked. The answer follows—We have always kept our various brands of Fertilizers up to a high standard. Have never used any adulterating material. We have been content with a very small living profit, have been willing and anxious to test our goods in competition with others, and as a consequence have slowly and surely established a growing trade. We are proud of it and very grateful. We therefore take this opportunity to publicly thank our kind patrons of the last ten years for their confidence and patronage, and we promise that our goods will still continue to give satisfaction. Remember that each brand is manufactured for a particular crop, and will do its work effectually. Our prices are as low as the same class of goods can be sold. We again offer the same old reliable brands, and trust that you will continue to use them, and by a kind word induce those who have never used them to do so this Fall.

MONARCH.
Special High Grade; well-known as an excellent crop producer. Has stood the test with the highest-priced Fertilizers upon the market with great success.

NEW ERA--HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER.
Not quite as high grade as the Monarch, but a very successful goods. Our sales have always been large of this brand. The price and results make it popular.

BONE AND POTASH.
A very excellent goods, and low-priced for the class of material we use in it. We respectfully request you to get our prices before purchasing.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
No. 17 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
Eastern Shore Office:—UNDER VOSHELL HOUSE, Chestertown, Md.

—AGENTS—
JOHN McCLOUD, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.
GUS. PORTER, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
C. H. BRADLEY, Tilghman's, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
STEPHEN P. JUMP, Hillsboro', Q. A. Co., Md.

XMAS GIFTS AT FACTORY PRICES ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Mention paper
5 Oct., 14 Stops, Sub-Bass, 2 Oct. Couplers, 2 Knee Swells
CONTAINS 5 SETS OF ORCHESTRAL REEDS AS FOLLOWS
One set of Large Power'ul Sub-Bass, 13 reeds
One set of exquisitely, pure, sweet Melodia, 27 reeds
One set of rich, mellow, smooth Diapason, 24 reeds
Set of brilliant Celeste, 34 reeds
Set melodious Viola, 13 reeds
DESCRIPTION OF CASE
Solid black walnut case, beautifully finished, patent upright bellows, rollers, handles, lampstands, fret desk, &c.
ONLY $190 WITH STOOL EMBROIDERED COVER AND BOOK.
OUR INSTALLMENT TERMS ARE $5 CS ONLY $50
Organs $100 cash down after TEN DAYS TRIAL, balance $5.00 per month. Pianos $150 cash down after TEN DAYS TRIAL, balance $5.00 per month. Pianos $250 cash down after TEN DAYS TRIAL, balance $10.00 per month. Large reduction for all Cash down. Illustrated CATALOGUES free.
DESCRIPTION—Style 116. Upright Grand Piano, 7½ Octave, three Strings, patent repeating Grand Action, full iron Frame with extra Braces, Rich Rosewood Case. Elegantly finished.
HOW TO ORDER—Send reference from your Postmaster or Storekeeper and either Instrument will be shipped on 10 days' test trial. If it suits you are to send us first payment, and pay freight. If not, return, and we pay freight both ways.
GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO., WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Chestertown Creamery!
ICE 80 CENTS PER 100 POUNDS,
Less than 100 lbs. 1 Cent per lb.
ICE CREAM, Wholesale and Retail
Five gallons and over 90 cents per gallon. Less than 5 gallons $1 per gallon, half-gallon 50 cents, quarts 25 cents.
The above prices will rule until further notice.
jy10-tf. R. G. & W. T. NICHOLSON.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BUTCHERS' STOCK.
WM. E. DODGE,
DEALER IN
HIDES,
Calf Skins, Tallow
Sheep Skins, and Horns,
38 SOUTH CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE.
Charge no commission. Goods paid for on day received. Shipping Tags furnished. (s25-3m.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr's
STANDARD
Fertilizers!
—
CHESTER COMPOUND,
No. 1
Ammo. Super Phosphate
M. P. BRAND.
ALL GOODS OF
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
You cannot go amiss in using them.
Orders solicited by
T. W. ELIASON, JR.

