

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

SAMUEL MOTTER, Editor and Publisher.

"IGNORANCE IS THE CURSE OF GOD; KNOWLEDGE THE WING WHEREWITH WE FLY TO HEAVEN."

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VOL. I.

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

NO. 26.

Thanksgiving.

Sweet was the song of the robin,
Blithe was the hum of the bee,
In the day when the drift of the blossom
Was light as the foam of the sea.
Then deeply was cloven the furrow,
And gayly they scattered the seed,
Who trusted that rainfall and sunshine
Would surely be given at need.

The robin had flown to the tropic,
The honey-bee flitted no more,
The reaper hath garnered the harvest,
And the fruit and the nuts are in store.
The flame had died out on the maples,
We tread on the loose-lying leaves,
And the corn that was sturdy and stalwart
Is gathered and bound into sheaves.

And sweeter than music of spring-time,
And fuller of jubilant mirth,
Are the strong-tided chorals o'erflowing
From hearts where thanksgiving has birth.
The songs of the home and the altar,
The gladness of children at play,
And the dear love of households united
Are blending in praises to-day.

For pasture-lands folded with beauty,
For plenty that burdened the vale,
For the wealth of the teeming abundance,
And the promise too royal to fail,
We lift to the Maker our anthems,
But none the less cheerily come
To thank Him for bloom and fruition,
And the happiness crowning the home.

Oh, the peace on the brow of the father,
The light in the mother's clear eyes,
The lift in the voices of maidens
Who walk under dream-enshrouded skies,
The dance in the feet of the wee ones,
And the sparkle and shine in the air!
The year has no time like Thanksgiving—
A truce to our fretting and care.

Sweet was the song of the robin,
Blithe was the hum of the bee,
In the day when the drift of the blossom
Was light as the foam of the sea;
But sweeter the silence of autumn,
That maketh a space for the strain
Of the joyance of home, when the harvest
Is gathered from hillside and plain.

THE ARTIST'S RUSE.

A rich merchant led Murillo, the illustrious painter, one day to the market-place of Seville, and, pointing out to him a young girl of sixteen, of the gypsy race, asked him to do her portrait. The gypsy girl was so beautiful, and looked so picturesque in the midst of the baskets of fruit she was offering for sale, that the painter did not hesitate to accept the commission.

"If you can paint the picture in a month's time," said the merchant, "you may name your own price for it."

Murillo promised the portrait for the end of the month, and a hundred golden Philipps, which the merchant agreed to, was asked.

Murillo glanced once more at the features and form of his beautiful model, and then went to see her relations to ask their permission for the young girl to sit to him.

The gitana's relations consisted of a very bad looking man, who was her uncle, and of a very good looking man, in every sense of the word, who was her cousin. The artist talked with them for some time, and on taking leave of them shook hands cordially with the cousin. To the uncle he was somewhat colder, for he had discovered that he was selfish and avaricious.

Murillo had a sitting the very next day, and the first stroke of his brush already announced a masterpiece, when the merchant entered his studio.

"The head will be admirable," said the purchaser, in a half patronizing tone.

"I am glad it pleases you," replied Murillo; "particularly as I have made up my mind to ask you rather more than the sum originally named."

"But I told you to mention your own price," expostulated the merchant. "You said a hundred Philipps, and I agreed to give them to you. I do not think you ought to demand more than that amount now."

"I am very sorry," said Murillo; "but I find that it will be impossible to let you have the picture for less than six hundred. If you do not like to give so much there has not been much time lost yet, and you will be able to get some other artist to accept the commission; but really I shall be obliged to give it up unless you can afford to remunerate me for my trouble."

"As for affording it," returned the merchant, "you know that I am not poor; but the sum is a large one. After all, I will not dispute with you about five hundred Philipps. It is a great deal of money for you to receive, but it is not much for me to give."

"View the matter as you please," said Murillo, philosophically; "only let me have the money."

"You shall have the six hundred," said the merchant, with something like a sigh. "I will sign an agreement with you for that amount this evening."

"Why not at once?" suggested Murillo.

"Who knows," answered the merchant; "perhaps this evening you will be more reasonable in your demands."

"Oh, you are not decided, then," said the painter.

"Yes, I am decided," replied the purchaser; "but I prefer not to sign any agreement until this evening."

In the evening Murillo informed the merchant, gravely and coldly, that he could not accept six hundred Philipps, but that he must have a thousand.

Of course the merchant refused. point blank, in the first instance. Then he hesitated, offered seven, eight, nine hundred, and at last agreed to give the full thousand. This time a formal agreement was signed.

At the end of the month the portrait was finished. When the merchant came to take it away, he found the original standing before it in full dress, as if on the point of starting for some *fete*. By her side were her uncle and cousin, also in holiday costume—and especially the cousin, who had evidently got himself up for some very important occasion.

The merchant paid the thousand Philipps.

As soon as Murillo had received the money and put it away carefully in the portfolio, he opened a side door in his atelier, and from the adjoining chamber entered a priest and two witnesses.

"Sir," said Murillo, at length, "while you were bargaining with me about the portrait of this young girl, you were bargaining with her relations for the young girl herself, whom you had already sold to a pirate to be carried into slavery. You need not deny it; your protestations would be in vain, for I heard all that was going on from the cousin. The uncle thought, at last, that he had better accept my offer than yours, and, as the young people were already betrothed to one another, I thought it would be a good idea to marry them and make you pay the dowry. You know what I am going to do with the thousand Philipps. The uncle would not hear of the match being arranged for a hundred, and wanted six. If you had signed the agreement for six hundred when I proposed it at first, you might still have gained the day; but Providence was on our side, and made you blind. You went to the uncle, and finding, as you thought, that he had received some higher bid for the poor child, who was sacrificed through you to a pirate, and through this pirate to a Turkish pasha, you increased your offer to the avaricious guardian, who is standing there so coolly at the present moment, but who has now given us his word, beyond the possibility of recall. As the uncle had now a possibility of getting a larger sum than he had originally expected from you, he explained to me that it would not answer his purpose to behave like an honest man unless I, in my turn, increased my offer. This, through your liberality, I was enabled to do; and at last, without telling you of his intention, he resolved to reject your proposition and to accept mine. Here is the priest, here are the witnesses; imagine, if you can, that you represent the friend, and all will be complete. I have deprived you of the model, but you will still have the portrait.—Send it to the pasha if you think he would like it."

The marriage was celebrated without further delay, but not in the presence of the merchant, who, mystified and mortified as he was, lost no time in effecting his escape.

The day afterward the proprietor of the picture sold it for half its original price. If he had lived in the present century he could have gained a hundred per cent, by the speculation—supposing that he had paid for the picture in proportion to the artistic talent it displayed with reference to the greatness of soul evinced by the painter, which renders Murillo's "Young Fruit Girl" almost invaluable.

John Randolph's Romance.

In his strange and passionate youth John Randolph was betrothed to a Miss Maria Ward, the daughter of his mother's intimate friend. For some cause the engagement was broken off. The lovers appear to have had a desperate quarrel, and Mr. Randolph rushed out of the house in which he had been visiting the lady in such a rage that he did not even stop to untie his horse's bridle-reins, but slashed them through with his knife, mounted and rode away in a thundering gallop. The lovers scarcely ever saw each other again.—The lady became Mrs. Peyton Randolph. John Randolph never married. To the day of his death he spoke of her as "My angel," and her marriage is said to have been the heaviest blow this grievously-suffering man ever endured. He was sick all his life, and sometimes in a feverish sleep he used to mutter her name in the hearing of the watchers about his bed. It was a strange, heart-breaking romance, that of this quivering bundle of nerves, who was the lineal descendant of Pocahontas.

For the Ladies.

Heavy cords and tassels are again used for ornamenting costumes and wraps, and when tastefully used are very handsome.

A new fabric brought into favor since lustrous goods have become fashionable is called satin cashmere. It is a twilled fabric, with all the gloss of the finest satin, yet has cashmere wool for its foundation.

Shot silks are much used for evening dresses in combination with brocades that combine the colors in the changeable silk. Thus an amber silk shot with rose has brocaded sides of amber ground nearly covered with dark red brocaded figures.

The arrangement of the flowers depends upon the tablier and panier draperies. For instance, on a pale blue satin dress the front has broad box plaits of the satin, on each of which is a mass of pale pink and cream-colored roses that nearly covers the plait.

Colored flannel petticoats are shown in pale blue, pink, and scarlet shades. Some of these have three or four tucks, each an inch wide, not sewed merely, but wrought in feather stitch. Others are prettily embroidered, while still others have knitted wool lace the color of the flannel sewed to the hem.

A handsome full dress described by Harper's Bazar is: A white tulle skirt has the low corsage of white satin with gold passementerie laid upon it, while the bertha and the draperies on the skirt are of straw-colored, polka-dotted satin. The floral garniture for this exquisite dress is scarlet poppies and wheat. The white satin bodice is pointed in front and laced behind. The gold passementerie trims the point, while the top is a Grecian bertha of tulle folds, on which is the straw-colored satin, held in place by poppies clustered in the middle and on the left of the neck.—The front of the skirt has rows of tulle plaitings bordered at the foot by a mass of the wheat straw; up the left side the dark poppies are massed in a panel, while the gold embroidery trims the right side. The tulle used is the strong Lyons tulle with large meshes.

