THE LANCASTER DALEY INTELLIGENCER, BATTUEDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

ALL ABOUT ARLINGTON.

THE PEACEFUL PLACE WHERE GEN. SHERIDAN NOW LIES.

It Was Once the Estate of the Colebra Les Family, of Virginia, Is Now a Soldiers' Cemetery and Is Here Described and Illustrated.

Arlington is indeed an honored and historic name, both in England and America; but in the former it is best known as the title of a family, and in the latter as the name of an estate. The glories of the English house of Arlington were somewhat sullied by that represen-tative of it who served Charles II a little too faithfully; nevertheless, whon the cavallers of Virginia began to push up the Potomac, their principal official



MANSION AT ARLINGTON.

MANSION AT ARLINGTON. honored his vast estate by giving it the arme of Arlington. A little later the litle was restricted to that part of the sestate bordering on the Potomac, and that estate, not quite a century and a haf ago, became the property of the great Custis family. Thus through Cus-tis, Washington, Custis again, and finally bee, the estate has become noted in American annals, and is now made a Mecca of patriotism as the last resting place of Sheridan and nearly 16,000 other sold ers of the Union. When George Washington married Mrs. Matha Custis, widow, her only son was the prospective owner of this fine estate of 1,000 acres; but he did little to im-prove it. His son, John Parke Custis, intered the patriot army as an aide to washington, rendered valuable services at the siege of Yorktown, was stricken down with the malarial fever of the local-tic four a thidam.

ity, and died soon after the surrender. He left four children, of whom Washing He left four children, of whom Washing-ton adopted the two youngest; and of these George Washington Parke Custis succeeded to the ownership of Arlington. He was a man of peculiar and somewhat classical tastes, and designed a mansion in imitation of the old temple at Pæstum, near Naples. The original plan was nec-essarily modified to fit the needs of a modern residence and the result is the modern residence, and the result is the imposing Arlington house, which stands on a hill 200 feet above the Potomac river, some four miles from the Capitol building and one mile from Georgetown across the Aqueduct bridge.

The center building, 60 feet, and two The center building, 60 reet, and two wings of 40 feet each, give a frontage of 40 feet; and from this projects a portice 60 feet long and 25 feet deep. South of the building are garden, conservatory, kitchen, old "slave quarters" and stable; toward river and city the view is, of course, unobstructed. To this building General Washington Darks Crutic view. George Washington Parke Custis re-moved in 1802 from Mt. Vernon, where hoved in 1802 from Mt. Vernon, where he had lived, after graduating at Prince-ton college, till the death of Mrs. Wash-ington. He died there Oct. 10, 1857, the last of Washington's family, aged 74. His life was largely devoted to art and literature; his "Recollections of Washington" at one time strated on the strategy of the last of the his "Recollections of Washington" at one time attracted much attention, and at the beginning of the late war Arlington House contained several fine paintings done by him. It also contained many memorials of Washington and other colonial revolutionary herces, and an in-vitation to Arlington House was esteemed an honor by the most eminent statesmen and artists.

and artists. Early in life he married Miss Mary Lee Early in life he married bits mary Lee Fitzhugh, and their daughter married the scon of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, then a lieutenant of engineers, but later known to all the world as Gen. Robert E. Lee. The story of the "confiscation" of Arling-ton need not be repeated. It involves moints of constitutional law as yet unset: points of constitutional law as yes unset-tiled; but the final result appears to be that the title of the government is per-fected. The sale under the confiscation act took place in 1863; in 1864 the governt took possession; soon after burial of soldiers began there, ment the in 1867 the National cemetery formally established. On the WAS

LOGS AND LOBS AND LOGS.

Think of 30,000 of Them Bound To-

returns of Notes of Them pound To-potters. "A long, dark brown mass of wood, like a cigar in shaps, composed of 30,000 logs, varying in size from 25 to 200 feet, and bound together by massive linked chains -such was the Joggins, the great raft that has been successfully towed by two turboats from Nova Scotis to New York. The Joggins was the largest raft ever constructed -592 feet long, 53 feet beam, tapering to 12 feet beam as the end, 38 feet in depth of hold and drew 28 feet of water. Is weighed about 15,000 tons, con-tained 8,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure, cost, when launched, \$30,000, and was worth from \$80,000 to \$85,000 delivered.

and was worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000 delivered. It was bound together with fifty-eight triple bands of seven eighths inch crucible steel wire; through the center there ran a double and three-quarter inch cable, which was connected with the wire bands by cross cables. The raft was towed from the center cable. Forty-five miles of wire and 8,500 feet of cable were used. The raft was towed by two of the most powerful tugboats in the world. The success of this venture, which bids fair to revolutionize certain branches of the timber business, is due to the in-gennity and pluck of Hugh R. Robertson, of St. John, N. B., the patentee of the system of ocean timber rafts, and the builder of the raft that was lost last De-cember, and to James D. Leary, of New York.

