# The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879. VOL. XIII.-NO. 18.



**NEW DRUG**
AND
**Chemical Store**
AT
**Bordley's Corner.**

**M. A. TOULSON**

HAS just fitted up the store-room formerly occupied by Mr. John Bordley, and has opened a

**First-Class Drug & Apothecary Store.**

Being a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and having had an experience of nine years in the business, he confidently assures those who patronize him that all prescriptions will be most carefully manipulated and correctly compounded. He has taken great care in the selection of his drugs and medicines to get none but the purest and best.

**Prescriptions a Specialty.**

A full line of the most popular Patent Medicines

*The Attention of the Ladies*

is called to a complete line of

**TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES,**

embracing

LILY WHITE, HUNT'S POWDER, LUIN'S POWDER, &c., &c.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and no pains will spared to give satisfaction in every respect.

M. A. TOULSON.
Chestertown, July 3, 1879—y.

**LOUIS K. STAM,**
DEALER IN
**Furniture,**
WALL PAPER
**Oil and Paper Window Curtains**
AND FIXTURES.
**PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,**
**Putty, Varnishes,**
**KALSOMINE, &c. &c.**

*Cottage Furniture, Extension Tables, Lounges, Mattresses, Sideboards, Kitchen Saes, Cradles, Cribs, Chairs, &c. &c.,*

Which have been purchased direct from the manufacturers. For sale *as cheap as they can be bought in the city.*

**WINDOW CURTAINS**
MADE TO ORDER,
Very cheap, and in the best manner.

**GLASS**
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO FIT ANY SASH.

NEW JERSEY
**ENAMEL PAINT,**
AND
**JOHNSON'S DRY SIZED KALSOMINE.**
**J. W. MASURY & SON'S**
Coach, Car and Cottage Colors.
*John Lucas & Co's & Jas. Brad ord's*
LIQUID PAINT,

By the Pint or Gallon. Agent for Cowgill's Walnut Stain, Furniture Varnish and Leather Oil

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK AND PRICES.

Remember the place—
**L. K. Stam,**
Nearly opposite the Bank and adjoining C. F. Stam's Store.
Chestertown, June 26, 1879—y

**100**
**Useful Household Articles,**
Just the things you will need for Harvest time,
**Only 5 cents apiece!**

COAL OIL 15 cts. A GALLON!
MACHINE OIL CHEAP!
At J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

**Big and Cheap "Look Out" Soap.**

**Coal Oil 15 cts. a Gallon.**
MACHINE OIL CHEAP,
*At J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.*

WE ARE now receiving Goods FOR HARVEST TRADE.

**EVERY THING AT BOTTOM PRICES!**

**Coal Oil 15 cents a Gallon!**
Machine Oil Cheap—at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

JUST RECEIVED!
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
**Family, Extra and Super FLOUR,**
For Harvest sales.

Coal Oil 15 cents a gallon. Machine Oil cheap,
At J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

PLATES, BOWLS, KNIVES AND FORKS, TIN and STONE PANS—cheap! cheap!!
OCAL OIL 15 cents a gallon; Machine Oil cheap—at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

**PURE CIDER VINEGAR,**
Warranted Genuine.

RELIABLE COAL OIL 15 cts. A GALLON.
Machine Oil cheap—at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

**GO TO**
**J. B. SAPPINGTON'S**
**For Your Harvest Goods,**
—YOU CAN BUY—
**AT VERY LOW PRICES.**
June 19, 1879.

**For Sale.**

Two two-story Frame Dwellings, on S. W. side of High street, both desirable situations. No. 1 is 2d door from Front street, containing 10 rooms, with dry cellar.

No. 2 is the fourth house below Kent street, containing six large rooms, with cellar. Both comparatively new, and No. 2 a good store stand.