Artemus Ward's Revenge.

Of Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) *The Voice*, of Cleveland, says, that once at Vincennes, Ind., where he had been lecturing, he was grossly insulted by a very conceited depot baggage-master. This fellow, out of a desire to show his authority, had used him very roughly on some trifling pretext. Browne meditated revenge, and walked up and down the platform of the depot for fully fifteen minutes in deep study. Suddenly a basket of eggs attracted his attention, and he bought about a dozen of them. He put three or four in his own pockets, and gave as many to two friends who were with him. Then he took them into the baggage-car and awaited his opportunity. In a few moments the train began to move, and immediately Browne and his friends made a target of that man, the first egg hitting him on the nose, and the others decorating him at irregular intervals. One of the persons who saw the occurrence says that the look on the baggage-master's face as the shower of eggs came upon him was indescribable. Browne was in his happiest mood for the remainder of the trip, and appeared entirely satisfied with his revenge.

Bluff "Old Hickory."

Of a quaint and brusque speech of General Jackson, who hated affectation, the late Mrs. Eaton used to tell an amusing story. She was once visiting at the Hermitage, where among the guests at a dinner-party was a judge of the court of Tennessee; with a wife whose head had been quite turned by a season in Washington. Present also was a brother of the lady's who had been a tailor, which fact was carefully ignored. The lady's airs and graces grew insufferable, and finally General Jackson pricked the bubble of her pride by saying to the brother, "You know I really never have had a comfortable coat on my back since you quit tailoring."

The Park at Niagara.

There is at last a probability that the long-talked-of international park at Niagara Falls will soon be an accomplished fact. The New York commission have practically decided to secure for the purpose a strip of land varying in width from one hundred to six hundred feet, and about two miles in length along the American bank of the river, and to plant it with trees to shut out the factories, booths, bazaars and other predatory establishments which at present disfigure the scenery. It is also proposed to purchase Goat and Bath islands.

Signaling by Illuminated Steam.

When a strong ray of light is thrown upon a jet of steam issuing forth into darkness, the steam becomes brilliantly illuminated, and the light thus transmitted is visible from long distances. A familiar example of this is occasionally to be seen in the steam issuing from a locomotive engine at night, and on which the rays of light from the furnace are sometimes thrown when the driver opens his fire door. Taking advantage of this principle, M. Carl Otto Ramstedt, late of the Russian navy, has devised an ingenious system of night signaling on board ship, with which some experiments have recently been made by the Trinity board of London. The apparatus consists of a dish chamber, in which the inventor burns strontium or other substances so as to produce a variety of colors if desired. At the back of the chamber is a reflector, by means of which the light is thrown on the steam, either steadily or in flashes, at will. The steam thus becomes a luminous mass, varying in color with the substances used in combustion. In practice the light is thrown upon the steam issuing from the funnel of a steamer, and optical signals are made according to any known code of signaling, such as by combinations of flashes of longer or shorter duration. This is effected by the light apparatus being closed in at the front with a hinged cover, which is manipulated by the signaler according to arrangement. M. Ramstedt, in the first place, submitted his invention to Prof. Tyndall, who, being much struck with it, introduced it to the Trinity brethren. They immediately arranged to have the invention tested on board their yacht, the Galatea. To this end they appointed a committee of gentlemen to be present and report to the corporation upon the merits of the invention. The result of the experiments recently made showed it to be very effective and applicable to its intended purpose, and there appears to be little doubt that it will prove of value as a means of signaling at sea. The advantages of the invention are not limited to steamers, as it is equally applicable to sailing vessels, in which the light might be thrown upon the sails. Its adoption and careful working, therefore, would doubtless tend to reduce the number of accidents which are constantly occurring from collisions.

Lotteries and Where they Originated.

Lotteries are said to have been first employed by the Genoese government as a means of aiding its revenue. The pernicious example was speedily followed by other states, nearly all of which have adopted lotteries, at some time or other, to increase their income. While they have achieved this end, they have not only robbed the working community of their hard earnings, they have lessened their habit of labor and thrift, by creating false hopes of sudden and handsome gains. Between 1816 and 1825, France derived from lotteries an annual income of 14,000,000 francs; but forty-three years ago they were suppressed, and the year following a large increase of deposits was found in the savings banks of the country. In 1841, Prussia got from them 900,000 thalers, and Austria 8,600,000 forins. The first lottery in England was in 1569, and its profits went to the improvement of public works; but its consequences were so obviously mischievous that it was abolished by act of Parliament in 1826. In Italy, lotteries are still tolerated, and their effect is most injurious, keeping the very poor population in still deeper poverty. In some of our states they are also tolerated, and wherever they are, they work incessant ill.

A Remarkable Case.

A case of very great interest is now on trial in the circuit court of Milwaukee, Wis. Miss Minnie Dane swore out a bastardy warrant against Joseph Schwin, a deputy sheriff, charging him with being the father of her child. The women on the witness-stand, swore that Schwin never had an intercourse with her, but that they were sweethearts, and that through some mysterious interference of nature the child was begotten. The physicians who attended the woman in her illness also swore positively that from a careful scientific examination the fact was demonstrated that the complainant never had intercourse with any one, and the instance was only the fourth or fifth of its kind that ever had been known. A few cases of the kind are on record. The virtuous unmarried mother is a pretty young woman about nineteen years old, and the fatherless child, now about two months old, is a healthy, good-sized, ordinary-looking baby. The case has excited much interest among physicians, a number from various parts of the country attending the trial.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

There seems to be a strong tendency in human nature to carry coals to New castle—in other words, to add its mite where it is least needed, to deny it where it is most required—a sort of universal toadyism, which wishes to have a finger in the richest pie, subtle selfishness which bestows its best where it believes itself surest of return. Friends flock around him who is already provided with them, while he to whom they would be a boon goes hungering and thirsting for them all his days: the first may not be more worthy of friendship than the last; but it is easier and pleasanter to be the friend of the wealthy and fortunate than of the indigent and unfortunate—easier to follow the crowd, to worship at the popular shrine, to repeat the creed of our betters. The woman who absorbs the devotion of one lover presently attracts the attention of others; the fascinations that one has proved others grow eager to test. She who possesses an admirer is more likely to increase the number than she who has none is likely to gain one, partly because humanity often lacks confidence in its own judgment in matters of taste and selection, and likes to have its goods selected and warranted by competent judges—is a little afraid of adoring what others may disdain, hates to stand alone on any unenvied eminence. The one maiden may be charming as the other, but so long as she is not the fashion, her charms fail to work. We are bad economists, liking to carry our coals not so much to the best markets as to the most crowded, where the supply already exceeds the demand. Poor Miss Wallflower must reflect with bitterness upon this phase of life, when she sees the reigning belle dividing her dances into fractions in order to oblige her partners. It is the fulfillment of the prophecy that to those who have shall be given. It is the wealthy as a rule, who receive legacies, to whom costly gifts are meted out; good dinners are planned for those who fare sumptuously every day, and nobody thinks of spreading an elaborate table for him whose staff of life is rarely sweetbread, or of bringing out the choicest wines for folks who are not used to any. People who drive their own horses are more often invited to take a seat in a neighbor's coupe than those who go afoot. Many who are sated with society have it thrust upon them, while the unsatisfied are overlooked; and opera tickets are rained upon one who has no enthusiasm for art, while another who pines for it as the hart panteth after the water-brooks, can only read the advertisement and the libretto.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Palestine Pottery.

The Biblical descriptions of pottery are singularly applicable to the present process of manufacture. Now, in this nineteenth century, the potter sits at his frame and turns the wheel with his foot. Or, as we read in the Apocrypha: "So doth the potter, sitting at his work and turning the wheel about with his feet: he fashioneth the clay with his arm." The potter has a heap of prepared clay near him, and a pot of water by his side. Taking a lump in his hand, he placed it on the top of the wheel, which revolves horizontally, and smoothed it into a low cone, like the upper end of a sugar-loaf; then thrusting his thumb into the top of it, he opened a hole down through the center, and this he constantly widened by pressing the edges of the revolving cone between his hands. As it enlarged and became thinner, he gave it whatever shape he pleased, with the utmost ease and expedition.

It is evident, from numerous expressions in the Bible, that the potter's vessel was the synonym of utter fragility; and to say, as David does, that Zion's king would dash his enemies in pieces like a potter's vessel, was to threaten with ruinous and remediless destruction.

We who are accustomed to strong stone-ware of considerable value can scarcely appreciate some of these Biblical references, but for Palestine they are still as appropriate and forcible as ever. Arab jars are so thin and frail that they are literally dashed to shivers by the slightest stroke. Water jars are often broken by merely putting them down upon the floor; and the servant frequently returns from the fountain empty-handed, having had all his jars smashed to atoms by some irregular behavior of the donkey.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Joseph Udell, owner of the celebrated blind pacer Sleepy Tom (record 2:12), has sent a challenge to the owner of St. Julian, which recently obtained a record in California of 2:12, to make a match between the two great flyers, to take place this fall or early next season.—Tom's owner feels confident that he can beat any trotter or pacer in the world.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Prof. Proctor, the English astronomer, says that the age of the earth is about 500,000,000 years, with about 2,500,000,000 years yet to live, after which she will be as cold and bleak and devoid of life as the moon.

