The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1877. VOL. XIII.—NO. 3.

LUMBER!!

Building Materials of all Kinds.

Weatherboarding, Framing, Shingles, Flooring, Laths, Bricks, Lime & Hair, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Mouldings &c.

White, Virginia and Carolina Pine.

Fencing, Fence Posts, and Cant Rails.

Lumber Dressed and Undressed.

Farmers and Builders, Look to your Interests.

Everything at Bottom Prices.

LUMBER-YARD and Office on WILLIS STREET, near the Depot.

The subscriber informs the public that he has a full line of building material and fencing particularized above, which he is offering at city prices. He particularly invites a call from all wanting lumber, satisfied that he can please all as to PRICE and QUALITY.

John A. Arringdale.

Easton, Sept. 20th 1876 1y.

Soluble Sea Island GUANO

A complete manure for all crops, especially for

WHEAT,

Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphates and POTASH SALTS.

Manufactured by R. W. L. RASIN & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR SALE BY DANIEL LLOYD,

Agent for Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

June 26, 1877-3m

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133

1115 Chestnut Street and 133 North Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!

40,000 PAIRS OF CORSETS.

EVERY DESIRABLE QUALITY AND PRICE, FROM 50c TO $10 PER PAIR.

ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

R. WELTY'S Double Bone Corsets at $2.25, $2.50 and $2.40. Reduced from $3 and $3.25.

FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, from 60c to $5.40.

HAND-MADE CORSETS, from 50c to $10.

THOMPSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS, at 50c, $1.00, $1.25, $2.25, $3 and $4.

GLOVE FITTING VENTILATING CORSETS for summer, at greatly reduced prices.

THE "COQUET" CORS CESSET, at $1 and upwards.

MRS. MOODY'S Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets, all qualities, at prices just reduced, at $3.25, $3.35 and $4.25. Beware of lower-priced and greatly inferior goods, being sold as the best Moody Corset. Nursing Corsets at $1.65 and $2.25.

MAD. FOY'S Corset Skirt-Supporters much below former prices. $1 and upwards.

MR. MARTIN'S Celebrated Corsets, highly improved and priced reduced to $1.50 and $1.60.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, in Drab and White, at very low prices, from 50c to $2.25.

FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSETS, reduced from $2.50 to $5; all greatly reduced in prices.

CORSET CLASPS at 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c per pair. LADIES' FORKS at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, &c.

WE HAVE EIGHT styles of $1 Corsets, including Worcester and Hamilton, the best Corsets at the prices EVER SHOWN in the AMERICAN MARKET.

UNDERGARMENTS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MUSLIN SUITS, Night Dresses, Chemises, Toilet Sacques, Corset Covers, Aprons, &c., all greatly reduced in prices. Our Undergarments are unequalled in quality, variety or cheapness by any other establishment in Philadelphia, and special attention is asked to our stock. Call and see them.

HOOP SKIRTS AND NEW TRAIL BUSTLES.—We call special attention to our new styles of "Champion" Combination, Princess, and all other desirable styles of Hoop Skirts, from due to $2. Our own make and Eastern makes. Also to our complete line of Trains Bustles, to be sold cheaper than any other house. Our $1.50 Trains reduced to $1, and other prices reduced.

We are at all times prepared to offer Complete Assortments of the above Specialties, from the finest to the lowest grades, at PRICES that will at all times compare with the LOWEST PRICES ever offered by any others. Purchasers can save time and money by examining our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Terms Cash and One Price only at each Store. Wholesale Warehouse, 1115 Chestnut and 133 North Eighth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133

June 26, 1877-4m

Farmers and Merchants

The Schooners

Clara M. Leonard

and

Annie M. Leonard

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting on cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. The boats are new and built of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain brought at lower than the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouses, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, a continuance of the same.

O. B. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dock street, Easton.

may 8, 77—1y

Wall Brushes

A FULL line of Wall Brushes, and at very low prices to be had at

Henry & Goldsborough.

Ridgway House

COR. MARKET AND FIFTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 11, 1877.

Prices Reduced to Suit the Times.