If sold early, possession given 1st of January next. Apply to T. W. RUSSELL.
Sept. 11, 1879—2t. [N]


# The Registration.

## Newly Registered.

**A**

Austin, W A B — Anderson, Wm

**B**

Bazzell, Wash — Brown, Joseph
Brown, Lorenza — Burnes, Thos
Baldwin, Wm W — Baldwin, Edw S

**C**

Carter, Wm T — Craddock, Edw
Connor, Thos A — Comegys, E T
Conner, J W — Cacy, W H

**D**

Dowling, Samuel E

**G**

Gould, Jas H jr — Gooding, A M
Glanding, Eben — Gaylord, E W

**H**

Hynson, Emory — Harris, Harry N
Haynes, Herbert — Hill, Andrew
Hopkins, Jno M — Hollet, Benj

**J**

Johnsen, Franklin J

**M**

Mander, Samuel — Morgan, Thos P
Morgan, Robt C — Morgan, W E
Maffett, Simon H — Meredith, Thos A

**P**

Pugh, James E — Pugh, Jas E jr

**R**

Robison, Sam'l H — Reese, William

**T**

Thomas, Stephen M — Townson, Edw
Turner, John

**W**

Willis, John S — Whitelock, Edw W
Wallis, G E — Woodkeeper, G Z

I hereby certify that the above is a list of the voters as registered by me on September 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1879.

JAMES P. MASON,
Officer of Registration 1st District.

## Transfers, Deaths and Removals.

**A**

Anderson, Jno P — Anderson, James

**B**

Brown, David — Brown, Ezekiel
Brookins, Thos — Brown, Philip L

**C**

Camp, Emory — Conner, Jas J
Cooper, John H — Chambers, Jas R
Carter, Benj T — Conner, Chris

**D**

Dyre, Joseph H

**F**

Freeman, Rich'd — Forman, George

**H**

Hurtt, William H — Hurtt, George
Harris, Isaac — Hurtt, John

**J**

Jones, Enoch — Jones, John
Jones, Edward

**I**

Ireland, J C C

**M**

Massey, Thomas — Mattee, Marcellus
Moor, Arthur

**N**

Nickerson, Wm

**P**

Parmer, Isaac — Parrott, Thos

**R**

Redding, Albert H — Redgraves, Sam'l
Roe, William — Roberts, John

**T**

Taylor, Daniel J — Tayman, Thos N
Tayman, Geo M

I hereby certify that the above is a list of voters stricken from the books of registration on September 1st, 2d, 3d, 4tq and 5th, 1879.

JAMES P. MASON,
Officer of Registration 1st District.

## Newly Registered.

**WHITE.**

**A**

Applegate, George W

**B**

Blackway, Jno T — Butler, Geo D
Burneston, Jno N — Bolton James C
Baley, Wm H — Bloom, Jos A
Baker, Isaac L — Bramble, Robt W
Bonwill, Engine M — Burnester, Isaac F
Baker, Wm T — Brown, Alex
Brinkmer, Henry — Blackway, Jno T

**C**

Cambell, Andrew T — Crew, Jos Henry
Cohee, Vincent T — Camp, Emory
Carroll, Geo W — Carbeck, Jno W
Cushing, C Edward — Carroll, Daniel
Capps, Wilson

**D**

David, Henry C

**F**

Fowler, Stephen J — Foreman, Jno A

**G**

Ginn, M W — Grantlin, Lewis E
Graham, Geo W — Green, Nicholas

**H**

Hurd, Noah — Holding, Jas R
Hill, Henry F — Hitchens, G A
Howard, Benj — Hurtt, John
Hurtt, George

**J**

Johnson, James — Jarvis, Caleb A
Jones, Charles — Jones, Amos
Jones, Isaac J

**K**

Kennard, Isaac H — Kennard, Wm H
Kaine, John H — King, Wm F
Kernan, Wm A

**L**

Lipscomb, Wm M — Lynch, Wm M
Lockwood, Rich'd

**M**

Merritt, Jas B — Morgan, John W
McGugan, John T — Miller, Chas
McKnett, Wm W — Mattee, John A

**N**

Nelson, John H

**P**

Pell, George H — Perkins, E F C
Parker, Thos — Price, W R
Parr, William — Parrott, John B
Plummer, Lewis — Price, Wm B
Pennington, Edw B