Evangelist Moody, who is now in St. Louis, said to a reporter the other day: "Don't you put me down to 'Reverend.' I'm no preacher—I'm only a layman. Call me Moody, and without any Mr."

In view of the prevalence of diphtheria, it may be well to state that a prominent English physician testifies that he has always found that a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur mixed in a tumbler of water, the mixture being used as a gargle, will invariably cure the most malignant form of the disease in question.

Dr. J. W. Nell, of Delaware, Ohio, was captured while in the act of robbing a grave in the cemetery. An assistant named Pat Honnan was also arrested. They made a furious resistance and fired on the officers. Both were lodged in prison to answer for the crime and assaulting the officers with intent to kill.

A dispatch from Calhoun, Ky., reports the fatal shooting of Lee Houston, a youth of thirteen. He was leaning on the muzzle of a gun watching a baseball match, when a ball from a foul tip struck the hammer, discharging the load, which entered under his arm and passed out through his forehead, killing him instantly.

Kossuth has just lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen. The chamber of deputies has adopted a bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resides abroad for an uninterrupted period of 10 years shall lose his civil status. The extreme left violently opposed this measure, accusing the government of leveling it directly at Kossuth, but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52.

Frank Leslie, the well known New York publisher's son Henry, having changed his name to Frank Leslie, Jr., and engaged in the publication of a periodical, his father has found it necessary to bring suit to cause the young man to relinquish a name which is calculated to mislead the public; claiming the son's journal is of such a character as to injure his (the father's) business.

A party of 120 Latter Day saints from Southern states, in charge of Elder John Morgan, passed through St. Louis, en route to Manassa, in the San Luis valley, Colorado, where there is already a colony of between 300 and 400. This is the fifth party from the South that has gone to this locality this season. They get their lands from the state of Colorado at a low price, and conform to the laws of the state, which prohibit polygamy.

Dr. Collyer, the chemist of the agricultural department, prophesies a large American sugar crop, if farmers in the central belt of states will raise sorghum instead of corn. Dr. Collyer has the reputation of being a man of coolness and precision, and he declares that that can be no doubt of the feasibility of the plan. A larger amount of sugar to the acre can be obtained than in the cane-raising regions, and it will be of equally good quality.

General George H. Thomas, whose statue was unveiled in Washington a short time since, with great ceremony, at the outbreak of the war, had for six years held the high rank of major of the Second cavalry, whose colonel was Albert Sidney Johnston, its lieutenant-colonel, Robert E. Lee, and its senior major, W. J. Hardee; while its company officers were Hood, Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, and others who entered the Confederate service.

A Chicago paper figures up a handsome profit to the city on Gen. Grant's reception. The number of outside visitors placed by reasonable estimate at 75,000, each of whom is supposed to have spent \$5 per day for three days, making a total of \$1,125,000. Four leading hotels alone estimate their increased receipts at \$30,000. The cost to the city, chiefly expended in decorations, is estimated at \$50,000, which generally went into the pockets of citizens.

While a little child named Pierce was being punished by her teacher in one of the schools of Norwich, Conn., November 24, she attempted to break away and run home. The teacher caught her at the door and in shutting it caught the girl's head between the door and the jam, inflicting several bruises. The hurt was not believed to be serious by any one. Last week she died, and a post-mortem examination is said to have revealed clots of blood upon the brain, believed to have resulted from the accident.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message by some surreptitious means, was laid before the public in advance of its presentation to Congress. It begins with congratulations to that body upon the successful operations of the Treasury in finance, and their beneficial effects upon the business of the country.

Silver dollars under recent acts of Congress have been coined to the amount of \$45,000,850, of which \$32,300,344 are yet in the Treasury. He advises Congress to refrain from further experiments with the coinage and to suspend the coining of silver dollars.

There are conditions of life growing out of the nature of society, which seem to require consideration as being separate and distinct from the ordinary course of things. Among them we class the learned professions, both clerical and secular.

The offices of the sacred Ministry, the Physician, the Judge, the Lawyer, the learned Professors, would fail of their aims if placed on the common basis of every day life.

He calls upon Congress and the people to unite in bringing public opinion to bear for the general observance of the laws respecting suffrage throughout the land.

He then discusses at length, the reform of the civil service, in which much remains to be done. He desires just and adequate means for examining candidates for office, so that the worthiest claimant may secure the appointment.

The foreign relations of the country are peaceful, negotiations are in progress with Great Britain in relation to the difficulty with that country growing out of Newfoundland outrages; negotiations are in progress on the fisheries question.

Legislation is needed for the protection of the rights of the people in Alaska. The business of the Supreme Court being largely in arrears, the appointment of additional Circuit Judges is recommended.

He recommends the suggestions of Secretary Schurz upon the Indian question and Congress is urged to enact additional legislation to enable the government to carry out its plans in this relation.

The Message concludes with recommendations favorable to the District of Columbia. The Message is a clear and forcible document, and we doubt not will prove satisfactory to the country.

OUR Washington correspondent gives an interesting sketch of the manner in which the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank are being settled up. The money of the poor negroes who put their savings in the bank is drawn upon heavily to pay commissioners who do nothing and to defray the enormous expenses which have attended the process of liquidation.

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TITLES.

The constitution provides that—"No titles of nobility shall be granted by the United States." The early settlers of this land, escaping as they did from the oppressive forms of European government, under which they had lived, in forming one for themselves, sought to separate from it, whatever might tend to the perpetuation of monarchical ideas.

The simplicity of early usages has for the most part prevailed among the people; but with the increase of material prosperity, and the facilities it affords for foreign travel, there has been at times, considerable tendency towards the imitation of foreign manners and foreign modes of living.

We intend to make only a few remarks upon the above named appellations which are supposed to confer unusual distinction upon persons.

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distinguishing between many persons having the same name. We like the custom now growing into favour of directing a letter, without prefix or affix, to the simple baptismal and surname of the person for whom it is intended.

Now we imagine some one says—what matters it by what name a man may be distinguished among his fellows? we would answer much. It makes all the difference between a sham and the reality, between truth and falsehood, and often forces us to recall the fable of "the Ass in the Lion's Skin," there is a belittling of dignity, often a depreciation of honest merit, which has an immoral tendency.

Communities in which these things prevail are never remarkable for the production of elevated characters or examples worthy of imitation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MRS. RUTH DAWSON died at Frostburg on Friday, aged 91.

It is rumored that another attempt has been made to assassinate the Czar.

GIN SLING is the name of a Chinese student at Harvard who is preparing himself for the bar.

WM. A. HEENEY, of Cambridge, Mass., while intoxicated fell down a flight of stairs last week and broke his neck, dying instantly.

THE degree of LL D., has been conferred on Hon. Levin T. H. Irving, chief judge of the first judicial circuit of Maryland, by Princeton College.

THE corn exchange of Baltimore, has decided to erect a new and commodious building, and the business men of that city are generally very happy over the matter.

THE unbridged \$100 edition of Cruden's Concordance some time since announced as in preparation by the American Book Exchange, New York, is just ready.

THREE times within as many weeks Spain has been visited by heavy rains, resulting in floods that have done great damage to farm, wharf, shipping, and other property.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE of select foreign literature is to be increased to 192 pages monthly, and the type enlarged for the year 1880. American Book Exchange, New York, \$1.00 a year.

PHILADELPHIA is the largest wool manufacturing city in the world, and on Philadelphia looms more yards of carpet are manufactured than in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

EVANGELIST Moody, who is now in St. Louis, said to a reporter the other day: "Don't put me down 'Reverend' I'm no preacher—I'm only a layman. Call me Moody, and without any Mr."

IRISH RELIEF MOVEMENT. A movement has been started among Irish American citizens and their descendants to organize an association having for its aim, relief of the suffering people in Ireland.

A NEW edition of "Kitto's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature," reduced from \$10.00 to \$2.00, in two large octavo volumes with several hundred illustrations, is being issued by the American Book Exchange, New York.

A PEAR tree in Charlotte, N. C., bore three crops of fruit this year.—The first crop was killed by an early frost after the young pears were set, when the tree again bloomed and produced a fine crop, which was followed by the third, a smaller crop.

THE remains of the late Gen. Jeff. C. Davis arrived in Indianapolis, Tuesday, from Chicago, escorted by four of Gen. Sheridan's staff, they were conveyed by the evening train to Memphis, Indiana, the General's former home, where the funeral took place on Wednesday.

VOLUME three of the "Library of Universal Knowledge," recently issued, contains 864 pages, covering topics between the words Birds and Caterpillar. The publishers announce that it has already reached a sale of nearly 10,000 copies. American Book Exchange, New York.

A FAIR was held in Philadelphia last week at the Presbyterian Church corner of Broad and Oxford street, to defray the expenses of a new organ. Some of the decorations caught fire, and the new organ and the whole interior of the church were destroyed. The church cost \$150,000 ten years ago. The stone walls and the steeple remain, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000, insurance \$50,000.