York. In 1883 James Murray, of St. John, N. B., brought to New York a small, rude craft, containing about one-sixth the quantity of timber contained in the mam-moth hulk above described. Murray's craft was birly and extravagantly con-structed, and the towage bill was heavy. The expense precluded another attempt in



BAFT PASSING UNDER BROOKLYN BRIDGE. the same line. But it contained the germ of great economy in the transportation of lumber. Hugh R. Robertson, born in Nova Scotia, watched the experiment with curious interest. For thirteen years he had worked as mechanical and mining engineer in California and the western

engineer in California and the western territories; for two years he had mined in Australia, and for two years after that he had roamed over the continent of Europe, spending some months in the vast forests of Norway and Sweden. After watching the result of Murray's experiment, and being possessed of a com-fortable fortune, he went to work to solve the problem of raft building. He solved it. "Build rafts on the land and launch them as you would a ship, then you can control, size and shape and build them stanchly," snid he. He built one raft containing 18,000 logs in 1886, but when the launching day came the immense containing 18,000 logs in 1880, but when the launching day came the immense pile of timber would not move and it proved impossible to move it that year. Robertson was looked upon as a hair brained enthusiast. Then James D. Leary, a rich man, a practical man and a man of nerve, joined the man and a man of nerve, joined the scheme. In 1887 the first raft was torn to pieces and built on finer lines and a larger scale than before. It was safely launched Nov. 15, 1887, and sailed from Port Joggins, Dec. 8 following.



VIEW OF THE RAFT. (Showing, by drawing repres of frame

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

THE TUNEFULNESS OF TINY LOITER ERS OF A SUMMER'S DAY.

cal Taste of Mirds-Orchestra of an August Atternoon-Soft Sounds to Be Heard in the Hayfield - Crickets and Ratudide.

<text>

you must open your ears as carefully as you close your eyes, and liston attentively; for I assure you there are myriads of sounds close by you that you never heard. Is it not so? You are surprised. Indeed, we live inside a big music box; and you never knew it. never knew it.

The fact is these musical notes blend The fact is these musical notes blend together about us in a vast harmony, that lulls our sense of hearing instead of quickening it. I am sure our hearing needs a great deal more education than it generally gets. If you try you can sep-arate the sounds that now you discover, and pick ont the different instruments in the orchestra. Plainly enough I was right, that working and eating do not predominate as employments of the insect world. Here is a cluster of humble or bumble bees, bent on sport, as you can see. Flies dance about in circles under that apple limb, and are playing at some see. Flies dance about in circles under that apple limb, and are playing at some game, quite like tag. There is a very soft and gentle murmur of their wings, hardly audible. They have no other musical instruments, but I am quite sure they enjoy not only the motion, but the sound. Crickets, however, are real musi-cians, using their wing covers as instru-ments. When he wishes to pipe the cricket raises these covers and moves them together lengthwise, so that they work as a boy's constalk fiddle works. I confess the music is not sweet, but it is work as a boy's cornstalk fiddle works. I confess the music is not sweet, but it is better than a Scotish bagpipe or a hurdy gurdy. But the fun of a cricket's music is in its element of ventriloquism. I should like to see you select one of these fellows just now and go directly to him, following up his music. You will go half a dozen ways before you find him. Nearly all the insects have this power, and it is no doubt used in self protection. The handsome green katydid plays an instrument more like the sheepskin drums' of the Africans, or a primitive taboret. In each wing cover there is a triangular space, over which is situated a thin mem-brane. The opening and shutting of the

SAILORS' SUPERSTITION.

ODD FANCIES OF THOSE WHO LIVE ON THE OCEAN.

