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April 7-tf.

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March 30, 1899. CHESTERTOWN, MD

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I WISH to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have opened a restaurant and ice cream parlor at the place until recently occupied for the same purposes by Mrs. John L. Shuster. Meals will be furnished at all hours, the service being entirely under my personal care and supervision. Oysters will be served at all times by the pint, quart or gallon. Ice cream, water ices and cake will be served in any quantity desired. Also bread of all kinds. Creams, ices and cake will be served to transient customers.

MRS. J. CORRAY LOUD,

High street, near Stam's Hall.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, JANUARY 27, 1900. VOL. XXXIX—NO. 29.

1900.

This year will no doubt witness many changes and many more advances in the prices of various lines of goods. The past year has been remarkable for the many advances in manufactured goods, notably those made of IRON and STEEL, yet with all these advances, the thoughtful buyer knows the price is not yet excessively high. The indications are all in favor of still higher prices, with hardly a possibility of any goods declining in value, therefore, it would appear that the EARLY buyer of spring and summer goods would be very fortunate, and would, beyond a doubt, save money. Last summer we advised our customers to buy many articles, such as

Wire, Nails,
Binder Twine,
Farm
Implements,

etc., and told them, in our opinion, they would save by so doing. Whether or not our advice was good, we leave to our patrons. The same advice will apply now on most goods. Some goods have probably reached about their highest, but there are few that will not advance still more within the next six months We earnestly advise our patrons placing early orders for all kinds of

Farm Implements

and everything in STEEL and IRON, and feel confident that those who do so will save money. We are well prepared to furnish you with anything in our line, and on some goods, of which we had stocks last year, we can and will give you the benefit of such purchases during the next three months. Among the goods on which we can save you money are the following:

Carriages

of all kinds;

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CULTIVATORS,

Cultivator Plates,

CORN PLANTERS,

CORN SHELLERS,

and

CLOVER SEED SOWERS.

Come and look over our stock before you get busy with your spring work, and we will convince you that we can save you money. Our stock of

Hardware

is complete and at temptingly low prices. A full line of

Harness,
Riding Saddles and Bridles,
Paints, Oils, Glass
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at reduced prices from now until spring. A large stock of all kins of Rope, Tarred Felt Roofing, Coal and Wood.

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Every month, in "The Progress of the World," Dr. Albert Shaw gives a comprehensive picture of the world's history during the previous thirty days. In the departments, the valuable articles and books that have been published during the past month are reviewed and quoted from, so that the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY can get the gist of them. In every issue nearly a hundred pictures are printed, including the portraits of the men and women who are making the history of the month.

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HACKETT'S

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Still Pond.

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Flannelette aprons, 58c. New styles in better grades.

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In Children's Hose we guarantee to please you in quality and price.

Calicoes, 4c. All-wool Dress Goods, 20c.

The T. C. Corsets are more popular than ever. Try them with the privilege of returning after four week's trial.

We are not dealing in Shoes but have a few pairs of Shoes and Rubbers left that we are almost giving away.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. S. A. HURLOCK,

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Horse-Shoeing Shop

ON CROSS STREET,

is open for the year 1899, where he is able to give his trade first-class work. Now a word for my LOW-DOWN

Three-Spring Dearborns.

No jolting and shaking you out when you go to the creamery. They ride easy.

I Also Sell the McCormick,

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Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I am

Very truly,

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What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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Prices have all been adjusted to suit the purses of the purchasing public. Every arrangement has been made to show goods without unnecessary delay. A cordial invitation is extended to the purchasing public.

With compliments of the joyous Xmas season,

M. A. TOULSON.

SHAVING ACCIDENTS.

THE BARBER DISCUSSES THEM WITH THE MAN IN HIS CHAIR.

Chances to Cut Throats That Are Not Often Taken Advantage Of—Narrow Escapes From Serious Mishaps—A Father's Dream.

"Did it ever strike you," asked the little barber, "how easy it would be for the man that shaves you to kill you?"

The man in the chair sat up quickly and looked carefully at the barber, who was feeling the edge of the razor with one finger. The barber smiled to reassure his customer and said:

"It seems a queer question, I know, but it is a wonder to me that there are not a number of people killed in that way every year. It would be the easiest thing in the world for the barber as he wielded his razor to make one sweep with it and sever the jugular vein, and you would be dead almost on the instant. Suppose, for instance, that the barber should go insane. There would be nothing to prevent his doing such a thing, and you would have no warning nor any opportunity to save yourself.