THE undersigned begs leave to state to his many friends and patrons that he has reduced the rates of Board at the Ridgway House. The convenient location to the wharf and street cars, make it a desirable stopping place, for all connected with the Produce, or other business. It is well known for its good rooms, excellent table, obliging and attentive servants, and no pains will be spared to make it a home for all who may favor it with their patronage. Terms, $2 per day. Dinners 50 cents each.

W. L. BUTTERWORTH & CO., Proprietors.

apr17,77-tf

Crude Carbolic Acid

An article of undoubted merit. Kills Vermin dead. For Sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

TRAPPE, Talbot Co., Aug. 8, 1877.

In presenting to the Farmers the present season

PATAPSCO GUANO

And Patapsco Grange Mixture,

I have the advantage of practical personal experience, and the testimony of all my friends who have used them; and I recommend them without hesitation; being sure that nearly all that the high grade and high priced manures, I find these mentioned above have paid me; heretofore and they are much lower in price, lower than any similar grades and of uniform quality and fine drilling condition.

The record made by these Guanos will doubtless my sales of last year, and I rely on my friends to give me timely notice of their wants. The certificates appended will show the opinion of *Patapsco and Grange Mixture* in this locality, and knowing the Company as well as I do, I can guarantee that the same standard will be maintained.

JOHN K. CAULK.

The Proof.

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture and Genuine alone by itself on my land is the best for years, and although the Peruvian cost so much more, the Grange Mixture did me quite as much good. My yield was about 25 bushels per acre. *W. J. TRAVEL.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange and Peruvian Guano and Grange Mixture; your Dressing if there was any difference in yield, I could not detect it, was doing quite as well as the other. Both used in equal quantities.

THOS. A. LEONARD.

John K. Caulk:—The Grange Mixture purchased of you paid me handsomely. It is a first-class manure. *W. H. PARROTT.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture broadcast, and my yield was 16 bushels for one seeded. *JAS. K. LEONARD.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—Patapsco Grange Mixture is decidedly the best manure I have ever used. With an application of 300 pounds per acre, I have made the best crop of wheat ever made on the land, and the grass is magnificent.

E. W. NORRIS.

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture, and am satisfied that it is as good, to say the least, as any I have ever used; upon thin orchard land I obtained 15 bushels for one seeded. My grass, where I used Grange Mixture, is far ahead of any I have ever seen, and the yield of wheat was large for the character of land. *SOLOMON HULLIKIN.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture upon corn land, and have never made so much wheat upon the same land. It threshed out about 20 bushels to the acre.

R. E. ROBS.

McDaniel's, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used the Patapsco Grange Mixture on my crop of wheat last fall. My crop was about 22 bushels per acre, on corn land, the land being thin having just raised from it a very large crop of corn. I attribute my success partly to the use of the Keller drill, though in seeding my fertilizer, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. I think it paid at least 300 per cent. on money invested in it.

WM. E. LOWE.

Wittman's July, 1877.

I used Patapsco Guano, 200 lbs per acre, and my yield is 850 bushels, from 43 seeded. I do not hesitate to say that this is the best fertilizer I have ever used, as the largest yield obtained from the same land for many years was 425 bushels. *JAS. T. WRIGHTSON.*

Wittman's, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used both Patapsco Guano and Patapsco Grange Mixture, I could see no difference whatever between them. My crop was a little over 20 bushels per acre.

HUGH DAWSON

I put my wheat in with the drill about the middle of October, ground very wet, so much so, it was impossible to properly prepare it; I used both Patapsco and Patapsco Grange Mixture, and am not prepared to say which did the most good, both doing so well; from 54 acres of fallow, using 400 lbs Patapsco per acre, I got 800 bushels of wheat, and think the same worm out is short about 100 bushels. From 35 acres of corn land, using Patapsco and Grange Mixture side by side, I obtained 800 bushels, or about 20½ bushels per acre from fallow, and 22½ bushels from corn land, the best yield I have had on this land, and I do not hesitate to repeat my former endorsement of these manures, as they are first-class in every particular. *WM. L. WRIGHTSON.*

Wittman, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used half and half of your Patapsco and Patapsco Grange Mixture. I think the Patapsco the best I ever used, and believe the Grange equally as good in proportion to price. I have used More Philips, Rhodes, Turner's Excelsior, and many others.

JAMES SETH M'D.

