The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884. VOL. XXIII-NO. 10

ENTERPRISE

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT



1884. 1884.

On and after Monday, Feb'y 11, 1884, steamer

Enterprise

will make tri-weekly trips between Baltimore and Crumpton, running as follows:

Leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing and Round Top. Leave Chestertown at 5 P. M., stopping at Newnam's, Wilkin's and Quaker Neck. Leave Hooper's Wharf at 7 P. M., stopping at Corsica, Emory's and Earle's, in Corsica creek. Arriving at Baltimore at 11.30 p. m.

Returning, will leave Piers 12 and 13, Light Sreet wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Thursday night at 1 o'clock, and every Saturday afternoon at 2.30.

Pleasant accommodations for passengers.

The steam barge, A. J. WHITNEY, will leave Baltimore, piers 12 and 13 Light street wharf, for Ben's Point, every Friday at 10 o'clock A. M. Freight received Thursdays, and until 7 A. M. on Fridays.

We are also prepared to deliver freight at any point on Chester river and tributaries, per steamer A. J. Whitney and schooners Hattie Stark and Wm. S. Copes. Freight reasonable.

Address all communications to

CHAS. F. HARLEY, Sec'y,
Piers 12 and 13 Light street wharf, Balt.

W. D. BURCHINAL,
Feb. 14, 1884. President.

Chester River Steamboat Company

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

1884. *1884.*



To take effect Monday, June 9th, 1884,

The Steamer GEO. LAW

will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 12.30 P. M.

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

Steamer CHESTER

will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M., stopping at all the above landings; also, Round Top, Deep Landing, Spry's and Crumpton.

Leave Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M., and Chestertown at 7 A. M.

Steamer CORSICA

leaves Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at midnight for Centreville via Corsica creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 1 P. M.

Freight received daily.

GEO. WARFIELD
June 12, 1884. President.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

DAILY BOAT

—FROM—

To chester Beach



Steamer LOUISE

Will leave Tolchester at 10 A. M., and 5 30 P. M., daily.

Leave Baltimore, Pier 16, Light St., at 8.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 50 cents. Fare Each Way 40 cents.

WM. C. ELIASON,
May 29, 1884. MANAGER.

GardenSeed

Fresh and Reliable.

Large Variety

Gardeners will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

M. A. TOULSON,
March 27. DRUGGIST.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS

Plow Castings. Plow Castings.

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW and CASTINGS for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

THE MASSANETTA

MINERAL SPRING WATER,

Said to be a certain cure for Malaria, Chills and Fever, and all Blood Poisons. For sale by pint or gallon at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

June 19.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of sickness in my family, we have been compelled to retire from the Baking and Confectionery business. We take this method to return our sincere gratitude and thanks to the generous Public for their most flattering Patronage in the Past, and we would heartily recommend our successors in business, Mr. W. H. Blakeney, and knowing him as we do we bespeak for him, with the aid of the Public, success in his new business.

W. HUDGINS.

N. B.—Those delicious Vienna Rolls and Biscuit will be kept up to their old standard.

June 19—tf.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of 5 cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM.
March 27. Druggist.

First Class Work

GUARANTEED

BY THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM,

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

We are manufacturing some of the best work that was ever built in this State. We sell First-Class Work. If you want a Good Carriage it will be to your interest to buy of us as we are now—after Twenty years' experience—better able to suit you in every respect. Call and see our

Light Phætons, Brewster Spring Buggies, Dayton and Jump-Seat Carriages.

We do not offer this work in competition with the common shoddy work, but sell it on its merits, and our reputation.

All Kinds of Repairing Done Neatly

and with dispatch. We give special attention to painting up second-hand jobs. Those wanting a nice job of painting should give us a call.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Our WAGONS,

CARTS & DEARBORNS

Have a reputation throughout this Peninsula. We have sold them in New Castle county, Del., and in Cecil county, Md., and as far as Salisbury, Md. We have over ONE THOUSAND of these running to-day, and as far as our personal knowledge extends we do not know of twelve set of tyres cut in the whole of them. This is evidence enough of what kind of lumber we use in making them.