THE Value of foreign exports at Baltimore for five days last week was \$1,280,688. The items included 424,500 bushels wheat, 374,625 corn, 10,004 barrels flour, 2,124 bags oatmeal, 2,308 hog-heads tobacco, 1,552 bales cotton, 456,197 pounds lard, &c. The total was \$100,000 in excess of the whole previous week.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S COADJUTOR.—A Cincinnati dispatch says: "Advices from Rome, received by a prominent Catholic clergyman of this city, state that the long talked of coadjutorship of this archbishop has been settled at last, and that Bishop Elder, of Natchez, will receive the appointment, with the right of succession upon the death of Archbishop Purcell." A short time since it was announced that Bishop Elder had been appointed coadjutor to Bishop Alemany, of San Francisco, and his departure for that distant field of labor was announced.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—The steamship Baltimore, capt. Hellmers, of the Baltimore and Bremen line, reached Locust Point yesterday, with 252 steerage passengers. Nearly all were immigrants from Prussia, Bohemia, Hungary, Bavaria and Saxony. A child 11 months old, died at sea Nov. 27. The immigrants left for destinations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other Western States. A few of them were classed as mechanics and trades people, but the great majority were workmen. The Baltimore brought an assorted cargo. One of the items was 300 barrels of sauerkraut.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF KILLED.—In Robeson county, N. C. last week, a deputy sheriff named Cole went to arrest a colored desperado named Leach who was charged with murder. Cole approached Leach and read the capias to him. He heard it patiently and then coolly remarked: "Do you suppose I'm going to allow such a man as you to arrest me?" At most before he finished the sentence he drew a pistol and shot Cole dead in his tracks, the ball passing through the skull. Not satisfied with this he stepped on the prostrate body of the man and fired another shot into his breast. He then coolly walked away, and at last accounts was still at large.

WEALTH OF PRESIDENTS.—Washington left an estate worth \$300,000. John Adams died moderately well off. Jefferson died so poor that it is said he had not given \$20,000 for his library he would have been bankrupt. Madison was economical and died rich. Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives in New York. John Quincy Adams left about \$50,000, the result of prudence. His son, Charles Francis Adams, gained a large fortune by marriage. Jackson died tolerably well off. Van Buren died worth some \$300,000. It is said that during his entire administration he never drew any portion of his salary, but on leaving took the whole \$100,000 in a lump. Polk left about \$150,000. Tyler married a lady of wealth and accomplished talents and died rich. Taylor left about \$150,000. Fillmore was always an economical man, and added to his wealth by his last marriage. Pierce saved about \$50,000.—Buchanan left about \$200,000; Lincoln, about \$75,000; Johnson, about \$50,000.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A YOUNG LADY.—During the past week several attempts have been made to kidnap young ladies in the vicinity of Harlem Park and Lafayette Square, about 7 o'clock in the evening and the hour the police of the day force are being relieved. On Monday evening an attempt of this kind was made on a young lady residing in that neighborhood and the daughter of a well known government official. She had been visiting a friend residing a few squares from her residence and was returning home about 7 o'clock. When just opposite Lafayette Square, on Carrollton avenue, she heard the sound of carriage-wheels behind her and turning saw a hack stop at the corner. Paying no further attention, however, she hastened on but presently heard some one calling, "Stop, Miss Turner again the man she noticed alight from the carriage addressed her very respectfully and said there was a lady in the carriage who wished to see her. Thinking such an action on the part of any person wishing to see her very strange and also not recognizing the man, she without giving a reply hastened down Carrollton avenue. The man followed her for about a square repeating his request but seeing a gentleman approaching from the opposite direction he turned back and jumping into the carriage drove rapidly away. The young lady very much frightened, hastened home and acquainted her father with the fact. A similar attempt by parties in a carriage also was recently made to abduct a young lady near Harlem Park. The attempt was certainly a bold one and proved very nearly successful.

I. S. ANNAN & BRO. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Fresh Groceries Queens, Woollen, Glass and Hardware, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. READY-MADE CLOTHING! in full line. PEARL SHIRT, a specialty, one of the best fitting and cheapest made. IRON of the various sizes and kinds, Steel, Nails, OILS of all kinds, PAINTS and GLASS. We are constantly receiving new goods and cannot be undersold. Butter, Eggs, Lard Posts and Rails, taken in exchange for goods. S. W. Corner of the Diamond, the place to go—for anything you want. ju14-ly

Look Here! D. S. Gillelan, BUTCHER, EMMITSBURG, MD. Best quality of Butchers meat always to be had. Families in the town and vicinity supplied every Tuesday and Saturdays, at the door. ju14-ly

EMMITSBURG STOVE HOUSE. All kinds of heating and cooking stoves. Ranges, furnaces of the most improved pattern. Liquors for all kinds of stoves at the lowest prices; iron and tinware of all kinds; copper, brass and preserving kettles, wash kettles, farm bells, pumps for all depths of wells, roofing and siding and every kind of work pertaining to the tin and stove trade, at bottom prices. Call and see before purchasing. I sell five different kinds of cook stoves. JAMES T. BAYS, Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

C. V. S. LEVY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FREDERICK, MD. Will attend promptly to all legal business, entrusted to him. ju12-ly

Western Maryland Railroad WINTER SCHEDULE. On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 5, 1879 passenger trains on this road will run as follows: PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING WEST. Daily except Sundays

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST. Daily except Sundays

D. ZECK, DEALER IN Fine Groceries. Notions, hardware and general merchandise best brands of Isabella flour, feed of all kinds, fish, potatoes, coal oil stoves, scythes, produce of all kinds bought and sold, taken in exchange for goods or cash paid. Butter, eggs, poultry, calves, furs, shoemakers supplies, a full line of groceries, linings, trench calf skins, &c. Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

T. Fraley & Sons, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS. AND repairs of all kinds. Manufacturers of the best and other stoves, and thrashing machines. Iron railing of all kinds at the lowest price. Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

The Eighthie Shirt, CAN BE WORN A WEEK WITHOUT A BREAK OR WRINKLE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD, IN VALUE, IN USE, ONLY \$1.00. 1776 SOLD IN FREDERICK CO. J. E. Walker, Sole Agent. THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST DRESS SHIRT MADE IN THE WORLD. THIS wonderful invention gives a bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the shirt that it can be worn for a week without a break or wrinkle. Made from 2100 lb. Waukesha Muslin, and bosom lined with heavy Butcher linen. Every bosom guaranteed to outwear the shirt. ju14-6m

ST JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND. THIS institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy and picturesque part of Frederick county, Maryland, half a mile from Emmitsburg, and two miles from Mount St. Mary's College. It was commenced in 1839, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1846. The buildings are convenient and spacious. TERMS: The Academic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Board and Tuition per Academic Year, including Bed and Bedding, Washing, Mending and Doctor's Fee, \$200. e. for each Session, payable in advance...\$100 ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. The Academic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the first Monday of September and the first of February. Letters of inquiry directed to the MOCHAIR SUPERIOR, St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

SPECIAL NOTICE. I HAVE just received by steamer from England, the following goods: 100 TEASETS. 45 pieces each, at from \$2.00 to \$4.50; 100 dinner sets, from 54 to 175 pieces, at from \$4.00 to \$15.00; 250 chamber sets 11 pieces each, at from \$2.50 to \$9.00. These goods are all of the latest patterns, warranted not to craze, and are of the very best English WHITE GRANITE WARES, imported directly by myself, and will be sold at the rates given above. Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves, as my assortment is the best, not only in this city, but in Western Maryland, and prices unprecedented. All goods packed free of charge, and safe delivery guaranteed. Respectfully JOHN EISENHAUER, Near corner Church & Market Sts., ju14-ly Frederick, Md.

Notice! Flouring Mill. ALL ORDERS FOR FLOUR AND FEED, when left with either Messrs. Geo. W. Rowe or D. Lawrence, will receive PROMPT ATTENTION. SATISFACTION Guaranteed. And prices to the suit the economical demands of the

GEO. GINGELL, At Motter's Mill, (Locust Grove.) ju21-6m

CARLIN HOUSE, Opposite the Court House, FREDERICK, MD. FRANK B. CARLIN, Proprietor. TERMS:—\$1.50 PER DAY. Free Bus to and from all Trains

Referring to the above card, I respectfully announce to my friends and the traveling public generally, that in consequence of my increasing business at the City Hotel, I have purchased the right, title and good will of the Dill House, which I also purpose conducting in the best manner, assuring the friends of the Dill and City Hotels that no pains will be spared on my part to cater to the wants of every visitor. The terms will be the same as heretofore. Both the Carlin House wagonette and the City Hotel omnibus will be at the command of any one wishing the use of either at any hour, day or night. ju12-17 FRANK B. CARLIN.

Motter, Maxell & Co AT THE DEPOT, DEALERS IN GRAIN & PRODUCE COAL, LIME AND FERTILIZERS SOLE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED MEXICO MORANT KEYS GUANO. ju14-ly

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.

WINTER SCHEDULE.
On and after Oct. 4th, 1879, Trains will leave Emmitsburg 6 25 and 9 55, A. M. and 2 45 P. M., and arrive at Emmitsburg, 7 55 and 11 20 A. M. and 7 40 P. M.
J. TAYLOR MOTTER,
Pres't. & Gen'l Manager.