DOWNES & JENNINGS,
Importers
—AND—
Tailors,
NEAL BUILDING,
133 Baltimore st., East,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Our aim is to do work in the best style, and to please people who appreciate carefully-made garments. Our trade has constantly increased, and we rarely lose a customer who once comes to us.

McDONNELL'S
SPECIALTIES IN STOCK.
In addition to a full line of First-Class Staple
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
I have placed in stock a number of specialties particularly suited for the heated term of the summer months, embracing a full line of fine
Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco
—AND—
CIGARETTES
Indeed, I am the only dealer in Kent county licensed to sell this hot weather luxury—the cigarette. A full line of choice brands of both Cigars and Cigarettes will be kept constantly on hand.
SOFT DRINKS,
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,
both domestic and foreign, in season.
A full assortment of Fancy Cakes, Crackers, Nuts, etc.; Smoking Articles and fine grades of Smoking Tobacco. Prices graded to meet the depressed times. Respectfully,
June 5. W. S. McDONNELL.

REMOVAL!
R. BERGEN,
WHO HAS BEEN OCCUPYING THE CORNER STORE in the BURCHINAL BUILDING, now belonging to Chas. S. Smith, has REMOVED to the
Store-Room Adjo
formerly occupied by W. T. Wrigh an be found a LARGE and VA assortment of
Dress Goods
NOTIONS,
AND MILLINERY.
Spring opening of SILKS, HENRIETTAS SERGES, CASHMERES, CLOTHS and FLANNELS. Also, a Beautiful line of
Trimming Silks!
to match all shades of Dress Goods. Also, a complete line of
Notions and Fashionable Millinery
Remember, I HAVE REMOVED NEXT DOOR to the store I did occupy.
R. BERGEN,
April 17, 1890. CHESTERTOWN, MD

EARLY AUTUMN.

The country lanes are bright with bloom,
And gentle airs come stealing through,
Laden with native wild perfume
Of balm and mint and honey-dew,
And o'er the summer's radiant flush
Lies early autumn's dreamy hush.

In wayside nooks the asters gleam,
And frost-flowers dance above the sod,
While, lapsing by, the silent stream
Reflects the hue of golden-rod,
That flower which lights a dusky day
With something [illegible]n-god's ray.

The grape-vine clambers o'er the hedge
In golden festoons; sumacs burn
Like torches on the distant ledge,
Or light the lane at every turn,
And ivy riots everywhere
In blood-red banners on the air.

A purple mist of fragrant mint
Borders the fences, drifting out
Of fostering corners, and its tint,
As half of cheer and half of doubt,
Is like the dear delightful haze
Which robes the hills these autumn days.

And strange wild growths are newly met;
Odd things but little prized of yore,
Like some old jewel well reset,
Take on a worth unseen before,
As dock, in spring a graceless weed,
Is brilliant in its autumn seed.

The cricket and the katydid
Pipe low their sad prophetic tune,
Though airs pulse warm the leaves amid,
As played around the heart of June;
So minor strains break on the heart,
Foretelling age as years depart.

The sweet old story of the year
Is spinning onward to its close,
Yet sounds as welcome on the ear
As in the time of op'ning rose.
May life for all as sweetly wane
As comes the autumn-time again!

—DART FAIRTHORNE, in *Harper's Bazar*.

LESSONS IN WORDS.

An Address Delivered Before the State Teachers' Association of Maryland, at Bay Ridge, July 10th, 1890.

BY REV. JAMES W. REESE.