We could give you testimonials enough to fill one side of the *Chestertown Transcript* to establish this fact if it were necessary, but the public already knows of the standing of these goods.

We have justly earned the high reputation we hold as manufacturers by our manner of doing business—

We give our own personal supervision to every minutia in building;

We see that all lumber is well seasoned before it is used, and every other part is what it should be.

We do all kinds of

JOB-WORK & REPAIRS

furnish estimates for Bridge work, and repair all kinds of machinery.

We also sell

Plow Castings and Plows,

such as Wiley's, Concaves, and Minor & Horton's. These Castings are all ground and polished and sold cheap.

We also have on hand and make to order all kinds of

HARROWS,

Such as Twin and Double, and Single A's.

You will find a large lot of Single, Double and Three-horse Trees of the best hickory, well ironed; also, Plow Hames.

You will see by calling at our works that we have too much at stake to do mean or shoddy work.

Thankful for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same,

We are respectfully,

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
March 27, 1884.

Stoves! Stoves!

STOVES!

Our line of Cook and Heating Stoves is complete.

We guarantee every one we sell! Our New Emerald, Virginia Farmer Girl, New Regulator, Southern Girl, and New Charm Cook Stoves, cannot fail to do us credit, and the purchaser good service.

Our Ranges have been thoroughly tested and proven a blessing in our community. The leading names are: The Happy, The Maryland, Reliance, Clifton, Daisy and Cozy.

The Happy Cook or Range is for either wood or Coal, and in our judgment has no equal for good baking.

Our "Splendid"

FIRE PLACE HEATER

TAKES THE LEAD!

Every one sold gives entire satisfaction. We guarantee them.

Our stock of Heating Stoves comprises all the latest improvements and are elegantly finished.

Call and examine our stock and get prices.

JOEL R. CLEMENTS,
adjoining Kent Nat'l Bank.
Jan. 31, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS

And All Whom It May Concern

Having laid in a supply of the best quality of

SOFT COAL

for Threshing and for Blacksmiths' purposes, we are now prepared to supply your orders at a very small advance. All in want will do well to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We are also receiving a supply of good Anthracite Coal for family use, which we are offering at much lower figures now than the same can be bought later in the season. All in want will do well to order at once and secure present prices. A Good supply of seasoned

Hickory, Oak and Pine WOOD

constantly kept on hand. Give us a call and we are sure we can give you satisfaction.

Thankful for past favors we hope by strict attention to and by square business dealings to merit a continuance of the same.

Very respect. yours,

T. DEC. RUTH,
Chestertown, Md.
J. G. McINTIRE,
May 29, 1884. AGENT

T. D. GAMBRILL,

MUSIC TEACHER,

Voshell House, Chestertown.

References—Sanders & Stayman, Rev. J. T. Rosster, Baltimore, and C. M. Lucas, L. K. Stam and others, Chestertown.

Terms—$10 per session of ten weeks.

Piano and Organ tuning and repairing promptly attended to.

April 24, 1884—6m.

Spring Goods

—AT—

J. H. SIMPERS',

GLASS FRONT.

We have just received a large supply of spring goods, comprising in part

Dress Goods,

Percals, Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Cassimere, Cottonades, Flannels, Cheviots, Victoria Lawn, Piques, Swiss, Nainsook.

A full variety of

Hosiery and Gloves,

Hamburg Edging, Laces, Towels, Bed Spreads Shawls and Notions Generally.

SHOES

of all grades, from the cheapest to finest goods made to our order. Gent's and Boys' Calf English Ties, Congress Gaiters and Button Shoes. Ladies and Misses Pebble Button, Kid Button and Kid Fox Button Shoes, Children's Pebble Button, Kid Button and Solar Tipped Shoes.

Large assortment of Fine

Straw Hats.

for Men and Boys; also, common Straw Hats,

MATTING—Fancy, Check and White Matting to arrive.

CARPETS,

FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTH

GROCERIES,

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, &c.

