The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1877. VOL. XII.—NO. 40.

THE EASTON STAR.

Published every Tuesday morning, at Easton, Md., by E. Hanson, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. Six Cents for the First Insertion of every Advertisement, except at the rate of Ten Cents per line for each subsequent insertion will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

Works received will be promptly noticed under editorial head.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines) one insertion, $1; and at the usual rates for more than one insertion.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked with the number of times to be inserted, will be published till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Go Travelers

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1877, the Steamer ALICE will leave Tilghman's Island every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 7 A. M., for EASTON, Double Mills, Oxford, Bay View, Cambridge, Chapelle's Point, Fishing Creek, and Hoopers, making close connection with the Baltimore & Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Cambridge & Delaware Railroad at Cambridge. On the Tuesday trip will be extended to Denton, making all the regular landings on the River. On the return trip will leave Denton every Wednesday at 12 o'clock M., and every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for Tilghman's Island, touching at Fishing Creek, Hoopers, Chapelle's, Bay View, Oxford, Bay Mills, Easton, Cambridge & Tilghman's Island, arriving at Tilghman's Island the same evening.

On and after Thursday, April 5th, 1877, the Steamer KENT, Captain John H. Kirwan, will leave Tilghman's Island, for Camden, at 7 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays, for Annapolis, extending her trip from Annapolis Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, to West and Rhode Rivers; WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS to St. Michaels and MILES RIVER FERRY. On Tuesdays, to Miles River Ferry, or West River, at 12 M., and Annapolis at 3 P. M.

Freights solicited at low rates and carefully handled.

Robinson, March 27, 1877.

THE PARAGON HOUSE.

JOHN W. COX, PROPRIETOR.

THE public are informed that I have bought out Mrs. Hall, and will take charge of the Paragon House on the 1st of October, 1876.

I have made arrangements to carry on the House as a FIRST-CLASS country Hotel. The table will be supplied with every delicacy our market will afford. Experienced cooks and polite servants have been engaged. Behalf to improve, I hope to make the hotel a pleasant abode for my old friends of the Paragon and as many new ones as I can get.

My hacks and omnibuses will continue to run to the cars and steamboats as heretofore for the accommodation of passengers; Horses and carriages for hire and passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, March 12th, 1877, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. Leave		GOING SOUTH. Leave	
Easton	4 30 A. M.	New York	8 45 P. M.
St. Michaels	4 45 "	Baltimore	7 00 A. M.
Tarsons	4 55 "	Philadelphia	8 15 "
Hillsborough	5 10 "	Wilmington	9 38 "
Ridgely	5 25 "	Clayton	11 15 "
Greensborough	5 45 "	Kenton	11 30 "
Goldsborough	6 00 "	Slaughters	11 45 "
Henderson	6 10 "	Marydel	12 00 P. M.
Hardel	6 35 "	Henderson	12 15 "
Slaughters	6 40 "	Goldsborough	12 30 "
Kenton	6 55 "	Greensborough	12 50 "
ARRIVE AT		Ridgely	1 05 "
Clayton	7 10 "	Hillsborough	1 20 "
Wilmington	8 50 "	Cordova	1 35 "
Philadelphia	11 05 "	Woodland	1 45 "
Baltimore	11 35 "	ARRIVE AT	
New York	2 05 P. M.	Easton	2 00 "

Freight must be at the various stations at least twenty (20) minutes before starting of Trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. Freight trains will have passenger car attached and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

The next door to The Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Hacks received on every train day and night, at reasonable rates. Horses and buggies for hire on all terms. Top wagons promptly sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, stalks and straw.

A DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD

Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive at Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

In driving horses, 12 hours is considered a day, 8 hours a half day. For extra hours or extra charges will be made.

Easton, Md., ser23

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn,	$2,290,000
Franklin Ins. Co. of Phil'a,	3,300,000
Royal Canadian Ins. Co. of Montreal,	9,000,000
Bangor Ins. Co. of Bangor, Me.,	325,000
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000
Niagara Ins. Co. of New York,	11,250,000

Special advantages offered for insurance on country property, for one year or a term of years.

EDWARD H. ROE, AGENT.
Easton, Md.

Risks taken on the best terms and made binding from the payment of the money.

E. H. ROE,
Register's Office, Easton, Md.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil—

Of Superior Quality, warranted not to explode. For sale at low price

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

LADIES' SLIPPERS.