"There is always a chance of a serious accident happening to the man in the chair. I have seen a number of such accidents and have a horror of even nicking the man I am shaving. In fact, such an occurrence makes me feel out of sorts for the rest of the day. It was only a few days ago that I almost had an accident that gave me a great fright and completely unnerved me. I was shaving a young man, and in passing from one side of the chair to the other a button of my waistcoat caught in his hair. It pulled a tride, and he moved his head suddenly just as I went to put the blade to his face. I came within an ace of slashing him, and only a quick jump back saved him. The perspiration stood out on me, and I had to call one of the other men to finish shaving my customer.

"But the worst accident I ever saw in a barber shop occurred while I was working in a small town in the west. One of the patrons of the place was a business man whose 8-year-old daughter was lying at the point of death. Her father put in most of his time at her bedside. One afternoon while she was asleep he came in here to get shaved. He was so exhausted through lack of sleep that he fell asleep immediately after he had taken his seat in the chair next to the one behind which I was at work.

"He dreamed that some one had come into the place to tell him that his child had died. With a cry of alarm he started up just as the barber laid the razor against his neck. Into the flesh it sank. He was not yet thoroughly awake, and as he imagined that some one was holding him back from his child he threw out his hand to free himself, and his fingers closed over the blade of the razor. So dazed was he that he could not realize what had happened, but sat there in the chair, with the blood streaming from his throat and fingers.

"The man who had done the cutting was the first to act, although half crazed. He hurried for a doctor while we stanched the flow of blood the best we knew how. Even as the doctor was at work sewing up the wounds a messenger came to say that the little girl had died suddenly in the greatest agony, calling for her father just before she died. He was under the influence of ether at the time and did not know, but afterward, when he heard of the circumstances attending her death, he insisted that he had heard her call as he lay there asleep in the chair and that it was her cry that had caused him to make his sudden movement.

"For years after the accident he continued to shave in the same shop where it had occurred, and it was never mentioned. He carried a reminder of it for the remainder of his life. In addition to the scar on his throat, the fingers of his right hand were all drawn up and useless.

"Sudden movements while in the barber's chair are always apt to be attended with serious results, and I could recall dozens of instances where it has been only the merest chance that has prevented serious if not fatal mishaps. Nine times out of ten where the person getting shaved receives a nick and lays the blame on the barber he should thank the wielder of the razor that it was no worse. The probabilities are that it was quick action by the barber that prevented a bad cut. A slight nick often would have been a case for the doctor or coroner were it not for the watchfulness of the barber. Here yesterday I happened to draw blood from a young fellow's face near his ear, and he made a great fuss about it, until I showed him that it was only the sudden withdrawal of the razor which resulted in the slight nick that prevented him losing a good part of his ear. Then he was grateful and thanked me, besides promising to be more careful in the future.

"But there are other ways the barber has of getting even," continued the little barber after relathering one side of his customer's face. "There is no end of his slashing a man. He can inflict injuries that will make his victim decidedly uncomfortable, and at the same time the latter will not be aware of what is being done." What the barber meant by this last remark his victim did not ask.—New York Sun.

Didn't Laugh With the Rest.

Jones—What were the boys all laughing so heartily over?

Brown—Smith got off one of his jokes.

Jones—Why didn't you laugh with the rest?

Brown—It was on me.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

The Center of Population.

"Census experts estimate," says the Chicago Post, "that the center of population will be found next year to be in Indiana, close to the Illinois line, at a point not far removed from the town of Vincennes. The last census showed the population center to be between Columbus, Ind., and Cincinnati. The increase in the population of Georgia, Texas, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona during the last ten years has been sufficient, it is thought, to offset any increase in the northwest and to possibly pull the center somewhat to the south of the 1890 parallel. The wealth center is thought to be in the neighborhood of Sandusky, O."

Animal Criminals.

A writer in Forest and Stream says that the criminal tendency is manifested to a greater or less extent by all the lower animals, and he has compiled a list of 18 crimes which are committed by birds, beasts or reptiles. The indictment includes murder, parricide, fratricide, suicide, theft, kidnaping, highway robbery, polygamy and drunkenness.

Age is not to be feared. The older a good and healthy person grows the greater becomes his capacity to enjoy the deeper, sweeter and more noble kinds of happiness which the world

SWEDISH DAIRYING

How the Business Is Conducted in the Far North.