Man could not speak if he did not think, but if he were not also a social being he would not need to speak. It is conceivable that he might do his thinking, in a very limited way, all by himself and without the desire or the necessity of making his thought intelligible to others. But the moment two human beings came in contact this desire or this necessity arose, and grew more and more imperative with increased companionship, and the consequent development of the social instinct. Hence at the very beginning of human society there came into use, by means of organs already formed and by virtue of faculties already implanted, articulated or vocal sounds uttered for the expression of human thoughts and emotions. And these sounds are what we call *words*. In directing your attention, then, for a little while, to some of the lessons to be learned from words, I do not feel at all bound to apologize as though I were about to deal with something aloof from current interests or to act as your leader in an invasion of the domain of the philologist or the antiquarian. If a Roman dramatist, 2000 years ago, could elicit the applause of his audience by the famous line: "I am a human being, and I consider nothing which relates to man as foreign to myself," surely we who are "the heirs of all the ages, in the foremost files of time," to whom expanding knowledge should bring widened sympathies, must feel a deep interest in that without which we could think only imperfectly, if at all, in that by means of which we hold communion one with another, in that which alone makes the past intelligible to the present, in that which alone will make the acquisitions of the present available to the future, in that which Wordsworth calls "the incarnation of thought,' in the *word* on which, as on a coin, humanity has stamped its superscription and which it has made the circulating medium in the world of ideas and emotions. It is as impossible to have a clear understanding of language without a knowledge of words, as it is to have an understanding of human nature without an acquaintance with men and women. Language is made up of words, filling their several stations and performing their various duties, just as the human race is composed of individuals, engaged in their several avocations and professions. More than this, as every man, no matter how humble his birth and uneventful his career, has a genealogy, traceable or untraceable, and a biography, written or unwritten, so every word is born, is subject to reverses of fortune, and, thus, like man, its inventor, has, also, a career and a history. Of course we cannot trace back the lineage of all words any more than we can find a genealogical tree or bush for every man, but it happens, now and then, that there is, in our own day, the need of a new vocable for a new thing, and thus we are privileged to be present at the *birth* of a word. The mechanical and scientific inventions so characteristic of our age have created a demand for new terms and so *telegraph*, *telephone* and *phonograph*, with the adjectives, verbs, adverbs and other nouns derived from them, take their places in our vocabulary on an equal footing with words which have been there for a thousand years. Another verb —*to boycott*—has been recently added to our language, because no existing word could express with precision the kind of coercive measures employed by the Irish Home rulers against an English land-owner, and although it will be applied to many acts not connected, in origin or purpose, with Ireland, it will remain forever on the pages of the Dictionary as a memorial of the relations existing between England and Ireland in the closing years of the 19th century. Now here is a case in which we can see two very interesting things, first, the *birth* of a word, that is, just when, where, why and how it came into being, and secondly, the perpetuation, by means of that word, of a bit of history which might otherwise have passed speedily from the memory of mankind. A word born as *boycott* was can have no descendants, but kinship binds many familiar words together into family groups which can trace their origin back to some verb used in England long before the Norman conquest. And these words are often so variously written and with such apparently different meaning, that the services of etymology must be called in to explain their relationship, and discover their common ancestor. The words *stock* and *stocks*, for example, are used in a great many senses. There is the *stock* of a tree, *stock* meaning family or race, *stock* in trade, bank *stock*, the *stock* of a gun, a *stock* for the neck, the village *stocks* as a place of punishment, the *stocks* in a ship-yard, and the *stock*-dove. These words diverge widely from one another, but, as Horne Tooke was the first to prove, they all have one central meaning which as Trench says "grasps and knits them all together." The idea which is common to every word of this group is the idea of being *fixed* or *stuck*, and they are all parts of the old verb, "*to stick*." Thus, the "stock" of a tree is *stuck* in the ground, and by an easy metaphor, we apply the word to a family, as that from which it grows, as the branches do from a tree. The "stock"—in trade is the *fixed* sum of money or goods; bank, or other "stock" is that in which money is *stuck* or *fixed*, because not the capital can be drawn out but only the interest, and, sometimes not even that; the "stock" of a gun is that in which the barrel is *stuck*; a "stock" was a remarkable article of dress in which our grandfathers used to *stick* their necks; in the village "stocks" the hands and legs of the criminal were *stuck*; on the "stocks," too, a ship is *stuck* while building; and the "stock"-dove owes its name to the belief that it was the *stock* of the domestic pigeon. To this same family belong, also, the words "stake" and "stakes." A "stake" is something *stuck* in a hedge, fence or elsewhere while "stakes" are the deposit, paid down or *fixed* to await the event of a contest or some unsettled question.

