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THE NESTOR OF THE MAGAZINES.

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The North American Review

has been in the van of American thought for more than three-quarters of a century, ranking always with the best and most influential periodicals in the world. It is the mouth-piece of the men who know most about the great topics on which Americans require to be informed from month to month, its contributors being leaders of thought and action in every field. Those who would take counsel of the highest knowledge on the affairs of the time, and learn what is to be said regarding them by the recognized authorities on both sides, must therefore read THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, the Nestor of the magazines.

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50 Cts. a Number; $5.00 a Year.

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1891.

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Illustrated.

Harper's Weekly has never failed to justify its title as a "Journal of Civilization," and it has done so with a constant regard to enlarged possibilities of usefulness and a higher standard of artistic and literary excellence. It leaves untouched no important phase of the world's progress, and presents a record, equally trustworthy and interesting, of the notable events, persons and achievements of our time.

Special Supplements will be continued in 1891. They will be literary, scientific, artistic, historical, critical, topographical, or descriptive, as occasion may demand, and will continue to deserve the hearty commendation which has been bestowed on past issues by the press and the public. As a family journal, Harper's Weekly will, as heretofore, be edited with a strict regard for the qualities that make it a safe and welcome visitor to every home.

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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 Adjoining,

formerly occupied by W. T. Wright, where can be found a LARGE and VARIED 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.

April 17, 1890. R. BERGEN, CHESTERTOWN, MD

That **BOY AND GIRL** of ours.

What shall we have them taught and where?

PEIRCE COLLEGE.

—OF—

BUSINESS & SHORT-HAND

Record Building,

917-919 Chestnut St., Philada., Pa.,

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS.

Morning, Afternoon and Night Sessions.

Our students uniformly bear testimony in favor of the utility and practicability of the course of instruction, the skill and devotion of the Faculty and the earnestness of effort and the general success attending the same in promoting their interests after leaving College.

No trouble and no charge made to anyone for supplying Book-keepers, Cashiers, Salesmen, Stenographic Clerks or General Assistants in the Counting House. Business men may expect more of graduates this year than before, as the standard of graduation has been raised.

Peirce College Writing Slips and Real Business Forms, by Professor A. P. Root, for home practice, one dollar a set, postage prepaid.

Afternoon and Night Classes in French and German. Frenchmen and Germans taught English.

Twenty-sixth (26) College Annual, Graduating Exercises including addresses by President Reed, of Dickinson College, and Bishop Foss, etc., sent when requested. Address,

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., Ph. D.
a7-6m. *Principal and Founder*



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

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HOT WEATHER.

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TRAINING BOYS' MINDS.

EXPERIMENT OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

Felix Adler's Plan of Teaching Children to Think, Observe and Clearly Express Themselves—A Unique School and Its Methods of Instruction.

The workingman's school is especially intended to serve the needs of the children of the poor. Little ones from the tenement house districts are admitted to its free kindergarten at 3 years of age. They go from the kindergarten at 6 into the school proper, which carries out Froebel's creative method on a higher plane and with a greater minuteness of detail. The pupils continue in the school until their fourteenth year. Thereafter the instruction is to be continued in a series of evening classes. Felix Adler, the earnest ethical preacher, is its originator. The school is carried on in accordance with the principles which form the basis of his philosophy, which teaches its followers "to do right for right's sake" without expecting a reward.

The school building is so spacious, well lighted and cheerful, and the teaching so intelligent, progressive and interesting that the children of the rich might envy the advantages offered to the offspring of the poor. Here is a glimpse of the way they teach: The room happened into is the one in which natural history is taught. Perhaps it is the big windows and high ceilings that have much to do with the brightness of the room, or it may be the cheerful faces of the forty busy children that gives the place an exceedingly attractive air.

Each child has a wasp on his desk besides his pencil and notebook. All are alertly attentive and actively interested. The subject under discussion is the paper making wasp, and each eager youngster is trying to find out as much as ever he can from actual investigation. The teacher is firing their enthusiasm by adroit questions that provoke inquiry and stimulate curiosity.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

He has sketched an enlarged head of a wasp on the blackboard. He has told them—but in such a wisely suggestive way that they think they have found it out themselves—that "the paper making wasp has three simple eyes and one compound eye, and that in the compound eye are 3,000 little microscopic eyes." The teacher says as he dismisses the subject of the wasp's eyes, "Perhaps next lesson you may find out what the wasp does with its simple and compound eyes." The class looked as if they were sure they would.

