# The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884. VOL. XXII-NO 44



## Farmers', Builders'

—AND—

## MECHANICS' HARDWARE

Our Stock is complete in every department and the public are invited to call and examine our goods and prices.

For the Farmer we have Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Corn Crushers, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Wagon Hames, Chain and Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Hinges, Locks, Saws, Drawing Knives, &c., which we are selling at very moderate rates.

## Joel R. Clements.

**For Builders** we have everything in the way of Hinges, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Sash Locks, Cord and Weights, &c., &c.

**For Mechanics** we have all kinds of Tools, such as Planes, Saws, Chisels, Hatchets, Bracers, Bitts of almost any quality; Saw Files, Spirit Levels, Plumbobs, &c., which we are selling as cheap as can be had in the city. Call and see us.

JOEL R CLEMENTS.
adjoining Kent Nat'l Bank.

Jan. 31, 1884.

## AT STAM'S

DRUG STORE.

PEPPER,

SAGE,

SALTPETRE.

*LOWEST PRICES,*

*LARGE STOCK.*

COLIN F. STAM.

Nov. 15, 1883.

## Ches er River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

*1883.* *1884.*



To take effect Monday, September 24th, 1883.

**The Steamer B. S. FORD** will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Ralph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 1.30 P. M.

Returning, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., making all the above landings.

The Steamer CORSICA will leave Pier 7, Light street wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at midnight for Centreville via Corsica creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Ralph's and Chestertown. Returning, will leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday at 3 P. M., making all the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD
Sept. 27, 1883. President.

## COAL AND WOOD.

HAVING now laid in a Full Supply of Coal and Wood for the winter, we wish to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared to supply you with Coal and Wood of the best quality of White Ash and Lykens Valley Coal, and of Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood, at prices as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call and see if we cannot please you.

Yours respectfully,

T. DEC. RUTH,
Chestertown, Md.
J. B. McINTIRE, AGENT.

P. S.—My employer is pushing me to make a full settlement for all outstanding bills, therefore all indebted must pay at once Pay now, we must have the money.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. McINTIRE,
Nov. 15, 1883. AGENT.

## To The Public!



HAVING arranged for the Schooner BONITA, capacity 4000 bushels, we are now prepared to handle freights with quick dispatch and promptness, and will receive Grain at Travilla's and Double Creek public wharves; Buckingham landing, Chestertown, Quaker Neck wharf, and other landings on Chester river. Any orders left at the office of Joseph Turner, Esq., will receive personal attention.

JOS. W. THOMPSON.
N. B.—GRAIN PURCHASED.
Dec. 6—tf.

## Plows, Plows, Plows

The new Remington Carbon Plow is not surpassed in any particular and it is superior in form, finish, metal and light weight to any other cast plow made, being one-half cast steel, has all the hardness and scouring qualities of the chilled plow, and is much stronger. The above plow is sold on a guarantee We respectfully refer parties to Messrs J Z. Clark, Fletcher Melvin, Louis C. Justis, and others Call and examine this plow, and you will buy.

HINES & CLEMENTS.

## Christmas Cards!

The Largest assortment in town at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

C. F. STAM.

AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE GAMES
From 10 cts. up.
A great variety at C. F. STAM'S.

## New Goods!

For Fall and Wit er Trade.

—AT—

## WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

DRYGOODS of all kinds, such as Dress Goods from 10c. to 75c., Black and Colored Velveteens, Red, White and Gray Flannels, Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Prints, &c.

GLOVES, large variety, from 12c to $1 50. Kid Gloves a specialty.

Men and Boys UNDERSHIRTS and Drawers, Ladies' Vests, Bal. Skirts, Nubias, Children's Knit Sacks, Hoods and Muffs to match, Ladies' JERSEYS in all colors.

Large assortment of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, such as Collars and Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's SHOES, Men and Boy's Winter Boots, all grades. Gum Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS
*Latest Styles*

in Stiff Hats, Soft Hats in Fur and Wool, from 50c. to $3 00.

Ingr. in CARPETS from 35c. to 75c., also, a full line of Samples always on hand in higher price Carpets.

Floor and Table OIL CLOTHS in all widths.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Tobacco and Cigars.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.
Nov. 22, 1883.