With a full line of goods put at lowest prices, we are prepared to sell at prices to compete with the lowest. A call solicited.

April 10. J. H. SIMPERS.

W Register's

MARBLE WORKS

Chestertown, M

ALLOW ME to tender my sincere thanks for the past patronage of the public, and hope to receive their approval and patronage this present year. I am prepared to cut and finish every design in the marble business.

I have a very handsome assortment of my own finished

TOMBSTONES.

Some of the Latest Designs

HANDSOMELY FINISHED,

COPIED FROM THE LATE PARIS EXHIBITION:

A large assortment for children, different patterns, some as low as $6.00, lettering included. Some fifty different patterns for grown persons handsomely finished, some of them as low a $15.00, lettering included. Also, a fine line o different patterns, expressly for the

QUAKER BURYING GROUNDS,

ery thick and heavy and handsomely finished of the best marble.

Marble Posts, marble Vases with Pedestal, Marble Coping, Tombstones and monuments, of all sizes and styles.

Marble or Sandstone worked to order. I warrant all my work not to color or blister—time has no effect on it. I set up all of my work, thus relieving the purchaser of all trouble or risk.

Come one, come all, that are in want, and examine my work and learn my prices. I will be thankful. Don't send the money out of your own neighborhood.

Call and see me. I do not like to canvass for work, for I think it too sad a business to barter with relatives or friends.

My work can be seen in all the cemeteries of Kent and the adjoining counties.

March 11, 1881 W. REGISTER

COLIN F. STAM,

DRUGGIST,

PREPARES MEDICINES

from only the

Purest and Most Reliable Drugs

in the market.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN

—TO—

Physicians' Recipies,

Which are prepared in the

Most Skillful Manner

and in accordance with all the improved methods of Pharmacy.

Moderate Prices,

Absolute Accuracy, Neatness and Pharmaceutical skill are what we claim for our work.

Drug Store on corner—sign—Illuminated Mortar.

March 1, 1883.

AGENTS WANTED.

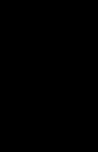
THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK CASE.

WITH INDEPENDENT SHELVES ADJUSTABLE TO BOOKS OF ANY HEIGHT.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT.

INVALUABLE TO

LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, EDITORS, BANKERS,



TEACHERS, MERCHANTS, STUDENTS, AND ALL WHO READ BOOKS.

MODELS FURNISHED

CHEAPEST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Made of iron, beautifully ornamented. Cannot warp nor shrink. Durable and convenient. A novel and handsome article of furniture. Sheives 16 inches square, each will hold a set of Appletons' Cyclopædia. Two sizes for table, three sizes for floor.

Holds more books in less space than any other device—rotates at a finger's touch. Send for descriptive price list.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Address, **BAKER, PRATT & CO.,**

School Furnishers, and dealers in everything in the Book and Stationery line.

19 Bond St., New York.

Send 25 cents for our New Illustrated Catalogue, with over 300 Illustrations of educational and useful articles.

March 13, 1884—20w.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles W. jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

STAIR RODS—CHEAP!
at LOUIS K. STAM'S

VERY BEAUTIFUL
line of Window Shades, very low
at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

HOPE H. BARROLL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Chestertown, d.

Prompt attention to the collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

Office opposite the Court House, on Main St. next door to the store of T. W. Eliason, Jr.

Feb. 1, 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.

Chster River Steamboat Company

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS

With every facility we are now prepared receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by

J. R. CLEMENTS, AGENT,
July 6, 1882—tf. Chestertown Granary

J. T. Twilley. H. M. Thomas.

COAL! COAL!

We have on hand a good article of SOFT COAL for Steam Threshers. Also, a good quality of Anthracite (White Ash) Coal, 2,240 lbs. to ton.

All persons in want of Coal will do well to call and see us before buying.

July 12—tf. J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.

68 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwall Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

COAL! WOOD! LIME!

TO those in need of COAL would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Having purchased from four to five hundred cords of the very best seasoned

Oak and Pine WOOD,

we flatter ourselves in saying that it cannot be beat in quality or length.