While Sweden is geographically as far north as northern Labrador or southern Greenland, its climate is nearly like that of the eastern states, writes Professor J. A. Fries of Pennsylvania. The government is paying much attention to giving agricultural instruction to its people, having two large agricultural colleges, 14 schools where advanced students receive instruction in all the branches of study included in agricultural science, 25 agricultural schools upon large estates and farms where the students perform the practical work and also receive instruction during the winter months, on each of which are from 10 to 30 scholars; also

MODEL SWEDISH COW STABLE.

three special schools for dairy and creamery instructions, 19 stations for seed control and seven for chemical control, where fertilizers, soils, feeding stuffs, etc., are analyzed.

"On the dairy farms special attention is paid to having warm, well lighted and ventilated stables, animals curried and cleaned daily, not exposed to cold, changeable weather in winter, always watered at their places in the stable when stable fed, rations fed which nearly correspond to the feeding standard, and the waste products well cared for."

On many of the farms there is a regular system of bookkeeping, and figures were obtained directly from the books. In the south of Sweden the land is level and climate mild, and a great deal of sugar beet is grown, and the beet pulp is largely used in winter in feeding dairy stock, the grower receiving from the factory one-half the weight of pulp that he furnishes of beets. In this section also there are but few fences, and the cattle are not allowed loose in pasture, but when not in stables are tethered out and moved several times a day. Thus by the time the row of cows has moved across a field the clover or grass at the end where they began has obtained a good growth.

In the northern part of Sweden more pasture lands are fenced and cattle turned into them, and as they cannot grow many of the crops usual in the southern section their dependence is upon hay and oats. In central Sweden the farmers are mostly also fishermen, and their cattle are dry in summer, running to pasture with little attention, and feeding in winter upon the hay grown there which is of very good quality, adapted to producing both milk and butter of excellent flavor and generally very good.

At Almarp, one of the two large agricultural colleges located near the extreme south end, they have 750 acres under cultivation and grow from 125 to 250 acres of beets for the sugar factory, receiving back one-half the weight of the product in beet pulp. They had when Mr. Fries visited them 161 milk cows, 77 heifers, 7 serviceable bulls, 1 young bull, 12 heifer calves, 2 bull calves, 36 farm horses, 5 carriage horses and 2 young horses. The cows are partly full blooded Holsteins and Shorthorns and grades of these two breeds weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per head.

The ration is proportioned to the amount of milk given, and we will quote it in full as given in winter. When there is green food, the cows have freshly cut green oats and vetch mixed and have nothing else. Cows giving over 26 pounds of milk a day have 66.14 pounds of sugar beet pulp, 9.92 pounds clover hay, 2.20 pounds of oat and barley chop, 3.31 pounds sunflower seed cake, 2.20 pounds of palm-nut cake, 1.10 pounds rape seed cake and 12.12 pounds straw. This is figured to contain 33.22 pounds of dry matter, of which the digestible portion contains 3.13 pounds of proteids, 17.33 pounds carbohydrates, .86 pounds fat, a feeding ratio of 1 to 6.3.

The cows giving from 13 to 26 pounds of milk per day receive the same amounts of beet pulp, clover hay, rape seed cake and straw, but the oat and barley chop and palm nut cake are reduced to one-half the amount named above and the sunflower seed cake to two-thirds. This furnishes 30.32 pounds of dry matter, of which 2.56 is proteids, 16.39 carbohydrates and .67 fat, a ratio of 1 to 6.9.

Cows giving less than 13 pounds a day get the same amount of clover hay and straw, but only one-third the amount of beet pulp and the same amount of chop and sunflower seed cake as those that give 13 to 26 pounds, but they have no palm nut or rape seed cake. Their ration has 23.87 pounds of dry matter, of which 1.75 is proteids, 11.73 carbohydrates, .45 fat, or a ratio of 1 to 7.3.

The cows are considered profitable until 10 to 12 years old, are milked nine to ten months in the year on an average, and the average yield is 7,260 pounds of milk for Holsteins and 6,600 for Shorthorns, or 7,040 pounds for the entire herd with an average of 3.2 per cent butter fat.

Time to Give Up.

An Iowa judge recently related an amusing incident that had occurred in his court when a colored man was brought up for some petty offense. The charge was read, and as the statement "The state of Iowa against John Jones" was read in a loud voice the colored man's eyes bulged nearly out of their sockets and he seemed overcome with terror and astonishment. When he was asked if he had anything to say of pleaded guilty or not guilty, he gasped out:

"Well, yo' honah, ef de whole state o' Iowa is agin dis one pore niggah I'se gwine to give up right now!"

Dig down to the *cause* of your sickness if you want to get well and stay well. Most likely it's indigestion. The irritating poisons of fermenting, putrid food, left in the stomach by indigestion, cause headache, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, stomachache, nausea, irritability, and all the other well-known symptoms of indigestion.