Waraings from the Spirits of the Departed-Gloumy Forebodings-Fate of the Good Ship Friday-Birds of the Sea. Norwegian Bailers.

steamship Friday many years ago testify to.

FATE OF THE FRIDAY.

testify to. PATE OF THE FRIDAY. This vossel was a huge ironclad, built in Scotland regardless of expense, and mamed after the unlucky day. She was maned after the unlucky day. She was maned after the unlucky day. She was maned after the unlucky day. She was neared by sand afterward on that very same day, and she nearing the Cape of Good Hope a few weeks afterward on that very same day, and, drowning all b ' crew. It is believed that owing to this disaster is ose on Friday, and some go so far as to say that their fears date from this sad catastrophe. Captains of small vessels have always dreaded the prospect of sail-ing on Friday, while those of larger ones tok upon that day with the greatest non-chaince and unconcern. The sailor on land and on sea are two distinct characters, each possessing his own singular attributes. On land no optembeing has a more utter disregard of premeting has a more utter disregard of premeting has a more utter disregard of premeting has a more suiter disregard of premeting has a more utter disregard of premeting h

ence and respect. A visit to their sleepin guarters will reveal a miscellaneous co quarters will reveal a miscellaneous col-lection of horseshoes, nails, palmike leaves and numerous other articles, each of which has a history of its own. When birds are swept aboard in a storm they are invariably left untouched, as sailors eye them with delight and satisfaction as the spirit are supplied and satisfaction as the them with delight and satisfaction as the spirits of some dear departed friend met-amorphosed. The birds of the sea, notably the petrel, immortalized by Proc-tor, and the sea gull, are held sacred in consequence of the latter apparently rest-ing on the surface of the sea after the manner of the Saviour on the Lake of Genesareth. Whenever this occurs in the immediate vicinity of a ship a calm is predicted, and the jolly tars lose little or no time in notifying the captain of their glorious vision. In sailors' eyes the porpoises are

In sa never pleasant objects to contemplate. When they suddenly appear during a calm the sailors look for another wind from the same quarter as that which was blown out, and if they skip about it means that a gale is coming. IN AWE OF THE SHARE. The common barnacle which adheres to a ship's side becomes, according to their belief, later on in life a goose. But among all those signs nothing is so well calcu-lated to fill them with awe as the appear-ance of a shark. When this monster of the down he seen to follow a ship for the deep is seen to follow a ship for several days a death is to occur on board, and while clambering up the rigging extra pains are adopted in making their journey a safe and successful one. The ship is then evidently haunted, and the faces of her crew, but recently smiling, are now decorated with expressions at are now decorated with expressions at once thoughtful and lugubrious. The common mirage fills sailors with dread, and betokens an early death to some of its observers. Carrying a corpse on board appears to them to be inviting disaster, and cases are on record where the crew have become mutinous and re-fractory until the distasteful freight was lowered into the sea. Norwegian sailors are inveterate slaves to a form of superstition exclusively their to a form of superstition exclusively their own. They believe in the existence of a own. They believe in the existence of a heck or merman, a sea animal represented as having a fish body with the head of a man and the flowing ringlets of a boy. The merman sits upon the waves, plays the harp, and, following the example of many of the Norse fishermen, wears a red cap. It is never seen more than once in seven years, and no matter how many vessels appear in its sicht they all must vessels appear in its sight they all must The crew, according to their belief, are then transplanted in the merman's re-gions, where, after a brief stay, they go to swell the shoal of hecks, and are then in themselves as disastrous as the origi-In themselves as disastrous as the origi-nals. The kraken, a sea monster whose eristence has been so often attested by the evidences of alleged eye witnesses that one is at a loss to know whether it is real or has a being only in the minds of monostributes and some a constant source superstitious sailors, is a constant source of alarm to them. Many assertions which have been made at times regarding the existence of this leviathan, which occasions so much dread leviathan, which occasions so much dread in the minds of the Norse fishermen, have been rejected as mere superstition. Still some authentic grounds for a belief in its existence are on record. The Norwegian differs from his English brother only in this particular belief, but in all other es-penital respects sailors of all ages and nationalities worship the same supersti-tions creed.-James W. Gavar in Now York Press.