To those interested in LIME, HAIR, CEMENT &c., would do well to give us a call before buying, as we have bought at reduced prices. Give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours respt.,

J. D. BACCHUS.

Feb. 28—y.

J. ARMSTRONG. W. H. SPARKS.

ARMSTRONG & SPARKS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

SALOON ATTACHED,

146 LIGHT ST. WHARF,

Baltimore, Md.

Jugs and Demijohns a specialty. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 28, 1884.

LEVERING'S COFFEE.



Recognized as the Best.

Our Coffee is absolutely pure, not glazed or colored, and is selected from our large stock of Green Coffee, with special reference to its Drinking qualities. Glazing and coloring roasted Coffee adds to the weight and hides the imperfections, which is entirely against our interest as a consumer.

Ask your Grocer for LEVERING'S COFFEE, and take no other.

E. LEVERING & CO.
Established 1842.] Baltimore.

Send two 2-cent stamps for Levering's Coffee Cup and Saucer Plaque; (a large, original and beautiful design.)

April 17—3m.

ACME HALL,

the Palace Clothing Establishment of Baltimore,

Opens its doors to the public on April 5th, and extends to all lovers of fine Clothing a special invitation to look over its Goods. Our object is to supply gentlemen with such spring and summer Clothing they have hitherto been unable to procure except from Merchant Tailors, at exorbitant prices. We obviate all delays and chances of misfits that so frequently follow ordered goods, and we guarantee our garments fully equal, and even superior, to most measured work, at considerably lower figures.

The most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased with the Men's and Boys' Garments shown at

ACME HALL,
"The Mirror of Fashion,"
209 W. BALTIMORE ST.
Strictly One Price.

April 3, 1884.

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,

—FOR—

BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING

LOWEST PRICES

by J. B. SAPPINGTON,
May 22, 1884.

Question,

What shall I read?

Answer,

Examine Large Stock of Sea Side and Lovell's Libraries at

C. F. STAM'S DRUG STORE.

If you want any Books by *Mail*, send for a catalogue.

HER CROWN.

She had a song—a glorious song—to sing.
It echoed through her heart so sweet, so clear.
She longed with untold longing, that the world
The strange entrancing melody might hear.
But as they gathered 'round, the listening throng
In breathless silence, and with eager gaze,
The voice of children called; and, woman-like,
She turned to guide them into pleasant ways.

Before her vision floated scenes so bright
Autumnal tints and sunset skies grew pale
Beside them. As she took the painter's brush
That all might share the beauty, rose a wail;
Gaunt, starving faces pressed into her own,
Sad tear-filled eyes for help and comfort plead,
Leaving the canvas, straight she hastened forth
To cheer the downcast, give the hungry bread.

But while she turned another voiced her song,
With beauteous scenes another artist came;
The music and the painting blessed the world;
But ah! another wore her crown of Fame!
"And was the song, the brightness, mine in vain?"
She cried: "Thy talents, Lord, have I cast down?
Oh, pardon, if I disobeyed the Word,
Which saith, 'Hold fast; let no man take thy crown.'"

While yet she prayed a radiance seemed to fall,
And, like a golden cloud, fill all the place,
No more she sorrowed. Now a sacred peace
Possessed her soul and lighted up her face.
Fame's crown grew tarnished, its bright jewels dim;
But lo! descending from the home above
An angel came, and placed upon her brow
A never-fading crown—the crown of Love.

JULIA A. TIRREL.

LIFE IN HOLLAND.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE AND SOME OF THEIR CURIOUS CUSTOMS.

The man is "lord of all" in Holland, and woman is almost without the shadow of estimation. He is a sort of bear, tame and good-natured, but still full of the bruin element. His countrywomen are actually afraid of him, especially when outside of their own door. Not that the men are dangerous, for rarely is it heard that the bears have bitten. Look out in the street, and you will see that the ladies walk in the road and the gentlemen on the sidewalk. Always so, no matter how muddy or dusty the road is, or how many teams are passing. Watch them, and you cannot help but notice that the gentlemen and ladies never speak to each other on the street. That would be a breach of etiquette that society would hardly pardon.