What Happens About Us.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS COLUMN WILL BE 10 CENTS PER LINE, UNDER BUSINESS LOCALS 5 CENTS PER LINE, CASH.

To those who are not subscribers:—On receiving THE EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE for the first time, if you desire its continuance, retain it, if not, please send back, marked "returned," with your name, which will be evidence of your non concurrence in our enterprise.

MAKE known what Holiday goods you have.

PRICE-MAKERS—Steam, glycerine and gunpowder.

CAPT. WM. H. B. DORSEY, of Frederick City, died Tuesday.

CHAS. J. ROWE will get you anything you need for Sewing Machines.

To obtain a beautiful view of the heavens walk out any clear night and tread on a banana skin.

COURT—The December term of the Circuit Court will commence in this city on Monday next.—*Examiner.*

ADVANCED—The price of printing paper and nearly everything in use in a printing office has advanced.

A PROSPECTIVE party discovered what they consider rich gold and silver lodes, near Union Mills, Carroll county.

ON Monday the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Samuel N. McNair as Postmaster at this place.

THE Amateur Dramatic Association, we understand is under active practice. We may expect a delightful entertainment before long.

REV. MR. RICHARDSON, of Smithsburg, Md. has fully recovered from the injuries received in the church stampede at Waynesboro', Pa.

THE clothing of a little daughter of David Andrews, of Harpers town, caught fire Thursday, and no assistance could reach her she was burned to death.

THE *New Oxford Items* asks:—"Do Printers ever eat Turkey?" We can only answer for ourselves. We haven't the heart to refuse anything good that turns up before us.

OLD PASTOR.—Rev. Thos. Creigh, D. D. recently preached his forty eighth anniversary sermon in the Presbyterian church at Mercersburg. He is doubtless the oldest pastor in the church.

MR. WM. T. PRESTON, a well-known and highly respected farmer, died at his residence near Frederick city, Thursday evening, after a brief illness, aged about seventy years.

ON Thanksgiving Day in the Wesleyan Church at Harpers town on a table in front of the pulpit were laid samples of the fruits and grain of the late harvest—such as wheat, corn, apples, celery, pumpkins, &c.

OUR sportsmen complain of the scarcity of partridges. Whereas they were abundant early in the fall, none are now to be found. We are under the impression that those birds often migrate when the stubbles and grasses disappear. Is it so?

THE Missionary Society of the coloured people, had a procession on last Sunday afternoon: what with broad white bands on some of their hats, sashes around the shoulders, and badges on the chest, marching along singing Hymns.—The scene was picturesque.

DISEASE AMONG SWINE.—A fatal disease has been prevailing among hogs in this vicinity for the past month or more, and seems to baffle all skill. The effect has been to cause everybody to kill and cure their meat, and now nearly everybody is done "butchering" in this section.—*Hanover Citizen.*

OUR NEW SHERIFF.—Our popular young Sheriff, Joseph S. B. Hartsock, Esq., on Saturday last took the oath of office before the Clerk of the Circuit Court. He presented his bond in the sum of \$25,000 to the Judges of the Orphan's Court, which was promptly approved. He then entered upon the discharge of his duties.—*Examiner.*

We have been informed that the concert of the St. Cecilia Society of Mt. St. Mary's College, which was held on the 26th, proved a brilliant and most enjoyable occasion. The skill and efficient management of the orchestra, and good music wherever he officiated. It is expected that he will perform in an organ at St. Joseph's Church in town, tomorrow.

ACCORDING to the exhibit made by the board of public school commissioners of Frederick county for the year ended September 30, the number of pupils attending the public schools throughout the county during 1879 numbered 9,920. The average attendance was 4,736 white and 683 colored. The total receipts were \$72,225 03, of which amount \$71,923 57 was disbursed.

We gather from the Waynesboro' Gazette that the discussion which had such a disastrous turn in its beginning, was concluded on Thanksgiving evening. The whole affair was wound up with an oyster supper, in which the disputants, moderators, reporters, &c., took part. Good feeling prevailed, and it is hoped, that brotherly kindness has grown out of the controversy. A report of the controversy in book form is to follow, giving the full details; it is to contain about 200 pages, in which those interested may invest 50 cts.—the price of it.

PERSONALS.—John C. Motter Esq., of Frederick, Isaac S. Motter Esq. of Williamsport, Md., were in town this week. Miss Mollie Reitsner of Liberty has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Louisa. Dr. C. D. Eichelberger has been to Baltimore making Christmas preparations. Messrs. George and Harry Myers, are visiting friends in York, Pa.

CAUTION TO FARMERS.—In the September number of the *American Agriculturist* the editor of the "Humbog exposure department" of that journal says that Syracuse, N. Y., is the headquarters of many swindlers who operate on unsuspecting farmers, and cautions farmers to be on the lookout for the "man with the patent churn." Our rural friends visiting the State and county fairs should go for the churn man, if they come across him, and "churn him out of camp."

JURORS DISQUALIFIED.—Last week the Sheriff returned the following named gentlemen disqualified from serving as jurors at the December term of the Circuit Court, Ezra Smith, George P. Bayrick, James H. Gambrell, Thornton Poole and Levi Price. On Monday morning the following named gentlemen were drawn from the box in their places: Upton M. Gushert, Daniel Lawrence Eyan Wilson, Charles Hargett and Frederick Clary.—*Examiner.*

SHINE OUT.—An exchange says:—"In all towns where a newspaper is published every business man ought to advertise in it, even if it is nothing more than a card stating his name and the line of business in which he is engaged. It helps to sustain the paper, and let the people at a distance know that the town is full of business men. The paper finds its way into barns and places where a hand bill can not reach. A card in a paper is a traveling sign board, and can be seen by every reader. Think of these things and let your light shine."

AT Hanover, Pa., Saturday evening, while Messrs. Eizie and Young, with a workman, were engaged in the cellar of their warehouse, it was noticed that the walls were falling. An alarm was immediately given and Mr. Young and the workman succeeded in getting to the yard uninjured, but Mr. Eizie was caught by the falling wall just as he was leaping from the door and instantly killed. The building, which was recently erected, contained about 20,000 bushels of grain.—*American.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at Mr. George D. Besehor's, in Union township, this county, last Wednesday afternoon. Whilst Mr. Besehor and his two sons were attending a new feller cutter propelled by horse power, the cylinder burst, and a large piece striking John, aged about 10 years, on the head, it crashed in the skull and scattered his brains over the barndoor. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Besehor made a narrow escape, a fragment passing within a few inches of his head, and the other son was slightly injured.—*Compiler.*

YARDS IN A MILE.—The following exhibit of the number yards contained in a mile, in different countries, will be a matter of useful reference to the readers of the EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE:
A mile in England or America, 1760 yds
" Russia, 1100
" Italy, 1457
" Scotland and Ireland, 2200
" Poland, 4400
" Spain, 5028
" Germany, 5345
" Sweden and Denmark, 7233
" Hungary, 8870
A league in England or America, 3280

An accident that might have been serious, occurred last Tuesday morning. As Mr. Christian Zacharias, on his way to town had passed through the toll gate his horse started off, and he was thrown forward between the wheels of his spring wagon, when holding on to the reins, he was dragged some distance until he reached his hold, when the horse proceeded onward, and backing the shafts became free from the vehicle and then ran on towards town, but being frightened by the approaching train of cars, he turned and came back towards Mr. Z was, who caught him and rode on his back to town, where he was engaged until near noon, when the pain caused him to seek repose. It is hoped his injury is but that of a sprain, which may be soon relieved.

INTEREST YOUR CHILDREN.—How is it that other people can interest our children better than we can ourselves? asks an exchange. Because of the restless desire in the human breast, and especially of the young, for something new. Novelty is the demand of the hour. In their many parents fail to supply it in their homes. In fact many deny their children the least enjoyment or pleasure at home, either in the popular amusements or with young associates.—This answers the question, and explains in a forcible manner why the home is so often deserted, and the young seeking that which their nature craves elsewhere. This same answer tells the tale of the ruin of too many of our young men. Parents, keep your children at home. You have a right to their society, and in amusing and instructing them, your own pleasure will be greatly heightened.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Sunday last, commenced once again the annual renewal of holy seasons that make up what is known as the "Christian Year." Sunday was distinguished in the Church Calendar as the "First Sunday in Advent," a season which from very remote times has been observed in the Christian Church as preparatory to the great Festival of Christmas. The "Advent season" embraces the few Sundays which immediately precede Christmas, and are devoted to the special presentation and anticipation of these grand themes: The second coming of Christ and the final judgment; the Divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and the duty of studying them and conforming to their teachings; next, the Gospel Ministry, as seen to prepare and make ready for the second coming of Christ, and lastly the great duty, of repentance and amendment of life as the only fit preparation for the reception of Christ, the Saviour. "Advent," as these themes would imply, is always a season of peculiar solemnity in the Episcopal Church. In the Roman Catholic Church, Sunday was the beginning of the Ecclesiastical year.—*Examiner.*

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 2d, 1879.
DEAR CHRONICLE:—In these days of rapid communication by telegraph, items of general interest are forwarded by the associated press, and received by you in your daily papers much sooner than a correspondent here could communicate them by the slower means of the mail. So I shall endeavor to avoid a rickety telegraphic news.