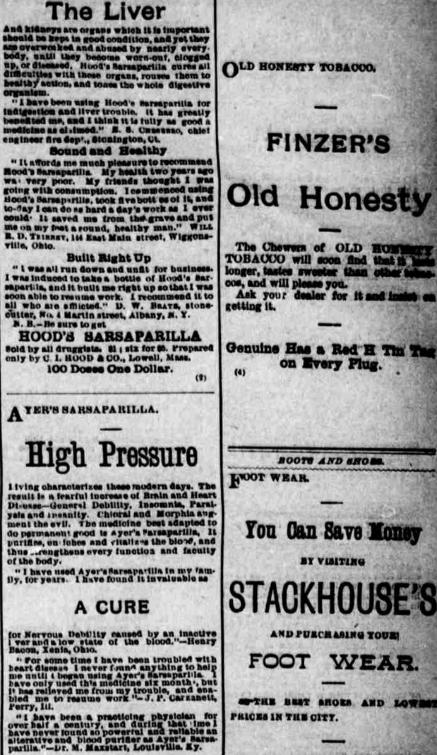
HOOD'S BARSAPARILLA. PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLAND.

Proper Name: Disputer Bryond Recey. Item-A Partial List. The stand on whom sound has no effect are been actuation of the set them pronounced, when the set without reference to the sound to pronounce names as they have be the set in the provide to observe of the seties how they are spelled. So by these moving in good society—that is provide the start of the worse to the sound of the set is for the worse to the sound of the set is for the worse to the sound of the set is for the worse to the sound of the set is for the worse to the sound of the set is for the worse to the sound of the set is for the worse to the sound of the set is for the worse to the sound of the set is sound of the set remain of the set is sound of the remain one another, must as remain one of the soft and 'low of the soft remain the first syllable. Evelow remain the first syllable. They soll remain the so

ville, Ohto.

"That is one of them adventurer fel-

"That is one of them adventurer fel-lers," said the expressman. Bethune is pronounced Beeton, Dalziel is pronounced Decal, Charteris is called Charters, Geoghegan is called Gaygen, Ruthven is called Rivven, Fildes is called Filedes, Bicester is called Bister, Cirencis-ter Cisester, Belvoir is Bever, Pontreract is simply Pomfret, Rokeby is called Rookby. In Burdett, Kennaird and Parnell the hast syllabble is emphasized. In Trede-gar, Bredalbane, Clanricardo, only the middle syllable is emphasized. For Tra-falgar square the old Londoner says Tre-falgar square This difference of nomen-clature reaches also to the very different names of things, as no one in London asks for an "apothecary shor," he asks for the "chemists" if he wants a dose of medi-cine. Apothecaries existed in Shak-"chemist's" if he wants a dose of medi-cine. Apothecaries existed in Shak-spere's time, as we learn from "Romeo and Juliet," but they are "gone out" since. As soon as an American can divest himself of saying "baggage" and learn to say "luggage" the sooner will he be un-derstood.—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood's Letter.



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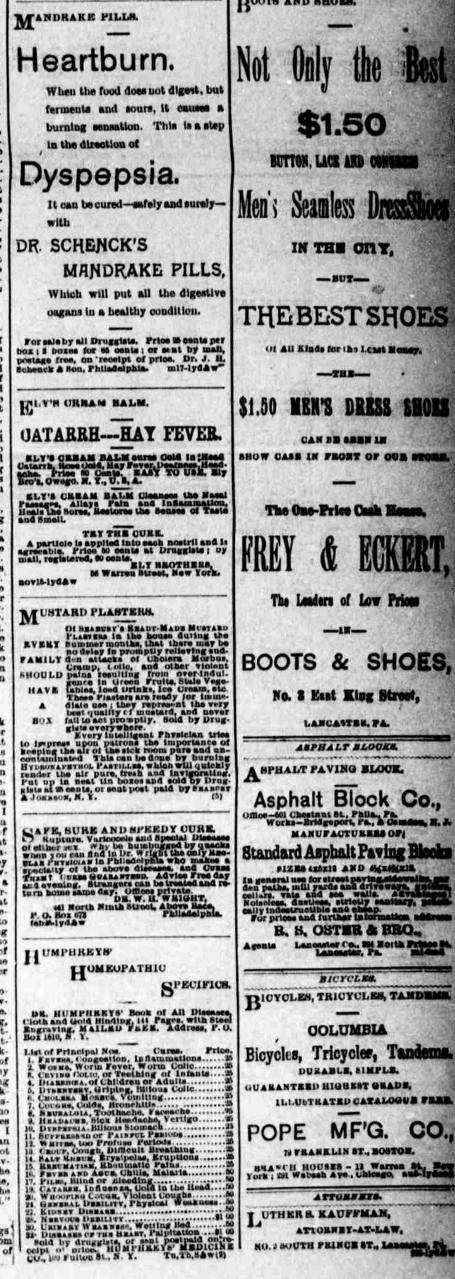
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ROOTS AND SHOES.





ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

30th of May, 1770, occurred the great religious and patriotic dedication, with the famous oration by Gen. John A. Logan religious ceremonies by Dr. John P. New-man, then chaplain of the senate and now a Methodist bishop, assisted by other ministers, military parade reviewed by President Grant and other prominent generals, and a display of flowers exceed-ing all previous displays in the United

States. Only 200 acres are as yet devoted to cemetery purposes; but near 16,000 sol diers are already buried there, and the location of Sheridan's grave will un-doubtedly tend to make this the favor. doubtedly tend to make this the lavor-ite cemetery to the families of other emf-nent soldiers. Year by year the military organizations of different states are add-ing monuments. The Grand Army of the Republic of New Jersey last Decoration day unveiled a beautiful memorial in model for Bork and not for south marble of Gen. Paul; and not far south of the mansion is an imposing granite sarcophagus over the grave of 2,111 "un-known." In this lovely and hallowed ground will rise the monument of Philip Henry Sheridan, and in all the future of the nation Arlington will be a goal of pious and patriotic pilgrimage.

A Problem in Arithmetic.

The following problem in arithmetic-ot algebra-may interest commercial not alg readers:

Bowes A \$500, which he is unable to pay at once. But A is willing to give him a year to clear it off, on condition that B pay now a part of the principal of the debt and also the interest of the unpaid debt and also the interest of the unpaid part for the year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. B accepts these terms, and pays down \$200 (part principal and inter-est). How much must B pay A at the end of the year in order to wipe out the in-debtedness?—New York Tribune.

The Grass Cloth Plant.

The French Academy of Sciences and certain experts appointed to investigate the claims of the grass cloth plant, or nettlewort, have reported that the tissues made from it are much superior to cotton goods, both in point of appearance and lasting qualities. The discovery of the uses of the nettlewort for textile purposes uses of the nettlewort for textile purposes is creating much excitement, as the plant grows abundantly both in the south of France and in the French colonies.—Chicago Globe.

Bewitched His Change

A man in Nashville, Tenn., began to think himself bewitched and to stand in danger of arrest as a counterfeiter as well. The trouble was that silver money would go into his pocket all right and come out unmistakably bad, and there was a pretty how d'ye do till he recalled that shortly before he had pocketed the broken bulb of a thermometer, and the quicksilver from it was what alled his coin, -- Chicago Herald. se Leary's craft is.]

Dec. 18 the tug parted from the ratt in a gale, and the raft went to pieces sixty five miles east of Block Island. When the loss of the raft became known when the loss of the rait became known great alarm was felt among vessel own-ers, as the logs were squarely in the track of the ocean steamers. No disasters were occasioned, however. The loss of this raft gave a valuable practical lesson in common unwarts. Loss however, from it ocean currents. Logs breaking from it have been encountered in many parts of the north and south Atlantic, and a short time since a vessel reported that a part of the raft had been sighted intact near the Western Islands, off the coast of Africa.

Immediately upon the loss of the raft in 1887. Mr. Leary announced his un-shaken confidence in the feasibility of the enterprise and declared his intention to were out about \$50,000 on their first venture, and it was considered foolhardy to again risk such a sum. They went shead, however, contracted for the logs to be delivered at Port Joggins in the winter of 1887-8, and the successful result has already been described.