**R**

Rambo, David — Roseberry, B S
Rollison, Wm L — Rollison, Jas P
Ross, George W — Riley, Wm H
Rochester, Jas H

**S**

Sewell, C W — Silcox, John
Sylvester, F A — Smith, John E
Starkey, J R — Simmons, F G
Sheppard, F N — Stevans, Peter
Spry, C W — Smith, Thos

**T**

Tillison, Sam'l — Taylor, John E
Turner, Wm B — Trew, Jos S

**V**

Vandyke, Jas L

**W**

Webster, Henry D — White, James
Wilmer, Jno W — Webster, Daniel
Warmsley, Jno E — Wilson, Esmer
Writtenhouse, W H — Webb, Sam'l W
Woddell, Chas W — Walls, W H
Wilson, Jesse F — Weigand, Jos A
Wilson, Perry — Williams, Abe

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the newly registered voters at the sitting on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of September, 1879.

L. A. PENNINGTON,
Officer of Registration 2d District.

## Deaths, Transfers and Removals.

**B**

Biddle, Jas E C — Biddle, David
Bowers, John T — Baynard, Daniel
Brown, Lorenza — Bradley, Stephen
Boulden, Thos R — Bowers, John L
Boyd, Sam'l B — Brickers, Wm H

**C**

Carter, Sam'l D — Carroll, Jacob
Chield, Chas — Culley, Joseph
Carter, David — Crew, Alex H
Crossley, Elijah

**D**

Dill, George W — Dugan, Lawrence

**F**

Fithon, John T

**G**

Gardner, B H — Green, John
Gray, R H — Gray, Geo C
Gleaves, Sam'l — Golt, Alex

**H**

Hartley, Jno P — Hickman, Alex
Hickman, Stephen — Hall, Geo F
Houlden, Jno W — Howard, Jno E
Hurlock, Jona J — Hurlock, Sam'l R
Hurlock, Jno S — Harrison, Wm H

**J**

Jefferson, Thomas W

**K**

Kelley, John H — Kelley, John T
Kennard, Levi — Kronemier, C F C
Kennard, T C

**L**

Leary, Robert J

**M**

Meginniss, Sam'l O — Morris, Jas A
McKee, Wm — Minner, John
Morgan, Jas A — Meredith, Thos A
Melvin, A D — Morgan, Jno W
Mason, Alfred

**N**

Newcomb, J F — Nowland, Edw F
Nelson, Geo T

**P**

Pennington, Wm D — Pearce, John
Peterson, S J

**R**

Reeves, Thos H — Roundy, Geo
Redding, H P — Ruthvin, John
Ruthvin, Jno H — Ruthvin, Emmer R

**S**

Stoffer, William — Sparklin, S
Sutton, Chas C — Sparklin, Wm B

**T**

Travers, John F — Tinch, Wm H
Turner, Martin

**U**

Usilton, John W

**W**

Wallis, C L

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of Deaths, Transfers and Removals stricken from the registration books at the sitting on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of September, 1879.