In your last issue there was a notice of the "Library of Universal Knowledge," a reprint of the last edition of "Chambers' Encyclopaedia," to which will be added 6 vols. of matter more strictly American. The whole work will comprise 20 vols., and will be furnished for ten dollars. I learned on subscribing for it, a short time since, that the publishers allow a discount of 20 per cent. to the first twenty thousand subscribers, which reduces the price to eight dollars. I also obtained from the same company a nice edition of the "Waverley Novels," in 13 vols., for nine dollars.

While on the subject of books it may be mentioned that the Applicants, having determined to give up the retail business, are now closing out their stock in that department at half price.

Every enterprising publisher is now getting out standard works in cheap form, many of which are bound in paper, and range in price from ten to twenty-five cents. Books have been very high for a number of years, but now, like many other things, are cheap.

But while many things are cheapening others are advancing in price. The great depression in business is yielding in many branches of trade, and goods are "coming." On account of the great European demand for provisions, prices here are advancing very materially, so that the cost of living is considerably enhanced.

The iron trade which has suffered so severely during the past few years, is now in the high tide of prosperity; the advance in price is immense. Railroad stocks, that were almost down to zero, this week, have paid a dividend and probably never will have suddenly, and without apparent reason, jumped up on the list and acquired an enormous, but fictitious value.

Speculation is again rampant. It is to be apprehended that this reaction is too great and sudden, and that ere long it will meet a checked check.

Brooklyn and New York are now alive with amusements of all kinds. Col. Macdonell, of her Majesty's Opera, is furnishing both cities with first class Italian opera. Grant has a French Opera troupe in N. Y. Miss Thursty has just returned from abroad, and gave her faithful concert in N. Y. last night. Joselyne the Piano virtuosa is here; his execution is immense, comparisons are odious, and in the case of such artists as Rubinstein, Von Bulow, Joselyne, etc. are non-sensical. Both Philharmonic Societies (Brooklyn and N. Y.) are in full blast. Booth is playing a round of his famous tragedies. Dr. Danrosch is agent at the head of his Symphonic Society. And so on, *ad infinitum.* It were impossible to mention all the various places of amusement now open to the public.

But I must not omit Gilmore's "Peace Jubilee" fame. He has just composed a national anthem, words and music. He claims it as an inspiration. I send you a copy of the words. The music I have not seen, but the Herald of course there is but one Herald, as there is but one Times; says it is grand, and will cause a decided sensation when heard.

But I must not tax your columns any further, except to mention that the Herald of this morning contains a recommendation by the trustees of the Reformed church to withdraw from the Presbyterian denomination on account of the wanton and persistent persecution of the pastor by "wicked, malignant and malicious men, under the garb and pretext of ecclesiasticism."—S.

The brick work on the new Reformed church is completed and the carpenters are packing toward the roof part as rapidly as possible. It is expected to be under roof in the course of a week. This is decidedly the handsomest church in town that is when completed. The members all look happy.—*Clarion.*

MARKETS.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS.

CORNER EVERY THURSDAY, BY D. ZECK.

BACON	20
Sugar	10
Sales	9
Lard	08 20
Butter	13 20
Eggs	10 20
Potatoes	20
Peaches—packed	10 21
Oranges	05 00
Apples—packed	05 00
Cherries—packed	14
Raspberries	05
Country soap—city	05 00
Green	05 00
Beans bushel	1 00 @ 2 00
FEBS—	
Milk	40
Squash	15 20
" part white	15 20
Raccoon	20 20
Opossum	20 20
Skunk	20 20
Horse cat	05
Rabbit	05
Fox-skin or RAY	50 00
Wood fox	15 @ 1 25

EMMITSBURG GRAIN MARKETS.
Corrected every Thursday by Motter, Maxwell & Co

Wheat—super	90 20
" do	80 20
Rye	45
Corn—old	35
Oats	15
Clover seed	2 50
Timothy	11 00
Hay	8 00 @ 10 00
Mixed	8 00 @ 10 00

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF FREDERICK COUNTY.
October term, 1879
Jesse H. Nussear, Executor of the last will of Jesse W. Nussear, deceased. vs. The Orphan's Court of Frederick County, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1879, that the sale of the real estate of Jesse W. Nussear, late of Frederick County, deceased, reported by his Executor, and filed this day, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22d day of December, A. D. 1879, provided a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper, published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks previous to said day.

The report states the sale of a lot of ground, situated in Frederick County, Md., for the sum of eight hundred and thirty five dollars (\$835).

WM. J. BLACK, Judge.
JOHN HORTON, Clerk.
THOMAS M. HARBRENER, Reporter.
True copy.—Test.
JOHN R. ROUZER, Register of Wills.
dec 3d

Valuable Property AT Private Sale!
THE subscriber being desirous to close up his business offers at private sale his House and Lot at the West end of Emmitsburg, also a Brick House near Flat Run, on the road to Gettysburg, also a Frame House near the coloured school house, on Church St. Also a number of Wood Lots in the mountain, West of Emmitsburg. Persons desiring to make investments should give attention to these opportunities.
nov 29— DAVID GAMBLE.

Executrix's Notice!
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court for Frederick County, letters Testamentary upon the estate of John F. Elder, late of Frederick County, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May, 1880, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
CAROLINE ELDER, Executrix
nov 20-4t

First Edition, 103,000.
So rapidly are orders increasing for the December Scribner that it is thought the first edition of 103,000 will not supply the demand. One cause of the recent increase in circulation, by which one hundred thousand November numbers were sold in two weeks, is undoubtedly due to the growing interest in the serials, Henry James, Jr.'s "Confidence," which is one of his most fascinating character studies, and George W. Cable's novel of New Orleans life, "The Grandissimes." This latter, begun in November, will be the leading serial of the year. Mr. Cable's "old Creole Days" has attracted wide attention, and this his first novel, promises to be among the strongest and most important works of fiction that have yet appeared in American literature. A new serial by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Leerie's," has also been secured and will begin in an early number. The special attraction of the December number include twenty poems by American women, comprising verse by many of our most prominent women writers: "Two Visits to Victor Hugo," by H. H. T. Lysons, with a large portrait engraved by Cole; an illustrated description of the Johns Hopkins University, and an interesting paper by Burroughs on "Nature and the Poets." "The New Capital at Albany" is critically described in an article of eighteen pages, with the aid of twenty-three drawings, and there are illustrated papers on "Coffee Culture in Brazil," "Success with Small Fruits," etc. "The Reign of Peter the Great," by Eugene Schuyler, will begin in the February number. The illustrations for the first of this splendid series of Historical Papers are now almost completed, and include reproductions of famous Russian paintings, cut on the wood by American engravers, who are pronounced by the *London Saturday Review* "the best in the world." Sold and subscription received by book sellers and news-dealers, at \$4 a year, 25 cents a number. "A Portfolio of Proof Impressions" of the best engravings from the pages of Scribner and St. Nicholas (edition limited to 1,999) will be ready about December 1st. Price \$10.00. See December Scribner for extended notices. Scribner & Co., New York.

THE WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF 'T. NICHOLAS.
This monthly magazine for girls and boys, edited by Mrs. Mary Maper Dodge, has grown in circulation so rapidly as to warrant a permanent increase in size, beginning with November. The Christmas number, now almost ready, has a special holiday cover, and is the largest and most beautiful issue of any magazine for girls and boys ever published, containing more than one hundred pages and ninety five pictures.

It contains twelve short stories by J. T. Crowley, Washington Gladden, J. W. De Forest, Marion Pierson, Sarah Winter Kollong, and others; also the first chapters of a Serial story by Louisa M. Alcott, written in the author's best vein, and the second installment of a capital serial for the boys, by William O. Stoddard, to run some months. (A long story, also for boys, by Noah Brooks, author of "The Boy Emigrants," will begin soon.) John Greenleaf Whittier contributes a long poem, while Lucy Larcom and Mary Mapes Dodge are also represented in verses. There is a Christmas Play for Festivals, by Edward Eggleston; an illustrated art paper on "Fairyland," and an account, with twelve pictures, of the life and doings of New-York Telegraph Boys.
Gustave Dore, Knais, Mary Hallport Foote, Kelly, Diehman, Bensch, Sheppard, Eyttinge, Jessie Curtis and A. H. LeMay are among the artists represented.
Buy this number and see what St. Nicholas really is. Your newsdealer will supply it and take your subscription for the year, or the money may be sent in check, P. O. order or registered letter to the publishers. Price \$3.00 a year 25 cents a number. Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New-York.

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Stables
EMMITSBURG, MD
ARE always prepared to accommodate the public with conveyances of all kind on Reasonable Terms.
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R. I. GELWICKS
I HAVE always on hand a complete assortment of dry goods, notions, quincunna ware, &c. Particular attention given to the war. Come and examine my goods, learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
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All kinds of Job Work neatly and Promptly executed at this Office.

Dentistry!
Dr. Geo. S. Foulke, Dentist.
Westminster, Md.
NEXT door to Carroll Hall, will visit Emmitsburg professionally, on the 4th Wednesday of each month, and will remain over a few days when the practice requires it. He will be happy to make special appointments for Rocky Ridge when needed.
aug16-ly

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF FREDERICK COUNTY.
October Term, 1879
Mary E. Adelsberger, Executrix of the last will of James F. Adelsberger, dec'd. vs. The Orphan's Court of Frederick County, Maryland, that the sale of the real estate of James F. Adelsberger, late of Frederick County, deceased, reported by his Executrix and filed this day, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1879, provided a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper, published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks previous to said day.