St. Michaels, July 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used Patapsco and Patapsco Grange Mixture, applying 175 lbs on my best land, and 200 on thin land, per acre, in the drill. My yield was 25 bushels per acre, of excellent quality. *J. E. McDANIEL.*

Bay Hundred, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used Patapsco Guano on my wheat last fall, and am satisfied the fertilizer paid me handsomely. I have threshed, and the fertilized wheat yielded 50 per cent. more than where none was used. Actual measurement. *JAMES M. DUNCAN.*

JOHN K. CAULK,

Agent for Trappe District.

FRANK G. WRIGHTSON,

Agent, Bay Side.

aug21-2m

To Farmers and Merchants

On Choptank River.

Steamer Ruggles

Choptank River and Baltimore.

WE take pleasure in announcing that we have placed the good Steamer *RUGGLES*, Capt. Townsend, upon the Choptank River, for Freight Best as and from Baltimore, and we solicit the patronage of farmers and others to sustain the enterprise. This is exclusively a Freight Line for the transportation of Grain, Fruit, Truck, Merchandise, &c., at reasonable rates. A good wharf has been secured in Baltimore, foot of Commerce street, for delivery and receiving freight. The *RUGGLES* will leave Chapman's River on *MONDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*, leaving Connolly's Point at 10 A. M., and touching at Bruce's Landing, Oxford Point, Kingston, Howes Point, Reg Island, Lloyd's Wharf, Bedford's Wharf, Cliff, Cabin Creek, Johnson Point.

WILL LEAVE BALTIMORE ON *TUESDAYS* and *SATURDAY* evenings.

Every effort will be made to satisfy the patrons of the Steamer and merit success.

WM. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

WM. E. TURNER, Agt. on the Choptank.

Baltimore, August 8th, 1877.

All Summer Goods Reduced.

Profit no Object

FROM this date, we will offer all Summer Goods, at much less than cost, to quickly reduced rates.

Among the goods are fine Cashmere Robes, Alpacas, reduced from $5 to $3 and other goods cheap in proportion.

M. M. Higgins.

jly31

PROPOSALS FOR LOANS.

THE Board of Directors of the W. P. B. L. A. of Talbot county give notice that APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS from the Association may be made in writing to the Secretary, or other officer, at any time, and will be acted upon at their regular meetings, on every alternate Tuesday night. By order of Board,

C. O. SYERLE, Secretary.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, mouth tastes bad, bowels costive, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR of MEDICINE.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

AN HYPOTHICAL Preparation of Medicinal Virtues, Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath and in nearly every case it comes from dyspepsia, and that is nearly always caused by torpid liver. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

PILES!

How many suffer terribly day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, for the sweet relieving balm Piles. Relief is ready to the hand of whoever may find with will try Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a mild but effectually the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is no drastic cathartic purge, but a gentle laxative to health.

CONSTIPATION

Should not be neglected as a trifling ailment, inducing the worst of all diseases, viz: Constipation, irregularity of the bowels, and may be relieved from all distress and the way effects of serious danger. It is quite as effectually to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE

Is a disease which occasions great misery, the disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, take Simmons Liver Regulator or Medicine. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all druggists.

octl0,76-1yr

MACKINAW HATS.

I have on hand a full line of Mackinaw Hats, which I will sell at the lowest market price, for cash or country produce, both in price and quality, with any to be found elsewhere.

A full line of *Straw goods* of every variety of quality, shape and color, at very low figures. My specialty is *Hats*. At Benton's old stand.

Feb. H. Lauthroop.

PROPOSALS FOR LOANS.

THE Board of Directors of the W. P. B. L. A. of Talbot county give notice that APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS from the Association may be made in writing to the Secretary, or other officer, at any time, and will be acted upon at their regular meetings, on every alternate Tuesday night. By order of Board,

C. O. SYERLE, Secretary.

KELLER'S VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS

Why we become Sick

Aside from hereditary predisposition to many diseases, there are four prominent causes of much of human disease, and these are: Impure air, which causes poisoning of the Blood and Pulmonary diseases; unhealthy water, which is a great source of Typhoid and kindred fevers; improper food, which is the cause of Stomachic and Intestinal derangement; and sudden changes of climate and temperature, which induce congestive disorders. Thus, the absolute essentials of life are often charged with the principles and poisoned with the germs of disease and death. Whenever the proportional principles of the Blood become disturbed from any of the causes named, impoverishment or poisoning of this fluid follows; if the digestive organs act abnormally, Dyspepsia and its distressing effects manifest themselves; any cause that tends to excite the unusual action of the Liver is certain to produce Bilious diseases; and whenever there is a torpidity or sluggishness of the bowels,—Constipation, with its host of attendant evils, establishes itself.

