C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.

☞ Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.
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.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,
having enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advanced Dentistry in the most approved style.
☞ EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
To prevent needless delays, patients may, in person or by mail, make engagements for any hour or date desired, if not already engaged.
☞ I will be at Rock Hall, every Thursday and may be found at the residence of Mr. Bartus J. Wilkins, Jr. All persons desiring first-class work are invited to call.
DR. CHARLES R. TWILLEY,
Office on Main street, with Dr. J. T. Twilley.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY,
will resume the active practice of law. Business promptly attended to.
Money for several clients to loan.
Office in the same building as the TRANSCRIPT. a6-3m.

HENRY W. CATLIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland
Office opposite Court House.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 506 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md., will attend the regular terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county.
All business intrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

C. H. B. MASSEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - - Maryland.

WILLIAM W. BECK,
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Office with M. deK. Smith on Court Street.

NEWNAM & KIBLER,
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
318 LIGHT STREET,
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CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT.
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Pavette, Sts.

Established 1877.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Live Stock
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
30th & Market, Philadelphia.
[illegible] Live Stock, and have all facilities [illegible] trade. We solicit the patronage [illegible] make prompt returns [illegible] convinced.
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E. T. COMEGYS & CO.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
Commission Merchants,
No. 7 E. Camden St., Baltimore, Md.
Consignments Solicited.
Reference—Citizens' National Bank.

FRANK WRIGHT & Co.
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
304 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
Having removed to No. 304 South Charles St., in the centre of the jobbing trade, and having ample room on the first floor to handle Produce of every description, we respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, and from shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT & CO.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
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No. 121 Callowhill Street,
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Stewart Fruit Company,
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
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Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

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STEVENS BROS.,
Members Chamber of Commerce,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Coal. Coal.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
The Best Lehigh Grades of Coal.
Carload lots at reduced rates delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. Also at retail prices as reasonable as any dealer in the county.
2240 Lbs. Guaranteed to the Ton.
For further particulars, address
A. S. TURNER,
June25, 1896. WORTON, MD.

MRS. D. GRUBER'S BAKERY.
Nearly 30 Years at the Same Stand.
I respectfully call attention to my old-established Bakery business up town.
PIES AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS,
BOTH TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHOICE CONFECTIONERY!
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.
Call solicited. Resp'y, etc.,
30-6m. MRS. D. GRUBER.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1 00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, AUGUST 20, 1896. VOL. XXXVI—NO. 15.

Great Opportunities

Await those in need of

Men's, Boys' or Children's Suits,
HATS,
Neckwear, Underwear, Percale Shirts, Etc.,
—AT—
MOODY & LUSBY'S.

Our well-known reduction sales have begun. You know what this signifies.
Respectfully.
MOODY & LUSBY,
Directly Opposite Court House, Square-Dealing Clothiers.

MELITOTA
—HAS THE—
Cheapest Cash Store
—IN KENT.—

300 RED CEDAR & LOCUST POSTS
THAT MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

PEACH GROWERS LOOK
—AT MY—
PEACH BASKETS
BEFORE YOU BUY.
I sell the C. S. Pennewill Basket, Dover, Del. Best in the market.

150 Test Water White Oil, at 12c. per gal.; the Best Brands of Salt at $1 per sack the Blue Label Whitewash Lime, best on earth, $1.10 per barrel.
WE HAVE ON HAND
100 BARRELS OF THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR!
AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.
Come and see us. I will take in exchange Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Hogs, Calves, Sheep and Cows.
M. M. RASIN.
June 25, 1896. MELITOTA, MD.