I said awhile ago that words, like men, are subject to reverses of fortune. This is seen in the members of the family group we have just been examining. They have a common and honorable ancestry, but they differ in respectability; for morally and socially, the separation is a wide one between an honest family "stock" liberally provided with good bank "stock" and the degraded occupant of the village "stocks." This last word suggests the village *constable*. Few persons, as they watch this humble but useful functionary serving a warrant, suspects that the word which designates his office was born and cradled in a palace. The *comes stabuli*, constable, count of the stable or master of the horse, was originally, in France and England, a dignitary of the highest rank under the King, invested with the command of the army, and the authority to regulate all matters connected with chivalry. But on the other hand a word of humble and commonplace origin may gain in course of time a position of the highest rank. Of this, the word *martyr* is a striking example. At first it meant only a witness, but when, in the Te Deum, we say "The noble army of martyrs praise Thee" how much more than this do we mean! for the first Christian who sealed his testimony to the truth with his life's blood stamped the word with a new and higher meaning, and gave it a solemn dignity revered by men and approved by the King of Kings. These two words, *constable* and *martyr*, come to us, one from the Latin, the other from the Greek, but they have been so effectually naturalized that no speaker of English ever thinks of them as foreigners. They may, accordingly, serve as examples of the general rule, which as Professor Hadley states it, is that the foreign words that have come into our language do not stand by themselves as a distinct and independent class: that they are Anglicized, subjected to English laws and analogies and thus assimilated to the older denizens of the language. These words may serve also, as illustrations of the fact that when names for new objects, ideas and relations are required, our language can rarely supply them from roots or elements originally belonging to it, but must have recourse to the classic tongues, especially to the Latin.

Thus English is a composite language, Saxon in its grammar and in the essentials of its vocabulary, but with contributions from the Greek in the proportion of 5 and from the Latin in the proportion of 30 to the hundred words. Hence it is evident that there are many thousands of words in daily use among us whose origin and primary meaning could never be discovered from any elements now existing in the English language. The accurate study of English must be therefore, a study, not so much of roots, as of separate words, and he has the best understanding of English who has the fullest knowledge of the history of the words which compose it.