L. A. PENNINGTON,
Officer of Registration 2d District.

## Newly Registered.

**A**

Akers, George

**B**

Boyer, James B — Beck, Jas, of Edw
Bacchus, Henry

**C**

Copper, Wm T — Collison, John A
Copper, Jos G — Copper Jas H
Coleman, Wm H

**D**

Davis, H W — Dowling, Jno R
Downey, Eugene

**E**

Elms, Charles H

**F**

Francis, Robt M

**G**

Gardiner, Henry — Glenn, Wm R
Glenn, Wm H

**H**

Harris, Spencer — Higgins, Jas W

**J**

Judefind, John W

**L**

Lloyd, Charles

**P**

Parsons, Thomas F

**S**

Smith, Lewis E — Smith, Edward F
Smith, H B — Scoone, Wm U
Shuster, Charles H

**T**

Thomas, Lemuel

**U**

Uric, Arthur

**W**

Willson, George H — Willson, Peter C
Wilson, John — Walbert, James E

**COLORED.**

**B**

Brookins, Jerome — Butler, William H

**C**

Chamber, William H

**G**

Granger, Isaac

**H**

Handy, John E — Hopkins, Charles H
Hill, John — Hynson, Paul

**K**

Kennard, Lawrence

**L**

Lysle, James Emory

**P**

Pearce, Richard

**R**

Reed, Noah I

**T**

Tilghman, Wm H — Turner, Emory

**W**

Woodland, John H — Washington, Lewis
Walley, Charles — Wallis, Daniel

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the newly registered voters at the sitting on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of September, in the Fifth Election District.

SAMUEL G. FISHER,
Officer of Registration 5th District.

## Transferred.

**WHITE.**

**B**

Benton, Ethelwood — Beck, William

**C**

Copper, Charles

**J**

Jewell, C H

**K**

Kessler, Charles

**L**

Lynch, William M

**M**

Mooney, John A — Middleton, James H
Maslin, Wallis M

**S**

Startt, Benj H — Shuster, Samuel C
Startt, Benj S — Stauffer, Wm H
Sweet, Charles E

**T**

Taylor, William F

DEATHS — *White.*

**A**

Ayres, James M

**D**

Downey, Alexander

**G**

Gresham, Thomas B — Gale, Isaac B

**H**

Hamilton, Thomas F — Harper, Joseph A

**M**

Meekins, Joshua

**S**

Sheppard, William H

**T**

Thompson, George H

REMOVALS — *White.*

**F**

Fogwell, Otho M — Fogwell, Aquilla

**G**

Gardiner, George H

**H**

Hollyday, George T

**T**

Taylor, William H

**W**

Winchester, B T

**COLORED.**

*Deaths.*

**H**

Harris, Hark

**J**

Jones, James

**M**

Murray, Isaac

**S**

Simms, James

I hereby certify that the above is a list of names stricken from the books of registration of the Fifth Election District at the sitting on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of September, 1879.

SAMUEL G. FISHER,
Officer of Registration 5th District.
Sept. 13, 1879.

## Constable's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Veditioni Exponas, issued by J. Evan Thomas, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, to me directed, I will expose to sale at Public Auction, in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, on

***Tuesday, the 23d day of September,***

at 2 o'clock P. M., for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. H. H. Lusby, in and to all that tract or part [of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Quaker Neck, on the public road, adjoining the lands of Richard Hynson, Esq., known as the "Wilson Tract," and containing

**30 ACRES OF LAND,**

more or less, seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. H. Porter.

CALVIN E. ALLEN,
Aug. 28, 1879. [$3 75] CONSTABLE.


GUM SHOES, for Ladies, Misses and Gents. Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! at J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.


### THE THREE LESSONS.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from the brow—
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this—God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul,—
Hope, Faith, and Love,—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's rudest surges roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.

*Schiller.*

### SONG.

Said the wind, "I know she is fair,
For I toyed with her golden hair,
And the ringlets' unheeded flow
Rested light on a breast of snow."

And the rosebud whispered, "She's sweet,
For in kisses her lips I meet,
And my fragrance the deeper grows
From the rose on her lips that glows."

And the sky said, "I know she is true,
For I gaze in her eyes so blue,
When she lifts them to me in prayer,
And all heaven is mirrored there."

And my heart—my heart said to me,
"All that wind, sky and rosebud see,
Fairness, fragrance and truth are thine,"
For I love her and she is mine.

ALASKA A GOLD REGION.—The importance of Alaska as gold bearing territory is no longer questioned. For many months it has been known that gold existed through various portions of the territory in paying quantities, and various explorations for it has been conducted during the Russian occupation of Alaska. The Indians from the interior frequently brought to the frontier trading posts specimens of pure native gold, and the explorations of the country as have since been made have resulted in substantiating the opinion that the country was rich in places in mines, and probably in quartz veins. Our first gold bullion product from Alaska, left Sitka this day on the steamer California for the San Francisco mints. It is believed to be of excellent quality. Quite an excitement is rife here in consequence of the lively prospects of the extensive discoveries of quartz veins, and an extended rush of miners to this place next season is expected to be the result of this first bullion yield. The Placer mines are believed to be extraordinarily rich, and certain indications lead to believe that discoveries equal to those in Australia during the earlier periods of gold disclosures there, will ere long be made in Alaska.