Even when a man meets his wife he is not permitted to ask what he shall bring home for dinner! The gentleman bows first, the same as in France, and a lady may have bows from men whose names she does not even know. And the bowing is a marvel! The forehead almost touches the knees in the act, and there is no half-way work about it—no nodding or a sweeping touch of the hat to supplement that intense bow. Everybody bows, then take off their hats to one another and profoundly bow. Your friend's coachman or lackey does the same toward you as his master does, and the servants are just as polite to each other. A lady is bowed to by all the friends of her father, husband or brother, and your housemaid's friends as well. Every man bows to the house of his lady acquaintances when he passes; bows, smiles and raises his hat, no matter whether the ladies are visible or not. If they are visible they return the bow with an over-polite bend of the whole body.

A lady is never known to pass a club house or a knot of men on the street. If she is obliged to pass up a street where there is a club she does not dare to brave the dreaded windows, but will cross the street until she is past the house, and then cross back again. I have seen a lady of my acquaintance make the round of several streets to avoid a club house, being at the time in a great hurry to reach an apothecary, whose shop was next beyond the club. If a lady, alone, or accompanied by other ladies, must needs enter a confectionery, a library, or other places where men will naturally go, and finds a gentleman or two there, she will retire as precipitately as if she had seen a case of smallpox. The men know this, but unless my lord, the man, has quite finished his business, he will not retire. The lady retreats in a most undignified manner, and the human bear finishes his book or chocolate, even though the lady is waiting at the door for him to leave.

But a change comes over the woman at home. No longer is she the afraid body of the street. She has at hand the kettle of hot water, the flat-irons and other articles of defense that a woman can use if necessary, and no longer does she fear the bears. She is quite "at home." She does not put herself to any trouble for the sake of her guests. In the morning she never dresses for breakfast, but comes to the table en demi-toilette, her hair on the crimping pins, a calico gown loosely buttoned over skirts by no means new, with no collar, her shoes unbuttoned, and frequently without stockings. After breakfast it is quite a while before she gets dressed, and meantime, if she receives callers, she goes into the parlor in her breakfast toilet. Gentlemen never think of coming to the morning meal unless in full dress, or at least well-dressed and clean, yet they never remonstrate with their untidy wives or daughters.

But the social etiquette is not to be compared to that of the table. If the one is ludicrous the other is supremely droll. It is amusing to see the people eat. They take their plateful as soon as they are helped and cut it up into morsels. Then they lay the knife in front of the plate, and, leaning on the table with their left hand, proceed to eat all with the fork. I never saw food eaten otherwise except that some deserts are shoveled with the spoons instead of the fork, two spoons laying with knife and fork at each plate. All this is etiquette. Beside the plate a hand-rest is sometimes placed, for it is necessary that one should half recline on the table! There is no such thing as changing cover, and, be the course two or twenty, they are served on the same plate, and the same knife, fork and spoon are used. The napkins are kept in service until the washerwoman has to meet a big bill for soap!

One supper at which I was a guest I shall always remember. At 9 o'clock the hostess left the cardboard spread the tablecloth and placed the dishes. Then she brought out a spirit lamp, which she lighted with a match from the match-box on the table, and having ground some coffee in a little hand mill, she set the cafetiere over the lamp, where it boiled merrily during the meal. The bread came out in a loaf and in a long basket, and was cut into thick slices, and so passed around. The butter was in a little round earthen pot, each person scraping out with his own knife as much as he wanted for each piece of bread.

The cheese came to a table in a similar pot, and was also scraped and eaten spread on the bread over the butter. Near the bread basket, on a round tray, was a partly cut loaf of brown bread, and slices of three or four kinds of cake including the invariable fruit cake. Preserves were placed on the cloth in a shallow dish, and it was passed around. The milk fresh from the Diary, was drawn for the coffee from a jug that, in the absence of a sideboard, naturally reposed on a mat my lady's side. After the meal a china wash bowl was brought out and the dishes washed on the tea table by the mistress, who used the snowiest of serviettes, and neither spilt a drop nor wet her fingers. While the dishwashing was going on the family and guests remained sitting.—*Correspondence Springfield Republican.*

Pioneer Pluck.