## Blooded Stock.

For sale by E.J. Plummer, Worton Md., as agent for the well-known importers and breeders, N. P. Boyer & Co., of Chester county Penn.

*Seventy-five head of Jersey Heifers in calf, for Sale Cheap.*

To make room for new importations we will sell seventy-five head of pure blood Jersey Heifers in calf, at $85 to $125 each, as to age, style and earliness in calving. They are all very large and handsome, good colors and finely developed in all points that go to make up a first-class dairy cow, for butter or milk. Are all from first-class thoroughbred Jersey cows, making 14 to 17½ pounds of butter per week, and are served by solid colored Herd Registered Jersey bulls. Due to calve in March, April, May and June.

These heifers are all sired by the celebrated Herd Registered Jersey Bulls, Lord Darnley No. 3730 Lowrie No. 2484, and Earl of Willow Glen No. 2843; all solid color, full black points. They have been served by Imported Devon bull No. 7916 (of the celebrated Cocmassie strain), one of the best young Jersey Bulls that ever left the Island. Rapier No. 3743, Winsome Boy No. 5496, Maurus No. 4639, and Hervey Douglas No. 3769. These bulls are all from the very deepest milking strains, and from the very best butter families. Solid colors, full black points. They cannot fail to produce very fine calves.

Carefully boxed, delivered on board the cars, free, with feed, &c., for their trip, warranted to reach purchasers safe. Also, for sale, thoroughbred and imported sheep; thoroughbred and imported hogs; improved breeds of poultry. Full information as to prices may be had upon inquiry of

E. J. PLUMMER,
Worton, Md.

The following certificate is held:

COATSVILLE, PA., Dec, 12, 1883.

This is to certify that E. J. Plummer is our duly authorized agent in Kent county, Maryland, for the sale of blooded stock, seeds, &c.

N. P. BOYER & CO.

Dec. 20, 1883—y.

## NURSERY STOCK.

Through the very liberal patronage of my friends and customers, I have been enabled to sell this fall over 180,000 Peach Trees, and still have remaining

## 8000 first-class trees

and about

## 30,000 Second Class,

consisting of the leading popular varieties.—These 2d Class Trees will run from 2 to 3 feet in height: have good roots, and are healthy Trees. Almost all my own planting has been of this class, and some even prefer them. Price $20 per 1,000; 1st class, $30 per 1,000.

Other Nursery Stock, and especially Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, for sale in quantity. Catalogues ready.

Thankful for past favors I hope to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. BARNARD,
Stanely, P. O., Kent co., Md.

We, the undersigned, having known Mr. N. Barnard for the past 15 or 20 years, take pleasure in recommending him as reliable and trustworthy, and trees that we have purchased from him have proven satisfactory and true to name.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT
Pres't Kent Nat'l Bank.
WM. T. HEPBRON,
H. T. JUMP,
ISAAC PARSONS,
THOS. J. F. SMITH,
GEO. R. BECK,
RICHARD C. SMYTH,
J. W. COREY
M. A. S. MAXWELL, M. D.,
W. S. MAXWELL, M. D.,
JOHN B. PARROTT,
R. S. DIEHL.

Nov. 29, 1883.

## DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,
Office Main street, opposite Voshell House,
assisted by his brother.

Having permanetly located in Chestertown, can be found all day and evening at office, except otherwise professionally engaged.

Special attention given to women and chil
june 21, 1883.

## Baber Shop.

THE Barber Shop at the old stand, corner of High and Court streets, formerly conducted by Woolford & McCoy, is now conducted by

WOOLFORD

Prompt and polite attention shown to al customers. April, 1881.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PUMP, call at
J. K. ALDRIDGE

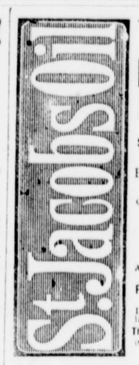
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchahge fo goods. WROTH & ALDRIDGE.r

BOOTS & SHOES—Men's and Boys' Heavy Boots and Fine Shoes. Ladies, Misses and Children's Button and Lace Shoes for fall and winter wear at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

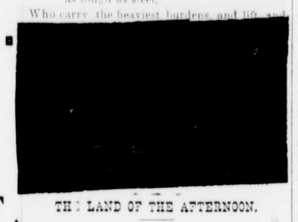
OUR stock of HARDWARE just opened, is full and complete in every particular. Call and get our prices.