"Now," he continued, "we have learned certain things about this wasp this morning, let us write about it. What shall we name the story?" he queried. "The Story of the Paper Making Wasp," piped out a small boy in answer. The title was thus written on the blackboard and in the notebooks. "Who has anything to say about it?" was the next question. Everybody evidently from the number of hands eagerly upraised. One boy was asked what he had to say.

He responded with alacrity, "It's body ain't so very long." "That does not count for anything," answered the teacher with quick directness. "Can't you measure?" The boy was intelligent enough to understand how vague and meaningless his answer was; so were his classmates who were aching to tell; but the first boy measured his wasp, and gave an accurate and clearly expressed answer. By dint of lively, keenly discriminating questioning a story was written about the wasp, which read as follows:

"The paper making wasp is about one-half an inch in length. Its body is made up of rings. The wasp has three divisions to its body—the head, thorax and abdomen. The wasp has a small joint which keeps the thorax and abdomen together. Its body is full of hair."

AIM OF THE FOUNDER.

As many of the pupils come from the tenement house districts they have had no opportunity to get impressions of nature, and are unfamiliar with many simple things that a country bred child imbibes with his breath. This need has been provided for. In the picturesque little village of Sherman, in Pennsylvania, provisions have been made for a vacation colony for the school. Thither almost all the pupils go in charge of the principal, and spend the summer months in the woods and among the hills, gaining health while they are storing away knowledge to be used in their winter studies.

The founder of the school has formulated a series of workshop lessons, based on mechanical and free hand [illegible] to educate [illegible]

December.

On Christmas day, when fires were lit,
And all our breakfasts done,
We spread our toys out on the floor
And played there in the sun.

The nursery smelled of Christmas tree,
And under where it stood
The shepherds watched their flocks of sheep,
All made of painted wood.

Outside the house the air was cold
And quiet all about,
I'll far across the snowy roofs
The Christmas bells rang out.

But soon the sleigh bells jingled by
Upon the street below,
And people on the way to church
Went crunching through the snow.

We did not quarrel once all day;
Mamma and grandma said
They liked to be in where we were,
So pleasantly we played.

I do not see how any child
Is cross on Christmas day,
When all the lovely toys are new,
And every one can play.

—Katherine Pyle in St. Nicholas.

The Growth of London.

We are too frequently disposed to think of the rapid growth of our American cities as merely incidental to the settlement of a new country, and to regard the European cities as old and stationary. It is true that their nuclei are ancient, but so far as the greater part of their built up area is concerned they are almost or quite as new as the American cities. They, like our own population centers, have grown unprecedentedly in recent decades as the result of modern transportation and industrial systems. Thus London today is five times as large as it was at the opening of the present century. From 900,000 at that time the population of London grew to 1,500,000 in 1830, and by 1855 it had increased to 2,500,000. Since 1855 it has more than doubled.

The present sovereign has witnessed a gain of 200 per cent. or more since she began to reign. There are three or four dwelling houses now for every one that was visible at the date of her coronation. In the past forty years from 2,000 to 2,500 miles of new streets have been formed in London. Who, studying the growth of foreign cities, can doubt the continued growth of our own? London is not an exception. All the other great towns of England have grown up as if by magic within this century.

The same statement applies to those of the continent. Paris is five times as large as it was in the year 1800. Berlin has grown much more rapidly than Paris. Vienna has expanded marvelously since 1840. This is a digression, but I shall continue it enough further to remark that an examination of the causes which have built up these European centers easily justifies the judgment that none of our twenty leading American cities has begun to approach its maximum size.—Dr. Albert Shaw in Century.

How Col. De Frece Managed.

Col. De Frece tells how he managed to make his stage at the Stanley lecture pay him about $4,000. It is a trick worth knowing, although I do not think he intended that the public should be taken into his confidence in relation to it. The colonel went down to Mayor Grant's office and got a list of the prominent citizens who had been named on World's fair committees as representative New Yorkers when we were trying to secure the location of the fair in this city. With this list as a basis he sent out 400 polite notes about as follows:

MY DEAR SIR—You have been selected to serve as a member of the committee on reception at the Metropolitan Opera House on the occasion of Henry M. Stanley's first lecture in America. Kindly notify me at once of your acceptance.