Nineteen years ago this season an enterprising Irishman and his wife started for Pike's Peak, with thousands of others, from the States. The young couple hailed from Pittsburg, Pa., and after tarrying a few days in Denver started for Russellville, near the head waters of Cherry Creek. This point was then, as now, a great attraction for gold seekers, prospectors and others. Arriving there with a slender outfit of provisions and tools, David McShane and his wife, the subjects of this sketch, concluded to proceed a little farther toward the setting sun. They looked the country over carefully and decided to take up a homestead on the beautiful Monument Creek. Although it was six miles from the nearest settlement, yet the prospective advantages overruled the present, and in a short time a rude home was built, a crop put in and preparations made for the coming winter. As time passed on four sturdy children came to gladden this home in the far West, neighbors settled within a few hours' ride and the pioneer's cabin was made to resemble the home they had left in the East as far as possible. The McShanes prospered, and as the time wore on became noted for considerable possessions. In 1868 a band of Cheyennes and Arapahoes swept through the country, killing the defenseless, burning houses and driving off stock. At this time the father was absent at Colorado City, attending to necessary business. The predatory savages swept down from Russellville, where they had established a camp, upon the home of the devoted couple.

But here they met an unexpected obstacle. Mrs. McShane had learned to handle a rifle, and on the approach of the Indians she collected the children, barricaded the doors and windows, and waited patiently for results. Near the house were some small stacks of hay, and in a field was the live stock, consisting of horses and cattle.

The Indians circled around the place, keeping out of range of the defenders, as it was easy for them to see the house was occupied. Finally they sent forward a messenger, who imperatively demanded a surrender, promising all sorts of pleasant things. The reply was a rifle shot, and then another, telling them that there were determined defenders in the barricaded place. They knew that the country behind them was aroused, and that at any moment an attack could be expected in the rear. McShane's prowess as a marksman was well known, and after a council, the attacking party decided to move on, not before, however, collecting all the stack of horses and driving them off. To prevent this Mrs. McShane was powerless, and was only too well content that the hay stacks and house were not burned.

The Oldest Paper in the World.

The oldest paper in the world known is certainly the *Acta Populi Roma Divona*, of which there is still one number extant of the year 186 B. C., of which the following is a translation: 'On the 29th of March, Consul Livinius has exercised the governing power to-day. A violent storm occurred in the course of this day, the lightning struck an oak soon after noon, near the Velian Hill, and split it into several pieces.—A disturbance took place at an inn with the sign of the Bear, close to the Janiculum. The landlord has been seriously wounded. The Edile Titinius has condemned some retail butchers for selling meat to the people which had not been inspected by the authorities. The fines have been devoted to the erection of a chapel to the goddess. The moneychanger Ausidius, whose office bears the sign of the Cimbrian shield, absconded with a considerable sum. He was pursued and has been arrested. He still had on him all the stolen money. The Prætor Fontejus sentenced him to restore the money immediately to those by whom he had been entrusted with it. The brigand chief Dennipho, who was arrested by the Legate Nerva, was crucified to-day.' The world was not so different in those days.

The Public Schools.

The summer vacation being near at hand, the public schools are giving closing exhibitions and awarding prizes for scholarship. These are always very interesting occasions, and no one who assists at them can fail to be impressed with the readiness and aptness of the pupils, and especially with their apparent drill and discipline.

If the School Commissioners wish to get praises for our school system and compliments for themselves, they have only to invite people to witness these ceremonies. Everything runs smoothly and with an admirable order, and the boys and girls make a very creditable appearance.