I SPECIALLY desire to call attention to my superior line of Ladies, Croquet, Newport and Button slippers.

M. M. Higgins.

Wood for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given given that the subscriber has opened a WOODYARD at EASTON DEPOT. Wood of all kinds delivered anywhere in town. Orders left with Mr. Jack Griffith, at Thompson & Kinney's store, promptly attended to. Residence on Dutchman's Lane, beyond the depot.

LEWIS O. WARNER.

Infants' Shoes.

I HAVE now in stock, bought this season in Philadelphia the largest line of INFANTS' and CHILDRENS' Lace and Button Boots ever offered by me to this people, and I fully believe in superior to any ever offered in this market by any other. They are from well known Manufacturers, and exceed in style and finish. All are requested to call before buying.

M. M. Higgins.

Notice to Farmers.

WANTED—BEEF CATTLE, CALVES, MUTTON, PORK, HIDES, &c., for which the highest cash price will be paid. The best of Beef, Pork and Tongues always for sale at 11 Bell to 20 Entire may be had.

WM. T. SHINAN.

Easton, Sept. 1st, 1876

ISAAC L. STEINEM.

Ready-Made Clothing

and

Gents Furnishing Goods

I desire to call the attention of the Public to the large and elegant stock of Clothing suitable for spring and summer wear now on exhibition at my store on Dover street. For Cash you can purchase goods of me at the following prices:

A Good Business suit for $5

A Good Business suit for $6

A Good Business suit for $8

A Good Business suit for $10

Best Middlesex Blue Flannel suit for $12.50.

I invite special attention to the Blue Flannel suit at $12.50. It is well made of the best material and guaranteed equal to any $15.00 suit sold in Easton. Having had an experience of twenty years in the Ready-Made Clothing business, a large portion of the time with one of the largest houses in the country, I flatter myself that the knowledge thus gained is of great advantage in the purchase and sale of goods, and affords me facilities not possessed by those who have been in the business but a few years. I do my own work without an assistant and give my customers the benefit of the change saved to support clerks. All the stamp on my stock and if my prices are not 10 per cent. lower than elsewhere, I will not ask you to buy.

ISAAC L. STEINEM.

may8-3m

BLACKSMITHING.

AT THE OLD STAND ON WEST ST., adjoining the Gas House,

Easton, Md.

THE subscriber hereby informs his constant patrons and the public generally, that he is "still alive," and with increased facilities for business, is prepared to do all manner of work in his line as heretofore.

BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Gun work, Wagon-work and Machine work done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Carts and Wagons of all kinds on hand and made to order.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY. In this branch of business, the feet will be carefully looked after, and all diseases, &c., incidental to the remedied by good shoeing will receive prompt attention.

His charges will be very reasonable to meet the demands of the times; and returning thanks for the generous patronage in the past, he earnestly solicits a continuance and increase in the future.

oct24-1y PATRICK RYAN.

Look! Look! Look!

JOHN SATTERFIELD, Tailor, opposite the Paragon House, announces to the public that he has just received the

Spring Fashions for 1877,

and is prepared to cut and make all kinds of garments in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, and in the best manner. All work made by him warranted to fit. Only the best of workmen employed.

Special attention given to cutting, and all trimmings cut with the same care as if the garment was made in his shop.

Thankful for past favors he invites his friends and the public to call and see the fashions, and have their measures taken for a new suit.

Boys and Youths clothes built to order. The fashions this year for both Youths and Gentlemen are very handsome.

mar13,77

1877. SILK HATS! 1877.

I HAVE for several weeks had my SPRING STYLE SILK HATS on exhibition, and any young gentleman in need of a Spring Hat will do well to call and see them.

M. M. Higgins.

LUMBER! 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 WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THAYER'S FRUIT HOUSE.

The subscriber informs the public that he has a full line of all kinds 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. 26th 1876 1y.

No Credit! No Losses!!

ON HIGH PRICES!!!

The Superior Standard

of our

CLOTHING,

Fully maintained at prices lower than ever.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

Popular One-Price Clothiers,

184 West Baltimore Street, opposite Light Street,

BALTIMORE.

Branch of 487 Broadway, New York. may8-3m

Farmers and Merchants

Packet Line.

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 as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are new and built expressly for the trade, and fitted with Messrs. G. E. Bowdoin & Co.'s Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at 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.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office and Room with R. R. Dixon on Dock st.

may8-1y

NEW GOODS.

AT THE

Old Stand of Jas. T. West.