They also cause many pains and disorders which are often laid to other causes and hence are not easily cured. But as soon as the poisons are *removed*, all these symptoms and disorders *disappear*, because there is nothing left to cause them. Nothing succeeds in this like Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it *prevents* the undigested food from fermenting in the stomach and *helps* the stomach to digest its food.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

WEDDING FASHIONS.

SOME FRESH FANCIES THAT CAME IN WITH THE NEW YEAR.

A Unique Bridal Gown—Jewelry, Bouquet and Prayer Book—Elegant Costume For the Bride's Mother. New Ways at Church Ceremonies.

Weddings come on apace with January, and it is not alone the bride who must be fitly clothed for the occasion, but her mother, her sisters, her cousins and her aunts, not to mention the guests in general, and then, of course, there are the bridesmaids, whose appearance is second in importance only to the bride's. The illustrations deal with a few of these required costumes.

This bridal gown is of ivory velvet trimmed with white fox fur, the veil of point lace. The undersleeves of this unique gown as well as the sleeves of

BRIDAL AND GOING AWAY GOWNS.

wedding gowns in general are cut in a long point falling over the back of the hand, which is ungloved.

The sensible and convenient fad of the season is that the bride, and the groom also, does not wear gloves, thus obviating all awkwardness and delay connected with getting the ring safely upon the bride's finger.

White satin still represents the proverbial wedding gown, but crepe de chine, voile or any soft silken material is equally suitable.

The dress for the bride's mother challenges attention as a particularly elegant confection, exploiting one of the most chic effects of the season in skirts. It is of black velvet, the upper part of the skirt fitting with becoming snugness and the bottom cut in long, narrow points which flow out gracefully over a billowy mass of white silk frills edged with black velvet. The bodice carries the same striking mode, and a toque of black velvet with a white osprey completes the costume.

Coats of ivory white cloth bordered with white fox fur, hats to match and muffs of the fur represent charming costumes for six small bridesmaids.

For older maids, where the bride wears satin, very delicate shades of the same material are selected.

While wedding fashions do not change greatly, a few little variations mark each new season. This winter, as already noted, the absence of gloves for the bridal pair is perhaps the most startling innovation. Then the bride wears a greater number of brilliant jewels, and only the sentimental indulge in orange flowers, though a tiny bit is sometimes worn in the corsage.

To carry prayer book or bouquet remains one of the open questions which each bride decides according to her fancy. The shower bouquet, tied with narrow ribbons, however, is giving place to a much rounder form, from which hang wide ribbon bows and ends.

Once more the picturesque fashion of six or eight bridesmaids, in addition to the maid of honor, bids fair to prevail, and little difference is observed between the maid of honor and the others in regard to dress. High noon sounds the hour for most of the swell ceremonies. To be married in the evening confesses oneself decidedly behind the procession, while afternoon weddings are tolerated rather than approved.

BRIDE'S MOTHER. SMALL MAID.

A Large Brush In China Painting.

In painting china a smooth effect is desirable in shading one tint into another of the same color, as in a leaf or rose petal or a grape, where one color leaves off and the other commences, must not be detected. This can only be accomplished by means of a large brush. A large surface can more quickly be covered and smoothed into shape by this means than any other and produces better effect than by padding, which is apt to give work a "woolly" appearance, says Art Interchange.

Winter Butter Supply.

Expert observers of the course of the butter trade are of the opinion that the winter make will be materially curtailed, says The Breeder's Gazette. Certain it is that greater demands have been made at this season upon the cold storage stock of summer goods than for years past, and a general survey of the field develops the fact that in the states of greatest butter production conditions are such as warrant the conclusion that not even with favorable weather will the output be up to an average. Clearly the advance in prices of beef cattle has had its effect in discontinuing dairying operations on quite a number of farms, and creameries are greatly in need of a larger milk supply. At the present time the price of the best creameries shows an advance of 3 cents a pound over values current a year ago, and this fact ought to have some influence in stimulating milk production. But the trouble in many sections is a lack of cows, as they have gone to the butcher.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. DONGEN, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

An Interesting Article by Prof. Alexandsr Chaplain, Examiner of Public Schools in Talbot County.

MY DEAR TRANSCRIPT:—Your interest in Public School Savings Banks indicates, let me assume, an appreciation of whatever elevates our ideal of the functions and true mission of pupil training in the public school.