$6,500.00 Worth of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
to be sacrificed BELOW COST from now till the end of season.
THOMAS S. BORDLEY
has thrown upon the market $6,500.00 worth of the Finest and Nobbiest Suits
For Men, Youths and Boys,
ever seen in Chestertown, and offers the entire lot far BELOW COST in order that he may clear the store by the 15th day of August, at which time he must move what stock he has left for the period of three weeks. It is impossible to give you a clear idea of the Bargains to be had at this sale. For instance, we have piled all our $6.00, $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50 suits for Men, and will sell them all, or your choice of all of them, for
ONLY $4.75.
In this lot you will find ALL WOOL Suits in solid Black and Blue, Mixed Cheviot in nobby and subdued style, and neat Chassimere effect, the style, fit and quality of which will surprise you.
FOR $3.50
we will sell you your choice of as fine a line of Handsome Worsted as you desire to wear, including Clay Weaves, in Sacks and Regent cut; also wide wale effect, all of which will please the most fastidious. The fit and finish of these garments are simply perfection, having been purchased this season from some of the finest houses in the country.
All Our Children's Suits,
age 4 to 16, will be sold regardless of what they cost. For example, we will sell you some beautiful effects, including a full line of BLUE CLOTH Sailor Suit
FOR ONLY 95 CENTS.
Think of such a price—only 95c. for a Child's Handsome Suit. But the goods must go, the store must absolutely be cleared of all stock by August 15th. Remember, I have had an experience of nineteen years in buying and selling clothing, and I flatter myself that no man can buy them cheaper, and I positively declare that no one shall sell them as cheap. Such an opportunity seldom occurs, especially in Chestertown, and it will pay you far better than you imagine to look over this vast array of suits good before you purchase.
N.B.—All Our Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, etc., will be sold in the same way.
We have left about 12 or 15 Gents' Fine $5.00 MACKINTOSHES which we sell for only $3 65. Remember, that the Cash must accompany every purchase, as we cannot afford to sell these goods for nearly one-half their value and charge them. You will find our advertisement frequently changed from now on, and if you will watch it carefully you will find something very much to your advantage. Don't fail to find the proper store—it is the only CORNER Clothing Store in Chestertown, and you will see in front of the store a large canvas sign announcing our entire stock Below Cost. Resp't.,
Thomas S. Bordley.

BALTIMORE AWNING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sails, Awnings, Tents, Canopies,
CARPET, SPREAD, HORSE, WAGON, MACHINE COVERS, ETC.
FLAGS AND DECORATIONS.
CANVAS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. IRON FRAME WORK FOR AWNINGS A SPECIALTY.
Large Assortment of Patterns for Window and Veranda Awnings.
OLD CANVAS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CALL TELEPHONE 927.
☞ *Give us a trial.* One order will convince you of the superior quality of our work and reasonable prices.
118 EAST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
June 11, 1896—3m. (UPSTAIRS.)

HORNER'S ABSOLUTELY Pure Animal Bone
FERTILIZERS, FOR
All Crops AND Permanent Grass.
WARRANTED IN THE FULL PRICE OF THE GOODS.
Higher in Essential Qualities than any other Goods on the Market.
WE WILL SELL EITHER BY ANALYSIS, OR WEIGHT.
PREFERABLY THE FORMER WAY. SEND FOR CIRCULAR
JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.,
26 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE

R. BERGEN
Has Done It.
25 Per Cent. Off
on all Spring and Summer Goods.
NOW
is the time to buy goods
At R. BERGEN'S.
$1.00 Shirt Waists reduced to **50c.**
Come for Bargains
—AT—
R. Bergen's.
The balance of
Our Millinery Goods
—WILL BE—
Sold 50c. on the dollar.

IT IS THE
Old
ReliabIE.
ALWAYS
Uniform,
ALWAYS
GOOD.
Lea's Flour

Wattie McKnett,
—THE—
Blacksmith, Wheelwright
—AND—
MACHINIST.
URIEVILLE, - MARYLAND.
Having a thoroughly equipped shop, I am prepared to do all work coming under above heads and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ Prices as Low as the Lowest.
A call respectfully solicited.
WATTIE McKNETT.
☞ Horseshoeing a specialty.

Millington Roller Mills
HAVING PUT IN
New Turbine Water Wheel,
and with my Rolls Reground and Recorrugated, can now make
A Superior Article of Flour,
inferior to none on this Peninsula. My brands are Chester and Beauty. 35 lbs. of Chester in exchange for 60 lbs. of good, clean wheat.
FLOUR AND FEED FOR SALE,
both at the mill and at store in Galena.
Respectfully,
E. W. SPEAR.

For This Week Only

WE WILL SELL
Arbuckle's Coffee 19c. pound.
Granulated Sugar 5c. pound.
Lion Coffee 18c. pound.
New York State Fine Cream Cheese 9c.
Sunlight Soap 4c. Bar.
Sea Gull Yeast Powder 5c. Bottle.

Messick & Co.,
Millington, Md.
"The only place in town to buy Paper-Wrapped Cigarettes."

Kennedyville's Leading Blacksmith & Wheelwright,

JOHN MEDDERS.