There were very few replies that were not in the nature of an acceptance. Every man who got such a note as that felt flattered by the distinction and sent in his acceptance at once. Thereupon a second note was sent to him requesting him to send a check for $10 for his stage seat. Having accepted the honor he couldn't very well refuse to pay for it, even though he knew and felt he had been tricked. Yet I am told that some gentlemen upon the receipt of the second letter had the good sense to write and decline either to serve on the "reception committee" or to send $10 to Col. De Frece.—New York Press.

A New Novelist.

A new Richmond is about to enter the field of fiction—a woman who has heretofore confined her public work to essay writing and dress reform. I refer to Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller, who, I learn, has just signed a contract with a New York publishing house for her first novel. I suppose that Mrs. Miller is one of the hardest worked women in this country. She has not learned the art of dictation to an amanuensis, and so, when I called upon her last week, I found her suffering from writer's cramp.

She and others like her should take a lesson from John Habberton, the author of "Helen's [illegible] me only

A Good Many of a Kind.

"Behold me!" laughed a recent bride returned from her wedding trip and busy establishing herself in her new home, as an intimate friend came in upon her, "among my tea balls." The friend echoed the laugh when she looked about. From chandelier, candelabra and cornice, on cabinet, easel and lamp, hung by their slender chains these perforated globes of silver; they swung from picture frames, glistened in curtain folds, twinkled among the brasses of the hearth, occupied on all sides unusual niches, where in a spirit of jest their embarrassed owner had placed them.

"I don't know," she said, "what could have developed this remarkable unanimity of purpose on the part of my friends, but when the wedding gifts began to arrive, it simply rained tea balls. I was delighted with the first, contented with the second, not so well pleased with the third, sorry at the fourth, angry at the fifth, sixth and seventh, amazed up to the twelfth, and paralyzed after that. What, my dearest girl," she finished tragically, "am I to do with twenty-three tea balls, by actual count?"

Which points a moral concerning wedding gifts. A casual acquaintance, a man especially, shopping with generous intentions toward a coming bride, will be wise to select nothing of which but one only is needed in a household. There are so many other things choice ought not to be difficult. A piece of Wedgwood, Doulton or royal Berlin; a bit of bronze, marble, brass or the French and Viennese gilt; an etching, a rug, an artistic screen or piece of tapestry—these are only the beginning of the list of things which are prized by the maker of a home and of which too many can hardly be possessed. There is an aroma of taste, too, about wedding gifts that is too often offended. The more formal friends should offer articles of adornment and decoration rather than of pronounced utility. Relatives and intimates are not so restricted.—New York Times.

Susceptibility to Disease.

Of several persons who have been equally exposed to chilly weather one takes a fatal cold, while the others are wholly unaffected. When scarlet fever or diphtheria enters a family it is a rare thing for all the members to be attacked. The great majority escaped la grippe during its late prevalence. And the same is true of epidemics of every kind and degree.

This difference is mainly due to difference in personal susceptibility, inherited or acquired. Disease invades the body at points where its life forces are weakened. Such a lowering of the vital resistance may date back for generations. This is one reason for the astounding mortality of infants, so immensely beyond that in the young of some of the lower animals. Many persons who start with small power of resistance carry it through life. Their only hope is constant care and freedom from exposure.

But of those who reach adult age the greater part may be supposed to have inherited an average measure of physical soundness. Whence their susceptibility to disease? It comes from physical transgression, either positive or negative.

Sleep, for instance, is a fundamental condition of high health. Nothing can make up for a deficiency of it. Lack of food does not begin to equal lack of sleep in its power to depress vitality, and so to render the system liable to any prevailing disease. Still insufficiency of food is a great depressant, and may exist where it is least expected, for the food must be such as to supply the daily waste of all the tissues—brain, nerve, bone, muscle and fat—besides furnishing heat forming fuel. Many a person who sits at a luxurious table is not half fed.—Youth's Companion.

The Dominie Didn't Sing It.