Governor Cyrus A. Luce. Cyrus A. Luce, who has been nominated Cyrus A. Luce, who has been nominated a second time for governor of Michigan by the Republicans, is a Buckeye by birth, having been born in Ohio in 1824. When ne was 12 years of age his parents re-moved to northern Indiana. Here young Luce was educat-



went to Michigas in 1849, settling at Gilead as a at Gilead as a farmer. He was elected to the Michigan legisla-ture

CYRUS A. LCCR. When the civil war came Mr. Luce was commissioned colonel of the First Nebraska volunteers. He served with Grant at the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh For gallantry in these affairs he was pro-moted to be brigadier general. After this his service with Grant continued at Vicksburg, where, having further distin-guished himself, he was promoted to be

major general. • After the war, when Nebraska was admitted to the Union as a state, Gen. Luce went to the senate from that state. In 1875 he was appointed governor of Wyoming territory.

The Education of Children.

Children in Kentucky are precocious, fond of study, and brighter far than the much to be pitied boys and girls of the north, whose parents are more desirous of their learning French than English, and who inculcate in their infant minds a who inculcate in their infant minds a who incurcate in their intant minut a contempt for their country and history, with a corresponding admiration for everything foreign. I know of tw boys in Washington-both of whose parents are native Americans-who have had their sons taught German from their infancy-end who speak colly German to each other and who speak only German to each other and to their mammas. They are to be more thoroughly Germanized when they are old enough to be educated at Heidel-berg.--Cor. Courier-Journal.

Interesting News for Mary Ann. A Russian chemist thinks he has dis covered, uplan for solidifying petroleum so that is can be used in chunks or block for fuel.—Chicago Globe.

The Day Will Come.

The day will come in this country when the man who carries a cane under his arm and the man who carries an umbrella on his shoulder will be taken out and hit with a squash, and hit hard enough to kill. Then the woman with the baby cart ants to look out .- Detreit Free Press.

space, over which is situated a thin mem-brane. The opening and shutting of the wing covers, more or less rapidly, pro-duces the notes that sound like katy did. Only once in awhile there is as distinct a katy didn't. Perhaps both are true. Crickets and katydids of both sexes are musicians, and all night long are to be musicians, and all night long are to be heard calling and responding like the shepherd boys of eastern lands. The cicadas are musical only in the male sex, and that is quite enough; for if both sexes could beat the kettle drums we should be dinned deaf with the noise. On their sides are membranes plaited over each other and covering hollows. These are beaten with cords that relax and contract as boys pull rubber bands in contract with a resounding material. These fellows keep it up all day, however, and as they are abundant there is no lack of their music. music.

are abundant there is no lack of their music. I have by no means recounted all the musical instruments one can hear at mid-day or of evenings in July or August. Many of the tiny bugs have power to emit singing sounds. From the greatest to the least forms of life there is some way of expressing emotion. So I like to sit on these hillocks of hay and listen-just listen. It is love that, after all, fills nature and gives voice to it. Only when love fails some barsh shrick indicates the presence of hate. Have I forgotten the frog and the tree toad? By no means; and you need not recall them with a sneer. A frog is a gentleman every way, and his music is far from being despicable. In early spring it is truly delightful to hear the first cry from the pools. It is thin and watery and full of inquiry, but it means spring and green grass and flowers.—Mary E. Spencer in Globe-Democrat. Democrat.

People of Germanis Speech.

As many as 4,000,000 Germans have re-moved to the United States since 1820. In 1880 the population of the German em-pire included 2,860,000 of Polish speech, 300,000 of French, 150,000 of Danish, 150,-000 of Lettish, 137,000 of Wendish, and 600 of Lettish, 137,000 of Wendish, and 84,000 of Czeckish or Bohemian. There are at present in Europe over 60,000,000 of Germanic speech, if the 8,000,000 Dutch and Flemish speaking inhabitants of the Low countries be included. The Teutonic nationality has doubled in Europe since 1840; but the increase has been almost entirely in the urban population, which advanced from 14.790,000 tn 1871 to 18,720,000 in 1880, while that of the rural districts remained almost stationary during the same period, 26,219,000 and 26,513,000 respectively.—Once a Week.

There may be times when silence is gold and speech silver, but there are times, also, when silence is death and speech is life—the very life of Pentecest. —Max Mueller.

The government of one's self is the only rue freedom of the individual.-Fredtrue fre erick Perthes.



WELLS COLLEGE.

WELLS COLLEGE. Wells college, the main building of which was recently destroyed by fire, is the institution from which Mrs. Cleve-land was graduated in 1885. The foun-der of the college was Henry Wells, who for many years was the head of the Wells-Fargo Express company. Mr. Wells con-tributed to the main part of the endow-ment. The building is situated on the east shore, of Cayuga lake, in the village of Aurora, Cayuga county, New York.