Say, Where Are You Going?
—TO—
A. J. HACKETT'S,
Still Pond,
Where I Can Get New Wheels, Tires and Axles
For $13.75.
You can also have your old wheels repaired cheaper than anywhere else—he will hoop your wheels for $1.50, and make no extra charge for bolts. He is still Painting Carriages from $5.00 up, and gives you a good job. If you want a top why look at his special for $9.50, full lined. It is a dandy. He has a few Dearborns on hand, and if you need one call and see him, his prices are right and way down. Prices reduced on all work.
Horse Shoeing 65 Cents Cash!
Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing Parlor, Still Pond.

A General Reduction!
Farmers Look to Your Interest.
Horse-Shoeing Reduced to 50 Cents.
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD.
IS NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO DO ALL KINDS OF
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
WE KEEP FOR SALE THE GENUINE
OLIVER CHILLED Plows
AND CASTINGS
And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, NO-TOP BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, DAYTONS, SULKIES, CARRIAGE TOPS, CARRIAGE POLES, CARRIAGE HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, FARM WAGONS, AND DEARBORNS.
Grass Seeders, Power Feed Cutters and Crushers, Power Grinding Mills, Root Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Fence Wire, Belting of all kinds.
☞ Also Fire Insurance Agent.

Assortment!
The stock of goods we have just placed is complete and gratifying in variety. We have all the lines, and all these lines full to overflowing, so that a customer cannot leave the store without being able to find anything and everything that a progressive merchant should carry. We do not dust over and sort up old goods, and try to make them pass for new ones, when a season comes in. We carefully select and order the best and newest the market affords, secure enough to meet all requirements, and look to it that every class and grade is represented. You will find what you want here, if anywhere, in all its variations of mode, finish and price.
WE SELL ALL STYLES AND ALL GRADES OF
Fine, Medium and Heavy Shoes,
For Men, Boys, Youths, Ladies and Misses.
THOMAS G. WROTH,
The Shoe Man,
UNDER STAM'S HALL, CHESTERTOWN, MD.
FINEST LINE OF RUSSET AND PATENT LEATHER GOODS EVER SHOWN.
ALL KINDS OF SHOE DRESSINGS.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST."
AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR
SAPOLIO

LIFE'S BATTLE LOST.

Tell me, now, my saddened soul!
Tell me where we lost the day—
Failed to win the shining goal,
Slacked the pace, or missed the way!
We are beaten—face the truth!
'Twas not thus we thought to die,
When the prophet dreams of youth
Sang of joy and victory.

Yes, we own life's battle lost;
Bleeding, torn, we quit the field;
Bright success—ambition's boast—
Here to happier men we yield.
And if some strong hero's sword
Has struck down my weaker blade,
Not one coward, meaning word
Has the weeping wound betrayed.

But I see the battle won
By less daring hearts than mine;
Feebler feet the race have won,
Humbler brows the laurel twine.
See there! at the glittering goal,
See that smiling winner stand!
Measure him from head to sole—
'Tis no giant of the land.

Can I to the winner bow,
And declare how well he ran!
No, I only murmur now—
"Beaten by a poorer man!"
"Perhaps he sought a lowlier prize."
True, but what he sought he won,
While the stars that gemmed my skies,
Quenched in darkness, all are gone.

Yet, perchance, that star-like prize
Is not lost—but not yet won.
Lift aloft thine earth-bound eyes,
Seek the goal still farther on.
Far beyond that sinking sun
Swells a brighter, happier shore,
There a nobler race is run:
Hark! He bids thee try once more.

SAMUEL GREY.

WHERE IT WAS VERY HOT.

Hottest of Hot Waves Struck Australia Last January.

Talking about hot weather, one day last January the mercury at Adelaide, Australia, marked 172 degrees in the shade! Mr. George W. Beel, who was at Sydney on February 1, wrote to the Philadelphia *Record* under that date as follows:

New South Wales is in almost the same latitude as Louisiana, and six times as large. It has six hundred miles of sea coast, but no rivers worth the name, no inland lakes, streams or springs from which to gather moisture. Its so-called mountain range lies parallel to the coast line, reaching back hardly over sixty miles. The chief rainfall is east, or outside of this mountain range, and the vast interior being cut off from the moderating influences of the sea, and closed in by these stupendous walls, it broils beneath the scorching rays of the sun, which rarely, indeed, is obscured by a passing cloud. Some of the finest towns, the richest mines and all the great sheep and cattle runs are in this level, waterless and cloudless interior. In this hot, dry, broiling and cloudless interior is Broken Hill, the richest silver mine on the globe. In this vast interior there are sheep runs—stations—over 100 miles long, and greater in area than some of the European principalities, where the proud "squatter" lives like a lord from the profits of the "golden fleece" sheared from 300,000 sheep. In this arid interior grows the finest wool in the world, and upon this product largely must Australia depend for her future prosperity. But it's "hot," and January, 1896, effectually silences any denial of this now self-evident proposition.