The Executrix reports the sale of a vacant lot of ground, situated in Emmitsburg, Frederick County, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650).
WM. J. BLACK, Judge.
JOHN HORTON, Clerk.
THOMAS M. HOLBRUNN, Reporter.
True copy.—Test.
JOHN R. ROUZER, Register of Wills.
nov 22-3t

HORNER & SMITH.
Western Maryland Livery, EMMITSBURG, MD.

THIS Livery is connected with Western Maryland Hotel, and has lately been replenished with fine riding and driving Horses & Ponies. Also fine carriages, buggies, phaetons, &c. Persons coming to Emmitsburg, and wishing to visit St. Joseph's Academy or Mt. St. Mary's College, or any part of town or country, will always find our carriages at the depot, on the arrival of all trains, to convey them to either place. We have also added to our stock a fine BAND WAGON and omnibus. Teams of all kinds always in readiness, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders either by DAY OR NIGHT will receive prompt attention.
jula-ly HORNER & SMITH SPECIAL TERMS TO TRAVELING SALESMEN

KNABE
Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES.
These instruments have been before the Public for nearly fifty years, and upon their excellence alone have attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which establishes them as unequalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY.
Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years.
SEEK ID HA B PIANOS.
A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make, but slightly used. Sole agents for the celebrated SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.
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MY stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods, cloths, CASSIMERES, coats, vides, great variety of ladies dress goods, notions. HATS AND CAPS, boots, shoes, queens, groceries, of all ds.
HARDWARE, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Particular attention will be called to our new style of
GEO. W. FOWE, Emmitsburg, Md.
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Marble Works!
U A Lough, Proprietor.
ALL Yr on hand, and made to order.
TOMB AND HEAD STONES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ALL WORK DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
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Clothing, Hats.
FURNISHING GOODS, AND NOTIONS.
If you want to get well made, fashionable, and good honest goods, and also to save money, call on us at the old stand, under Photograph Gallery, W. Main St., where you can get pictures and frames of all sizes, mouldings, stereoscopes, graphoscopes, views, etc. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. A. C. F. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md.
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S. A. PARKER, Fashionable Barber, AND HAIR DRESSER.
ALSO shampooing and dyeing done in fine style. Shop in Anner's building, 3 doors west of the square, where he can at all times be found ready for all business in his line.
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C. AS. J. ROWE, DEALER IN SEWING MACHINES
and Manufacturer of figures. His sewing-cigars can be bought by the hundred or thousand at low prices.
Sewing Machines, of all the leading kinds furnished promptly.

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S. E. Corner of Square, Offers a full assortment of drugs, medicines, toilet and fancy articles, perfumery, soaps, Brushes, Combs, Stationery, &c., also proprietary or patent medicines and colognes; Tobacco, cigars, confectionery and toys. Your attention and call solicited.
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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS—FREE BUS TO HOTEL.
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FAMILY groceries and house-keeping goods, the best, pure spices. Wines, brandies and whiskeys, a specialty. My Motto: "The best goods at the lowest possible prices."
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DEALERS IN Gold & Silver, Swiss & American

Watches,
CLOCKS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Spectacles AND GOLD PENS.
All repairing warranted.
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CONFECTIONERS & FRUITERS, S. W. CORNER SQUARE EMMITSBURG, MD.
Ice Cream and Oysters in Season. Largest stock of Cigars in Town.
Over two hundred different articles on Five-cent Counter.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Record St., adjoining offices of Win J. & C. W. Ross, Esqs., Frederick city, Md.
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ALSO shampooing and dyeing done in fine style. Shop in Anner's building, 3 doors west of the square, where he can at all times be found ready for all business in his line.
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Don't fail to examine the great bar, and in Winter Boots & Shoes, at L. Hyder & Son

By the Hearth.

You come too late; 'Tis far on in November. The wind strikes bleak Upon the cheek That careth rather to keep warm And where's the harm? Than to abate One jot of its calm color for your sake. Watch! See! I stir the ember Upon my lonely heart, and bid the fire wako.

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Household Aids.

LEMON MERINGUE.—One quart of milk, two cups of grated bread-crumbs, four eggs (yellks), half a cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one fine lemon (juice and rind). Bake in a buttered dish. When slightly brown, cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar.

BUTTERED APPLES.—Peel a dozen apples, first taking out the cores with a tin scoop; butter the bottom of a nappy or tin dish thickly, place the apples in it, fill up the cores with powdered sugar, sift powdered cinnamon or grated lemon peel over them, pour a little melted butter over them, and bake twenty minutes; serve with cream sauce.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—Take two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful soda, three cups of flour; mix and bake in fine, thin layers. For the jelly grate the rind of three small or two large lemons, and add the juice of the same, with one cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup of water, one teaspoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour; mix with a little water and boil till it thickens; then place between the layers of the cake.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—Drain the liquor from the oysters, and to a cupful of this add the same quantity of milk, three eggs, a little salt and flour, enough for a thin batter. Chop the oysters and stir into the batter. Have ready in the fryingpan a few spoonfuls of sweet lard, or half lard and half butter; heat very hot and drop the oyster batter in by the spoonful. Try a spoonful first to be sure the lard is hot enough and the fritter of the right consistency. Take from the pan as soon as they are done a light brown, and serve as soon as possible.

SAUSAGE MEAT.—Six pounds of lean pork, three pounds of chine fat, three ounces of salt, two ounces of pepper, three tablespoonfuls of sage. The meat should be chopped very fine in a sausage-grinder, the sage reduced to powder, and all the ingredients well blended, when it is safest to try a little, and make then any alteration that your taste may dictate. The rule as to fat is that sausage should always contain enough to fry itself. If this is not the case add a little more; and, above all things, guard against the slightest admixture of beef, which toughens and spoils the whole.

PROTECTING ROSES.—I had such fine success in protecting my beds of tea-roses last winter that I will give my method of preserving them in open ground. I laid rail around the beds, and when the heavy frosts fell I covered the earth about the roses three inches deep with loam tree leaves, and before the intensely cold weather added three inches more of leaves, then laid some rails across the beds eight inches from the ground, and covered with tobacco stalks. Cornstalks, I suppose, would have done as well. I did not lose a rose-bush, though Marshal Neil, Madame Margottin, Perle de Lyon, and many others as tender, were in the collection.

How Butter is Sometimes Tainted. Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables.—Cows are not infrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses; and if allowed they eat greedily; and the effect is that the milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten it should be given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milch cows be allowed to consume other

than the sweetest and purest food.—Very nice butter-makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cart out of the stable.

Colts in Water.

Many farmers object to giving colts grain of any kind, thinking it of too stimulating a character, and that they grow more hardy when confined to less nutritious food. This, however, we regard as altogether erroneous, from the fact that the usual winter food of colts being hay or fodder, which are not only free from any stimulating effect whatever, but could hardly have their character so changed by the addition of a few oats as to impair the health of the animal. Not only so, but they contain so little of the muscle forming principle as to need supplementing with other food containing it in greater degree, of which there is nothing so suitable as oats. It is true that an animal fed exclusively on grain, and not worked sufficiently to keep the digestive organs in proper action, would be more liable to disease; but grain given judiciously and in connection with other food of a less stimulating nature, not only promotes the growth, but adds to the strength of the animal.

The proper way, therefore, to harden an animal when young is to develop his organs of growth and strength to their fullest extent, which neither hay nor fodder will do, unless accompanied with other and more nutritious food. And while corn, from its heating qualities, is more conducive to complaints of an inflammatory character; oats, being entirely free from such objection, are more favorable to the formation of bone and muscle, so dependent upon which are the size, beauty and strength of animals, and colts so fed will be as stout and as strong at two years old as those of three years old that have been compelled to rough it with other stook.

Dry Cows.

It is a common practice among some dairymen to give their cows, while dry, but scanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk, or is dried up, any food is considered good enough for her. We think this is a great mistake; and the result is a diminished product of milk, both in quantity and quality, when she does come in. There is a large draft on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it; and, to keep the cow in good condition, good feed is as important as when she is giving milk. It is our opinion that one dollar's worth of food, when the cow is dry, is worth one dollar and fifty cents' worth after she comes in. An animal in poor condition can not digest as much food as an animal in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in, she will not digest enough food to support the system, and at the same time to make a large quantity of milk.

How To Get Rid of Rats.

A farmer says: 'Two years ago my farm was fearfully infested with rats.—They were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole crop being destroyed by them after it was housed; but having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, out and bound with the wheat, drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with them since, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I felt convinced that any person who is troubled with these pests could easily get rid of them by getting a good supply of mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns.'

Sow Killing Her Pigs.

In order to prevent young pigs being killed and eaten by the mother while farrowing, feed the sow with plenty of roots, raw or cooked, and season them with salt; or give her a slice of fat salt pork daily for the last few days previous to farrowing. Bran mashies salted are also good. Green clover might be fed daily, and salt be put where she can get what she wants.