A CALABRIAN assassin was lately liberated from the galleys, where he had been for nineteen years undergoing punishment for various murders. His first visit was to his native village, Santomenna, the inhabitants of which were far from desiring the pleasure of his company. His first meeting in the village was with an old friend, whom he clubbed to death at a single blow; a little further on he fell in with two compatriots, presenting them each with a mortal stab, and still another compatriot in an adjoining thoroughfare was met by him and killed. He then went home in search of his unfaithful wife, but, not finding her, he vented his spite by killing a baby that she had given birth to during the last three months of his imprisonment, besides slaughtering a good many sheep in the back yard. After this he went into the country, stole a fourteen-year-old boy, imposed a ransom on his head, and, on being attacked by the police, killed the boy in order to make a freer fight with his assailants, two of whom he wounded, and was himself then captured.

HE HAD BEEN TO SEE PINAFORE.—He came swaying up from below, singing:

"For I'm little Buttercup,
Dear little Gutter Pup—"

when the judge asked him if he would stop his noise.

"Can't do it, Squire—I'll loose it—I'll lose it—I'm little—"

"Lose what—what have you got to lose?"

"Lose the tune, man. Went t' the opera last night—see little Gutter—"

"And where did you go after the opera was over?" asked the court.

"Went straight to the hotel—straight. P'leeceman showed me the way. What's my bill?" Where's the feller that keeps the hotel? I'm little gutter pup—"

"Yes, you are evidently a little gutter pup," said the judge, sadly. "Your hotel bill will be five dollars, with the understanding that you follow the company out of town, and play the character of gutter pup somewhere else."

AN officer who has just returned home from Zululand says that the Imperialists of France are indebted to Zulu superstition for the preservation of the chain, crucifix, and other relics worn by the Prince Imperial, and which were found intact when the otherwise stripped body of his Imperial Highness was discovered. The witch doctors attached to the army of the savage king carry their magic materia medica round their necks, and it is believed that they entertained a superstitious dread of touching the trophies believing that they contained a magic power that might be used to the destruction of any one meddling with them. It was thus in all probability that those simple relics were preserved.

DAKOTA is larger than New England, and its people are beginning to agitate its division into three territories.

PEOPLE ADVANCED IN LIFE SHOULD NOT RUN.—The *American Exchange and Review* thus comments upon the sudden death of Mr. William Adamson, of the firm of Baeder & Adamson, extensive manufacturers of glue and curled hair, which was the loss to Philadelphia of a valuable citizen. He resided at Germantown, and on June 16th, desiring to reach a train of cars which was about starting for the city, he ran a considerable distance. Upon arriving at Ninth and Green streets, he complained of being unwell, and stopping at a coal-office in that neighborhood died in a few minutes. This unfortunate circumstance is another verification of a warning, given some years ago, by an eminent surgeon. He stated that, on no account, except that serious fire was on hand, or to save life, should any person ever run after having reached fifty years of age. The reason alleged was, that a tendency to heart disease, apoplexy, etc., might suddenly be brought to a climax by violent exertion, and especially with corpulent persons. Mr Adamson was fifty-six years of age, and very stout: a post-mortem examination showed that he died from heart-disease.

GRAPES BY THE TON.—Mr. M. E. Pue, whose farm is near Belair, has the largest crop of grapes ever raised in Harford county. He has two vineyards, containing together seven acres. The vines are exceedingly luxuriant in growth, and literally borne down with a profusion of luscious purple fruit. So abundant is the crop that only the choicest bunches are gathered, and of these Mr. Pue will have at least twenty tons.