Now, how far can this knowledge be imparted in our public schools where most of the pupils and many of the teachers are unacquainted with the languages from which our vocabulary is derived? Not very far, I admit, yet far enough to interest, to benefit and, more than all, to stimulate the learner by the discovery that the words in which he and his master are dealing are not mere arbitrary signs, like x and the y of his Algebra, but that they are instinct with the thought and passion, the poetry and history of former men and distant times. If the teacher has even a modicum of Latin at his command, he is already, in some degree, equipped for the pleasant work of initiating his classes into the mysteries which lie hid in words; if unfortunately he has no Latin he will still be able to qualify himself for a fair amount of instruction in etymology by the use of proper aids. First of all let him provide himself with a good Dictionary—Webster's or the Century—and make it a daily duty to study the derivation and primary meaning of two or three common, every-day words. I promise him many a pleasant surprise. It would be well for him, at the same time, to make himself acquainted with the following books: Trench "On the Study of Words;" "English Past and Present;" "Glossary of English Words;" Swinton's "Rambles among Words;" Gilman's "Short Stories from the Dictionary;" Garlanda's "Philosophy of Words" and "The Fortune of Words" and, especially, Whitney's "Language and the study of Language." I feel confident that the teacher who follows these suggestions will not only make large additions to his store of information, but will, also, find it a pleasure to share them with his pupils. A good word to begin with in imparting lessons from words in school is the word *school* itself. It is a Greek word and originally ment *leisure*, and it acquired its present meaning because, as the author of Ecclesiasticus happily expresses it, "The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of *leisure*, and he that hath little business shall become wise." *Academy* takes us back, at once, more than two thousand years to the time when Plato taught his scholars in the grove of Academus, while Academus, again belongs to the prehistoric ages and figures in the adventures of Helen, Theseus, Castor and Pollux. The word *salary*, I am sure, is an interesting one to an audience of teachers. It is derived from *sal*, the Latin for salt, and *salarium* or salary was, at first, salt money, then money for the expenses of a journey, and finally wages in general. If the pay of teachers is so small, sometimes, that it scarcely secures them salt enough, their saucy pupils often have too much, for *saucy* has the same derivation as salary, being the Anglicized form of the Latin word *salsus*, salted. An explanation of the words which compose our calendar cannot fail to enlist the attention of a bright boy or girl. It will be to them a revelation (which, by the way, is only an *unveiling*) to learn how Roman Emperors, gods and numerals are embalmed in the names of our months and how every day in the week reminds the scholar that our ancestors, the Norsemen, worshipped Woden and Thor. But the word *month* itself carries the imagination far away to the Aryan ancestors of both Romans and Norsemen, and tells us of a remote past and a primitive people who had not yet learned to reckon time by the year, but only by the waxing and waning of the *moon*, for month is from moon and moon comes from a Sanskrit root—ma—signifying "to measure" and originally meant "the measurer." To the Romans, however, the moon—*luna*—was "the shining one," and the derivative *lunatic* perpetuates the belief once prevalent that there is a close connection between insanity and the phases of the moon. The teacher can impart useful lessons and arouse eager attention by explaining the names of the text-books he is using. The *Atlas*, for example, preserves the memory of the demigod who bore the heavens on his shoulders and lent his name to the Atlantic ocean. Then the word *book* tells, by its derivation from *boc*, the Anglo-Saxon for a beech-tree, how our Teutonic fore-fathers wrote on beechen boards: the *style*, again, in which a book is written recalls the sharp-pointed metal *stylus* used by the old Romans for writing on their waxen tablets and which the modern Roman has changed to the *stiletto* of the assassin. This *last* word, as if by the magic carpet of the "Arabian Nights," carries us off to the distant Orient and reveals the existence in Persia during the eleventh and twelfth centuries of a secret political society whose members, intoxicated with *hashish*, spread terror among their enemies by the practice of secret murder. Hence they were called *Hashashin*, and this name corrupted into *Assassins* by the crusaders and introduced into Europe, is now applied to all who slay their foes by stealth. To add to the illustrations already given for the purpose of showing how the knowledge recommended by this address may be best imparted would be both unnecessary and tiresome. I shall therefore close by hinting that there is an immense field for investigation and discovery in Christian and surnames, and that the roll of your school, if thoroughly worked, will furnish much unexpected information. To show that surnames, for instance, like other words, have their vicissitudes, I shall present you with an illustration borrowed from Dr. Frederick Kapp's "History of German immigration into the United States." In the last century there arrived in Pennsylvania a German farmer named Feuerstein. This name his American neighbor told him was too Dutch and urged him to translate it into the corresponding English word, so he called himself Flint. A few years later Flint moved westward and settled among Germans who in their ignorance of the English language took the English word Flint for the German word Flinte and thereupon advised him to change it into its supposed English equivalent. Flint learning that Flinte was synonymous with fowling-piece, gun, musket, now adopted Musket as his family names. Feuerstein—Flint—Flinte—Musket, in the course of years, emigrated into another county where his neighbors, struck with his extraordinary name, prevailed upon him to alter it to Gun. His boy, when grown up, strongly disapproved of the paternal name; objected no doubt to being known as a son of a gun: and supposing it to be a corruption of John, he changed it to Johnson and secured it forever from further alteration by transmitting it to his son Andrew, who became seventeenth President of the United States.

A NEW PUZZLE.

It Looks Mighty Easy, But Tackle It and See.

A new puzzle has been sprung upon the inoffensive people of this weary world. It is an innocent looking affair and an inexpensive one withal, but more deadly than "pigs in the pen." This latest brain-racking device consists simply of three columns of figures, arranged thus:

1	1	1
3	3	3
5	5	5
7	7	7
9	9	9

Now, the point is to add together any six of the above figures and make the total 21.

When the hair shows signs of falling, begin at once to use Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant and glossy.