The observer, however, is likely to be surprised to find the graduating class no larger, though the total number of pupils in the school is so great. He learns, on inquiry, that the classes diminish in size as the course advances, and that only a small part of those who enter the primary school go through to the end. The mass of the scholars never get the fancy polish which is displayed by the graduates at these closing exercises. They have had to content themselves with less instruction, and have departed from school to earn their living long before the course was completed.

The great demand is for primary instruction. Besides, much that is done in the superior schools is for show and embellishment merely, and for such ornamentation the rub of children, of course, have no time. All they want is a substantial foundation. And those who remain to receive the fancy touches often get the polish only at the expense of solid training.

The truth is that what shows best on exhibition day and excites the most applause is likely to be just that which is merely superficial and cannot last. So far as their life work is concerned, it is of little or no value to the pupils, and may do them positive damage because of their overestimate of its importance and desirability. They may really have been better prepared for their career when they left the primary school knowing a few things well than they are now with all the fancy accomplishments by which they have been taught to set so much store. They may have sacrificed thoroughness and habits of thorough work to get the polish and smartness which make so attractive a show before the crowd.

Now, as a plain matter of fact, do employers count it very much in a boy's favor that he has completed the course of the public grammar school? Do they expect to find him more valuable because of the training than one who has not been so long in a public school? It is more probable that they would prefer the lad for whose instruction the city had spent less. Experience has taught them that a boy's force may have been weakened by the distractions of a multiplicity of tasks during his later years of school life.

All this comes from the successful attempts of educational experimenters and hobby riders to introduce novelties which destroy the original simplicity of the public school course, and from the present necessity of making the grammar schools nurseries for the colleges which weigh so heavily on the whole educational system.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Yellowstone Park.

This park—wonderland as it is called—large as a European principality, has been but partially explored; and new discoveries are sure to be made. I have the assurance from competant and trustworty men, that, since shooting at game is prohibited, the lakes will soon be alive with wild geese, ducks swans, and other water fowl, and the meadows and plains full of Buffalo, deer, antelope, elk, and the wild big horn sheep, with bears also, unless they are excepted from the order preventing the killing of game.

The present roads are to a large extent unwisely laid out, the engineering very defective, and the construction atrocious; but the government has lately put the roads under the charge of Lieutenant Kingman, who is said to be a very competent engineer. We met him in the park. He is a young man of agreeable manners, intelligence, and energy, and much may be expected from his New England industry and ambition of success.

There can be no doubt that increasing numbers will visit this interesting region as the facilities of transit and hotel accommodations increase; and it is to be hoped that scientific men will be able before long to satisfy themselves and the world as to whether the geysers and boiling pools come of the chemical action of water upon lime and other minerals, or from internal fires kept burning in the earth.

As you drive through the park you will see miles upon miles of thick, tall forest, covering an area of more than a hundred thousand acres, in which every tree is dead, not a living branch or leaf appearing. The trees stand thick and upright, their limbs firm, and the fine bushy spray nearly perfect even to the ends of their branches; their color is ashy white, and in the moonlight they seem like forest corpses standing erect where the blast of death had struck them all at once. On many hillsides you will see forests longer dead, prostrate by the winds, covering the ground thickly as wheat-straws on a cradled field.

You need not travel to Yellowstone lake to catch trout in a cold stream, and boil them in a pool, without changing your tracks; you can do it on the banks of the Gardner river, within two miles of the Mammoth Hotel.—"*Fifth Avenue to Alaska.*"

VALENCIENNES lace is a more dressy trimming on Swiss muslin dresses than the Oriental.

THE latest fashionable horror for bonnet trimming is a toad, that looks as ugly as life.

FOR ME ONLY.

I was climbing after a rosebud
That grew a little too high,
Though I stood on tiptoe to reach it,
When I heard him passing by.

He held in his hand a lily,
He stopped and gave it to me,
But I thought of the rosebud hanging
High up on the trellis tree.

So I only took it a moment,
And pressed its petals apart,
Inhaling one breath of the fragrance
That lay in its golden heart.

Then I gave it back again, saying:
"Look there, where my neighbor stands
Waiting for just such a plaything
To hold in her dainty hands."