COME and see for yourselves and examine my stock; it is as cheap for cash as is offered on the shore. As I buy for cash only, I can sell cheap for cash. Please give me a call before buying elsewhere, and I will guarantee you will buy, for I intend to do to satisfy my customers both in price and quality.

To lend a helping hand to my friends!
And help me, I will try to pay my way;
For I know I will need no more.

I have TOBACCO and SNUFF of the very best brands. CIGARS that can't be beat in town. Confectionery, the purest sweet, to supply the wants of my little friends, which they often come to get. And there are a good farmers around as ever trod the soil, who like a good chew of tobacco, and are content to earn their bread by honest toil.

So lend a helping hand to my friends!
Give me a call at my little store,
I will do right and try pay my way,
For just a trifle more.

The public's obedient servant,

SILAS LANE.

may8-tf

Wall Brushes.

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

Henry & Goldsborough's.

Ridgway House,

COR MARKET ST. & DEL. AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 11, 1877.

Prices Reduced to Special Basis, &c.

THE undersigned begs leave to state to his many friends and patrons that he has reduced the rates of Board at the Ridgway House. Its 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 as usual, home-like and comfortable.

Terms, $2 per day. Dinners 50 cents each.

J. S. WHITSWORTH, Prop.
W. WHITNEY, Supt.

apr17,77-tf

Crude Carbolic Acid—

An excellent disinfectant, kills Vermin, &c. For Sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in action, health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is serviceable to every way; it has been for forty years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; Jno. Gill Shorter, Ex-Governor of Alabama.

LIVER

we can refer. Mr. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active medicines."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

REGULATOR

BUY NO POWDERS OR PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR UNLESS IN OUR ENGRAVED WRAPPER, WITH TRADE MARK, STAMP AND SIGNATURE UNBROKEN.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

Oct19,76 1y

Grand Spring Opening

OF

Millinery & Fancy Goods

AT

Mrs. M. S. Norris's

FASHIONABLE BAZAAR,

Opposite Court House.

WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS. BEAUTIFUL STYLES, LATEST FASHIONS.

Stock heavy and complete in every department. Embracing every article pertaining to the business.

Hats, Bonnets of all kinds, in the latest styles. Bonnets Edgings and Insertings in great variety and at low prices.

Ribbons of all shades, quality and styles, which are warranted, if equalled, to be unsurpassed.

Badly fitted suited in any article in my line, in point of quality, style and price. A call is all I ask to convince the public that I do not boast of selling the best goods for the least money. This is a bold assertion, but I leave the matter with my customers as to its verification. Call and see the most complete stock on exhibition, consisting in part of

Thankful for the immense patronage heretofore extended, I earnestly solicit a continuance of the same. Not by any trickery or gift, but strict business, will not any trouble my old, but gain a goodly number of new customers.

With respect

MRS. M. S. NORRIS.

apr24 1877

YOUTHS' CALF BUTTON SHOES.

Tasteful Button Boots can be seen at

M. M. HIGGINS.

CARDBOARD.

A new stock of Card Board in all the following colors: Pearl, Brown, Orange, Sky Light Blue, Silver, Gilt, just received by

E. W. Higgins.

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME—

For sale by

G. W. MINNICK,

opposite the Bank.

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN.

You're surprised that I ever should say so
Just wait till the reason I've given
Why I say I don't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in heaven.
Then you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor so strange, nor so hard a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '46
We had come from our far Eastern home
Just in season to build us a cabin,
Ere the cold of the winter should come;
And we lived all the while in one room,
While husband was clearing the place
Where the house was to stand, and the clearing
And building it took many days,

So that our hands were scarce sheltered
In under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet each of distance away,
That it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

You see, we'd but two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't found time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while;
And the man who had helped at the raising
Just staid till the work was done;
And as soon as his money was paid him,
Had shouldered his axe and had gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started.
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
At the thought of remaining with baby
So long in the house all alone.
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And never once might well have feared,
For the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savage Indians appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror
Till husband was off on his ride.
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried.
As I thought of the long dreary hours
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless
With no one in reach of my call!

And when the night came with its terrors,
To hide ev'ry ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window,
And almost died with fright.
Kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarce daring to draw a full breath,
Lest the baby should wake, and its crying
Should bring us a horrible death.