From these universally accepted truths it becomes comparatively easy to explain Why We Become Sick. By neglecting the laws of nature, and eating unsuitable food, or eating wholesome food in an improper manner; by abundant drinking at meals, by many other improprieties of eating and drinking, and particularly by that one health-destroying habit peculiar to the American people—rapid eating—Indigestion or Dyspepsia is established with all of its distressing consequences; immediately the Blood lowers its standard and begins to deposit its impurities in the weakest parts of the system, causing all manner of discomfort and diseases according to the degree of impurity and the point of deposit. The great organs become involved; the Brain feels the baleful influence; the Liver, the Spleen, the Heart, the Lungs, the Kidneys, the Skin—all are affected, and unless the impurity be removed, the whole volume of the Blood will become so poisoned that existence will be impossible.

How to Cure Sickness

Nature's method of purification and consequent cure is founded on the rational principle of judicious purgation; and when it is considered that the best physicians prefer the practice of attention to the stomach and bowels as preliminary (and often the only) treatment of disease, it is not difficult to perceive that a remedy possessing all the requisites of a purgative and alterative, in addition to other and valuable remedial influence, must obtain for itself more than ordinary consideration and favor. Our remedy combines every quality required for the treatment of disease, on the above named rational principle. It is a pleasant Cathartic, active or gentle, according to the dose; it is a Blood purifier, toning and enriching this fluid by its alterative property; its action on the Liver is soothing and certain, promoting the Biliary secretions; it is a safe and reliable Emmenagogue, acting specifically upon the uterine system; it affords the greatest attainable relief in Dyspepsia, and cures whenever used in every case; and in conjunction with hygienic means is the best preventive of Constipation that can be suggested.

From the above it would then appear that the simplest method to cure sickness is that one which combines judicious purgation with physical sustenance, and the observance of hygienic measures; the head should be kept cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open; and when treating diseases on the principles exhibited in the manual referred to below (which every one should read) the stomach should be sustained (nourishing and strengthening) food of the kind adapted to the complaint while the remedy is removing the disease.

To Prevent Sickness.

The pronounced opinions of the ablest Therapeutists indicate that most diseases are the direct result of vitiated Blood; and as their successful treatment of disease is founded on the principle and practice of eliminating this blood poison by judicious purgation, so this same principle, by reasonable adaptation to any case, is the surest means to prevent disease.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are an absolute preventive of diseases caused by impurity of the Blood, of Liver diseases, of Diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, etc. Its corrective influence will prevent or shorten attacks of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Uterine disorders, Fever and Ague and all that numerous class of diseases induced by malarial poison. To prevent disease, then, purify the blood if needed by using a reliable alterative and purgative; this combined with the observance of hygienic directions, will establish a condition of body in which health will be the rule and disease the exception. A careful perusal of the "Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine," will fully illustrate the subject of which the above is a mere outline, and will clearly indicate the method of using Keller's Vegetable Life Drops. To be had at Drug Stores or sent to any address on receipt of 3 cent stamp, by W. L. KELLER, Chemist, Baltimore, Md.

Novelties:

New and Attractive!

AT THE LADIES

Popular Millinery

AND

FANCY GOODS STORE

Mrs. M. A. Stewart.

THE largest and most desirable stock of Goods in my line ever displayed in Easton. Our Grand Opening every day in the week. New Style Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c. Also, a full line of New styles of Bonnets just received, and ready for inspection, both trimmed and untrimmed.

DEMOREST PATTERNS in Spring and Summer.

Mrs. M. A. Stewart.

Steamboat Hall, at their wharf, which runs regularly.

WOMAN AND WINE.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Pop went the gay cork flying,
Sparkled the bright champagne,
By the light of the day that was dying,
He filled up their goblets again.
Let the last best toast be woman,
"Woman, dear woman," said he;
"Empty your glass, my darling,
When you drink to your sex with me."