About one ton of the fruit is picked every morning and sent to the Baltimore market, where it brings about three cents a pound. After a careful trial of many varieties of grapes, Mr. Pue has abandoned all except the Concord and Clinton—the former being a fine table grape and the latter excellent for wine-making. They are both hardy, vigorous and abundant beares. The grapes are planted in rows about four or five feet apart.

The vines are eight feet apart, and are supported on a single piece of heavy galvanized wire, suspended from the top of strong posts projecting about five feet from the ground. The work of pruning is done after the leaves fall and until the 1st of March. The vines are heavily fertilized with bone dust and are worked along the rows with a plow. Of course, many of the roots are torn off, but Mr. Pue thinks that is no disadvantage, as so much of the top is cut away every year.—*Belair Ægis.*

BOUND TO HAVE A BED.—Rev. Daniel Isaac was an eccentric itinerant preacher. He once alighted at an inn to stay all night. On asking for a bed he was told he could not have one, as there was to be a ball that night and all the beds were engaged.

"At what time does the ball break up?" inquired Mr. Isaac.

"About 4 o'clock in the morning, sir."

"Well, then, can I have a bed until that time?"

"Yes, certainly; but if the bed is asked for you will have to move."

"Very well," replied Mr. Isaac.

About 3 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by a loud knocking at the chamber door.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"How many of you are in there?" inquired a voice.

"There's me and Daniel and Mr. Isaac and an old Methodist preacher," was the reply.

"Then by Jupiter, there's plenty of you!" And then the applicant passed on, leaving Mr. Isaac to finish his night's slumber.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES,—The notes of the Bank of England are made from pure white linen cuttings never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly two hundredyears by the same family, the Portals, Protestant refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is flone by a curious process within the bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be like any other in existence. Consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. According to the *City Press* the stock of paid notes of seven years is about 94,000,000 in number and they fill 18,000 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach three miles. The notes placed in a pile would be eight miles high; or if joined end to end would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long; their original value was $15,000,000,000, and their weight over one hundred and twelve tons.

I HAV known farmers to sneer at the idea of indoor work being laborious and hard, and even be boorish enough to jeer the hard-working wife for "making a mountain out of a molehill." But in point of exaction and wear upon the body and mind, the farmer's work, though laborious, is easily borne by the constant shifting of the burden and change of duty and neighborly chitchat in comparison with the wearisome sameness and petty drudgery of the farmer's wife.—*Observer.*

THE Liverpool *Post* says that the enormous richness of the old gold fields on the Guinea coast has not been exaggerated in the reports received of late. Sir John Glover's statement, that he had traveled over districts where one might dig up gold like potatoes, is all but realized in recent discoveries, which give $600 per ton of quartz at a depth of 50 feet, and $15 on the surface. Their extent is practically unlimited.

WHAT THERE IS IN WHEAT.—The wheat grain is a fruit consisting of a fruit and its coverings. All the middle part of the grain is occupied by large, thin cells, full of a powdery substance, which contains nearly all the starch of the wheat. Outside the central starchy mass is a single row of squarish cells filled with yellowish material, very rich in nitrogenous, that is, flesh-forming matter. Beyond this again there are six thin coats or coverings, containing much mineral matter, both of potash and phosphates. The outermost coat is of but little value. The mill products of these coverings of the seed are peculiarly rich in nutriment, and fine flour is robbed of a large percetage of valuable and nutritious food. Middlings not only contain more fibrin and mineral matter than fine flour but also more fat. The fibrous matter, or outer coat, which is indigestible, forms one-sixth of the bran, but not one-hundredth of the fine flour. Wheat contains the greatest quantity of gluten and the smallest of starch; rye, a medium proportion of both, while in barley, oats and corn, the largest proportion of starch and the smallest of gluten are to be found. In practice 100 pounds of flour will make from 133 to 137 pounds of bread, a good average being 136 pounds; hence a barrel of 196 pounds should yield 226 one-pound loaves.—*American Miller.*