HINES & CLEMENTS.




THE GREAT GERMAN
REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## Special Notice.



## ANOTHER LOT

of those Beautiful Polished Brass

## LIBRARY LAMPS!

which I sold so many of during Christmas holidays.

I buy these goods direct from factory, and

SELL THEM VERY LOW.

LOUIS K. STAM.

HANDSOME LINE

—OF—

LATEST PATTERNS OF WALL PAPER.

CITY PRICES

—AT—

LOUIS K. STAM'S.

## RAMBO'S

Schuylkill Valley

## Lime.

ROBERT McCOY offers to farmers this high grade of Lime which, by a century's use, has obtained the highest reputation for its fertilizing qualities.

## ATTENTION

of those desiring Lime is especially called to my products, and reference desired to the following gentlemen, all of whom have made practical use of our Lime and expressed their full satisfaction with it:

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Dobbs, N. J. | B. F. H. Caulk, Md., |
| Geo. Lippincott, N.J., | J. L. Reeves, N. J., |
| G. A. Vorheis, " | S. F. Evans, " |
| J. C. Hutchinson, Del., | J. M. Jennings, N. J., |
| Sam'l Matlack, N. J., | Thos. Bittal " |
| I. McGorgow, Md., | W. C Dudley, Md., |
| A. W. Webster, Del., | Thos. Dubois, N. J., |
| Isaac Thuax, Del., | Chas. H. Misler, " |
| Wm. Mathis, N. J., | S. Thompson, Del., |
| Wm. Francis, Del., | John Wright, " |
| John Pratt, " | Thos. Pratt " |
| Jos. Roberts, " | Henry Davis " |
| G. W. Lockwood, Md., | Wm. R. Cochran, Del., |
| Manlove Davis, Del., | N. Williams, Del., |
| | R. W. Cochran, Del. |

Prices and any further information will be furnished on application.

ROBERT McCOY,
Feb. 14—3m. Bridgeport, Pa.

EXTENSION TABLES—
new lot just received, very low.
Feb. 14. LOUIS K. STAM.

LOT OF BRACKETS,
—
WALL POCKETS, &c.,
Will be closed out about cost.
Jan. 24. LOUIS K. STAM.

STAIR RODS—CHEAP!
at LOUIS K. STAM'S.


### THE SONG OF THE WORKERS.

I sing the song of the workers, the men of the brawny arm,
Who give us our daily bread, and keep us from hunger's harm,
Who labor afar in the forest, who leaven the field's with toil,
Who take no heed of the sunshine, and mind not sweat or toil.

I sing the song of the workers, who harvest the golden grain,
And bind it, and thresh it, and sift it, nor care for the sting and stain;
Who load it in creaking wagons, and stoutly their oxen drive,
And bid them good-by as they go, like the bees flying home to the hive.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who struggle and strain,
Who give us their muscle and nerve, as they guard the loaded train;
Who give us their sinew and brain, as they watch the prisoned steam,
And run the risk of their lives, as they pass the perilous stream.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who labor and strive,
Who handle for us the honey that comes to the human hive;
The patient and tireless workers, with muscles as tough as steel,
Who carry the heaviest burdens and lift [illegible]

### THE LAND OF THE AFTERNOON.

An old man sits in his garden chair,
Watching the sunlit western sky,
What sees he in the blue depth there,
Where only the Isles of Memory lie?
There are princely towers and castles high,
There are gardens fairer than human ken,
There are happy children thronging by,
Radiant women and stately men,
Singing with voices of sweet attune
The songs of the Land of the Afternoon.

The old man watches a form of cloud
That floats where the azure islands are,
And he sees a homestead gray and loved,
And a hand that beckons him afar,
O, cheek of roses and hair of gold!
O, eyes of heaven's divinest blue!
Long have ye lain in the graveyard mold—
But love is infinite, love is true:
He will find her—yes—it must be soon;
They will meet in the Land of the Afternoon.