But she caught his strong brown fingers,
And held them tight as in fear,
And through the gathering twilight
Her fond voice fell on his ear,
"Nay, ere you drink, I implore you,
By all that you hold divine,
Pledge a woman in tear-drops,
Rather, by far, than in wine.

By the woes of a drunkard's mother,
By his children, who hide his head,
By the fate of her whose beloved
Looks on the wine when 'tis red,
By the kisses changed to curses,
By tears more bitter than brine,
By many a fond heart broken,
Pledge no woman in wine.

What has wine brought to woman?
Nothing but tears and pain,
It has torn from her arms her lover,
And proven her prayers in vain;
And her household goods, all shattered,
Lie tangled up in the vine,
Oh! I pitiest, pledge no woman,
In the curse of so many, wine.

TOOTHACHE.

Gracious! Godfrey, how it pains me!
Lordy! don't that old tooth jump!
Seems as though ten thousand devils
Pried with crowbars round its stump.

Where! can't some one give me something
Just to stop this blasted pain—
Hot-drops laudanum, cloves, or hop-bag?
Quick! or I shall be insane.

Shoelan and Gabbins,"

"Both a couple of villains!" added the hunter.

"You ought to have signalled me to return to camp the minute you found it out."

"Are we not lucky in getting rid of them?" inquired one of the hunters.

"Not but lucky in getting rid of our furs. Those two men have gone back from the camp to open the cache and stealing our furs."

No one had thought of this, but Kit was positive on the point; and, selecting one of his best mounted men, the two started at once in pursuit of the thieves.

"They're nearly a day ahead of us," remarked Carson, "and they'll travel the cache before us; but we may overtake them before they get far away."

Their intimate knowledge of the country enabled them to take the shortest route, and they put their horses to their best speed, and did not until the time the night, and then only paused because their hard-ridden animals absolutely demanded it. At earliest dawn they were in the saddle again, and, riding at the same furious rate, their eyes constantly on the alert, sweeping the country in front, in the vain hope of catching some sign of the deserters.

It was the middle of the afternoon of the second day that the cache was reached, and the suspicions of Carson confirmed. It had been opened, and about five hundred pounds of the choicest furs removed.

The hunters made a careful examination of the place, and concluded that the thieves had left the spot early that morning, so that they were still a half a day ahead of them.

"They're got a load to carry now, and can't travel so fast," said Kit. "I think they'll be a good deal more than half over them."

The first duty, however, was to restore the cache to its former condition. The remaining furs were carefully covered, and the ground smoothed over, and the cache so well hid that no one would have witnessed the work, or helped in performing it, could he able to find out the place.

Time was of the utmost importance, and although the hunters worked with might and main, still several precious hours were occupied before the work was completed. When at last it was completed, darkness had begun settling over the prairie.

The trail, or rather the route—for there was no regular trail—which led to New Mexico, and which it was supposed the thieves would take, followed a direction nearly due south from the cache. An examination, however, revealed the indistinct fact that the deserters had gone to the northeast.

"This has been done to throw us off the track," said Kit Carson. "They have changed their course after going a short distance, and I think I can head them off."

Instead of following the trail, the pursuers headed to the southeast, calculating that they would intercept the thieves near a pass leading through the Cheyenne Hills. The ride was a wearying one, for rest and bring was scarcely allowed to the horses, generally speaking, in each of which animal, however, which were accustomed to distances, varying from twenty to a hundred miles. The pursuers urged their horses to the utmost for they knew that every minute's delay might allow the deserters to get beyond their reach.

The penalty of desertion in the one most generally recognized in the frontier was well known to the Carson and his friend were prepared to shoot the two runaways the instant they could bring them within range of their rifles. There was a moonlight night, and the sky was clear, so that there was no difficulty in keeping up the pursuit. Near midnight they reached the vicinity of the pass, and were not a little elated at catching the glimmer of a camp-fire.

"I think they are there," said Kit, in a low tone, to his friend. "And if we can shall make them pay dear for their whim."