A Woman on Men.

Talk about women being particular and fussy about dress—did you ever watch a man buy an ulster? He strays in apparently by accident, looks over a pile of coats, and the gentlemanly clerk puts one on him. It's too big plaid, hackman's overcoat; the next one is too big stripe, college student's; the next too fine, regular parson's gown; then one fits too much, one fits too little; one has arms too long, buttons too big; another has arms too short, buttons too small. And he keeps up this straying all over town, sampling every clothing store, filling clerks with high hopes and subsequent disgust, till at last he buys the first coat he tried on, wears it a week and thinks it 'immense,' and the rest of the winter spends his spare time trying to trade it off for a second-hand coal-box buggy.

We have received a spiritual dispatch from Diogenes. 'Dear, dear!' he says, 'why wasn't you around when I had the lantern?'

Seeds.

At the last meeting of the British Association Sir John Lubbock read an interesting paper on seeds. He commenced by calling attention to the difference presented by seeds, some being large, some small, some covered with hooks, some provided with hairs, some smooth, some sticky, etc. He gave the reasons of these peculiarities, and then spoke of the modes of dispersion, means of which seeds secured a sort of natural rotation of crops, and in other cases were enabled to rectify their frontiers. Some plants actually threw their seeds, some were transported by the wind, and many were provided with a wing which caught the wind. Dispersion was also effected by the agency of animals. This means was divided into two classes, where seeds adhered to animals by hooks, and where the same purpose was effected by sticky glands. The next point touched upon was, that seeds found themselves in spots suitable for growth. Most seeds germinated on the ground, but there were instances, as the mistletoe, where they were parasitic on trees. Such seeds were embedded in a viscid substance, so that if dropped by a bird on a bough they adhered to it. In some cases plants buried their own seeds, and in other instances the seeds buried themselves, the means by which these processes were effected being fully explained by Sir John, who, in conclusion, called attention to mimicking seeds, such as the scorpions, the pods of which did not open, but looked so exactly like worms that birds were induced to peck at them and thus free the seeds. That this was the purpose of the resemblance he would not assert, but he threw it out as a matter for consideration.

A New Compass.

An Englishman has invented a mariner's compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessels is out of the ordered course. The apparatus is easily carried about, and is intended to be placed in the captain's cabin. Over the card are two index hands which can be adjusted to any angle, allowing of greater or less deviation in steering to either the port or starboard side. The captain on quitting the deck sets the index hands to certain angle, allowing the steersman a given latitude for deviation either to port or starboard of that course. Instead of having to be constantly watching the compass, as at present, to see that his orders are carried out, the captain leaves the instrument to tell him by its silence if they are, and by its sounds if they are not obeyed. Should the ship be steered off her course beyond the limit allowed on either side, an electric alarm-bell rings instantaneously, and, moreover, continues ringing until the right course is resumed. The index hands can be raised away from the card, when the bell becomes disconnected, and the compass can be used like an ordinary one.

A Terrible Affray.

A bloody affair took place near Cottonwood Point, Mo., the details of which have just come to hand. The quarrel was between two farmers, Crockett and Nichols. Meeting in the road, insulting epithets were exchanged, when Nichols dismounted and asked to be excused till he could hitch his mule.—Crockett quietly awaited Nichols' movements until both men met. Crockett drew a large pocketknife, while Nichols displayed a dirk or bowie-knife. The bloody work began at once and blood flowed like water from the wounds each stroke of the deadly weapons made in the bodies of the antagonists. Crockett finally got in a stroke on Nichols' neck, which severed his jugular vein, having previously cut his tongue completely out. Nichols fell dead by the side of Crockett, who lay on the ground completely exhausted from the loss of blood. He survived only four hours. On Nichols' body thirteen wounds had been inflicted—on Crockett's eighteen. No one saw the desperate conflict, but a passing neighbor reached the place a few moments before Crockett died, from whom he learned the above particulars.

A Relic of Former Days.

The supreme court of Tennessee has decided that it is not illegal for white men to play cards with colored men. In several counties white men were indicted for playing cards with negroes. This was under an old statute, which, strangely enough, has survived the vicissitudes of reconstruction and never been repealed. The statute provides that any white man guilty of playing cards with a negro slave or free man of color shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subjected to fine and imprisonment. The circuit judge charged the grand juries that this statute, so far as it referred to a free man of color, was law to-day, and under his instruction many indictments were found against white men for playing cards with colored men. Gambling was not necessary to constitute the offense. The supreme court discharged all the defendants, taxing the state with the costs, upon the ground that the 'results of the war' and constitutional amendments had in effect repealed the law making card playing with 'free men of color' a crime.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A rich actor may be looked upon as a fixed star.

A Tampa, Fla., baby, aged a fortnight, has two teeth already.

Next to a wife, the easiest thing for a poor man to get, is to get in debt.

A facetious paragrapher observes that Courtney is, indeed, a row-bust man.

When a schooner of beer is crossing the bar there is always somebody ready to pilot it.

The Chicago Journal has discovered, since false hips have come into use, that figures will lie.

The wife who utilizes her husband's shoe brush on the cook stove opens the door to the divorce court.

After all there is something human about the dead beat. He will stand by you as long as you have a cent.

Henry VIII. never worried much about popping the question. He married first and axed his wife afterward.

Joseph Abair, of Winoski, Vermont, is the father of a boy six years old that weighs one hundred and five pounds.

If Shakespeare had been familiar with double-barreled shotguns he would have talked less of the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

He told me that he was now regularly engaged as a writer for one of the leading dailies. His honest old mother said, 'Writing wrappers at \$3 a week.'

We know of one Adventurer who was taken up the day he expected to be.—He was taken up by a policeman for capering about the streets in a night gown.

Lawyer (to witness): 'Did you say that an incompetent man could keep a hotel just as well as anybody?' Witness: 'No; I said an inn-experienced man could.'

It is estimated that the fashionable society of New York—that is, the persons who habitually entertain and go to parties—does not number more than two thousand persons.

A Colorado man dropped dead recently. The jury thought something ailed his heart, but were unable to ascertain the name of the man behind the tree at the time of the occurrence.

The domestication of shad in Lake Ontario is Mr. Seth Green's latest piscatorial achievement. The shad is naturally a salt-water fish, but it is thought they will remain in their new home.

The Whitehall Times throws out the intimation that a man can make more money attending to his own business for one day, than he can by attending to his neighbors' business for a whole year.

They say 'a word to the wise is sufficient,' and we therefore infer that no wise man ever got hold of a poker that looked cold and wasn't, for in all such cases it usually takes about four thousand words, all wicked, to satisfy the man.

The man who keeps a handsome cook can get a plumber up to his house within twenty minutes after the order for one is left. We have tried to make our wife appreciate the advantage of this, but some things are beyond woman's comprehension.

A number of gentlemen have been visiting the coal regions of Pennsylvania, where they witnessed the novel process, at the Manayunk works of the wood and paper company, the entire process of converting the trunk of a tree into paper within a few hours.

There seems to be a certain rivalry between Detroit and Milwaukee, to judge by this scientific item from the Free Press: 'A German chemist can take a man's ear and make a dozen fine shirt-buttons from it, having a process of his own. He talks of settling in Milwaukee, where material is abundant and shirt-buttons scarce.'

While a New Orleans steamer lay at a Cincinnati landing under charge of a deputy sheriff, under an attachment, the captain engaged the deputy in conversation about the crowded state of the landing, and how little room there was to get a steamer out, in the course of which he took him on a wharf boat adjoining to point out his meaning. Steam being up on the Eldorado, the moment the deputy was off she drew out and started for New Orleans, The Captain took a train for Lawrenceburg, where he boarded his boat. The deputy was left in amazement.

Tossing upon a Bed of Agony.

Tortured in every joint with inflammatory rheumatism, is a prospect which may become a melancholy fact, if the twinges of the dread disorder are not checked at the outset. Persons of a rheumatic tendency find Hostetter's Stomach Bitters a useful remedy, nor do they encounter the risk in using it when they resort to that active poison Colchicum, which is often employed to treat the malady. The use of the Bitters is equally as effective in its results, and is attended with no risk. There is ample testimony to prove that the medicine possesses blood purifying qualities of no common order, besides those of a tonic and general alterative. It stimulates the action of the kidneys and promotes the removal from the system of impurities which develop disease, and are fraught with serious danger. Fever and ague, dyspepsia, debility, nervousness, constipation, &c., are remedied by it.

TEACHERS \$10 per week extra while teaching, \$75 for full time. Pleasant business—no capital. No expense. QUINCY, ILL. For particulars, address P. W. Ziegler & Co., Phila., Pa. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address IRVING & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$66 A WEEK. \$10 per week. Terms and so on. Free. Address H. HALEY & CO., Portland, Maine. \$77 A YEAR and expenses to Agents, QUINCY FREE. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. GUNS REVOLVERS. Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

Parents can not be too careful in guarding the health of their Babies. Only a good and reliable medicine should be given to them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is known to contain anything injurious.

A young lady is not like a tree. You can not estimate her age by counting her rings.

Physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all other medicines fail. A certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Coughs or Colds of long standing. For Sale by all Druggists.

Wanted. Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERMAN, 140 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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