The sky has changed, and a wreck of cloud
Is driving athwart its troubled face,
The golden mist is a trailing shroud;
It is cold and bleak in the garden place,
The old man smiles and droops his head,
The thin hair blows from his wrinkled brow,
The sunset radiance has appeared
O'er every wasted feature now;
One sigh exhales like a breath in June—
He has found the Land of the Afternoon.

*Phila. Times.*

### END OF THE JEANETTE EXPEDITION.

*From the Scientific American.*

The curtain is about to fall upon the sad tragedy of the Jeanette expedition. This enterprise, begun five years ago under such very auspicious circumstances with everything to aid it that human intelligence and worldly wealth could furnish, will soon celebrate its mournful failure in the funeral of the gallant leader who sacrificed his life, his all, to the cause of discovery and science The bodies of Capt. De Long and his companions are now on the ocean and in a few days will be received with civic and military pomp, and laid away to rest amid the tears of a sympathetic and appreciative country.

The 8th of July, 1879, was a gala day at the Golden Gate of San Francisco. The Jeanette was setting sail "for that strange land beyond whose bourn," it may almost be said, "no traveler returns." Previous Arctic expeditions had left the region north of Behring Strait comparatively unexplored, while the seas north of Europe and Iceland and about Greenland had often been the subject of the explorer's attention, and too often had proved ultimately to be their graves. Here was a new field, however, and the opportunity was by no means to be lost. The object of the expedition was to pass Behring Strait, touch at Wrangell (or Kellett) Land, determine the character of this unexplored region, whether it were continent or island, and, if the latter, sail due north in search of that open Arctic Sea so long the object of Arctic research, and which occupies, or is supposed to occupy, that mysterious part of the map marked "unexplored."

On the side of Behring Strait no ship had ever reached a higher latitude than 78 degrees, while on the other side of the globe Capt. Nares, in 1875, coasting along the western shore of Greenland through that expansive strait known as Smith's Sound, had attained the highest latitude ever reached by man (of which there is any record), namely, 83 degrees, 10 minutes and 26 seconds north. However great this achievement may appear, this hardy explorer had 410 miles of ice between him and the Pole.

The Jeanette, 420 tons, was formerly the Pandora, one of the steam gunboats of the Royal Navy, and was fitted out for this expedition by Mr. James Gordon Bennett of this city. The latter deemed it to the advantage of the expedition that the Jeanette should be officered and manned from the United States Navy, and the following officers whose names are now so famous were selected: Capt. De Long, commanding officer; Lieut. Chipp, executive officer; Lieut. Danenhower, navigation and ordnance officer; Dr. Ambler, surgeon; Chief Engineer Melville; Ice Pilot Dunbar; Mr. Newcomb, collector of specimens and taxidermist; and Mr. Collins, meteorologist and scientific observer. There were 32 souls on board all told, and the ship was provisioned for a 3 years' cruise.

After leaving San Francisco, the Jeanette touched at St. Micaels, in Alaska, where 40 dogs and 2 drivers were added to the ship's equipment. After leaving the Strait, Wrangle Land was the point of destination. This proved to be a rather insignificant island. Soon after leaving this island an ice pack was met with, and on the night of September 20, 1879, the ship was frozen in. Herald Island was soon passed, and then there was a tedious period of 21 months of drift. For the first 5 months only 40 miles were made, and Wrangell Land was often visible 75 miles distant. After this the drift became very rapid.

During this period of drift several islands were discovered and named. Jeanette Island was sighted on May 16, 1880, in latitude 76 degrees, 47 minutes north, 158 degrees, 58 minutes east. This island was quite small, and was not visited. On May 27, Henrietta Island was sighted in latitude 77 degrees, 8 minutes north, longitude 157 degrees, 32 minutes east. This is quite a large island, as is also Bennett Island, in latitude 76 degrees, 38 minutes, longitude 148 degrees, 20 minutes. On the shore of this last island were found specimens of drift coal and old horns. There were no seals or walrus, although birds were to be seen in abundance.

The temperature ranged from 44 degrees above zero to 58 below. During the first summer the mean temperature was 40 degrees above zero. During first winter mean temperature 33 below; while during second winter mean temperature was 39 degrees below zero. The greatest velocity of wind recorded was 50 miles an hour,

For nearly two years nothing was heard of the Jeanette, and during all this period she was drifting helplessly, but surely, to destruction. On the 11th of June, 1881, the end came, and the Jeanette was crushed to dust beneath a mountain of ice from one of those sudden upheavals that had so often threatened her during her sojourn upon this floating island.