The party, so quietly now as well mounted, a few hundred yards, when they dismounted, for, that their approach in a glare and noise the rest of the journey on foot. Advancing with the caution characteristic of men as such times, they were soon within enough to the camp-fire to gain a full view of those around it. Kit's calculation was correct; for, in a similar manner, the deserters, Navajoes had taken every precaution against the unexpected approach of danger, that nothing of any substance could be seen but silence. Having fully satisfied themselves upon this point, the pursuers stealthily withdrew to where they had left their horses.

"We have made a mistake," said Carson, "We shall have to wait until morning, before trying to do anything more."

Withdrawing to a safe point, they lay down and soon soundly slept, remaining in the night, for they knew rest no less than did their horses.

When they were fairly awake in the morning, they consulted together as to what was best to do. So long as there was any prospect of the stolen property, neither of them felt inclined to give up the pursuit.

"If we follow, they have given us the slip," remarked Carson's companion.

"It does look a little that way. It may be, however, that we are ahead of them."

"If that is so, there is still a chance of coming across the thieves."

The leader replied in the affirmative, and, after scanning every portion of the sky, added:

"But if we have just missed them—that is, if they were ahead of us in reaching the pass—we may as well give up the chase and go back to camp."

With this conviction they rode quietly along, until the greater portion of the forenoon was passed, but not a sign of the runaways did they discover.

Gradually the conviction crept itself upon them that they were engaged upon a fruitless errand, and that the prudent course now for them to return to camp. The pursuit had led them into the most dangerous portion of the Navajoe country, where the greatest care was necessary to escape collision with their implacable enemies.

When the sun reached meridian, without any sign of the deserters, the chase was given up and they started for home. As Kit said, "If we get ahead of us, that's certain," said Kit, as they turned their horses' head homeward.

"There isn't any use in pursuing them further."

"No, the time is all lost. When we get back to Taos we may meet them, and we will then settle this account."

With this consolation they continued on their journey toward camp. In the afternoon they crossed a small stream, where, to their surprise, they detected the trail of the deserters. The footprints showed that their animals were at full speed, and a more extended scrutiny of the soft earth along the stream revealed the fact that the party had undoubtedly been hotly pursued by Indians at the time.

The trail led towards a wood about a half a mile to the left, and under the conviction that a fight might have taken place at that point, the two hunters rode at a gallop toward it. They were not mistaken in their supposition, for, less than a hundred yards from the edge of the wood, all three of the horses were found stretched upon the ground, perfectly riddled with bullets.

"But where are the men?" the question of Carson, after they had surveyed the shocking sight for a few moments in silence.

"If, in look at Kit about, I know, as they moved on, that which their scrutiny had given as the slip," remarked Carson's companion.

"It does look a little that way. It may be, however, that we are ahead of them."

"If that is so, there is still a chance of coming across the thieves."

The leader replied in the affirmative, and, after scanning every portion of the sky, added:

"But if we have just missed them—that is, if they were ahead of us in reaching the pass—we may as well give up the chase and go back to camp."

With this conviction they rode quietly along, until the greater portion of the forenoon was passed, but not a sign of the runaways did they discover.

Gradually the conviction crept itself upon them that they were engaged upon a fruitless errand, and that the prudent course now for them to return to camp. The pursuit had led them into the most dangerous portion of the Navajoe country, where the greatest care was necessary to escape collision with their implacable enemies.

When the sun reached meridian, without any sign of the deserters, the chase was given up and they started for home. As Kit said, "If we get ahead of us, that's certain," said Kit, as they turned their horses' head homeward.

"There isn't any use in pursuing them further."

"No, the time is all lost. When we get back to Taos we may meet them, and we will then settle this account."

With this consolation they continued on their journey toward camp. In the afternoon they crossed a small stream, where, to their surprise, they detected the trail of the deserters. The footprints showed that their animals were at full speed, and a more extended scrutiny of the soft earth along the stream revealed the fact that the party had undoubtedly been hotly pursued by Indians at the time.

The trail led towards a wood about a half a mile to the left, and under the conviction that a fight might have taken place at that point, the two hunters rode at a gallop toward it. They were not mistaken in their supposition, for, less than a hundred yards from the edge of the wood, all three of the horses were found stretched upon the ground, perfectly riddled with bullets.

"But where are the men?" the question of Carson, after they had surveyed this