Then I knelt until late in the evening,
And suddenly an fear had I stirred,
Whef suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound as of whistling I heard,
I started up, dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian's call;
And then very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I saw spot upon a white man,
I thought, were he coming for ill,
He'd surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
Then the sounds coming nearer and nearer,
Took the form of a tune light and gay,
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a peculiar dull thump,
As if some one was heavily striking
An axe in the top of a stump;
And then in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door,
When quickly I undid the fastenings,
And in stepped a boy, and before

There was either question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my glad arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on the cheek.
Then started back, startled by boldness,
But only smiled at my fright,
As he said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, Elick,
I saw you light out early last night.

And made up our minds where he'd gone,
And I said to the rest of our people,
"That woman is there all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome,
And through the map have no great fear,
Husband would feel so bad to
Heady a boy were but near."

"So, lest the wolf or any other
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path, and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune, just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

"And so here I am, at your service;
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
And should you say you'd "Clear away,"
I dropped in a chair and very limbed,
Just at thought of his leaving me then,
And his eyes gave a knowing bright twinkle
As he said "Well, I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How the time was long the most welcome
Of any I have had seen;
And then I lay down with the baby,
And slept as I never had night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I don't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven?
Yes, I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat,
That unless there is boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

—*Harper's for June.*

We copy the following article from the Baltimore *Daily Sun* of the 25th of May. It presents an interesting account of Fish Commissioner Ferguson's operations, in hatching and putting out young shad in the Susquehannah river.

MARYLAND FISH CULTURE.

The State Hatching Equipment—The Susquehanna Flats—Fishing Shores and Floats—Propagating Grounds—Scientific Studies of Fish, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., May 23, 1877.

On an appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year the Maryland fish commission has accomplished a very great work in this State since it was authorized in 1874. Many millions of the chief food fishes of our waters—shad and herring—have been put in our streams of Maryland, as well as in the rivers of other States, bringing in exchange salmon from California, carp from Europe, and other desirable food fishes. Not only these extensive operations on the water highways of the state, but in Druid Hill Park a fully equipped fish hatching house, supplied with unique apparatus, has been erected, where millions of California salmon have been hatched and sent out to return in a very short while in our estuaries in mature years, as regular visitors to the rivers. Very tributary streams of the Chesapeake have also been stocked with young fish, and the shores of the Chesapeake have been replenished with young oysters, and in consequence of the state of the oyster industry, the oyster beds have been threatened with extermination in our waters by the unbridled rapacity of their enemies, every year becoming more and more extensive.

SHAD HATCHING EQUIPMENT.

The operations of the state were first begun on the Potomac river, the southernmost stream of Maryland, but now almost all the fish waters of the Chesapeake are the scene of the operations of the commission. One of the first operations which Mr. Ferguson, the fish commissioner, made on his arrival in office, March 1, 1875, was to find a place where he could hatch shad, and he found these young fishes in Wm. H. Carpenter's Point. Other capable men were trained and regularly attached to the service. It was found necessary to secure a fish transportation between the various fishing shores, compact hatching floats, so the steamer "Lulie," of the Maryland oyster police force, was utilized for two years, but she proved to be of draught too deep for all purposes. Then an opportunity offered, and Mr. Ferguson purchased from Mr. Lardland, of New York, the steamer "Lookout," as a prize by her than its value, and much under what it would cost to build a much inferior steam vessel, and a boat of some kind must be come absolutely necessary to secure the permanent success of the commission.

STEAM TRANSPORTATION.

To-day I made a cruise on the Lookout around the field of present shad propagating operations. The equipment, labor and intelligence directed to this work are surprising. In the first place the fish commissioner's steamer has been fitted with apparatus of his own invention for the safe transportation of fish eggs. In which the embryos may be kept a day or two without injurious motion to the processes of nature, but rather facilitating them. The apparatus consists of a tank supplied with water from overboard by a steam pump, which may be kept in operation whether the steamer is going or not. Pipes from the tank connect with five inverted cones, in each of which as many as 200,000 eggs may be placed. The water supplying these egg chambers comes in from below, so that the eggs, which are of light specific gravity, are kept dancing midway of the vessel holding them. The cones are hung in gimbrils similar to the rigging of the compass, so that no matter how violent the rolling of the steamer, the contents of the egg chambers are never spilled. The great object to be attained is second, gentle and continuous agitation of the eggs and the water in which they are placed from below. In salt water the pump is stopped, and the tank supply furnishes fresh water circulation.

UNITED STATES FISH CAMP.