He turned and went from me slowly,
Like one who silently grieves,
And all the green path behind him
Was strewn with white lily leaves.

London Society.

The Greely Relief Party.

The two advance vessels of the Greely relief expedition have probably reached Smith Sound. People who thought the expedition set out too early forgot that William Baffin, who discovered the sound in 1616, was near Littleton Island in his fifty-six ton ship before the end of June, and that such Arctic authorities as Clements Markham and Dr. Kane believed that explorers should reach the edge of the middle pack before the close of May. The Greenland whalers have often demonstrated that this great ice field in Melville Bay, the only serious obstacle on the way to Smith Sound, can be crossed in May or early in June by skirting along the shore ice. Nearly a month before Greely sailed from St. Johns in 1881 fourteen whalers had passed Melville Bay, and in 1872 Budington's Polaris party were picked up in the bay by a whaler three weeks before the relief steamer sailed from New York.

It is possible that Commander Schley has before this learned the fate of Greeley and his men, if they reached Littleton Island. The chances, however, are rather against Greely's having left Discovery Harbor. Successful sledge journeys over long distances have never been made in the fall by Smith Sound explorers. Excellent authorittes, like Dr. Bessels and Major Feilden, believe that Greely could not have made the journey last fall, owing to the formidable nature of Smith Sound ice and the advancing darkness. It does not seem probable, either, that a party of men who have lived three years where the Arctic night is 140 days long were well prepared in April and May this year to battle with the obstacles that wore out Haye's fresh sledgemen in the spring of 1851, and limited them to an advance of three miles a day. Greely will, in all probability, have to be sought at Lady Franklin Bay.

The Thetis and the Bear have probably had no difficulty in communicating with the Esquimaux, who live along the Greenland coast, and who perhaps have valuable information. They can always be be found in the Spring at Cape York, and also seventy miles further north, in Whale Sound, a favorite resort of the seal, and hence popular with the natives, who have several little settlements there. These aborigines, who number, all told, less than 200 persons, have rendered valuable services to three American expeditions, and their good will and asssistance may be useful this summer.

It is not likely that the Alert can carry out the entire programme prepared for her by Commander Schley and Mr. William E. Chandler. She was expected to convoy the coal transport from Upernavik to Foulke Fiord, arriving there about July 1, and then to send a sledge party to examine the coast of Greenland as far north as Humboldt Glacier. All Arctic travellers know that the sledging season in Smith Sound is over before July. Rotten ice stopped Haye's sledge at Lady Franklin Bay on May 18, and he returned to his ship with great difficulty. June sledging parties have always met with partial or total failure. By July the sound is generally filled with the floating pack, which puts an end to sledging or boating expeditions.

While Commander Schley is anxiously watching the coast of Grinnel Land and waiting for the west winds that are likely to open leads northward along that coast, it is probably immaterial whether the Greenland shore above Lifeboat Cove is examined or not. Greely could hardly get there in any event, and it is difficult to see why he should wish to do so. The Esquimaux themselves never venture into that region except to hunt bears, and then only at times of dire extremity.

We may reasonably expect to hear news from the expedition early in October, either by the return of the entire party of by the arrival at St. Johns of the Alert. The fact seems to have been generally overlooked that the Thetis and Bear were provided with complete scientific outfits. Three of their officers were recently on duty at the Smithsonian Institution under training for scientific work. They were instructed to take such observations as would not interfere with the main object. If they have to winter north, a contingency which there are good grounds for hoping will not occur, they will make the eighth meteorological station that has occupid Smith Sound. In fact, the lives of the Greely party were needlessly risked in a locality that has been favored more frequently with scientific stations than any other high northern latitude.

Company Shops.

Mr. M. M. Shoffner, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, Company Shops, Alamance Co., N. C., writes, he has used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, cuts, swelled ankles and knees, pains in the back and sore-throat. One or two applications in each case has always cured, and he believes the Great German Remedy is the best in the world. "As long as I can get it," he adds, "I never intend to be without it."

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