Walt Whitman's Place.

A writer says of Walt Whitman's place among the world's poets: "A sturdy rebel against conventions, a representative of the masses, he encamped before the cita-del of tradition and proclaimed the war that was to bring about the democracy of song His cause will period with blm song. His cause will perish with him, and his name stand like a pillar in a waste place-lonely, but imperishable."-New York World.

Contagiousness of Diseases.

Contagiousness of Discase. Scarlet fever is a specific poison which emanates from the person of the patient, and can be caused by no other means. Diphtheria is contagious, but may arise from fermensing filth, etc. Typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera are not directly communicable from parson to person, but communicable from person to person, but are spread by the dejecta of their victims, which contaminate the water supply.-Frank Leslie's.

Of the Upper Crust.

¹Miss Rural (watching the promenaders) Who is that curious little man-almost

dwarf? Mrs. Metropole (shocked)---Why, my dear, that's Hubert Highlife.a He's the very upper crust. Miss Rural-He is? Then they put in a great al too much shortening, Time j

Gold Washing in California. Gold Washing in California. What an earth scarring, devastating pro-cess that whole system of gold washing has been to a portion of California! It has torn down hills and mountains, filled up lovely valleys and ravines with rock and mud and left only bare rock and piles of bowlders where were before shaded and fertile little plains. This has taken place over hundreds of miles of territory. But nature repairs such ravages very quickly, especially in California, where vegetation, wild or cultivated, grows after a rapid transit fashion. There it soon binds up these earth scare with wild vines and bushes. I have seen saplings growing

transit fashion. There it soon binds up these earth scare with wild vines and bushes. I have seen saplings growing through the roofs and barring the doors of the cabin in a camp which had not been deserted more than ten years. So far as outward "Indications" went, no set or perfect rule will work in finding gold. As to place or manner of deposit, the diggings in one locality would be a contradiction to those in another. The heaviest gold was generally found despest. But sometimes the heaviest gold was found on the top in the very grass roots. Old miners finally dropped on an adage that developed itself like many other things out of the life and luck of the dig-gings. That adage was: "Gold is gener-ally where you find it." This worked. There is no getting outside of it. The Mexicans say: "It takes a mine to work a mine." I would recommend these two texts to all who are disposed to embark in mining ventures.—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

Buffalo Bill on the Cossack.

F''I don't know anything about Cossack riding," said Col. Cody, "because I never saw any of it, but I will guarantee that our men can do anything that Cossacks can do and more, too. There is art in can do and more too. There is art in riding just as there is in shooting, in writing or anything else that re-quires skill and training. From what you tell me of the nature of the Cossack feats of riding I should say that they were more in the line of circus riding than the feats of our men. You must remember that exerciting our men do is an exemplificathe fine of circus raining trans the tests of our men. You must remember that everything our men do is an exemplifica-tion of the various feats performed by them in making their living. The throw-ing of the lasso needs no more than a reference, but the feat of picking up ar-ticles from the ground while riding by at full speed is born of the necessity of re-covering the end of the rope attached to the horns of a flying steer, that is a thing that every cowboy must learn to do so that if after lassoing the steer the end of the larist should slip from his hand he can recover it while both he and the steer are going full speed. Then as to the riding of blicking po-nies, that is a necessity, too, as the cow-boy must break his horse to the saddle. Bucking is a natural trait of the mustang, as the result of the movements it instinct.

Bucking is a natural trait of the mustang, as the result of the movements it instinct-ively gets through endeavoring to rid it-self of its rider. All mustangs are buck-ers at first, and they must be broken of the habit before they can be mude of any use. What we call a bucking mustang is really a horse spoiled in the break-ing—one that has never been succeas-fully broken and is in consequence of no practical value. All of my bucking horses are worthless for any other purposes. I repeat, there is nothing the Casaacks can do that the cowboys won't equal, if not

repeat, there is nothing the Cassacas call do that the cowboys won't equal, if not excel, and I only wish the Russian gov-ernment could send us a horse that the cowboys can't ride. That, of course, would be impossible, but if it could be the horse would be worth his weight in gold." — Philadelphia Times.

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