At the wharf here, where the Lookout lay, is a station of the United States fish commission, with ten men, under Prof. Jas. W. Milner, deputy United States fish commissioner. This gentleman, who is deeply interested in the great work of keeping up and increasing the food fishes of our waters, thinks very highly of the appliances Mr. Ferguson has invented. He says what is obvious, that it is necessary to hatch myriads of shad every year in order to keep up the stock of the rivers, against the wholesale slaughter of science two miles in length, to be found on every convenient shore, and against the destructiveness of the deadly gill nets, which glean the fields of every fish left by the great seines. It is believed that protective propagation can and will keep up the supply. The fishermen believe in the work, and afford every facility to the agents of the State and the federal government, which are in intelligent and active accord.

Mr. Milner's "station" was moored to the wharf near by the berth of the Lookout. It is a cabin, built the full length and breadth of one of the mud machine scows from the old city yard at Baltimore. The cabin is divided into a kitchen, with range, sleeping berth, and a well furnished reading desk, chairs, &c. The whole is a comfortable dwelling for busy men afloat, and has the advantage of houses on land, that it can be towed to any desirable location, and life is not devoid of interest on board in this half amphibious sort of a way.

FISH FLOATS.

But there's another life afloat on these Susquehanna flats equally novel. This is life on the "fish floats." These floats are peculiar to Maryland waters. During the months when not in use the floats tie up at Havre de Grace, where they may be seen looking like fishing villages on the water. When the season comes around they are towed into position and the fishery is opened, and seine hauling begins. Some of the floats cover an extensive area, and are provided with horses to haul the seines, stables, salting-houses, ice-houses, packing and cleaning shanties, huts in which fishermen and fishwives and children dwell, live-boxes, and sloping artificial shores to facilitate draughts from the water. Seven of these floats have operated on the Susquehanna flats the present season, though they have nearly all "cut out" at this writing. "Cutting out," it should be explained, is a literal term to indicate that fishing is stopped by cutting the meshes of the seine from the ropes of the bottom or lead line, and the top or cork line. These floats were frequently visited during the season for ripe fish for propagating purposes.

In the immediate vicinity of the scene of operations too are the fishing shores of Fletcher Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Carothers & England, Russels, where the seines are two miles long; Carpenter's Point, where the are two seines, each 1,100 fathoms in length; Washington Barnes, formerly in How and McHenry's, and others, not to speak of innumerable gillers everywhere.

HAULING SEINE.

The Lookout reached Capt. Wm. Wilson's shore just as an immense seine was being brought to land, and a galley was carrying out another of equal size on the flood tide. The seine going out was carried in the stern of the galley, which was manned by thirty black oarsmen, who kept time equal to the precision of the galley slaves chained to their benches in the penal service of France. The seine which was coming in, was drawn by horse-power until it had been very nearly landed, when gangs of men waded out up to their middle, and taking hold of the ends of the great loop drew it on. When the bag of fresh was grounded the under side of the seine was drawn farther in, and a dozen cartloads of fish were turned over on the hot sands, the kicking and writhing mass scattering their scales as thickly in the air as spray on a rock beating in the waves. The bulk of the catch was herring, though nearly half were "bugs," or menhaden, which are fished for for oil, but are unfit for food.

CURIOUS TO HEAR.

From this haul Mr. Ferguson obtained half a dozen or two rock fish, male and female, which he stripped while they were kicking. Holding the female fish by the gills with one hand, the thumb and forefinger are passed with gentle pressure down the sides of the belly where the ripe roe lies, and eggs come out in a stream into a vessel held for them. Another operator discharges the milt into the male fish at the same time or immediately afterwards, by a similar process, and a very few drops of milt are sufficient to impregnate the mass. It is calculated that a full-sized ripe female shad will yield 15,000 eggs. After the stripping, water is added and the whole gently stirred and thoroughly mixed, when it is rapidly conveyed to the hatching boxes, where gentle motion and constantly changing water are essential to development. The great trouble experienced in our waters is that there is not sufficient current, and agitation must therefore be supplied artificially. The eggs will hatch out in from two to three days, but the greatest delicacy of handling is required to perfect the process. It is asserted by the fish men engaged in artificial propagation, that the greatest number of ripe fish fit for stripping are found in the dark, which is further illustrated, as seine hauling is prosecuted by night as well as by day. Mr. Ferguson's men frequently visit the shores by night with lanterns and apparatus, and are pretty always rewarded with several "strippers."