Fortunately, De Long had anticipated the catastrophe. He divided the crew into three parties, which embarked immediately in the small boats, No. 1 carrying De Long and Dr. Ambler, No. 2 being officered by Lieut. Chipp, and No. 3 officered by Chief Engineer Melville, Danenhower being compelled to give up the command, owing to the terrible suffering he experienced from the loss off his eye.

The Jeanette met her fate in latitude 77 degrees north, longitude 157 east, near New Siberia Island, 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena.

All is well known, the three boats separated from one another during a fearful storm on the night of September 12th. Four days later Melville's boat reached land at Byko, 40 miles south of Cape Barkin, near mouth of the Lena. De Long landed at another mouth of the Lena at about the same time, but unfortunately the land was completely uninhabited and he found the much longed for terra firma as little a place of rest and safety as the snows and ice of the Arctic seas. The unfortunate Chipp and his crew have never been heard from, and the probability is that they, like the gallant seamen which they were, found their graves in the ocean depths.

Melville, ever forgetful of self and faithful in duty, has no sooner placed the unfortunate Danenhower in a place of safety than he starts with a supply of provisions and with native guides in search of his missing companions. Week after week he continues the search, and finally discovers tracks and instruments, and then he comes across the guides Noros and Ninderman, who had been sent forward for assistance. With untiring effort and the assistance of these guides, the party at last were successful in finding the location of the last bivouac. De Long was lying with his feet toward the fire, with his diary by his side, and with his pencil dropped from his fingers. The delicious rest of that sleep which precedes death by freezing had overtaken him in the act of making an entry in that sad record of his sufferings. His companions were found him in more or less close proximity. On April 7, 1882, the bodies of the whole party were buried in a common grave, with simply a pile of stones and a single cross to mark the spot of their interment.

Here they rested until arrangements had been completed for transporting them to America. During the winter of 1882 3 the bodies of De Long, Dr. Ambler, Mr. Collins and two others were transported to Yakutsk, in Siberia, the other bodies being left till the following winter, owing to the impossibility of procuring enough dogs and sleds for the transportation of all the remains. The journey from Yakutsk was commenced on sleds on November 28, 1883, and Orenburg, the eastern terminus of the railroad to Moscow, was not reached till January 17, 1884, the whole distance traversed by the sleds being 5,761 miles. All along the route of travel, from the most obscure villages of Siberia to the gayest capitals of Europe, peculiar and special honors were paid to this solemn funeral cortege. The Frisia, from Hamburg, which has the honor of bearing the bodies of these heroes upon their last voyage, is due at New York in a few days. A military escort will receive the bodies and accompany them to the Navy Yard, where they will lie in state. A naval representation will have position immediately about the hearses as an appropriate funeral escort, and will probably be preceded by United States troops and State militia. The following organizations will form in line: Battalion of the army, the battalion of the navy, 23d regiment N. G. S. N. Y., 69th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Grand Army of the Republic, the Geographical Society, New York *Herald* Club officers of school ship St. Mary, Officers of Navy, and classmates of Lieut. Com De Long, survivors of Jeanette and other Arctic expeditions.

### Those Interesting Animals, the Mules.

*From the Turf, Field and Farm.*

It is only among some of the Latin races, as in Spain and Portugal and in the East, that the mule and his sire, the ass, are appreciated at their true value. With the nations of Germanic descent, and more particularly the Anglo Saxon, a prejudice, as deeply rooted as it is ill founded, prevents that familiar affectionate association with the ass and the mule which does so much to develop the finest instincts, and humanize, as it were, the horse and the dog. With us horses are bred for pleasure as well as profit. There is some sentiment in the thing, and one rarely parts with a fine colt, at whatever price, without more or less regret.

There was a time, however, a few centuries since, when even in England the mule was the peer of his aristocratic half brother the horse; when, clad in magnificent housing, he proudly bore upon his back the abbotts, the oishops, and the princes of the all powerful Roman Church, nor would this have been the case had he not been deemed by the luxurious and self indulgent prelates of that day as far superior to the horse for the purposes of the saddle.