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

—*F. D. Bourdillon.*

"Not all is gold that glitters" is a true saying; it is equally true that not all is Sarsaparilla that is so labelled. If you would be sure of the genuine article, ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Health is too precious to be trifled with.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A Communication From the President of the S. S. Union.

Office Maryland Sunday School Union
216 N. Charles St., Baltimore,
October, 1, 1890.

To the Sunday School Workers of Maryland:

The Sunday School Union of London, (England,) as has been their custom for several years, has recommended Sunday and Monday, October 19th and 20th, for universal prayer for Sunday Schools. As president of the Maryland Sunday School Union, I regard it my duty to urge upon the workers of Maryland the importance of observing the days mentioned for the purpose of prayer, that God's blessings may rest upon our Sunday Schools. It is pleasing to note that during the present year there has been marked advancement in the spiritual condition of the schools, but we need still more power of the Spirit in our work; therefore it is suggested,

That on Lord's Day Morning, October 19th, from 7 to 8 o'clock, private intercessory prayer be offered on behalf of Sunday Schools.

That the opening engagements of the school be preceded by a meeting of the teachers for Prayer.

That ministers be asked to preach special sermons on the claims of the Sunday School, and the necessity for increased preparation and consecration on the part of teachers.

That on Monday morning, October 20th, teachers again bring their scholars, one by one, in private prayer before God.

That on the evening of one or more of the following days special services for young people be held where practicable.

With prayer that God's blessing may be with us,

I am fraternally,
G. S. GRIFFITH, President.
Frank Woods, Secretary.
Wm. A. Baker, State Superintendent.

Shortening Days.

There is something natural to the early withdrawal of the sun and the long twilight, to the prevalent gray skies and chilly airs, of most of our early winter afternoons that lends itself, with those of rural and suburban life, to a melancholy which is more than gentle, and is not without its morbid dangers for the sensative temperament already predisposed to gloom. It is the parting of the year, as the winter is its icy sleep of death, as the spring is its glorious resurrection. But it is the winter that is at hand, and spring is among the far-off things hardly believed in till they come, and a sort of forboding overtakes the shadowed spirit from the moment that the first rose-flush on the eastern horizon tells the story of the declining day at a time when, a little while ago, we hardly remembered that it had left off being morning, and when, in a sky from which all other birds have fled, save where in the night the flocks of wild geese flying south go trumpeting and clanging on unseen a pair of black crows flap heavily, and seem only the ominous bearers of evil. There is nothing for it then but to do something that shall stir the blood, and oxygenate it, and set it to bubbling in our veins—a brisk walk; a frolic with the baby; a candy-boiling; a diving among boxes and bundles of old possession in company with some one who will be surprised and pleased as we ourselves are in reclaiming some forgotten hoard of treasures once put away for future use, and never to better use than in being pulled over on such a day as this, if one be of those to whom such discoveries give pleasure.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another *and $200 for expenses* to the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes, consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Every one sending a list of not less than twenty works will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c. stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogues of prizes, and sample number of *The Queen*. Address The Canadian Queen, Toronto, Canada.

A Cure for Catarrh

in the head, as well as of all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time, is effected by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

A more pleasant physic
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purative kind.

Passenger on Ocean Steamship—Captain, what would you do if you should suddenly encounter an iceberg?

Captain (frigidly)—Madam, if I couldn't go thorough it, I should go around it.

Passenger (politely)—Thank you, Captain. I have no doubt such would be the proper course. I shall adopt it myself. [Steps around him.]

Miss Bored—"Mr. Dolley, you seem to lead an inactive life; why is it that you never do anything?"

Mr. Dolley—"I'm waiting for an impulse."

Miss Bored (looking at the clock)—"I wish you could have one now."

Mr. Dolley (eagerly)—"Why?"

Miss Bored—"Because people are usually carried away with impulses."

Agent—I'd make you my janitor, only I must have a married man.

Applicant—Keep the place open for an hour and I'll fix that. It's easier to get married than to get a job.

As many as sixteen tons of sugar beets may be grown on an acre, and if they cannot be converted into sugar they can be used as food for stock.

It is said that asparagus may be dried and kept for future use. It is worth trying next season.