I have seen hot days in our own country—in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas and twenty other States—and much suffering from excessive heat, but when compared with the recent atmospheric conditions of Australia, those memories fade into harmless imaginings. The following readings of the temperature were published in the Sydney papers as reports from various interior points in New South Wales for Thursday, January 23, ranging from ninety-nine degrees to one hundred and twenty-two degrees.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. N. Brunker, has received a memorandum from Gundabooka, on the Darling river, giving the readings of the thermometer in the proper shade at the station homestead, which is within thirty yards of the river, from the 1st to the 25th of January, 1896. The following is the extraordinary record of each successive day's temperature from the 1st to the 25th, inclusive, at this station: To wit: 112, 107, 112, 114, 118, 121, 123, 118, 118, 115, 117, 124, 117, 121, 120, 128, 128, 124, 129, 126, 120, 126, 129, 119, 98. This Gundabooka is about 500 miles west of Sydney. A gentleman from the hot locality remarked that "when it cooled down to ninety-eight in the shade we felt that the heated spell had broken."

While with Mark Twain a few weeks ago, when it was 100 degrees in the shade, but "awfully" oppressive from the great humidity in the atmosphere, in a languid manner, indicating his feelings, he said: "I guess we are so near our destination that it heats through the partition. Had the noted observer been in Gundabooka he would probably have been looking for permanent quarters under the impression that he had reached his "destination."

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH RATE.

Even these readings, awful as they may seem, convey but an imperfect idea of the terrors of the heat in interior Australia. The death roll has been frightful, and the steadiness of the heat aggravates the mortality, as even the night gives no relief. One paper recorded for the fortnight ending January the 25 the number of deaths from extreme heat in Bourke at fifty, and elsewhere in smaller numbers.

It is quite probable that fully 500 deaths have resulted from this January heat wave in this colony alone. Sydney, with her 420,000 people, with her ponderous piles of heated masonry, her narrow streets and her "108.5" degrees in the shade at the observatory, and 115 degrees in the shade at other places, has really been a refuge for the people of the seething, broiling interior. To furnish relief for the people over the range, influential delegations have besought ministers of the crown to run special trains at reduced rates, so as to allow an escape from this widespread misery.

Many conditions in this country and many customs of the people furnish contributing causes for suffering when the overheated season does appear. Most of the interior is scantly adorned—not covered—with scraggy and dwarfed eucalyptus, with apple and salt bush and stunted shrubs, and a lame excuse for grass and other diminutive vegetation. For hundreds of miles in some portions of the country there are no indications of streams or use for them, as there seems never to have been any surplus water to make channels or outlets. The weak, shriveled and stunted growth of vegetation is no proof, however, of the sterility of the soil, but of the lack of moisture.

LACK OF WATER.

In some portions of this dry country water can be easily obtained by sinking wells in the alluvial soil from twenty to fifty feet deep, and in other portions artesian wells are easily bored, which usually flow well at from 1,200 to 2,400 feet in depth. However, in a vast majority of cases, say ninety per cent., as I am informed, people depend for water upon basins scooped out of the compact earth at suitable places, which fill in the rainy season—whenever that comes. Such water remains pretty good, and lasts until it is used up or evaporates, as the earth is so impervious to water that it drinks none of it. For house use, outside of the better cities, people depend almost entirely upon water collected from the roofs of the buildings. Nearly all the buildings are covered with corrugated iron, and the rain is carried into corrugated iron tanks, elevated above the ground and nakedly exposed to the sun and weather. As there are often months together—from three to ten—with practically no rain to fill the tanks for house use, or the water holes for stock, we may easily imagine how much these circumstances would intensify the suffering from a protracted spell of severe heat. Imagine a country so level that for hundreds of miles there is no perceptible elevation or depression, with a vegetation so scarce that every breeze fills the air with clouds of dust, with no rains for months, and never a dew; with a wind sweeping over a scorching desert, filling the clothing, the building, the eyes and lungs with fine dust, with water constantly tepid, and a temperature for days ranging from 99 to 123 in the daytime, and from 90 to 110 in the night, and a faint conception of the "domestic comforts" of the home in the interior of Australia, for most of the month of January, 1896, may be approximated.