There is a big Baptist church, colored, out in the northwestern part of the city. A man standing at the intersection of Vermont avenue and T street might hit it with a stone without overexerting himself. The pastor of that church is a good deal of a vocalist, and nothing pleases his congregation more than his excellent renditions of gospel hymns. There was a meeting in that church one evening, and everything was moving along very pleasantly when the pastor said: "Now, we are going to take up a collection, and if the amount donated is satisfactorily large I will sing for you—sing anything you ask for."

The congregation then shelled out its contribution. It must have been "satisfactorily large," for the pastor stepped to the front and said: "I'll sing now. What shall it be? Express your preferences."

"Annie Rooney," said somebody in one of the rear seats, and the preacher's wrath was momentarily shrouded in a burst of laughter.

"Will [illegible] Annie Rooney' you," shouted the

FLOORING A[illegible]

BUILDING LUMBER [illegible]

Doors, Sash and B[illegible]

—GET OUR—

VERY LOW PRI[illegible]

BEFORE BUYING.

GEO. F. SLOAN & B[illegible]

414 Light St. Wharf, B[illegible]

Wonders

Are wrought by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor in restoring gray hair to its original color, promoting a new growth, preventing the hair from falling, keeping it soft, silky, and abundant, and the scalp cool, healthy, and free from dandruff or humors. The universal testimony is that this preparation has no equal as a dressing, and is, therefore, indispensable to every well-furnished toilet.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor my head is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair to use Ayer's Hair Vigor as a dressing."—Mrs. Lydia O. Moody, East Pittston, Me.

"Some time ago my wife's hair began to come out quite freely.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

not only prevented my wife from becoming bald, but it also caused an entirely new growth of hair. I am ready to certify to this statement before a justice of the peace."—H. Hulsebus, Lewisburgh, Iowa.

"Some years ago, after a severe attack of brain fever, my hair all came out. I used such preparations for restoring it as my physicians ordered, but failed to produce a growth of hair. I then tried, successively, several articles recommended by druggists, and all alike fell short of accomplishing the desired result. The last remedy I applied was Ayer's Hair Vigor, which brought a growth of hair in a few weeks. I think I used eight bottles in two years; more than was necessary as a restorative, but I liked it as a dressing, and have continued to use it for that purpose. I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor possesses virtues far above those of any similar preparation now on the market."—Vincent Jones, Richmond, Ind.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

WHAT

SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUM[illegible]
SC[illegible]
B[illegible]
C[illegible]
C[illegible]
W[illegible]

Wonderful Flesh

Many have gained [illegible] per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is [illegible] remedy. It contains [illegible] ing properties of the [illegible] phites and pure No[illegible] Liver Oil, the pote[illegible] being largely increas[illegible] by Physicians all ove[illegible]

PALATABLE A[illegible]

Sold by all Dr[illegible]

SCOTT & BOWNE, C[illegible]

Chester River Steamboat Company.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, October 13, 1890, the Steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown, Kent Island and intermediate landings on Chester river.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7 Light St. Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M. for the above landings.

THE STEAMER CORSICA

Leaves Baltimore Mondays, Wednesdays [illegible] Fridays at midnight. Leaves Crumpton [illegible] days, Thursdays and Saturdays at [illegible] Chestertown on Tuesdays and Th[illegible] o'clock and on Saturdays at 3 o'cl[illegible] at Grey's Inn Creek (Thursdays on [illegible] landings on the river above that point

The STEAMER GRATITUDE

of the Centreville and Corsica River Company, will leave Centreville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M., Jackson's Creek at 9.15 A. M., and Rock Hall at 10.30 A. M. for Baltimore.

Returning, will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11.00 A. M. for above landings.

☞ The United States Express Company service on Both steamers affording patrons an opportunity of making through shipments of freight to all points in the United States without delay.

☞ For the convenience of our patrons we have at Rock Hall landing, ample accommodations for the care of teams.

GEO. WARFIELD, Pre[illegible]

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Tolchester Line.



On and after Wednesday, October 8th, 1890, weather permitting, the

Baltimo[illegible]

T[illegible]

CH[illegible]

To Take[illegible]

STA[illegible]

Leav[illegible]

STATIO[illegible]

Arrive Chester[illegible]
Leave Worto[illegible]
" Lynch[illegible]
" Still [illegible]
" Kenn[illegible]
" Black[illegible]
" Land[illegible]

Tr[illegible]
No. [illegible]
Divi[illegible]
Deli[illegible]
and [illegible]

BAL[illegible]