A DURABLE TIMBER.—One of the most durable kinds of wood is that of the larch tree. The tree grows in abundance and to perfection on the sandy coasts of the Baltic. There the Romans became acquainted with it during the Germanic wars, and so highly did they value it that they transported it, at immense expense, across the River Alps down the Po, and thence to Rome. Vitruvius praises it much as building timber, and Plinius declares it to be the best of all resinous kinds of wood. The great floating palace which the Emperor Trajan built for a summer residence on Lake Nerne, which was made partly of cypress and partly of larch, and when, after the lapse of fourteen centuries, this palace was discovered on the bottom of the sea raised from the mud in which it lay imbedded all those parts of it which were of larch were found to be perfectly sound. In the English marine the larch was introduced in 1809, from the Scotch forests of the duke of Athol, and the frigate Athol, built in 1830, is still in active service and in excellent condition.

THE Irrev. Bob Ingersoll, who has made himself notorious, not to say infamous, by his coarse and ribald attacks on all that Christians hold sacred, has organized a Parliament of Man, as it were. Atheists, Free-Thinkers, Socialists, Red Republicans, Communists and scoffers and whatsoever is enduring and of good report in our civilization are assembled in convention at Cincinnati to form a new party, to be called "Liberal." The first article of the new faith is that there is no God and Bob Ingersoll is his prophet; the first objective point is the abolition of Sunday laws; the first official action has been to make a martyr of Bennett, who was punished for circulating obscene literature. Bob Ingersoll is a good speaker but he is a kind of apostle of Atheism who goes around spreading the tidings of infidelity diluted with sentimental pathos at fifty cents admission. Founders of religion have never succeeded where they gave such prominence to the gate money and so Bob's new Liberal Gospel will not spread much. It has a sort of advertising look, anyhow.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A SUIT has just terminated in Paris between two French gentlemen, in which probably the first decision has been given in reference to the libels that may be uttered through postal cards. The Marquis de Bois Hebert was prosecuted in the Eighth Correctional Chambers at the suit of M. Ballereau, who said that he was libelled and insulted by the sending of numerous postal cards. The Marquis declared in defence that he won 32,000 francs at the American Club from M. Ballereau, but could not get payment from the plaintiff and that he only claimed a just debt of honor by sending this demand on three postal cards. The damages claimed were 100,000 francs. The Court condemned the Marquis de Bois Herbert to a fine of 25 francs.

HEIR FOUND AMONG TRAMPS.—Henry Gilbert Gratton, an English boy of fourteen, who has been sought as the heir of a large estate in England, has been found in the Tramps' Lodging-house in Boston. He was kidnapped in 1869 by two French athletes, and was brought to this country when only five years old.—He is the youngster who stood on a cannon on the shoulder of the strong woman who traveled with Barnum's Hippodrome. Finally, owing to the brutality of the Frenchmen the boy ran away, and the past few years has been working at odd jobs in Virginia, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Massachusetts.—Search for him has been pushed incessantly by the British consul-general at New York, to whom he has been turned over.

THE TWO WILLS.—There are two passages in the will of Chiselhurst and the will of Longwood which may be contrasted and read with curious interest. The First Napoleon writes:

"I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy and its * * * The English nation will not be slow in venging me."

The Fourth Napoleon writes:

"I shall die with a sentiment of profound gratitude toward Her Majesty the Queen of England, toward all the Royal family, and toward the country where I have received during eight years so cordial a hospitality."

### THE MULE.

J. E. Jones tells the world at large what he knows about the mule. He says:

Nor North nor South nor West nor East
Can fortune find another beast
Cut out by such a cross-grained rule
As marked the making of the mule.
Two ears, like hairy windmill sails;
The most absurd of curious tails;
A hoof to mark each lightening paw,
A voice like filing of a saw:
An eye that seemeth calm and kind,
That sees for half a mile behind,
And never fails—with glances quick—
To guide the well directed kick
That lays the luckless driver low
And whelms him with its weight of woe.
He lives on thistles, weeds and sticks,
With stubborn spells and tireless tricks
Caught up in nature's slyest school,
Where mischief fills the faithful mule
With arts that mock at human rule.
They say that mules can never die—
Are never hungry, never dry—
Can live on sin and simple song
And spend their time the whole day long
Contriving tricks, or skilful plan
To grind with grief the soul of man;
Nor do they mind how ill they fare
So they but cheat his watchful care,
And knock him over anywhere.