If people could have a fresh bath, a cool glass of water or the luxury of a block of ice, there would be some sighs of relief, but to swelter under the scorching rays of this terrible, angry sun, that pours down so fiercely from the northern heavens, with little hopes for relief until March or April gave notice of approaching winter, brings a feeling unspeakably depressing.

Not only do people succumb to this overpowering weather, and cattle die by the thousands, but the dead bodies of wild animals, such as kangaroos, rabbits and dingoes, lie scattered around everywhere, and brilliant plumed birds, parrots innumerable, and other "noted" songsters, drop dead from the trees, this heat being more fatal than a sportsman's shot.

THE GALENA CENTENARIAN.

He Celebrates it at his Residence in Galena.

In was on Friday, August 7th, that the friends of Mr. Elijah Boulden Glenn, formerly of Newark, but now living at Galena, Kent county, Md., celebrated his birthday, and we have learned that upon this happy occasion they asked him to accept sundry tokens of their esteem, among which was a gold-headed cane bearing a suitable inscription. Mr. Glenn is 100 years of age. When he was born George Washington was the President of the United States, and the first President for whom he cast a vote was James Monroe. It must have been when Mr. Monroe was a candidate for a second term, as young Glenn was a few months under voting age at Monroe's first election. Since that time he has voted at every Presidential election, and there is good ground for hope that he will again appear at the polls three months hence.

In his youth, Mr. Glenn stood behind the counter of a dry goods store; afterward he kept a store of his own, and at a later period of his life he worked as a wheelwright in this city. He rendered service at Baltimore in the second war with England and took part in several of the Maryland fights. A patriotic American is he, and a busy man has he been.

Mr. Glenn is yet chipper, though a centenarian. His mind is sound as a Jersey peach. At the end of a hundred years in this world, he looks forward to other years yet to be enjoyed; and we may guess that he was very happy on Friday, when he met the friends of other days at Carpenter's Point, Md., the place of his birth.

When people read in the papers of very aged citizens who are yet to the fore, or have passed away, they are always desirous of learning something about their habits of life. What kind of provender did they eat? Did they drink liquor, and what kind? Were they smokers? Were they hard workers? Were their forbears longlived?

The other day, for example, we had a paragraph about a Kentucky nonagenarian who is full of vim and merry as needs be, of whom it was said that ever since early life he has taken a horn of whiskey three times every day, and has daily inhaled the fumes of tobacco as if they were the breath of health. He still, in his sturdy old age, keeps up these habits and firmly believes that they are good for him. We have often heard of other aged men, octogenarians, nonagenarians, and centenarians, who were in like manner addicted to such habits, and maintained that they could not be regarded as unfavorable to longevity. We are sure, however, that we have heard of far more of them who had been careful of their health, had drunk but little liquor, if any, had never smoked tobacco, and had never indulged in any habit which may be thought to have a tendency to shorten man's years. It is our opinion that most men who reach a very great age are men who have led lives of sobriety and have taken good care of themselves. Mr. Glenn, the Galena centenarian, is such a man. His life has been a busy one; his ways have been those of temperance and judgment. Yet, we learn from our reporter's account of him that he is not a teetotaler, and that he has always been a moderate drinker of liquors and wines. He has not thought that these things had an injurious effect upon him; they have certainly not prevented him from living a hundred years.

* * * * * *

Now, as between the habits of the Kentucky nonagenarian, who takes his horn thtice a day and smokes tobacco through all his waking hours, and the habits of the Galena centenarian, who drinks but lightly and never smokes at all, we greatly prefer the lifelong habits, of the veteran of a hundred years. To take three horns a day is to take too many; to smoke all the time is to smoke far too much. It is a false idea that liquor drinking promotes long life, as can be demonstrated by the history of the greater number of men who have lived to be ninety or a hundred years old. It is an erroneous idea that smoking tobacco helps the lungs, though the Kentuckian is in evidence that it does not always destroy them quickly.