The older views of education as exclusively intellectual, or as consisting merely in the increase of knowledge, is gradually passing away and giving place to a view which regards the public school as the training ground for useful citizenship. The new movement in education is chiefly concerned in the development subjectively of character, and objectively in the social efficiency of the individual. The growing tendency, then, is to substitute society for the individual as the educational unit.

The social estimate of education is based upon the contribution which it makes to the social efficiency of the individual, the additional value which it gives him as a member and servant of the social body. To society it does not matter what the individual knows, but only what the individual does and what the individual is.

Regarding the individual as related indissolubly to society and subject to its imperative claims, the new movement in education subordinates knowledge-for-its own-sake to the practical value of knowledge—its significance for character and conduct.

In this view, school banking trains the pupil to such habits of character as will sensibly enlarge for incalculable good, by the aggregated influence of such individuals, all social and civic power. One of the crowning features of the system is the training it gives the pupils in habits of thrift and frugality. Frugality teaches that first lesson in economy, never to be forgotten through life—to do without. Its very practice results in self denial and strength of character. It calls for forethought; it fosters temperance; it works upon the pupil's mind and life, until it becomes a dominant trait in his character.

By the incorporation of school banking into the regular school regime the power of the school may be largely enhanced in many directions. It may serve to foster not only sympathetic but confidential relations between the pupil and teacher. By guarding and advising concerning items of withdrawal, the teacher may give the pupil lessons in the knowledge and inspiring dignity of self-help. These lessons, we believe, will indoctrinate, through drill and discipline, until the habit is formed which afterwards becomes the law of the worker's second nature.

In the process of life's battle and the accumulation of comforts and means success is not to be the issue of mere difference in the value of labor, but rather of organization and administration. Whatever the enterprise or condition which in the future may engage the pupil, a prosperous outcome will be contingent upon organization and administration. School banking will develop the pupil along the lines indicated, for thrift is but the proper administration of one's affairs. As a preparation, then, for practical life, the system will be a valuable adjunct to the school.

If we reflect upon the beneficent effects of the general savings bank system and follow them to their most fruitful and important issue, we discover that it saves more than money; it saves more than the individual; it saves the State. One of the needs of the day is lawful methods of accumulating means. Though wealth seems to be the result of capricious circumstances and favoring conditions, beyond the reach and foresight of the average man, yet it has laws, precise and definite and fixed by the Creator for human guidance and welfare. Were it true of wealth in general that it is the product of obedience to the three fundamental factors of industry, skill, and frugality, the economic condition of society would not be marked by extremes of riches and poverty. The State is saved when the resources of labor are harvested and housed in the granaries of thrift—the savings banks—for then the habits of the people are homogeneous and the inspiration of labor is scarcely less than patriotism.

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is an object lesson in political economy and incidentally in practical civics, and is of telling import when the pupil at last crosses the line which divides the school world from the world of business and the more serious activities of life.

The most important products, then, of school banking are incidental. Incidental results are most lasting in educational work. The unconscious tuition of life and school is the best. The teacher whose ideal is highest and whose art is most perfect values least the direct results of his teaching. In the teaching process we unite in the individual the three functions of governor, teacher and trainer; and his highest and most important function is that of training and character building.

The practical conduct of school banking is very simple, but its success in any given locality depends essentially upon the combined and united enthusiasm, imaginative power, mental grasp, and consecration through love of children as children and as the future hope and grandeur of the State, of school officials and teachers.

The president of our school board, himself a successful business man, devotes a large portion of his time to visiting schools and indoctrinating alike both teachers and pupils in the fundemental laws of industry, skill, and frugality, and their far-reaching outcome in the scheme and purpose of the school banking system.

What is invited by every reflecting school agency should be and is welcomed by the true, worthy, and ideal teacher. Teaching is a profession and not a mere paltry business; but training is an art. Economy in the higher sense of the management of the duties and resources of life, is also an art; and for both the field of occupancy steadily widens. We trust that we do not ask and hope too much when we appeal to all school officials and teachers to put into our schools broad lessons of political economy and civic, and practice its principles by the introduction of schools savings banks in the whole body of the public schools, and then, we believe and trust, any fear of social revolution will vanish before the bright hope in a social evolution. For the school, the new philosophy, the new school movement, is the philosophy and movement of consecration and love. We believe, of course, that everything develops from the cell. The development is according to law, but there is beneficent love at the bottom of it all. All human development depends upon the child. All the hope of the world is concentrated in the child, and we want for our schools, not compulsory attendence of children upon formally mechanical performances with no love and soul in them, but more children and better children. With this all things must accord. Let this be our hope and prayer. Amen!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CHAPLAIN,

Examiner of Puplic Schools.

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