Even as late as 1880 the mule was held to be an indispensable part of the appendage of the Bourbon dynasty of France, and whenever the court of Charles X. moved from the palace of the Tuileries to Compiegne or Fontainebleau it was in coaches drawn, at a gallop of ten miles an hour by superb teams of Spanish mules, and such mules! Near 16 hands high, matched to a hair, glossy black in color, "mealy mouthed," with legs and eyes like antelopes, and showing in spirit, action and endurance the generous Barb blood of their material ancestry.

But to see the mule at his best we should go to the sunny shore of the Mediterranean—to Spain and Portugal. The Arabian domination of 800 years on that great peninsula filled it with horses of Arabian and Barb blood, and this blood, to which we attribute the best qualities of the modern racehorse, and—paradoxical as it may seem—the sweet temper, the broad forehead, the expressive eye, and beautiful ear of the massive Percheron flows, and freely, too, in the veins of the Spanish mule, and imparts to him an appearance as superior to American mules bred for the drudgery of our Southern plantations as is that of the turf to the coarsest Conestoga.

Whoever has had the good fortune to have seen the high strung and highly bred mules harnessed to the traveling equipages of the Spanish King dashing through the Puertadel Sol at a ten mile gait, or has encountered the interminable processions of gayly caparisoned mules, bearing the names of all the saints in the calendar, threading with unerring feet the dangerous defiles of the Pyrenees and the Sierra Morena, to the sound of innumerable tinking bells, will cease at once and forever to object to the mule on the score of his appearance; and whoever has seen the large, dark eyed, brown, dirty, ragged, but beautiful children of Andalusia gambolling as fearlessly and with as much impunity under the heels of the mules with which they were brought up as do the children in the tents of the Arab among the mares will be compelled to admit that with the same kind treatment the mule, too, will develop traits as near akin to humanity as the dog and the horse.

We are inclined to believe that well bred mules possess undeveloped qualities for both quick draught and the saddle, for which the general public is not inclined to give them credit, and we are convinced from actual observation that for light, quick draught over long distances and continuous from day to day, and for saddle gaits, mules out of thoroughbred mares by the best Maltese jacks are fully equal and perhaps superior to our average light draught and saddle horses.

We remember a pair of mules, bred by one of the Shelbys, in Kentucky, that drew a carriage containing five heavy men forty miles over an ordinary road in five hours without turning a hair or crack of the whip, and returned the next day with equal ease and in the same time.

In 1836 we saw on Red River, La., $700 paid for a saddle mule that could pace at the rate of ten miles an hour for hours together.

We have a friend in Rappahannock, Va., Tom Hughes, a regular son of Anack in size, six feet five in his stockings, big in proportion and tipping the beam at over 200 pounds, who for several seasons rode in the first flight to hounds hunting a country that was nearly all mountain on a mule that never made a misstep or refused a leap over the fence or wall.

F. G. S.

### Aboriginal Dwellings in Arizona.

An interesting discovery has been made by Mr. James Stevenson, of the United States Geological Survey in Arizona, where explorations have been carried on for some time. It will be remembered that some extensive villages of caves and houses built in the sides of cliffs were found in the same district a year or two ago, and more recent investigations have shown the existence of several others, differing in certain ways from those first observed.

The most curious of the newly discovered town formed a group of pits, about sixty five in number, sunk in the volcanic foot hill of the San Juan Mountains. Each dwelling consisted of a central cavity, oval in shape, and about twenty feet in its shortest diameter, with arched roof, and surrounded by three or four smaller apartments communicating with the central hall by passages, but entirely isolated from the adjoining habitations. Access to each of these groups of rooms was obtained through a square shaft, which had holes cut in its walls to serve as steps, and a groove in one side which answered for a chimney flue. The shaft entered at one side of the main hall, and the upper end was surrounded by a fence of loose stones, to guard against the entrance of unwelcome guests.

About fifteen miles from this singular town was found another, consisting of a large number of huts, built of stone, in a sort of horizontal crevice in the perpendicular wall of a deep canon. The houses stood in a single row, with the back against the rocky wall, the fronts and sides only being constructed of large stones laid in clay. A narrow path extended along the front of the houses, and the deserted groups formed almost a continuous line of houses for about five miles along the side of the canon. Many simple utensils of wood and stone were found in the huts, but no inscriptions or other indications of high civilization.