FERTILIZATION AND DIVISION.

Owing to the want of strong currents it has been found that the incline boxes in use generally in rapid streams do not hatch satisfactorily. These boxes are flat bottoms, to rise from 15 to 20 degrees and have a movable bottom, so that the wind and current rocking the eggs so as to keep them constantly in motion from the bottom to the surface. Experiments with the Susquehanna shad have proved that a million and a half of young shad were artificially hatched. This is only a part of the season's work, the whole representing over five millions of young shad, estimated, which have been sent out to mature and return early as a food and to go as multiplied. As the young fish do not eat the yolk sac with which they are provided, they will be much further advanced than the fish which were made from the spawn taken from the shad. At the same time several lots of 100,000 were turned out to the United States commissioner for the fishes. Nearly all the fish hatched for the government are done by Prof. Milner, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hicks, a fellow of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, come to study the early stages of shad development and pisciculture with the microscope, which has revealed so much wonderful biological data. My information was divided between the unassuming student, who had willingly exiled himself for a week or ten days to a floating prison, and the wonderful things he showed me. These enlarged drawings, which to the eye looked more like wriggling specks than anything else, but which under the microscope proved to be fish with great eyes, with a heart beating out blood corpuscles streaming and this life instituting the shoals of the future animal food and alimentary canal. Some of the little fellows had yet a big yolk bag hanging to them, from which they derived nourishment.

In a dipper half full of water there were a hundred or two mites of things, each looking like two dots with a tail between them. They moved as quickly as an electric spark, but Mr. Rice found no difficulty in catching them. He went a fishing with a glass tube about a foot long, one end of which he put into his mouth and the other end he put into the bowl of water, and then moved the tube towards the little fish and drawing in the air from the tube the fish was caught. Then he was gently deposited, with half a cocoonful of its native element in the bowl, where he was at home. But here he sat, sitting a watch crystal. So much it was clearly and darted about so much it was clearly impossible to get a focus on him; so the operator took another tube the size of a lead pencil, and drawing with it some drops of water from a third vessel at hand, when wishing to be taking out. The other did much kill it only quieted. And as the fish thus lay stupified on his watch, inner eyes were subjected to scrutiny. Mr. Rice had prepared specimens, hardening them in picric acid and alcohol, to compare the same of the embryo in the various stages of development. In one specimen the egg shows signs of hatching in 48 hours the heart may be seen to beat some hours the blood corpuscles may be seen to flow; then the yolk sac drops, and in three days the shad, then a mere speck, with a mouth cupola, is fully ready to enter on the duties of life. It is wonderful, quickening thoughts so soon to the contrary.

There are many matters yet uncertain in the artificial propagation of fish, but science goes to the bottom of things, and when we know the beginnings of life well very much is accomplished. In the space of a short newspaper letter it is impossible to more than touch upon the interesting features of a developing system which has within one season added five millions of young food fish of a single variety to our own waters. This has been accomplished with the appliances yet made, but sufficient has been stated to indicate how rapidly advancement is made, and what forces are to benefit one of the most important interests of Maryland. And the future is full of hope. There are in the rivers to the minutest that fish may be multiplied by well directed enterprise to such an extent that they will every season come back in shoals as large as those the days of two-mile seines and gillnets. The field of labor is one of the most attractive to a mind imbued with thoughts of benefiting his fellows, and the commissioners are tireless. Perhaps on some other occasion I may give more details of the work.

The Louisville (Ky.) Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 24. Great crowds attended the races to day, a larger number of persons never having been seen upon the course of the Louisville association. The first event was a dash against time. The fastest mile thereto recorded was by Billy Walker, of Tenbrook, but this record by two seconds. He was ridden by Billy Walker. Tenbrook has now to his credit the fastest one, three and four mile records. Tuesday next he will run against the two mile record, now held by Artillery, Early Light and St. Louis were his companion horses into day's run.

Is Mr. Evarts About to Retire?

We are not surprised to hear rumors that Mr. Evarts's days in the cabinet of Mr. Hayes are numbered. It is not likely to be long. It is a significant fact in connection with these rumors, that Mr. Evarts has not resumed the use of his house in New York, but never taken an extensive lease of a house at Washington.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Lieutenant Cox's Wonderful Election.

LEXINGTON, Va., May 24.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected here yesterday, Lieutenant Cox, for mayor beats Dunn, colored, by 200 votes.

A REMARKABLE ARMY ROMANCE.