IT may be well enough for the Stalwart press to hold up its hands in horror at the condition of society in the shot-gun regions of the South, but for high-handed, bloody-minded, cowardly outrage a temperance village in Ohio has taken the lead.—Westerville, Ohio, has a majority of its population devoted to temperance, or rather to hatred of liquor. A saloon-keeper named Corbin, who settled there, was treated with all sorts of persecutions, legal and other. An attempt was made to blow up his hotel some four years ago, which was only partially successful, yet though the most respectable people of the village were suspected, even the doctors and clergymen, no investigation was taken. Corbin went away for a while but a short while ago returned and invested all he had in a hotel. On Monday night it was blown up with gunpowder while there were people in the house. Corbin was injured by the falling ruins, but the others escaped without serious injury. Two kegs of gunpowder were stolen from a store on the night in question and these were probably used in the dastardly crime. It is a curious proof of the fierce fanaticism that sometimes take possession of religious and social reformers.—That arson, cowardly midnight assault and bloodshed should be resorted to prevent the sale of whiskey is better calculated to injure the temperance cause than to give it a lasting success. If this abominable atrocity should fail to meet a fitting punishment it will offset a dozen such street brawls as the Chisholm or Dixon affairs. Those were simply brutal murders; but this Westerville affair is a deliberate contrivance by which innocent lives were endangered and a hotel blown to pieces in order to get at a man which the community disliked. To have openly gone after Corbin with a shot-gun would have been less cowardly and less dangerous to the lives of the innocent. The Ohio plan is rather worse than the Yazoo plan.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Two beggars stand on a Boston corner; one, according to the sign on his bosom, deaf and dumb, the other blind, with three dear children, an invalid wife and a paralyzed mother-in-law to support. The other day the deaf and dumb man stood alone with a bunch of shoe strings around his neck, eyes shut tight. A gentleman dropped a nickel in the hat and heard the deaf and dumb man ask, "Don't you want your shoe strings?" "How is this? I read you are deaf and dumb?" said the gentleman. The blind man immediately opened his eyes and exclaimed, "Why, great snakes, I've got the wrong sign on."—*Boston Herald.*

THE other evening, at a little dinner party, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed with commendable freedom his opinion of America and its people. "I like the country," said the young gentleman—"for one reason, because there are no gentry there." "What do you mean by gentry?" asked one of the company. "Oh, those who never do any work, and whose fathers before them never did any." "Ah," exclaimed his interlocutor, who was an American, "then we have plenty of gentry in the States; but we don't call them gentry. We call them tramps!"

THE London, Ont., *Free Press* says: "On Saturday afternoon, in the Methodist church, the Rev. W. Robinson, pastor, a robin flew into the church, took up a position on the railing opposite the minister, sang loudly and well when the people sang, was perfectly silent during prayer, chirped when the minister said anything good during his sermon, seemed to re-echo the doxology, and did better than many regular church-goers by remaining until church was formally dismissed."

THE PRICE OF CORN.—In twenty years, corn was never so low as now. In 1859 corn was worth 70 cents a bushel; and the price did not vary much until 1864 when it went up to $1:10, followed by the remarkably high price of 1.75 in 1865. A fall to 85 cents came the next year and a rise to $1.10 during the two succeeding years (1867-68). In 1875 corn was 85 and in 1876 60 cents. Except this fluctuation there has been a steady decline in the price of corn since 1868.

A HALF dozen drugs seem to be sufficient to combat all kinds of disease. During the last Turko Russian war the medical staff of the Russian army ordered 38,000 pounds of quinine, 16,000 pounds of chloroform, 130,000 pounds of castor oil, and several thousand pounds of opium gum arabic camphor and carbolic acid. With these they felt prepared for all emergencies.


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