### The Art of Burglary.

MORALS AND METHODS OF AN ENTERPRISING HOUSEBREAKER.

"Never kill a man save in self defense; get caught rather than drop a man," was the prudent method of a celebrated cracksman. "It's only the tyro or the bungler who flourishes revolvers and quickly appeals to the bludgeon."

"What is the prime quality in your business?"

"Nerve—nothing else."

"That is the best method?"

"Boldness. Many a job have I done right before the eyes of the people; done it just as though it was the regular thing, and I was just where I ought to be. I have had my pal taking things out of a house when a couple of cops were walking by, and I stood with a pencil in my hand keeping tally of the things. They thought it was all right, as I looked right at them. I tell you a person wants to keep perfectly cool, and know what he is doing and what he is going to do, every time.

"The right kind of men are somehow lacking. They are either too timid or too rough. It wants a fine man, a real Damascus blade, to do a neat job. There are plenty of opportunities, if there were only the men to fill them. But I was speaking of chances. The people are asleep; you are awake. They are timid; you are perfectly cool. You know just what to do. You know just what they will do if they wake up. They don't know how many are in the house, nor where you are. Most people are cowards in the night. Without any odds you could get the best of them, but in the night, with the bugbear and the reality of a burglar in the house—and they have spent all the years of their lives in working up a dreadful fellow in their imaginations—in such a plight a man's house is like a foreign land to him, and he is a perfect stranger to the situation in his own home."

"Then you trust most to bewilderment and fear."

"No, we don't. A good job means getting in and out again without stirring things up. If it comes to the worst, then the dread and fear and confusion which we cause all help us, and sometimes the more fuss there is the easier we can get off."

"How do you feel when you are alone in a house at midnight running such terrible risks?"

"There, now, you have got about as much nonsense into that question as they usually do. In the first place, midnight is not the usual hour when a house is worked. Things are not so quiet then as they are two hours later. And then, if it were midnight what of it? Midnight, except to cowards, is not different from any other hour, only as it is a great deal safer for those like us. Alone in a house? It is a little shaky at times, but generally safe enough; but that isn't the way a house is generally worked There should be two, and three are better. Terrible risks? We don't think of it in that light. There is something always fascinating in the risk, and it isn't considered objectionable. What do we think? How do we feel? Now, look here; there isn't much time nor occasion for thinking and feeling out side the job to be done. Your sentimental chaps don't want to be prowling about nights on any of these delicate 'rackets.' The man who is going to stop in a bedroom of a strange house at 2 o'clock at night to consult his feeling had better keep out of that bedroom. The man who proposes to enter this profession wants to run slow on the thinking and feeling line, especially when on duty.'

A WRITER in a London trade paper says: 'In 'Sartor Resartus' there is mention of Dutch cows, which, during the wet season, may be seen grazing in jackets and petticoats of striped sacking in the meadows of Gouda, and one feels on reading it as if the assertion is incredible; yet in Sussex to day cows are carefully groomed and combed and their feet shod with double shoes. It is a fact of which plentiful proof could be given, that such care and consideration was often bestowed upon sheep in former times to make the wool grow finer and keep it from impurities. The Roman writers make particular mention of the 'soft' or 'covered' sheep of Greece and Asia, as being quite distinct from the *genus hirsutum* or *hirtum*—the coarse kind. The practice is said to have been very general among ancient sheep rearing nations, and according to Bochart the Talmud and another rabbinical book refer to the custom, stating that lambs soon after their birth were thus invested with garments fastened upon them with thongs and buckles. We have often considered that much of the disease among sheep arose from preventable cause, and that they were generally treated with too little care, although we should be far from advocating the use of sheep clothing after this manner.'