Love Story of Rev. M. L. Mahnburg and President Lincoln.

ONE SISTER GOING TO THE DEATH AND AN OTHER DEAD WITH A BROKEN HEART.

An interesting bit of old Lancaster connected with the early life of the late Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Muhlenberg appeared in the obituary notice of the distinguished clergyman and philanthropist as published in a late number of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*:

The engagement of marriage between Professor Muhlenberg and Miss Sarah Coleman, of Lancaster, was broken off by the intervention of the parents of the latter, on the ground that the young man was not in a position to support a wife. It is said, that the young lady was so much cast down at the result that it was feared for her life. Her parents were Episcopalians, and Mr. Muhlenberg was a Lutheran, although it had been a matter of special interest in calling the young man to his charge. His course produced a bitter feeling in the church, and the congregation divided into two parties, one taking the side of the young minister, and the other the cause of the young lady. While matters were still running high, the Colonel died of consumption, as his friends said, but of broken heart, as believed by many people of the town. This sad event, but together the division in the church, of which Mr. Coleman and the Rev. Muhlenberg were members, and of which Mr. Coleman was a leading member, and to which Mr. Muhlenberg was a communicant, to the great sorrow of the congregation, which it was necessary for him to state. A committee of five was appointed to confer with him with a view to get him to reconsider his determination, but with thanks he declined to do so in a courteously written letter, in which he stated that his course was taken after due deliberation and that it was not necessary for him to enter into a statement regarding his motives; he trusted that they would pray such as he could think of with complacency "in reference to the great day of accounts."

At the same meeting a communication was received from Mr. Edward Coleman, the brother of Miss Sarah H. Coleman, the meeting of which was deferred until a future meeting. On June 28, 1841, the vestry received the more personal request of the sister, and adding that it be received at once. It was accepted, and the warden were instructed to draft a reply expressing the sorrow of the church at his resignation. Afterwards, at the same meeting, the letter was read to Mr. Coleman, and a letter passed, he wished to be dismissed, they were unwilling to grant it, and a meeting was held at his house, at which the vestry was present, when the resolution was passed, he should be dismissed, they had not had time to prepare other signers, but they had no doubt this was the wish of a majority of the congregation. To this the vestry resolved to respectfully answer that Mr. Muhlenberg would always have the courtesy shown him that the Protestant Episcopal clergymen received, but they did not think it necessary to pass such an unusual motion. Against such treatment of Mrs. and the Misses Coleman Mr. Hopkins again protested as disrespectful to the memorialists and discourteous to Mr. Muhlenberg.

So the matter seems to have rested; but, although Mr. Muhlenberg often afterward preached in the church, he always stood in the chancel and never again occupied the pulpit. The Lutheran was accepted and said the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Coleman reporting that in the prosecution of their labors they had encountered great difficulties, "they feel that matters had arisen which otherwise it would not have been taken of." The committee had endeavored to assuage this and hoped that its asperities would be softened, but they had only measurably succeeded, and a condition of strife prevailed which was much to be deplored." The end of this unhappy drama has not yet come.

Hope Cheers Your Fireside.

Condensed Novels are many of the reports of facts found in the newspapers. Here, for instance, is a story with but slight embellishment. In the *New York Tribune* Bayard Taylor, the author, died in 1878, at the age of Mr. George Vreeland died in 1874, at the age of 70 years. He was a fine, lively, loving man. Lothario, as he was called, in his youth, was married to Miss Mary A. Van Ness, a schoolmistress of Greenville, a season, a schoolmistress of Greenville, a passion, a schoolmistress of Greenville, a passion, who was then extremely tender and loving. Mr. Vreeland and Mrs. Vreeland lived happily together for about forty years, when Mr. Vreeland was taken sick. The physicians said he was dying, and the warious were in anxious suspense. Mr. Vreeland was a man of his word. His venerable wife was at his bedside, and he addressed her in the following manner: "Mary, I am dying, and I want you to promise me one thing, and I want it to be the last request I shall make of you. Promise me that you will not marry again." Mrs. Vreeland, to comfort her dying husband, promised that she would not, and he died. The second anniversary of the death of Mr. Vreeland was celebrated by the marriage of his widow to Mr. Mac Mahon, saying that she got considering regard as a promise to her husband, and lived happily with Mr. Mac Mahon for two years. Then Mr. Mac Mahon, being a man of means, left his wife and went to California, leaving her a rival "to the world."