If a man wants to live long, say to ninety or a hundred, he should heed the natural laws of life. Let him eat good food in moderation, that he may have good digestion; if he uses alcoholic drink at all, let him use it very temperately, even if he favor wine or beer; let him take exercise daily in the open air; let him sleep soundly for eight or nine hours of every night; let him practice all the virtues; let him keep busy when not at rest; let him refrain from worriment; let him spend most of his leisure hours at his home. Thus, with peace of mind and an active reason, he may live as long and be as chipper all the time as Mr. Elijah Boulden Glenn, of Galena, who celebrated his 100th birthday on Aug. 7, 1896, at his residence in that town.—*New York World.*

MR. BLAINE ON SILVER.

Prophetic Speech of the Late James G. Blaine on Silver in the United States Senate, 1878.

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are $7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results that will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution, indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognizes as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment no power to demonetize either. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of demonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged.

"The responsibility of re-establishing silver in its ancient and honorable place as money in Europe and America devolves greatly upon the Congress of the United States. If we act here with wisdom and firmness, we shall not only remonetize silver and bring it into general use as money in our own country, but the influence of our example will be potential among European nations with the possible exception of England. Indeed, our annual indebtedness to Europe is so great that if we have the right to pay it in silver we necessarily coerce those nations by the strongest of all forces, self-interest, to aid us in upholding the value of silver as money.

"We need both gold and silver, and we can have both only by making each the equal of the other. It would not be difficult to show that in the nation where both have been fully recognized and most widely diffused, the steadiest and most continuous prosperity has been enjoyed—that true form of prosperity which reaches all classes but which begins with the day laborer whose toil is the foundation of the whole superstructure of wealth."

MUSIC A NATION'S LANGUAGE.

We may call "music" the language of the world, for it speaks as many idioms as there are nations, races, and even individuals. One single detached note, intoned by different voices or instruments, will convey as many meanings as there may be ears to hear it. It may sound martial upon the "trumpet," sylvan upon the "horn," feminine upon the "clarinet," naive upon the "hautboys," sublime upon the "organ," mysterious upon the "street organ," and common upon the "banjo." The specific timbre of these instruments and their handling may invest *that one tone* with volumes of images and poems' to a certain degree akin among cultivated listeners, and quite contradictory to others. Sweetest remembrance may be recalled by it upon the banjo, terpsichorean inspirations roused upon the street organ, and a chrous of angels may descend from it upon the worldly cornet-a-piston. The simplest song, although provided with words, will scarcely ever repeat analogous sensations in the same person, and probably never in a large audience, in which traditions, associations, historical or national influences, will more or less increase or lessen the receptive powers. Adding to this the numerous conditions under which the performance of that song may take place—such as the singer's voice, disposition, art and personal magnetism; the audience's number and kind; the locality, its atmosphere, light, etc—it is evident that even if the *en gros* effect may be of a homogeneous nature, in details it will be quite kaleidoscopic.

The "pibroch," the "Marseillaise," "Die Wacht am Rhein," the "Rakoczy March," speak each its own special language, untranslatable in its real essence. It takes a Scotchman, a Frenchman, a German, and a Hungarian to understand their full meaning, although their governing spirit may be valued by everybody. This is, of course, more applicable to national than to cosmopolitan music, which may be also the subject of local, political or other influences. National music, the source of all cosmopolitan music, in the same measure attached to language and poetry as race characteristics, fine arts, and sciences, depend upon climatic, geographical, and political conditions. Thus it is a nation's language which generates its musical rhythm; its poetry which creates its melody; and its temperament, the spirit of its dignity, tenderness, mith, sadness, or flightiness, whichever may express the respective people's national character.—From "Nationality in Music," by FRANCIS KORBAY, in *Harper's Magazine.*

Wedding Anniversaries.

We are frequently asked for the name of the various wedding anniversaries. Preserve this for future reference.

ANNIVERSARY.	TITLE.
First	Cotton wedding
Second	Paper wedding
Third	Leather wedding
Fifth	Wooden wedding
Seventh	Woolen wedding
Tenth	Tin wedding
Twelfth	Silk and fine linen wedding
Fifteenth	Crystal wedding
Twentieth	China wedding
Twenty-fifth	Silver wedding
Thirtieth	Pearl wedding
Thirty-fifth	Sapphire wedding
Fortieth	Ruby wedding
Fiftieth	Golden wedding
Seventy-fifth	Diamond wedding

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and fully nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of medicine, Mr. B. B. Buffum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have it in our family for pain in the stomach and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by M. A. [illegible] druggist.

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