### LAUGHTER AND DEATH

There is no laughter in the natural world,
Of beast or fish or bird, though no sad doubt
Of their futurity to them unfuried
Has dared to check the mirth-compelling shout.
The lion roars his solemn thunder out
To the sleeping woods. The eagle screams her cry.
Even the lark must strain a serious throat
To hurl his blest defiance at the sky.
Fear, Anger, Jealously have found a voice;
Love's pain or rapture the brute bosoms swell;
Nature has symbols for her nobler joys,
Her nobler sorrows. Who had dared foretell
That only man, by some sad mockery,
Should learn to laugh who learns that he must die.

*—Poems of Protius.*

### EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

THEIR VALUE TO AGRICULTURISTS —WHAT CHEMICAL ANALYSES WILL DO.

*A Communication to the Balt. Day.*

SIR: One of the most useful agencies in promoting the interests of the agriculturist and, consequently, those of the entire community, which have been constituted within the past few years, is the establishment of experimental stations for the analyses of soils, minerals and commercial fertilizers, the latter of which have become such important articles of trade, and in the manufacture of which great frauds have been perpetrated by dishonest manufacturers, to the great loss of the farmer and planter, and which are only to be detected by the analysis of a competent and disinterested chemist. It is true that there are some who furnish a good and reliable article, but, unfortunately, there are others who do not.

It is not alone in the analyses of fertilizers, for the purpose of detecting fraud and ascertaining their adaptability to certain soils and to certain plants, their relative expense and their durability, that the experiment station is of value, especially when it is the adjunct of an agricultural college, which has land attached to it sufficient to permit experiments being made directly upon the crop, testing the truth or falsity of theory by the result of practice; but in its laboratory, the value of the different articles of food, as regards their muscle forming and fat-producing qualities, can be determined by analysis, and confirmed or refuted by their effect upon the stock of the farm, which should include, of course, horses, cattle and sheep. There are other duties to be performed by an experiment station, which it is unnecessary to detail, but all of which are carried out most efficiently by the experiment station of the State of Connecticut, attached to the college at Middletown.

The above remarks are called forth by noticing the proposition now before the Legislature to establish an experiment station on the property at Pikesville, Baltimore county, formerly used as an arsenal and donated to the State of Maryland by the United States, asking for a large immediate appropriation and an annual appropriation hereafter of a large amount. Now, in admitting the great benefit which will undoubtedly result from an experiment station, using the language of "A Farmer" to one of your contemporaries, "why not let the making of analyses and experiments in the properties of fertilizers, their effects upon different crops, their durability, their relative expense, as well as all other duties, as performed by the experiment station attached to the college at Middletown, Connecticut, be committed to the charge of an experiment station to be connected with the Maryland Agricultural College, in which the State already has a large interest and which has in its college buildings ample room or the laboratory of an experiment station, and a farm quite large enough for carrying on experiments in the use of fertilizers, etc., on a most extended scale?"

There has heretofore existed in some quarters a sentiment rather hostile to the State Agricultural College, but this feeling is on the decrease, owing largely to the fact that it is becoming known to the community that the college has a faculty, both president and professors, who are men of ability and energy, giving entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of the students who are now there, and who with proper encouragement will make the college all what its founders proposed it should be, and who would gladly assume the responsible duties of an experiment station if the State should deem it advisable to establish one. Independent of the great saving which would be accomplished by attaching the proposed experiment station to the State Agricultural College another object could be effected; that is, it would permit the Legislature to devote the Pikesville property to some laudable purpose. While the State has already a large interest in the Maryland Agricultural College, an institution to which an experiment station, as is contemplated, should naturally be attached, it certainly would not be wise legislation to occupy another property, and at a large additional expense, which could be used for some other desirable purpose. CORN PLANTER.

VISITORS at the Crystal Palace, London, are now amused and instructed with a giant electric microscope and a powerful electric light installation, which show a large number of familiar articles, such as snuff, lace, cheese, vinegar, water, and beer. A drop of water presents the most extraordinary monsters imagination can conceive. Serpents, crocodiles, worse dragons than St. George had to deal with, whirl about through their liquid element, striking terror to the hearts of all beholders. Salt and sugar are exhibited as densely populated, and even the most carefully filtered water is filled with black specks, which float rapidly about, giving an occasional eddying whirl which suggests vitality.


Mr. I. Carpenter, 403 Fourth avenue, New York, after running a gauntlet of eight years' rheumatism, used St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain reliever, by which he was entirely cured and has had no return of his complaint.



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